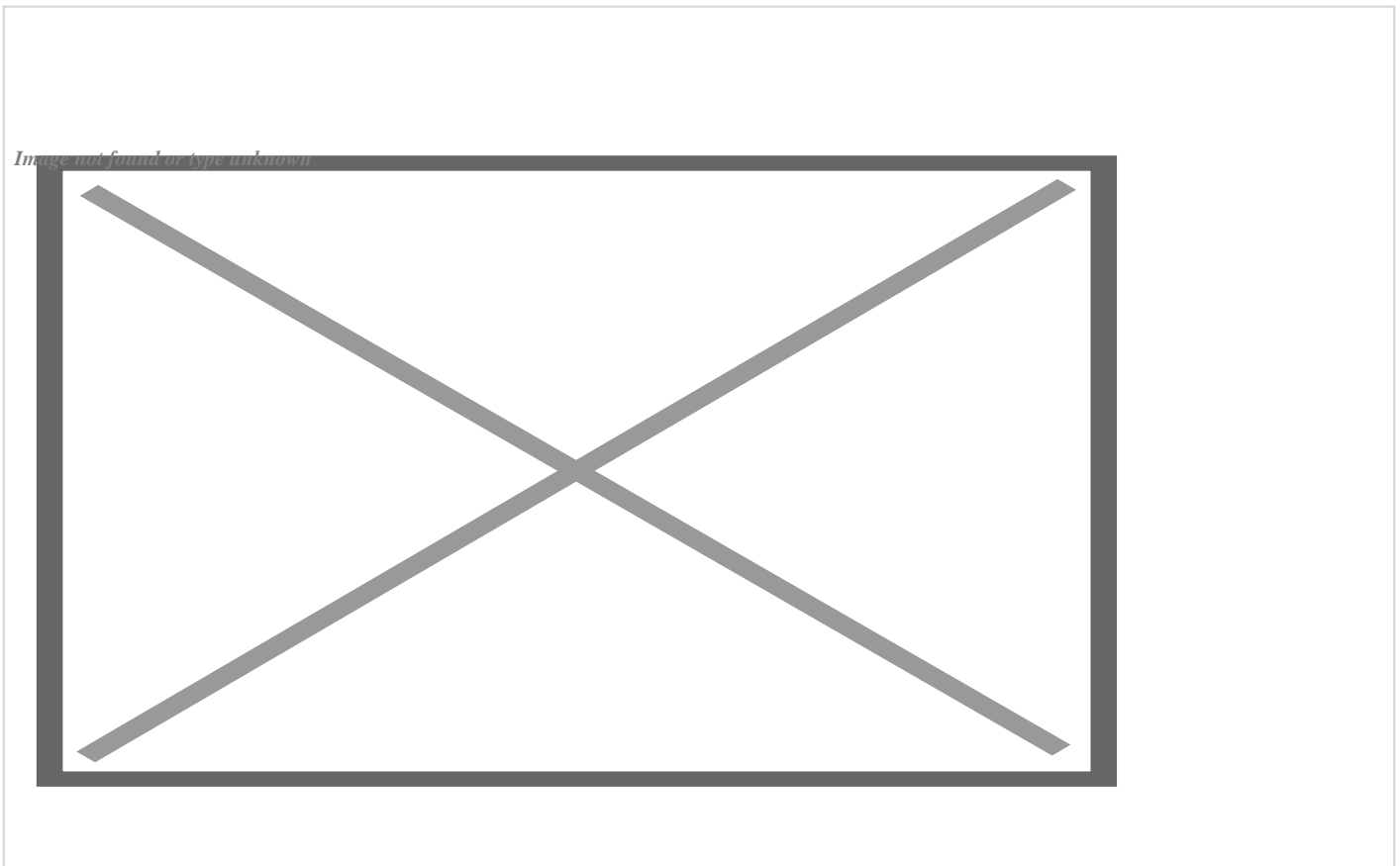


Neo-Nazism flies over Germany



By Guillero Alvarado

Politicians and analysts express their concern about the strengthening shown by the far-right party Alternative for Germany, a group that until a few years ago was marginal and currently has 15 percent of voting intentions.

Although the organization, better known as AfD by its German acronym, reached 23 points of support at the end of last year and had a decline so far this year, it is still in second place in the polls ahead of the elections. elections for the European Parliament from June 6 to 9.

There it would be below the Christian Democratic Union, CDU, but above the Social Democratic Party of Germany, SPD, and perhaps tied with the Greens.

This would mean that the extreme right would achieve a high share of power in the European Parliament, if it were not for the fact that the AfD's positions are so, but so extreme that its other regular partners, such as the National Rally, of the French Marine Le Pan, said no. will share a group with them.

The main problem is that Alternative for Germany has been openly reactivating Nazi ideology, contravening the laws of its country.

For example, one of its leaders received a fine for expressing slogans of national socialist origin in public events. The court did not imprison him or prevent him from being a candidate, but it reactivated the

debate a few months before the regional elections in September.

In recent days, the AfD itself banned its main candidate for the European elections, Maximilian Krah, from attending campaign rallies for defending the infamous Nazi SS during an interview with an Italian newspaper. The measure does not include his candidacy for the elections, of course.

Given these circumstances, there is the idea of initiating a motion as soon as possible in the Federal Parliament to ban this political party, which is supported, among others, by Marco Wanderwitz, CDU deputy, and Sofía Leonidakis, leader of the Party faction. of the Left, Die Linke.

Leonidakis denounced that the AfD “has been poisoning political discourse for a long time” and inciting hatred against Muslims, refugees and feminists.

The problem, others estimate, is that with the European and German regional elections approaching, a ban process with a dubious positive result would do more good than harm to the neo-Nazi extreme right and would strengthen the vote in its favor, giving it more room for influence. maneuver.

An issue, in short, that, like in other European countries, seems to be here to stay and that shows the failure of traditional politicians.

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