

A blow to peace

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German Parliament approves an item for the extraordinary amount of one hundred billion Euros.

By Guillermo Alvarado

The Federal Republic of Germany gave a definitive blow to the pacifist policy of that country, established after the defeat of the Nazi regime and the end of World War II, which devastated a large part of the planet and caused millions of deaths in the first half of the last century.

With the enthusiastic support of the government parties and part of the opposition, the Parliament approved an extraordinary appropriation of 100 billion euros, some 107 billion dollars, for the modernization of the army in all its branches.

This is the largest sum earmarked for this purpose since Adolf Hitler rearmed the country after taking power, as well as confirmation of Germany's desire to become once again a great military power, not only in the European Union, but beyond.

The pretext, which was repeated by the major media of the Old Continent, is the war in Ukraine and Russian war power, but in reality this is only a screen because it is a process that began decades ago.

Since October 3, 1990, when West Germany swallowed up, not unified, the German Democratic Republic, the foundations began to be laid for a strong presence in NATO and a close alliance with the United States.

Although the constitutional principle of non-intervention by the German army in non-NATO countries was still enshrined in the constitution, in practice this quickly became a dead letter.

In 1992, German military personnel landed in Cambodia, supposedly to bring medical aid and to assist the local police. Later, in 1993, they participated in NATO reconnaissance flights over Bosnia.

Martha Lucía Quiroga, a researcher at the Universidad Externado de Colombia, points out that finally, on June 30, 1995, the Federal Parliament approved by majority vote the sending of combat troops to the former Yugoslavia, which broke with the traditional foreign and security policy.

In 1999, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl played a decisive role in bringing Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary into NATO, i.e. the expansion of this warmongering group to the east, which is at the root of the current military crisis that is dangerously leading to another world war.

After the attacks in the United States in September 2001, Germany joined the alleged crusade against terrorism and was part of the international coalition that occupied Afghanistan for twenty years.

This latest decision has nothing to do with Russia, but with the eagerness of a former power to regain its preponderant place in the world, which it has already crunched twice in the 20th century.

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