

# Abstract: Crisis or war? Waste of money and the battlefield

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The concept of war cannot be reduced to direct military use of force between states any longer, and the term "crisis" as a name for the disastrous incidents on the financial markets during the last years is not appropriate. Numerous consequences arise from that. Their security-political dimension has hardly been the topic of political or professional discussion. This must change for the better, and there are compelling and urgent reasons for this. Ostensibly highly professional bankers had to admit that they themselves had not understood those securities they had purchased for billions. Even worse, they had had to assume that almost all competitors also had stocked up on this toxic waste and thus were not creditworthy any longer. For this reason there was no credit without state guarantee supposed to be got any longer. This was the birth of a paradoxical world: The states had to save the banks and not the other way round. Thus, a situation has developed in politics and economy which reminds of conditions similar to war, because it is characterized by the absence of reason and logic. Wars begin and end with lies most of the time. In the meantime there is independence and finally institutionalization of misanthropist madness. Like in wars, when one is ready to follow victorious generals, today one believes that so-called „governments of experts“ are capable of disposing the waste left by the protagonists on the financial markets. Democratically authorized governments seem to be less and less able to prevent a further spreading of toxic waste in the strongrooms of commercial and central banks. They act in a smoking field of rubble caused by the factions of financial economy along the regardless lines of marauding armies of mercenaries. The USA do not seem to be willing and able to carry the burden as before. Economic success, however, only is possible within a secure environment. With an exaggerated austerity obligation the Europeans of all people would endanger their alliance solidarity and put the geopolitical position of NATO at risk. Like in the times of the old Cold War, power and economy blocs are being established in the global arena once again, which pursue completely different interests. In the course of the financial crisis not only the question concerning the nature of money arises. In history, the collapse of a monetary system often was the signal for the beginning of most severe internal social conflicts. Plain conceptions of happiness were smashed in the whirlpool of inflation and unemployment. A large number of people thus were forced to ward off the consequences of unsuccessful politics by use of violence. As a result, policemen were abused as thugs by power cliques who always gave precedence to their own self-preservation instead of public welfare. In the past this was relatively easy for them insofar as they were able to continually increase their positions in a money economy which had become more and more complex and obscure. Thus a high risk zone has emerged where the established structures of security and order will possibly disappear.

