

One year ago, the European Parliament was newly elected. For this, the anti-fascist forces all over Europe got involved in this political discussion with great commitment - not to vote for a certain party, but to make their demands clear. Because "the victory of the right-wing forces in the next European elections could destroy the unifying European project by condemning the continent to economic and social decline, to the gradual abolition of rights, to the deterioration of representative and participatory democracy". (Call of the FIR)

A balance sheet of the first year is contradictory.

On the positive side:

1. The extreme right has been significantly strengthened in various countries, but the joint action of the democratic groups in the constitution succeeded in keeping these groups out of the important committees and positions in Parliament. Thus, they are represented in Parliament, but their influence is pleasingly limited.

2. Parliament has a new President, the Social Democrat David Sassoli, who represents anti-fascist traditions and positions in a clear anti-fascist way, as it has not been heard for a long time. This is a positive signal for all democratic forces in Europe.

On the negative side of the balance sheet:

3. The election of former German minister of defense Ursula von der Leyen as the new president of the commission. She advocates an EU concept that assumes a hegemony of the Germany-France axis against the weaker states of the Community and at the same time advocates a militarization of the EU, i.e. involving the Community as a warring party in military conflicts outside the borders of the EU.

4. The new majority in the parliament showed itself in the scandalous resolution of 19 September 2019, in which as "attunement" to the preparations for the 75th anniversary of the victory over German fascism historical revisionist theses of the worst form were decided as "European historical perspective". Fortunately, this scandalous resolution was not silent accepted, but answered by public opposition.

5. The political failure of the European Union in the Corona crisis. Instead of working towards a pan-European solution strategy, we are witnessing a relapse into the beginnings of reactionary small-scale states, with the less affected and economically strong states visibly lacking solidarity. Precisely this crisis has made it clear that the European project in the interests of the people is still a long way off.

The anti-fascists therefore still have a big task - as soon as the Corona-related restrictions are relaxed - in networking with democratic forces and anti-racist initiatives. Globalization-critical organizations and the peace movements in the various countries would have to be included in this. As an important social partner, the connection to the trade unions must also be expanded. The positive experiences of the political initiatives during the European election campaign a year ago show that such social alliances are possible. To develop them further should be a common goal of all anti-fascists to "build a broad democratic and human front".