

1 The instrumentalization of anger in political debate

1.1 Examples

Right extreme parties in all European countries mobilize

- anger against Europe
- anger against immigrants to the extent of xenophobia with the result of burning their houses and isolate them
- + The demographics in many European countries require the immigration of qualified foreigners because there is a shortage of skilled workers and because too few people pay contributions to the social systems.
Xenophobia will prevent them to come. It is preventing the only strategy to improve.

Brexit campaign mobilized

- anger against Europe
- anger against European immigrants like polish people
- + Consequently many Europeans left the UK. Indispensable workers were suddenly missing.
This forced the UK government to invite legal immigrants from the former Commonwealth (Caribbean, India Pakistan), with the result, that the UK now looks less European than before Brexit.
- + In the UK there is no majority for Brexit anymore.

During the pandemic,

- anger was stoked against protective vaccinations,
- + but vaccination was the winning point and the regain of freedom and re-access to normal life

During the war in Ukraine,

- anger is being stoked in Europe against those who demand deterrence,
so that such a war would not have started in the first place
- While the USSR still existed the price for deterrence was paid.
When the USSR was history "peace dividend" was assumed.
Means for stopping and preventing a war in Europe are missing.
- Now Europe (the UK included) can be and is blackmailed by the USA, due to its lack of deterrence and its disunity.

Worldwide Challenges

- cannot be met with the method of directing anger against the own political enemies
- these worldwide challenges also turn out to be challenges by the laws of nature
Examples are human caused climate warming or a virus causing a pandemic.
Here the only workable political leadership is to unite for a trustful coordinated cooperation.
Not anger against others. This is why Donald Trump denies the largest challenge humanity is facing.
It simply contradicts to his divisive political toolbox. So, this challenge must not exist.

Consequences:

- With anger against Europe and Xenophobia Europe cannot avoid the path to insignificance, into a weak position, where Europe has to surrender, can be blackmailed and will also lose its current standard of living.
- + Only in a Unified Europe will the voice of European countries be heard.
Only in a Unified Europe European resources can be allocated efficiently. One weakness of Europe is its scattered structure.
Only in a Unified Europe we will be able to finally defend democracy.
And only if Europe is attractive to skilled people worldwide, then Europe can solve its demographic problems.
- + Uniting of Europe is difficult enough. We need cooperation to achieve a United Europe.
Therefore, we have to remove anger and Xenophobia out of the way.

1.2 Remark on German Historie

When Napoleon conquered Europe, there was only a German speaking areas of boroughs, which were too small for being a French administrative unit. So, Napoleon formed "middle big states" in Germany of which some of them are still German provinces with their own government.

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Bismarck could unite Germany (except for Austria) by the means of the war against France in 1871. With much diplomacy he convinced German provinces (including Bavaria) to unite, as they experienced that only then they would be stronger than France.

This kind of experience Europe has now as well, where Germany itself now is a European province. But the unification cannot be achieved by a war. But perhaps by the experience that unification will give the strength for ending a war and for overcoming a weak situation of being blackmailed.

1.3 Remark to The Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences 2024

The last Noble Price for Economy was awarded to **Daron Acemoglu** (57) and **Simon Johnson** (61) both Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge (MIT) and to **James A. Robinson** (64) Universität Chicago.

The award winners demonstrated that societies with inclusive institutions—that is, those that promote shared power and long-term economic opportunities—favor growth and prosperity: "In contrast, societies trapped in extractive institutions that serve only the powerful face stagnation and inequality."

The researchers' work sheds light on why some countries thrive while others struggle. This underscores the "urgent need" for inclusive governance to reduce global income inequalities.

The scattered European Institutions lose more and more the efficiency for solving the common challenges of Europe. The degree of European institutionalized cooperation is not enough.