

## The Bonn declaration on a durable peace

*More than 100 parliamentarians, diplomats, businessmen, factory council members, former ministers, and representatives of governing institutions from Armenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, France, Iraq, Iran, Italy, Colombia, Kosova, Croatia, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Russia, Sweden, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and the United States took part on June 4-5, 1993 in a conference of the Schiller Institute in Bonn, on the theme, "Toward a Durable Peace in Europe." The following final declaration was adopted, to be sent urgently to the governments of the Eurasian continent and the United States.*

The world finds itself at present in a profound economic, political, and moral crisis, the solution of which requires courage, resoluteness, and a clear conception concerning the tasks of the future of the politically responsible parties and citizens of Europe.

Either the politically responsible parties reflect upon and revise the fatal political course of inaction, with which they have squandered the historic chance after 1989 for the economic construction of eastern Europe, or we shall not be able to halt the passage into a new, third world war.

The symbol of the failure of the political elites is the war in the Balkans. For here, with the acceptance of genocide and expulsion, the destruction of precious cities and cultural treasures by Serbia, a cruel example has been set: Before all the world it was demonstrated that despite vehement protests on the part of the population, there is no longer a binding legal norm under international law for the political actors, according to which genocide and expulsion must be stopped, and that geopolitical patterns of thought determine their action, and not the well-being and the dignity of man.

The failure of the political class in the Yugoslavian conflict is therefore an expression of the failure of policy in general. The deep-seated cause has to do with a crisis of the image of man, a crisis of the ecumenically binding idea of man as *imago viva Dei*.

This challenge, to bring the development of each human being on this earth into concord with the order of creation, i.e., to create a just economic order, must therefore become the kernel and starting point of a future global solution. Only if we act in common, if we place this image of man in the

center of politics and elevate it to the foundation of a binding legal norm of international legal and economic behavior, can we hope for a solution to the present crisis.

Therefore, we, the participants in the Bonn Conference, direct this appeal to all governments of the world to undertake the following steps:

1. The Serbian war of aggression taking place in the heart of Europe must be ended immediately before it expands to a general war in Europe. This requires:

a) a lifting of the arms embargo against Bosnia and Croatia;

b) that with targeted western air attacks, the Serbian Army be forced to end the war and to withdraw to the borders which existed before the outbreak of the war;

c) an end to the so-called "ethnic cleansing" and to ensure that the displaced persons and refugees can return to the places they came from;

d) that the international public exerts maximum pressure on Serbia and Montenegro, urging them to dismantle all concentration camps, release all prisoners, and disclose the fate of more than 100,000 missing persons;

e) that a reconstruction plan for the devastated crisis area be immediately set in motion.

2. The global economic collapse, which is occurring before our very eyes and could bring the world to the edge of a third world war, is the result of a systematic "deconstruction" of industrial development, which was imposed on the nations of eastern Europe and of the developing sector by financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for geopolitical reasons. In the nations which have agreed to the IMF conditionalities, the "shock therapy" forced upon them by the IMF has led to a destruction of industrial production, the selling off of domestic plants, and an unprecedented collapse of living standards, and has brought these nations to the edge of economic and social chaos.

Thereby, the actual cause of the world economic crisis is nevertheless concealed, namely, the fact that institutions like the IMF are only political "executors" of a "geopolitically" aligned monetary system, which—itself shaken to its very foundation and bankrupt—only survives at the cost of entire nations and continents and through a flood of monetary speculation.

The governments should therefore:

a) undertake concrete legislative steps in order to bring under control speculation with interest and monetary swaps, as well as other "derivative financial instruments," by taxing every single derivative transaction. Thus the gigantic derivatives market would be immediately made transparent.

b) The financial system must return internationally and nationally to a banking and industry policy in the sense of Friedrich List and Alexander Hamilton. Instead of extending credit mainly for the purpose of refinancing debt at the expense of the productive economy, we need a state-supported,

targeted credit policy, which favors productive investment, especially in infrastructure, energy production, communications, and research.

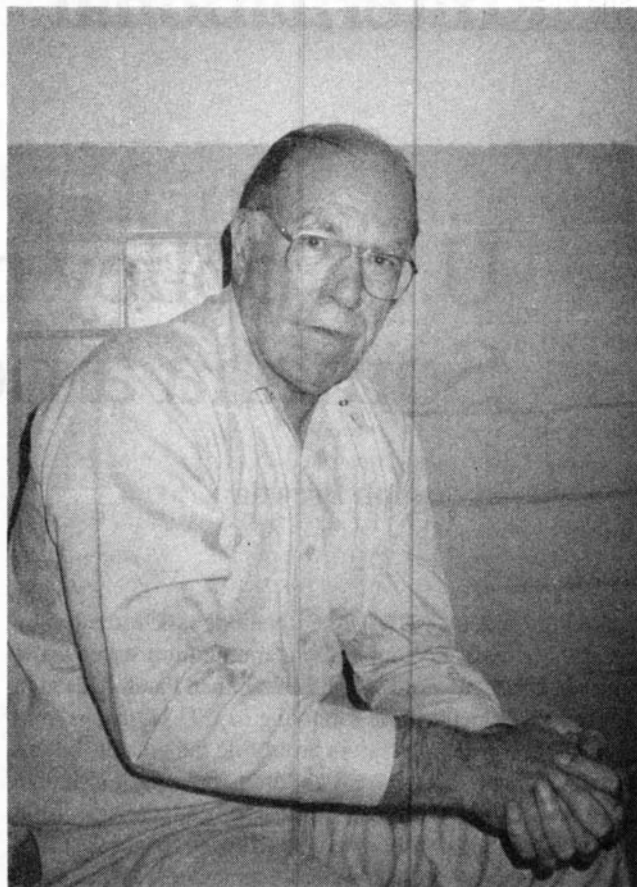
We demand that the "Productive Triangle" construction program proposed by Lyndon LaRouche in 1989, which joins the productive centers of Europe with one another in the East and West through the development of railway lines, inland navigation and highways, be immediately realized. Direct investments in high-speed and magnetic levitation train lines, as well as road construction, would not only productively utilize and reactivate the valuable and in part unexploited military-industrial core industries of the East, they would also contribute essentially to the spiritual-cultural growing together of West and East Europe.

Only if we begin a worldwide reconstruction program, which also cranks up the economy of the southern hemisphere and collectively became the "locomotive of the world economy," is there the chance of a "global turning-point." The question of the political feasibility of this program is at the same time also a moral test for the ability of human society to survive.

3. The danger of a new war in Europe, in which tactical nuclear weapons could even be introduced, has become a real danger in the face of the growing economic and political instability in many nations. In order to effectively meet and neutralize this danger, we demand a policy of "war avoidance," which is oriented toward the proposal submitted by the Russian government in Vancouver: The collaboration between East and West on a modern missile defense system, which rests on "new physical principles," namely laser beams or other forms of directed energy, could eliminate the danger of the use of nuclear weapons regardless from which side.

Lyndon LaRouche formulated the concept of a missile defense program of this kind already in 1982. From this emerged in 1983 Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). At that time LaRouche proposed to the United States and the Soviet Union that they jointly develop these systems and introduce the technologies connected therewith in the civilian economy, in order to effect a burst in productivity there. The joint battle against hunger and underdevelopment, as also the development of space travel, should be in the center of a strategic policy of war avoidance. This policy should then become for all nations the guide for a war avoidance policy, which is aligned to the principle formulated in the encyclical *Populorum Progressio*, "The new name for peace is development."

4. In the face of the failure of governments, notice is now given, that other figures in positions of political-moral responsibility must take action. In this connection it will be of strategic significance what signal the new government of the Clinton administration gives in respect to the question of political prisoner LaRouche. As a political prisoner,



*Lyndon LaRouche in prison. "We appeal anew to the Clinton administration to release LaRouche from his unjust imprisonment, since the ideas and concepts of the author of a 'Science of Christian Economy' are irreplaceable in an existential crisis like that of today, and show a way out of the crisis."*

LaRouche, who was unjustly sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, has become the symbol for the American civil rights movement and the poor.

Likewise, he has become the symbol of a new beginning in the developing nations, where LaRouche's plans, especially his proposal in 1982 for the reorganization of the Latin American debt (*Operation Juárez*) or his development programs for Africa and Asia, have found a great echo.

In the meantime, the LaRouche case was brought before the CSCE and the U.N. Human Rights Commission. Over 1,000 prominent jurists, politicians, church representatives, scientists, and artists have publicly appealed to the new Clinton administration with the request to free LaRouche.

We appeal anew to the Clinton administration to release LaRouche from his unjust imprisonment, since the ideas and concepts of the author of a "Science of Christian Economy" are irreplaceable in an existential crisis like that of today, and show a way out of the crisis.