

Bonn conference weighs world policy crisis

by Rainer Apel

It would be out of place to give an academic lecture, while a gruesome Serbian war of aggression is raging only an hour's airplane flight away, said former Croatian Foreign Minister Separovic in his speech to the first day of the two-day conference organized by the Schiller Institute at the Bristol Hotel in Bonn, Germany on June 4 and 5.

Prof. Zvonimir Separovic, who spoke on the urgency of the conference theme, "Toward a Durable Peace in Europe," was one of 15 speakers, including representatives of parliaments, governments, and other institutions of eastern and southern Europe including the Ukraine and Russia, who contributed half of the presentations. The very fact that a good third of the average of 100 participants in each of the two days came from eastern Europe, underlined the meaning which is ascribed to the issue of "lasting peace" and the work of the Schiller Institute east of German borders.

Prof. Separovic began by citing the esteem in which Lyndon LaRouche, made a political prisoner by President Bush in 1989, is held in eastern Europe: "Mr. LaRouche is in our mind at the moment, when we are discussing here, in freedom in Europe, the serious problem of the world." He demanded the liberation of LaRouche, "a man, who is crucial in the current strategic situation in the world."

LaRouche's contribution to current economic-policy discussions in eastern Europe was stressed by several speakers, who had visited him in federal prison in Rochester, Minnesota. Prof. Taras Muranivski, the rector of the Ukrainian University in Moscow, reported on discussions with LaRouche, as did Dr. Tibor Kovats, executive committee member of the Hungarian Association of Former Political Prisoners, and Gen. (ret.) Paul-Albert Scherer, the former chief of West German military intelligence. An urgent appeal to President Clinton to free LaRouche was delivered by Rosemary Love

from the civil rights movement in Chicago on the first conference day.

Further speakers from the civil rights movement who gathered in Bonn from eastern and southern Europe were Mrs. Slavica Bilic, ex-president of the Croatian Mothers for Peace, and Ivan Kiriov Stanchov, chairman of the Bulgarian Federation of Repressed People; also among the speakers were members of parliament from Armenia and Hungary respectively, Hrant Khatchatrian and Janos Denes, and Prof. Aleksander Legatowicz, adviser to the Polish "Solidarity 80" independent trade union.

Government-level speakers included Jorge Carrillo, former labor minister of Colombia, and Istavan Morvay, a state secretary in the Hungarian Interior Ministry. The President of the Serbian-occupied Republic of Kosova, Bujar Bukovic, could not take part, but sent a message to be read to the conference. Greetings also were read from ex-U.S. Senator Ralph Yarborough (Texas).

With four speakers from Moscow (Prof. Leonid Fituni from the Academy of Sciences, Dr. Yuri Khromov and Dr. Vasily Krivokhiza from the Institute for Strategic Studies, and Valeri Pavlov from the Supreme Economic Council) and another speaker from Kiev, Prof. Arnold N. Shlepakov from the Academy of Sciences, both the Russian and Ukrainian republics were well represented in Bonn by influential advisers to the governments and parliaments of their nations.

Srecko Jurdana, a journalist and military expert from Croatia, also addressed the conference, along with—for the Schiller Institute itself—its president Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Michael Liebig, and Jonathan Tennenbaum from Wiesbaden, Germany; Lyndon LaRouche from the United States (whose presentation was read); and Jacques Cheminade from Paris.

No peace until Balkan war ends

In her keynote address Helga Zepp-LaRouche delivered a sharp critique of the decadent elites in West and East, who since 1989 had obviously allowed the economic and political chance which presented itself after the fall of the Iron Curtain and the ensuing general mood of openness, to come to nothing, leading in turn to economic warfare and the staging of the Serbian aggression. This new "Entente Cordiale" arrangement was created on purely geopolitical grounds primarily against reunified Germany, but it endangers peace throughout Europe and even threatens to unleash an availing "global Thirty Years War," which together with the economic depression in the East and West endangers survival of all of human civilization.

Indeed, Europe and the world since World War II have not witnessed "the monstrosities that are going on in former Yugoslavia," Prof. Separovic said in his speech. No one can speak about peace as long as the Serbian genocide is allowed to continue. Unfortunately the Serbs are being supported in this war by a "powerful alliance, especially that *Entente Cordiale*, the alliance of Versailles- Yugoslavia and Russia, the Bilderberg Society, and Kissinger Associates and other informal groups." In view of the 300,000 who have died in the meantime, a million victims of torture, rape, and war crimes, as well as 3 million war refugees, it is irresponsible to continue to deny the Croats and Bosnians the arms they need to defend themselves. Half of the victims are children. It is long overdue that the culprits of the Serbian genocide be tried before an international war crimes tribunal, the ex-Croatian foreign minister demanded.

The horrifying picture of the situation in Croatia and Bosnia was reinforced by other speakers, among them Srecko Jurdana, who recalled that already in 1988, LaRouche had warned in an American television broadcast about the outbreak of a Balkan war. Jurdana criticized the "numerous peace plans, which in reality were always new war plans," and their authors in the Anglo-American-French diplomatic services.

General Scherer explained that he and LaRouche had, during their last meeting in March, mutually expressed great concern that a breakdown of peace efforts in the Balkans would lead to further "copycat provocations" in the Baltics and other crisis spots on the territory of the former Soviet empire. The "conservative revolution" which is currently being observed in Russia, threatens to tilt over into a highly explosive brew of extreme nationalistic, anti-western moods. Faulty analysis, historical ignorance, and offensive arrogance among western politicians and experts, who behave like bullies toward their former Soviet adversaries, could have the worst consequences for peace in Europe and the world.

An all too timely example of the "copycat provocations" mentioned by Scherer was shown by the speech of Armenian parliamentarian Khatchatrian on the war situation with Azerbaijan, which is carrying out an "ethnic cleansing" strategy like Serbia's.

Monetarism or development

Helga Zepp-LaRouche in her keynote called for debt forgiveness for the East and the developing countries, similar to the settlement by which Germany was relieved of half of its foreign debts in the London Conference of 1953. She called the collapse of the eastern economies an "Africanization," a repetition of the breakdown of indebted African countries under International Monetary Fund dictates.

The intensity which with this eastern breakdown is being engineered by western "advisers" was described by Prof. Aleksander Levatowicz from Poland. Harvard-trained American "economist" Jeffrey Sachs led a total of 40 negotiations with the Warsaw regime in the space of a few months on the details of the "reforms," he said.

The presentations of speakers from Russia vividly laid out how the drop in production, living standards, and trade is working to undermine the very existence of the state, so that one can actually observe how the threat of the "conservative revolution" described by General Scherer is growing by the day. This danger was likewise acutely depicted by Dr. Stanchov for Bulgaria, who showed that the deconstruction of the economy is being run by onetime communist cadres in key positions, now transformed into western "liberal" cadres.

Prof. Leonid Fituni's address contained a very serious warning that the continuation of the destructive free market experiments in the former East bloc states would create a gigantic new poverty layer of 500 million people—in itself an acute danger for Europe, most especially for Germany.

Both speeches by Prof. Muranivski and Prof. Shlepakov from Ukraine contained an overall positive outlook despite the mainly somber picture about the situation in the East. Muranivski reproduced some impressions from his talks with LaRouche in Rochester: In the history of the economy there is a constant close interdependency between state-promoted infrastructural projects and the development of a productive small and medium-sized business sector; this is precisely the way the transformation of eastern economies has to run. The center of gravity must lie in the buildup of machine-building capacities for the civilian economy.

Going into more depth on Ukraine, Prof. Shlepakov said in his speech that its economy had good possibilities for cooperation with western companies or projects in high-technology fields, due to the fact that under Soviet planning, the air and space industry had been concentrated there.

For many conference participants, the presentation by Michael Liebig during the first day on "financial derivatives" was certainly their first public opportunity to learn about the cancerous ulcer within the present monetary and banking system of the world. The destruction of the world economy since the decoupling of financial flows from the real economy in the early 1970s has been proceeding at breathtaking speed, he said. First there was speculation in real estate, then in "junk bonds," and at the end of the 1980s in "derivatives," a

form of “speculation with speculation itself,” which evades all controls, because these are traded over the counter like “chips” in a casino. According to Bank of International Settlements estimates, the volume of *daily* worldwide financial transfers is \$1 billion—compared to the *annual* Gross National Product of the United States, which is \$6 billion!

Jacques Cheminade from the Paris Schiller Institute presented the lessons to be drawn from the experiences of the French economy under the first reconstruction plan which was already launched by Charles de Gaulle in 1946-7.

Jorge Carrillo, Colombia’s former labor minister, emphasized Bishop of Mainz Ketteler’s contribution in the mid-19th century to the development of the debate about “social questions” in the springtime of the western capitalistic system. Catholic social doctrine, which we find again in papal encyclicals since 1982, essentially goes back to Ketteler’s critique of British economic liberalism and can be of good use for the present debate in eastern Europe, he said.

SDI ten years later

Dr. Tennenbaum named two ground-breaking postwar developments for research into “new physical principles”: the explosion of the first hydrogen bomb in 1952, which contained the concept of plasma fusion; and the Moon landing in 1969, with which human civilization first went into outer space. The scientific potentials of both developments prove that there is no more basis for misery and underdevelopment in the world. Plasma and laser technologies not only will become the energy sources for a growing world population and secure the possibility of long-term large-scale construction projects, but they also develop completely new kinds of manufacturing techniques in industry. The military aspects of the new technologies are only a sample of what can be possible in the civilian sector—especially, if the potential in space research and basic research, which exists in Russia to a unique quality and extent, can be successfully utilized.

Krivchisa, who has insights into American research plans through his close contacts, expressed optimism about the future, if cooperation between Russian and the U.S.A. can be further expanded in scientifically important areas. The main problem today is bureaucratic structures on both two sides, he said.

Dr. Fituni graphically described the process by which the SDI program which originated with President Reagan had been whittled down through mutual concessions by both Russians and Americans, into the point defense of militarily relevant installations, the GPALS program. Yet from the Russian standpoint, the main goal of research efforts should be the protection of large connected population and production centers, he said.

The results of both days’ sessions were summarized in a “Bonn Declaration,” which was passed at the end of the conference and which will be distributed to authoritative institutions in East and West over the coming weeks.

Mankind’s survival requires we create a Golden Renaissance

by Lyndon LaRouche

The following speech by American statesman Lyndon LaRouche, a political prisoner in Rochester, Minnesota, was delivered to the Schiller Institute’s conference on the theme “Toward a Durable Peace in Europe,” held in Bonn on June 4-5, 1993.

I have been asked to greet the conference with some remarks. What I shall do, is offer a few observations of a general nature, perhaps useful for purposes of orientation, in order to reinforce a global perspective on the matter of the great crisis threatening Eurasia, northern Eurasia in particular, and North America at this time, and to see the world in the light of that crisis, and what must be done about it.

Modern European history, which we must see as a whole, in order to understand our present situation, begins really with a New Dark Age, so-called, in Europe during the 14th century. This Dark Age was caused by a spread of cancerous usury, centered upon the bankers of such centers as Venice, which caused the looting destruction of most of Europe in much the way that George Soros and his friends are looting those parts of Europe which were formerly part of the Com-econ bloc.

The Council of Florence

The result of this looting and similar operations was social instability and regional warfare of a type we see breaking out today in such locations as former Yugoslavia, in the Balkans. The defeat, or temporary defeat, of that financier usury-practicing faction, much like the International Monetary Fund [IMF] group today, permitted the development of what became known as the Golden Renaissance centered around the Council of Florence in 1439-40.

The Council of Florence did a number of things. It established the principles of a modern, sovereign nation-state, and a concord among such sovereign states, as the basis for the orderly arrangement of global affairs. It also, among its various achievements, founded what is known as modern European science.

This combination of the fostering of a new institution—modern science—together with the institutions of statecraft to make use of that institution of modern science and technol-