
Priorities for German Defense Policy

1. Principles

An ethically oriented German defense policy must first recognize that Germany, openly and secretly, has entered into numerous military measures ranging from the legally and/or politically questionable to the openly illegal in the course of its foreign policy, and that the continuation of such policies is not a solution to our current problems.

The current "Defense White Paper" must be thoroughly revised. Germany's non-sovereign status and the absence of a peace treaty make it impossible in principle for Germany to develop a defense policy that meets international law.

This exposes every federal government to international extortion to force participation in unlawful wars of aggression. This is why we speak explicitly about a policy that endangers our security, if not directly of high treason.

All foreign troops must leave Germany, and affected communities will receive transitional aid.

Therefore, every military activity must be reconsidered, re-evaluated, and if necessary corrected or re-oriented, in light of its alignment with a new foreign policy, in the sense of peace, legality, and the new principles of ethics and fairness, of all-round neighborly relationships, and the fundamental readiness and dedication to good relationships and friendship with all peoples of the world. Foreign deployments should always require a referendum!

Our good and decades-long successful international relationships with France, the USA, and the United Kingdom are fundamentally important; new and equally important are our relationships with Russia and Poland. The German Center will not allow Germany to participate in any military action directed against our Russian neighbors in Europe; Germany will furthermore refrain from any direct or indirect support for such military actions and also attempt with all peaceful means to prevent such a confrontation from even arising in the first place.

Europe can only be fair, just, and free of violence if we grow as a community and as friends. The honest attempt to implement this policy in every branch of the federal government will make it easier worldwide for Germany to strengthen trusting relationships. Credibility would grow domestically and in the vicinity.

War is not a policy instrument! Ethical policy needs defense readiness!

Ethical policy is perhaps the greatest challenge that we face at the current moment in world history. This policy requires more protection than other political orientations. An ethical defense policy must therefore take this special challenge into special consideration, especially in the field of geo-engineering, which is already being deployed against civilian populations.

2. Strategy

2.1 International

Every new defense strategy must meet a series of basic requirements:

- Allow for the fact that one power in the world has a "Full Spectrum Dominance" strategy, meaning that it lays claim to a leadership and dominance role through the entire spectrum of military and non-military capabilities. The new strategy must therefore be realistic.
- Ensure that a new strategy among those states and peoples that do not want to be ruled by this power does not anticipate that their citizens will experience any increase, or only a very small increase, in their previous defense expenditures. A global arms race will become unnecessary. This objective is only within reach if the new strategy is efficient – and it can only be efficient if it is organized by several nations in a collaborative way. This new strategy is called "Full Spectrum Defense" and describes a level of defense capability sufficient to deter attacks across the entire spectrum of capabilities/weapons: Every nation can acquire as much defense capacity, across a maximum number of areas, so that every attack, regardless of weapon type, becomes too expensive for the attacker in terms of possible gains. If a nation does not raise any, or insufficient, defense force, defense capacities are secured on the basis of treaties in the community of other nations. The community of states is slightly superior to the attacker in terms of the sum of the former's capacities, meaning that the community does not have the foundation for any sort of new claim to supremacy.
- Clear, ethical basic orientation: A new, collaborative defense strategy could only be successfully created and implemented among sovereign states and peoples if certain ethical principles were binding upon all parties. The ethical principles of the new defense strategy must therefore include at the least, in addition to structural non-aggression capability, the following:
 - o An ethical understanding of the state: Sovereign statehood derives its right to exist from the services that it provides upon a fair and just basis to its citizens, for example in the preservation of cultural values or the cultivation of cooperative religious convictions. The foundation for measuring the quality of statehood is the happiness and satisfaction of that state's citizens. Social equality, an ongoing voice in votes, and above all an overall ethical orientation of all politics towards the goal of the collaborative preservation of creation, are indispensable. Only states that conduct themselves in an ethical manner can lay claim to the moral right to use the services of their peoples and individuals, for example the deployment of lives in the armed forces.

- The global dominance of Mafia-structured and globally networked corporate cartels, which only take from states, their governments, and their taxpayers, and use them like chess pieces on a board, or harm them directly and acutely in terms of health, education, social diversity – this is not compatible with an ethical understanding of the state. The first requirement of a realistic view is therefore the urgent recognition that the aforementioned Full Spectrum Dominance strategy is already a result of this mafia rule, which serves only the most powerful states and seems ready at any time to empower other states, in parallel and/or exclusively, if the previous leadership breaks down. This highly dangerous process can only be countered in a fundamental and lasting way, and ultimately stopped, by a model of efficient communality. The prioritization of various industry cartels by their destructive social power will serve the accuracy of a new defense strategy: The global financial mafia should be mentioned as one of the worst instances, for it props itself up on a system of interest and compound interest as well as private money creation: debt money. These roots of all evil must be removed gradually and with international coordination. Other industry cartels, prioritized by the degree to which they pose a threat to society, will be identified in the fields of media, energy, armaments, pharmaceuticals, health, chemistry, and nutrition.
- A principle of neighborly community for all decisions that affect existing disputes or the organization of new defense communities. There are disputes that impact many groups at many of the world's hotspots, not just Palestinians, Kashmiris, and Kurds. These disputes must be resolved in a consistently peaceful and neighborly manner, and only by the directly affected nations and peoples. Interference by the world's great powers only rarely improves the situation; more often they violate several principles of this new strategy at the same time. Outside of the solution model for disputes within the new defense community, there may also be differences of opinion about the contributions to this kind of communal defense. Principally, however, the following always applies: all questions must be resolved on behalf of, and for the benefit of, all of the people directly involved, not for the advantage of the affected states. This is because states are merely service-performing entities. And: power structures must not play a main role in decisions about justice and fairness.

All politics must serve all people in the preservation of creation. The world can only solve all of its problems in a peaceful, concerted, and constructive way – or it will fail. In the field of defense policy, those nations that consistently avoid ethical policymaking will have to expect deterioration in military cooperation,

while other nations with a long tradition of ethical, peaceful policy can anticipate improvements.

Ethically oriented nations in particular cannot do without a productive armaments industry. However, as described above, previous armaments export policy will have to be re-evaluated, and restrictions on weapons exports to states in crisis areas, or with clearly unethical behavior, must be enforced in a more consistent way.

2.2 National

Defense has become an extraordinarily complex topic because completely new threats are emerging on the domestic front, which compounds the difficulties of a time in which highly corrupt governments literally reign against their own people, including terror management, not to mention the betrayal of their own people's interests; in a time in which states do not hesitate to stir up entire economic sectors against their governments, in which their leaders receive bribes.

2.2.1 New: National Guard: "Home Guard"

In order to protect the federal president from attempted coups and regime change threats, as well as dangers arising from the looming renunciation, supported by foreign powers, of ethical policy, the president shall have direct command over a special unit comprised of 50,000 soldiers, a Home Guard, that can only be deployed with the agreement of the German Association of Cities and Towns and local citizens' committees by means of a process similar to that of the German Bundestag's parliamentary approval process, which of course also applies to the Home Guard. This special unit will receive special permission to operate domestically. Its staff must therefore be selected from among individuals who are particularly well-suited in social terms and trained, who seek out dialogue with citizens and lead them, and who can also work together with new police forces that are more in touch with the people. A new federal law will govern the details, including the right of resistance. When political reasons for a deployment arise, then a popular referendum must be conducted within an appropriately short timeframe, without exception.

This decision takes into consideration the lessons learned from successful, U.S.-led regime overthrows in past decades. A highly developed industrial country such as Germany is particularly and inevitably in danger. The guarantee of peace and order in the implementation of reforms for ethical policy in the sense of peace, justice, and solidarity, with a high priority assigned to the reduction of the powerful influence of globally networked, mafia-structured corporate cartels in favor of the prosperity of the entire population.

2.2.2 Comprehensive Reforms

Priorities must be reassessed in our national context. The following seem fundamental in this regard:

- The German Armed Forces is perhaps the only military force in the world that maintains the principle of "leadership development and civic education (*Innere Führung*)" which enshrines freedom of conscience for every soldier; this makes the German army well-suited as the military instrument of an ethically oriented state. However, this principle has suffered severely in recent decades as the Armed Forces have turned towards deployments outside of the NATO defense area and other adventures, some of which remain secret.

The German Center therefore seeks to return to proven principles. This will also entail a new direction in staffing policy: While service careers in the past have been promoted by various questionable deployments, some of them beyond public scrutiny or even conducted in secret, the importance of ethical steadfastness as promotion criteria among soldiers is again on the rise. This will require special finesse and detailed expertise to prevent endangering the operational readiness of an army, which is also necessary in an ethically oriented nation, while also suppressing newer, more adventurous mindsets in an appropriate way.

- The concept of a purely professional army is difficult to reconcile with ethical politics and enhanced citizen participation in decision-making. The reforms of recent years would therefore be carefully rolled back, and "citizens in uniform" will again become the Leitmotiv of the Armed Forces and its soldiers. In the course of a fundamental reform of the Armed Forces, military recruits who decide to participate in a "social year," compulsory for all young German citizens, will play an increasingly important role. We should also point out here that we are not talking about mandatory military service in the conventional sense; instead, the decision to serve in the military should be voluntary and in many ways attractive, not least because of training in conflict management in the sense of a peace corps.

- Women are and remain fundamentally welcome and of equal rank in the Armed Forces. However, this concept will no longer receive special support. The German Center holds firmly, that men and women enjoy equal rights everywhere – yet this will not be confused with artificial egalitarianism.

There will therefore be military units and areas of deployment in which the proportion of female soldiers will be reduced. Every reform in this regard will be comprehensively assessed and openly decided. The concerns of affected female soldiers will receive particularly close attention.

- In the past, ethical policy has been confronted repeatedly with particular challenges brought about by intervention from abroad and anti-democratic

political influence from within. The German Center remains strongly committed to a strict prohibition against the domestic deployment of the Armed Forces, with the customary exceptions of catastrophes, or terrorist attacks that pose a high risk for major losses in human life, or their endangerment.

We reject suppression scenarios like those found in the EU's Lisbon Treaty; we will not merely withdraw our support for its tenets, but also will prevent its implementation as possible.

Nevertheless, it seems indispensable that the Armed Forces be included in planning for the event of extreme emergencies; they should ensure protection of ethical policy from illegal and violent operations.

3. Defense Policy

The foremost objective of German security policy is to guarantee safety and protection to its citizens. This goal is pursued on both an independent basis and jointly with other partners. German security policy is comprehensive and takes into account ethical, political, economical, ecological, social, and cultural conditions and developments. Safety cannot be and should not be ensured by military means alone; both political readiness as well as the ability to use military means to defend ethical policy, sovereignty, freedom and human rights, stability and security, are indispensable requirements for the credibility of a new, comprehensive approach to security policy. Significantly greater attention will be paid to avoiding conflict before the fact, as well as research into the causes of such conflict. All previous military policy must therefore be reformed at a profound level, as wrongful, collaborative and aggressive adventures such as those in the Balkans, Iraq, and Afghanistan became possible under very poorly defined criteria – perhaps “insecurity policy” would be a better term to describe the loss of human life and international reputation, the immense waste of resources of all kinds, and the major damages to rule of law, morality, and democracy.

3.1 International Organizations

Germany shall use its influence in all international and supra-national organizations to promote ethical policy, peace, a fair and just balance of interests, teamwork, solidarity, and a capacity for action for nations and peoples alike.

3.1.1 NATO: Reform project at the crossroads

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has gained great prominence by bringing peace to brawling European countries – under scarcely concealed U.S. rule. The doctrine articulated at NATO's founding by its first General Secretary Lord Ismay – that NATO should retain the USA as the leading power in Europe, keep the Soviet Union outside, and keep Germany down – seems dangerously current today. However, since the collapse of the Soviet Union, NATO has increasingly transformed from a defensive to an aggressive organization with changing participants in invasion projects; all of the basic definitions of values in the statute's preambles have been set aside for aggressive purposes. The most important and most powerful alliance partner has become accustomed to a policy of strong-arming individual partner regimes, or even resorting to extortion, to force them to collaborate. "Regime change" is therefore a living practice within NATO; the susceptibility to blackmail and extortion has become a positive selection criterion for top NATO government members.

It is under these circumstances that NATO has linked Europe's security with the USA's global thirst for adventure for the last 25 years. Solidarity within the alliance is threatened by the fact that the USA is working intensively on involving its European alliance partners in an armed conflict with Russia by all means. NATO has now existed for over 60 years and includes 28 European and North American states since its last expansion, and the new membership gains from central eastern European violate agreements with the Soviet and Russian leadership.

It therefore seems dangerous, not just unfeasible, to keep German troops within NATO's command structure. With a German Center government, Germany will negotiate immediately with all of its allies in a friendly and constructive manner about how NATO can return to its proven approach as a defensive alliance, and how to end all deployments outside of the alliance area in a reasonable and gradual way. If consensus cannot be reached within two years, Germany will resort to a new multilateral safety architecture that will serve as a peaceful, predictable, defensive, friendly, and natural bulwark against adventurous politics in Europe. Germany will not participate in wars against Russia, Iran, and numerous other, demonstrably peaceable, nations. In return, Russia will agree to maintain its previous policy of a peaceful balance of interests.

3.1.2 European Union: Reform project at the crossroads (2)

The European Union has developed from a sensible and positive tradition to a consortium that pursues "regime change" activities in Europe with undemocratic, unelected leadership structures. The EU has not even shied away from combined aggression against individual neighbors or from exploitative, patronizing, even repressive policies against members and non-members alike. The growing scope

of action in joint foreign and security policy is proceeding clearly ahead of the necessary democratization of governing bodies. This reinforces the perception that certain governments view the absence of the right to co-determination of nations as an opportunity to pervert the European approach, which was founded on an ethical basis meant to bring the nations of Europe together. Incredible lobbying successes by habitually criminal mafia cartels, also in association with the IMF, up to the patenting of popular food crops for especially dangerous non-European corporations, round out the rapidly deteriorating image of the EU. The German Center will step up to work together with like-minded friends in Europe to revoke as quickly as possible the worst decisions, to reverse the dangerous trend in many areas towards rampant, exploding corruption, in order to save within two years what can still be saved. If this turns out to be impossible or largely unenforceable, then actions ranging from a certain distancing of Germany from the European Union, to the absolutely last measure of withdrawing from the EU within five to ten years, cannot be fully ruled out. However, the German Center does not just seek to hold on unconditionally to the friendship and unity of the nations of Europe, along with its proven institutions and organizations; we will also try with all of our strength to use and strengthen its good approaches and energy to consolidate Europe's peace and unity on a firmly ethical foundation.

3.1.2.1 European Military Policy

All policy related to this subject must be analyzed again, immediately and with like-minded Europeans. Military capabilities in the hands of an EU government that has become undemocratic, distant from its constituents, and corrupt obviously do not represent an advance in collective security – it makes us less safe. Here, as is the case with NATO, we must act in concert as quickly as possible to save what can be saved.

High priority will be assigned to the sensible continuance of Franco-German foundations. A European crisis federation cannot be allowed at all to serve NATO without an exacting review and the approval of national parliaments, thereby ceaselessly ensuring that these federations cannot fall victim to NATO adventures in the future.

Europe's Kosovo policy has made mafia clans acceptable and presentable in Europe, which today own large swaths of Hamburg's "Reeperbahn" quarter and maintain connections to the Armed Forces that require a thorough audit. The civilian operation EULEX must be examined from head to foot by entities free of corruption.

NATO and the EU's entire policy towards Africa suffers from an impetus towards state corruption and terror management that originates in the USA and was taken on by the alliance partners. We must immediately set long-term joint policy on an ethical basis together with Africa's peoples that changes the focus from expanding influence to building solidarity and friendship.

Missions that are ostensibly directed against piracy, yet in fact serve to facilitate military dominance of international waterways in a move that violates both treaties and laws, must immediately be set on a new, globally concerted foundation. No (seafaring) nation can be threatened or put at a disadvantage by such operations.

3.1.2.2 EU Military Strategy and its Mission

“Atalanta,” the maritime operation on the Horn of Africa, must be completely reworked to facilitate friendly cooperation with entities from countries outside the EU and NATO.

“EUCap Nestor” must also be internationalized – and furthermore reformed for true cooperation with the countries of Djibouti, Kenya, the Seychelles, and Somalia. The same applies to the “EUTM Somalia” training mission.

Regarding the “EUTM Mali,” the training mission for Mali’s fighting forces, we must consider that the priority in relation to the West’s simultaneous terror management activities in the country must be set to the cessation of this illegal, bloody intervention.

3.1.2.3 Joint International and Security Policy

The history of EU relations in all areas reveals an increasing dependency on aggressive plans by lobbyists whom national governments customarily do little to stop in their own countries. A defense policy must be introduced in the military that is worthy of the name. To do this, all developments must first be evaluated from top to bottom in light of an ethical, peaceful politics based upon global solidarity, and the proposals for a new politics resulting from this process should be distributed calmly and with prudence to our European friends. The entire Nice process seems particularly vulnerable, which led in part to this illegal framework. In accordance with the guidelines of the German Center regarding the right of peoples to co-determination in basic contractual commitments, a referendum must be held on an urgent basis once a new European foreign and security policy in Germany has been formulated. All European friends and partners will be included in our considerations, enabling us to present this course of action as a real revitalization of European unity to all of our friends and partners in an open exchange of ideas.

Europe needs the agreement of its peoples for every step towards our common future, which must have a firm foundation.

3.1.2.4 Joint Security and Defense Policy

All missions inside and outside of the EU must be re-evaluated and then planned anew. The setting of objectives, our approach, and the scope of ongoing German participation would depend on this in the final analysis. Germany will not

participate in a joint policy of suppression against justified concerns among member nations, nor in imperialist missions abroad.

It is important to give our friends inside and outside of Europe time to adjust to Germany's new approach, to provide them with comprehensive information, and to campaign to prevent disappointments or even setbacks in relationships on all sides, and overall to strengthen the European idea durably and over the long term.

3.1.3 United Nations: Global Solidarity and Friendship

The United Nations must be revitalized as a just and fair instrument of solidarity for all peoples, to promote peace, freedom, and social progress equally for all mankind. Special roles with special rights for especially powerful nations, alliances, or even corporate cartels must be rejected because they often do not help to attain the aforementioned objectives – they may even get in the way. The leadership of all UN organizations must be assessed due to high levels of corruption.

3.1.3.1 The United Nations: Foundations

This reinvigoration of the United Nations must above all include the following points – with severe sanctions for those who break the rules:

- Food: prohibitions against speculation and patents, purity in production, avoidance of pollution of all kinds, especially by industrial influences, promotion of the priority principle for regional products
- Sustainable developments without preference for global corporate cartels or powerful (groups of) states
- Overcome the north-south barrier with stronger agenda-setting and benchmark data with implementation deadlines
- Healing treatments for pandemics and other illnesses without influence from pharmaceutical cartels. All UN bodies must be audited particularly intensively after recent pandemic scandals, with staff replaced as necessary.
- In the war against the drug trade, we must examine those UN member states whose activities in the past have attracted attention for their exploitation of this criminality for their own political purposes through the involvement of their secret security apparatuses.
- We particularly need a global, fundamental reconsideration in the field of protecting natural persons: stop paying lip service and start paying attention to actual behavior, with sanctions where necessary.

There are still a few nations that do not recognize the authority of the international criminal court in The Hague. We must consider whether such states

can or should belong to the International Security Council and other important governing bodies with a full vote.

All UN sub-organizations have ruined their reputations with blatant cases of international corruption or one-sided policies of preferential treatment. A few deserve particular mention: UNRWA, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund.

3.1.3.2 United Nations Charter

World peace and international security are increasingly compromised by major imbalances in the distribution of financial, economic, military, and political power. The U.S.-led NATO has contributed especially to these problems, and this must be addressed immediately.

Regional agreements cannot be allowed to extend or worsen (regional) injustices – this applies in particular to the special agreements with NATO dating to 2008. The fundamental transformation in the typology of conflicts is also shaped by transformations in the warfare of global ruling powers. UNO must take steps against the rising incidence of devastation among entire national administrations, which in their effects are typically more destructive than individual failures of existing administrations, which also of course must continue to be counteracted.

3.1.3.3 Germany's Position on the United Nations

Germany could play a role in the upcoming renewal of the UN, with the most important topic being the gradual, generally discussed new orientation of German foreign and security policy along ethical principles. This renewal must above all reflect the interests of those members whose interests have not been appropriately considered yet. Germany's involvement in UN operations and programs need not be necessarily reduced or restricted, yet the precise formulation of objectives and orientation must be re-evaluated in individual cases.

In this context, Germany shall persist in its efforts to hold a permanent seat on the UN Security Council. Under the right circumstances, Germany could also support the inclusion of India on the UN Security Council.

3.1.3.4 Germany's Military Contribution

UNIFIL: We must carefully scrutinize to what degree the mission will fulfill the original mandate – or has ever fulfilled it. Germany will not participate in the use of the UN framework to protect policies by Israel or other UN members that violate international law.

UNAMID/UNMISS: Both missions must be re-evaluated. There is a perception that UN experts have been appropriated for reasons to do with raw materials

policies. This must receive an urgent review due to the people affected by violent acts there.

MINUSMA: This mission is affected in particular by the involvement of its NATO supporters in terror management in Africa to the benefit of stronger regional control by its forces. This is why German participation must be re-evaluated and re-oriented in agreement with our partners and the affected parties.

MINURSO: The German mission will be maintained. We must fundamentally assess whether greening the area with available new methods could make a positive contribution to the solution of pending security questions. Then Germany could make a special contribution by promoting the application of these methods, after discussion with all affected parties.

UNAMA: This is one of the least successful UN missions, and it urgently requires a review and re-orientation. The legitimate needs of the Afghani civilian population must be put in the foreground.

Training: German will increase its education and training activities and expand them in accordance with ethical principles.

3.1.4 Revive the OSCE as a Stabilizing Factor and Strengthen it in General

The OSCE's one-sided orientation towards Western interests has allowed the potential for conflict in Central Eastern Europe to grow in a dangerous way. It is important that we immediately find joint ways to reverse this dangerous trend. Germany could play a special role in this.

3.1.4.1 The OSCE: Foundations

The three dimensions of security:

- political-military
- economic-environmental
- human

must be revisited on the foundation of ethical and social principles. Security arises above all on the foundation of an ethical politics of solidarity. Europe must once again radiate a peaceful international approach in all adjacent and involved countries, as well as their neighbors. Contrary interests must be researched, clearly stipulated, and jointly contained.

In the course of this process, private industry must be reined in – and the disproportionate exercise of power must be prevented in politics and society.

Overall, it would be well and good if the OSCE's noble principles were reflected more strongly in actual practice.

3.1.4.2 Organs, Institutions and Instruments of the OSCE

An overview of OSCE administrative bodies reveals that valuable approaches exist yet are apparently underfinanced and poorly integrated into the actual foreign and security policy of individual member states. This can be improved by joint agreement, and Germany can set a new direction that meets the priorities of ethics and solidarity.

Independent institutions are currently distributed to individual member states, which in the case of the Ukraine and the "Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights," located in Warsaw, has given rise to direct contradictions to current Polish policy. Such cases must be taken care of. OSCE members cannot be embroiled in illegal interventions in the domestic affairs of other member states, or military developments there, and still remain active OSCE members at the same time. Legally binding force and penalty options must be created. The politics of the USA in the last two decades in particular do not suggest any genuine interest in positive developments in Europe.

3.1.4.3 Germany in the OSCE

Germany will expand its strong participation in the OSCE where possible. The OSCE must be strengthened overall, above all by an ethical direction towards peace, justice, and solidarity, as well as a politics of the day that focuses more strongly on the original intent of the CSCE.

The fact that the OSCE watches helplessly as a third world war among its member countries looms, because of the aggressive politics of a group of member states, is no longer acceptable.

3.1.4.4 From the CSCE to the OSCE

The dismantling of Yugoslavia, led by the USA and driven by NATO, and the regional politics that followed thereafter with the scarcely concealed inclusion of local criminal organizations, represents a birth defect of the OSCE. Germany will strive to clear up the crimes of this time to allow us to take joint steps to ensure that such things never happen in Europe again.

3.2 Germany's New Armed Forces

The Armed Forces will be transformed from an army engaged in illegal, or legally and politically suspect, international missions; a force that is involved again and again in illegitimate workarounds, including outside of prescribed democratic

controls; to an army of defense. Their solid ethical traditions will be renewed and strengthened. No country in the world should fear the German Armed Forces. All aggressive governments around the world should be deterred effectively – by its soldierly spirit, weaponry, and the support of the German population – from attacking Germany alone or with others or just plan such attacks or even include them in their political contingency planning.

The Armed Forces will therefore place more value on supporting friendly allied nations and their legitimate governments by means of training assistance and other services in the context of Germany's new foreign policy, in an ethical and legally unproblematic way. This support can never be allowed to undermine the legitimate rights of other nations.

The "White Paper" must be completely revised and rewritten.

3.2.1 Mission and Tasks

The Armed Forces' Defense Policy Guidelines must be completely rewritten and adapted to Germany's new foreign and security policy, dedicated as it is to ethics, justice, and solidarity.

3.2.1.1 The Mission of the Armed Forces

The Armed Forces

- protect Germany and its citizens,
- secure German territory,
- contribute to the defense of allies, insofar as they are not involved in missions outside of the alliance region,
- participate in UN-approved missions outside of the coalition area, insofar as the legitimate rights of other nations are not violated or disproportionately put at a disadvantage,
- contribute to international partnerships and promote multinational cooperation and European integration, insofar as the legitimate rights of other nations are not violated or disproportionately put at a disadvantage.

3.2.1.2 Tasks of the Armed Forces

In this context, the Armed Forces would have the following intertwined tasks:

- National defense, also in the framework of the North Atlantic Alliance
- For approved UN missions: international conflict prevention and crisis management, including the war against international terrorism,
- Participation in military deployments in the context of the EU's joint security and defense policy,
- Administrative assistance in the event of natural catastrophes and severe accidents, protection of critical infrastructure,

- Rescue and evacuation of hostages abroad,
- Partnership and cooperation as part of multinational integration and global cooperation in the framework of the UN,
- Humanitarian aid abroad.

3.2.2 Reorientation of the Armed Forces

The new orientation of the Armed Forces will strive consistently towards a new, ethically based policy of peace, justice, and national and international solidarity, in the changing security policy environment at the beginning of the twenty-first century. Its structures will help to protect the civil engagement of all citizens for Germany's democratic community from abuses by globalist oriented power structures.

3.2.2.1 Evaluation of the Armed Forces

The Armed Forces, as a learning organization, are constantly developing, above all in the sense of a new ethical politics. The leadership of the Armed Forces, as well as its soldiers, will identify and work on specific topics in this regard. After a phase of uncertainty caused by problematic and controversial international deployments, and the sudden conversion to an army of volunteers, the Armed Forces will then be integrated firmly and confidently into the local population and pursue peace in justice and solidarity as an irrefutable principle of soldierly action, together with the Armed Forces leadership, the Ministry of Defense, and the Federal Government. The Armed Forces' useful achievements shall of course be adopted, insofar as these do not contract the new objectives. Leaders at all levels of the Armed Forces will also perform a fundamental evaluation of processes and structures within their remit. This incorporates their analysis and expertise into the changes in the Armed Forces.

3.2.2.2 Process Management in the Armed Forces

The Armed Forces need modern management methods and yet cannot belie the fact that the Armed Forces are not, and cannot become, a "security firm." After all, there are without a doubt a few gaps in leadership at all levels that are however due to chronic scarcity of resources and the constant mission demands on our troops. These are two points that were not identified in the planning and procurement of the current scope of armament. No process management can conceal the fact that the Armed Forces have been entangled in dubious adventures by politicians, missions that are not always compatible with the Armed Forces' positive principles, for example the valuable and proven concept of "Inner Leadership".

3.2.2.3 The Evaluation Process

The Armed Forces must receive as quickly as possible better political support so that the initiated reforms retain their original peaceful and cooperative defensive "spirit," because this not only forms the backbone of the troops, but also of peace in Europe and beyond.

3.2.2.4 Leadership and Organizational Culture

A new understanding of an army for ethical politics, for peace-oriented and defensive foreign and defense policy, is urgently required. This new orientation will aid in the required cultural transformation among the troops, assuage current disputes, and help soldiers to meet the high demands of their job in full security, so that they need not be a disservice to Germany, Europe, our allies, and the world. Only on this basis can a culture of leadership and organization take a new direction in an appropriate, agreed manner.

3.2.3 Leadership Development and Civic Education ("Inner Leadership")

The Armed Forces' principle of Inner Leadership remains a strong and internationally prominent tool for an army based on ethical foundations. In times in which increasingly aggressive political strategies more and more often call for global military action, as a gap widens between public and official information, the personal self-understanding of every soldier will be put to an increasingly difficult test.

In this context, "Inner Leadership" is the most important tool of innovation available to the modern soldier on the path towards a more peaceful world, a world in which deployment considerations are not shaped by wars over natural resources or regional, global, or even domestic power strategies, but rather by just and unified cooperation among people and nations on the basis of politics that are frequently and decisively steered by citizens and oriented towards peace in free and sovereign nations.

3.2.4 Understanding the Armed Forces and Their History

We have forgotten today the noble words with which the war-weary population were convinced to accept the establishment of a new German army in 1956. The path that has led from these origins to the so-called defense of Germany in the Hindu Kush is a long one indeed – too long for a majority of Germans. Official formulations about "war for peace" or "freedom" or even "democracy" have sorely tested social tolerance for the duplicity of official political declarations.

It must become common knowledge today that domestic defense takes place in our own country, with allies as well – and the security of international missions cannot be attained in limited alliances, but should be pursued in an equal community of all nations: in peace, justice, and solidarity.

3.3 Peace as a Challenge in Ethical Policy

Whoever wants to fight threats where they arise runs the danger of abusing soldiers in the implementation of scenarios that are organized by the secret services and directed towards pure power politics. Such fraudulent politics endanger both security abroad and the inner cohesion of nations, and necessarily damages domestic policies of justice, democracy, and solidarity.

3.3.1 Joint Insecurity Caused by Broad Political Deception

Security policy up to this point has actually created global and national insecurity: social, economic, environmental, and cultural influences are being abused to push through aggressive plans in a pre-war move to secure the field, domestically as well. This policy will be fundamentally changed, not just discontinued, to strengthen the coexistence of all nations on the principles of ethics, justice, and solidarity, to re-establish, strengthen and further develop each area where it makes sense – all the while implementing effective measures that will certainly help to avoid future abuses.

3.3.2 Deployment upon Parliamentary Order – and Under Control

The German Armed Forces are currently participating in numerous missions abroad, from the Balkans to the Horn of Africa to Afghanistan. Each of these missions has come under criticism, and often significant errors have been uncovered. Every mission up to this point will therefore be examined from the bottom up, and the people will be informed of the results in a comprehensive report – and afterwards, decisions will be made about every single mission, if applicable in the form of a popular referendum.

The fact that the Armed Forces is already engaged in full internal preparations for a mission before parliament has even set a date to vote on a deployment is a practice that is anathema to justice and democracy, and it will not be continued. In addition, there are numerous smaller raids, some of them with completely illegal objectives, undertaken in a treacherous way by German soldiers in disguise, often under U.S. command. This practice will be punished severely in the future, and previous missions will be investigated. Decisions will be made about these issues while paying attention to legal principles, consideration of situational judgments at the time, and comradely treatment of soldiers.

The German Center believes that this practice represents a juncture between alliance obligations, friendship, and complicity. Time will tell whether German policy can guarantee Germany's sovereignty – or not; this gives rise to a dangerous proximity to high treason, a state of affairs whose annulment or deletion from legal rights is to be viewed as preparation for the committal of criminal acts.

This is why the Parliamentary Participation Act must be fundamentally revised. Every mission must include exit strategies, concrete procedures for withdrawing from a mission. We cannot allow senseless missions that violate several laws, such as those in the Balkans or in Afghanistan, to fan out over years, until peaceful solutions are fully rejected.

Article 24 section 2 of the German Basic Law should be changed, if necessary by popular referendum, in such a way that limited sovereign rights can be imposed in the course of alliance obligations as soon as illegalities occur that were enabled in the first place by such limitations.

3.4 Terrorism Policy and Emergency Management

Current terrorism management policy throughout NATO causes harm to alliance partners, other nations, and NATO populations. For this reason, such policy shall not only be discontinued; we will immediately stop it comprehensively, perform a neutral assessment – and if necessary render it harmless with immediate measures. Everyone involved will have to face high penalties. Naturalization processes will be revoked. Procedures and administrative measures will be compared with the age and instruments of de-nazification. It is not just Muslims who have suffered worldwide; entire countries and peoples have been sorely impacted, such as in Afghanistan, Libya, Syria, and Iraq.

The long-term end of the terrorism management phase of international NATO policy will have very high priority. We must make provisions for significant subsequent challenges and damages, and prepare appropriate defense strategies and other solutions in other ministries and administrations. Insofar as Germany is to take a pioneering leadership role, most claims for compensation will be rejected or severely limited.

In order to attain all of these new objectives, we will strive for a multifaceted interfacing of the Armed Forces with the Federal Intelligence Service. In the medium term, the BND will have its own commandos, which will be built up as highly mobile elite units.

3.5 Armaments Control

Significant progress has been made in armaments control in recent decades. On the other side, there have been major setbacks recently in terms of international

security, for example in the European missile defense, which have been caused primarily by NATO's aggressive behavior since the fall of the Soviet Union. These setbacks are already threatening parts of hard-won progress today. In addition, however, major additional capabilities – in the form of highly dangerous geo-engineering as well as biological and other weapons – are completely or scarcely known to the public, or even in parliaments. This requires urgent attention. An important field of action is the obvious and proven readiness of Western secret services to equip terrorists with weapons of mass destruction – as in Syria. This calls upon the global community of nations, above all the USA and Israel – which as major regional nuclear powers have not signed the non-proliferation treaty that Iran has signed – to put a stop to this before it is too late. Germany will participate appropriately and constructively in this process. Germany will strengthen its troops in an appropriate way and with good communication.

3.7 Global Condemnation of Uranium Weapons

Uranium ordinance of all kinds meet all of the criteria that should force them to be condemned globally. A German Center-led federal government will go to great efforts to call for this condemnation on the grounds that such weapons cause significant genetic damage. Companies that provide uranium material to the armaments industry will have to face increasingly severe sanctions. We will engage in intense discussions with allies and friendly states that stockpile and/or deploy uranium weapons.

3.8 Geo-engineering

Across the world, there are more or less secret plans and capabilities for using the globe as a weapon. Spraying from the air and the HAARP systems associated with it are merely the best-known of these projects. First, we must evaluate who has what capabilities – and what capabilities Germany should acquire, hold at the ready, or improve upon as a defense against the global deployment of such biological weapons. It is critical that a global condemnation be organized in a timely manner, along with a global information campaign, before the planet and its population sustain heavy damages from the use of such weapons. In the case of the aforementioned domestic spraying campaigns, we must appoint a comprehensive and truly independent commission of experts who will conduct a detailed review and evaluation of all reports. Criminal behavior will be severely punished without distinction to the people or institutions involved. The state is liable for all programs conducted with state assistance or culpability, and will therefore initiate and support health campaigns that successfully use non-harmful treatment methods against applied and planned poisons or cell

manipulation in the entire sphere of life. What is important here is comprehensive, unrestrained, and open communication of this information to the public.

Healing methods and the latest findings in quantum, orgone, and vortex physics can help to ameliorate the damage that has already been done to the ozone layer and to the natural world.
