

gemann, then president of the Government Statistics Bureau; one by the secretary of state, Hans Schaeffer; and one by the industrialist, Drager; all of which—though in watered-down form—belong in the tradition of List and the American System.

But Brüning wished to reduce social expenditures, and thus found Ernst Wagemann's plan inconvenient. He complained that he had the greatest difficulties with the reform of social security, from the time it had come into existence. This threatened the direction in which his policies tended, and this direction was to strive for "reducing the cost of production for the producer"—which in a fatal way reminds us of a certain economics minister who today speaks of axing "expensive jobs."

Too late, this debate brought things to the point that a change was made in financial policy and money was made available, which led to the initial successes of the Nazis. No thanks to them, however, but to the men cited above, who had copied aspects of the American System, the idea of financing, by means of state credit, the way out of the depression.

So I close with the words of Holtfrerich: "It is thus a question of learning from experience. Wisdom after the fact may be cheap, but it is a lot better than persisting in error. The dumbest thing, surely, is to purposely forget what one has experienced."

If, instead of this, we return to tried and tested concepts, which have always lain at the basis of economic prosperity, and we respect the justified aspirations of the people of the East and the South for a life to be lived in dignity worthy of human beings, then a reorganization of the bankrupt, beyond-rescue Bretton Woods system, will be relatively simple.

It is my deepest conviction that we might only overcome this world crisis, if we bring the economic order into harmony with mankind's inalienable rights, ours by natural law, everywhere in the world.

Speakers at the Berlin conference

The following people spoke at the Schiller Institute's conference, Nov. 22-23. Affiliations are for identification purposes only.

Dr. Kofi N. Awoonor, chairman, Group of 77; ambassador of Ghana to the U.N. (unable to attend personally, sent a message that was read at the conference). Full text in *EIR*, Dec. 6.

Hike Babookhanyan, Union of Constitutional Rights of Armenia, "Armenia needs the creation of new, just orders in the world."

Dr. Eva-Maria Barki, board member, Austrian-Croatian Society, Vienna, Austria, spoke on the genocide that is being committed against the people of Croatia.

Prof. Dr. V. Beletsky, director, Sovintercontact, Moscow, Russia, "Russia faces a hunger emergency."

Carlos Calderón Carvajal, Member of Congress, Lima, Peru, "Peru must fight to resist the IMF's 'savage capitalism.'" Full text in *EIR*, Dec. 13, 1991.

Sandor Cseh, Member of Parliament, Budapest, Hungary, "If we can solve our economic problems, we can achieve peace."

William Engdahl, European economics editor, *EIR*, Germany, "The illusions of 'free-market' magic."

Prof. Dr. A. Filipenko, Economics Department, University of Kiev, Ukraine, "Economic unity of the world on the eve of the third millennium."

Dr. Marian Gruchelski, economic adviser, Farmer Solidarity, Warsaw, Poland, "Polish shock therapy does not



Guntis Vilcans



Ni Yuxian



Dr. Eva-Maria Barki



Dr. T. Nikolov

work" (unable to attend personally, his speech was read at the conference).

Frank Hahn, Schiller Institute, Hanover, Germany, "Productive credit creation."

Elisabeth Hellenbroich, editor-in-chief, *Ibykus* magazine, Germany, "For a cultural renaissance in Europe."

Dr. Sarzamin Kaimur, former president, Central Bank of Afghanistan, Munich, Germany, "Afghanistan's contribution to the demise of communism."

Dr. Tibor Kovats, board member, Association of Hungarian Political Prisoners, Budapest, Hungary, "The Balkan war can become a world war."

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., Democrat for President, U.S.A. (unable to attend personally, his speech was read at the conference). Full text in *EIR*, Dec. 6, 1991.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, chairman, Schiller Institute, Germany.

Dmitri Leonov, Memorial Society, Moscow, Russia, "The activities of the Memorial Society."

Walter G. Merz, manager, Lübeck-Gdansk Coastal Highway Project, Germany, described the infrastructure project on which he is engaged, at the request of the former Polish construction minister.

Sen. Theo W. Mitchell, state senator, South Carolina, U.S.A., spoke on the crisis in the United States and the role of the LaRouche movement in solving it. Full text in *EIR*, Dec. 13, 1991.

Prof. Dr. Taraz Muranivsky, University of Moscow, Russia, "Infrastructural development key to a durable solution."

Ni Yuxian, first vice chairman and chief secretary, Chinese Liberal Democratic Party, U.S.A., "The future of communism in China."

Dr. T. Nikolov, Institute of World Economy, Sofia, Bulgaria, "Is it possible to go in one leap from a command economy to a market economy, by means of 'shock therapy'?"

Pham Con Huang, Organization of Vietnamese Refugees, Bremen, Germany, "Vietnam: How long will the communists remain in power?"

Prof. Dr. S. Ryabchenko, chairman, State Committee on Science and Technology, Ukraine, "The present state and development prospects of the scientific and technical potential of Ukraine."

Gen. Paul-Albert Scherer (ret.), Germany, spoke on the need for European leadership to make sure that the breakup of the Soviet empire does not lead to a new danger for world peace.

Prof. V. Sikora, president, Ukrainian Association of Social and Economic Research, Kiev, Ukraine, "Without immediate economic development, the Soviet republics face chaos."

Dennis Small, Ibero-American editor, *EIR*, U.S.A., spoke on the theme of why Lyndon LaRouche was sent to prison: his clash with Henry Kissinger over IMF policy.

Dr. Lojze Socan, head of Representative Office of Slov-

enia in Brussels, Belgium, "It is necessary to isolate, politically and diplomatically, the putschist government in Belgrade."

Yolande Tabak-Raibaldi, president, French-Croatian Society, Paris, France, "Who will save Croatia?" (unable to attend personally, her speech was read at the conference).

Edita Tahiri, Member of Presidency, Democratic League of Kosovo, "The cause of the Albanians in Yugoslavia."

Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum, co-author, *Ein Wirtschaftswunder für Osteuropa*, Germany, explained Lyndon LaRouche's plan for a Productive Triangle.

Rosa Tennenbaum, chairman, European Agricultural Commission, Schiller Institute, Germany, "Food for Peace."

Guntis Vilcans, vice-chairman, Foreign Affairs Commission, Citizens' Congress of Latvia, Riga, Latvia, "The de-occupation of Latvia must be completed."

Ni Yuxian

The struggle for freedom in China

Mr. Ni, a longtime fighter for democracy in the People's Republic of China, is vice chairman of the U.S.-based Liberal Democratic Party, the only Chinese party that advocates the overthrow of the Communist Party (CP). EIR on Oct. 25, 1991 published an open letter that he wrote to the Beijing leaders during a clandestine tour of the P.R.C. The following is excerpted from his speech to the Schiller Institute's Berlin conference.

I come from China, the final battleground of communism. The population in China is over 1.1 billion, about one-fifth of the whole world's population. So the condition of human rights in China represents a large part of the condition of this world.

For the past 40 years, the world outside China has not paid enough attention to human rights conditions and life in China, because the regime is a special one. The CP regime uses feudal means of control to suppress the opinions of the people. Therefore, foreigners have difficulty understanding the system. If you are only a traveler, you may even find some good aspects. But the CP system is an extremely brutal and violent system; it could be the worst in Chinese history.

I think I am a good example. I was in a CP jail several times. The last time, I barely escaped the death penalty. To have the chance to come here to give a speech, is a miracle in itself. . . .