

# Helga Zepp-LaRouche addresses freedom celebration in Hungary

*Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the founder of the international Schiller Institutes, delivered the following address in Budapest on Oct. 23 as part of Hungary's national holiday celebration.*

In the name of all freedom-loving forces associated with the Schiller Institute, I would like to convey warmest greetings and congratulations on the first national holiday which Hungary has been able to celebrate in freedom. I would like to express our admiration and respect for the great Hungarian people's will to attain freedom.

Especially we German patriots will never forget the heroic role which Hungary played in bringing about Germany's reunification; the opening of her borders to refugees from the former German Democratic Republic provided the final impetus for our peaceful revolution. Through the freedom struggles of the people of the East, Europe has been presented with a great historic opportunity, and we now confront the huge challenge of seizing that opportunity to the benefit of human society as a whole.

Our old continent's golden hour, however, has come in the midst of a strategic situation which is marked by great dangers. For, the essential reason why it has been possible to break the Yalta system of domination over Europe, lies in the fact that the economic systems of both superpowers are collapsing. Both Marxist collectivism, and liberal capitalism of the Anglo-American stripe, are bankrupt.

It is therefore of great importance that Hungary, plundered for decades by the communist economic system, does not become likewise plundered by the supranational institutions of the liberal market economy; indeed, Pope John Paul II, in his encyclical *Sollicitudo rei socialis*, spoke of both systems as "structures of sin." Therefore, a third way, on the basis of a Christian economic science, must be found for the development of Hungary as part of a united Europe.

My husband Lyndon LaRouche, an innocent man who is a political prisoner in the United States, has proposed a pioneering program for the economic development of all Europe. It is based on the comprehensive building of an integrated system of infrastructure for all Europe which, extending outward from the "Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle," will connect all regions of Europe through the immediate construction of a system of high-speed railways. One arm of this system must proceed along the Danube River,

which is also connected to the Rhine through the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal, via Linz, Vienna, and Budapest through Yugoslavia, Romania, and into the Black Sea. All told, this infrastructure system of integrated railways, waterways, and roads will comprise a market of approximately 500 million people, and will be far and away the most productive region in the world. In view of the dramatic economic collapse in the great majority of world economic spheres, Europe must become the world economy's locomotive, which will help the less developed parts of the world to overcome their lack of development.

The program proposed by Lyndon LaRouche is based on the same economic theory also espoused by Friedrich List, and expressed, for instance, in List's 1845 memorandum "On the Improvement of Transport in Hungary." At the heart of this Christian economic theory is the conception that the sole source of all social wealth is technological progress and the resulting rise in the productivity of labor. The refinement of the creative faculties of the human being, who, as *imago viva Dei*, as the living image of God, is called upon to imitate the most excellent quality of the Creator, must therefore be central to this theory.

The development of the individual's creativity, abused for so long by communism, is therefore the key to the development of the national economy, but even more so is the emphasis on the Christian image of man. In his famous radio speech, the great Cardinal Mindszenty spoke the prophetic words: "Our age is characterized by a direction of development shared by all peoples. Antiquated nationalism must be revamped everywhere. National sentiment must no longer be permitted to lead to conflicts between nations, but rather must lead to the path to peaceful coexistence on the basis of justice. Around the world, national sentiment should blossom in the realm of cultural values, which comprise a common treasury for all peoples. In this way, one country's progress will also benefit all the others."

It is my firm conviction—and this is also the philosophical basis upon which the Schiller Institute was formed—that humanity has reached a point where the humanity's survival can only be assured through the establishment of a new, just world economic order on the basis of the encyclical *Populorum progressio*. It is my belief that Hungary, which, as Cardinal Mindszenty said, has had to suffer more than any other nation in the course of its thousand-year history,

## Schiller Institute at Hungarian commemoration

*The account here was written by Karl-Michael Vitt for the German newspaper, Neue Solidarität:*

As a participant in a delegation of the Schiller Institute headed up by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, wife of American political leader Lyndon LaRouche, I had the honor of being present at the festivities on Oct. 23 of the first Hungarian national holiday. For the first time, a freely elected government had officially reserved this day to pay respects to the victims of the 1956 uprising against communist misrule, which began on Oct. 23. The ceremony occurred as Hungarians gathered from all over the world. Many citizens who had to go into exile after 1956 had returned to their homeland for the first time in 34 years, since the Hungarian freedom fighters were crushed by Soviet troops and tanks.

The main activities of the day had been organized by the Hungarian Association of Former Political Prisoners. The president of this 50,000-strong organization is Jenoe Fonay, who was twice condemned to death in the wake of the 1956 uprising. On one of those occasions, he was already standing at the gallows with a rope around his neck at the point he received a pardon.

In the morning, at a ceremonial session in the Parliament, medals were awarded to soldiers who had shown extraordinary valor during the uprising. Afterward, the participants traveled to various spots in Budapest to lay down memorial wreaths at the scenes of the fiercest battles during the uprising, which cost the lives of 30,000 people. Countless more were thrown into prison.

At noon there was a memorial service at the Budapest Cemetery's Parcel 301, attended by President Goensz, Prime Minister Jozsef Antall, the diplomatic corps, and guests. The entire Hungarian population avidly followed this event. The participants included the daughter of Imre Nagy, who had been prime minister up to 1956 and who was executed by the Soviet-installed Janos Kadar regime in 1958. He was buried here at Parcel 301 without a tombstone, along with many other martyrs of the uprising.

Only since last year has it been possible to pay last respects to these dead without fear of reprisals.

In the afternoon, approximately 5,000 people gathered at the Budapest Sport Hall at the invitation of the Association of Former Political Prisoners. Following remarks by Imre Nagy's daughter, Prime Minister Antall spoke. He criticized the West for its lack of support for Hungary. He pointed out that developments in Central Europe had always been closely connected to developments in the Middle East. Just as the Mideast crisis overshadows everything else today, so in 1956 the Suez crisis was more important to the free West than the Hungarian people's striving for freedom.

Antall was followed by Lithuania's President Vytautas Landsbergis and Helga Zepp-LaRouche, speaking as founder of the Schiller Institute and its president in Germany. Zepp-LaRouche's address was greeted with much thankful applause. As a German patriot, she thanked the freedom-loving Hungarian people for their assistance and contribution to German unity. Following her remarks, surviving heroes of the 1956 uprising spoke, bringing up memories which brought tears to all eyes. The day ended with a torchlight parade to the Parliament and a speech by Jenoe Fonay.

But for all its festiveness, this national holiday was overshadowed by Hungary's dire economic emergency. The citizens are especially exasperated that the government has still not fulfilled various solemn promises. Thus, even today, those people who stood up to oppose the communist regime, risking their lives, continue to be pushed to the margins of society. The old potentates have shed their skins like snakes, and are now entering the free market economy as entrepreneurs. Among these turncoats and former party bosses one can also find the murderers of 1956 and Kadar's repressive regime. So the victims of communism continue to fight for compensation and for rehabilitation, even though no one can give them back all the time they have lost in prison.

Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund is moving in to collect the debts incurred by the communists, and is hindering Hungary's development. The speculators and other creatures of economic liberalism are sucking at Hungary like leeches. Germany owes its unity to those men and women who risked or gave their lives for freedom. The German government should make sure its words are followed by deeds.

precisely because of the greatness it has shown in reacting to the onslaughts against it, will make a great contribution to humanity's development in the family of peoples in a more just world order.

Today is a day of joy; and what is more fitting than for us to recall Schiller's "Ode to Joy." Along with Friedrich Schiller, I greet you: "*Alle Menschen werden Brüder*" ["All men become brothers"]!