

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. . . .

We know that the difference between men and animals is that people desire freedom. But the CP violently, brutally takes this freedom away from the people, to a degree that is not comparable to any dictator in another country. In the past 40 years of dictatorship in China, at least 30 to 40 million people were murdered. The world has witnessed the events in Tiananmen Square, witnessed how the CP shoots its own students and people. What was revealed and exposed to the outside world, however, is only a part of the brutality. . . .

During the past 40 years, the CP mobilized several movements, and every one would end with massive killings. Mao's method took 5% of the whole population, and killed them. Why would they do so? They didn't really care who or how to kill. This is the way to keep themselves in power. A woman CP member was killed brutally during the Cultural Revolution just because she said something that attacked the purge of Liu Shaoqi, the late President of the Republic. She was faithful to the communist system and very loyal to the party. Her name was Zhang Zhixing. When she was killed, her tongue was cut off to prevent her from speaking the truth. This kind of killing happened in many places. Another example: In Shanghai, where I came from, a person was killed simply because he sang a song with his foot in the wrong position. . . .

I was in jail three times. Besides the torture and killings of prisoners, I can give another example. I was in jail for two years, during which time I was not able to sleep with my legs bent—I had to sleep in a straight line, like a sardine. My only hope at that time was to sleep normally, with a little freedom of my body, so that my hand could reach out and bend. I have a real impression and experience of what a CP prison is. I deeply realize what freedom is: It includes the freedom to breathe fresh air, to be able to assume a sitting position.

All these experiences have taught me what the so-called dictatorship of the proletariat is.

Destruction of the personality

Now people are talking about the bad impact of communism on economics, culture, and education. But I think the basic and essential impact of the communist system is the destruction of people's personalities. The worst part of this dictatorship is that it prevents people from living like human beings, makes them live like animals. It makes a man into a machine, as they would call it, the screw of the revolutionary machine. It makes a man into a screw. This makes the situation very complicated in China. The basic character of human beings, that humans can think, is taken away. That has several results. It makes Chinese intellectuals and thinkers unable to think. Most of them are not able to think about ideas and to observe things independently. They cannot not tell truth from falsehood.

First, it takes several rounds of jailing and killing not to allow people to think and talk. People have to express their ideas in order to think, and they were killed for doing so.

Second, from not being allowed to think, people were so terrorized that they no longer *dared* to think. Third, people who are not allowed to think, gradually lose the *ability* to think. But this is not even the most terrible thing. The most terrible thing is that when they see someone who is still able to think, they try to *stop* them. If someone feels that another person is different from himself, he goes to the Party to report that that person can think, he is a "counterrevolutionary."

I attended several events at which prisoners were killed. They brought me there in order to horrify me. I saw how thousands of those spectators thought, and what they thought was very horrible. *They did not have any sympathy with those being killed.* What they thought was that those people *should* be killed, because the affairs of a nation or a society are not matters that those people should think about. Such matters can only be thought about by Mao and Deng.

After a long time, common Chinese people and intellectuals lost the ability to think at all. . . . That is how the dictatorship of the Communist Party destroyed humanity in China. I believe that because this system violated natural law, it should be overthrown.

The democracy movement

Now I would like to make some remarks about the Chinese pro-democratic movement. After the June 4th events [at Tiananmen Square in 1989], many democratic organizations emerged. But the situation is complicated.

Basically there are two kinds of ideas. Some people came directly from inside the CP. They were purged, because they had different opinions than Deng Xiaoping. . . . They only request that the CP compromise to a certain degree, or make some revisions. So we call them revisionists. They think that the CP could change by itself. But I think that this is not possible. . . .

The other line is those, like us, who believe that the CP system is essentially against natural law. We established a party named the Liberal Democratic Party. We are a small party, but growing.

I request that the international community pay more attention to Chinese human rights. This is a great problem, which has been neglected for a long time by the international community. It is 100 times worse than in Russia. Yesterday I talked with a friend from Russia, who said that in Russia, there are about 800 political dissidents in jail. But those in Chinese jails are countless. . . . My Russian friend said that the Russian people will have difficulty surviving this winter. I believe that if the democratic movement is not sustained in Russia, the Chinese CP will be encouraged. They will tell the Chinese people, "See! The democratic system does not work, the Russians failed." So I want to ask the international community to support the Russians in real terms, so that the Russian people can survive, and defeat any resurgence of the Russian CP. Only by doing so, can we have confidence in a bright future for the Chinese democratic movement.