

function as the locomotive for the world economy—not only for the infrastructure and industrial development of the East, but above all for the development of the Southern Hemisphere. Our answer to this question of whether we will finally develop the countries of the so-called Third World, will decide ultimately whether or not we meet the great moral challenge of the twentieth century. We Germans right now are really fortune's favorite of history, and even though a large part of our situation can be attributed to our own efforts, there are also other factors which have favored us, without our merit. But we Germans can live up to our historical potential only if we refuse to be self-satisfied, and instead contribute to the development of those to whom fate has been less kind. We owe our prosperity to a large degree to the application of the economic theory of Friedrich List, and the developing countries must have the very same chance to attain it.

### **Berlin as a center of hope**

It has to become the identity of a sovereign Germany, that it is the place from which emanates the practical realization of a new, just world economic order. What were more appropriate than for our future capital, Berlin—whose architectural plan must be shaped by a coherent concept—to represent this idea? Berlin as center of planning for a new world eco-

nomie order: If we raise such an idea into a program, then nobody of consequence will begrudge us the favor of this hour, and German unity will become the bearer of hope for billions of people in the world.

From an architectural standpoint, Berlin should be shaped according to the great concepts of the universal thinker Gottfried Leibniz, who worked and lived there for many years. The founder of the academy of sciences, Leibniz dreamed of a favored Europe which would determine which of its member-nations develops which part of the world. France, for example, should develop Africa, Germany the East, and so forth. In a similar and much more urgent way, this is the task of Europe today, and this orientation could be expressed in Berlin by the shaping of certain parts of this city. One quarter, for instance, could stress the aspect of Berlin as the "door to the East," whose museums, libraries, scientific research centers, and similar institutions present the cooperation between Leibniz and Peter the Great for the tasks of the future. Other quarters could be dedicated to the development of Asia, Latin America, and Africa.

The capital city of Berlin, so conceived, would have an enormous pedagogical effect for students coming there from around the world. It is up to us to use Germany's new freedom to contribute to the moral education of the individual.

## **Make July 20, 1994 into a European Memorial Day**

*From a statement by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, leading candidate of the Patriots for Germany for the all-German parliament.*

Four years from now, July 20, 1994 will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the attempted assassination of Hitler. I hereby propose that the time between now and then be used to investigate still more precisely the actual circumstances of that event, to publish the results, and to honor the heroes of July 20 by declaring a European memorial day.

What is at issue here, is not simply the fact that the men of July 20 were heroes and stood for principles which we must uphold for all time. Rather, more intensive research and discussion of the German Resistance is particularly important today, in view of the irrational—and exceedingly dishonest—tirades of British politicians and the Anglo-American media against Germany. . . .

It is a fact, documented by many records which have been published in the last years, that the Anglo-Americans not only denied support to the various resistance groups

which repeatedly emerged in the last years of the Nazi regime, but even betrayed some of these people to the Gestapo, whenever the Resistance attempted to establish contact with the Allies via Berne, Istanbul, or London. It is a fact, that the Anglo-Americans refused to support the Resistance group of July 20, and thereby contributed to prolonging the war by ten months.

When in 1945, after the end of World War II, a British parliamentarian raised the question in Parliament, of why the British government had not supported the German Resistance, the official reply was that if Britain had done so, forces would have been brought to power whose policies were much less in Great Britain's interest than those of Adolf Hitler. . . .

There is much more at stake than merely discovering the truth of our history. Discussion of the real background to Naziism is all the more necessary, because the unjustified Anglo-American attacks against Germany come at a time when the economy of continental Europe, and especially of Germany, holds great responsibility for the industrial development of Eastern Europe, and represents the only source of help for overcoming the dangerous economic crisis of the Soviet Union. . . .

If the British should decide at some time in the future to enter into the civilized world, we Germans will generously show them how to develop an economy.