ed, because of this controversy, to withdraw his application for the presidency.

He put forward, as one of the most important tasks of the association, "to clarify the value of land to individuals." Orling calculated the debts of the LPGs as on the average DM2,500 per hectare. The widespread tactic of the LPGs, to pay out the investment contributions in the weeks before the currency union (higher amounts are converted at only a 1:2 ratio) "are for us only a payment on account since free availability determines property, and that only begins on July 2." The surplus of workers in agriculture should be deployed in a focused way for improvement of infrastructure, the Hanover-Berlin railroad should be built more quickly and improved, and more roads are urgently needed, Orling said.

## Schiller Institute made this possible

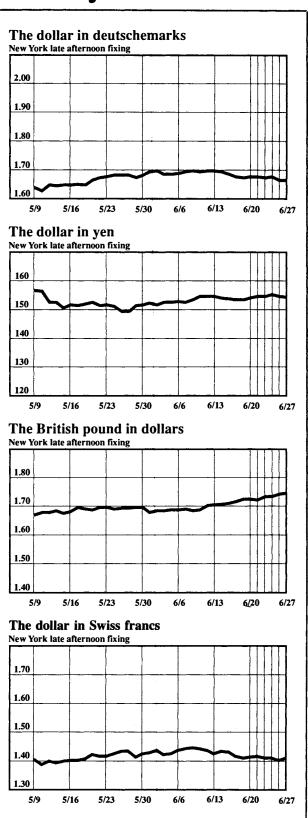
The Schiller Institute, a policy think-tank founded in 1984 by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, has vigorously supported the development of the association from the beginning. How important this support was and is, was made clear in many speeches. The vice chairman of the Thuringian state association, Heinrich Beier, interrupted his speech to say, "I would like to use this opportunity to sincerely thank the Schiller Institute for what you have done for us. The association could not exist without that and your publications." Peter Orling also expressed his thanks in similar words.

Rosa Tennenbaum of the Schiller Institute appealed in her speech to the association not to simply submit to EC guidelines, but also to defend the interests of the members in this matter. There is every reason to think that the G.D.R. will take extensive acreage out of cultivation and slaughter up to a million cattle while the supply situation grows worse on the borders of the G.D.R. The agricultural policy of the EC should be changed, and this association could do much on this, since it is "not corrupted," she said.

The mood of the participants was militant. In the discussion, the demand was made that the goal of the association must be to eliminate the VdgB. One member related how his 44-hectare farm had been completely ruined by the LPG. The LPG law created a foolish license for the cooperatives, but on July 1 "when the law is abolished we can finally put a check on them." Some months ago, he filed a suit against the SED party and the government with the superior public prosecutor of the G.D.R. "because of coercion and extortion according to Paragraph 129 and Paragraph 127 of the penal code" committed against him during the forced collectivization of 1960. He still has not received an answer.

Despite opposition and all the intimidation, there is a broad movement for private agriculture in the G.D.R. Forty years of suppression and terror have only made the wish for independent activity in free and personal responsibility more urgent. "We want to be what we always were," Heinrich Beier summarized the desire of those present: "We want to be free farmers."

## **Currency Rates**



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