

out from under this partial identity as well, frightfully little remained. In the Saar, and especially in the Ruhr region—which in the mid-1960s still proudly considered itself the world's greatest industrial center—there is now up to 20% unemployment in many cities, and a corresponding number of families living without hope.

But this was nothing compared to the brainwashing carried out by the Soviet KGB and the East German Stasi over the past 40 years against the West German population. By the time of the Cominform-organized World Congress of Freedom Fighters, which took place in parallel in Prague and Paris on April 20-25, 1949, a process was set off whereby Soviet propaganda systematically pursued the “re-evaluation of all values.”<sup>11</sup> There are countless examples of the enor-

mous success of these 40 years of subversive activity, only three of which we will mention here.

The 180-degree turn of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) away from Kurt Schumacher (who had accurately characterized the Communists as “Nazis in red make-up”) to the current line of Willy Brandt, Hans-Jochen Vogel, Johannes Rau, Egon Bahr, etc., whose Socialist International goes around the world, and in the Federal Republic itself, representing the Soviet Union's interests, is without a doubt one of the most ignominious chapters in our nation's history. Contrary to today, the SPD under Kurt Schumacher was still a pillar of the state.

Second, it is astounding how Moscow, by means of its systematic infiltration, particularly of the media, the parties,

## Helga Zepp-LaRouche

was born in 1948 in the Rhineland town of Trier, West Germany, and grew up there. She studied journalism in Hanover and Hamburg. In 1971, she became the first Western journalist to visit China following the Cultural Revolution.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche studied philosophy, history, and political science in West Berlin, Frankfurt am Main, and Mainz. Her theoretical research has concentrated on Avicenna, Nicolaus of Cusa, German Classicism, the German Wars of Liberation, and 20th-century history.

In 1977 she married Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., a renowned American economist and founder of the weekly news magazine *Executive Intelligence Review*.

From the very start of her political career, Mrs. LaRouche set out to oppose the neo-Malthusians and prophets of deindustrialization. At the United Nations World Population Conference in 1974 in Budapest, Hungary, she energetically protested against plans promulgated there for depopulation of the developing sector. Since then, she has been involved in the formulation of numerous development programs. On her various trips to Japan, Southeast Asia, India, and Mexico, she and her husband have had the opportunity to hold discussions with leading government officials and with the heads of state Indira Gandhi and José López Portillo.

In the summer 1984, Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche initiated the Schiller Institute, whose immediate goal was an improvement in German-American relations and the strengthening of the Western Alliance. But very soon it

became clear, that before this could happen, a constructive solution to the international debt crisis would have to be found, and a new and just world economic order established. Thus the Schiller Institute quickly evolved into an international movement for the defense of the inalienable rights of all people, and has emerged as an institution wielding influence over crucial political developments around the globe.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche is also an initiator of the citizens' group “Patriots for Germany,” which made its first public appearance in October, 1985.

