

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: 'reunification in freedom'

The following declaration by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the leading candidate in the European Parliament elections for the Patriots for Germany party, was issued on the occasion of the June 17 national holiday commemorating the 1953 East German uprising against the Communist government. The statement was distributed as a mass leaflet during the last two days of the European election campaign.

It was not Gorbachov's visit in Bonn, but, on the contrary, the heroic fight for freedom of the Chinese students, which demonstrated to us Germans which way we have to go in order to approach the reunification of our beloved Germany. That the abolition of the Communist dictatorship and the reunification of Germany in *freedom* is and remains our national goal, is not only written into our constitution, but is also something we owe to our German countrymen who have had to live in bondage for more than 40 years.

But above all, this we owe to all those Germans, who exactly 36 years ago risked and in many cases lost their lives actively opposing Moscow's tanks and the brutal outlaw regime in East Berlin. They and the many, many innocent victims of the bloody massacres in Hungary, Prague, and now in Tiflis and Beijing are a steady call to our moral conscience, nowhere to accept bondage, least of all in our country.

The key question concerning German reunification is still the very same today as it was then, when Adenauer resisted the blatant desire of the dictator Stalin, against strong opposition from London and Washington. Sure, today things are different: blackmailing pressure from Washington, a weak federal government with a chancellor clinging to power and a treacherous foreign minister, a

Federal Republic largely isolated in Europe—all this nourishes Moscow's hope of getting the whole of Germany rather soon.

But the key question of Germany policy still remains: What kind of reunification do we want? Do we want Germany as a state governed by law, where freedom is guaranteed, or as a Communist dictatorship? Because after the brutal massacres in Tiflis and Uzbekistan, which nobody but Gorbachov is responsible for, there is not the slightest doubt that an "arrangement on the German question" with Moscow, no matter how nicely it may be presented, will ultimately lead to dictatorial suppression. Deng Xiaoping is a Communist "reformer," too.

Even if the fight for freedom in China at the present time has suffered a terrible setback, it is the Chinese patriots who are a model for us in their fight against Communist suppression. Lee Huan, prime minister of the Republic of China on Taiwan, reacted to the bloody massacre in Beijing with the announcement that the heritage of the late President Chiang Kai-shek would be realized and that the yoke of Communist suppression would be shaken off. "We have developed Taiwan, and the goal to recover mainland China is around the corner," Lee Huan declared.

Naturally, we can't think about "recovering" the other part of Germany in the foreseeable future, but we can and *must* at least create the conditions for it by developing the Federal Republic of Germany. How much from our great cultural historical heritage, the German classics, today is still alive? What do the oft-quoted values of Western civilization still mean to us now? What importance do the elementary notions of morals, human rights, reason, and progress have in our society? Are we, and especially the young Germans, conscious of the fact, that *these* are the basic principles of our freedom? And are we conscious of the fact, that we are dangerously close to sacrificing this freedom to the alluring tones sung by Gorbachov, to losing them forever?

"*Unity and Justice and Freedom*"—these three notions are bound together inseparably. That is our heritage, which we have to keep in mind especially on June 17.

resources, Cheminade's list received 1.4% of the vote in some areas.

In Germany, where Helga Zepp-LaRouche, chairman of the Patriots for Germany led the party's slate, heavy pressure was applied in an attempt to minimize the Patriots' influence, and prevent voters from seeing an alternative to the "I love Gorby" mania. The national television station ZDF at first refused to air Mrs. LaRouche's second election spot, which was officially granted to all parties running. The spot, which was to be aired on the evening of June 14, the day when

Mikhail Gorbachov ended his visit to West Germany, showed Mrs. LaRouche warning that the bloody suppression of the democratic movement in China, executed by former "reformer" Deng, could be repeated in Moscow, and explaining the parallels of the uprisings in East Berlin, Hungary, Prague, and Tiflis. But ZDF was forced to air the spot anyway, after the Patriots obtained a court order. In addition, the Patriots circulated a pamphlet entitled "Neutrality Means Treason," containing the facts about the neutralist aims of both the Republikaner and the Greens.