

## 'The American Sakharov' is welcomed in Slovakia

by Ortrun Cramer and Angelika Beyreuther-Raimondi

From July 31 to Aug. 3, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche paid a visit to Slovakia, for what Mr. LaRouche described afterward as "wall-to-wall meetings." On invitation of the Slovak Friedrich Schiller Foundation for the promotion of culture and protection of human rights, they addressed several public gatherings, and held private discussions with many top-level representatives from political parties, the church, and the Academy of Sciences, as well as with youth, artists, and musicians. The Schiller Institute delegation accompanying the LaRouches, consisted of Dr. Jozef Miklosko, president of the Friedrich Schiller Foundation; its vice-president, Prof. Dr. Ladislav Mokry, who teaches at the Bratislava conservatory of music and was vice president of the International Council of Music; and Angelika Beyreuther-Raimondi and Ortrun Cramer, of the Schiller Institute in Germany.

Upon their arrival, the LaRouches were greeted by a reporter and a photographer from the trade union newspaper *Praca*, and a reporter from Slovak radio, who interviewed LaRouche. *Praca* ran an article on the visit, headlined "American Sakharov Visits Slovakia" (see photo).

On Aug. 1, a press conference was held in the House of Journalists, attended by 45-50 people, among them reporters from all the Slovak newspapers; a crew from the second channel of Slovak television, who filmed the event; and reporters from Slovak radio, TASS in Russia, the CTK agency from Prague, and the British Broadcasting Corp.

Lyndon LaRouche spoke briefly, emphasizing the collapse of the international banking system, and underlining, that there is presently only one country in a position to act from a standpoint of national sovereignty, namely the United States—and also China, in a special way. He outlined the moral responsibility of the United States to bring an end to the situation in which supranational agencies can dictate poli-

cies to all other countries. President Clinton, LaRouche stressed, has so far been afraid to act according to that responsibility, but, under the impact of the LaRouche Presidential campaign, and in view of the collapse of the system, he may act now. For Russia and other countries, such action by the U.S. President is their only hope. There is a commitment by many Democrats to such a policy shift, but time is very short, he said.

Helga Zepp LaRouche followed, describing the two dominant political tendencies at the present time: the globalist policies expressed at the Group of Seven summit in Lyons, France at the end of June, and by International Monetary Fund Managing Director Michel Camdessus, policies which will result in "marginalization" of the weaker countries, and the weaker layers of society in the industrialized countries as well; and the alternative, which, she stressed, lies in the concept of the Eurasian land-bridge, expressed in a recent conference in China which she attended (see *EIR*, June 14). The Chinese see with horror, the effects of IMF shock therapy on countries such as Russia, and they are aware of the dangers from unlimited "liberalization" of the economy. The LaRouche campaign seeks to win support for the land-bridge policy, as being in the vital interest of the United States. She said she wished to encourage people from Slovakia, to recognize that the choice is either collapse, or development with the Eurasian land-bridge concept.

The second national television aired 15 minutes of this press conference on its evening program, and many newspapers and other media covered what the LaRouches had to say, reporting also on the political prosecution of Mr. LaRouche, the 15-year sentence given him, his Presidential campaign, and the 600,000 votes he received in the Democratic primaries. *Narodna Obroda* ran the headline, "Harsh Critic

Against Liberal Economics"; *Pravda* reported, under the headline "American Dissident," what LaRouche said about the collapsing financial system. The popular daily *Novy CAS* ran the headline, "European Union Is a Parasite," and reported what LaRouche said against the international speculators, notably George Soros, and the British Commonwealth. Longer articles, including exclusive interviews, are expected to be published soon.

### The financial crisis

On Aug. 1, LaRouche was the featured speaker at a public event on "Present Problems in the Financial World and Their Importance for Countries Under Transformation." Approximately 50 people attended, many of them economists and businessmen, but also representatives of all political parties, and friends and contacts of the Schiller Institute.

LaRouche opened his presentation with a polemic: "When people in eastern Europe some years ago came to join the West, they were lucky, because the conditions in eastern Europe had prepared them for the conditions of the financial collapse of the West." He then gave an outline of developments since World War II: From 1946 to the mid-1970s, all economic growth was based on spillovers from the military to the civilian sector, accompanied by vast improvements in infrastructure, but also in other fields, such as health care. Despite much higher taxation at the time, the economy grew, until, in the mid-1960s, the United States, Great Britain, and continental Europe underwent fundamental changes in economic, social, and financial policies. These changes included the détente policy, the advent of systems analysis, and an overall stagnation of technological development. The second element was the assassination of President Kennedy, and the third, the war in Indochina. All this led to cultural pessimism, and the youth counterculture of rock music, drugs, and sex. The monetary system started to collapse, and this collapse destroyed the potential for development in the Third World.

The overall effect was a contraction of economic activity; now, in the United States, 10% are rich, while 60% are worse off than they were before; the effect in the Third World is much worse. Now the former Comecon sector is being given the "Third World" treatment; the physical output of these states, including former East Germany, is going down. Many friends in Russia in the past three years, have remarked upon the deterioration of the moral standards of the leading strata.

Describing the shift away from productive investment to financial speculation, LaRouche described in detail how the present financial bubble came into being, and how it, like Dracula, sucks the blood out of the real economy, to feed the appetites of speculation.

What is the solution? "You cannot save Dracula; it is the peasants, who have to survive." It is either the banking agencies that determine policies, or governments. There are many governments that want a change, but there is only one government that could bring others together to form a new system: the government of the United States. If an agreement



The Slovakian trade union newspaper *Praca* on Aug. 2 featured coverage of Lyndon LaRouche (left) and Dr. Jozef Miklosko, president of the Friedrich Schiller Foundation in Slovakia.

with China, Russia, and others were achieved, a new monetary system could be set up overnight.

LaRouche recalled his talks with Jacques Rueff, who had been an adviser to French President Charles de Gaulle, and who put forward to the President plans for reorganizing the financial system. When all the other advisers told de Gaulle that Rueff's proposals would never work, Rueff declared: "I stake my life's reputation behind this being right." And, he succeeded. This quality of decision-making is what is needed today, this quality of *Entschlossenheit*.

LaRouche called it his terrible responsibility to try to induce President Clinton to act like a leader, to bring about a new financial system. Other frightened and malicious politicians are making decisions, like those for which Nazis were hung at Nuremberg; decisions that, as they should know, will lead to the death of many people. This is called "balancing the budget," but it is still murder! And, this is not just the problem of politicians; the problem also lies with the people; society no longer cares for human life. Our task and our commitment, is to bring morality back into the political process.

### On religion and science

LaRouche gave a second major public address on Aug. 2, "On Religion and Science in Today's World." The meeting

was held in the hall of the House of the Democratic Parties, and was attended by about 80 people. Among them were representatives from all parties—government and opposition—many scientists, among them numerous members of the Academy of Sciences, artists, students, and others.

LaRouche began his lecture with a biographical note, explaining how he, at the age of 14, had studied Leibniz's *Monadology*, the *Theodicy*, and the Leibniz-Clarke correspondence, and had become an ardent follower of Leibniz's ideas. And, how he had, on that basis, refuted the views of Immanuel Kant, Paolo Sarpi, Norbert Wiener, and John von Neumann.

To define economy, LaRouche stated, one has to study the demographic history of mankind, and man's difference from any other species, higher apes included. The Earth's ecological potential, as such, would not have exceeded 3 million people, but already during the 14th century, the population was several hundred million. With the first modern nation-state, Louis XI's France, the population potential exploded. Man studied astrophysics, macrophysics, microphysics, and developed natural law—that which man should know, even if no Bible existed. The conditions of life generally improved, and mankind improved culturally, the quality of productivity per capita and per hectare, improved. This resulted from man's God-given potential for creativity, which enables him to discover principles of nature and apply them. This is the happy aspect of human history. The ugly aspect is the fact, that, until the Renaissance in Europe, no nationality was able to escape the fact that 95% of its population was living like human cattle.

Plato and Socrates developed the first concept of science, the definition of man's nature. Socrates' *agapē*, is the love for truth and the love for justice, as fundamentally distinct from the quality of *eros*.

Today, by contrast, we live in a culture of death—expressed in the policies of governments that bring about budget cuts that lead to people's deaths. Globalization is being pushed, the health system is being destroyed, food is being withheld. The love of justice, the love of truth, is gone.

The same qualities that shape human history, also affect science. The basis for scientific discovery is passion for truth; and the same goes for Classical musical compositions, and all other art forms. In music, as well, we find the difference between *agapē* and *eros*, expressed in compositions of Beethoven or Brahms on the one side, and Liszt and Wagner on the other. Classical composition expresses the emotion of creativity, and celebrates the valid reconstruction of a scientific discovery. This form of discovery, as expressed in the "light turning on" in the head of a child, has a religious quality, and all Beethoven's compositions are religious compositions, whether explicitly or implicitly. They are the contemplation of creativity as such.

For Classical music, as for scientific work: Why do you do it? You do it, because you love to do it, because it makes you a better person, it purifies your mind from ugliness.

The 15th-century Council of Florence represented the conscious effort to create a new kind of state, where man's potential could develop. As a result of this, the Brotherhood of the Common Life was created, which would take young boys, orphans or children from poor families, and educate them. The education was, in part, through copying of manuscripts, and while doing that, reliving the scientific discoveries of the past. The urban intelligentsia in France and elsewhere was recruited in large part from these strata of the poor. Louis XI, who built the first nation-state, was in part educated as a child by members and students of the Brotherhood of the Common Life.

Against this concept, stood the landed and Venetian-style financial aristocracy, which later shifted to the British Empire.

Look at man in economic terms. Through discovery of principles and applying them, human conditions were advanced. The human mind is capable of discovery of principle, and of revolutionizing human knowledge. Emphasis on education, health care, scientific research, must always be kept up. The universe gives a favorable response, if human intervention is properly designed—the law of the universe is so defined.

## Meeting with young people

The LaRouches also met with a group of young people, ages 18 to 21, who had come from orphanages from all over Slovakia, and had spent several weeks in Bratislava for a training program in music, theater, languages, dancing, and administration. The program is intended to set an example for the younger children in the orphanages, to show that it is possible, despite the most adverse circumstances, to become an educated person.

Lyndon LaRouche challenged the group, that some of them may become government officials one day, and that the most important thing for them is to concentrate on education, to be able to make revolutions. Helga Zepp LaRouche asked them "to think big," that they should not only take the destiny of Slovakia into their hearts, but the destiny of all countries in the world. The Schiller Institute chose its name, she said, because Friedrich Schiller was a world citizen and wanted to educate people to be world citizens. She underlined that intelligence and emotions are closely related: "If you don't want to take responsibility for something, you also do not want to know about it." It is very important to have self-respect. "If you become old and have a beautiful soul, that is the greatest value you can achieve"—not material things.

On the evening of Aug. 2, a concert was held in honor of the LaRouches, at the Dolna Krupa castle outside Bratislava. This was followed by a reception, with a beautiful buffet of regional specialties, with singing and recitation of poetry.

Commenting to "EIR Talks" on Aug. 7, Lyndon LaRouche praised Slovakia as "a country that an American who wants to meet some nice people, would enjoy visiting."