

Youth Meetings Mark LaRouche Slovakia Visit

On July 31-August 3, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche returned for their second visit to the eastern European country of Slovakia. They were hosted by Dr. Josef Mikloško, the former vice-premier of former Czecho-Slovakia, who is chairman of the Slovak Friedrich Schiller Foundation for the Protection of Life, Culture, Education, and Human Rights, and also chairman of the Committee to Save the Children of Bosnia.

During the visit, the LaRouches held numerous meetings, four of which were public: a press conference; lectures on “The actual problems of today’s financial world, and the consequences for transformed post-communist countries,” and “Science and religion in today’s world”; and a meeting with youth, especially from orphanages and children’s shelters.

Approximately fifty journalists attended the press conference. To a question from the TV station VTV, concerning his opinion of Slovakia, Lyndon LaRouche responded, “. . . Slovakia is a more happy country than the others. I was persuaded on that by my last visit in 1994. I have heard, in Nitra, on a religious pilgrimage, about 50,000 people singing. This was beautiful. Slovaks have a sense of spiritual values, and, in spite of everything, they did not lose their own national identity. Slovakia needs a leader, someone honest and resolute.”



Dr. Josef Mikloško, Helga Zepp LaRouche, and Lyndon LaRouche (front, left to right) pose with youth from orphanages and children’s shelters.

More generally, LaRouche emphasized, “The East survived the collapse of communism and the West’s plunge into collapse. . . . Today’s financial and monetary system doesn’t need a doctor, but an undertaker. . . . Everything that causes the deaths of people—children, pensioners, poor people, ill people—for example, by cancelling medical care, making social cuts, cuts in education—the people who do all that belong on trial, like the Nuremberg trials. The Opposition in the East did not understand, after the revolution against communism, the Pope’s words and social teachings, about the culture of death and liberal capitalism.”

LaRouche offered constructive suggestions for various economic, cultural, and moral problems, after making a harsh criticism of world government, the globalization of economics, and the marginalization of some countries. He attacked the I.M.F., the European Union, NATO, and the United Nations as contributing to those problems.

The LaRouches also met about one hundred young people. Lyndon LaRouche told the youth, “Every man is created in the image of God. Each child has a right to be a historic personality. . . . Positive changes in mankind are coming, through big crises. You are living in an astonishing time of great changes and chances. Life is short. Many generations fought for some goals, only one generation then starts to use them. . . . We must create a world movement for these aims. . . . If you think that something is very important, you must hold firm in the fight for this goal.”

At the end of the discussion, Helga LaRouche said to the youth: “The most beautiful thing in the world is to keep your soul clean and pure.”

A farewell event was held in the House of Slovak [Composers] in Dolna Krupa, where it is believed Beethoven wrote his “Moonlight Sonata.” Many of those present were in the movement; also, there were ten young people from children’s orphanages and shelters, invited by the LaRouches to attend their farewell party.

Institute Reprints Sun Yat-sen Booklet

The Schiller Institute released a new edition of Dr. Sun Yat-sen’s 1917 Chinese-language booklet, “On the Vital Problem of China”—a work almost completely unknown today in the Chinese-speaking world—on Nov. 12, the 130th anniversary of Dr. Sun’s birth.

Included in the edition is a beautifully written postscript by Chiang Wei-Guo, the son of Chiang Kai-shek. In the edition’s preface, Helga Zepp LaRouche says, “Dr. Sun demonstrates an exceptional insight into the British manipulations which had led to World War I, as well as the perfidy of the concept of ‘balance of power,’ and his essay is surely one of the most devastating analyses of British policy as it existed then, or as it is now.”

