

of a country where more than 33% are Serbs. The goal is to stop the war.

EIR: Do you think that if the war is ended in Bosnia, the genocide, that the days of [Serbia President Slobodan] Milosevic are numbered?

Pejanovic: It's hard to make a prediction. Milosevic has shown his ability as a great master of power, of ruling the country, and now he is presented as the biggest peacemaker. His position will become weaker and weaker, but he will stay around for a long time. But Karadzic and Mladic will not be there. That's what Milosevic is a master of—he will make other people pay for the crimes, but he will stay.

EIR: Is there a possibility that those people who had to leave Serbia, these intellectuals, and so on, will come back, to create a real opposition?

Pejanovic: Many intellectuals and youth have left Serbia, and I know that they want to come back. But one of the conditions is democracy. I do believe that democracy will have come soon. The Serbian people want to be a European people, and they cannot make progress if they do not integrate themselves into European life. That, first of all, means democracy. I would like to underline that I believe that the American administration knows and understands what is going on, and also does understand that the Serbian people should be distinguished from a regime which is based on ethnic segregation. It is very good that the new American initiative is very strong, and it aims at peace in all ex-Yugoslavia.

EIR: Were you satisfied with the discussions you had in Washington?

Pejanovic: Yes, they were very successful. We spoke with Deputy Secretary of State Peter Tarnoff, with National Security Council Adviser Anthony Lake. We will have meetings with Sen. Robert Dole. Tonight there is a meeting with the Support Bosnia Committee. We will meet with many congressmen and many organizations friendly toward Bosnia.

EIR: Do you think there is any chance to lift the arms embargo?

Pejanovic: If there is peace, then the embargo will be lifted. But if peace is not accepted, then the lifting of the embargo will be a very obvious fact.

EIR: This mission that you are part of now, includes Serbian Bosnians, and Croatian Bosnians, such as Dr. Ivo Komsic, leader of the Croat National Council, Dr. Tatjana Lujic-Mijatovic, Dr. Stjepan Kljuic, all of them members of the Presidency. This alone already shows that Bosnia can exist in a multi-ethnic dimension.

Pejanovic: Not only that it exists, but we want the international community to accept and support this. This is what we want. This is the goal of our mission.

Interview: Dr. Josef Miklosko

We must obey the encyclicals, not the policies of the IMF

Dr. Miklosko is former vice prime minister of post-communist Czechoslovakia. He was interviewed in Leesburg, Virginia by Nina Ogden on Sept. 12.

EIR: Dr. Miklosko, you have been in the United States for about two weeks. You were an observer at the independent hearings on misconduct by the U.S. Department of Justice, and also held a series of public and private meetings during your visit. You have a great deal of experience in the areas of government and human rights. Please tell us who you are and also about this experience.

Dr. Miklosko: I was, for 27 years, a researcher in computer science and in mathematics. I published about 100 papers and five books on these subjects. After the revolution, I was elected a member of the Slovak Parliament, and then immediately I was named by President Vaclav Havel as the Vice Prime Minister for Human Rights for the federal government of Czechoslovakia. I was in office two years (1990-92).

I am a member of the Christian Democratic Movement in Slovakia. In 1992, we came into the government as the opposition party, and then I was elected to the federal Parliament in Prague. I was there six months, and then, after the splitting of Czechoslovakia into separate states—the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic—in January 1993, I worked in Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia, first, for two years as an adviser to the President of the Slovak Republic. Now I am a member of the city parliament, vice chairman of the Helsinki Commission for Human Rights, and secretary of the Justice and Peace Commission.

A few months ago, I published a funny autobiographical book about my youth, named *Top Secret: When We Were Young*, and more than 8,000 copies have been sold. Now I am preparing a book, *Top Secret: When We Were Free*, about the last five years in politics, after the fall of the Iron Curtain.

I am chairman of the foundation "We Belong Together," which has projects for children, youth, and families, and some months ago, I was named chairman of the Schiller Foundation for Protection of Human Life, Education, Culture, and Human Rights.

EIR: Can you tell us about the plans of the Schiller Foundation in Slovakia?



Dr. Josef Miklosko (at podium) addresses the Schiller Institute-ICLC conference in Vienna, Virginia on Sept. 2, which was keynoted by Lyndon LaRouche (right).

Dr. Miklosko: All the topics which are the responsibility of the Schiller Foundation are very important for Slovakia. We are organizing lectures, conferences and seminars, and cultural events and campaigns for the protection of life. We will publish information about our activities and the activities of the Schiller Institute all over the world. And, of course, about articles, projects, and “heavy ideas” suggested by Lyndon LaRouche and his collaborators.

On Sept. 19-23, we will organize a master class at the Beethoven House in Dolna Krupa in Slovakia—this is the location where Beethoven composed the “Moonlight Sonata”—in which the first violinist of the former Amadeus Quartet, Norbert Brainin, will train three young quartets—Slovak, Moravian, and Hungarian—in the last Beethoven quartets. This will be filmed by three television cameras for master class instruction for the future.

We will try to organize in Slovakia many classes in the future for young artists all over the world, especially throughout eastern Europe. On Sept. 23, we will hold a public concert in Bratislava, where Norbert Brainin and [German pianist] Günter Ludwig will play Beethoven, Mozart, and Brahms.

EIR: In the last week or so, you spoke at public meetings of the Schiller Institute in New Jersey, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. There was a very enthusiastic response with many questions. In Philadelphia, you had so many people asking questions and following you out of the door of the meeting hall, that we would have missed our train if you had answered them all. People were very interested in what you said about Slovakia and eastern Europe.

Dr. Miklosko: I was very surprised at the many interesting questions on many topics. I told these people that we are now free—but not forever, because totalitarianism can always

come to us if we should not fight every day for freedom and democracy. The illusion that everything will be so quickly changed by the “Velvet Revolution,” without hard work, and also that we would also be as united as we were in the time of this revolution—this illusion is now facing us.

We have many problems now—economic, political, and moral—but we know that the future is in our hands, and that the free-market economy and shock therapy of the International Monetary Fund brought to our country many social problems.

Some people now say, that in totalitarian times, it was better than now. But in that time, we were really in a zoo. We had cheap food and small flats, but we were in a cage without freedom.

Today there is a danger that the communists will come back. They are often in nationalistic clothes, which is their last chance. They have started to have too much economic power in our country, and it is really dangerous.

The moral crisis, consumerism, materialism, and the counterculture coming to us, destroy our youth and families. The Catholic Church should be the most important force against these things. We should take the church’s lessons from the cathedrals, and make them the political agenda of the people. We must obey the social encyclicals rather than the conditionalities of the IMF, which cannot solve any of today’s problems.

EIR: The pope’s recent visit was a joyous occasion for your country. Can you tell us about it?

Dr. Miklosko: The pope’s first visit was five years ago, just after the Velvet Revolution, and it was a big, enthusiastic event. The church had been under attack for 40 years. In two days in 1950, over 900 monasteries, missions, and cloisters were closed down, many burned and otherwise destroyed.

Over 15,000 monks and nuns were sent to jail or hard-labor concentration camps. We could only train 30 new priests per year, and they had to be okayed by the government. Some of them were even Secret Service (STB) plants. Especially in the cities, if you were a state employee, such as a teacher or a bureaucrat, and you were seen at mass, you would be fired or demoted, or in some way slandered or harassed.

So we began to organize the underground churches, and for 40 years, hundreds of thousands of people met like this: The children would have groups with prayers and games and field trips. The parents, students, and families would meet every other Friday night from 8 p.m. to midnight. We would have prayers, some music, some refreshment, and someone would present a topic, which could be moral, cultural, or political. Now, we still have this structure. In the last year, 900 young men, who were brought up under the communists, have entered the seminaries to become priests. This is more than all the rest of Europe combined! So this is really a wonder, a miracle. We also have 2,000 young women who have taken their vows to become religious sisters.

So we have this situation, but also since the first days of the revolution, many things have changed in the eastern countries and in Slovakia. We've had splitting into many political streams, which fight each against the other. When the pope came this year, Slovakia was again, for those four days, united, without conflict and political turbulence. Two million people, more than one-third of the people of Slovakia, attended the pope's meetings, especially with the youth in Nitra, with 400,000 people. This is the town where I was born, and where St. Cyril and St. Methodius came 1,100 years ago. It was fantastic!

I think that, after such big messages from the pope, and with the coming of the Jubilee, the Third Millennium, the only way for the Slovaks, eastern Europe, and all the world, is to go back to the roots, back to Christian religious morality. If God does not exist, then everything is allowed; but we know that God does exist, and therefore He must be in the first place in our lives and we must live Evangelium in every moment of every day, and also give this good message farther, to other people. God has only our hands, and if we should not use them for His purposes, then the world will go through a really big crisis and terrible situations.

EIR: I'd like to ask you about your views of the West, in a particular context. We had the great fortune to make a discovery when we went to Philadelphia and saw the original Liberty Bell.

Dr. Miklosko: It really was your discovery.

EIR: It was your discovery.

Dr. Miklosko: It was our mutual discovery.

On the Liberty Bell is written "Leviticus XXV:X Proclaim liberty throughout the land and unto all the inhabitants thereof." This is the proclamation of the Jubilee which the

pope also quoted in his encyclical *On the Third Millennium*. Therefore, these two things, freedom and independence for the United States 200 years ago, and the Jubilee and Third Millennium for all mankind, have a great symbolic meaning.

The countries in the West have a high standard of living, but not for all. There are too many poor in the West. There are too many useless goods, and too much garbage, but also too much primitive culture and violence, and many other problems. Now we see, that the wall which was the reason for 1989, is again growing. It's the wall between the rich and poor people and countries.

Maybe I could go back to the Liberty Bell. I think the suggestion by the pope to cancel all the debt for the Jubilee is a very important idea, which can again unite people all over the world. The pope criticized many times, not just eastern materialism and collectivism, but also western individualism and capitalism, which also in the end is materialistic. In 1989, there was big hope that the situation could be changed, the West and East could work together on some Marshall Plan economics, but it was not the case. This chance has gone away, and will not come again. Now we see the crisis has become more complicated. The fall of the Wall was a shock for the East, who were not prepared, and also for the West, which suddenly had no enemy; no bad example of communism, and fear of economic competition in the future.

EIR: You have had, on this trip, a few occasions to have in-depth discussions with Lyndon LaRouche, and you have been following his program for a few years now.

Dr. Miklosko: Yes, I have followed his case for more than five years, and I'm persuaded that this case had too many irregularities, and that LaRouche and his associates were convicted for political reasons. I visited all five prisoners in the prisons [in Virginia], and discussed with them many ideas. I saw that they are all modest, cultural, and clever people who believe in God. They work in their prisons, doing scientific research, and I admire them for their attitude toward ideas.

I've evaluated very much LaRouche's projects for East and West, and Asia and Africa. I admire also the attitude of the Schiller Institute on the [1994 U.N.] Cairo Conference, where the United Nations wanted to be as a world government against life and population. I think that Lyndon LaRouche is the generator of new, very important, so-called "heavy ideas," which can bring many jobs all over the world, and which really is the economic alternative, not only for the United States, but for the whole world.

I am persuaded that a crucial turning point is coming to mankind, and almost nobody is prepared for what must be done. A big crisis is coming, and LaRouche has been speaking about it for many years. His ideas for the future are good and necessary ideas. He is a protector of Christian civilization, a Renaissance person with much historical, theological, economic, mathematical, and also even musical knowledge, and my discussions with him are always a big pleasure.