

of policies to bring a more just world about.

It's the same principle that's called, in military history, the principle of the flank. If you face a sea of troubles, a sea of armies, remember the greatest Persian host ever assembled on the plains outside Arbela, over a million from every type of satrapy that Persia could muster—and a relatively modest military force commanded by Alexander the Great and advised by people who had been trained by the Platonic Academy of sciences, came up with the Macedonian cavalry and the largely Greek infantry. These two forces, amounting to less than 100,000 people, demolished, obliterated not only an army of over 1 million host, but in that day, in that instant, destroyed the entire Persian Empire forever! Now that's called the principle of the flank. When, facing a sea of troubles and you're totally outnumbered, instead of wasting your time running around trying to fight every battle—which you're going to lose, if you do that—find a way to outflank the enemy, pick the one course of action in which the concentration of the least effort will produce the most benefit.

My view is that, since the establishment of a New Bretton Woods, along the lines I've indicated, is probably the only realistic force which can compel an otherwise successfully reluctant world to do what it must do, that I'd concentrate my energies on that. And on education.

Hassan Abdul Wahab of Sudan

Thank you very much for this very precious occasion. I'm a journalist from the Sudan, and we as Africans have very little chance to speak our mind. This is one of them. I see the problem now in Yugoslavia as a continuation of the problems in Africa. The only thing that makes the problem in Yugoslavia so intensive is not only the bombing and the killing, because there are other killings in Africa, in other ways. The Africans are taking part in it, definitely, in Burundi, in Uganda, in Sudan, in Liberia, in Ethiopia, but isn't the rest of the world having a part to play in this? At least we are not producing weapons. We don't have the way to manipulate other races. I think the problem is that the media have played a big role to disclose what happened in Africa, but now the problem has moved and they have come, and the problems are right here, at our door. That's why you see Yugoslavia so magnified, and you don't see the killings in Africa in the millions. There is now a total hegemony in the world. This total hegemony isolates everyone. It isolates persons as well as institutions. There are now millions of institutions. The United Nations has been isolated, the Organization of African Unity has been isolated, the Arab League has been isolated, any other organization has been isolated. There is only one voice. The voice of those who win power and have power.

The other thing is the personification of the conflict: Milosevic, Saddam Hussein. . . . I cannot imagine the whole world listening to a conflict caused by Milosevic. The personification of the conflict is just unfair, just as personifica-

tion of the distances, and the waste. The United States against Sudan. Bombing a factory which produces only medicines for a very poor country, which has not got a penny from the outside world. Let us compare two situations. The United States has bombed our country. It has cost us \$50 million and lives, and the United States, when there are demonstrations in Syria against the embassy, which cost only \$15,000 in damages, the United States is now demanding this \$15,000, and they do not want to reimburse the Sudan for a factory which produces 60% of the medicines of the Sudan. This is totally unfair. I cannot understand such measures. I cannot understand such measures like, for example: Sudan demands that the United States send an investigation committee to see if this factory has produced chemical weapons or has produced medicines, and the United States has refused that. The United States has spent 10 years in Iraq looking for what it calls weapons of mass destruction. This is very unfair treatment, and it will lead eventually to a disaster, because

Greetings to the conference

From Sen. Ombretta Fumagalli Carulli, president of the International Committee "Parliamentarians for the Jubilee" (whose task is to implement the Pope's call for economic and social justice), and Senate chairwoman of the parliamentary group of the party Rinnovamento Italiano Liberal Democratici, created by the Italian Foreign Minister Lamberto Dini.

Dear friends,

I would like to send my greetings to the conference in Bonn Bad-Godesberg. In his repeated calls for peace, to reduce the foreign debt of poorer countries and to safeguard the dignity and inalienable rights of each man, Pope John Paul II made clear that "war is an adventure without return." He committed Vatican diplomacy to an unprecedented mediation action (an effort which has been charged and encouraged also by the Italian government) and came to the point of formulating personally, during a liturgical celebration, a ceasefire proposal. At this point, while bombs continue to fall, there seems to be no way out. Yet John Paul II is right. There are no alternatives to peace, and war, as the air strikes in the last days demonstrated, is only a dangerous adventure without turning back, which will affect also those who believe they will come out of it as winners. That's why we have to stick to any hope for peace. Only in this way shall the population of Kosovo be able to go back safely to its homes and start again to live

if you isolate everybody, and you make all the decisions, this can only be done by God. Only God can make decisions from one place, because He is God. But if someone, or some country, or some President thinks that he can control the whole world, and looks at problems all over the world and then decides what is good for Sudan, what is good for Kenya, what is good for Zambia, I don't think this can work.

I have only one proposal to make. Let us try to make intensive efforts to create a new world public opinion, that can protest in the streets, in the media, everywhere. Because now public opinion is totally isolated. Compare the situation now in Yugoslavia, with about 20 years ago in Vietnam, how strong public opinion was at that time, and how weak it is now. Let us try to create a public opinion which stands against these injustices. I think this is very important. A platform like this is one of them. Let us write in the media, let us demonstrate in the streets, and in the end, our voices will be heard.

Lyndon LaRouche

I must say that I'm extremely happy with these events today. I'm very happy because, first of all, we had a forum of representative participation, which presented different views, or from different aspects, on what in point of fact is a common problem.

I think that, by looking at what I see in the media, in particular, in various parts of the world, that such conferences, such seminars, are fairly rare, and they are intensely valuable in my experience. Because, when you bring people together, sometimes over a proposal which may seem improbable to the participants at the outset, the chemistry of that discussion may, in its own way, find its own pathway to a fruitful result. I smell, shall we say, in today's proceedings, something auspicious of that sort.

I think we have probably done something good today. How it will become good, I don't know, but I'm sure it will become good.

together with the enemies of today. With this hope, I formulate my best wishes for your work.

From Roberto Formigoni, president of the Lombardy Region of Italy, greetings to the seminar, "The Way out of the Crisis—Europe, the World Financial Crisis and the 'New Cold War' " in Bonn-Bad Godesberg.

Dear friends,

I want to express my best wishes to you and your prestigious guests, for the seminar on "Europe, the Financial Crisis and the New Cold War." Unfortunately, recent events confirm that the specter of war—and not only cold war—is lying in wait in old Europe, and that the hopes raised ten years ago by the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of communism, risk being swept away by the arrogance of new dictators and the adventurism of those who, through expressing the best of intentions, end up increasing insecurity and suffering,

What is required is to promote a policy of dialogue and economic relations, of comprehension and economic infrastructure investments in the countries of eastern Europe, so that the ghosts of the Cold War do not take shape again. We, as Europeans, cannot allow ourselves to encourage, with our errors and our failings, the consolidation and expansion of a national communism which undermines the hope for democracy and development of eastern Europe, and proposes a new atmosphere of confrontation and tension, which we thought had been overcome.

Powerful democratic action is required to immediately silence the arms that sow death and destruction in the Balkans, and therefore, we anxiously welcome the efforts of the Holy See, of Russia, and other diplomatic efforts for a

negotiated solution, which respects the rights and aspirations of all the peoples of the region.

We cannot, however, ignore the fact that, beyond the heinous crime of ethnic cleansing and the recent military adventures, part of the responsibility for the current conflicts falls—in indirect form, but none the less serious—on those who, in the last years, have decided on a rigidly monetarist and deflationary policy which has blocked European development and encouraged financial speculation. To give hope back to peace, to prevent a new Cold War, to put an end to the irregular warfare which has been tormenting the Balkans—and not only in the present—it is necessary for democracy and economic growth to begin walking hand in hand again. With this hope, I send you my best wishes for your work.

From Dep. Tullio Grimaldi, Communist parliamentary group, Chamber of Deputies.

I regret that I am unable to participate in the conference of the world financial crisis, in Bonn on April 21, due to commitments which necessitate my staying in Rome, related to the developments in the Balkans conflict.

I am carefully following the initiatives of your center, in particular Mr. LaRouche's stance regarding problems of world finances and their effects on monetary markets and on the economy.

I am convinced that, at present, more profound evaluations in Europe are required, as well as regarding the significance of the financial crisis in Asia.

I send you my best wishes for a fruitful conference and would be happy to receive material from the speeches and conclusions of the conference.