

Ghana ambassador to U.N. sends greetings

Dr. Kofi Nyidevu Awoonor, the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations, and chairman of the Group of 77, which represents more than 100 developing nations, sent the following "Greetings to the International Conference of the Schiller Institute for a New Just World Economic Order." The greetings were read from the podium to the participants.

EIR's interview with Dr. Awoonor appeared in our Nov. 1 issue.

I have asked Warren Hamerman of the Schiller Institute to convey my personal greetings to your conference chairwoman, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, for your convening of this very important gathering at this urgent time in history.

I would like to indicate my deep appreciation of the work of the Schiller Institute for presenting to the world, in its proposal for a True Fourth Development Decade, a clear institutional alternative for a life more satisfactory

for the developing world.

The world cannot continue to have peace if so vast a part of mankind is poor, starving, and suffering.

I also believe that it must be emphasized that the concerns and focus of the advanced nations must be turned and focussed on the questions of improving the conditions of the poor. Therefore, I am deeply grateful for your work in struggling to bring this about.

Finally, I am highly appreciative of the Schiller Institute, for drawing the attention of the advanced world to the deprivations of the developing world and suggesting certain concrete proposals for ending poverty and misery everywhere with programs of education and economic growth.

I hope that this conference will be another major landmark in bringing the two worlds together.

I also call on our brothers from East European nations who have just thrown off the shackles of communist imperialism to join with us in building a New Just World Economic Order based on development for all.

My schedule does not allow me to be personally present with you, but I wish you all the best success in your crucial work for a New Just World Economic Order at this conference.

in the East and South, and the need for structural reforms of agriculture in eastern Europe and the republics of the former Soviet Union, with an emphasis on productive, private family farms. She counterposed LaRouche's "Food for Peace" policy to the dangerous GATT policy which would sink food supplies even lower by removing farm subsidies. "All nations have a common interest in sufficient food reserves, so that no one has to go hungry anywhere."

A worldwide movement for development

The most surprising aspect of this conference was the harmony with which citizens from eastern and western Europe, the United States, Asia, Africa, and Latin America discussed problems and all pulled together to discover the solutions.

Democratic state senator and civil rights activist Theo W. Mitchell of South Carolina came as a representative of the real America: He lashed out at the Bush regime's policy for having driven the country into poverty and collapse. Yet Bush, and Reagan before him, would never have come to power, but for the timidity and cowardice of the Democratic Party. Lyndon LaRouche had dared a long time ago to come before the nation and world public opinion and to say that the fatal errors of Reaganomics would doom it to ruin and that the world economy would be brought down with it. Even today, LaRouche is the only one who knows a way out of the

crisis. Only an infrastructure program like the Productive Triangle in Europe will help the U.S. today. "Abolish the IMF!" Senator Mitchell said; the world needs a new, just world economic order.

Brig. Gen. Paul-Albert Scherer (ret.), who was the military intelligence chief of the Federal Republic of Germany during the 1970s, compared the decline of the Soviet empire with the fall of other empires, such as Rome or Byzantium. Despite the great dangers which such processes necessarily conjure up, we must welcome the end of Bolshevism, whose barbarity can only be compared to fascism. All the more indispensable is an organization like the Schiller Institute and its unique role of catalyzing a European-wide Renaissance and joint reconstruction.

It was happily noted that many representatives came from the former Soviet bloc. A delegation from Armenia was led by Yerevan city councilman Bhaboukian; Guntis Vilcans, a member of the Latvian Citizen's Congress from Riga was there; and Ukrainian economics professor Sikora and his colleague Filipenko from Kiev, along with their counterpart Prof. Dr. Taraz Muraniwski from Moscow University, and Professor Beletzki from the private consulting firm Sovintercontact, who belongs to the Boris Yeltsin camp. Dr. Kemur of Afghanistan, who played a leading role in the Finance Ministry before the 1979 Soviet overthrow of Babrak Karmal, spoke of the 2 million victims which the Afghan war