

World countries be cancelled or lightened in the Jubilee Year.

Cardinal Julius Riyadi Darmaatmadja, Indonesia:

We are not experiencing the invasion of a new culture resulting from the globalization of the world economy and the over-saturation of the mass media. We are engulfed by materialist, consumerist, and hedonist attitudes, fierce competitiveness, greed and selfishness in many fields. Many have become totally apathetic to the will of God. . . . Most dangerous of all is when people adopt attitudes of the "survival of the fittest" and *homo homini lupus* [man preying on man] as their guiding principle in the field of politics, religion, trade or work. . . . Protracted poverty does not permit a person to grow as one should in the image of God.

Final message, from the section "Appeal for Justice and Peace":

We call on the particular churches of the First World to be in solidarity with the poor in Asia and to be their advocates with their own governments and with world economic institutions such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Trade Organization, so as to bring about what Pope John Paul II called in this year's World Day of Peace Message: "Globalization without marginalization. Globalization in solidarity." We strongly recommend that during the Jubilee Year 2000, the Third World debt be renegotiated and its crushing burden alleviated.

Interview: Msgr. Orlando B. Quevedo

A New Bretton Woods is the only solution

Monsignor Quevedo, OMI, is the Archbishop of Nueva Segovia, the Philippines. He gave a press conference at the Holy See Press Office in Rome on May 13, to report on the results of the month-long Synod of Bishops from Asia at the Vatican. In response to a question from Liliana Celani of EIR, he described the "Appeal for Justice and Peace," contained at the end of the Synod's final message, which included the recommendation "that during the Jubilee Year 2000, the Third World debt be renegotiated and its crushing burden alleviated," as Pope John Paul II had previously proposed. Monsignor Quevedo added that there was a "consensus of the Synodal fathers on the idea of globalization, its negative impact on Third World countries and the poor in those Third World

countries." At the end of the press conference, Celani asked the Archbishop to comment on the proposals to reorganize the financial and economic system raised by a number of Asian bishops and cardinals during the workshop sessions, proposals that the Pope will eventually use to prepare his "Apostolic Exhortation on Asia."

EIR: Could you add more about the discussion at the Synod on the negative effects of globalization on Asia, and particularly on the situation in your country, the Philippines?

Monsignor Quevedo: We have two groups among economists in the Philippines. The first group supports globalization, liberalization, deregulation. The other is a minority group of economists who think along the lines of Mr. LaRouche, one of whom attended your conference on a New Bretton Woods in Washington [on March 18], which was addressed by Mr. LaRouche. These are people who think of development with a human face, which means to say that the poor have to be looked at; they want an economics that, instead of "trickling down," trickles up.

My own judgment is that globalization reverses the ethical order of reality and makes the human person subordinate to market forces, which we cannot control. So, it's a sort of tyranny of the market forces over peoples. Not even governments seem to be able to control them.

EIR: As a matter of fact, U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan just admitted this.

Monsignor Quevedo: But unfortunately, this is the thinking of a minority, and it is unfortunately identified with the left, the Marxist left. And that is the problem.

EIR: Do you not have this economic thinking in the Church? Do you not have economists who follow the social doctrine of the Church in your country?

Monsignor Quevedo: I do not think so. We have the idea that the social teachings of the Church generally say that market forces must be controlled.

EIR: From what I have heard, there were a number of concrete proposals to change the policies of the International Monetary Fund at the Synod. I know these proposals are secret until the Pope issues his Apostolic Exhortation, but can you say a bit more about them?

Monsignor Quevedo: There is a general appeal that ethical norms and juridical norms must be pressed upon governments and monetary institutions, and that solidarity among churches will be necessary for this, so that governments and monetary institutions in the First World will see that happen.

EIR: Do you also think that a New Bretton Woods system, as it was proposed by Mr. LaRouche, is the only solution?

Monsignor Quevedo: I think it is the logical conclusion in the economic sphere. The old Bretton Woods is devastated.