

Third World leaders denounce U.N. genocide proposal

by Michael Billington

Leaders of the Group of 77, composed of 128 developing nations, have delivered scathing attacks at the United Nations against the "1991 Human Development Report," which was released by United Nations Development Program (UNDP) director William Draper III in May. These denunciations have been largely blacked out of the U.S. press, despite widespread coverage of the press conference at which Draper released the "Human Development Report" (see *EIR*, June 28, 1991, "Zero Growth Lobby Demands More Genocide").

Draper, who got his position through his longstanding family ties with George Bush, personally issued the report, which stated that the increasing poverty and collapse in the developing sector were entirely the fault of those countries and peoples, due to their "lack of political will—not financial resources." Draper blamed these countries for "wasting" money on development and defense spending, demanding instead that population reduction take priority over industrial production.

A "Human Development Index" was established which "replaces the traditional yardstick index of per capita GNP as a measure of national progress," substituting a "human experience" index in its place.

Translated, that means that Draper's report, far from advocating "human development," calls for destroying the possibility that Third World countries can ever develop to the point of entering modern industrial society—or even being able to feed their people.

It is a blueprint for genocide.

Why have a 'homosexuality index'?

Malaysian Ambassador to the U.N. Ismael Razali demanded that the U.N. Development Program, representing all member nations of the United Nations, "consider in its computation on human freedom and human rights, the right of every human being to food, shelter, employment, education, health, and to be free of disease." The UNDP is not, he insisted, "despite financial contributions, a vehicle of donor countries to apply conditionalities on so-called human rights issues." The U.N. must be nonpartisan, and not be "suspected of being surrogates for one-sided Western values which in the process insult the traditions and values of others. . . .

Why, may I ask, is it vital to have an index on homosexuality? Is the Western world . . . and some people in the UNDP preoccupied over homosexuality?"

Speaking for the Group of 77, Dr. Kofi Awoonor, the Ambassador to the U.N. from Ghana, denounced the fact that the UNDP used the work of "one Western scholar who represented a particular culture which has been viewed by many as linked to oppression and exploitation of a vast portion of our world." Ambassador Awoonor was referring to British academic Charles Humana, who is the source of the index.

Genocidalist Draper openly argues against aid for industrialization or infrastructure development for developing nations, dubbing them "extravagant prestige projects." With no reference to the collapse of living standards, the spreading epidemics of AIDS, cholera, and other diseases of poverty, and with no reference to the massive debt burden in the Third World, Draper declared that the "foundations of human development" are in "primary education, preventive health care, and family planning. This is where government is most productive, not in mining, shipping, and building steel mills and cement factories."

The report provides an example of precisely what kind of project is considered to be a "prestige project" which is "totally inappropriate and an excessive drain on local expenditure. The Institute for Malaria Research in the Solomon Islands is one of several such projects funded by Japan in the South Pacific."

Targets of demographic extermination

The countries condemned by the index, interestingly, correspond in large part to the countries targeted for demographic extermination in the secret 1973-75 National Security Council documents commissioned by Henry Kissinger and George Bush: India, Egypt, Nigeria, Mexico, Zaire, Bangladesh, and Kenya (*EIR*, May 3, 1991).

Among the nations whose representatives blasted the UNDP report were Mexico, Libya, China, and Singapore. Kenya's deputy representative said that his government "strongly questioned" any attempt to use the index "in implementing projects in developing countries."

Such "human rights" considerations in the hands of the architects of George Bush's "new world order" are not only a tool for stopping development; they are also a threat to national sovereignty. American handling of the Kurdish crisis, and the recent passage in the U.S. Congress of a bill which calls for completely bypassing the governments in the Horn of Africa in dealing with aid to refugees, demonstrate that Bush's new world order will ignore the sovereignty of any nation deemed to be out of line with his and Draper's policies.

Draper himself, in response to the broad and virulent attacks on his program from the nations for which, as head of the U.N. Development Program, he is supposedly responsible, asserted that the report "needs no defense and it certainly needs no apology."