

of the House and Senate to look into the mass sterilizations and foreign interference into Brazilian birth control programs.

Cabinet shakeup

Population policy continues to be an explosive political issue. Apparently under pressure of U.S. AID (the State Department's Agency for International Development) and the IMF, Health Minister Alcení Guerra had to resign on Jan. 24. This action crowned a ministerial reform promoted by the Fernando Collor government to create a docile cabinet compatible with the free-market demands of Brazil's foreign creditors.

In February 1991, Minister Alcení Guerra gave an exclusive interview to *EIR*, with international repercussions, denouncing powerful foreign public and private agencies for having illegally sterilized 20 million Brazilian women of childbearing age. Among the culprits he cited were AID, the World Bank, the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, the U.N. Population Fund, and the Nazi-modeled International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF).

Two prominent Brazilians in the malthusian lobby steered the campaign to oust Guerra, charging "corruption": Roberto Marinho, a U.S. State Department stooge and magnate in the *O Globo*-owned communications empire, and Roberto Civita, of the Civita family which owns *Veja* magazine. Marinho and Civita are members of the World Wildlife Fund, run by Prince Philip of Britain with an agenda of driving irksome humans off the oligarchy's hunting preserves (all under the guise of saving the planet), which will be prominent in the Eco-92 meeting.

Malthusian motivations are clear in both cases. In May 1991, the foundations, Robert Marinho, Civita, Maurice Sirotsky Sobrinho, and Emilio Oderbrecht signed a pact with the Education Ministry to adopt a so-called National Quality of Life Program which proposes to administer programs in the "sexual and reproductive health" area—the old euphemism for birth control. Then *O Globo*, in a report of Dec. 8, 1991, started pushing urgent birth control programs among the *meninas de rua* (abandoned street children) of 12-14 years. This is straightforwardly a Nazi practice based on the argument of exterminating the poor section of the population, consistent with the arguments of Kissinger, and of leaders of the Club of Rome like Alexander King, who has stated that it is necessary to stop the reproduction of dark-skinned peoples in the poor parts of the world.

Although the minister who sparked the world scandal over Brazilian depopulation is now out, the reality which the census showed cannot be ignored, and it is now possible to read the x-ray that quantifies the demographic damage which Kissinger and Bush caused Brazil. To repudiate malthusian policies and urgently correct depopulation trends, are absolute preconditions for the survival and dignity of the Brazilian nation.

The UNCED blueprint for genocide

The UNCED Secretariat has drawn up a series of working papers which will form the basis for negotiations at the final preparatory committee meeting this March. The proposed Agenda 21 chapter on "Demographic Dynamics and Sustainability" makes clear that population *reduction* is a concept that is not only integral to the entire UNCED process, but that it is a primary goal of that process as defined by the U.N. bureaucracy. The Agenda 21 report in fact assumes that the world has already agreed upon that malthusian goal (all emphasis added):

"47. It is now widely recognized that consumption, technology and population are the major driving forces of environmental change, and that they interact in very complex ways. Therefore, in order to achieve sustainability, it is necessary to act on all factors simultaneously. . . .

"48. In a fast growing population, the age structure is so young that, *even if fertility were to decline sharply, the large number of young women entering reproductive age would still cause the population to grow further for quite some time. . . . [I]t is imperative to act immediately, adopting a precautionary approach.* Policies and programs to bring human numbers and consumption patterns into balance with nature's capacity must be developed alongside technologies that enhance that capacity by careful management [not development!—ed.] of the natural resources. . . .

"51. *The combined growth of world populations and economic production is placing increasingly severe stress on the life supporting capacities of our planet.* These interactive processes affect the use of land, water, air, energy and other resources. . . . *Although population policy alone is not sufficient to preserve the environment, it is both a necessary and essential component of comprehensive policies.*"

Population reduction as policy

The report then projects a step-by-step process by which population reduction becomes an accepted provision of U.N. resolutions imposed on nations:

"53. The following objectives should be achieved within 3 years:

"a. Incorporate population dynamics in the global analysis of environment and development issues.

"b. Develop understanding of the relationships between

human populations, technology, cultural behavior, natural capital and life support systems.

"c. Scientifically assess human vulnerability in sensitive areas and centers of population to determine the priorities for action at global and regional levels.

"56. [International, regional and national research institutions should implement the following activities. . . .] *Integrate population concerns into the ongoing work on global change*, using the expertise of international, regional and national research networks to first study the human dimensions of global environmental change and, second, to identify critical zones resulting from global environmental change. . . .

"66. *Incorporate population concerns into national planning, policy and decision-making process, within 5 years.*

"72. Assess national population supporting capacity in the context of satisfaction of human needs and the need for protection of the environment to ensure long-term sustainability, and give special attention to critical resources, such as water and land, and environmental factors, such as eco-system health and biodiversity.

"75. Develop cartographic mapping techniques to identify areas *where sustainability is, or may be, threatened by endemic population and environment problems*, incorporating both current and projected demographic data linked to natural environmental processes. . . .

"80. *Set population targets consistent with national environment and development goals.*"

Paragraph 62 of the Agenda 21 chapter in particular appears to reflect the same concern of Henry Kissinger's NSSM 200, that underdeveloped countries restrict their resource consumption:

"62. *Increase awareness about the need to stabilize global resources demand through stabilization of resource consumption and population.*"

Acceptance of lies

The U.N. bureaucracy is well aware that to force through this population reduction policy requires a global brainwashing effort. The Agenda 21 chapter calls for the disbursement of billions of dollars toward this campaign:

"86. Increase understanding and develop 'population literacy' among decision-makers, parliamentarians, journalists, teachers and students, civil and religious authorities, and the public of the population/environment interactions, and the significance of population polices for environmental conservation and development. Stress should be put on local and national action, and the role that each of these groups should play. *Environmental and population education should be coordinated and integrated both in the formal and non-formal education sectors.*

"87. Enhance the capacity of national structures to deal with population/environment/development issues. This would involve strengthening the national bodies responsible

for population issues to enable them to elaborate policies consistent with the national prospects for sustainable development. Cooperation among government, national research institutions and NGOs in assessing problems and evaluating policies should also be enhanced."

The myriad of NGOs which the U.N. bureaucracy has organized around itself will of course play a key role in pressuring governments:

"88. *Enhance the capacity of the United Nations organizations, international and regional inter-governmental bodies and non-governmental organizations to help countries develop population/environment policies.* . . .

"110. Population programs succeed according to the degree of support they muster from the political leadership, from business and commercial interests, from religious, intellectual and community leaders. . . . Other actions such as training of nationals and the development of national institutions (universities, research institutions and NGOs specializing in the study and implementation of population/environment programs) are essential to ensure the constant supply of skills needed. Special importance must be given to training women."

But even before a global consensus for population reduction exists, the U.N. bureaucracy intends to implement plans to ensure negative population growth:

"92. *Intensify the implementation of population and natural resources management programs at the local level*, that will ensure sustainable use of natural resources, improve the quality of life of the people and enhance environmental quality. . . .

"99. *Provide . . . universal access to family planning services and the provision of safe contraceptives, and include men as beneficiaries of family planning education and services.*

"104. Improve coordination at local and international level. . . . UNFPA [United Nations Fund for Population Activities] should strengthen the coordination of international cooperation activities with population assistance recipients and donor countries in order to assure that adequate funding is available to respond to growing needs.

"105. Develop proposals for national population/environment programs in line with specific needs for achieving sustainability.

"106. The total resources, national as well as external, currently devoted to population activities in developing countries is estimated to be \$4.5 billion a year. Of that amount, nearly 80% is provided by developing countries themselves. To carry out intensified programs, and implement integrated population/environment actions in line with the above activities, and average of U.S.\$7 billion is needed annually in the 1993-2000 period, of which about half is required from international sources. The goal is to mobilize resources amounting to U.S.\$9 billion a year by the turn of the century."