

Officials of WHO inculcate themselves

On Oct. 8, a senior official of the World Health Organization made the following revelations to a caller. The official insisted that his name be kept off the record:

"AIDS is becoming a political problem in Africa. We in the WHO were just in Lusaka, Zambia, at the regional commission for Africa meeting. I spoke with many ministers, or vice-ministers of health, from several African countries, who are saying that the WHO should really look into this AIDS problem. Zaire, the Central African Republic, others, it's all the same. From what I have seen, the people who are sounding alarms about AIDS are not exaggerating at all. The African countries are worried. When I was there, they were very worried indeed.

"I was in Zaire, in Brazzaville, and, in each place, the health administrators and the health ministers told me how concerned they were.

"It's difficult to know the truth. Our data is, at best, sporadic, but the data we have may not reflect the real number of cases. The disease may be breaking out in large proportions. For example, people may be getting AIDS, and just staying in their homes, and this is not reported. We don't know precisely what is coming.

"I wouldn't be surprised if this became the new black plague, in Africa, and more. We must take public health measures, including, of course, isolation. This is very important."

Asked how he could be saying this, in view of the official statements by such WHO doctors as Mahler and Assad, downplaying the AIDS danger, the senior official responded:

"They want, psychologically, to downplay the emotions. Because, if this breaks out in large proportions now, everybody at the WHO will feel guilty about what they had said before, downplaying the danger. As a leading official in the WHO, I am extremely concerned about AIDS.

"I am not entirely in agreement with [Drs. Mahler, Assad, etc.].

ers, leads me to think that, it is all right for us to be here, and to pontificate in Geneva, but since they are taking the true measures, in Africa, I share this concern with them there. I

say to my colleagues here, privately: You shouldn't make rather premature announcements that we will have to take back. We simply don't know what we are dealing with. We don't have figures. Of course, I agree with Dr. Assad, shouldn't have panic, we shouldn't be hysterical. But let us know the true dimensions; some people say the AIDS virus incubation period is three to four years. We just don't know!

"If we are not right about what is going on with AIDS, it may not be very good for us, for our credibility, if we tell them not to worry, when AIDS is devastating their countries. . . . I don't want to be quoted. . . . I'm talking about the psychological dimensions, people are worried. . . . As my personal opinion: When I visited African countries, they expressed grave concern. I share this concern. . . . It may well be the new black plague, and I don't think we should wait till it gains strength in Africa. We must at least begin to find out what is happening there. Now, we are not in a position to know the whole profile of what is happening in Africa."

"I wouldn't be surprised if this became the new black plague, in Africa, and more," said the senior WHO official, in stark contradiction to his colleagues' official words. "We must take public health measures, including, of course, isolation. This is very important."

Dr. Halfdan von Mahler

On Sept. 26, the Italian daily *La Repubblica* reported on statements by WHO Director-General Dr. Halfdan von Mahler, made when he was in Lusaka, Zambia, for a conference on AIDS. He advised the Africans, *La Repubblica* reports, "not to pay excessive attention to AIDS. . . . Even though it is terrible and dangerous, it does *not* spread like wildfire."

Dr. F. Dienhardt

On Oct. 2, Dr. F. Dienhardt, head of West Germany's WHO Collaborating Center on AIDS, who, during the previous month, had chaired the WHO conference on AIDS, told a caller: "It is ridiculous to compare AIDS to smallpox, or cholera. It is not communicated via aerosol communication, not via urine, or stools. It is communicated *only* by direct, intimate sexual contact, or by blood transfusion. In My visit to the latter case, the problem is now being dealt with, and we would expect that over 99% of the danger from this will be solved.

"Of course, the problem is, we can't educate drug addicts overnight who are using the same needles, or we can't educate homosexuals who are promiscuous overnight, and we can't educate heterosexuals to use rubber condoms, where they should be. We need education, education, and information, information.

"But, to say AIDS is comparable to the pest, to the plague, is absolutely ridiculous! In Africa, too, only *intimate* direct connection transmits the disease. The mode of transmission, the size of the problem—most of this is not proved. . . .

"Panic is absolutely wrong! It is irresponsible to advocate panic! This kind of attitude is creating some terrible fear in the population, and there is no reason for it! We are creating new colonies of lepers, and we shouldn't be."

Dr. F. Assad

In an Oct. 7 telephone discussion, WHO Division of Communicable Diseases head Dr. Assad, coordinator of the newly-created international WHO Task Force on AIDS and immediate assistant to Soviet Dr. Sergei Litvinov, downplayed the danger of AIDS. Assad's comments here are similar in content to comments made in a press release distributed by WHO on Oct. 1, following a special late-September meeting on AIDS. Assad said, in part:

"My reaction to the fears on AIDS, is that, this is a disease, and anybody who does not have certain practices, won't get it. The most important thing is a good information system.

"It's tied up with certain sexual practices, and drugs, and that's all! It's the kind of disease, that you have to go yourself and get it. It's hard to get. You have to work hard to get it.

"Everyone is free to speculate, but responsible people should restrain themselves, we shouldn't have panic. . . . The WHO is planning another meeting in December, and we will set guidelines for the whole world."

He said that this meeting would be preceded by a WHO meeting in Africa, at the end of October, on AIDS.

Dr. Jean Hamon

On Oct. 10, Dr. Jean Hamon, WHO director-general in charge of the Divisions of Environmental Health; Epidemiological Surveillance, Health Situation and Trend Assessment; and Public Information and Education for Health, said of AIDS:

"The only people who can speak responsibly on AIDS here, are the director-general, Dr. Mahler, the assistant director-general for communicable diseases, my Russian colleague, Dr. Sergei Litvinov, and Dr. Assad, the head of the Task Force on AIDS for WHO. . . . The importance of AIDS seems to vary tremendously with lifestyle. Homosexuality is the main cause of transmission. There is also blood transfusion, for financial remuneration. The question of AIDS being the potential new black plague has not even been discussed here!"

WHO, the U.N., and the genocide lobby

by Mark Burdman

In one of its pieces of organization literature entitled, "WHO Within the United Nations System," the WHO writes of itself:

"It is a constitutional requirement that WHO should collaborate with the United Nations and with the other specialized agencies. . . . WHO contributes to the work of the numerous other United Nations bodies established for special purposes and cooperates in the execution of several important U.N. programmes. It also contributes to the major international conferences that the U.N. convenes from time to time, such as the U.N. Conference on the Human Environment in 1972, and the World Population Conferences in 1954, 1965, and 1974. . . ."

The World-Federalist 'visionaries'

It is not surprising that the WHO would be a regular participating body in the "Population" and "Environment" functions of the United Nations. The U.N. Population Conferences, particularly the 1974 event in Bucharest, Romania, have set the standard for population-reduction policies in various governments around the world.

The WHO derives from the group of neo-Malthusian world federalists, primarily from Great Britain, whose post-World War II aim was to set up globalist institutions that would destroy the sovereign nation-state, put a brake on scientific and technological progress, and create the conditions for the radical lowering of the world's population. The world-federalists, who advocate a one-world empire, have so weakened the nations of the West, that they have created the conditions for the capital of that empire to be situated in Moscow.

Organizations like Julian Huxley's UNESCO and John Maynard Keynes' International Monetary Fund, grew out of the same world-federalist group. So did the Pugwash group of Bertrand Russell, the British Lord who advocated the mass-extermination of large segments of the world's population through disease.

As one well-placed British influential puts it today: The WHO grew, in part, from a "small circle of visionaries." These included Dame Margaret Mead; British psychological-warfare coordinator Dr. John Rawlings Rees; and Canadian