

procedure ranges from \$200 to \$400, and obviously increases with the presence of complicating factors. For girls implanted at school-based clinics, and for poor and low-income working women, this high cost, for which no public funds are provided, essentially renders removal of the Norplant system impossible. Even women covered under traditional health insurance plans have found that Norplant removals are classified as "elective" surgery, and are therefore not covered by their insurance plans.

A psychiatric social worker with the Baltimore Health Department admitted during hearings before the Baltimore

City Council that when girls who had received Norplant implants requested removal of the system, she refused to do so. She insisted that the only reason the girls were requesting removal was because of "irrational fears" provoked by the publicity given to Norplant opponents. She said that since the girls "were not making a rational choice" in requesting removal, her response was to refer the youngsters for 30-60 days of "counselling." When questioned as to what her response would be if, after this "counselling," the girls still desired removal, her response was simple: "I'd send them back for more counselling."

The Population Council: from eugenics to Norplant

A look at the history of the Population Council, which took 25 years and spent \$20 million to put Norplant on the market, shows why the council is not at all concerned about Norplant's impact on poor women and teenagers. Nationwide, inner-city adolescents are the prime targets for both Norplant and RU-486, the chemical abortion pill and once-a-month "contraceptive" which the council will also manufacture and distribute in the United States. While even birth control pills are not recommended for children under 16 years of age, the 12-13 year olds implanted with Norplant are subjects in a ghastly experiment where girls skip puberty. Should they never be able to conceive again, the Population Council will have fulfilled its historic aim.

Two years before John D. Rockefeller III founded the Population Council in 1952 with a handful of depopulation experts and eugenicists, his world tours focused on the need to curb the expansion of non-white populations. Funding from the Rockefeller Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Ford Foundation, and the U.S. Agency for International Development permitted the council to become the premier catalyst in all aspects of international "fertility control."

One co-founder, Frederick Osborne, was then president of the American Eugenics Society, which moved its headquarters into the office of the Population Council. Osborne was the Population Council's first president in 1957. He was treasurer of the 1932 Third International Congress of Eugenics, which unanimously voted Dr. Ernst Rudin, who designed Hitler's T4 program to exterminate 400,000 mental patients, as the president of the International Federation of Eugenics Organizations. When the Population Council's biomedical research labo-

ratories were researching Norplant in 1966, Osborne was still a board member of the Eugenics Society. Their 1969 meeting focused on the genetic aspects of race.

Such Nazi horrors didn't faze Osborne who promoted eugenics ideology in book after book and at Planned Parenthood conferences. In his 1951 book *Eugenics*, Osborne complained that with America's increasing survival rates, "Natural selection by death has almost come to a halt." He wrote: "The eugenic problem is to find means by which the people with the genetic potential most fit to survive in and contribute to our complicated society will tend to have the largest families, while at the same time those with a poorer genetic potential will have smaller families."

In his book *Population Control—The Imminent World Crisis*, Osborne reiterated that the "upper level of quality are those men and women listed in *Who's Who*, because they achieved something that in our form of society is considered important." The lower levels of quality, he said, are those who are mentally ill, deficient, and physically abnormal, and the *poor*, who are bringing about "injurious effects on the quality of the population."

Now, as federal and state governments pour tens of millions of dollars into Norplant programs for indigent women on welfare, we are reminded of Osborne's complaint, made in 1962, about "the cost of carrying successive generations of incompetent families on relief rolls."

McGeorge Bundy, the self-styled dean of the Eastern Establishment, is the chairman of the Population Council's board of trustees, and on four of the council's six committees: the executive committee, finance committee, nominating committee, and salary committee. Bundy, as national security adviser in the early 1960s, was architect of the depopulation scheme known as "strategic hamlets" in Vietnam. He later headed the Ford Foundation, where he funded similar schemes targeting major U.S. cities, including the "community control" hoax designed to foment race war between black parents and Jewish teachers in New York City during the 1968 teachers' strike.

—Linda Everett