

Africa, population remains an important resource for development, without which the continent's national resources will remain latent and unexplored."

Pope John Paul II has called together all of the world's ambassadors to the Vatican, to warn them against the dangers of the Cairo conference and its direct attack on the idea of the individual human being in the living image of God.

### 'Far worse than Hitler'

Lyndon LaRouche, American physical economist and opposition leader, best represents that Renaissance tradition today. "The people who are pushing the agenda of this Cairo conference," he said on March 24, "are comparable to Adolf Hitler only in the sense that they're far worse."

In 1988, LaRouche forecast and proposed concrete measures to prevent the global food crisis which is the primary excuse of the malthusians for demanding depopulation. This was an entirely preventable crisis, LaRouche insisted, caused in large part by the breakdown of the former Soviet bloc, comprising more than 15% of world food production. Since LaRouche made his forecast in 1988, food production in those nations began to fall as communism collapsed, and then fell by more than 30% as the International Monetary Fund tried to push all these nations into Third World economic status through shock therapy. This has occurred in the midst of a worsening, global food supply crisis.

LaRouche also exposed the policy underlying the demands for depopulation: the geopolitical policy expressed in secret 1974 documents of the U.S. National Security Council under Henry Kissinger. These NSSM-200 documents declared population growth of major Third World nations a *strategic threat* to Anglo-American interests, and established support for global sterilization and contraception programs.

LaRouche has demonstrated, in works such as *The Science of Christian Economy*, that the potential for population density of 10-15 billion human beings exists in scientific and technological advances already achieved. The breakthrough to thermonuclear fusion energy, laser and process heat technologies, together with exploration and colonization of our solar system, would lift this population potential far higher. LaRouche has outlined a Fourth United Nations Development Decade policy (see *EIR*, Sept. 27, 1991).

To realize that program requires a global shift in the axioms of economic policy, and the thorough defeat of malthusian policy and cultural outlook. A crucial step in the fight to crystallize such a shift, is the denunciation of the genocidal goals of the Cairo World Population Conference.

The packet below is designed to provide supporting documentation for that denunciation. In addition to self-revelatory quotes from the U.N. documents and excerpts of the pope's statement, it includes *EIR*'s exclusive reportage on the recent Stockholm preparatory conference for Cairo, exposing the "Nordic race science" background of today's United Nations schemes.

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## Documentation

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### U.N.'s Action Program for the Cairo conference

*The United Nations bureaucracy has drawn up a "Draft Program of Action" for the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). The draft will be finalized at the third and final preparatory committee conference, which opened in New York on April 4, and is intended to frame the debate at the Cairo conference itself. We excerpt portions of the draft program below.*

#### Preamble

1.1 The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development occurs at a defining moment in the history of international cooperation. With reductions in international and regional tensions, and with the growing recognition of global economic and environmental interdependence, the opportunity to mobilize human and financial resources for global problem-solving has never been greater. Never before has the world community had so many resources, so much knowledge, and such powerful technologies at its disposal with which to foster socially equitable and environmentally sustainable world development.

1.2 This is also a time of great and urgent challenges. The decisions that the international community takes over the next several years . . . will have profound implications for the quality of life for all people, including generations not yet born, and perhaps for the planet itself. Around the world many of the basic resources on which future generations will depend for their survival and well-being are being depleted and environmental pollution is intensifying, driven by the unprecedented growth in human numbers, widespread and persistent poverty, social and economic inequality, and wasteful consumption. New ecological problems, such as global climate change, largely driven by unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, are adding to the threats to our common future. At the same time there is emerging global consensus on the need for increased international cooperation in regard to population, sustainable development and the environment. Much has been achieved in this respect, but more needs to be done. . . .

1.8 . . . Intensified efforts are needed in the coming five, 10 and 20 years, in a range of population and development activities, bearing in mind the crucial contribution that early stabilization of the world population would make towards the

achievement of sustainable development. . . . The present Program of Action commits the international community to quantitative goals in three areas. . . : education, especially for girls; infant, child and maternal mortality reduction; and the provision of universal access to family planning and reproductive health services.

## **Chapter II: Principles**

2.8 Population goals and policies are integral parts of social, economic and cultural development, whose principal aim is to improve levels of living and the quality of life of all people.

2.11 To achieve sustainable development . . . states should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate demographic policies.

2.12 In order to achieve sustainable development, population perspectives shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it.

2.30 . . . The right to bear children implies responsibility to care for children and to consider their interests and the interest of the larger community.

## **Chapter III: Population, sustained economic growth, and sustainable development**

3.11 In most countries, efforts to achieve economic progress and reduce poverty can be reinforced by slowing population growth and achieving early population stabilization. . . .

3.21 There is evidence that the indiscriminate pursuit of economic growth in nearly all countries . . . is threatening and undermining the basis for progress by future generations. Substantial research also indicates that demographic pressures often exacerbate problems of environmental degradation and resource depletion and thus inhibit sustainable development. Demographic pressures may be manifested through rapid population growth in ecologically fragile areas, urban concentrations, migration, or consumption and production patterns. . . .

3.23 To achieve and maintain a harmonious balance between population, resources, food supplies, the environment, and development, in order not to constrain the prospects for future generations to attain a decent quality of life [implies] reassessing and changing agricultural, industrial, and energy policies, reducing excess resource consumption, and curbing unsustainable population growth and distribution.

3.27 Consumption patterns and lifestyles that have adverse ecological impacts should be modified through consumer education, incentives, taxes, user fees, and other policies that foster sustainable resource use in all countries and promote the inclusion into product pricing of full environmental and natural resource costs.

## **Chapter VII: Reproductive rights, reproductive health, and family planning**

7.11 Over the past three decades, the increasing availability of safer methods of modern contraception, although still in some respects inadequate, has permitted greater individual choices in matters of reproduction throughout much of the world. Today, about 55% of couples in developing regions use some method of family planning. This figure represents a nearly fivefold increase since the 1960s. On average, family planning programs account for about half of the decline in average fertility rates for developing countries from between 6 to 7 children per family in the 1960s to about 3 to 4 children today. However, the full range of modern family planning methods still remains unavailable to at least 350 million couples worldwide, many of whom say they want to space or prevent another pregnancy. Survey data suggests that approximately 120 million additional women worldwide would be currently using a modern family planning method if more accurate information and affordable services were easily available, and if husbands, extended families and the community were more supportive. These numbers do not include the substantial and growing numbers of sexually active unmarried individuals wanting and in need of information and services. During the decade of the 1990s, the number of couples of reproductive age will grow by about 18 million a year. To meet their needs and close the existing large gaps in services, family planning and contraceptive services will need to expand very rapidly over the next several years. . . . Family planning programs work best when they are part of or linked to broader reproductive health programs which address closely related health needs and when women are fully and closely involved in the design, delivery, management and evaluation of services.

7.13 The international community must use the full means at its disposal to support the principle of voluntary freedom of choice in family planning. . . . All countries should . . . assess the extent of national unmet need for good quality family planning, paying particular attention to the most vulnerable and underserved groups in the population. All countries should take steps to meet the expressed need of their populations as soon as possible and should in all cases by the year 2015 seek to provide universal access to the full range of safe and reliable family planning methods and to related reproductive health services. The aim should be to assist individuals and couples to achieve their reproductive goals, so that by the year 2015 all pregnancies are intended pregnancies and all children are wanted children. If all expressed unmet need for family planning were to be met over the next two decades, along with efforts to improve the status of women and reduce child mortality, it is expected that average contraceptive use would rise to an average of 69% in the developing world, close to the levels seen in developed countries.

7.15 . . . Governments should make it easier for indi-

viduals and couples to take responsibility for their own reproductive health by removing unnecessary legal, medical, clinical and regulatory barriers to information and to access to family planning methods. . . .

7.16 If these goals are to be achieved, political leaders at all levels and community leaders of all types must play a strong, sustained and highly visible role in promoting and legitimizing the practice of family planning. . . . Leaders and legislators at all levels must translate their public support for family planning into adequate allocations of budgetary, human and administrative resources to help to meet the needs of all those who cannot pay the full cost of services.

7.19 To meet the substantial increase in demand for contraceptives over the next decade and beyond the international community should move on an immediate basis to establish a global facility for the procurement of contraceptive and other commodities essential to reproductive health programs of developing countries. The international community should also facilitate regional cooperation in the manufacture and distribution of such commodities.

### **Chapter VIII: Health and mortality**

8.7 . . . All countries should reexamine [health] training curricula and the assignment of responsibilities within the health care delivery system in order to reduce reliance on physicians and on secondary and tertiary care facilities. They also should seek to make basic health services more sustainable financially by making greater use of social marketing and fee-based services.

8.21 . . . In case of rape and incest, women should have access to safe abortion services. Women who wish to terminate their pregnancies should have ready access to reliable information, compassionate counselling and services for the management of complications of unsafe abortions.

8.29 [In the context of the AIDS pandemic], condoms should be made widely available and should be included in all essential drug lists.

### **Chapter XI: Population information, education, and communication**

11.1 [Objectives] To increase awareness, understanding, and commitment at all levels of society so that individuals, groups, nations and the international community will take those actions necessary to address population issues within the context of sustainable development. To alter attitudes in favor of responsible behavior in family life; to encourage individuals and couples to make informed choices and to take advantage of family planning and reproductive health services.

11.11 The tremendous potential of both print and electronic media should be harnessed to promote and strengthen public understanding of the interrelationships between population and the environment and other population and development issues.

11.12 Countries are invited to consider making greater use of the entertainment media, including radio and television drama, as a source of role models and for encouraging public discussion of important but sometimes sensitive topics.

11.14 To be most effective, education about population issues must begin in primary school and continue through all levels of formal and nonformal education. . . .

### **Chapter XIV: International cooperation**

14.6 There is a strong consensus on the need to mobilize significant additional resources from both the international community and within developing countries for national population programs in support of sustainable development. . . .

14.8 The international community should adopt funding targets for population programs securing contributions commensurate with the scope and scale of activities required to achieve the objectives and goals of the present Program of Action. . . . Given the magnitude of the financial resource need for national population programs . . . and assuming that recipient countries will be able to generate sufficient increases in domestically generated resources to cover two-thirds of the total cost, the need for complementary resource flows from donor countries would be (in 1993 U.S. dollars): \$4.4 billion in 2000, \$4.8 billion in 2005, \$5.3 billion in 2010 and \$5.7 billion in 2015.

## **Pope expresses 'grave concern' over U.N. agenda**

*Pope John Paul II met at the Vatican on March 18 with Dr. Nafis Sadik, who is serving as secretary general of the International Conference on Population and Development, to express the Holy See's "grave concerns" over the Cairo conference. The Vatican took the unusual step of releasing the pontiff's remarks. Excerpts follow; all emphases are in the original. Subheads have been added.*

In accordance with its specific competence and mission, the Holy See is concerned that proper attention should be given to *the ethical principles* determining actions taken in response to the demographic, sociological, and public policy analyses of the data on population trends. Therefore, the Holy See seeks to focus attention on certain *basic truths*: that each and every person—regardless of age, sex, religion or national background—has a dignity and worth that is unconditional and inalienable; that human life itself from conception to natural death is sacred; that human rights are innate