

# KISSINGER REPORT 2004

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A Retrospective on NSSM-200



**EXPOSED:**  
HOW U.S. FOREIGN POLICY USES  
POPULATION CONTROL TO EXPLOIT  
THIRD WORLD ECONOMIES

# KISSINGER REPORT 2004

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## A Retrospective on NSSM-200

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## OVERVIEW

On December 10, 1974, the United States National Security Council promulgated *National Security Study Memorandum 200 (NSSM-200)*, also called *The Kissinger Report*. This document explicitly laid out a detailed strategy by which the United States would aggressively promote population control in developing nations in order to regulate (or have better access to) the natural resources of these countries (see endnote 2).

In order to protect U.S. commercial interests, *NSSM-200* cited a number of factors that could interrupt the smooth flow of materials from lesser-developed countries, LDCs as it called them, to the United States, including a large population of anti-imperialist youth, who must, according to *NSSM-200*, be limited by population control. The document identified 13 nations by name that would be primary targets of U.S.-funded population control efforts.

According to *NSSM-200*, elements of the implementation of population control programs could include: a) the legalization of abortion; b) financial incentives for countries to increase their abortion, sterilization and contraception-use rates; c) indoctrination of children; and d) mandatory population control, and coercion of other forms, such as withholding disaster and food aid unless an LDC implements population control programs.

*NSSM-200* also specifically declared that the United States was to cover up its population control activities and avoid charges of imperialism by inducing the United Nations and various non-governmental organizations to do its dirty work.

While the CIA and Departments of State and Defense have issued hundreds of papers on population control and national security, the U.S. government has never renounced *NSSM-200*, but has only amended certain portions of its policy. *NSSM-200*, therefore, remains the foundational document on population control issued by the United States government.

*NSSM-200's* strategies have resulted in regional population growth rates decelerating so fast that they are already causing severe economic and social problems in Europe, the former Soviet Union, Japan, Singapore and Hong Kong. Many developing nations are now aging even more rapidly than the developed world, which foretells of even more severe problems for their relatively underdeveloped economies.

Over the past 40 years there has been much disagreement over whether or not population control programs are necessary for those nations with the most rapidly growing populations. There can be no disagreement now, however, except among those organizations whose incomes depend upon such programs.

From the very beginning, the "population explosion" concept was an ideologically motivated false alarm. The resulting push for population control in LDCs has borne absolutely no positive fruit in its decades of implementation. In fact, population control ideologies and programs make it even more difficult to respond to the impending grave crisis looming in the form of a disastrous worldwide "population implosion."

Therefore, on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the promulgation of *NSSM-200*, Human Life International calls on the Bush administration to repudiate this document, which advocates violating the most precious freedoms and autonomy of the individual through coercive family planning programs, and to redirect its foreign policy and funding towards family-friendly programs.

The citizens of the developed nations of the West treasure their right to privacy. It is hypocritical for these countries to routinely violate the right to privacy of the citizens of LDCs by telling families how many children they should or should not have. No nation has the right to invade the bedrooms of the citizens of another nation. *NSSM-200* represents the epitome of interference in a family's most intimate decisions.

*NSSM-200* does not emphasize the rights or welfare of individuals or of nations, just the “right” of the United States to have unfettered access to the natural resources of developing nations. The United States and the other nations of the developed world, as well as ideologically motivated population control NGOs, should be supporting and guiding authentic economic development that allows the people of each nation to use their resources for their own benefit, thereby leading to an enhancement of human rights worldwide and healthier economies for all.

## A PARTIAL LISTING OF KEY PLAYERS AND ORGANIZATIONS BEHIND *NSSM-200*

### People

**Henry A. Kissinger**, former National Security Advisor and United States Secretary of State, primary author of *NSSM-200*. He played a major role in formulating United States foreign policy, including population policy. Since 1977 he has lectured and served as a consultant on international affairs.

**Richard M. Nixon** (1913-1994), 37th President of the United States (1969-1974), under whose authority *NSSM-200* was written and approved.

**Thomas Malthus**, author of the 1798 work *An Essay on the Principle of Population*, which postulated that mass starvation would be an eventual result of “overpopulation.” This would be so, argued Malthus, because population increases geometrically, while food production increases only arithmetically. Both legs of his theory have been decisively disproved (Referenced pp. 7, 11-13).

**Margaret Sanger**, eugenicist and founder of the American Birth Control League (ABCL), later International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), the world’s largest and most influential promoter of abortion. Sanger is still revered as an icon by feminists and abortion-rights activists (Referenced pp. 11, 14, 32).

**Paul Ehrlich**, the founder of Zero Population Growth, is one of the world’s most influential population controllers. He has predicted (wrongly) that large-scale famines would occur in the United States by the year 1985. He still has many followers, and his organization, recently renamed the “Population Connection,” continues to lobby hard for a reduced population (Referenced pp. 13, 32).

**Werner Fornos** is president of the Population Institute and is a leading population control alarmist, who frequently uses outdated and false statistics and scenarios to convince people that the world is overpopulated (Referenced pp. 14, 33).

**Timothy Wirth**, former State Department Undersecretary and “Population Czar” and current president of the United Nations Foundation, is one of America’s leading proponents of the use of condoms to restrain population growth and retard the spread of AIDS (Referenced p. 25).

### Organizations

The **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)** is one of the world’s leading population control organizations. It has been implicated for massively aiding the Chinese forced-abortion program and for directing the Peruvian forced sterilization program. UNFPA continues to insist that world population must be curtailed for the sake of the environment (Referenced pp. 14, 22-24, 27-28, 33-34).

The **United States Agency for International Development (USAID)** was one of the original collaborators in the writing of *NSSM-200*. Today, it is very active in promoting population control in nations such as Peru and Uganda, even undercutting effective abstinence-based programs with ineffective condom distribution schemes (Referenced pp. 8, 22-23, 25, 27-28, 29, 33).

**Planned Parenthood Federation of America (PPFA)** is the United States of America's largest abortion provider, doing about a quarter million of the procedures each year. It is heavily funded by the government and is the leading abortion advocate in the United States (Referenced p. 32).

**International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)**, with more than 180 family planning associations (FPAs) around the world, is the largest international promoter of abortion and other means of family planning (Referenced pp. 6, 28, 32).

The **Club of Rome** issued an influential 1972 study titled *The Limits to Growth*, which promoted the Malthusian view that the 21st Century would be a time of mass starvation and energy shortages because the population of the earth would have exceeded its carrying capacity. This theory is outdated, because world population will soon level off, while food production continues to increase (Referenced p. 16).

Both **UNICEF**, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the United Nations' **World Health Organization (WHO)** are mentioned several times in *NSSM-200* as cooperating agencies in a consortium whose purpose is to set up public health systems in lesser-developed countries. These systems would explicitly include family planning services. *NSSM-200* also mentions UNICEF and WHO as being leaders in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. Additionally, *NSSM-200* designates UNICEF and WHO as organizations assisting UNFPA-financed population projects. UNICEF helps to directly fund UNFPA's involvement in the Chinese forced-abortion program, and has praised China as the world's most "baby-friendly" nation.

*NSSM-200* mentions the United Nations' **World Bank** as being a collaborator with the United States in establishing family planning services in lesser-developed countries. The authors of *NSSM-200* regret that the Bank did not at the time (1974) seem willing to get deeply involved in population control projects, but instead wanted to focus more strongly on loans to boost agricultural production (Referenced pp. 10, 22, 28, 33).



## BACKGROUND

For nearly a century, the United States of America has been the acknowledged world leader in providing humanitarian aid to countries in need, whether caused by famine, war or natural disaster.

Despite the generosity of the United States, its image in the developing world has suffered tremendously over the past 30 years.

Some Western analysts claim this is due to American unilateralism; others attribute it to the fact that Americans, with one-sixteenth of the world's population, consume one-third of the world's resources.

People do not usually change their attitudes so radically, however, unless they are negatively affected in a direct way. So we need to ask ourselves the question: How has the United States adversely affected the lives of millions of people in developing nations?

There is no single cause for the “sea change” in opinion among people who live in developing nations, but one thing is certain—if one nation undermines or attempts to manipulate the most intimate relationships of the people in another country, many of the latter are inevitably going to feel deep and lasting resentment and anger.

No human relationships are closer or more intimate than those found in the family. Yet the United States has spent nearly *20 billion* dollars since 1965 attempting to control the number of children born to families in developing nations through the widespread imposition of abortion, sterilization and birth control under the umbrella terms “family planning services” and “reproductive health.” Tragically, population abuses have been committed by U.S.-funded organizations in a number of nations. These abuses include widespread forced abortions and sterilizations, mandatory birth control, and follow-up healthcare so shoddy that it has led to a number of fatalities.<sup>1</sup>

Many organizations and individuals have focused almost exclusively on the human rights abuses committed by overzealous healthcare officials in “family planning” programs. Their focus, however, is too narrow. The time has come not only to eliminate population control abuses, but *population control itself*. Because of rapidly-changing world demographic trends, the concept of “population control” is not only outdated, it actually contributes to conflict in the world at large.

On December 10, 1974, the United States National Security Council, the highest decision-making body on foreign policy in the United States, promulgated a highly-classified document called *National Security Study Memorandum 200 (NSSM-200)*, also called *The Kissinger Report*, with the subject heading *Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security and Overseas Interests*. This document, published shortly after the first major international population conference in Bucharest, was the result of collaboration among the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Departments of State, Defense and Agriculture. On November 26, 1975, *NSSM-200* became official foreign policy when it was endorsed by *National Security Decision Memorandum 314*.

Declassified in 1989, *NSSM-200* was made public the following year when it was transferred to the United States National Archives in response to a request from a journalist. The document summarized what was to become United States population control policy and strategy beginning in 1974 (as described in the next section). Despite massive and widespread demographic changes in the world over the past 30 years, *NSSM-200* continues to reflect America's population control policy.

Although the CIA and the Departments of State and Defense have prepared hundreds of papers dealing with population control and national security, they only update certain portions of policy in *NSSM-200*, which remains the foundational document on population control issued by the United States government.

## SUMMARY OF *NSSM-200*'s STRATEGY

*NSSM-200* explicitly lays out the detailed strategy by which the United States government aggressively promotes population control in developing nations in order to regulate (or have better access to) the natural resources of these countries.

The following outline shows the elements of this plan. (The endnotes contain actual quotes from *NSSM-200*.)

- (1) The United States needs widespread access to the mineral resources of less-developed nations (LDCs).<sup>2</sup>
- (2) The smooth flow of resources to the United States could be jeopardized by LDC government action, labor conflicts, sabotage, or civil disturbance, which are much more likely if population pressure is a factor.<sup>3</sup>
- (3) Young populations are also much more likely to challenge imperialism and the world's power structures, so their numbers should be kept down if possible.<sup>4</sup>
- (4) Therefore, the United States of America must develop a commitment to population control among key LDC leaders, while bypassing the will of their people.<sup>5</sup>
- (5) Critical elements of implementation include:
  - Identifying primary targets—13 key nations that represent nearly half of all world population growth.<sup>6</sup>
  - Enlisting the aid of as many multilateral population control organizations as possible in this worldwide project.<sup>7</sup>
  - Recognizing that no country has ever controlled its population growth without recourse to legal abortion.<sup>8</sup>
  - Designing programs with financial incentives for countries to increase their abortion, sterilization and contraception-use rates.<sup>9</sup>
  - Concentrating on “indoctrinating” [*NSSM-200*'s language] the children of LDCs with anti-natalist propaganda.<sup>10</sup>
  - Designing and instigating propaganda programs and sex-education curricula intended to convince couples to have smaller families, regardless of social or cultural considerations.<sup>11</sup> (These programs will also be aggressively promoted in LDCs, especially if those nations would benefit from larger populations [i.e., Nigeria {*NSSM-200*, page 21} and Brazil {*NSSM-200*, page 22}]).
  - Investigating the desirability of *mandatory* [*NSSM-200*'s language] population control programs.<sup>12</sup>
  - Considering using coercion in other forms, such as withholding disaster and food aid unless an LDC implements population control programs.<sup>13</sup>
- (6) Throughout the implementation process, the United States must hide its tracks and disguise its programs as altruistic. Otherwise there could be a serious backlash. The United States must convince the leaders and people of LDCs that population reduction is in their own best interests, hiding the fact that the United States wants access to their natural resources. The United States also must cover up, or distract attention from, this disturbing truth: Funding for development and health programs has steadily shrunk, while funding for population programs continues to grow.<sup>14</sup>

## WHY *NSSM-200* MUST BE REPUDIATED BY THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION

*NSSM-200* not only advocates un-American violations of the human rights of millions of people, it has also become widely perceived as a symbol of imperialistic thinking—a “new colonialism.”

There are several important reasons the Bush administration should repudiate *NSSM-200* and all it stands for, including:

- *NSSM-200* is un-American. It advocates violating the most precious freedoms and autonomy of the individual through coercive “family planning” programs.
- *NSSM-200* is paternalistic and imperialist in its objectives and in its expression.
- *NSSM-200* contributes to a bad name for the United States internationally. It epitomizes the attitude of the “ugly American.”
- *NSSM-200* is based on demographic assumptions that are grossly outdated. The time has come to jettison population control *in general* as a viable strategy. *NSSM-200*’s time has come and gone.
- Governments do not belong in the business of telling families how many children they should or should not have. *NSSM-200* represents the epitome of interference in this most intimate decision.
- *NSSM-200* is duplicitous and dishonest on its face. While it states that mandatory population programs *may* be needed, as shown above, it also cautions that we want to cover up this fact.
- *NSSM-200* does not emphasize the rights or welfare of individuals or of nations, just the “right” of the United States to have unfettered access to the natural resources of developing nations. Instead of the United States positioning itself to take advantage of the natural resources of other nations, it should be supporting and guiding authentic economic development that allows the people of each nation to use their resources for their own benefit.
- *NSSM-200* informs and directs the operations of such powerful worldwide financial institutions as the World Bank. The U.S. National Advisory Council, in its 1988 annual report to the President and Congress, described itself as “an advisory body, authorized, *inter alia*, to review proposed transactions and programs to the extent necessary or desirable to co-ordinate U.S. policies. With regard to the international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the African Development Bank and Fund, the Council seeks to ensure that, to the maximum extent possible, their operations are conducted in a manner consistent with U.S. policies and objectives and with the lending and other foreign financial activities of U.S. government agencies.” Since *NSSM-200* no longer represents United States policy on population control, it should be voided or superseded.
- If the United States government declares *NSSM-200* to be outdated and no longer applicable, it will send a powerful message to the world—and to population control organizations like the United Nations Population Fund—that our nation’s emphasis has shifted from telling families how many children they should have to promoting their welfare.

## POPULATION CONTROL IS A CONCEPT WHOSE TIME HAS COME—AND GONE

**The Origins of Population Control.** The modern population control movement was inspired by Rev. Thomas Malthus, who published his landmark work *Essay on the Principle of Population* in 1798.

The heart of Malthus' philosophy, and the cornerstone of the original population controller's credo, is evidenced in the following passage from his *Essay*:

The power of population is indefinitely greater than the power of the earth to produce subsistence for man. Population, when unchecked, increases in a geometrical ratio. Subsistence increases only in an arithmetical ratio. . . . By that law of our nature which makes food necessary to the life of man, the effects of these two unequal powers must be kept equal. This implies a strong and constantly operating check on population from the difficulty of subsistence.

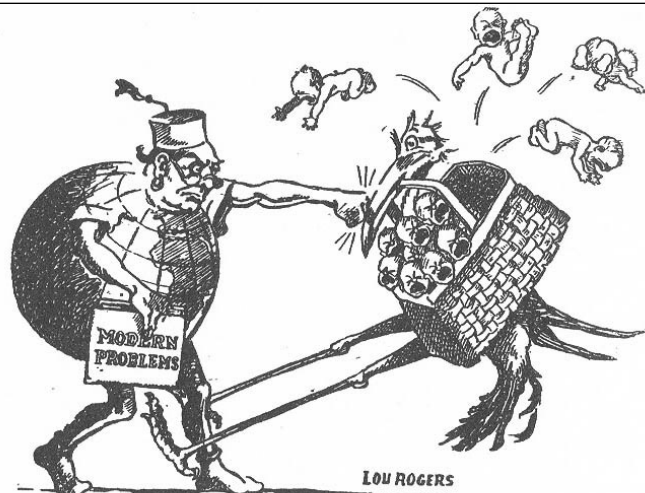
For more than a century, the early population control movement worked hard to create the Malthusian impression that worldwide mass starvation was just around the corner.

In a 1920 interview with R.C. Martens, a self-described "Authority Upon the World Food Situation," Margaret Sanger's *Birth Control Review* claimed:

Within the next few months millions of human beings, mostly Europeans, will starve to death. Food to meet the needs of the Earth's population is lacking and cannot be produced in time to avoid the great crash—the crash which will, as its chief incident, cost uncounted millions of lives, and bring in the train of that disaster no one knows what governmental and social changes.<sup>15</sup>

Figure 1 below is an anti-natalist cartoon from the June 1918 issue of the *Birth Control Review*.

Figure 1



"Hey, you! Can't you realize that we need quality, not quantity?"

Source: June 1918 issue of the *Birth Control Review*.

It shows a “Mother Earth” figure punching the baby-bearing stork in its long beak and shouting: “Hey, you! Can’t you realize that we need quality, not quantity?”

Malthus’ theory was gradually, but decisively, disproved by rapidly-improving agricultural technology, and it became obvious at the beginning of the 20th Century that world food production could indeed easily stay far ahead of the increase in population. His ideas were promulgated before the demographic and agricultural sciences were fully developed. When the science caught up with the times, population controllers had to find other justifications for their philosophy and activities.

**Changing Justifications.** Since they could no longer use imminent food shortages as a rationale for their theories, population controllers needed a new justification for their activities.

Since about 1960, population control organizations have portrayed the growing population of the world as a threat to the environment and to the “quality of life” of all people.

As Table 1 and Figure 2 show, the population of the world began to ramp steeply upward in about the year 1940, adding 4 billion people in a little less than 60 years—an average of a fair-sized city (about 1.3 million) per *week*.

Certainly this was a cause of alarm for all reasonable people, but many did not respond in a reasonable manner.

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**Table 1**

**Historical and Projected World Population<sup>A</sup>**

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<b>Year</b>	<b>World Population (Millions)</b>	<b>Annual Change (Millions)</b>	<b>Annual Change (Percent)</b>
1950	2,518.6	51.86	2.33
1955	2,755.8	47.44	1.80
1960	3,021.5	53.14	1.84
1965	3,334.9	62.68	1.97
1970	3,692.5	71.52	2.04
1975	4,068.1	75.12	1.94
1980	4,434.7	73.32	1.73
1985	4,831.0	79.26	1.71
1990	5,263.6	86.52	1.72
1995	5,674.4	82.16	1.50
2000	6,070.6	79.24	1.35
2005	6,403.7	66.62	1.07
2010	6,688.6	56.98	0.87
2015	6,939.5	50.18	0.74
2020	7,159.0	43.90	0.62
2025	7,334.2	35.04	0.48
2030	7,454.4	24.04	0.33
2035	7,518.2	12.76	0.17
2040	7,529.3	2.22	0.03
2045	7,492.2	-7.42	-0.10
2050	7,408.6	-16.72	-0.22

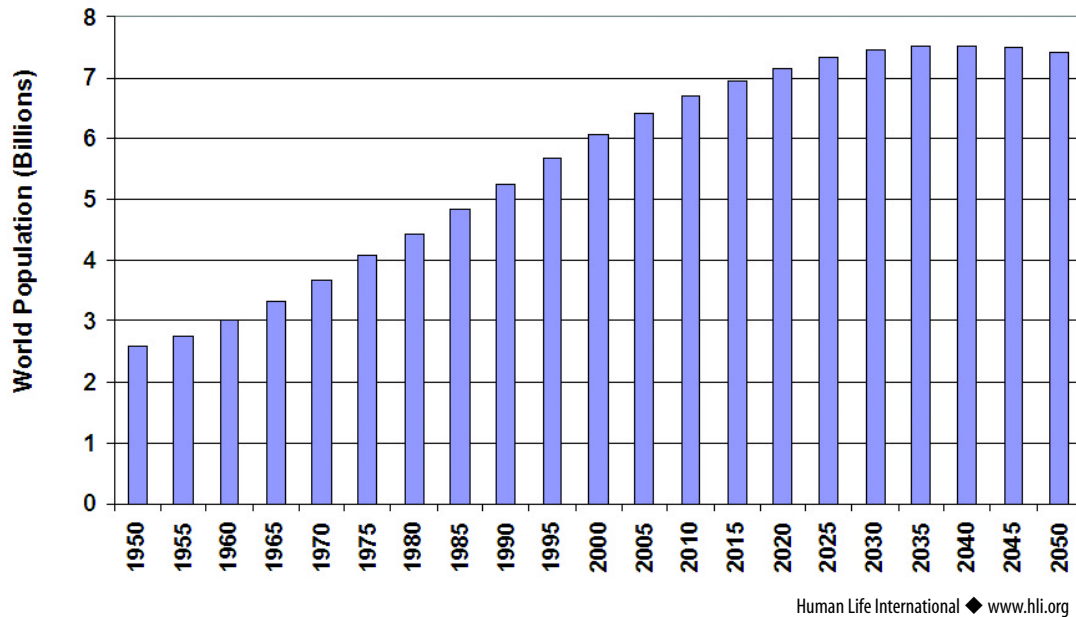
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<sup>A</sup>Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision* and *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision*, downloaded from <<http://esa.un.org/unpp>> on October 12, 2004. The low variant is used here since, historically, the United Nations low variant for population projections is the most accurate—and, in many cases, has understated the severity of the situation.

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**Figure 2****World Population**

**Source:** *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision.*  
 <<http://esa.un.org/unpp>>.

Scaremongering became the tactic of the day, and leaders of the population control movement made many ridiculous claims, including:

- In 1968, Paul Ehrlich, the founder of Zero Population Growth, warned, “The battle to feed humanity is already lost . . . we will not be able to prevent large-scale famines in the next decade.”<sup>16</sup> Two years later, Ehrlich’s best-selling book, *The Population Bomb*, was published. In it, he said that one-third of the American population—65 million people—would starve to death by the year 1985. By this time, of course, weight reduction clinics were everywhere, and diet books and magazines consistently crowded the best-seller lists and the magazine racks of supermarket checkout counters.
- In the 1970s, the population control movement found its voice and frequently used it in an irresponsible manner. Various leading scientists and writers warned us that by 1990 huge artificial islands would be constructed in the middle of the ocean to handle the earth’s exploding population; that the world’s oil supplies would be completely depleted by 2000; and that the prime motivator of all wars by the year 1990 would be attacks on other nation’s cached food stores.<sup>17</sup>
- In 1972, the Club of Rome issued an influential study titled *The Limits to Growth*, which promoted the Malthusian view that the 21st Century would be a time of mass starvation and energy shortages because the population of the earth would have exceeded its carrying capacity.

- In 1980, population controllers predicted that: a) By 1995, worldwide compulsory birth control would be instituted; b) By 2000, the “Planned Planethood” movement would triumph over all other systems of thought and conception control would be removed from personal choice; c) Males would be sterilized at age 14 after depositing a semen sample in the local frozen gamete bank; d) Conception would require approval of a state or federal committee, which would first investigate the genetic health of the two proposed genetic parents and would license conception only if the parents were of superior “stock”; e) By the year 2000, artificial insemination would be widely used to produce genetically superior offspring—Margaret Sanger’s dream of a “race of thoroughbreds” would finally become a reality.<sup>18</sup>
- A 1972 article by David Lytle, which was heavily circulated by Planned Parenthood-World Population, was chillingly and verbosely titled *The Human Race Has Thirty-Five Years Left: After That, People Will Start Eating Plankton. Or People.*
- Through the 1980s and 1990s, population controllers predicted that if world population growth continued at a rate of 2 percent annually, there would be standing room only by 2610, with only one square foot of land per person. Physicist Stephen Hawking said that the world population doubles every 40 years; and, “By the year 2600 the world population will be standing shoulder to shoulder and electricity consumption will make the Earth glow red hot.”<sup>19</sup> Planned Parenthood turned this prediction into physical form—a poster that it widely distributed all over the United States. The poster was exactly one square foot, and proclaimed: “If present birth rates continue, there will be one human being standing on every square foot of land on earth. Here’s a square foot. Try it. Stand on it. Then take a stand for Planned Parenthood!” World population under this scenario would be 1,589 trillion, or 250,000 people for every one currently living in 2004.
- Despite the fact that world population growth is leveling off, some population control groups continue to employ apocalyptic language. Werner Fornos, president of the Population Institute, claimed, “In 1997, world population growth turned a little slower. The difference, however, is comparable to a tidal wave surging toward one of our coastal cities. Whether the tidal wave is 80 feet or 100 feet high, the impact will be similar.”<sup>20</sup>
- In November 2004, Fornos falsely claimed that the earth’s population is still increasing at a rate of 80 million per year, and said, “We are only getting small snapshots of the long-term consequences, both in developing and industrialized countries, of shrugging off the necessity to voluntarily curtail rapid human growth because the best available science is being held hostage by religious zealotry that drives reactionary right-wing political ideologues. Unless we reverse this situation, polar bears and seals may follow the path of the dinosaur and the human race could be next in line.”<sup>21</sup>
- The UNFPA’s *State of the World Population 2004* Report struggles to justify the agency’s continued existence by claiming that overpopulation threatens the earth’s environmental future, a threat that can only be defused by UNFPA’s expanded provision of “family planning” services. The report also appears to endorse legalized abortion by stating, “The social taboos surrounding abortion and the penalties for both women who seek abortions and those who provide them are further challenges in many countries.” This report also acknowledges that UNFPA has not been successful in bringing the AIDS epidemic under control, but then recommends the continuation of policies that have failed disastrously, most notably, “promoting the correct and consistent use of condoms” and dispelling the “pervasive myths, misperceptions and fears about condoms” that may “inhibit their use.” This report also indirectly praises China’s forced abortion program by claiming, “China has seen a dramatic drop in the incidence of poverty” due to its decreased fertility.<sup>22</sup>

In summary, population control organizations have routinely extrapolated current trends far past the point where they are physically possible in order to frighten people who are not familiar with statistical theory or demographics. Unfortunately, the vast majority of the people are unschooled in these disciplines, and so uncritically accept the spurious mathematical analyses of the population controllers without question—simply because they are “experts.”

Such statistical extrapolations obviously have no bearing on reality. They have, however, accomplished their goal. They have convinced the majority of Americans that there is an impending and critical global overpopulation problem, and this misperception informs the public’s—and the government’s—opinions and decisions.



## THE POPULATION “CRISIS” IS *OVER*

“Cultures and civilizations rise and fall with the populations on which they are based. . . . This is the lesson of history.”

—Former French Social Affairs Minister Jacques Solideau.<sup>23</sup>

**Population Momentum.** It is a basic principle of demographics that worldwide population trends have a huge amount of momentum. If the world hopes to avoid a catastrophic population implosion, the time has come to stop trying to convince people to have smaller families. The objective of any program concerned about a worldwide standard of sustainable living should aim for a world population that is stable or very slowly declining or increasing, in order to avoid the terrible economic and social upheavals that will inevitably occur if population rapidly declines. The primary purpose of population control programs was to avoid a catastrophic collapse in the quality of life for billions; the objective of a pro-natalist campaign is exactly the same.

The pilot of a half-million ton oil tanker traveling at 20 knots does not reverse his engines when he is a quarter-mile from the dock; he begins to slow down miles before he reaches his goal.

In the same manner, the only way to accomplish the objective of a steady or slowly declining population in three or four decades is to begin encouraging families to have more children *now*. If this is not done, the entire world will experience the catastrophic population collapse that is just now beginning to be felt throughout all of Europe and the nations of the former Soviet Union.

**World Population Trends.** Table 1 shows that the rate of world population growth is already rapidly decelerating. The population growth rate peaked at a little more than 2 percent a year in 1970, and will be half that in just 2 years (2006).

Annual world population growth peaked at about 86.5 million additional people in 1990 and has now dropped to less than 67 million additional people per year. This figure will continue to plunge, until the world population stabilizes in about the year 2040, just three and a half decades from now.

It is very important to examine the current population situation in Europe and the projected figures over the next 50 years, because what is happening in Europe now will be happening in the developing world in the near future. Statistics show:

- (1) The population of the less developed regions of the world is currently more than four times greater than the population of the more developed regions of the world.<sup>24</sup> This means that the impacts of change in less developed regions of the world will be proportionally greater on the world economy and stability at large; and
- (2) The direct impacts on the quality of life of people in the developing world will be far greater because developing nations are poorer and have less social structures in place to alleviate suffering. It is said that the developed nations of the world got rich before they got old. The opposite is true in developing nations, and this will cause problems much more severe than those currently projected to occur in Europe.

Table 2 shows basic population statistics for the 13 nations specifically mentioned in *NSSM-200* as population control targets.<sup>25</sup> This Table shows that the average total fertility rates of these nations has plunged by almost half and that their annual population growth rates have shown the same trend. In fact, the population growth of the entire world is now barely 1 percent per year.

**Table 2**  
**Vital Population Statistics on *NSSM-200's* 13 Target Nations**

	Total Fertility Rates <sup>A</sup>			Population (Millions)		Annual Population Growth Rates		Comparative State Population Density
	1975	2005	% Decrease	1975	2004	1975	2005	
Bangladesh	6.15	3.21	- 48%	75.2	151.2	2.51%	1.83%	New Jersey
Brazil	4.72	1.97	- 58%	108.1	181.0	2.38%	1.05%	Iowa
Colombia	5.00	2.37	- 53%	25.4	45.1	2.36%	1.39%	Kentucky
Egypt	5.70	3.04	- 47%	39.3	74.2	2.16%	1.81%	Hawaii
Ethiopia	6.80	5.89	- 13%	33.1	73.7	2.60%	2.32%	Michigan
India	5.43	2.76	- 49%	620.7	1,087.2	2.24%	1.34%	Massachusetts
Indonesia	5.20	2.10	- 60%	134.4	223.2	2.27%	1.07%	Florida
Mexico	6.52	2.25	- 65%	59.1	105.3	3.11%	1.25%	Tennessee
Nigeria	6.90	5.17	- 25%	54.9	129.2	2.69%	2.38%	New York
Pakistan	6.28	4.83	- 23%	70.3	160.1	2.56%	2.31%	Maryland
Philippines	6.00	2.93	- 51%	42.0	82.0	2.79%	1.61%	Connecticut
Thailand	4.97	1.68	- 66%	41.3	63.4	2.60%	0.79%	Florida
Turkey	5.15	2.18	- 58%	41.0	72.6	2.50%	1.22%	Illinois
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>4.48</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>- 45%</b>	<b>4,068.1</b>	<b>6,403.7</b>	<b>1.94%</b>	<b>1.07%</b>	<b>South Carolina</b>

<sup>A</sup>A total fertility rate (TFR) of 2.1 children per woman is generally required for population replacement. In the absence of immigration, emigration, or a radical change in life expectancy, a TFR of 2.1 would lead to a stable population.

**Source:** National population information is from the United Nations Population Division *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision* at: <<http://esa.un.org/unpp>>. State population density is from United States Bureau of the Census. *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 2003 Edition. Table 19, "State Resident Population—Components of Change: 2000 to 2002."

Table 3 shows that the population of Europe is already declining and that the populations of all continents except Africa will be declining by the year 2050. The world population will peak in about the year 2040 and then will begin to decline.

Table 3 and Figure 3 show that the total fertility rates for Europe and Northern America slipped under the replacement level of 2.1 for the first time in 1970 and have remained under replacement ever since. Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania are near replacement now, and Africa will be at replacement in about 35 years. Total fertility rates worldwide will shortly (within 10 years) be at replacement levels. The population growth rate of the world will remain positive for about three decades afterward due to longer life spans and lower infant mortality rates.

It is interesting to note that continental population density has no statistical correlation to degree of prosperity. The most densely-populated region on earth is still Western Europe, with 167 persons per square kilometer. By comparison, South America has 21 persons per square kilometer and Africa has 29 persons per square kilometer. In summary, 59 of the world's nations, comprising 44 percent of its total population, are currently not replacing their populations.<sup>26</sup>

**Table 3**  
**Regional and World Population Growth Rates and Total Fertility Rates**

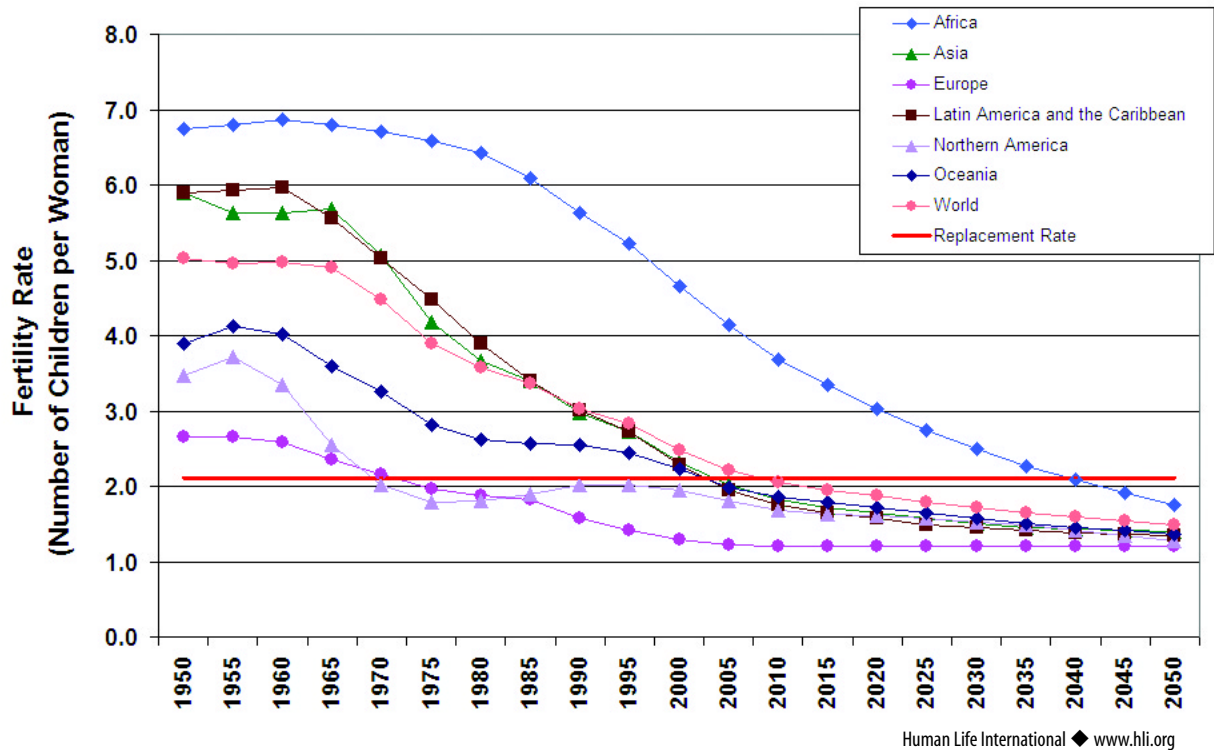
Annual Population Growth Rates							
	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and the Caribbean	Northern America	Oceania	World
1950-1955	2.19%	1.95%	0.99%	2.65%	1.71%	2.15%	1.80%
1955-1960	2.34%	1.97%	0.99%	2.69%	1.77%	2.16%	1.84%
1960-1965	2.46%	2.20%	0.96%	2.75%	1.46%	2.11%	1.97%
1965-1970	2.60%	2.41%	0.68%	2.57%	1.10%	1.93%	2.04%
1970-1975	2.66%	2.24%	0.59%	2.45%	0.97%	2.07%	1.94%
1975-1980	2.81%	1.87%	0.49%	2.32%	1.01%	1.14%	1.73%
1980-1985	2.86%	1.85%	0.39%	2.10%	1.02%	1.56%	1.71%
1985-1990	2.78%	1.85%	0.44%	1.90%	1.02%	1.57%	1.72%
1990-1995	2.56%	1.59%	0.16%	1.72%	1.09%	1.61%	1.50%
1995-2000	2.35%	1.41%	0.02%	1.56%	1.07%	1.41%	1.35%
2000-2005	2.04%	1.08%	-0.14%	1.22%	0.93%	1.15%	1.07%
2005-2010	1.79%	0.86%	-0.24%	0.94%	0.78%	0.92%	0.87%
2010-2015	1.64%	0.70%	-0.31%	0.75%	0.67%	0.78%	0.74%
2015-2020	1.52%	0.56%	-0.37%	0.62%	0.60%	0.69%	0.62%
2020-2025	1.37%	0.39%	-0.44%	0.45%	0.52%	0.61%	0.48%
2025-2030	1.22%	0.20%	-0.52%	0.27%	0.40%	0.49%	0.33%
2030-2035	1.06%	0.02%	-0.62%	0.09%	0.26%	0.32%	0.17%
2035-2040	0.90%	-0.13%	-0.72%	-0.08%	0.13%	0.17%	0.03%
2040-2045	0.75%	-0.27%	-0.82%	-0.24%	0.03%	0.04%	-0.10%
2045-2050	0.61%	-0.41%	-0.90%	-0.40%	-0.06%	-0.06%	-0.22%

Total Fertility Rates (Children per Woman)							
	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and the Caribbean	Northern America	Oceania	World
1950-1955	6.74	5.89	2.66	5.89	3.47	3.90	5.02
1955-1960	6.80	5.63	2.66	5.93	3.72	4.12	4.95
1960-1965	6.86	5.63	2.58	5.97	3.34	4.01	4.97
1965-1970	6.80	5.68	2.36	5.55	2.54	3.59	4.91
1970-1975	6.71	5.06	2.16	5.03	2.01	3.25	4.48
1975-1980	6.59	4.17	1.97	4.48	1.78	2.82	3.90
1980-1985	6.43	3.66	1.88	3.90	1.81	2.62	3.57
1985-1990	6.08	3.40	1.83	3.39	1.89	2.56	3.37
1990-1995	5.63	2.98	1.58	3.01	2.02	2.55	3.03
1995-2000	5.22	2.72	1.42	2.72	2.01	2.45	2.83
2000-2005	4.66	2.31	1.30	2.28	1.95	2.23	2.48
2005-2010	4.14	2.01	1.22	1.94	1.80	1.99	2.22
2010-2015	3.69	1.82	1.21	1.75	1.69	1.85	2.05
2015-2020	3.34	1.72	1.21	1.65	1.62	1.78	1.95
2020-2025	3.03	1.64	1.23	1.57	1.61	1.71	1.87
2025-2030	2.75	1.57	1.28	1.49	1.57	1.64	1.78
2030-2035	2.50	1.51	1.32	1.45	1.52	1.57	1.71
2035-2040	2.27	1.46	1.34	1.41	1.48	1.51	1.64
2040-2045	2.08	1.44	1.34	1.38	1.42	1.45	1.59
2045-2050	1.92	1.42	1.34	1.36	1.35	1.41	1.54

**Reference:** World Population Prospects Population Database of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision* and *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision* at: <<http://esa.un.org/unpp>>.

**Figure 3**  
**Population Bust**  
**Fertility Rates Dropping Below Replacement Levels**



Source: Population Database of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the U.N. Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision*. <<http://esa.un.org/unpp>>.

**To See the Future of the World, Look to Europe.** For the first time since the Black Death ravaged the European population in 1347-1351, an entire continent is experiencing a population collapse due to natural causes:

- The total fertility rate (TFR) of a developed nation or region must be 2.1 children per woman in order to sustain the population at a static level. The weighted TFR of Europe's 47 nations has plunged from an already-low 2.6 in 1965 to 1.3 in 2004, far below replacement.
- There are currently 18 countries in the world whose population is actually declining. Fifteen of these nations are in Europe.
- Even with massive immigration, the European population has already peaked at about 728 million in 1997.
- Europe is now losing 1.6 million people per year. It will lose almost one-fourth of its population in the next 45 years, declining to 565 million by 2050.
- By the year 2050, the average European will be 52 years old. By contrast, the average African will be 31 years old.

- The European support ratio (workers to retirees) is 5:1 now, but will be only 2:1 in 2050. By comparison, Africa's support ratio is 17:1 now, and will be 8:1 in 2050. This will lead inevitably to a much higher retirement age, less healthcare for more money, and a massive push for euthanasia.
- The population of Western Europe will continue to collapse unless there is massive immigration from Africa, Eastern Europe, Latin America and Islamic nations, which will itself lead to a galaxy of further problems. One of the most serious of these will be a heightened level of social conflict between observant Muslims, who integrate poorly into secular societies, and other religious and cultural groups.
- The Russian Federation peaked in population in 1990 at 148 million and is now losing 1 million people annually. A baby boy born today in the Russian Federation can expect to live less than 60 years—the same as a baby boy born in Guyana or North Korea.<sup>27</sup>

In every developed region or nation with a declining population, everyone feels the day-to-day economic impacts, and the situation will only get worse as these countries lose more and more people every year, as is evidenced by:

- The January 2004 *International Pension Readiness Report*, which was prepared by the World Economic Forum and Watson Wyatt Worldwide. This *Report* predicts that the European Union, which had 208.7 million in its labor force in 2000, will see this number decline to 151.2 million by 2050. During the same time period, the number of persons aged 60 or more in the EU will increase from 82.1 million to 125.1 million. This means that the worker to retiree ratio will drop from 2.55:1 in 2000 to 1.20:1 in 2050. In 2050, the *average* European will be 52 years old, and nearly one-third of all Europeans will be aged 65 or older.<sup>28</sup> Naturally, pension costs will skyrocket and a shrinking workforce will lead to less productivity. Yet Europe seems unwilling to do anything to stop its slide into continental senility. It is truly becoming the new "Dark Continent": Old, listless, lacking hope.
- In aging nations, although there will be some savings due to a smaller young population, public spending for an older person (aged 65 or more) averages three times greater than public spending for a younger person (aged 14 or under). One way to meet these costs would be to raise taxes on workers in developed nations from 25 percent of their wages to 40 percent, a crushing burden. The only other alternative is to pile up mountains of debt, which will destabilize the world economy. According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), without massive benefit cuts or tax increases, Japan will have to increase its public debt levels from the current 20 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) to more than 100 percent by 2050. In Europe, public debt levels would have to rise from about 55 percent of GDP now to nearly 110 percent in 2050.<sup>29</sup>

**There is Only One Solution to the Impending Depopulation Crisis.** Fortunately, some nations and regions have begun to wake up to the multiple grave threats posed by a rapidly declining population. They have offered bounties and other benefits to couples having children, but their efforts are sporadic and scattered, and have had little effect, as the following indicates:

- In 1986, France initiated the *La France a besoin des enfants!* [France needs babies!] campaign, accompanied by posters of a wide-eyed, chubby baby.<sup>30</sup> The campaign failed to make the slightest difference in the nation's declining total fertility rate, which fell from 1.8 children per woman in 1985 to 1.7 currently, well below replacement.

- In 1994, the German State of Brandenburg offered to pay its citizens \$650 to have a child, but there was not even the slightest blip in the birth rate. This is not surprising when one considers that the people had been told for decades that raising a child would cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. Wolfgang Jahmer, director of a social welfare program in Schwerin, Germany, said, “We have some fears that the tree of life may be falling.”<sup>31</sup>
- Singapore has recognized the threat that a declining population would cause its vibrant economy and has begun to offer cash bonuses of up to U.S. \$5,200 to couples who have more than one child. This policy seems to have little effect, as Singapore’s population is projected to decline by 15 to 20 percent by the year 2050.<sup>32</sup>

The above examples show that mere monetary or economic incentives are superficial in nature and cannot even *begin* to accomplish the goal of increased childbearing; only ingrained *social* stimuli will eventually convince people to have more children.

The most efficient way to accomplish this objective is to vigorously pursue a campaign to strengthen and promote stable families and to promote authentic economic development.

The first step in this process, of course, is to renounce *NSSM-200* and other anti-natalist documents so that the United States does not send a mixed message to the world.

## ATROCITIES COMMITTED IN THE NAME OF POPULATION CONTROL

**Introduction.** Many population programs are a recipe for disastrous violations of paramount human rights. The basic problem is an imbalance of power—well-funded Western organizations with the latest equipment and technology literally invading the villages and homes of poor-uneducated country people.

One of the primary engines of coercive practices are incentives and disincentives, which become irresistible to regional and local healthcare workers, and which lead to quotas being set by higher national authorities, lending further impetus to practices that grossly violate human rights. In a September 1988 World Bank report titled *Costs, Payments, and Incentives in Family-Planning Programs*, the Bank described the use of “incentives” and “disincentives” on fertility choices: “First, payments are made to: (a) acceptors, (b) providers, and (c) recruiters, all focused on the act of accepting a method (usually sterilization). These payments may be in cash or in kind and are usually given immediately upon acceptance.”

The report describes “disincentives” as “oriented directly to fewer births, as distinct from inducements to practice contraception. Some involve benefits (or penalties) . . . salary level, tax exemptions, maternity leaves, eligibility for preferred housing, schools, and so forth.”<sup>33</sup>

Thus, poor country people are subjected to irresistible pressure to be sterilized in order to obtain food money or survive a temporary financial crisis. In many cases, the women being sterilized did not know that the effects of the procedure were permanent—or even that the procedure was contraceptive in its intent and effect.<sup>34</sup>

More than 20 nations have promoted forced-abortion and forced-sterilization programs of varying magnitude. Even the United States just ended its coercive eugenical policies in 1973, after they were endorsed by the Supreme Court’s 1927 *Buck v. Bell* decision, in which Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes famously wrote that “three generations of imbeciles are enough.”<sup>35</sup>

Many volumes have been written about these coercive programs, and there is not enough room to even summarize them in this short document. It is instructive, however, to examine three instances in which U.S. population control funds have been used to finance organizations—primarily USAID and UNFPA—that have used this money to violate women’s rights on a vast scale.

**Peru.** During the years 1995 to 1997, nearly a quarter of a million Peruvian women were sterilized as part of a program to fulfill then-president Alberto Fujimori’s family planning goals. Although this campaign was called the “Voluntary Surgical Contraception Campaign,” many of these procedures were anything but voluntary. Human rights abuses reported by human rights groups include the following:

- Some poor women were bribed to accept sterilization by being offered free food. Other women whose underweight children were on government food programs were threatened with the withholding of this food if they refused to be sterilized. Gregoria Chuquiuanca of Tocache, where a vigorous sterilization campaign was carried out, said, “They always look for the poorest women, especially those who don’t understand Spanish [in some parts of Peru, people only speak their native Kechua]. They make them put their fingerprint on a sterilization paper they don’t understand because they can’t read. If the women refuse, they threaten to cut off the food and milk programs.”<sup>36</sup>
- Some women were sterilized without their consent during other medical procedures, and some were even kidnapped and forcibly sterilized.

- Human rights workers documented at least six deaths among women who were involuntarily sterilized, as well as hundreds of injuries.<sup>37</sup> The women who suffered injuries were told that they had to pay for their own surgery and other care needed to recover.
- Health workers commonly ridiculed rural women, calling them “animals,” “beasts,” “stupid,” and other epithets for having more than the approved number of children.

Internal government documents spoke of doctors who would receive “credits” for meeting sterilization quotas. These credits, in fact, would often be used to determine whether or not a doctor would continue in public employment. Tamayo León, a lawyer with the Flora Tristán Center for Peruvian Women (a feminist organization), said that health workers received cash bonuses for every woman they brought in for sterilization.

The United States Agency for International Development provided Peru with training for vasectomies and tubal ligations.<sup>38</sup>

USAID has also poured more money into Peru than into any other Latin American nation. The agency funded 69 population control projects in Peru or in regions including Peru during the time period 1962 to 1998. In the early stages of its programs, USAID pressured the government of Peru to produce measurable population growth rate reductions. USAID provided Peru with training for tubal ligations and vasectomies. From the 1970s to the 1990s, USAID provided tens of millions of dollars for the establishment of “family planning” centers in Peru. A 1995 project description for a “commercial family planning” exercise speaks of “behavior change” as its long-term objective.<sup>39</sup>

USAID even paid for nationwide television attack ads against those prominent government officials who opposed its population control programs. One of those condemned and ridiculed was Peru’s Minister of Health, Dr. Fernando Carbone, who was relegated to a “Garbage Room” for speaking out against USAID-UNFPA population policies in his nation.<sup>40</sup>

In June 2002, the Peruvian Congress published its *Anticoncepción Quirúrgica Voluntaria* Report, confirming that the Fujimori government implemented the nationwide sterilization campaign with support and funding from both USAID and the United Nations Population Fund, the latter actually leading the campaign.<sup>41</sup>

**China.** For many years, the United States government has funded the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA, see Table 4). One of the main targets of UNFPA money is the People’s Republic of China (PRC) and its widely-criticized forced-abortion and family planning program.

Although spokesmen for the organization have stridently disavowed responsibility for China’s coercive programs, UNFPA’s plan was laid out in many of its internal memos, including a January 15, 1985, briefing note titled *The United Nations Fund for Population Activities and China*.<sup>42</sup> According to the briefing, UNFPA:

- Contributed more than \$100 million to China’s population control programs;
- Bought and custom-designed a \$12 million IBM computer complex specifically to monitor the population program;
- Provided the technical expertise and personnel that trained thousands of Chinese population control officials;
- Presented China with the United Nation’s award for the “most outstanding population control program;” and
- Stated that the coercive programs should cease because they were causing the Chinese “negative image problems”—*not* because the programs were inhuman and genocidal in nature.



When the horrors of the Chinese population control program were finally laid bare, U.S. funding to UNFPA was cut off. Meanwhile, the United Nations continued to deny there was even a problem, going on record as saying, “Although some have accused the family planning programme of employing coercive methods, the [Chinese] Government has never sanctioned the use of coercion.”<sup>43</sup>

Such denials are hardly credible in light of Chinese national and provincial laws demonstrating the coercive nature of the one-child policy, including:

- Central Committee Directive Number 7 of 1983, which reads: “All state officials, workers and employees, and urban residents, except for special cases which must be approved, may have only one child per couple.”
- Shanxi Province Communist Party Chief Zhang Boxing issued a directive on July 10, 1983, as follows: “Those women who have already given birth to one child *must* be fitted with IUDs, couples who already have two children *must* undergo sterilization of either the husband or the wife, and women pregnant outside the Plan *must* abort as soon as possible.”<sup>45</sup>
- In April of 1992, the Chinese National People’s Congress adopted Article 42 of a law that states: “When a wife terminates gestation as required by the family planning programme, her husband may not apply for a divorce within six months after the operation.” (Note, we are not advocating divorce, but this quote shows the coercive nature of the Chinese population control program).
- In April 1988, Fujian Province adopted birth control regulations which stated, “Persons not meeting legal age requirements shall be prohibited from marrying or bearing children. . . . Unplanned births shall be prohibited.”
- In April 1990, Henan Province adopted “Rules and Regulations on Family Planning,” which states in Article 11, “Birth of the second child must be strictly controlled, and birth of the third child must be prohibited.”<sup>46</sup>
- Finally, on December 29, 2001, the 25th session of the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress formally approved China’s first law on population control and family planning, whose purpose is to further advance its one-child policy. Li Peng, chairman of the legislature, said the law would “stabilize” China’s “family planning” policy.<sup>47</sup>

On December 10, 1987, the United States House of Representatives adopted a resolution sponsored by Congressman Chris Smith [R-N.J.] that “strongly condemns the continued violations of human rights by the Government of the People’s Republic of China, including the one-child-per-family policy adopted in 1979 that relies on coercion, economic penalties, and forced abortions, often late in pregnancy. . . .”

The UNFPA operates “family planning” programs in 32 counties, or county-level municipalities, throughout China. In fact, its offices are often co-located with local Family Planning Offices. Therefore, there is no possible way that UNFPA *cannot* know about the draconian forced-abortion program in China. Yet it claims that Chinese “women are free to voluntarily select the timing and spacing of their pregnancies”; that there are *no* family planning targets or quotas; that abortion is *not* promoted in China as a method of family planning; and, finally, that coercion does not exist.<sup>48</sup>

In 1986, Rafael Salas, UNFPA’s then-executive director, said, “Each country has its view of what is free, a free choice. If you refer to the case of China, I am very sure that the Chinese themselves will say that within their cultural norms, they are not at all coercive. Maybe from Western standards, these might not be totally acceptable, but then each country must determine that for themselves.”<sup>49</sup>

In 1989, UNFPA’s then-executive director Nafis Sadik claimed on CBS’s *Nightwatch* television program that the UNFPA “does not support abortion programs anywhere in the world,” and is “not supporting coercion in any form.” She also continued to insist that China’s population control policies

are “purely voluntary.”<sup>50</sup>

Despite a mountain of evidence attesting to China’s crimes against human rights, Sadik said, “China has every reason to feel proud of and pleased with its remarkable achievements made in its family planning policy and control of its population growth over the past 10 years. Now the country could offer its experiences and special experts to help other countries.”<sup>51</sup>

**Uganda.** An entirely different, but perhaps even more pernicious, type of atrocity occurs when population controllers are so ideologically blinded that they will forcibly undermine effective indigenous programs for AIDS and population control by diverting funds to programs that have been proven ineffective, all for ideological reasons.

Uganda became the first African country to roll back its AIDS rate—from 21 percent in 1991 to about six percent today, a 70 percent decrease.

The nation accomplished this amazing feat with the “ABC Model” devised by President Yoweri Museveni—**A**bstain, **B**e faithful, and, for high-risk populations such as prostitutes, use **C**ondoms. Most of the Ugandan population, however, refused the use of condoms, so the social values of the nation effectively precluded their use. This was quite fortunate, in light of the fact that 1 of 11 condoms breaks or fails during use, according to the authoritative guide *Contraceptive Technology*.<sup>52</sup>

After studying and recognizing the effectiveness of Uganda’s “ABC Model,” President George W. Bush adopted it for his Emergency Plan for AIDS, a \$15 billion, 5-year program to fight the disease in 15 countries. In January of this year, Congress allocated the first \$2.4 billion to this plan. Old habits, old models, and old ways of thinking, however, die hard.

Timothy Wirth, president of the United Nations Foundation, gave us an excellent example of this kind of support for unworkable solutions when he said, “The United States and others have started questioning the efficacy of condoms. To condemn women by indifference to science and by failure to provide tools for their own protection may not meet the technical definition of crimes against humanity but it is certainly gross negligence toward humanity.”<sup>53</sup>

The USAID office in Kampala, Uganda, is not funding ABC Model organizations.

Instead, it is distributing Uganda’s share of ABC Model funds to organizations known to be inherently hostile to abstinence programs and favorable to massive condom distribution schemes that have been proven completely ineffective in the African context, and in any other context, for that matter.

These groups include contraceptive supplier Population Services International (which sells its Protector brand of condom) and CARE International. USAID also provides all of the funding for the Deliver Project in Uganda, which continues to rely on an old-school plan consisting entirely of condom and contraceptive distribution.<sup>54</sup>

Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and USAID experts also helped write Uganda’s National Condom Policy and Strategy in 2003. This detailed plan proposes several different, overlapping low-cost condom supply lines to every one of Uganda’s 56 districts.

Dr. Edward Green, a senior research scientist for the Harvard University School of Public Health, visited Uganda in August 2004. He has been fighting AIDS in Africa since the first cases were detected there 20 years ago. Professor Green had been a condom promoter himself, but his thinking was changed by the demonstrated effectiveness of the ABC Model, which, in practice, became the “ABbutnoC” Model. He now sees this program in Uganda being deliberately undermined by ineffective programs promoted by U.S.-funded organizations.

Professor Green says, “We’re going to reach a point where infection rates will start going up again and then experts will say ABC never worked, that there was probably something wrong with the data all along. . . . The unique indigenous program that Uganda developed is being gradually destroyed. Uganda is being pushed more towards condoms and pills.”<sup>55</sup>

## SQUANDERED BILLIONS

Table 4 shows that the United States *alone* has spent \$17.3 billion on controlling the populations of developing nations since 1965.

**Table 4**

**United States Population Control Expenditures, 1965-2004  
(Constant 2004 \$ Millions)<sup>A</sup>**

Fiscal Year	U.S. Population Control Expenditures			Inflation Factor (2004=1) <sup>C</sup>	2004 Dollars <sup>D</sup>
	USAID	UNFPA <sup>B</sup>	Total		
1965-7	10.5	0.0	10.5	5.846	61.38
1968	34.3	0.5	34.8	5.443	189.42
1969	42.9	2.5	45.4	5.160	234.26
1970	70.6	4.0	74.6	4.881	364.12
1971	81.9	14.0	95.9	4.677	448.52
1972	94.3	29.0	123.3	4.531	558.67
1973	116.6	9.0	125.6	4.266	535.81
1974	94.4	18.0	112.4	3.841	431.73
1975	90.0	20.0	110.0	3.520	387.20
1976	115.5	20.0	135.5	3.329	451.08
1977	114.9	29.4	144.3	3.125	450.94
1978	138.5	28.0	166.5	2.905	483.68
1979	161.4	30.0	191.4	2.609	499.36
1980	163.0	32.0	195.0	2.299	448.31
1981	173.4	35.0	208.4	2.084	434.31
1982	204.0	33.8	237.8	1.963	466.80
1983	209.3	33.8	243.1	1.902	462.38
1984	226.2	38.0	264.2	1.823	481.64
1985	281.7	36.0	317.7	1.760	559.15
1986	295.5	0.0	295.5	1.728	510.62
1987	286.6	0.0	286.6	1.667	477.76
1988	248.1	0.0	248.1	1.601	397.21
1989	257.6	0.0	257.6	1.527	393.36
1990	287.1	0.0	287.1	1.449	416.01
1991	352.3	0.0	352.3	1.391	490.05
1992	325.6	0.0	325.6	1.350	439.56
1993	447.8	14.5	462.3	1.311	606.08
1994	480.2	40.0	520.2	1.278	664.82
1995	541.6	35.0	576.6	1.243	716.71
1996	432.0	22.8	454.8	1.207	548.94
1997	385.0	25.0	410.0	1.180	483.80
1998	385.0	20.0	405.0	1.162	470.61
1999	385.0	0.0	385.0	1.137	437.75
2000	372.5	21.5	394.0	1.100	433.40
2001	425.0	21.5	446.5	1.069	477.31
2002	446.5	0.0	446.5	1.053	470.16
2003	446.5	0.0	446.5	1.029	459.45
2004	429.5	34.0	463.5	1.000	463.50
<b>Total United States Population Control Expenditures, 1965-2004</b>					<b>17,305.85</b>

<sup>A</sup>The figures for annual United States bilateral population control expenditures for USAID and voluntary contributions to UNFPA were downloaded from the website of Population Action at: <[http://www.populationaction.org/resources/data\\_and\\_graphs/USPopulationAssistance.htm#FY2004](http://www.populationaction.org/resources/data_and_graphs/USPopulationAssistance.htm#FY2004)> on September 15, 2004. Other population control funding by the United States is not included in this Table.

<sup>B</sup>During the years 1968 to 1992 inclusive, the U.S. contribution to UNFPA was channeled through USAID, and is separated out in this Table.

<sup>C</sup>The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics inflation calculator found at: <<http://www.bls.gov/cpi/>> is used to update all prices to 2004 levels.

<sup>D</sup>The 2004 figure is an estimate that depends upon the final disposition of the FY2002 United States voluntary contribution to UNFPA. In 2002 and 2003, the U.S. contribution to UNFPA was zeroed out under the Kemp-Kasten Amendment.

If all of this money had instead been poured into authentic economic development, the people would naturally have smaller families for a number of reasons.<sup>56</sup> The people would also be healthier and would enjoy a much higher standard of living. Is this not a more humane and human way of dealing with a perceived overpopulation problem?

What could have been done with \$17.3 billion if it had been allocated towards *authentic* economic development?

In the developing nations of Africa and Asia, we could have accomplished *all* of the following:

- Built water treatment facilities for 20,000 towns and villages with an average population of 1,000 each, providing all of the people with the most basic requirement for good health: clean drinking water [cost: About \$2.4 billion]; *and*
- Brought electricity to these 20,000 villages, thereby increasing production towards self-sufficiency and freeing 5 million children to go to school [\$2.7 billion]; *and*
- Built 100,000 miles of paved or improved roads and bridges connecting these 20,000 villages to the national road system, allowing them to ship their goods to market and have access to the outside world. This would in turn greatly increase the standard of living of the villages [\$2.5 billion]; *and*
- Built and staffed enough modern schools to properly educate the 5 million children from these villages, who would otherwise receive little or no education and would therefore fall into lives of poverty and despair [\$4.5 billion]; *and*
- Built 20,000 basic healthcare clinics in these villages, which could care for the health of the people, fully staff them, and cut maternal and infant mortality in those villages in half [\$3.5 billion]; *and*
- Built grain storage facilities for these 20,000 villages, so their rice and other harvests would not be partly or mostly consumed by insects and rodents [\$1.7 billion].<sup>57</sup>

These measures would have dramatically improved the standard of living of 20 million of the poorest people of the developing world.

Many developing countries act to reduce births because of pressure from United Nations agencies such as the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA) or the World Bank, well-funded non-governmental organizations such as the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), and the leaders in population control—The United States, Canada, Germany, Denmark, France, Australia and Japan. These entities have spent billions of dollars to control the populations of developing countries, while basic healthcare priorities such as clean drinking water remain underfunded. Many doctors complain that their hospitals and clinics lack the most basic and inexpensive items necessary to arrest disease, such as bandages, needles, antiseptics and antibiotics, while stocking vast varieties and amounts of contraceptives. This lopsided emphasis on population control is felt in many other areas. In Haiti, for instance, 88 percent of women have access to a full range of contraceptives, while only 22 percent have access to clean drinking water.<sup>58</sup>

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Conclusions

There is growing awareness that the world “population explosion” is over or, indeed, that it never really materialized. We can expect to see at most a world population of about 7.5 billion, only about 17 percent greater than the current 6.4 billion. Following this peak in about 35 years—barely a generation from now—the world population will begin to decline, and the loss of population will continue to accelerate, as is now happening in Europe.

Regional population growth rates are decelerating so fast that they are already causing severe economic and social problems in Europe, the former Soviet Union, Japan, Singapore and Hong Kong. Many developing nations are now aging even more rapidly than the developed world, which foretells of even more severe problems for their relatively undeveloped economies.

Over the past 40 years, there was much disagreement over whether or not population control programs were necessary for those nations with the most rapidly growing populations. There can be no disagreement now, however, except among those organizations whose incomes depend upon it. The time for population control has come and gone. It is now necessary to plan ahead. We have successfully averted a “population explosion,” and now we must work just as hard to avoid a “population implosion.”

The first step in such a massive change in policy is, of course, to change our vision and our values. In order to do this, we must repudiate old ways of thinking and outmoded ways of accomplishing our objectives in order to avoid conflicts and confusion.

### Recommendations

- (1) In order to pave the way for a significant change in national population policy, we recommend that the Bush Administration explicitly repudiate not only *NSSM-200*, but the principles it stands for.
- (2) We recommend changing national population policy to reflect a paramount concern for the children and the families of developing nations. This can best be done by stressing authentic economic development. To this end, we recommend that all population control funds be immediately redirected towards providing the basic physical needs of the people of developing nations.
- (3) We recommend that the Bush Administration more closely monitor and supervise USAID and other organizations funded by the USA in order to ensure that old, ineffective and unhealthy population control policies—such as massive condom distribution programs—cease at once.
- (4) The world population situation has dramatically changed over the past 30 years, but United States population policy has not. It has remained static and mired in the past. We recommend that the Bush Administration direct the National Security Council to study the situation, taking into account updated demographic information.

## RECOMMENDED RESOURCES

### Websites

- United States Population Information Network at: <<http://esa.un.org/unpp>>. This comprehensive resource provides 28 demographic indicators for the historical (1950-2000) and projected (2005-2050) periods for every nation in the world, including birth and death rates, total fertility rates, infant mortality and data on age, sex and migration.
- The Africa 2000 Media Group at: <<http://www.africa2000.com>> provides detailed studies on United States and other population control programs in Africa, to include their racist, propaganda, and eugenical aspects.

### Books and Reports

- Julian L. Simon. *The Ultimate Resource 2* [Princeton University Press, 1996].
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. *World Population to 2300* [New York: United Nations, 2004].
- Center for Reproductive Rights. *Silence and Complicity: Violence Against Women in Peruvian Public Health Facilities* [1999, 108 pages]. This report documents some of the terrible violations of women's rights—from rape to forced abortion and sterilization—that took place in Peru's family planning clinics from 1996 to 1998. The entire report is available in PDF format on the website of the CRR at: <[http://www.reproductiverights.org/pub\\_bo\\_silence.html#online](http://www.reproductiverights.org/pub_bo_silence.html#online)>.

### Articles

- Philip Longman. "The Global Baby Bust." *Foreign Affairs*, May/June 2004 [Volume 83, Number 3], pages 64 to 79.
- Michael Meyer, *et. al.* "Birth Dearth." *Newsweek* Magazine cover story, September 27, 2004.
- Priya Abraham. "Hooked on Failure." *World Magazine*, November 6, 2004, pages 26 to 28. Article content: In Africa's fight against AIDS, the United States continues to support family-planning groups that stifle the White House abstinence and fidelity message.

## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> For the story of Maria Mamerita Mestanza Chavez, who died in April 1998 after being subjected to a coercive sterilization, see Center for Reproductive Rights. "Peru Acknowledges Human Rights Violations in Forced Sterilization Case that Ended in Death." Press release dated November 17, 2002. For the story of Magna Morales, who died 10 days after her sterilization and who also accepted gifts of food and clothing as payment for sterilization, see Calvin Sims. "Using Gifts as Bait, Peru Sterilizes Women." *The New York Times*, February 15, 1998. For the story of Juana Gutierrez Chero, who died in June 1997 after being sterilized without her knowledge or consent, see Tim Johnson. "Sterilization Debate in Peru: Are Some Women Coerced?" *Miami Herald*, January 11, 1998. For the stories of Reynalda Betalleluz of Huamanga, Josefina Vasquez Rivera of Paimas, and Celia Ramos Durand of La Legua, who all died after sterilizations, see "Forced Sterilization Investigation of U.S. Agency for International Development." From the website of Africa 2000 at: < <http://www.africa2000.com/IMPACT/perucase.html>>. Undated.
- <sup>2</sup> "The U.S. economy will require large and increasing amounts of minerals from abroad, especially from less developed countries [see National Commission on Materials Policy, *Towards a National Materials Policy: Basic Data and Issues*, April 1972]. That fact gives the U.S. enhanced interest in the political, economic, and social stability of the supplying countries. Wherever a lessening of population pressures through reduced birth rates can increase the prospects for such stability, population policy becomes relevant to resource supplies and to the economic interests of the United States. . . . The location of known reserves of higher-grade ores of most minerals favors increasing dependence of all industrialized regions on imports from less developed countries. The real problems of mineral supplies lie, not in basic physical sufficiency, but in the politico-economic issues of access, terms for exploration and exploitation, and division of the benefits among producers, consumers, and host country governments" [This quotation is from *NSSM-200*, Chapter III—Minerals and Fuel].
- <sup>3</sup> "Whether through government action, labor conflicts, sabotage, or civil disturbance, the smooth flow of needed materials will be jeopardized. Although population pressure is obviously not the only factor involved, these types of frustrations are much less likely under conditions of slow or zero population growth" [This quotation is from *NSSM-200*, Chapter III—Minerals and Fuel].
- <sup>4</sup> "Populations with a high proportion of growth. The young people, who are in much higher proportions in many LDCs, are likely to be more volatile, unstable, prone to extremes, alienation and violence than an older population. These young people can more readily be persuaded to attack the legal institutions of the government or real property of the 'establishment,' 'imperialists,' multinational corporations, or other—often foreign—influences blamed for their troubles" [This quotation is from *NSSM-200*, Chapter V, "Implications of Population Pressures for National Security"].
- <sup>5</sup> "Development of a worldwide political and popular commitment to population stabilization is fundamental to any effective strategy. This requires the support and commitment of key LDC leaders. This will only take place if they clearly see the negative impact of unrestricted population growth and believe it is possible to deal with this question through governmental action. The U.S. should encourage LDC leaders to take the lead in advancing family planning and population stabilization both within multilateral organizations and through bilateral contacts with other LDCs. This will require that the President and the Secretary of State treat the subject of population growth control as a matter of paramount importance and address it specifically in their regular contacts with leaders of other governments, particularly LDCs" [This quotation is taken from *NSSM-200*, Executive Summary, Paragraph 30].
- <sup>6</sup> "Concentration on key countries. Assistance for population moderation should give primary emphasis to the largest and fastest growing developing countries where there is special U.S. political and strategic interest. Those countries are: India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Mexico, Indonesia, Brazil, the Philippines, Thailand, Egypt, Turkey, Ethiopia and Colombia. Together, they account for 47 percent of the world's current population increase . . . the U.S. will look to the multilateral agencies, especially the U.N. Fund for Population Activities which already has projects in over 80 countries to increase population assistance on a broader basis with increased U.S. contributions. This is desirable in terms of U.S. interests and necessary in political terms in the United Nations. But progress, nevertheless, must be made in the key 13 and our limited resources should give major emphasis to them" [This quotation is taken from *NSSM-200*, Executive Summary, Paragraph 30].
- <sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>8</sup> "No country has reduced its population growth without resorting to abortion. . . . Restriction of research on abortifacient drugs and devices would: a. Possibly eliminate further development of the IUD" [This quotation is taken from *NSSM-200*, Part Two: Policy Recommendations. Abortion. 1. Worldwide Abortion Practices].
- <sup>9</sup> "Pay women in the LDCs to have abortions as a method of family planning. . . . Similarly, there have been some controversial, but remarkably successful, experiments in India in which financial incentives, along with other motivational devices, were used to get large numbers of men to accept vasectomies" [This quotation is taken from *NSSM-200*, Part Two: Policy Recommendations. Abortion. 2. U.S. Legislation and Policies Relative to Abortion. a. A.I.D. Program].
- <sup>10</sup> "[Section 6] Concentration on Education and Indoctrination of The Rising Generation of Children Regarding the Desirability of Smaller Family Size . . . without diminishing in any way the effort to reach these adults, the obvious increased focus of attention should be to change the attitudes of the next generation, those who are now in elementary school or younger. If this could be done, it would indeed be possible to attain a level of fertility approaching replacement in 20 years and actually reaching it in 30" [This quotation is taken from *NSSM-200*, Part Two: Policy Recommendations. Recommendation #6: Concentration on Education and Indoctrination of the Rising Generation of Children Regarding the Desirability of Smaller Family Size].



<sup>11</sup>It is clear that the availability of contraceptive services and information, important as that is, is not the only element required to address the population problems of the LDCs. Substantial evidence shows that many families in LDCs (especially the poor) consciously prefer to have numerous children for a variety of economic and social reasons. For example, small children can make economic contributions on family farms, children can be important sources of support for old parents where no alternative form of social security exists, and children may be a source of status for women who have few alternatives in male-dominated societies. . . . It is also now widely believed that something more than family planning services will be needed to motivate other couples to want smaller families and all couples to want replacement levels essential to the progress and growth of their countries. . . . The following areas appear to contain significant promise in effecting fertility declines, and are discussed in subsequent sections . . . concentrating on the education and indoctrination of the rising generation of children regarding the desirability of smaller family size.” [This quotation is taken from *NSSM-200*, Part Two: Policy Recommendations. E. Creating Conditions Conducive to Fertility Decline].

<sup>12</sup>There is an alternate view which holds that a growing number of experts believe that the population situation is already more serious and less amenable to solution through voluntary measures than is generally accepted. It holds that, to prevent even more widespread food shortage and other demographic catastrophes than are generally anticipated, even stronger measures are required and some fundamental, very difficult moral issues need to be addressed. These include, for example, our own consumption patterns, mandatory programs, tight control of our food resources. In view of the seriousness of these issues, explicit consideration of them should begin in the Executive Branch, the Congress and the U.N. soon (see the end of Section I for this viewpoint). . . . The conclusion of this view is that mandatory programs may be needed and that we should be considering these possibilities now” [This quotation is taken from *NSSM-200*, Executive Summary, Paragraph 37].

<sup>13</sup>“On what basis should such food resources then be provided? Would food be considered an instrument of national power? Will we be forced to make choices as to whom we can reasonably assist, and if so, should population efforts be a criterion for such assistance?” [This quotation is taken from *NSSM-200*, Part Two: Policy Recommendations/An Alternative View].

<sup>14</sup>There is also the danger that some LDC leaders will see developed country pressures for family planning as a form of economic or racial imperialism; this could well create a serious backlash. . . . It is vital that the effort to develop and strengthen a commitment on the part of the LDC leaders not be seen by them as an industrialized country policy to keep their strength down or to reserve resources for use by the ‘rich’ countries. Development of such a perception could create a serious backlash adverse to the cause of population stability. . . . The U.S. can help to minimize charges of an imperialist motivation behind its support of population activities by repeatedly asserting that such support derives from a concern with:

- (a) The right of the individual couple to determine freely and responsibly the number and spacing of children and to have information, education, and means to do so; and
- (b) The fundamental social and economic development of poor countries in which rapid population growth is both a contributing cause and a consequence of widespread poverty.

The great necessity is to convince the masses of the population that it is to their individual and national interest to have, on the average, only three and then only two children. There is little likelihood that this result can be accomplished very widely against the background of the cultural heritage of today’s adults, even the young adults, among the masses in most LDCs.

Finally, providing integrated family planning and health services on a broad basis would help the U.S. contend with the ideological charge that the U.S. is more interested in curbing the numbers of LDC people than it is in their future and well-being. While it can be argued, and argued effectively, that limitation of numbers may well be one of the most critical factors in enhancing development potential and improving the chances for well-being, we should recognize that those who argue along ideological lines have made a great deal of the fact that the U.S. contribution to development programs and health programs has steadily shrunk, whereas funding for population programs has steadily increased. While many explanations may be brought forward to explain these trends, the fact is that they have been an ideological liability to the U.S. in its crucial developing relationships with the LDCs” [This quotation is taken from *NSSM-200*, Part Two: Policy Recommendations/IC. Instruments and Modalities for Population Assistance].

<sup>15</sup>Margaret Sanger was the founder of the American Birth Control League (ABCL), which later became the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), the largest pro-abortion activist organization on earth, with family planning affiliates (FPAs) in more than 180 nations. IPPF’s largest FPA is the Planned Parenthood Federation of America (PPFA), which owns the largest chain of abortion clinics in the United States, performing more than a quarter million abortions every year [PPFA’s *Annual Report*, 2002-2003]. “The Coming Crash: The First of a Series of Interviews with R.C. Martens, an Authority Upon the World Food Situation.” *The Birth Control Review*, January 1920, pages 5 and 6.

<sup>16</sup>Paul Ehrlich’s predictions are described by syndicated columnist George Will. “‘Earth Summit’ Already Loses Luster With Environmental Pessimists.” *The Oregonian*, May 31, 1992, page E3. The predictions of Judith Wurtman, G. Harry Stein, Robert Francoeur, John Catchings, Frederick Davies, Robert Truax, Jerrold S. Maxmen, and Ronald L. Taylor are described in David Wallechinsky and Amy and Irving Wallace. *The Book of Predictions*. New York: William Morrow and Company, 1980.

<sup>17</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>18</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>19</sup>Murray Bookchin. “The Population Myth.” *Kick It Over*, Spring 1992, pages 8 to 12. Reverend John A. O’Brien. *Pastoral Life*, July-

- August 1966. Stephen Hawking, during a January 14, 2001 public lecture on “Science in the Future” in Mumbai, India, quoted in “British Physicist Predicts Design of Improved Human Race.” Cable News Network website at: <<http://www.CNN.com>>, January 14, 2001.
- <sup>20</sup> From a press conference by Werner Fornos, president of the Population Institute. *The Washington Post*, December 31, 1997, page A20.
- <sup>21</sup> Population Institute press release titled “Population Expert Criticizes Millennium Goals’ Shortcomings,” dated November 12, 2004.
- <sup>22</sup> United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). *State of the World Population 2004*. Available online at: <[http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2004/pdf/en\\_swp04.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2004/pdf/en_swp04.pdf)>.
- <sup>23</sup> French Social Affairs Minister Jacques Solideau, quoted in “In Defense of Population Growth.” *The New Scientist*, September 8, 1984.
- <sup>24</sup> United Nations Population Division database at: <<http://esa.un.org/unpp>>. As of 2005, the population of the more developed regions of the world is 1.2 billion, and the population of the less developed regions of the world is 5.2 billion.
- <sup>25</sup> “Concentration on key countries. Assistance for population moderation should give primary emphasis to the largest and fastest growing developing countries where there is special U.S. political and strategic interest. Those countries are: India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Mexico, Indonesia, Brazil, the Philippines, Thailand, Egypt, Turkey, Ethiopia and Colombia. Together, they account for 47 percent of the world’s current population increase. . . . The U.S. will look to the multilateral agencies, especially the U.N. Fund for Population Activities which already has projects in over 80 countries to increase population assistance on a broader basis with increased U.S. contributions. This is desirable in terms of U.S. interests and necessary in political terms in the United Nations. But progress, nevertheless, must be made in the key 13 and our limited resources should give major emphasis to them” [This quotation is taken from *NSSM-200*, Executive Summary, Paragraph 30].
- <sup>26</sup> World Population Prospects Population Database of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision* and *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision* at: <<http://esa.un.org/unpp>>.
- <sup>27</sup> United Nations Population Division database at: <<http://esa.un.org/unpp>>. See also Richard Morin. “Case Not Closed.” *The Washington Post*, November 14, 2004, page B5.
- <sup>28</sup> United Nations Population Division database at: <<http://esa.un.org/unpp>>.
- <sup>29</sup> Phillip J. Longman. “The World Turns Gray: How Global Aging Will Challenge the World’s Economic Well-Being.” *U.S. News and World Report*, March 1, 1999.
- <sup>30</sup> France’s situation is described along with Italy’s in Uli Schmetzer. “Italy Rattled by Plunge in Birthrate.” *Chicago Tribune*, November 2, 1986.
- <sup>31</sup> Stephen Kinzer, *New York Times* News Service. “German State Pays Bounty for Babies.” *The Oregonian*, November 25, 1994, page A13.
- <sup>32</sup> “Singapore Couples Paid for Babies.” BBC News, August 21, 2000. “Abortions in Singapore Fall to Lowest Level in 30 Years.” *The Star*, March 15, 2004. Downloaded from <<http://thestaronline.com>>.
- <sup>33</sup> John A. Ross and Stephen L. Isaacs. *Costs, Payments and Incentives in Family Planning Programs*. Publication #WPS88, Population and Human Resources Department, the World Bank, September 1988. See also an article by the same authors with the same name in *Studies in Family Planning* 19:5, 270-283.
- <sup>34</sup> For more examples of abuses caused by incentives, disincentives and quotas, see *The Baobab Press*, “Sterilization Programme Launched,” at: <<http://www.africa2000.org/BNDX/bao208.htm>>.
- <sup>35</sup> *Buck v. Bell*, 274 U.S. 200 (1927), opinion of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.
- <sup>36</sup> For the story of Maria Mamerita Mestanza Chavez, who died in April 1998 after being subjected to a coercive sterilization, see Center for Reproductive Rights. “Peru Acknowledges Human Rights Violations in Forced Sterilization Case that Ended in Death.” Press release dated November 17, 2002. For the story of Magna Morales, who died 10 days after her sterilization and who also accepted gifts of food and clothing as payment for sterilization, see Calvin Sims. “Using Gifts as Bait, Peru Sterilizes Women.” *The New York Times*, February 15, 1998. For the story of Juana Gutierrez Chero, who died in June 1997 after being sterilized without her knowledge or consent, see Tim Johnson. “Sterilization Debate in Peru: Are Some Women Coerced?” *Miami Herald*, January 11, 1998. For the stories of Reynalda Betalleluz of Huamanga, Josefina Vasquez Rivera of Paimas, and Celia Ramos Durand of La Legua, who all died after sterilizations, see “Forced Sterilization Investigation of U.S. Agency for International Development.” From the website of Africa 2000 at: <<http://www.africa2000.com/IMPACT/perucase.html>>. Undated.
- <sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>38</sup> Tim Johnson. “Sterilization Debate in Peru: Are Some Women Coerced?” *Miami Herald*, January 11, 1998.
- <sup>39</sup> Tim Johnson. “Sterilization Debate in Peru: Are Some Women Coerced?” *Miami Herald*, January 11, 1998; Calvin Sims. “Using Gifts as Bait, Peru Sterilizes Women.” *The New York Times*, February 15, 1998 and the *Washington Post*, February 12, 1998; February 11, 1998 press release titled “US Government Asked to Withdraw Population Control Funds from Peru Following Reports of Massive Human Rights Abuses,” *Alianza Latinoamericana para la Familia*; Africa 2000 report titled “The Role of the U.S. Government in Promoting Government Population Policy in Peru, 1962-1998.”
- <sup>40</sup> “USAID Supported Fujimori Sterilization Campaign; Seeks to Cover Up Involvement.” Population Research Institute *Review*, September 22, 2003 [Volume 5, Number 27].
- <sup>41</sup> Final Report Concerning Voluntary Surgical Contraception During the Years 1990-2000, Subcommittee Investigation of Persons

- and Institutions Involved in Voluntary Surgical Contraception, [*Anticoncepcion Quirurgica Voluntaria* or *AQV Report*], June 2002.
- <sup>42</sup> Steven W. Mosher. "Thinking Clear: Forced Abortions and Infanticide in Communist China." *Human Life Review*, Summer 1985, pages 7 to 34. Page 33, footnote 9.
- <sup>43</sup> United Nations. *Abortion Policies: A Global Review*. New York: United Nations, 1992. Volume 1, page 85.
- <sup>44</sup> "China's Population Policy is Proving to Be Effective." *Beijing Review* (English Edition), November 6-12, 1989, pages 42 to 44.
- <sup>45</sup> "The Week." *National Review*, May 27, 1988, page 15.
- <sup>46</sup> "Canada Donates \$9 Million to UNFPA—Funders of China's One-Child Policy." *LifeSite Daily News* at: <<http://www.lifesite.net>>, May 7, 2001.
- <sup>47</sup> "China Passes First Law Codifying 1-Child Policy." *The Washington Times*, December 30, 2001.
- <sup>48</sup> "China: Background Information." United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) website at: <<http://www.unfpa.org/regions/apd/countries/china.htm>>. "UNFPA's Country Program in China: Providing Quality Care, Protecting Human Rights." UNFPA, August 10, 2001. For a summary of UNFPA's most recent deceptions, see Population Research Institute (PRI) *Weekly Briefing*, "UNFPA Supports Coercive Family Planning—Including Forced Abortion—in China (and PRI Has the Evidence to Prove It)" [Volume 3, Number 25], October 4, 2001.
- <sup>49</sup> "An Uncompromising Position: China, the UNFPA and U.S. Population Policy." Undated Zero Population Growth *Background*. Interestingly, a July 1969 Department of State telegram reported the support of John D. Rockefeller III and others for the appointment of Rafael Salas of the Philippines as senior officer to co-ordinate and administer the United Nations population program. The administrator of the United Nations Development Program said that he preferred someone such as Salas who had the "advantage of color, religion (Catholic) and conviction" [Jean Guilfoyle. "NSSM-200: Blueprint for De-Population." *The Interim*, July 1998].
- <sup>50</sup> "Forced Abortion, Infanticide Reported in Tibet." *The Wanderer*, April 6, 1989, page 2.
- <sup>51</sup> Nafis Sadik, former Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), quoted by China's official news agency Xinhua on April, 11, 1991. Also described in "Canada Donates \$9 Million to UNFPA—Funders of China's One-Child Policy." *LifeSite Daily News*, May 7, 2001.
- <sup>52</sup> Robert A. Hatcher, *et. al.* *Contraceptive Technology* (17th Revised Edition). New York: Ardent Media, Inc., 1998, Chapter 16, "Male Condoms," Table 16-3, "Prospective Studies of Condom Breakage and Slippage," pages 330 to 332. The authors tallied the results of 15 recent studies involving a total of 25,184 condoms used during heterosexual intercourse and found that 5.36 percent of all of the condoms broke and 3.67 percent of them partially or completely slipped off, for a total of 9.13 percent.
- <sup>53</sup> Catholic Family and Human Rights Institute (C-FAM). "Meeting in London Discusses How to Make Abortion an International Right." *Friday FAX*, September 3, 2004 [Volume 7, Number 37].
- <sup>54</sup> Priya Abraham. "Hooked on Failure." *World Magazine*, November 6, 2004, pages 26 to 28.
- <sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>56</sup> Some of the reasons that increasing the standard of living naturally leads to families having less children are listed below:
- **Greater Urbanization.** An increased standard of living usually leads to greater urbanization. When a family lives in a rural area, each child can do necessary agricultural chores and can earn more than it costs the family to raise the child. When the family moves to urban areas, children cannot work at early ages and do not make the family more prosperous, as they would in the countryside. They are perceived as a financial liability in the cities.
  - **Lower Infant and Child Mortality.** Most developing countries do not have a national retirement plan such as Social Security. This means that most elderly people must be supported by their children. The daughter usually goes to live with her husband's family, so the only chance for an elderly person to have income is to have a living son in his or her old age. To make sure one son survives, parents have two or three. As child mortality has declined, it has become less necessary to have several sons.
  - **Education of Women.** Educated women begin childbearing at an older age and have fewer children overall. Better-educated women tend not to marry less-educated men so that a relatively high percentage of educated women never marry, reducing the number of potential mothers.
  - **Job Opportunities for Women.** Employment outside the home usually is associated with smaller families. Women employed outside the home tend to have responsibilities, opportunities, and distractions which decrease factors that might otherwise lead them to have more children.
  - **Higher Expectations.** Television and radio bring people in developing nations a knowledge of how the wealthy (especially Americans and Europeans) live and give them expectations that their living standard can become more similar to the wealthy. Many opt for the material rewards that more money brings instead of the non-material and emotional rewards of parenthood.
- <sup>57</sup> The author of this report is a registered professional engineer in the State of Oregon and holds M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in civil engineering. He has visited the Philippines many times, and these numbers are the results of numerous consultations with civil and construction engineers in the Philippines.
- <sup>58</sup> Catholic Family and Human Rights Institute (C-FAM). "UNFPA Announces Delivery of Contraceptives to Fleeing Kosovars." *Friday FAX*, April 16, 1999 [Volume 2, Number 24].