

UNITED STATES COALITION
FOR LIFE
SPECIAL REPORT
ON
THE UNITED NATIONS
WORLD POPULATION
CONFERENCE TRIBUNE

Bucharest, Romania
August 19-30, 1974



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Bucharest, Romania
August 19-31, 1974

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Special Acknowledgements

The United States Coalition for Life gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the many dedicated pro-life men and women whose advice and talents contributed to the success of the Bucharest mission.

Our appreciation to Jack O'Neil, Matt Mahon and Jim McGuire for their professional expertise and encouragement which proved to be invaluable in the initial phases of developing the team approach for the World Population Conference — Tribune.

And to the members of People Concerned for the Unborn Child, Pittsburgh who handled the mail, sorting and clerical responsibilities of the Bucharest trip for the Coalition — Roberta Walker, Chairman; Angie Gagniat, Pat Kaczmariski, Mary Jo Scholand and Maureen Kilar.

From the financial viewpoint, the Bucharest effort was truly "Mission Impossible" — the goal to raise \$30,000 in six weeks without the benefit of any full time public relations personnel, paid advertisements or any other professional resource that one normally associates with fund raising drives of this kind.

Yet, the impossible became the possible with the help of many editors of national newspapers and publications who promoted the Bucharest Pro-Life Fund. Our appreciation to the editors of the National Catholic Register, The National Right to Life News, the Wanderer, the New Human, Our Sunday Visitor, the CRUX and to the many diocesan papers and right-to-life newsletters in the United States and abroad who urged support for the Team.

To the hundreds of contributors to the Bucharest Fund who came from all walks of life and who gave not only their financial support but their moral and spiritual support as well — we trust that this special report will be a tribute to your faith in the Coalition and members of the Team.

Lastly, we wish to express our admiration and gratitude to the members of the Bucharest Pro-Life Team and their families, and to the many friends of life around the world who joined with the Coalition Team in raising the Pro-Life Standard at Bucharest.

We trust the special report on the World Population Conference-Tribune does them all justice.

INTRODUCTION

This special report on the World Population Conference and Tribune held in Bucharest, Romania in August 19-30, 1974, contains the working papers and personal observations and memoirs of the United States Coalition for Life International Pro-Life Team.

The twelve delegates were selected on the basis of their outstanding commitment to the defense of Human Life and for their particular expertise in a wide variety of pro-life concerns including abortion, euthanasia and population control, as well as the more positive areas of public health, family welfare and agricultural, economic and social development.

Dr. Patrick Dunn, President of the Family Rights Association, Auckland, New Zealand was the choice of Sir William Liley, KCMG, who was unable to attend the population conference.

Likewise, Dr. John Linklater, Honorary Secretary (British Section) Federation of Doctors who Respect Human Life, was the choice of Phyllis Bowman, President of the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children of England.

Thank you Dr. Liley and Mrs. Bowman — you couldn't have made better choices!

The credit for conceiving the idea of a team-approach to the World Conference and Tribune belongs to Father Anthony Zimmerman, a veteran of many such world and regional meetings and seminars. In fact, Father Zimmerman originally met another Team member, George Barmann, founder of More Agricultural Production (MAP, Inc.) at the World Population Conference in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in 1965.

Plans for sending a pro-life delegation were begun in the Fall of 1973. Four months of research and study on the many aspects of the United Nations Conference and Tribune and extensive background on the U.N. agencies and their role in the area of demography and population resulted in the publication of a special issue of the Pro-Life Reporter in January of 1974.

Additionally, the Coalition recruited from around the world, a distinguished selection of international and national pro-life leaders to serve on its advisory boards. These advisors represented a broad spectrum of disciplines and geographical regions — and formed a natural base or nucleus for an international team for the Bucharest mission.

By Spring, most of the team members were busy preparing working papers, obtaining press credentials and gathering visuals and reading materials to be shipped to Bucharest.

The complex responsibilities for making room reservations, co-ordinating flights, and doing the thousand and one jobs that needed to be done fell on the shoulders of Al Kapusinski, who fortunately for us

all, by June, had completed his teaching semester at Caldwell College, New Jersey. Thus, the pre-Bucharest theater-of-operations for all the team members was Hulett's Landing in Washington County, New York, Professor Kapusinski's summer residence.

Father Paul Marx, Co-chairman of the delegation was charged with the selection of films, brochures and books which would be distributed and shown at the Pro-Life booth at Bucharest.

The responsibility of raising funds to send all twelve delegates to Bucharest, an estimated \$30,000 — fell on the shoulders of the United States Coalition for Life, whose total operating budget for one year was less than \$10,000.

But where there is a will, there is a way. And within six weeks more than \$22,000 had been raised to cover the expenses of the delegates. While this sum fell short of the original goal, it was nevertheless enough to cover the basic needs of the team members. Additionally, Coalition team members were able to offer some financial assistance to pro-life delegates to the Conference-Tribune from the developing nations of Latin America and Asia, such as Rev. Pierre Primeaux S.S. of Bogota, Columbia whose exuberance and good-will attracted many Bucharest participants to our pro-life information booth. Also, some of the international pro-life agencies with which the pro-life team members were associated contributed matching travel funds to the Coalition campaign.

By the weekend of August 17th, all of the Pro-life team, with the exception of Professor Rice, who joined them a few days later, were on their way to Bucharest from departure points around the world — the United States, Canada, South America, Central America, New Zealand and Southeast Asia.

The Drumul Apartment Complex, Taberei No. 1 became the new base of pro-life operations at Bucharest. Here members of the team joined with other pro-life representatives including several U.S.C.L. international advisors such as Dr. Seigfried Ernst and Christopher Derrick to discuss a mutual strategy and various plans of action including press releases, press conferences, meetings, etc.

This report is the story of these eventful two weeks in Bucharest, and the activities of the pro-life forces there from around the world.

This event marked the first time an organized delegation was represented at a World Population Conference — we hope and pray it will not be the last.

Perhaps Al Kapusinski best expressed the feelings of all members of the team at Bucharest and the Coalition when he said — "Lord — it is good that we should be here".

Randy Engel
Editor

December 26, 1974
Export, Pennsylvania

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Open Letter to Honorable Rafael Salas, Executive Director, U.N. Fund for Population Activities*

Dear Mr. Salas:

We, members and friends of the Coalition for Life, are confident that you will always be the first to prevent use of your Fund for purposes which are inhumanitarian, unhealthy, and immoral. We refer to the financing of programs launched under the banner of contraception, whose end results are abortion on a large scale.

As you know, abortion has spread to almost every country which has undertaken the promotion of contraception. It has become evident that one follows the other. Mothers in these countries resort to abortion, in one sense voluntary, but in another not without coercion imposed by the pressure of public opinion and newly-formed socio-economic patterns.

But abortion is, for many mothers, a brutal experience in the light of their traditional humanitarian sentiments and moral values. For example, when the Prime Minister of Japan questioned his people in 1969, 88% of the women answered that they considered abortion to be an evil thing, or something which is not good in itself, but which has been made unavoidable by circumstances. And 31% of those mothers who had experienced abortion declared that their health was not the same as before, because medical complications had resulted from the operation. We believe that surveys among women in other countries will yield similar findings.

We, participants in the population deliberations at Bucharest, ask you, therefore, not to allocate funds to programs which would tend to spread the practice of abortion. We suggest that you aim to motivate countries to control this inhumanitarian, unhealthy, and evil practice. We urge that you disqualify countries from use of the Fund, if they intend to use its resources, whether directly or indirectly, to promote abortion.

Other Pro-Life Resolutions and Statements

Abortion Protest — August 27, 1974 to Tribune Committee

We, the undersigned, believe that the sessions on abortion today in the Aula were unfairly conducted in favor of the pro-abortionists and we protest such unfairness. We ask for a comparable opportunity to present the pro-life position.

*The U.S. Coalition for Life
Pro-Life International Associates*

International Coalition Needed August 29, 1974

We, who have attended the World Population meeting in Bucharest feel the need for increased international organization of pro-life activities directed toward future international meetings and general mutual assistance.

*Passed unanimously by delegates at last
Pro-Life meeting in Bucharest*

Statement of Pro-Life Bucharest Team*
August 1974

The United States Coalition for Life Delegation to the World Population meetings in Bucharest, and other allies, while fully recognizing the many social and economic evils which exist in the world, wish to emphasize that action intended to remedy such evils must be based upon a sound view of human nature. Any other alternative leads to greater injustice than it purports to avert.

In particular, we wish to assert that the value of each human individual is absolute. In other words every human life has to be valued absolutely, precisely because it is a human life — not depending merely on its social value, state of development, likelihood on enjoying health, wealth, longevity or well-being in general.

We utterly reject all concepts of "unwanted people" or "Lives not worth living" or "Too many people", as being a denial of human rights and pointing in a totalitarian direction.

We apply this specifically to the unborn, the incurably sick, the abnormal and the old.

We utterly reject the practices of abortion, euthanasia, infanticide, and unnatural methods of fertility control.

In so far as our respective Federal or State Governments, or their representatives give assent to those practices or policies which lead to them, we wish to disassociate ourselves from them.

We call upon men and women of good will — of all countries and all religions, or none — to join with us in fighting for the most fundamental basis of **all** human institutions, a profound and protective respect for human life, at every state of development from conception to natural death. The right to life does not come from laws or governments, but from God.



U The World Population

Conference and Tribune

"We have come to the beautiful city of Bucharest for Love of life, not for fear of it." Antonio Carrillo — Flores, Secretary General, World Population Conference.

While the hot Romanian summer was aging into early Fall, delegates from one hundred and thirty-seven countries assembled at the spectacular Sala Palatului to debate the World Plan of Action drawn up by "population experts" in consultation with governments and United Nations agencies.

Of the 150 United Nations member states, only thirteen, mainly small African states, declined to participate in the official governmental conference.

"Let Bucharest mark the end of the International Planned Parenthood Federation generation". — An Algerian Representative.

The lineup at the Conference and the non-governmental Tribune was the same as the lineup at previous world population conferences with the United States delegation supported by Great Britain, the Scandanavian countries, Northern European nations and Canada leading the malthusian camp and the Eastern European nations, the Soviet Union, the Vatican, and Argentina, Brazil, Australia, and Israel leading the anti-Malthusian brigade.

The opposing teams were off and running when Argentina launched the opening salvo with 105 amendments to the draft World Plan of Action. There would eventually be more than 300 amendments — most to be tabled after debate and discussion by the various conference working groups and committees.

1. For detailed report on pre-planning of the World Population Conference-Tribune, see January 1974 issue of the Pro-Life Reporter, Box 315, Export, Pa. 15632, USA.

Conference Committees

Population Change and Economic and Social Development

First Committee —

Adopts drafts* on socio-economic problems of development and on rural development problems with emphasis on universal support for:

- (1) national population policies which are an organic component of overall policies of economic and social development.
- (2) international co-operation in fields of science and technology.
- (3) irradiation of starvation, disease, and illiteracy.
- (4) development of rural regions particularly those which are sparsely populated.

*The United States stated

final drafts because it failed to include a passage dealing with the right of a couple to decide on the number and spacing of their children.

Population, Resources, and Environment

Second Committee —

Conducts major debates on Population, Resources, and Environment.

David Munro (Canada) expressed criticism of the overly optimistic tone of the World Plan of Action related to development of natural resources and increased food production. However, the representative from Chile, Gonzaco Mardones, said that alarm at the prospects of the world's caring capacity was not justified. He stressed vast unexploited resources and technological advances to

solve environmental pollution and resource problems. The United States representative said population growth must be reduced.

Population and the Family

Third Committee —

The effects of modernization on family life and on the status of women were the duo-themes of the general debate of the third Committee. During general discussion, delegates noted that the family was the basic unit of society; that contraception was to be preferred to abortion; and that birth control was not a miracle remedy. Included in its final draft was an extension to individuals, as well as couples, of the right to determine in a free, informal, and responsible manner, the number and spacing of their children.

How the Conference Will Be Run ¹

Unlike its predecessors in 1956 and 1965, the World Population Conference is a political meeting. It is important to underline political, says Secretary-General Antonio Carrillo-Flores, 'because at neither of the two earlier conferences, nor at the much earlier world meeting in 1927, did the delegates have the authority to commit their governments'. This one has.

There are some 140 government delegations, many of them headed by ministers of health, of economic planning, of environment or of finance. They are surrounded by a bevy of alternates and advisers. The size of the delegation often bears more relation to the seriousness of the problem than to the size of the country.

The pattern of organization is typical for major UN inter-governmental meetings. The focal point is the plenary session, a meeting of the conference as a whole. Questions of procedure will be decided, officers will be elected, committees will be established, and general policy statements made.

The specialized agencies of the UN will also have a voice and some major statements are expected from authorities on population and

development programmes, such as Mr. Robert McNamara, head of the World Bank.

More than 100 non-governmental organizations also applied for places as observers at the Conference. Some of them will be invited to address the plenary session, or the committees.

When it reaches Item Seven the plenary session will become a demographers' forum. Its task will be to review world population trends since 1950 and to assess future prospects for at least the next 30 years.

Like the General Assembly, there will be three committees. The first will deal with Item Eight of the agenda: population change and economic and social development. It is here that the complex inter-relationship of population changes and development will be debated, and where special attention will be given to questions like population distribution, employment, food supplies and resources, social change and international relations and trade reform.

The second committee will deal with how changes in population affect the production and consumption of natural resources and how changes in resources influence the

size and distribution of population.

It is expected to turn away from such broad issues as the adaptation of man to his eco-system to the more immediate problems of crowded cities.

The third committee will deal with policies and programmes as they touch on the family and the individual.

Resolutions from these three committees will go to the conference as a whole, meeting in plenary session. It will be there that the final agreements on international policy will be taken.

Meanwhile a working group will be meeting throughout the two weeks to examine clause by clause the draft World Population Plan of Action. This is the key document of the Conference, and the only one for which the UN as a body accepts responsibility, and therefore it is in this working group that many important statements of government policy can be expected.

Its conclusions will be submitted to the plenary session on Wednesday August 28th. The final days of the Conference will be spent in trying to agree the plan, and its report should be adopted on Friday August 30th.

1. The Planet, Bucharest, August 19, 1974, page 2.

— Fifteen Sessions of Debate —
At the Sala Palatului

(The following brief summaries of statements made in general debate during the Population Conference were selected as being representative of the wide variety of opinions expressed by government participants and United Nations agencies. Editor)

Chua Sian Chin, Minister for Health and Home Affairs of Singapore: Due to intense demographic pressures, his country had embarked on a crash population control program utilizing mass communication and new "social disincentive measures" including higher hospital delivery fees for large families and no paid maternity leave after two children.

Kunikichi Saito, Minister of Social Welfare of Japan: Urged integration of population issues into broader approaches of natural resources, environment and economic and social development. Expressed the hope the Conference would deal with 'population explosion' by adopting a quantitative target for permissible world population increase, while respecting differences among nations and individual freedom.

Casper W. Weinberger, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare of the United States:³ The foundation of the draft Plan of Action was its (U.S.) recommendation that family planning information, education and means he made available to all by 1985 at the latest. His delegation would suggest that the Plan of Action include a World goal of replacement level of fertility by the year 2000. His country would consider the possibility of increased funds for assistance to bilateral and multilateral health and population programs.

Michel Durafour, Minister of Labour of France: Noting that population situations vary according to regions, therefore, population policies must also respect this variety and the sovereign right of each State to determine its own population policy. His nation rejected the imposition of foreign models as the answer to developing nations problems and urged greater study into basic demographic policies and respect for fundamental human rights.

Placide de Palpe, Minister for Social Affairs of Belgium: The family was the fundamental element of social equilibrium. Accordingly his government would support structures and climate necessary for the support and development of the basic family unit.

General Enrique Falconi, Deputy Prime Minister of Peru: Peru rejected the basis of malthusian thought that limitations of space, resources or the ecosystem implied the necessity of reducing population growth, and urged the Plan of Action be rectified to correct this anomaly.

Lev Volodarsky, Soviet Union: His government recognized that an international detente had created favorable conditions for the development of international co-operation in different fields, including demographic co-operation. Population policies should be popularly based and not formulated on the basis of external pressures.

Har Homg Sop, Deputy Minister of Public Health of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Denounced the imperialist argument that poverty was due to over-population as a fraud. Denounced some 200,000 South Korean women who were being used as "sexual playthings for foreign tourists".

Richard Hoggart, Assistant Director-General of UN-ESCO: There was a backlash against population policies which required a complete upheaval in basic cultural and social values. In such matters, anthropologists and the insights of poets were better guides than the technicians of delivery systems or of mass persuasion.

Janez Stanovnik, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe: Any excessive rapid change in population growth rates was harmful. Noted that several Eastern European countries with declining birth rates and rapidly aging population were facing labor mobility.

J.P. Pronk, Minister for Development Co-Operation of the Netherlands: Noting that several western societies have witnessed the emergence of life styles and unions other than the classic nuclear family. He questioned, therefore, whether the statement that the family is the natural and fundamental unit of society, as contained in many international documents, was still fully tenable for all societies. Urged developing nations to reduce their natural population growth as a means of improving their position.

Jose B. Sokol, Vice-Minister for Planning of Panama: His nation considered its population a national resource, and was trying to improve living standards and develop its vast resources including fertile land.

Lord Shepherd, United Kingdom: Britain intended to play its part in giving meaning, in the world as a whole, to its domestic objective of "every child a wanted child". International co-operation is needed to avoid catastrophe of unwanted children.

Henry R. Labouisse, Executive Director of UNICEF: Noted that economic development and industrialization must be supported by encouraging smaller families, in order to break the cycle of poverty and ignorance and raise living standards. Family planning should be an integral component of broad services for helping children and their families.

Martin Herrero, Spain: His nation supported positive approaches to population issues including free movements of workers and reduced mortality and an international exchange of genetic information as suggested by France.

Athanase Camilor, Greece: The Conference should seek a middle, constructive road to demographic situations which differ widely. Greece itself was not overpopulated but was seeking a balanced and constructive demographic evolution.

Mrs. Dorothy C. Jelich, New Zealand: Stressed the need to reform international trading and monetary systems and an expansion of aid programme especially at the rural and agricultural level.

³For a fuller evaluation of the official delegation representing the United States at Bucharest, see the remarks of Rev. Marx in this report.

D. Zagasbaldan, *Mongolia*: Mongolia's demographic policy was to preserve its present high birth rate and to increase life expectancy. A period of steady growth was welcomed by this nation.

U. Htain Lin, *Burma*: Burma was confident it could support a larger population, however, economic and social development would be important over the long term.

Guelina Amame, *Chad*: Because of family traditions and polygamy, birth control was difficult in Chad and did not seem desirable in a country with a population density of 2-3 persons per square kilometer and vast virgin lands to be developed.

Abdul Mannan, Minister of Health, *Bangladesh*: His nation was suffering from population pressures compounded by ecological imbalance resulting in

deforestation and erosion. Urged international programs of support for developing nations.

Juan Carlos Beltramino, Argentina: **Instead** of carrying out indiscriminate birth control programs, the world should seek to increase its food-producing capacity. The Plan of Action should provide that every State formulate population policies suited to its own interests. Supported increased study of internal and international migration as a solution to population distribution.

Pacific A Castro, *Philippines*: His nation had embarked on a massive family planning program with 4,000 clinics serving 60,000 people a month. All methods of birth control were being used except abortion (surgical) in order to cut the birth rate from 3.1% to 2.5% in the near future.



WORLD PLAN OF ACTION

The final World Plan of Action, a 10,000 word document containing some 108 items was adopted **without a formal vote**, that is by consensus approval, by some 1,250 conference delegates at the conclusion of the Conference.

The Plan of Action is divided into three sections:

- (1) Basic background material
- (2) Principles and objections and
- (3) Recommendations for action including population goals and policies, economic and social policies and development information and implementation.

A number of United States proposals were **eliminated** from the final draft including the recommendation that 1985 be set as the target date for universal access to birth control and the reference to the fact that fertility reduction and the small family norm have universal support by the majority of the world's people.

The only demographic goal set by the Conference was the reduction of mortality and the extension of average life expectancy over the world to 62 years by 1985 and 74 years by the year 2000.

(See Professor Charles Rice's evaluation of the Plan of Action)

The Future of the World Plan of Action

On November 19, 1974, Antonio Carillo-Flores, Secretary-General of the Conference presented the Conference draft of the World Plan of Action adopted by a consensus of the government delegations just six weeks before at Bucharest to the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

The Plan has moved on to the United Nations' General Assembly where it is expected to be finalized

by the Fall of 1975, after considerable debate and discussion by the Assembly and participants of various regional conferences sponsored by a variety of UN delegate agencies.

The Population Tribune

While the formal government delegations around the world were debating the Plan of Action on the Conference floor, NGO's, non-governmental organizations represented by 1,500 participants including the twelve members of the U.S. Coalition for Life team, were carrying on the population debate at the International Planned Parenthood Federation (London) — sponsored Population Tribune.

Pro-Life representation was strong at the Tribune activities, including a "sensitivity session" for Conference-Tribune journalists and an international youth meeting — both held before the Conference started on August 19.

The working papers by Coalition delegates which appear in this report as well as excerpts of excellent presentations made by other pro-life colleagues at Bucharest were contributions made toward the Tribune program.

Tribune Operations

The site of the Tribune was the Bucharest Faculty Hall.

The welcome address was made by Mihnea Gheorghiu, President of the Romanian Academy of Social Sciences and member of the International Committee for planning who acknowledged the diversity of opinion of the representatives of the Tribune.

International Planned Parenthood Federation.

'Here we *punish those who do not comply with the law on birth control*'



Published from People by International Planned Parenthood Federation.

Despite early assurances by the International Planned Parenthood Federation, that the Tribune's five plenary sessions, 31 panel sessions and various lectures would be geared toward maximum opportunity for spontaneity and exchange of a wide variety of opinions on critical population issues — the fact is that the programs were almost totally geared toward the Malthusian viewpoint including the panels on abortion. The Coalition team did file a formal protest to this effect with the Tribune directorship.

The Planet

The Planet, the daily newspaper of the conference was produced by the International Planned

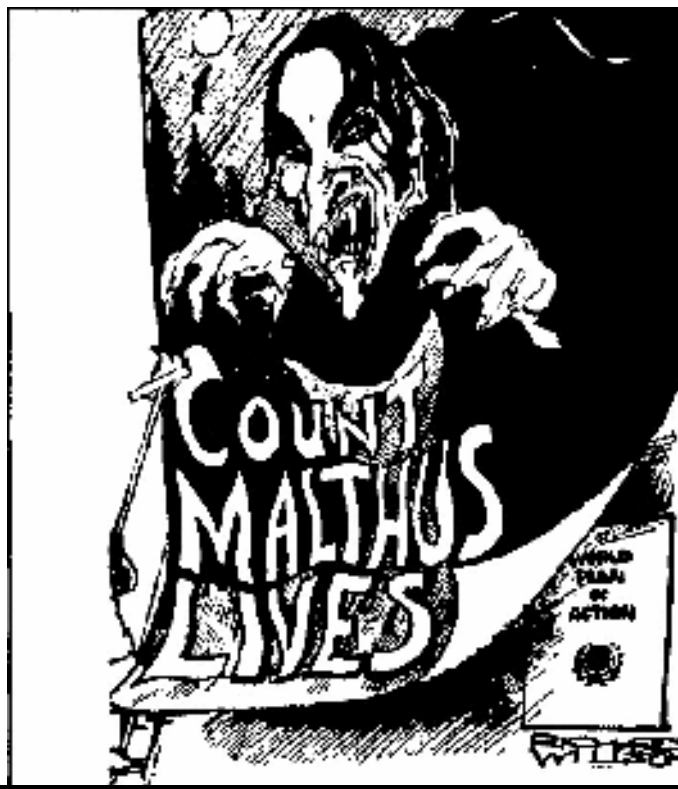
Parenthood Federation (London), and in general reflected the Malthusian orientation of the Federation and its American, English and Scandanavian allies.

While the Planet, (Aug. 27) did give good coverage to a jam-packed pro-life conference co-sponsored by the U.S. Coalition for Life and the World Federation of Pro-Life Physicians, and ran the announcements of pro-life meetings, nevertheless, the bulk of the informal coverage went to such items as General William — IPPF Population Crisis Committee — Draper's birthday party / the miracle of Red China's "barefoot" doctors and the new contraceptive technology/conference profiles of key population control leaders such as Steven Viederman (on loan to manage Tribune activities from J.D. Rockefeller III's Population Council), J. Mayone Stycos of Cornell, part of the IPPF delegation, and Christopher Tietze of the Population Council.

Coverage by the International press of the Tribune-Conference, with the exception of the religious press including the Religious News Service and National Catholic News Service, who did an outstanding job of covering pro-life activities at Bucharest — was likewise Malthusian-orientated.

An Associated Press story of August 28 carried the complaints of Dr. R.T. Ravenholt (USAID) at Bucharest that the Helms Amendment to the Foreign Aid bill was (Tamping his agency's anti-life style by prohibiting the exportation of abortion equipment.

Earlier on August 21, the UPI carried HEW Secretary VVeinberger's lament that the World Plan of Action was in danger of being watered down by anti-Malthusian activists at the conference.





Conference
Notebook



Albert K. Kapusinski

Professor Albert K. Kapusinski, Chairman of the U.S. Coalition for Life delegation is an economist-demographer and Chairman of the Department of Business at Caldwell College, Caldwell, New Jersey. He is an advisor to the U.S.C.L. and author of numerous economic and population studies including a recent population cassette "Zero Population Problem".⁴

"Oh Lord, it is good that we should be here!"

it is difficult to mention one incident at Bucharest as outstanding. Sometimes the personal contacts which are important are difficult to assess until years later.

For example, Father Welters met one Italian government official at a reception for President Checosau who offered him 2,000 thermometers for his natural family planning work. One contact like that can be **worth** the whole trip.

The Coalition was the largest pro-life group at the Tribune, therefore, the pro-life efforts at Bucharest coalesced around our team.

The Coalition team organized three pro-life meetings, had four films shown and passed out loads of literature in fourteen different languages. Our members presented nine formal papers and engaged in

numerous public and private discussions. A successful jam-packed major press conference was organized in co-operation with the World Federation of Doctors.

But the efforts of the "Bucharest Team" only began at Bucharest. Upon return to their countries, members of the team have engaged in rounds of radio, television appearances and newspaper interviews.

I would like to cite the whole team for distinguished service — each person was a true hero.

It is likely that the campaign we launched at the "Drummell Taheirii No 1" — just down the road from the Romanian Military Academy — will continue.

⁴Available from Center for Cassette Studies, 8110 Webb Ave., N. Hollywood, California, USA 91605. Order #3797.3 — 1 hour tape — \$14.95 each.

THE FIVE PHASES OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC CYCLE, INCLUDING DECLINE: THEIR RELATION TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC FORCES, AND THE IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

(A HYPOTHESIS ON THE NATURE OF DEVELOPMENT)

By

Albert T. Kapusinski

There is a socio-economic demographic pattern of development. This pattern is basically similar for all countries, regardless of political philosophy.

The phases of population, economic or social development are incomplete as areas of study in themselves. There is a significant interaction between these areas, which must be viewed in whole. In fact, there is a possibility the three areas mentioned here, are themselves incomplete and could be broadened to include an anthropological, cultural . . . even psychological, developmental pattern for a nation (or the world).

Simply put, the core of the theory holds: social and economic development naturally put pressure on population growth. Population returns with pressures in kind.

The first noticeable stimulation occurs when forces like medical advances, sanitation, nutrition, and

mass elementary education stimulate population growth by lowering the death rate.

Population growth then stimulates social and economic forces which have tremendous fallout in benefits to mankind in various material and organizational advances.

These advances are either described by or give rise to forces which include: affluence, decline in agriculturally oriented economies, urbanization, industrialization, womens' liberation, mass secondary and higher education and institutionalization of government social security — all of which combine to hasten population decline.

The key issue is that this population decline occurs naturally only after socio-economic advances are made, or after society and economic activity come to a fruitful stage of development — brought on by population growth.

Therefore premature curtailment of population growth in developing countries could have an effect opposite of its intention.

As a matter of fact, in the demographic stages there is no growth or decline in three stages, and in the two stages where growth occurs, it could be held that the growth is a necessary input to social and economic development and should not be restricted.

The whole (world) acts as if it was the weighted average of the parts (individual nations). The world will pass through the demographic cycle stages as if it were an average of the countries in it.

Therefore, the implications for national, as well as world-wide policy should be as follows: government should maintain a laissez faire posture toward population policy which interferes with the natural development explained here (with limited exceptional areas like migra-

tion policy, to offset temporary imbalances between people and resource base). Any attempt at social engineering through bureaucratic setting of numerical goals, adoption of population "policies", and especially the more distasteful, anti-life abortion and euthanasia policies forwarded by misguided individuals, are due to failure. By their nature, such policies cannot interact, or interact im-

properly, with the natural economic, social and demographic development.

The suggestion is that nature is trying to do something that we are misguidedly attempting to interfere with.

Acceptance of a theory of development as hypothesized here, leads one to conclude the "population explosion" is an incomplete

view of one area of development. The implications of this is that the questions of population policy are still debatable enough to preclude actions on population control or curtailment at this time.

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DEMOGRAPHIC CYCLE
STAGE I — No Growth

High Birth Rate
High Death Rate

Examples used:
Primitive tribes

STAGE II — High Growth

High Birth Rate
Falling Death Rate
Youthful population

Example: India

STAGE III — High Growth

Falling Birth Rate
Low Death Rate
Example: U.S.S.R.

STAGE IV — No Growth

▶ Low Birth Rate
Low or Rising Death Rate

Examples used:
Sweden, U.S.A.

Moderately aging population

STAGE V — Decline

Very low birth rate
Low, stable, or rising death rate
Population aging

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT with suggested inter-action areas

"Gathering economy. Low level handcraft production. Simple agriculture. Nature bound economy.

Medical advances lower death rates and raise population growth, which in turn expands markets and efficiency of scale. Social overhead capital: road system, rail lines further urban growth and economic development. Youthful population contributes to labor force. Population growth stimulated economy.

Economic Development is rapid. There is the rise of a middle or technological class. There is a decline in the work force in agriculture, a rise in urban economics and these result in diminished family size. There is great technological developments, and the benefits of mass production. Economy slows population growth somewhat.

Advanced technological society. Relative affluence. Discovery of new resource bases — i.e. atomic energy etc. which expands the resource base. Women take fuller participation in the technical society. Their earnings in many cases equal or surpass men. Shifts to services from manufacturing thereby limiting the utilization of resources.

Realm of Possibilities
Contracting markets. Rejection of industrialization. Return to nature, "natural foods." Suggested similarities to Stage 1. Handcrafts return.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT with suggested inter-action areas

Tradition bound. Little expectation for change. Tribal society. Social unit looks upon increase in size as beneficial and secure.

Mass elementary education introduces sanitary and nutrition practices as well as literacy. All these stimulate economic development and some effect population growth. Expectation levels and governments begin their rise to prominence in society. Population growth slim. Social development.

Women enter labor force. Mass secondary education. Urbanization is a major social force. Government social security programs are introduced.

Social development effects population growth.

Widespread womens' liberation. Mass higher education. **Full** government social security programs diminishes reliance on family for support in old age. Society is vastly urban.

Realm of Possibilities

High culture subsocieties. Semitribal. Highly organized somewhat restrictive society. Tradition bound social unit looks upon growth as beneficial. Suggested similarities to Stage I.



Rev. Paul Marx

"I have never been on a team that worked so closely together with such friendship and support, with such different talents, all well used generously."

Rev. Paul Marx is founder of the Human Life Institute and Director of the National Workshop on Marriage and Family Life Education, St. John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota. He is an International Ambassador for Life and Professor of Sociology, and Author of two classics, The Death Peddlers — War on the Unborn and The Mercy Killers.

Ambassador for Life

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) financed and organized the Tribune for non-governmental agencies. Based in London, the IPPF promotes contraception — sterilization — abortion around the world via its world-wide affiliates such as the United States Planned Parenthood World Population.

The American delegation to the Conference was entirely abortionist. Casper Weinberger, head of the official delegation and HEW incredibly suggested two children for every family in the world by the year 2000. At that rate humanity would eventually die out.

In the Third Committee debate on Population and the Family, some delegates did not want to support the family as the basic unit of society; some suggested the individual; and still others, the couple as the basic cell; the American delegation's Dr. Philander Claxton then volunteered the term "the copulating couple". Happily, the family won Out.

The two-thirds poor nations at the conference made it clear that they were not about to be told how many children to have, while the rich nations go on living luxuriously .

Nations like Argentina and Brazil and some African nations, too, made it clear they have too few people, hence the many amendments to the World Plan of Action. Despite the added emphasis on development and social justice, the Plan provided few safeguards for the family. It was appropriate, therefore, that the Vatican rejected the Final Draft.

It should have been clear to anyone at Bucharest that contraception leads to abortion and that like the IPPF, governments embarked on population control programs no longer distinguished between contraception, abortion and sterilization.

The Vatican press conference was most interesting and very well-attended.

When the great geneticist Professor Lejeune was asked by a reporter, "why not abortion? Millions of babies are born yearly only to starve and die five or six years later," Lejeune replied, "You want to kill them five or six years earlier?"

Vatican delegate Bishop Edouard Gagnon stated the Church's position on contraception and abortion were not in evolution.

Only Dr. Karl Gunning, President of the 100,000-member World Federation of Doctors Who Respect Human Life mentioned the copulation explosion and suggested that the world should seek to reduce the high level of sexual irresponsibility actively in solving population problems. At Bucharest one verifies the truth of Chesterton's famous remark that birth control often means no birth and no control.

Our team was very active throughout the two weeks at Bucharest. We passed out much multi-lingual pro-life literature. I appeared both on German and Dutch television and radio and conducted a very fine and well-received session on natural family planning.

After a raucous with the Tribune film committee, I showed all four of my films. The D & C German film really rocked the audience and brought on the wrath of a number of women from the Self-Help Clinics who were pushing menstrual extraction and mini-abortions. However, the IPPF films outnumbered ours by six to one.

Most of the team members contributed their papers in a very hostile environment since the Tribune was dominated by the IPPF and the Population Council. For example, when I gave my paper, a member from Ravenhold's AID office was the Chairman. Lawrence Lader gave a horrendous propagandistic talk and a tirade against the Church. Lader announced the formation of an international version of NARAL and tried to disrupt our pro-life press conference but he was handled rather well.

Dr. Siegfried Ernst at a theological meeting defended *Humanae Vitae*. When he finished, the Orthodox Bishop immediately went to him for his publications. Dr. Ernst mentioned the 1964 statement by 400 German doctors against the Pill in which they warned, that various abuses would surely follow — and they have. In typical fashion a female liberationist spokesman from East Germany took exception with Dr. Ernst's comments. (Editor's note — Dr. Ernst is an advisor to the U.S.C.L. International Board)

I attended a two-hour female liberationist meeting led by Betty Friedan and Martha Stuart who announced the formation of WIN — the Women's International Network and future plans for the upcoming World Women's Conference in Mexico in June of 1975. Both were in favor of abortion, and very angry women.

We learned here of the incredible, well-funded multi-million dollar program of the U.N. Fund for Population Activities in which the U.S. is the largest stockholder via USAID. The Executive Director of the Fund, Raphael Salas dispenses millions of dollars including funds for abortion but is accountable to no one.

Not the least of our accomplishments was to make friends around the world. We could not have ever brought enough literature. It was good to be here, to give each other encouragement and to know that we were not the only ones against abortion.

Our team spoke to many Romanians who told us there was much illegal abortion activity, even though a doctor who does abortions faces a ten year jail sentence.

Frequently, nurses or midwives start abortions, and then the woman goes to a hospital where the doctor completes it. Abortion remains a money-making business in spite of the serious jail sentence.

Despite the official anti-abortion stance of the Romanian government, the birthrate is low. Once abortion becomes a national habit it is difficult to

change despite pro-natalist support. Also, after four children, abortions are allowed, and after a certain age — something like 40 years and, I believe, under 16 years of age.

In Bucharest — we all got special treatment. The Government wanted to make a good impression. Nevertheless, our movements were semi-controlled and departure was like leaving a jail.

(Editor's note: After Bucharest, Father Marx visited many countries throughout the Orient. His report on these travels will be carried in our next regular issue of the *ProLife Reporter*.)

I arrived home on November 14 after speaking to more than one million people and leaving a trail of abortion and euthanasia slides.

After visiting and working in 46 countries on four continents, I have the growing conviction that the only way to thwart the death peddlers is to revive Christianity for as Dostoyevski said, "If God is not, then nothing is morally wrong."

Meanwhile the enemies of God work harder than the children of the light. But in the far future, we shall overcome.

The United States Delegation To World Population Conference

The U.S. delegation — five official and five alternates and advisors — was announced on August 13, 1974. All pro-life nominees to the Conference were rejected on the basis that selection of the delegates would be limited to government officials rather than private individuals or those representing non-governmental organizations. This rationale proved to be effective in keeping pro-life representation off and anti-life representation on the official delegation as well as the seventeen member advisory council.

Official Delegation

Chairman — Caspar W. Weinberger, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare

Vice Chairman — Russell W. Peterson, Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality

Philander P. Claxton — Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Population Matters, Agency for International Development

William Draper, Jr. — U.S. Representative to the United Nations Population Commission

Patricia Hutar — U.S. Representative to the United Nations Commission of the Status of Women.

Harriet S. Crowley — Deputy Assistant Administrator of the Bureau of Population and Humanitarian Assistance, A.I.D.

Alternates

Louis M. Hellman, M.D. — Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population Affairs, H.E.W.

Christian Ifertter, Jr. — Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Environmental Affairs.

John McDonald — *Co-ordinator* for multi-lateral development, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Dept. of State.

Conrad Taeuber — Georgetown University Center for Population Research.

Congressional Advisors

Senator Charles Percy (R. Ill.)

Representative Edith Green (D. Ore.)

Representative Silvio O. Conte (R. Mass.)

Advisors:

Included Rabbi Seymour Siegel of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America and the Kennedy Center of Bio-Ethics at Georgetown University, and Senior advisor, Dr. Ansley Coale of Princeton University University Population Research Center.

Among the anti-life groups indirectly 'represented' by the United States delegation were the Population 'Maude' Institute, Zero Population Growth, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Population Crisis Committee and Planned Parenthood-World Population.

According to the *Saturday Review/World* the head of the United States delegation left after addressing the plenary session and didn't return until the second week of the Conference (11/2/74), which would account for the unabashedly hard-core Malthusian domination of the U.S. delegation.



Charles E. Rice

Charles E. Rice, Professor of Law, Notre Dame Law School is an internationally known pro-life author and legal advisor. He is the author of one of the earliest writings on the anti-life establishment, The Vanishing Right to Live and numerous legal publications on the Human Life Amendment.

Professor Rice is author of the Roncallo Human Life Amendment to the Constitution which would prohibit abortion in the United States and its territories.

"Something Happened on the Way to the Forum"

The big story out of the UN Conference on Population, held in Bucharest, from August 19th through 30th, was that many developing nations of Africa and South America, led by Argentina, rejected the Draft World Population Plan of Action's emphasis on family planning as a remedy for economic problems. These developing nations succeeded in forcing significant changes in the Draft Plan. In its final form it is still objectionable but less so than the draft.

.....
But the most interesting story came out of the Non-Governmental Forum, a parallel activity to the conference itself. The conference was an official gathering of governments and necessarily it was sedate and dry. But the Forum, or Population Tribune as it was called, provided an opportunity for a more informal and unrestricted exchange of views among the foundation people and other private parties who have strongly influenced population policy in the past. The Forum shaped up as a virtually clear field for the Planned Parenthood types who dominated the program.

But something happened on the way to the Forum. First, there were many spokesmen from the Third World who refused to buy the false argument that for their own good they should stop reproducing themselves. Second and most important . . . The U.S. Coalition for Life, raised funds to send a twelve-person "pro-life team" to Bucharest. The Coalition team, ably captained by Prof. Albert Kapusinski of Caldwell College, New Jersey, set up a large table near the center

of the hall, where they dispensed free literature and books to all comers. John Harrington of Alberta, for example, the editor of Marriage and Family Newsletter, was very effective at this form of mind-opening. A delegate from Africa or South America would stop, look at the abortion pictures which he had never seen before, talk to a team member and leave as a supporter of life. The team members spread out in other ways, too.

.....
It is fair to say that the Coalition team changed the whole tenor of the Forum. They did not convince the majority who had their minds frozen into the pro-abortion mold. But they did make surprising converts among the uncommitted and those who were simply uninformed. For the first time in such a conference the contraceptionists and abortionists had a fight on their hands . . . I saw clear evidence of the change in people's minds produced by the team members who were at the entire forum.

.....
The pro-life movement too often follows a tactic of meet, eat and retreat. We talk to ourselves and construct impressive bureaucracies that do little. But the Coalition for Life has shown that much can be done if we will talk to the unconvinced and if we hold a strong moral line without compromise. It is the best thing yet to happen to the pro-life movement. Its success in Bucharest should set a pattern for others to follow.

A Comment on the Draft World Population Plan of Action

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1672 (LW), has submitted the Draft World Population Plan of Action for the consideration of the World Population Conference. This Plan of Action requires analysis from several aspects beyond the scope of this paper. It is rather the aim of this paper to offer some preliminary comments which may assist in evaluating the impact of the Plan on the integrity of the family, the rights to life and privacy and the relation between law and morality.

It is not the purpose of this paper to challenge the assumption that the world is now, or foreseeably will be, suffering from an excess of population. There are, in some parts of the world, serious problems of malnutrition, overcrowding and underdevelopment. Justice requires a maximum effort by the nations concerned and the world community to relieve these problems. But it is simplistic to attribute these and other social ills to excess of population. (See, for example, Colin Clark, *Starvation or Plenty?* (N.Y., 1970); Colin Clark, *Population* (Houston,

Texas, 1974)] The advocates of population control have frequently exaggerated the issue in three respects, as to the number of people there are or foreseeably will be in the world, as to our ability to feed them and as to our ability to solve pollution and other problems which are often superficially ascribed to an excess of population. This paper, however, is concerned not with debating whether or to what extent a population problem exists, but rather with analyzing the remedies advanced in the Plan of Action for the supposed crisis.

Criteria for Evaluation of the Plan of Action

The Plan can be usefully evaluated with reference to two criteria. First, no proposal for government action in demographic matters should infringe on the right of spouses to make their own decisions, without governmental interference, as to the size of their families. Second, no government should promote methods of family limitation which violate the natural moral law.

The expression of these criteria does not imply that government is without power to deal with population matters. To the extent that civic problems are created by an excess or scarcity of population in a particular area, it is clear that public authorities have the moral right to intervene, within their jurisdiction, to promote the availability of appropriate information and to adopt other suitable measures to deal with the demographic situation, provided that such governmental action be in conformity with the natural moral law and not involve an infringement on the inalienable freedom of married couples to determine the size of their families.

Here, as elsewhere, government power is not unlimited. Moreover, because of the delicacy and fundamental character of the personal rights involved, the highest possible vigilance should be maintained here against the actual or potential abuse of power.

Specific Comments on Some Features of The Draft World Population Plan of Action

These comments do not pretend to be an extensive analysis of the Plan of Action. Rather, they are designed to evaluate, in fair context, certain aspects of the Plan with respect to the two criteria noted above.

The first point to be noted is that

the Plan does not treat population strategy in isolation. "The explicit aim of the World Population Plan of Action is to affect population variables." (Para. 1) But it is conceived as only part of "the international community's over-all strategy for the promotion of economic development and the quality of life." (Para. 1) Other programs included in this United Nations strategy include "the FAO's Provisional Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development, the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme, the LLO's World Employment Programme, the Action Plan for the Human Environment, the United Nations World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the Programme of Concerted Action for the Advancement of Women, and, more comprehensively, the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade." (Para. 1) This comprehensive United Nations plan to improve "the quality of life" raises serious questions at the threshold. Who determines what "quality of life" is to be promoted by the United Nations? What, in actual practice, will be the rights of those who desire a different "quality" to their lives? To what extent will the administrators of the programs in the various nations respect the autonomy of those whose contrary desires may impede the attainment of officially prescribed national goals?

In paragraph 5, the Plan states, "While the right of couples to have the number of children they desire is accepted in a number of international instruments, many couples in the world are unable to exercise this right effectively. In many parts of the world either inadequate knowledge of effective methods of family regulation or the unavailability of contraceptive services results in a situation in which couples have more children than they desire or feel they can properly care for. In certain countries and regions, on the other hand, problems of involuntary sterility and of subfecundity exist, with the result that many couples have fewer children than they desire." Superficially, this approach is even-handed. The program aims at alleviating problems not only of excess population but also of involuntary sterility and subfecundity. But these latter are relatively insignificant compared to what the Plan sees as the problems of "inadequate knowledge of effective methods of family regulation or the unavailability of contraceptive services." One ignores reality if he fails to see that the major thrust of the Plan in this respect will involve the promotion of contraception and other "effective methods", presumably including abortion. Especially in the context of the current concern about population growth, it is fair to say that the major aim of the

informational services envisioned by the Plan will be to reduce births, to deny life to some in order to attain the prescribed "quality of life" for others. The professed neutrality that would seek to present the Plan as an even-handed promotion of both fertility and infertility fails to conceal the preponderant life-denying thrust of the Plan.

the plan emphasizes that "the main responsibility for achieving the objectives of this Plan of Action lies at the national level." ! Para. 13(e)] "Population policies," it affirms, "should be consistent with internationally and nationally recognized human rights of individual freedom, justice and the survival of national, regional and minority groups." [Para. 13(D)] This provision bears the implicit stamp of legal positivism, the theory that the idea of natural justice is untenable, that there are no rights dictated by the natural moral law and that rights are whatever they are defined by the legislature to be at any given time. 1See H. Kelsen, *General Theory of Law and State* (1949), E. Bodenheimer, *Jurisprudence* (1940), 285; J. Wu, *Fontain n of Justice* (19550, 41-43] [See also Para. 14 (d)] What are to be protected by the Plan are "internationally and nationally recognized" rights. And then we see in Paragraph 13(g) that "This Plan of Action must be sufficiently flexible in order to take into account the consequences of rapid demographic changes and changes in human attitudes and values." The "rights" to be protected under the Plan would seem to be subject to unlimited definition as "human attitudes and values change". To call these ephemeral protections "rights" is a delusion. For example, the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child asserted in 1959 the entitlement of the child in the womb to legal protection. But that declaration is now nullified by the failure of the Plan of Action to rule out abortion as a method of birth control. Paragraph 13(d) urges the preservation of "minority groups". But the most helpless and deprived minority in the world today are the unborn children who are killed by abortion. It appears that the Plan of Action will accelerate rather than reverse the denial of their right to live. If the most important right of all, the right to live, can be taken away pursuant to its provisions, then there are no rights effectively protected by the Plan.

In Paragraph 14(c), the Plan sets forth, among its objectives:

To promote socio-economic measures and programmes whose aim is to affect, where appropriate, population growth, morbidity and mortality, reproduction and family formation, population distribution and internal migration, international migration, and demographic structure.

Part lit of the Plan analyzes each of these objectives. It is interesting to note the following extract from the section on morbidity and morality:

It is recommended that national and international efforts to reduce general morbidity and mortality levels be accompanied by particularly vigorous efforts to achieve the following goals:

(a) Reduction of foetal, infant and early childhood mortality and related maternal morbidity and mortality;

(b) Reduction of involuntary sterility, subfecundity, defective births and illegal abortions. [Para. 22(a) (b)]

In light of the Plan's tolerance of abortion, the recommendation for the reduction of "foetal" mortality is incongruous at least. [See also Para. 64(c)] A clue to the philosophy of the Plan can be seen in Para. 22(b), quoted above. What is desired is not the reduction of abortion but only of "illegal abortions". The killing of unborn babies, therefore, is objectionable only when it is not sanctioned by law. We see here again the acceptance of legal positivism and the denial of rights, such as the right to life of the unborn child, which are inalienable in accord with the natural moral law.

In discussing Reproduction and Family Formation, the Plan declines to recommend a "universal family size norm." (Para. 25) However, it urges the nations to make available to all who so desire the necessary information and means "to practice family planning effectively and in accordance with their cultural values" Para. 27(h)] The aim is said to be both the elimination of involuntary sterility and subfecundity and "the prevention of unwanted births." [Para. 27(b)] It does not say "unwanted conceptions," but "unwanted births," which is consistent with the Plan's evident acceptance of abortion as a legitimate means of birth control. Governments are urged to make personnel available "to help provide family planning services and to advise users of contraceptives." (Para. 27(d)) Paragraph 29 says that "Countries that wish to affect fertility levels may do so by means of measures which affect the socio-economic determinants of desired family size. This may imply major social, institutional and structural reforms which can affect the entire society." [Para. 29] However, if "incentive and disincentive" "schemes are adopted or modified they should not violate human rights." [Para. 32] If reduction of fertility is desired, programs "such as family allowances and maternity benefits . . . should not, in principle, be curtailed." [Para. 33] Subject, then, to the suggestion "in principle" that existing social welfare programs encouraging fertility

should not be curtailed, it is suggested that the nations may adopt "disincentive" programs and refrain from instituting programs to encourage fertility. If such "disincentive" schemes are to be strong enough to discourage births effectively, they will have to exert a powerful and implicitly compelling influence on the heretofore free choice of spouses as to the size of their families. Such "disincentive" programs are likely to render illusory the hope expressed in Paragraph 32 that they "should not violate human rights." And where the "disincentive" operates to promote abortion, the "human rights" of the unborn child will be of no account.

Among the "development goals" which the Plan recommends "to moderate fertility levels" is an implied encouragement of women to leave the home:

The full integration of women into the development process, particularly by means of their greater participation in educational, social, economic and political opportunities, and especially by means of the removal of obstacles to their employment in the non-agricultural sector wherever possible.

In this context, national laws and policies, as well as relevant international recommendations, should be reviewed in order to eliminate discrimination in, and remove obstacles to, the education, training, employment and career advancement opportunities for women. [Para. 30(b)]

The Plan, incidentally, urges that "the family be recognized as the basic unit of society, and protected by appropriate legislation and policy." [Para. 37(a)] [See also Para. 56] It is fair to wonder how well the decisional autonomy of the family will be protected under the disincentive programs recommended by the Plan, especially since the Plan invites nations which desire to reduce population "to consider setting quantitative population growth targets and to formulate and implement policies for achieving them which are consistent with basic human rights and national goals and values." [Para. 16]

Also on the research agenda promoted by the Plan is research into "the means for understanding and improving the motivation of people to participate in the formulation and implementation of population programmes; the study of education and communication aspects of family planning programmes" [Para. 64(b)] and "the translation into action programmes of policies dealing with the socio-economic determinants of fertility, mortality, internal migration and distribution, and international migration." [Para. 64(f)] Anyone with a minimal concern for personal

liberty ought to be disturbed at the thought of national governments and the United Nations "improving the motivation of people to participate" in officially devised programs in such a private and delicate area.

The Plan encourages research into:

The assessment and improvement of existing methods of fertility regulation and the development of new methods to meet the varied requirements of individuals and communities, including methods needing no medical supervision; [Para. 64(i)]

Methods for improving the administration, delivery and utilization of social services, including family planning services. [Para. 64(k)].

After the Plan defines its goals and policies in paragraphs 15 through 56, it recommends, in Section 111(b), various means for the "promotion of knowledge and policies." This section is the most revealing part of the Plan in terms of its potential impact upon personal rights. Paragraphs 59 and 60 provide:

59. All countries are urged to undertake population censuses between 1975 and 1985. It is recommended that these censuses give particular attention to data relevant to development planning and the formulation of population policies; in order to be of greatest value, it is recommended that these data be tabulated and made available as quickly as possible.

60. Less developed countries that have not yet done so should be encouraged to establish a continuing capability for taking multisubject household sample surveys and a long-term plan for securing statistics on various demographic and interrelated socio-economic variables on a regular cyclical basis. All countries are invited to co-operate with the World Fertility Survey.

An interesting point raised by this emphasis upon data collection is that it would appear to raise no obstacle to legal compulsion of family members, "in multisubject household sample surveys," to reveal personal circumstances and practices relating to reproduction. This is significant in light of "the high priority" the Plan gives to "research activities in population and related fields," including, "of particular importance," research into:

The social, cultural and economic determinants of population variables in different developmental and political situations, particularly at the family and micro levels; [Para. 64(a)]

The demographic and social processes occurring within the family cycle through time and, particularly, through alternative modes of development. [Para. 64(b)]

This emphasis upon the development and effective delivery of "methods of fertility regulation" ought to dispel any doubts that what the Plan envisions is an aggressive official promotion of birth control, including abortion as well as contraception and sterilization. While such activities are likely to include also development and delivery of methods which are in keeping with the natural moral law, the Plan recognizes no effective limitation as to the morality of the methods involved. The main consideration would seem to be the amoral one of effectiveness in controlling birth.

The comprehensive reach of the Plan of Action can be seen in the paragraphs relating to "training, education and information." [Para. 68-78] After urging the training of "population specialists" [Para. 69], the Plan advises population training for "labour, community and other social leaders" as well as "policy-makers" and "senior government officials." [Para. 71] A "world-wide system of international, regional and national institutions" is recommended to "meet the need for trained manpower, and to implement the different recommendations of this Plan of Action." (Para. 72)

Population Education

One of the principal activities of the population control apparatus envisioned by the Plan will be education. In Paragraph 73, it is recommended that, "Educational institutions in both the more developed and less developed countries should be encouraged to expand their curricula at all levels to include study of population dynamics and policies including, where appropriate, education in family life and responsible parenthood." School children, at all levels, are to be given "appropriate" education in "family life and responsible parenthood." This proposal involves an intrusion by the state between the child and his parents, whose primary responsibility it is to give moral training to the child. And it is fair to expect that education in "responsible parenthood," as that term is conceived by the administrators of the Plan, will be an education that presents abortion, contraception and sterilization as legitimate methods of fertility control. Nor does the Plan limit its propagandistic proposals to the schools:

Governments are invited to use both formal and non-formal education systems to transmit population information to large proportions of their populations

and to disseminate, by means of mass communication media, relatively simple information on population questions which face the individual and society. It is recommended that an international programme to collect and analyse such educational experiences be formulated. [Para. 74]

The Plan, it is fair to conclude, encourages brainwashing by the mass media as well as the schools, to condition the populace to accept the official recommendations for population control. "Voluntary organisations," too, are to be enlisted "to play an important role in disseminating population knowledge and ensuring wider participation in population programmes, and to share experiences regarding the implementation of population measures and programmes." [Para. 76]

Population Control

It does not overstate the case to say that the Plan of Action is a summons to the creation of an international population control apparatus that will be extensive in its reach, intensive in its penetration into private concerns that ought to be safeguarded by the law, and untrammelled by any enduring moral limitations. Where the Plan affirms the responsibility of national governments to decide their own population policies, it expresses the hope that recommended policies be formulated and implemented without violating, and with due promotion or, universally accepted standards of human rights." [Para. 82] As with other rhetorical flourishes in the Plan, this one expresses a deceptive hope devoid of content. The human rights to be promoted are those "universally accepted." But which rights are "universally" accepted? Clearly not those of the unborn child. And, in view of the movement for relaxation of euthanasia laws, it cannot be predicted how long the rights of the aged and retarded will continue to be "universally accepted." Indeed, if universal acceptance is the standard, the rejection of any given right by any nation would be fully consistent with the Plan, for the rejection of the right by that nation would mean that the right is no longer "universally accepted."

One final prospect raised by the Plan is the shaping of the policies of developing nations by more developed countries through the medium of foreign aid. The Plan urges international assistance to "less developed countries" and, in the Plan, "it is recognized that considerable expansion of international assistance in the population field is required for the proper implementation of this Plan of Action." [Para. 88]

Evaluation of the Plan

The Draft World Population Plan of Action suffers from two major defects. First, it encourages unwarranted governmental intrusion into family and individual privacy.

The potential infringement on free choice and family privacy is increased by the Plan's encouragement of the use of schools at all levels and the mass media, to persuade children and adults of the values of "responsible parenthood." (Paris. 73, 74)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides, "Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family" (Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), Art. 16(1)) And, "The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State." [Ibid., Art. 16(3)] The Declaration on Population by World Leaders presented to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in 1966 affirms that "the opportunity to decide the number and spacing of children is a basic human right." [See Luke T. Lee and Arthur Larson, eds., Population and Law (1971), 397] Resolution XVIII of the International Conference on Human Rights, held in Teheran in 1968, urged the reduction of population growth rates and stated that "couples have a basic: human right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and a right to adequate education and information in this respect," (Id.)

It is an implicit assumption of the Draft World Population Plan of Action that an effective population policy, usually aimed at the limitation of numbers rather than their expansion, can be implemented without improper infringement upon the basic spousal right of choice in reproductive matters. This assumption is challenged by the tension between the concepts of family planning by spouses and population planning by government. As Rufus E. Miles, Jr., put it, "Family planning by millions of couples is not population planning by anybody . . ." [Population Bulletin, Feb. 1970: Medical-Moral Newsletter, May and June 1970, p. 35] "The things that make family planning acceptable," said Professor Kingsley Davis in 1967, "are the very things that make it ineffective for population control. By stressing the right of parents to have the number of children they want, it evades the basic question of population policy, which is how to give societies the number of children they need. By offering only the means for couples to control fertility, it neglects the means for societies to

do so." [Medical-Moral Newsletter, Dec. 1967]

One way to achieve effective population limitation is to resort to outright coercion, overriding the freedom of choice in a frank assertion of the primacy of state policy over individual preference. Another way is to preserve the appearance of free choice but to undertake to influence that choice by inducements or persuasion. In the absence of outright coercion or a system of effective inducement and persuasion, population planning will be unpredictable and the public authorities will have to accept the possible frustration of their planning goals.

The totalitarian implications of outright coercion in population matters can be readily seen. What is less obvious, however, is that even efforts at persuasion by governments can readily become overbearing. This is particularly true where advanced methods of behavioral conditioning are employed in such a way that what is preserved is only an illusion rather than the reality of choice.

Abortion

The second major defect in the Plan is its neutrality on the legitimacy of different means of limiting births. The Plan recognizes no natural moral law and affirms no truly inalienable rights. It is based on a positivistic notion that deprives human "rights" of any basis more enduring than consensus.

The Plan of Action does not reject abortion as a method of birth control. To the extent that abortion is legal under national law, the Plan would seem to accept it as a tolerable method. The Plan, however, is more specific in its endorsement of the presentation of contraceptive techniques as tolerable methods. The unexamined assumption throughout the Plan is that abortion, contraception and sterilization are at least morally neutral and that their endorsement by government can be productive of long-term social good.

The acceptance of abortion, however, violates the most basic right of all, the right of innocent human beings to live. According to Dr. Corbett McDonald, director of the International Planned Parenthood Federation's Office of Evaluation and Statistics, one of every three pregnancies in the world ends in abortion. [Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Journal, Nov. 18, 1973] And a '1973 report by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, indicates that abortion may be "the single most widely used method of birth control in the world." [Washington, D.C., Post, March 15, 1973, p. C5, col. 1] This is not the place for a detailed discussion of the legal and moral issues involved in

abortion. The humanity of the unborn child and the moral and jurisprudential indefensibility of his legalized killing have been adequately demonstrated at length elsewhere. But it should be said that the failure of the Plan to condemn abortion, whether legalized or not, deprives the Plan of legal as well as moral coherence.

The preamble to the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, adopted by the United Nations in 1959, affirmed that "the child, by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, *including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth.*" (Emphasis added) Legalized abortion, which subjects the unborn child to death at the discretion of others, is an obvious denial of the pre-natal rights of the child. Legalized abortion is based upon the same principle that underlay the Nazi extermination of the Jews, the principle that an innocent human being can be killed if his existence is inconvenient to others or if those others consider him unfit to live. To the extent that the Plan promotes or even tolerates abortion, it entails a violation of the natural moral law and of the basic principles of equality and of respect for innocent life which ought to underlie every civilized system of jurisprudence and law.

Beyond abortion, the Plan encourages an aggressive promotion by governments of contraceptive practices, including sterilization. The official intrusion into his private area will engender a climate that is hostile to the practice of family virtues. For there is a connection between the institutionalization of contraception and the rising incidence of promiscuity, venereal disease, abortion and family disintegration:

Birth control mores create a mentality of "unwanted babies." Furthermore, it is not a practice only but a new philosophy of man and sex, a new "way of life." It means the abandonment of self-control over sexual urges; it implicitly authorizes sexual promiscuity. The real problem of our time is that society tolerates a continuous and ubiquitous display, by every medium of mass communication, of artificial libidinous solicitation, which makes it unnaturally difficult for people, particularly young people, to be continent; and then offers a rOnedy, contraceptives, which merely increases the incontinence. Promiscuity if the logic of birth control; but to have promiscuity with impunity there must also be abortion and infanticide, sterilization and euthanasia. The logical contraceptive must insist that if these cannot be generalized by persuasion, they must be imposed by law. It has long been recognized

that there is a connection between eroticism and totalitarianism. [C. Daly, *Morals, Law and Life* (1966), 94-95]

These problems are aggravated when the practice of contraception tends to be treated as a civic duty, as may well occur in nations that energetically enforce the recommendations of the plan. It is time, instead, to reexamine the prevailing uncritical acceptance of contraception, sterilization and abortion as proper subjects of governmental endorsement. It is time for the United Nations to heed the appeal of Pope Paul VI in his 1965 address at the UN headquarters in New York:

For you deal here above all with human life; and the life of man is sacred; no one may dare offend it. Respect for life, even with regard to the great problem of birth, must find here in your assembly its highest affirmation and its most reasoned defense. You must strive to multiply bread so that it suffices for the tables of mankind, and not rather favour an artificial control of birth, which would be irrational, in order to diminish the number of guests at the banquet of life. [New York Herald Tribune, Oct. 5, 1965, p. B, col. 4]

The relevant moral principles were applied to the population problem by Pope Paul in his 1968 encyclical, *Humanae Vitae*, where he said:

But with our predecessor Pope John XXIII, we repeat: no solution to these difficulties is acceptable "which does violence to man's essential dignity" and is based only on an utterly materialistic conception of man himself and of his life. The only possible solution to this question is one which envisages the social and economic progress both of individuals and of the whole human society, and which respects and promotes of true human values. Neither can one, without grave injustice, consider divine providence to be responsible for what depends, instead, on a lack of wisdom in government, on an insufficient sense of social justice, on selfish monopolization, or again on blameworthy indolence in confronting the efforts and the sacrifices necessary to ensure the raising of living standards of a people and of all its sons. [Pope Paul VI, *Humanae Vitae*, No. 23]

There is much in a positive vein that urgently needs to be done by the United Nations and various countries to ensure a more equitable distribution of the goods of the world. But the Draft World Population Plan of Action is a regressive step, to the

extent that it would tend to override freedom of choice and personal rights by governmental promotion of abortion and other techniques that are violative of the moral law and ultimately harmful to society. The effective implementation of the plan would result in an Orwellian official intrusion into matters of the utmost privacy, accompanied by the denial of the right to life itself. This is particularly so because the Plan is but

one part of an "over-all strategy" to promote "economic development and the quality of life." [Para. (1)] This all-encompassing objective confers an open-ended license on the United Nations and participating nations to influence and implicitly control human behavior in every phase and aspect that can be related to improvement of "the quality of life."

Its objectionable features are so interwoven into the Plan that they do not appear to be severable from the Plan itself. Therefore, the Plan should be rejected and the United Nations and the countries of the world should devise instead a constructive program that would concentrate on the effort "to multiply bread so that it suffices for the tables of mankind." [Pope Paul VI, address to United Nations, Oct. 4, 1965]



Frances Frech

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Count Malthus Lives!

While in Bucharest, I presented a formal paper on the population issue and participated in several panel discussions including **The Value of the Family: A Questioning Look at Family Planning**, which was taped by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for presentation as part of a 13-program series; a similar panel for the Tribune; the joint press conference with the World Federation of Doctors; and a petition circulated to protest the fact that the unborn child's rights were ignored in the World Plan of Action.

The Malthusian Dracula cartoon of *The Planet* represented the dominant theme of the Conference and Tribune — The **IPPF** (International Planned Parenthood Federation) was there in Bucharest in large numbers, controlling the formal debates but meeting stronger-than-expected opposition otherwise.

This may seem strange since I didn't have a religious upbringing but at Bucharest, I'm convinced I saw the face of the Beast, and on its forehead were the initials **IPPF**.

If we could make the people see Planned Parenthood as it really is, we can win. The whole world isn't buying the Malthusian "pitch". A report in the Planet indicated that 106 nations find their growth rates either satisfactory or too low!

The "back-alley butchers" was the theme of those lobbying here for liberalized abortion laws. We can use this theme to our advantage by not only emphasizing legal protection for the unborn child but also to insure protection of the **mother** via education of the physician harm caused by abortion.

Donald Warwick, a social psychologist from

Canada, characterized a typical U.S. family planning program as "a mixture of repressed sex, technology and missionary zeal . . ."

Planned Parenthood's programs, riding roughshod over cultural and social values, are bitterly resented by many Third World people. A woman doctor from India, who was one of our U.S. Coalition for Life dinner guests one night, told us that was Planned Parenthood's stated aim to increase the number of unwanted pregnancies so that they could argue that abortion is necessary. she said that illegitimacy had never been a problem in India until P.P. came in. Now 70% of abortions are done on unmarried girls!

I came away from Bucharest with a number of convictions:

One — "the population bomb" is an American invention, with a little help from the Swedes.

Two — Population Planners are motivated largely by the limitless financial profits reaped from birth control products and abortions.

Three — Young people, particularly the campus activists are unaware of the profit motives and probably would resent being used if they **were** aware.

Four — That the promoters of sexual freedom aren't really enjoying sex themselves — they're putting on a big pretense either to fool themselves or to fool us.

My future Plan of Action began to crystallize at Bucharest. I will attack Planned Parenthood and the Planned Parenthood sexual ethic using satire as my chief weapon, at every opportunity. I will organize a group called WAIL (Women's Alliance for Infants'

Liberation) and try to play a part in the International Women's Year — 1975 — activities.

Lastly, I would like the Right-to-Life groups to take a greater interest in food problems and solutions, in providing help for those in need and perhaps even work out a plan for establishing a "food bond" plan for our own people. We need also to examine a monitor population-food legislation in Congress. For example, Representative Jerry Litton (D. Mo.) has introduced some critical and alarming amendments to United

States relief legislation under the title Public Law No. 480 which would make family limitation programs mandatory for recipients of our foreign aid programs. Under the Litton Proposal, Title I funds would be cut off to countries whose population exceeds the world average, unless they are pumping more than average expenditures into increasing agricultural production within their own borders. Rep. Litton attended the World Food Conference in Rome (see the Gallup Report).

Some Infrequently Considered Aspects of The Population Issue: A Study of Distortions

"Any way you slice it," says Dr. Paul Ehrlich, "population is a numbers game." And that's the first and most serious distortion of the population question. We're playing it as a numbers game without regard to biology and other factors, and we've become so hypnotized by numbers we're in a state of panic, needless panic. Even if the population doubles by the year 2000 — and it's hardly likely — it doesn't happen suddenly. It isn't as though we go to bed on December 31, 1999, and wake up the next morning to find that twice as many people have arrived on the scene! Whether we know it or not, we *are* playing games, and we've got to stop it if we're to achieve a rational policy, free of panic, that will be fair to everyone.

Every game has two essential parts: A goal and a set of rules. In the population numbers game, the goal is usually something idealistic such as the Quality of Life, Population Stabilization, World Peace and Happiness, the Survival of Mankind.

Let's take Population Stabilization as a goal and consider the rule set up for achieving it: No one should have more than two children. But if no one had more than two, the average family size would always be less than two. Dr. Ehrlich, one of the big stars of the game, estimates that the average family size would be 1.3 or 1.4. But he fails to note that we'd reduce each generation by 33-43%. How long could we go on doing that before we became an Endangered or Vanishing Species? Obviously, the Two-Child Rule would bring us not to Population Stabilization but to Population Decline.

One of the popular tricks in playing the game is to create a sense of fear. Take the Compound Interest Caper. In this move, you treat people like money invested at interest. You know the figures: at 1% a year, the population will double in 70 years, at 2%, in 35 years, at 3%, in 20 years, and so on. But population does not, repeat DOES NOT, grow at a fixed rate. *It isn't the rate that makes the growth; it's the growth itself that*

makes the rate. You can't reverse it without causing horrendous distortions. If you assume a fixed rate, you have to apply it to everyone: to the children who are not yet of reproductive age; to older women who are past reproductive age; and to men. What you are saying is that children and elderly women have babies and that men get pregnant! And the distortion becomes larger as the population increases. And the numbers get scary.

Aside from the fact that it doesn't work, the compound interest system has serious side-effects: It exaggerates growth and it hides the very real threat of decline. At least one-third of the world has a fertility rate (average family size) that's below replacement. But people live through more than one generation, so in most cases, the death rate is still lower than the birth rate. If you merely considered the *current* growth rate and projected it far into the future, you'd end up doubling populations repeatedly without even replacing them! (In the U.S., for example, the difference between the birth rate and the death rate is about 5 per 1000 — By compound interest, this would be enough to double the numbers in 125 years. But the average family size is 1.9 — below replacement. 125 years represents slightly more than 4 biological generations. Obviously, if four generations of parents fail to replace themselves, the population isn't going to double, or even remain as large as it is today.)

At times in the past the United States has *averaged* nearly 4% a year, or 3%, or 2%, or 1%. But there's a big difference between an *average* rate and a *compound* one. An average rate of 2%, for instance, would become 100% in 50 years; but a compound rate of 2% would total more than 140% in half a century. And when you're speaking in terms of hundreds of millions or of billions, that 40% is a significant amount.

The All-time, All-Star player of the population numbers game was Reverend Thomas Robert Malthus.

His method was geometric progression, which produced an awesome magnitude of numbers unmatched by any of today's players. He also devised a fixed ratio between population growth and food production which gave some startling results.

Malthus said that *even at its lowest level of growth* human population unchecked by war, famine, or pestilence would proceed geometrically, doubling every 25 years (apparently, with each generation). He assumed the world population in 1800 to be one billion. By his method, the 12th doubling, which would occur in 2100, would produce a total of *two trillion* forty-eight million persons. If the highest figure achieved by today's players is 65 billion by 2110. His projection for 1975 would have been 128 billion; today's players are projecting 4 billion.

The second part of Malthus' game should be considered more closely than it ever has been. Most of his followers believe that he merely said that population tends to outrun food production. He didn't merely say that: he set up an actual formula by which population grows at geometric progression — 2, 4, 8, 16, and so on — and food increases in a simple arithmetic pattern — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc. He said that by the time you reach the 13th doubling the ratio would be 4096 to 13. Starting with one billion in 1800, the 13th doubling would occur in the year 2125. There would be four trillion, 96 million people, but there would be food enough for only 13 billion. I can't help wondering: If we could produce food for 13 billion, why would we have to wait until we had over 4 trillion people? Why couldn't we do it when we had 13 billion, or 10 billion, or 8 billion, or even today?

Another variation of the population numbers game is Doubling-Time Dominoes which is played extensively by those who say that the doubling times are getting closer and closer together. That's why we call it a population explosion. But we can prove that in the United States the

doubling times are getting farther and farther apart. Between 1790-1890, a period of 100 years, we doubled 4 times. (This would seem to support Malthus, but a large part of our growth came from immigration and we were not growing at the lowest possible level. Indeed, our family sizes were nearly 8 in 1790 and about 4 by 1900.) Since 1890 we've doubled only once. To have even a second doubling in our second 100 years we'll have to reach 246 million by 1990. If we do it — and it's improbable — that will still be two doublings, not four, in the second hundred years. For the world as a whole it's impossible to prove or disprove the doubling-time theory — there simply aren't enough valid records available. But if the thesis were carried out to its logical conclusion, with doubling times getting closer and closer, the doubling would eventually have to be instantaneous! And that's biologically impossible.

The Numbers Game

A variation of Doubling-Time Dominoes is played like this: You show the length of time it took to add a specific number of people to the population, and the times get shorter and shorter. It goes something like this: It took from the beginning of Man to the year 1850 — a period of perhaps two million years — to reach the first billion. The second billion arrived in only one hundred years; the third took 30 years; the fourth may take 15 years, and after that there will be a billion added every five years. But if the thesis is valid, it would have to be consistent. Why, after the arrival of the fourth billion, would the growth factor become constant at "one billion every five years"? It would have to be, say, the fifth billion in 3 years, the sixth in 11/2 years, and after that — instant billions! Which, once again, borders on biological improbability!

Indeed, if we began studying population from a biological viewpoint instead of a mathematical one, concepts of growth, decline, or stability would be easier to understand. I suggest a new game, Biological Bridge. It's commonly held that population growth results from an excess of births over deaths. But that's a misleading concept, and it's only partly true — true only if you consider population statistics on a year-to-year basis. If you start with a biological approach, it's easy to see that the only part of the population that actually grows is the part that's reproducing — the parental generation. When that generation has more children than are needed to replace it, the population is in a *growth* cycle. When the parental generation is having fewer children than are necessary to replace it, the population is in a *decline* cycle. And when there are just enough children to replace the parental generation, the

population is in a true *zero growth* cycle. But people live through two or three generations, as a rule; thus, in either a decline cycle or a zero growth cycle, the birth rate can run ahead of the death rate for a time. To put it simply: Babies who are born each year are not replacements for the people who die each year; they are the replacements for their own parental generation.

The commonly held belief that population growth in the past was always slow as a result of high death rates can also be challenged by using biological facts. Human beings are not like salmon; they do not spawn and die. Parents had to have enough children to replace them to carry on the human race; parents had to survive to rear the children. Never at any point could the chain of human existence have been broken, for if it had been, the human race would have ceased to exist. Man could not have been an endangered species, barely hanging on, for a couple of million or several hundred thousand years and still have survived.

Population Flux

Here, too, a concept of growth cycles would make more sense than the idea of slow growth over thousands or millions of years. Periods of over-replacement of the parental generation, followed by bare replacement or under-replacement, and variations of over- and under- and zero-growth periods — that's how the human community is quite likely to have developed. Add historical and cultural evidence to the concept of growth cycles and the thesis becomes even stronger.

Great civilizations have risen and fallen and risen again. Lands which today are primitive and sparsely settled show evidence of advanced civilizations existing thousands of years ago. If there were only small numbers of people and they were always dying young, who built the cities which archeologists keep digging up, cities built one on top of another? Who built the Pyramids, a tremendous engineering feat done entirely by hand, as far as we know? Who built the Great Wall of China which is said to have required the work of a million men at one time? If a million men were busy on a single project, surely the base population must have been a large one. Why did men cross oceans in search of new lands unless population growth spurred them to do so? The answers to these and other questions lie buried in the dim and distant past, hidden by thousands of years long-gone. But one thing is certain: Man was not created by mathematical formulas.

Other popular games played with people: Family Planning Monopoly, Population Chess, Pin the Tail on the Donkey, and Follow the Leader.

Family Planning Monopoly: Every time a couple has a baby, they lose a vacation, a new car, or a color TV set. This emphasis on material benefits of smaller families only complicates the problems. If it's a fact that a baby born in a developed nation places 50 times more strain on the environment than a baby born in a developing nation, then the encouragement of smaller families in developed countries will not necessarily reduce the strain. For if having smaller families will make it possible for couples to have greater material benefits, the stress will be increased. Even worse, the emphasis on material values reduces the child to the status of an object — an object of lesser value than a car or a TV set. He becomes something to avoid having — by contraception, if possible; by abortion if contraception fails.

The late Dr. Alan Guttmacher of Planned Parenthood predicted that we could soon have the Century of the Wanted Child, which sounds very beautiful. But placing price tags on children makes more and more of them unwanted. I propose that we aim, instead, for the Century of the Protected Child (and my thanks to Dr. Samuel Nigro for the "protected child" idea.)

Let's protect him from the abortionist, legal or illegal. We can do it by teaching women about his humanity. If women knew the truth about the pre-natal development of the child, they'd be less likely to seek abortions. Let's offer help to his mother to solve her problem. Let's have better pre-natal care and child-birth education to help both mother and child. Let's have child care education. Let's restore our respect for motherhood, and add to that, respect for the child as a human being.

Let's protect him against war, against the diseases we can prevent, and against the diseases we can cure. Let's protect him against hunger and poverty by using our know-how to increase production and by sharing resources instead of cramming birth control pills down the throats of the poor. No poverty-stricken woman ever got rich by taking the Pill, but the Pill manufacturers do all right!

Family planning has come to mean family limitation. The couple with two children, even though they may have aborted two or three others, even **though** they may not be good parents at all, are regarded as being "responsible" family planners. **The** couple with half a dozen, no matter how well-spaced or well cared-for they may be, are considered "irresponsible".

It is widely believed that without family planning population growth would never slow down. Every woman would have ten children! Yet long before the idea of "planned parenthood" became popular in the

United States, the average family size was reduced in each generation. Indeed, the only time we had a *rising* fertility rate was in the postwar Baby Boom years — after "family planning" became acceptable.

There *are* natural population controls: (1) The biological requirement of having two people of opposite sexes to produce one child; (2) Different levels of fertility in both men and women, ranging from high to medium to low to none. By the law of averages, some persons of high fertility will mate with persons of low fertility or even sterility and will have no children; (3) The fact that pregnancy can occur only during a brief period in each monthly cycle. Here, again, by the law of averages, intercourse may frequently occur during the naturally sterile period; (4) The need for the sperm to mature. Contrary to popular opinion, the father of a large family is not likely to be a sex maniac. The man who has frequent sexual encounters would not have given his sperm a chance to mature; (5) The fact that some women become immune to pregnancy; (6) The fact that it takes nine months to have a full-term baby; (7) The fact that more pregnancies result in the births of male infants than of females. The excess males are part of the population in their own lifetimes, but make no further contributions to growth; (8) the fact that a woman's child-bearing years are limited in number; (9) The fact that most human females have only one child per pregnancy; and (10) Breast-feeding is also a natural deterrent to another pregnancy. It doesn't always have a contraceptive effect, but statistically, it makes a significant difference. A massive campaign to encourage breast-feeding could be more helpful than a massive artificial birth control program. It would be helpful in spacing babies, in reducing infant mortality among poor families who do not have adequate, safe food storage facilities, it would be an economic benefit to families, and it would add to the world's food resources to some degree.

Social, cultural, and economic factors as population control: Late marriage, no marriage at all, such as among certain religious vocations, discouragement of pre-marital sexual relationships, the system of requiring young men to purchase wives in some societies, the rise of career opportunities for women, increased education which keeps young people in school longer and delays marriage, the rising costs of having and rearing children.

Population Chess

But the games go on and on. Population Chess: In this one, the world is a giant chess board and the people are chess pieces, to be manipulated at the will of the social

planners. But if those in power have the right to limit the number of children couples may have, it's only logical that they should have the right to *require* couples in declining populations to have larger families. Either way, it's a monstrous idea.

Pin the Tail on the Donkey: An especially popular game. Typical of the way to play this one was a two-page ad in the New York TIMES. On one page was a picture of a cute little baby. The other page was headlined: "Before we can lick pollution we have to do something about this little fellow." Pin the tail on the donkey, pin the blame on the baby. But the new baby, the little child, pollutes far less than anyone else does. It's when he grows up and starts driving a car, needs a job, a house, furniture, and other large consumer items that he becomes a serious strain on the environment. And if we aren't going to do anything about pollution before today's babies grow up, we might as well forget it. (Incidentally, the newspaper ad was signed by a number of large, wealthy industrialists who do more than their share of polluting.)

Follow the Leader: This is a popular game. Population control advocates will usually admit, if you press hard enough, that the birth rates of most developed countries are not too high — that, in fact, they're so low some new problems are being created. But, they say, we must continue to cut down on births to set an example for the rest of the world. Well, if the example is to destroy our age balance, making a top-heavy aging population to be supported by too-few young, what nation in its right mind would follow us? If the example is to destroy our own young, our helpless unborn children, God forbid that they should follow us!

Rich Man, Poor Man: A better example of what the problems really are and how the game should be played. Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief, doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief. People are in all of these categories and more. They make problems, but they also solve problems. They are sometimes burdens, but they also carry burdens. They are consumers, but they are also producers. And each and every one of them has the right to be here, to be a part of the universe. Man is not only his brother's keeper; he *is* his brother.

If we stopped being hypnotized by astronomical population projections based on proveably false methods, if we stopped being wasteful, if we were willing to share what we have with others, if we could see all human beings as equal in value, we could solve the problems. But if we insist that "overpopulation" is the problem that must be solved before we can do anything else, we had

better recognize the fact that we are all part of the "overpopulation". If you say there are "too many" people you have to count yourself as part of the "too many". Who has the right to say that somebody else doesn't have the right to be here? Every child conceived has the right to be born — unless *we* didn't have that right, either. Every child horn is entitled to his place in the world, no matter how many sisters or brothers or aunts or uncles or cousins he may have.

A couple of hundred years ago an English poet who had more sense than Malthus, a man named John Donne, wrote that no man is an island. He wrote that we are all involved in Mankind. He said, "Every man's death diminishes me".

Those who are playing population games would agree that no man is an island, that we are all involved in Mankind. That's what it's all about. But too many would change another line to read: "Every man's *birth* diminishes me". It's a bone-chilling game when you play it that way.

Proof that population cannot be projected by a fixed-rate system:

Assume that you have 1000 couples (2000 people) who will have 3 children each, making a total of 3000 children, and a new population of 5000. Now forget that you know they will have 3 children and project the future population by using percentages. The first round of pregnancies will produce 1000 children and a new population base of 3000 — an increase of 50%. If you now assume that each additional round will add 50% — and that's exactly what fixed-rate users do assume! — the second round will produce 1,500 children (50% times 3000) and a new base of 4500. The third round will produce 2,250 (50% times 4500) for a total population of 6,750 — 1,750 more than 1000 couples with 3 children per family could possibly have!

No matter what the size of the original group may be, large or small, the principle remains the same: The changing population base changes the rate. That 1000 couples could have been one billion couples, and the final total would have been 6,750,000,000 — 1.75 billion more than would actually have been horn. 1.75 billion "paper people" created by a faulty projection method.

Please note that neither birth control nor war nor famine nor pestilence had anything to do with reducing the total! The projection was simply wrong in the first place. Yet hundreds of articles and dozens of books on population control have used this invalid method.



The Hunger Fighters

George M. Barmann

George Barmann is the founder and President of MAP, Inc. (More Agricultural Production). He is a veteran participant at many population and food conferences around the world. Mr. Barmann is a former Chairman of Population and Resources Committee, Council of Catholic Men and is currently the editor of the Catholic Telegraph, Dayton, Ohio, and The Compass, the official newspaper of MAP, Inc. an excellent publication for pro-life libraries and speakers' bureaus.

It is good to be home. Coalition's group was a major contribution. Ours was the only *organized* group actively opposing abortion at the Tribune with the exception of the World Federation of doctors who Respect Human Life. There were, of course, many others supporting our position, but few were as vocal.

One major exception was Elmer Kremer, head of

Canada's Alliance for Life and a member of the philosophy department of U. of Toronto, who worked closely with our group.

The New York Times is deploring the results of the Conference, surely an indication that the delegates there were not all eager to accept U.S., U.K. — Scandanavian pressures . . .

Bucharest Happenings

(Editor's note — *The Catholic Telegraph* carried a four-part series on various aspects of the World Population Conference by Mr. Barmann. Back issues are available from the *Telegraph* office on Orth Ave., Dayton, Ohio. Here are some condensed excerpts and insights from that excellent series —

I. "World Conference Stresses Importance of Development" (9/20/74) First in Series ... The emphasis on social justice was the chief redeeming feature of the two-week conference.

. . . The Tribune, a stormy center of controversy, was termed by one observer as "the lightning rod" of the population conference. It also was a forum for the thoughtful exchange of ideas on many of society's problems. . . . Father Anthony Zimmerman was sharply critical of the use of the word "excessive" in reference to population growth rates. "Every person born, every additional digit of birth statistics is a fellow human being," he said, "None wants to be labeled as an 'excessive' person."

Father Zimmerman told of a television panel show in Japan composed of handicapped persons and their reaction to an amendment to the existing abortion law which would have eliminated "economic" indications but included others such as abortion to eliminate damaged or defective fetuses. The panelists appealed to the nation to have more heart . . .

"Whether the number of people increases rapidly or whether slowly, they are always people, humans," the Iowa-born priest said. "People with names, with hearts, with parents, with yearnings to experience life here and in the world beyond."

II. "Abortion Forces Opposed at POPULATION Conference" Second in Series

. . . 1965, at the Belgrade World Population Conference, abortion was a side issue. This writer recalls at that conference, that Planned Parenthood was showing a Swedish how-to-do-an-abortion film outside the regularly scheduled conference program.

. . . In the years between Belgrade and Bucharest, the pro-abortion forces have had many victories and they have witnessed the legalization of abortion in many nations including Britain and the U.S.

. . . At the World Conference in Bucharest, however, opposition from the Third World countries and the moral force of the Holy See forced the pro-abortionists to go home less satisfied.

. . . During the two weeks of Tribune debates, one day was set aside to discuss abortion in the main hall. The panelists were, with one exception, pro-abortionists — hence the

formal protest by the U.S. Coalition for Life delegation, as well as individual vocal protests at smaller panel meetings by Professor Rice and Dr. Ratner.

. . . The U.S.C.L. sponsored the main pro-life literature distribution center at the Tribune. The Coalition's booth was flanked on one side by a pro-abortion exhibit from Italy and on the other by a similar display from the U.S. by a National Women's Health Coalition of New York, a group advancing "quick" and "simple" abortions performed outside the hospital setting . . .

III. "Food, Population Questions Stir Debate at Bucharest" 0.4.74 Third in Series

. . . Those who see efforts to put more food on the tables of the poor throughout the world as a "race" between the stork and the plow were encouraged at the Bucharest conference to put their money on the stork.

. . . But critics . . . complained the conference was engineered to present only the pessimistic view of the ability of the human race to feed itself . . . a view conducive to population control propaganda.

. . . A gynecologist from Kenya, Dr. Yasuf Ali Eraj stated "abortion is repugnant to the whole African Conti-

nent — it has no human value and it is murder in the minds of the people."

A Moslem, he suggested that the practice of abortion will "boomerang" and "will kill more people in the upper class in New York than it will in Africa."

"Food, Population Questions Stir Debate in Bucharest"

But the most visible spokesman for those whosaw little hope for mankind to produce enough food unless population control programs became widespread was Lester R. Brown . . . author of "In the Human Interest", distributed free at Bucharest. The book is co-sponsored by the Overseas Development Council and the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies . . . (Editor's note — Lester Brown is a board member of Zero Population Growth.) The author, Brown, uses such familiar phrases as "a woman's right to abort an unplanned fetus" . . .

Brown's charge that World food reserves were down to a

27-day supply was challenged by Frances Frech.

W. "Women in Prominent Role at UN Population Parley" 10111/74 Last in Series

. . . While some of the Bucharest spotlight focused on such women as Betty Friedan (whose all-day session on women's rights attracted only a handful of participants) some of the most effective participants at Bucharest included such women as Chief, Mrs. T.A. Manuwa of Nigeria, Frances Frech of Kansas City, Missouri and Dr. Marie M. Mascarenhas of Bangalore, India.

Chief Manuwa was a champion of the dignity of motherhood and the value of strong families . . .

Mrs. Frech (as a non-Catholic) expressed agreement with the teachings of the Church on contraception and abortion.

Dr. Mascarenhas was an articulate spokesman for

natural family planning in India . . .

One of the most famous of Latin America's priests, Father Pedro Richards of Montevideo, Uruguay was a representative on the Coalition team . . . an Argentinian, he founded and developed the Christian Family Movement throughout South America.

At Bucharest, his eloquent address, "A Plea for Latin America", was a call for development of an uncrowded continent with rich, untapped resources. He scored U.S.A.I.D. programs in Latin America for what he believes is an unwarranted intrusion into the population field and a neglect of true development . . .

One of the outstanding members of the pro-life group was a New Zealand gynecologist, Dr. Patrick Dunn, of the Coalition team, who was described as a leader "with a charismatic personality" by a colleague at Bucharest.

The Food Question

WE APPEAL to participants in the 1974 World Population Conference and Tribune to give highest priority to the support and encouragement of public and private international programs for the banishment of hunger.

WE HAD HOPED that this Conference in Bucharest and the forthcoming World Food Conference in Rome would be held simultaneously and concurrently. That hope has not been realized, perhaps making it more difficult for a balanced view of the problems that beset mankind to emerge.

Food-population "race," global shortages, food crises, world hunger, famine, starvation.

THESE are familiar words and phrases from the lexicon of those who are concerned about the world population problem. They appear repeatedly both in reasonable and responsible assessments of the grave food problems that perennially challenge our ingenuity and sense of justice and compassion and in the popular literature on population that all too often seems to exploit the problem of hunger in order to promote particular ideologies associated with population control.

CENTRAL to the problem of population is not simply growth, but the ability to accommodate growth within the potential resources and productive capacity of our planet.

There is a tendency among many of those concerned about growth to give preponderant concentration to its curtailment, often to the detriment of development. Neglect of the challenges of the fundamental problem of food production for the hungry in a world of magnificent scientific and technological advances and promise must not become the monumental "copout" of our times.

IT MUST be said that although the "population movement" has placed stress on the threat of starvation, it has to a significant degree isolated itself from a parallel movement to attack hunger.

THE TWO international assemblies on population and food this year will have little more than superficial ties, if the history of such conferences in the past suggests a pattern for the present. Indeed, past discussions of population and development often have reflected widely divergent approaches and philosophies, rather than a desire for an integrated approach.

THIS is partly exemplified by contrasting often-repeated remarks of two influential American leaders in the 1960's. One, speaking at the 20th anniversary observance of the United Nations in 1965, declared: "Let us act on the fact that less than five dollars invested in population control is worth a hundred dollars

invested in economic growth." The other, addressing the World Food congress in 1963, stated: "The real goal . . . must be to produce more food in the nations that need it . . . We need to transmit all that we know of farm technology to the ends of the earth, to overcome the barriers of ignorance and suspicion. The key to a permanent solution to world hunger is the transfer of technology which we now have to food-deficit nations, and that task (is) second to none."

THE FAO Food Conferences of 1963 and 1970 and the UN Population Conference of 1965 appealed to different groups of specialists. Despite announced hopes that such international forums would be interdisciplinary, they resulted in minimal dialogue between food and population groups. Indeed, some participants held that the 1965 World Population Conference in Belgrade, the last such assembly until the present dual conferences in Bucharest, failed to develop a synthesis that would place population growth in proper perspective. Few names listed on the roster of that conference ever appeared on the attendance rolls of international forums on the food problem. To our knowledge, no one has regarded the Belgrade assembly as a milestone in the history of development of resources for the world's hungry and oppressed.

WE AGREE with that part of the Declaration on Food and Population signed by 1,500 persons from 98 countries and presented to Secretary General Waldheim on April 25, 1974, succinctly stating: "There is only one cure for hunger and that is food. No palliatives or panaceas in the form of reports or resolutions can alleviate the pain of empty stomachs that must be filled."

WE PRAISE those positive assertions which have appeared in some of the published material in preparation for the Bucharest Conference. We concur in statements

— affirming due respect "to the dignity of the family and the fundamental rights of individuals;"

— respecting social and cultural value differences;

— disavowing the substitution of population programs for economic resource development ;

— recognizing that "development cannot take place in the absence of individual and national security;"

— declaring as incompatible with development discrimination on the basis of race, sex or religion, and

— defending the just prerogatives of national sovereignty from invasion by the international community.

WE ARE NOT unmindful, however, that an avalanche of literature and proposals from groups and individuals who will play a significant role in Bucharest seem to modify or reject these positive principles. Much of the pre-conference material does not match warnings about the threat of famine with a commitment to boost food production. In fact, in some quarters, even the wisdom of achieving increased output is depreciated. The familiar scenario is not one calling for an anti-hunger fight on a world scale, but one seeking to impose a system of controls that ultimately is oppressive of liberties and the diversity of values.

THE DIMINUTION in recent years of popular support for cooperative aid to less developed countries from economically advanced nations such as the United States can at least be partly ascribed to assistance programs that clash with the value systems of large segments of populations. The quest- for enhancing "the quality of life" is a futile search if it seeks only material comforts, important as they are. There is a transcendent ethical and moral quality of life that can be missing from even the most affluent levels of society.

WE BELIEVE these considerations are germane to the deliberations of

the Bucharest conference. A decent respect for humanity compels us to work for world development within a framework of regard for deeply-held national, cultural and religious traditions or beliefs ranging from views on food acceptance and dietary restrictions to methods aimed at population stabilization.

WE PLAN to submit detailed recommendations to the World Food Conference in Rome. However, we urge that Bucharest Conference committees on economic and social development and population, resources and environment adequately reflect the urgent need for immediate mobilization and warfare against the scourge of hunger.

WE PROPOSE that the conference's World Plan of Action call for immediate response to the needs of the drought-stricken sub-Sahara region; proposals for expanded agricultural research — especially geared toward development of high protein plant varieties; plans for greatly increased cooperation between developed and less developed regions, involving the adaptation of modern production and distribution techniques to food-deficit areas; revision of economic and social structures which limit the development of peoples; and encouragement of the adoption by the forthcoming Food Conference of a global food reserve plan.

"Primum Non Nocere First Do No Harm"



Herbert Ratner, M.D.

Dr. Herbert Ratner has a distinguished service record as a Public Health Director of Oak Park, Illinois and as the editor of the classic quarterly Child and Family. He is an Associate Clinical Professor of Family and Community Medicine, Stritch School of Medicine, Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

Special back issues of Child and Family on abortion, the pill, and natural family planning, and the myth of Sangerite spacing are available for \$1.00 each at Box 508, Oak Park, Ill. 60303. These publications belong in all pro-life libraries.

Dr. Ratner is also a member of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Human Life Foundation, Washington, D.C.

In addition to participating in overall Coalition activities, Dr. Ratner was extremely vocal at the various press meetings and panel-discussions at the Tribune on issues related to abortion and child and maternal health and health hazards.

Dr. Ratner pointed out that some medical schools are refusing residencies to applicants who refused to do

abortions. He also claimed that the "highly hazardous" birth control pill is "chemical warfare on the women of the world by social engineers and population control experts dedicated to their vested interests. It is interesting to note that Dr. Ratner's issue of Child and Family on the medical hazards of the Pill was recommended in *The Monthly Extract* — an Irregular Periodical, a publication of the Feminist Gynecological Self Help clinics of America.

The Public Health Aspects of Population Growth

Serving the public health needs of countries, whether developed or developing is intrinsically independent of population size or density. This is exemplified by the public health services of developed countries which have existed over long periods of time. These services are no different today when the population is greater than decades ago when population was smaller. It is a nation's commitment to public health that counts, whether it be to safe drinking water and clear air or maternal and child health services. Despite its affluence, high infant mortality has been with us for a long time in the United States, as well as a fourfold greater maternal mortality rate in blacks and whites.

It is equally exemplified by the developing countries. Their lack of public health services today is the same lack that existed when population was half today's size, 35 or more years ago. Decimating the population of developing countries here and now would not in itself create one public health facility. Unsafe, non-chlorinated waters would remain unsafe and non-chlorinated; maternal and infant mortality rates would remain the same.

The basic problem of developing countries relating to means (as against ends) are socio-economic. Lack of means, which exist independently of population size or density, reflecting continuing differences and injustices that have been inflicted by the better-off on the poorer-off, by exploiting countries and exploiters within countries on the exploited. The basic evil is social injustice.

Public Health Defined

Here it must not be forgotten that the health of a country's people is more related to the presence or absence of certain basic necessities such as food, housing, useful work and factors that support and protect the family — the cradle and nurturer of physical and mental health — than it is to the presence or absence of public health facilities and personnel.

Public health in itself is not a guarantee of good health and its contribution is more or less inconsequential in the face of chronic widespread malnutrition due to insufficient calories and protein, associated with widespread poverty and destitution. To state it otherly, good nutrition is more essential to the health of a nation's people and more beneficial than a surfeit of public health services. The same can be said for good mothering (which has been shown to be independent of family size. A mother, not seduced

away from breastfeeding by western promoters of formula or bottle feeding, can do more to cut down infant mortality via better nutrition and natural child spacing associated with breastfeeding than all the contributions of the U.S. Agency for International Development, the United Nations and other international bodies.

In another order of importance is the philosophy that governs public health services. Public health deserving of that name must recognize that public health is people, individual people, not numbers and statistics: individual people who by virtue of being human beings possess human dignity and human rights including the right to informed and enlightened consent to that which is prescribed for their persons and bodies. This helps to convert what is being done *to* them into what is being done *for* them. Here it must riot be forgotten that in the physician-patient dialogue — in the confrontation of public health agent and patient — there is equality, even though at the technical and scientific level there is inequality. Public health does not have the right to decide unilaterally what is best for its public or to impose on the individual or to coerce him to what may be best for society in the abstract, but injurious to the individual in the concrete. With the exception of the control of communicable disease, compulsion or coercion for the so-called greater good of society — or manipulation — is to be decried especially when it is accomplished at the expense of the individual. As a specific example I would cite the promotion of the highly hazardous birth control pill under the mask of safety, deceit and a risk which purveyors of The Pill justify because of the so-called good of population control. The Pill, a powerful synthetic chemical, which baffles nature's defenses against disease, which can kill and maim, which results in over fifty (50) metabolic deviations the long range significances of which we are ignorant, can be characterized as chemical warfare against the women of the world by social engineers and population control experts dedicated to their vested interests.

Mother and Child

The goal of the maternal and child program is the high level wellness of mother and child whether born or unborn. When the pregnant woman comes to a public health facility, whether it is liked or not, the physician has on his hands two patients to whom he is obligated. As Margaret Mead has observed, the separation of the healing profession from the healing-killing profession

as represented by the sorcerer of primitive medicine was a tremendous milestone in the history of civilization. She lamented that society is always trying to turn the physician back into a killer. To recycle today's obstetrician and gynecologist, however, back into a sorcerer who for a fee will either kill or save the smaller of two patients, is hardly progress.

Nature gives a woman only one body. It is not a rehearsal body which can be turned in after the experience of life gives her new desires and directions. For the woman who subsequently desires a baby, I think of the significant increase in sterility consequent to abortion and the use of The Pill, and the difficulty of carrying a baby to term when an abortion has rendered the cervix incompetent. It is, also, not a body to be experimented upon by enthusiastic technologists or even by its possessor.

The goal of public health is, to recall an old principle of medicine, *primum non nocere* — first do no harm. The poor and have-nots of the world have enough misery, without it being compounded by the misery of iatrogenic (i.e. physician caused) disease. The goal of public health is to seek for the individual patient his or her's individual good as measured by his or her life span. It is to seek for the individual patient the good of high level wellness, so valuable in the pursuit of a good, full and happy human life. The obligation of public health precludes the sacrifice of the individual for the so-called abstract higher good of society. To humanize the life of the individual person to the extent possible through the science and art of medicine is the genuine goal of public health, a goal which is independent of the vagaries of population change. The physician and ancillary personnel are servants of the patient not instruments of the state. In this sense the so-called population explosion is a false culprit and as such leads social engineers and population control experts to pervert the authentic ends of medicine and subvert anthropo-medicine into veterinarian medicine which will inevitably give us an animal colony rather than a human society.



John E. Harrington, MSW, ACSW

John Harrington is the former Director of the Father Lacombe Renewal Center in Calgary, Alberta Canada and well-known lecturer and author on family life and marriage counseling.

Mr. Harrington, a member of the International Advisory Board to the U.S. Coalition for Life from Canada, is editor of Marriage and Family Newsletter, one of the finest monthly journals on all aspects of family life. For a complete listing of back issues, write Marriage and Family Newsletter, 1331 —15th Street, N.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N2 B7.

A View of Bucharest From Behind a Pro-Life Booth

The United Nations Conference on Population for some must have been a resounding failure and for others it was extremely successful. For those who tended to view population-related problems as being solved by simplistic solutions the Conference must have been a major setback. For those who saw the Conference as a political encounter with an opportunity for dialogue and contact the Population Conference was a resounding success. My overall impression was that the Conference was successful in attacking population-related problems as a very complex subject requiring many different and varied solutions geared to the needs of people at their level of development and within their local cultural context. Sovereignty of nations was strongly discussed. People want experts, not to tell them the solution to their problems, but rather to sit and discuss their problems and then they can arrive at some mutual definitions of what must be done and how it can best be done. I felt that the Population Conference must have been a major setback to those who feel that most of the population-associated problems can be solved by a birth-control technology approach.

On a personal level it was exciting to meet and talk to people living behind the Iron Curtain and to find out their aspirations in life. People in Romania live on a much lower standard of living than we, as Westerners, have become accustomed to. It was sometimes a very frightening experience to take one of the Conferences taxis, which had the right of way, as they sped through crowded streets over wet and slippery cobblestones.

Perhaps my most rewarding experience in Bucharest was finding that many, indeed it seemed a very large number, of people attending

the Conference were interested in Pro-life topics and also interested in bettering marriage and family life wherever they were working.

International Reaction

I spent the majority of my time in Bucharest behind a Pro-life literature table. Here I had the opportunity of meeting many people from all parts of the world. It seemed like a long and involved discussion on many varied topics from early morning to late at night. Generally the impression gained from meeting so many people was that there was a great thirst for knowledge and for contacts by people involved in marriage and family life education and pro-life education at all levels. People from behind the Iron Curtain seemed most anxious for literature and contacts.

On many days members of the Pro-life team were involved in meetings and discussions from early in the morning until very late at night. It was physically impossible to cover all meetings and discussions which occurred. We did, however, farm out our talents in many different directions in order not to miss the more important meetings. Many of the team presented papers at various times. I presented one on "The Unwanted Child Syndrome is a Myth," which was a summary of my article by the same title. We felt that it was most important to present materials and to have them distributed. I took over 1000 copies of Marriage and Family Newsletter and distributed them at the Pro-life literature table. I could easily have distributed ten times as many copies as I had shipped.

Many times it was difficult to control one's response in discussion and public debates and presentation. At one point during a panel discus-

sion on population and family planning Dr. Henry David of Silver Spring, Maryland, of Transnational Family Research Institute, and Dr. Christopher Tietze of New York were members of a panel and were extolling the virtues of abortion as a means of population control. A man, who had been a family planning director for twenty years in Lebanon, rose from his chair to angrily denounce what Dr. David and Dr. Tietze were saying about abortion. He said that he knew for a fact that from his twenty years' of experience in Lebanon that abortion was bad medicine for women and that in essence they had no right to say what they were. This did not deter Drs. David and Tietze but it did seem to startle them for a few moments. David and Tietze spent considerable time in attempting to downgrade the Wynn report.

For sending me as a member of the Pro-life team to Bucharest I am most grateful to the U.S. Coalition for Life and to all those who contributed to defraying the expenses of the trip. It was good that the Pro-life team was there. I feel that we accomplish much and exercised a great influence. It was truly a once-in-a-lifetime experience. I will continue to keep in touch with people I met there.

I would recommend that we not rest but that there should be a worldwide network of Pro-life representatives set up and done immediately. There is a need to send other teams to similar meetings in other areas of the world. There should be a major Pro-life team at every international meeting whether the meeting concerns population, or food, or women. The **Pro-life** message has to have a place in these international forums.

John Linklater, M.D.

Dr. John Linklater is Honorary Secretary of the British Section of the World Federation of Doctors who Respect Human Life and medical correspondent to the British journal of opinion, The Spectator, 99 Gower Street London, WOE 6 AE England.

Dr. Linklater was the outstanding choice of the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children to attend the Bucharest Conference as part of the U.S. C.L. team.

Pro-Life Doctors in Action

A member of 'the Pro-Life Militant' group, Dr. Linklater made no bones about the preferential treatment given the abortionists at Bucharest. "Lip service is given to the idea of allowing an equal voice at the Tribune — but some voices are pre-determined to be more equal than others," he said.

At the crowded pro-life press Tribune conference, Dr. Linklater said he envisaged the possibility of strike action at an administrative level within health services in order to resist the increasing pressure on doctors to perform abortions.

In support of Dr. Linklater, Dr. K.F. Gunning⁴ of Holland, President of the 83,000 member World Federation of Doctors Who Respect Human Life said that four applicants for the professorship of gynaecology at the University of Rotterdam had refused to declare their willingness to perform any abortion recommended by the Department of Psychiatry, and that post had gone to a fifth applicant who had been willing thus to subordinate himself.

Dr. Gunning lamented the fact that there was no mention at the Conference of moderating sexual

behavior and rejected the assumption "that we shall give people the right to decide, in collaboration with a physician who is to live and who is to die."

The joint press conference panel it out at the fallacy of slogans seen at the Tribune such as 'Keep Abortion Safe and Legal'. Dr. Paul Marx noted for example that midwives in Latin America told him that legalized abortion would bring about a tremendous escalation in the number of abortions, and that where prohibitions were eliminated abortion would be merely another method of birth control.

The British and Dutch panel members said their chances of influencing the amendments to the World Plan had been eliminated by the absence of sympathizers on the official delegations. An American said similarly, 'So far as I can find out there is not a single pro-life person on the U.S. delegation.'

4 See "Scientific Bases for Population Policy", a commentary on the Draft World Plan of Action by Dr. K.F. Gunning, President of the World Federation. Copies available for \$1.00 from Netherlands 'Artsenverbond, Postbus 352, Leiden. Netherlands.

"Every Granny a Wanted Granny"

by John Linklater, M.D.

(Reprinted with permission of The Spectator)

There is at present no provision under the NHS for gas chambers to provide a final solution to the problem of a falling birthrate coupled with a rising proportion of elderly citizens. Indeed, many will feel that it is unrealistic to think about gas chambers in Britain today, but that is because they do not realize how far we have drifted in twenty-five years. Aneurin Bevan did not make provision for separate NHS abortion chambers (or abortion clinics, as we prefer to call them). The present demand for a separate abortion service was surely beyond

the wildest stretches of his imagination — as was, no doubt, the concept of a publicly advertised series of British abortion package tours. Yet these things are with us now. The most heinous medical crime in 1964 has become the most common single cause of admission to a gynaecological ward in 1974. Are we, then, quite so sure that there will be no gas chambers by 1984?

Anybody who has personal experience of looking after mongol children will know that they are happy, friendly and affectionate, and that they are easily pleased by a little

personal attention. Yet these children are now being routinely destroyed while still in the womb, if their handicap is discovered in time. For whose benefit are they killed? The thin edge of the wedge has been inserted. We already have a predictable pressure group which would go yet further and require that eugenic destruction be allowed to take place legally, but also during the first twenty-four hours after delivery, so as to eradicate all those obviously handicapped children who had managed to escape the abortionist.

In these, and in many other ways,

we now demonstrate that, as a nation, we have all but lost our respect for human life in turning from traditional Christian morality towards materialistic hedonism based on a philosophy of amoral, pragmatic expediency. This loss of respect, strikes at the very root of Christianity and we would, therefore, have expected that its church would have fought, tooth and nail, and regardless of cost, at least against the social clause in the Abortion Act of 1967. But it had become soggy. Prelates who would previously have condemned now saw both sides of the abortion argument. The church chickened at the critical point.

Morality vs Legality

It is very doubtful if we can ever again rely on the hierarchy of the established church to point the way when we find ourselves in moral doubt, if we have to face the *fait accompli* of an Euthanasia Act. The established church has, in fact, created in the course of 400 years such a smooth amalgam of ecclesiastical and secular law that many people have come to confuse morality with legality, and now forget that morality exists as a separate entity. This is the weakness of our traditional strength as a constitutional monarchy, and explains why so many decent citizens who, ten years ago, accepted that abortion for reasons of convenience was a crime against humanity, have now come to modify their views. They have accepted parliamentary statute as a moral arbiter.

This was why an extremist pressure group of perhaps one or two thousand abortion law reformists could, in the end, change the very mores of a nation which had lost its anchors and which was passing through its turbulent and rebellious phase of collective adolescence. We should not be too complacent that the same Process cannot take place again under pressure from the Euthanasia Society and the humanist groups. We have now become somewhat hardened to the concept of taking an innocent human life, provided that certain conditions are fulfilled, and the humanists do, after all, have a controlling voice in the most powerful propaganda weapon of all time, the television screen. We have become morally numb.

When brought face to face with their atrocities committed before and during the 1939-45 war, the Germans blamed Adolf Hitler, but he had merely been the mouthpiece and catalyst, personifying the mass hysteria that was sweeping through Germany before he seized power. The concept of "releasing lives devoid of value" had originally been published by Karl Binding and Alfred Hoche in 1920 when Hitler was an unemployed nonentity, and German doctors had already, spontaneously,

begun to kill mentally defective geriatric and paediatric patients well before the Nazi coup. At first they felt it necessary to destroy mentally handicapped children only if they were under the age of three but, as soon as the principle was firmly established, the age limit was raised to eighteen.

German doctors were not ordered to kill their patients. They did so spontaneously. They killed, furthermore, with the tacit connivance of the population at large, thinly disguising the enormity of their crime by the widespread use of well-understood euphemisms like "voluntary mercy death," and "help for the dying." One common phrase in Germany, before the war, was the "problem of useless mouths to feed." Equally common was that meaningless concept, having a superficial appearance of good sense, "the right to die." They called it voluntary, and so it was — at first.

The German church, like ours, took an ineffective and desultory stand on behalf of the concept of the sanctity of life, and eventually compromised. The main difference between the two situations is that the Germans were burning with intense patriotism and preparing to seize their "living space" by waging savage war. They therefore first slew those whose presence would be an encumbrance in the war effort. We, however, are burning with intense hedonism and quite incapable, at present, of preparing for any external war. We are therefore likely to relieve our sense of overcrowding by slaying those whose presence interferes without comfort or pleasure or sexual gratification.

Perhaps this is why we did not find it risibly ludicrous when six bishops and an archbishop all signed their names to a statement on a piece of paper with the letterhead of an organisation that sells condoms, exhorting us to pray for a reduction in population in the very year in which the national birthrate had fallen to the lowest ever recorded level of 13.7 births per 1,000 of population. 'Population Countdown' was the expression of an overcrowding hysteria, unrelated to logic or to demographic common sense.

The Abortion Racket

Perhaps this is why, when Michael Litchfield and Sue Kentish so brilliantly exposed in March the gross abuses and breathtaking greed of the abortion racket as it goes on in some of the most expensive abortion chambers, justice has not yet been seen to be done: in a sense we are all tacitly conniving.

The facts must be widely known. If there were no massive connivance, we could not tolerate the existence of an advisory service in which girls are virtually always advised to pay for an abortion, often when they are not

even pregnant, in which they are then escorted to their banks to get the cash, and finally operated on, all within the space of a few hours. Why do we not rise up in anger against the doctor of an abortion chamber who fiddles the gestation dates so as to make a mockery even of the grudging twenty-six weeks safeguard to which the unborn child is entitled? That man kills legally protected human life for financial gain, and we seem to tolerate it.

It may be that we fail to grasp the atrocity that he perpetrates because we see it subjectively, at least as human beings. I wonder what we would think, in our hearts, of a species of lower mammals, such as apes, which had developed a relatively safe technique for skewering the living young out of their bellies, in pathetic, bloody shreds, sometimes two or three times in a season, so that they could get on with their main business of random, non-reproductive copulation, usually with their own species and, mostly, with the opposite sex? How would we rate their chances of survival? Would we approve of them as pets, or would we, more likely, un-animously agree that they had thoroughly nasty habits?

The human race stands in danger. Abortion statutes, throughout the world, have swept aside strict adherence to the Hippocratic principles often, as in Britain, taking the medical profession by surprise. It is rarely feasible to set the clock back, but we must at least now ensure that we are not swept on, blindly, into further disaster. Next month at Bucharest, for example, the United Nations World Population Conference will be discussing population control policy. Euthanasia and child destruction are likely to be actively lobbied.

It is essential for the entire medical profession urgently to proclaim individual, personal adherence to some practical and acceptable modern alternative to the Hippocratic oath. Such an alternative is the Declaration of Geneva, 1948. If this is not done, and seen to be done, doctors will inevitably find themselves wielding the deadly, modern, sophisticated drugs and instruments of their trade at the behest of political pressure groups to alleviate whatsoever *ad hoc*, real or imaginary, social, economic, eugenic or emotional stresses. The results would be unthinkable.

It was with this in mind that, largely on French initiative, some 200 doctors from many different countries assembled in Holland at Noordwijkerhout on May 10, to analyse factually, without political or religious bias, the world-wide trends in population control policy which the medical profession is currently required to implement, or which it may be required to implement in the near future. Abortion was seen

clearly as the trigger rather than the target. Brainwashing, slave-labour child destruction, genocide and voluntary and compulsory euthanasia were all brought under careful, dispassionate scrutiny.

During the conference a new, integrative organisation was founded, with a highly specific aim. It was entitled 'World Federation of Doctors who respect Human Life.' The challenge implicit in the title was intended.

The aim of the Federation was to integrate the numerous medical organisations and associations throughout the world that seek specifically to maintain the utmost respect for human life, to test the weight of medical opinion throughout the world on this issue and thus to clarify it, seeking a personal affirmation from every registered medical practitioner. It was realised that this might, at first, appear to cut across some existing

channels, but the information about progressive intentions for Bucharest was so disquieting, and time so short, that if some such unorthodox plan had not been swiftly put into action, there might have been no means of organising an informed bulwark of medical opinion to counter the effect of predictable and mindless slogans such as 'better dead than lonely,' 'the right to relief from senility,' and 'every granny a wanted granny.'



Rev. Michel Welters

Rev. Welters is the Executive Secretary of Action Familiale D'Haiti and a corresponding member of Laissez Les Vivre (France) and Levensrecht (Holland). He has served as a member of the Presidential Commission for Censorship of Movies. Rev. Welters is a member of the U.S.C.L.'s International Advisory Board. Born in Holland, Rev. Welters came to Haiti in 1958 and established his family life program three years later. For an excellent summary of the varied activities to strengthen married and family life, Rev. Welters may be contacted at: Action Familiale D'Haiti, P.B. 538 Archeveche, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

October 11, 1974

'Needed — A World Coalition for Life'

I am writing now from the Netherlands. After Bucharest, I visited many countries including Italy, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Belgium, making Pro-life contacts wherever I went. Yet there is much to do, in deepening contacts and in preaching about the lessons learned from the Bucharest meeting.

My modest personal contributions at Bucharest centered on contacting persons and organizations.

For example, I had interviews with the Dutch newspaper "Telegraaf" and the radio (V.P.R.O.)

My contacts included many natural family planning workers from around the world as well as representatives of the Ford Foundation and Columbia University and of course, many third World persons and organizations.

I made many interventions at panels and meetings (but, most times I didn't receive a reply!)

One morning I spent hunting for a typewriter and mimeograph machine, so we could articulate papers of the Coalition and the Natural Family Planning workers.

Lastly, a contact with the Haitian delegation to the Conference brought a promise of 2,000 thermometers for the first year for our program in Haiti.

On one hand, the Coalition and our pro-life colleagues had a very good influence on the conference — by its participation and intervention at meetings and discussions, through its booth-book table in the center hall, by the pro-life press conference (and the Vatican press conference, too!) and by our protest for equal and fair representation at the Tribune which was published in *The Planet*.

On the other hand, I feel a very deep disappointment — *First* we didn't succeed in amending the text of the World Plan of Action to differentiate between contraception and abortion. Many people in Bucharest consider them the same. Thus when the text speaks about the liberty of couples to have access to contraception and other family planning methods it is understood to include abortion, and furthermore to legislate in favor of abortion! Secondly, we didn't succeed in pushing through a proposal which would have prohibited the United Nations from using its funding for abortion research and abortion activities.

After Bucharest, I feel the need for an international federation of pro-life groups around the world to stimulate

- more information . . . more information . . . more information!
- research, studies, translation of books, etc.
- the organization of international pro-life congresses
- the foundation of Pro-Life groups **in** the Third World
- the co-ordination of legal studies on international and national laws regulating abortion, etc. (as the International Planned Parenthood Federation is doing!!!)
- Pro-life presentations at international congresses such as the International Women's Year — 1975

Finally, I'll soon be off to an International Congress of Pro-Vita in Brussels.

The Dutch bishops shall soon publish a new and better statement on abortion.
With many, many thanks for giving me the

possibility of going to Bucharest. It's a pity that I can not explain my feelings in English more better. Again, thank you very, very much!



H. Patrick Dunn, M.D.

Dr. Dunn of Auckland, New Zealand is the Founder-President of the Family Rights Association which aims to defend the family against the growing attack on marriage, child bearing and fundamental freedoms. He is also Vice President of the Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child.

Dr. Dunn is a practicing obstetrician-gynecologist. He holds the degrees of fellow of the Royal college of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons (England) and fellow of the Royal Australian College for Surgeons.

"Population Policies"

I was honored to represent the USCL, SPUC, FRA and NATFAM at the World Population Conference in Bucharest . . . If the U.S. Coalition for Life had not gathered together, their representatives from the U.S.A., UK, Canada, France, Haiti, Uruguay, India, Germany, Holland, Spain and New Zealand, there would have been no unified organization to make a strong pro-life statement. Thanks to them we made an impact which was invaluable.

The WPC was expected to launch a campaign in favor of population restriction, abortion and anti-family propaganda . . .

To everyone's surprise country after country declared that they were not worried about overpopulation . . .

The outstanding example of a pro-natalist policy was the host country, Romania . . . In his inaugural address, the Romanian President, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed confidence that the world could easily feed its millions.

Up until 1966, when Romania adopted its current population stimulation programmes, according to one of my Romanian doctor friends "Abortion was killing the country" and there were few young men left for industry and defense, particularly with Russia on its northern border. Then the abortion laws were tightened with stiff jail penalties for physicians performing abortions as well as positive action in support of family life including housing priorities for large families.

The interesting observation, which was confirmed by many countries, is that the high birth rate was acted as a stimulus on the economy, not a brake! Of course, as a Communist country, Romanians suffer much loss of personal and religious freedom and work a 48 hour week. Nevertheless it would be possible for New Zealand to reduce abortion and help family people in a similar fashion.

On the other hand, Singapore has the harshest anti-family legislation with anti-natalist policies which

are forcing women back to home deliveries with their increased maternal and baby hazards.

Among the penalties is educational discrimination by which fourth and subsequent children in a family may not enroll in a local school unless they bring proof that one of their parents has been sterilized. This coercion was condemned at the Conference.

In between these two extremes were the numerous nations who described their people as their most valuable resource and who replace the "more mouths to feed" malthusian rhetoric with the more positive "hands to work with".

. . . As your representative, I presented a paper entitled "Population Optimism" based on the themes that people are of infinite value and they must not be attacked through abortion. Families deserve encouragement and governmental help.

Growth is an inescapable fact of life which is not to be feared. If a community is alive, it is growing, if it is not growing, it is dying. The evidence presented at Bucharest confirmed that the world can easily cope with much larger populations without disasters in the areas of food, power, pollution or ecology.

I involved myself with the USCL team in various activities, our publicity table groaned under the weight of propaganda, and thanks to American initiative we competed adequately with the tons of papers of the international anti-life organizations . . .

My general impression is that the pendulum is swinging back towards a healthier attitude towards pregnancy and family life . . . all our organizations should keep up their pressures on governments to pursue pro-life policies, in society, in education, in family life and in childbearing.

I thank you all and again ... especially my principal sponsor, the U.S.C.L., who demonstrated that special American generosity which has never been equaled in the modern world.

Population Optimism

Introduction:

The term population "explosion" is hysterical and should not be used in scientific circles. But it is accepted without question in political and social discussions. The danger is that it can lead to precipitate and misguided policies which will be disastrous for individual countries and families.

This is particularly true of New Zealand which is an under-populated country afflicted with a chronic labour shortage throughout the whole of its short (160 years) history. Yet we witness the spectacle of this small country (and the same applies to Australia) considering population restriction policies and limiting immigration. Part of the reason is to present a "progressive" image to the world at large: part is unreasonable fear of growth. V\ hole countries have lost confidence in the future. This is the measure of the success of the anti-life propaganda.

The Theory:

World population is assumed to be growing at the rate of 2% per annum, and if this rate keeps up there will be "standing room only" in 600 years time. In no other scientific discipline would one extrapolate so far ahead on such inadequate data.

The Facts:

How sure can we be of the commonly assumed baseline, namely, that there were only 250 million people at the time of Christ? Considering ten major countries bordering on the Mediterranean, this assumption would allow an average of only 25 million in each, with the rest of the five continents being empty.

Ancient Times:

We can make some deductions about population in earlier millennia from archeology, architecture, public works and solar ship. For a culture to throw up a single genius in philosophy, literature or astronomy it would need to have a long history of civilization and a base population of, say, a million. We must therefore postulate a huge population to have produced the following stupendous human achievements:

In Central and South America it is probable that large cities developed and disappeared with hardly a trace. The modern world situation in any individual country may not be unique, and there may be no need to hasten its inescapable demise.

The Present Population:

The world population is assumed to be about 3.5 billions, and to be growing at the rate of 2% per annum. As there are no available, or accurate, vital statistics from most of the world, including China and Russia, these figures are nothing

more than estimates. There was a population spurt at the end of the Second World War but at present not one Western country has a growth rate of even Britain has already reached a static population, and if it were not for young immigrants its industry would grind to a halt. In the USA the family size has fallen below the figure of 2.1 children which has been preached by Zero Population Growth advocates for the past decade and now stands at 1.9, the lowest figure in history. ZPG is both a contradiction in terms and a biological absurdity. If a person, a community or a country is alive it is growing: it ceases to grow it is dying. There is no steady state in between. The logic of Nature is inescapable.

Growth Rates:

These depend on three factors, births, death and migration. The first and third of these can easily be reduced dramatically: or they can be increased, but with some difficulty. The second factor, deaths, reflects prior birth changes only after a latent interval of several decades. Countries with aging populations will from now on experience increasing death rates. In Britain, for example, the death rate per 1,000 in the years 1968-72 was: 11.8, 11.9, 11.1, 11.6, 12.1.

New Zealand is an under-populated which it has largely depended on immigration throughout the whole of its history. Its growth rate during the years 1970-71 was: 1.4% ... 2.3% 1970 was a bad economic year, which led to all Unprecedented emigration. Immigration contributed 40% to the high growth rate in 1974, reflecting the buoyant economic situation, and discontent in Britain.

The present world growth rate, even assuming 2% is by no means alarming if we relate it to the food explosion, at 3%, and the wealth (Gross National Product) explosion, at over

Pollution:

Atmospheric, industrial and nuclear pollution are new phenomena, but they are not insoluble. The main problem is that governments and industry are unwilling to spend the money to control them. Notable examples of the success that can be achieved in this field, if it is tackled with determination, are: the River Thames; London itself; the Willamette River in Oregon, USA; Singapore; the Great Lakes between Canada and USA. During the past 30 years Shanghai has cleared up its slums; Calcutta, with a similar population, has been unable to. Thirty years ago Sofia and Athens were the same size; Sofia still has a housing shortage, but Athens, now three times its size, has

solved its housing problem.

In respect of the worst health hazard, sewage disposal, all cities are much better off now than they were with much smaller populations 100 years ago.

Energy Resources:

We are constantly being assured that supplies of coal, petrol and minerals will run out by the year 2,000 A.D., but the scientific basis for this prediction is by no means convincing. No mines deeper than two miles have been sunk, and the location of these on the surface of the globe shows that we have just been scratching the surface. The exciting news during the past decade have been the discoveries of vast new deposits in the most unlikely places. There are two inexhaustible sources of energy which we have scarcely begun to use: the molten core of the earth, and the sun. In New Zealand we already have a geothermal electricity station producing 152 MW, which is 5% of our national production. Solar energy is already supplying space craft. It needs only technical skill to increase its 1.1% on earth.

Density:

A high population density should not necessarily affect adversely the quality of life. In fact the reverse is often the case. Life in Monaco, which has the highest density, 15,872 per km², is by no means intolerable; whereas in Australia, with a density of 2, it may be quite disagreeable. Dissatisfied immigrants often leave New Zealand (density 11) to return to the supposedly overcrowded cities of Britain (density 2291) or the Nether lands (326) because they find the life there more exciting and rewarding.

Population Dynamics:

Absolute figures dominate population discussions. But we must also consider the age structure of the population because it is changing inexorably year after year. It is easy to reduce births in a dramatic fashion, abortion being the most effective and ruthless way of doing so, but the repercussions of this reduction will be felt for the next 70 years. The post-war baby "crisis" has already passed into history. As the population ages a progressive increase in death rates is inevitable. Looking into the future, obstetrics will become uneconomic: the best growth industry will be funeral directing!

The apocalyptic enemies which in the past depleted populations — war, famine and disease — are by no means conquered. At any time they may again sweep across the face of the earth and destroy not only lives but also many demographic theories.

Population Reduction:

During the past decade or two the need for drastic reduction of population has been accepted unquestionably by many governments. An atmosphere of hysteria has been created which is inimical to objective scientific assessment of the situation, and this has led to precipitate action. Take, for example, the famous book titled: "The Population Bomb" by Paul Ehrlich; "The Limits to Growth" by The Club of Rome; "Only One Earth. Care and Maintenance of a Small Planet" by Barbara Ward and Renee Dubos. This latter would have been more accurately entitled "The Earth. Care and Maintenance of a 1 loge Planet".

On the other hand we now see a swing away from depopulation policies. This is remarked on in the President's Report of the 1973 Annual Report of The Population Council. Many countries have now changed over to stimulating population growth because the devastation of reduction policies has become obvious. They include: Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, France, Russia, Japan and Argentina.

Motivation:

There must be strong psychological and philosophical reasons why so many people have espoused population reduction. Its advocates commonly suffer from:

(1) Xenophobia — expressed as an antipathy to children, to immigrants or to certain races. The blame for population problems is placed on them alone.

(2) Misanthropy — expressed in the common saying "People = pollution", "Children are the worst form of pollution". These are unscientific statements. It would be more accurate to state "People are associated with pollution", or "Affluence is associated with pollution". When a new life is born into the world they cry "Another mouth to feed", instead of "More hands to work with". It is true that each person is a dependent for the first 15 years and the last 5 of his life, but in the intervening 50 years he is a productive asset.

(3) Depression — expressed as Domsday pessimism and despair. People have lost confidence in the future and in their ability to cope with present problems.

Technique of Population Control:

Many advocate reduction of population numbers but they close their eyes as to the practical techniques involved. There is only one way of reducing births and that is by a contraception — sterilization-abortion package deal. It is impossible to introduce one facet of the deal (contraception) without buying the lot. In effect, therefore, the deal quickly moves to a massive abortion drive such as we now see in Scandinavia, Britain and USA.

At first the deal will be voluntary but later it will be made compulsory. The State is unlikely to tolerate parents continuing childbearing in opposition to official policy. It will employ punitive fiscal and financial measures to force compliance, which really means in poor countries that they will starve the children to coerce recalcitrant parents into submission. This is already being done in at least one totalitarian country where food rations are allotted only for the first two children. In Singapore the maternity hospital charge to poor patients is trebled when they have a second baby and sextupled for a third. An inevitable, but remote, corollary of this sort of programme is euthanasia, which will be introduced 10-20 years later when the increasing burden of the aged falls on the diminishing number of young workers.

Consequences of Population Control:

The short-term advantages of reducing numbers obscure the serious long-term sequelae.

Simple people will be denied the fundamental joy and fulfillment of childbearing, and the security of family love in old age. Without the stimulus to provide for their families they may withdraw their work contribution from the community.

An aging population will lead to a gem ontocracy which will cause frustration among the young, many of whom will emigrate to a country with better prospects. Those who remain will create political instability and accentuate the generation gap as they come to realise they are lucky to have escaped death *in utero*.

I here will be a permanent labour shortage and rising costs. The GNP will fall and investments will depreciate. Indeed the current worldwide stockmarket collapse may be partly caused by the diminishing number of consumers and loss of confidence in the future.

Loss of youth and stimulus will lead to a breakdown in essential services (medicine, nursing, teaching) and a defenseless country. There will be a genetic and intellectual impoverishment from which it may take a century to recover.

Race suicide will become a reality. Making offers of aid dependent on willingness to reduce the population will be interpreted as genocide. Persuading a potential enemy country to espouse population control is a cheaper and more effective way of conquering her than declaring war.

And the meek will inherit the earth. Unjust governments may come and go, but the humble family goes on forever.

Recommendations:

Growth must be accepted as an inescapable fact of life. It is a good

thing, not an evil. Without growth life is not worth living. Children are the stimulus for the individual family to keep on striving arid hoping, and they are the source of future producers and consumers. Countries afflicted by poverty need limitation of reproduction, but only by licit means and as a short-term policy while the real causes of their deprivation are remedied. In the long-term any radical disturbance of the age structure of a population will produce more ills than the present ones.

Justice demands that we welcome children and immigrants in reasonable numbers, and share the riches of the world. Justice rejects the killing of the innocent (in abortion) for the mistake purpose of benefiting adults or the State. If we live by justice our countries will enjoy communal peace — *pax opus justitiae*.

States should support the presently neglected physiological methods of family planning, not only as a health project but also because they are in keeping with the dignity and sensibility of their citizens. They place the onus for responsible parenthood equally on each marriage partner. They are not detrimental to the conduct of the unmarried, and they do not induce the anti-life state of mind that leads on inevitably to abortion.

The State has a duty to protect the comprehensive interests of families. It exists to serve its citizens, while they only secondarily serve it. Any governmental campaign emerging from the World Population Conference which is aimed at repressing families and their natural rights to self-determination in childbearing will meet with massive resistance. Conscious of the reality of this threat we have formed the Family Rights Association which aims to protect the inalienable rights of parents and children, and to restore their confidence in their sublime role. To combat the extreme threat to the most defenseless member of the family we have formed the Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child. The need to have such an organization in so many countries is the disgrace of modern civilization. We suggest to other countries to set up similar organizations to mobilize all men of good will in their communities.

Finally we urge everyone to have confidence in two factors which have never failed in the history of the world and will not fail in the unforeseeable future. They are: the genius of man, to overcome all problems; and the providence of God, to care for His creation.



Padre Pedro Richards, G.P.

Rev. Richards is the world famous Director of the Institute of Social Family Information in Montevideo, Uruguay and founder of the Christian Family Movement in Latin America. He is the author of the classic "Marriages In Search of God" and has lectured widely in the U.S. including St. John's University in Collegeville, Minnesota home of the New Human Life Center founded by Father Paul Marx.

'Bucharest Lovers of Life vs Merchants of Death'

Thank you for your welcome home telegram — God continue to bless your work . . .

Bucharest was a veritable battle field between the Lovers of Life and the Merchants of Death! Not only was the United Nations program accentuated in this way, but the whole atmosphere of the Population Tribune radiated this dilemma. It was orchestrated so that the unthinking should fall prey to such a biased presentation of facts. Speakers of different shades and hues fell into line with this Campaign Against Life.

It was evident that much money had been expended so as to have pressure groups intent on creating a climate favorably to contraception. From the floor, for example, would come the rowdy applause as their representatives sent out the anti-life message from the rostrum. On many occasions, the only questions permitted were those that bolstered the speaker's statements, primarily anti-life

It no longer serves to know that so-and-so is a Catholic. Too many have gone over to the other side of the street and, hence, cannot be relied upon. But too, better preparation is needed and more persuasive public relations must be set on foot if the tide is to be turned. Authority no longer carries the weight it did heretofore and more subtle means of communication must therefore be established.

Though the Governments at Bucharest rejected the initial UN World Plan of Action, nevertheless, the changes that were brought about in the final draft of the Plan lacked proper motivation — .

Man's Dignity
The Intrinsic values of the family
The place of Love, Woman and Child ..

The anti-life organizations will not give up the fight, neither shall well

Rev. Anthony Zimmerman, SVD

Rev. Zimmerman, SVD represented the pro-life view from Japan at the Bucharest Conference.

A demographer, lecturer and author of numerous publications and books including "Japan's 22nd Year Experience with a Liberal Abortion Law" and "How to Get 6,000 Abortions a Day" (see USCL reprint list). He is a member of the Japan Demographer's Association and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.



Born in Westphalia, Iowa, the fourth of ten children, Father Zimmerman has provided much of the inspiration and the philosophical base upon which the U.S. Coalition for Life was created in September of 1972. It was therefore a great pleasure to have Father Zimmerman report that the Coalition-sponsored trip to Bucharest had rekindled the dimming pro-life light in Japan and provided a new impetus and encouragement to both himself and his pro-life colleagues and their families in their country.

Each of the Coalition delegates to the Conference observed the activities from a different perspective. We believe that Fr. Zimmerman's observations and his pastoral concern will provide pro-life people of all faiths with a spiritual uplift and make a suitable closing to the Conference Notebook.

Love for Life — A Pastoral Note

August 19-30, 1974

The main results issuing from this conference may be divided into three areas: (1) Propaganda for population policies, as well as for development and others. (2) Plans for population control activities. (3) An increase of funds for population activities.

I. PROPAGANDA: As was to be expected, the standard propaganda line concerning the limitation of the world's resources, the need to decelerate population growth and the adverse effects of rapid population growth upon development came thru strongly. But completely opposite opinion also came thru with great strength. One observable change in the discussions is that, whereas ten years ago the prevailing mood seemed to be that it is not really possible for newly developing nations to successfully develop their economies unless they have previously slowed down the rate of population growth by successful birth control policies; at the present conference the prevailing opinion appears to be that population policies alone do very little to help, unless they are integrated into a wider scheme of socio-economic development. As one delegate expressed it: "The best contraceptive is development." (Delegate from India, address as plenary session, August 20th.)

Appropos is also one of the resolutions adopted by the International Youth Population Conference which was held just before the World Population Conference at Bucharest:

"We recommend that the United Nations discontinue specific aid to family planning programmes in under-developed countries and that these programmes should be supported only within the context of broader economic and social development programmes."

We welcome this shift of opinion away from purely demographic policies and towards development policies and hope to take a position of more active leadership, to seize the initiative, and to propose positive programs which are beneficial to family life and to the development of social and economic life everywhere.

II. PLANS FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES: The "Draft World Population Plan of Action" in its initial form sets up a tentative goal for decelerating population growth in the developing countries and in the world by 1985. It states that if governments which have population growth objectives — whether to increase, decrease, or maintain present rates — are successful in achieving their objectives, then the annual growth rate of population in the developing countries will decline from the present 2.4% per year to about 2.9% by 1985; and the world growth rate will decline from the present 2.0% to about 1.7% during that time (Par. 15). It also states that those countries which aim to achieve moderate or low rates of population growth should try to achieve low death rates and low birth rates (Par. 17). We view this suggestion with extremely serious concern, because we think that, no matter what is said at the Conference, there will be a multiplication and intensification of many ill-advised family planning programs during the next ten years, emerging somehow from the above mentioned suggestion. This may be seen for example, in the position taken by one of the Delegates at a Plenary Session. We quote at length because it makes the point come out clearly.

We believe the Plan should be the commencement of a serious effort by both developed and developing countries to consider various means of arriving at chosen goals. . . . For example, according to the UN medium projection, the world's population will reach about 6.4 billion by 2000 and over 11 billion by 2050. If, however, delegates agree at this conference and are able to persuade their countries to endeavor to attain the practicable goal of a replacement level of fertility — an average of two children per family — by 2000, the world's population in that year will be approximately 5.9 billion . . . and the world total in 2050 will be about 8.2 billion, rather than in excess of 11

billion. (Delegate from the United States of America, August 20, at Plenary Session.)

The above mentioned delegate then stated that efforts can and should be made to increase funds to achieve such goals. We fully expect that goals will be set up in various countries and funds will be allocated to achieve them. In fact, Mr. Rafael Salas, who is Executive Director of the UN Fund for Population Activities, reported to the Plenary Session on August 20th, that \$500,000,000 will be needed during 1974-77 to finance the projects to be funded, including the increased demand which will be likely as a result of agreement on the World Plan of Action. In effect, this will mean that thousands of people, during the coming decade, will be making their living chiefly by promoting contraception and related methods of birth control. We foresee a number of serious problems arising from this situation.

The Abortion Problem:

It is well known that the practice of killing the unborn has suddenly and dramatically increased in many countries in which governments or private agencies have promoted contraception on a large scale. It appears that when higher authorities promote birth control, then many people do not distinguish carefully between the various means employed to achieve the end, whether self-control, contraception, sterilization, or abortion. In many, many countries abortion has become a very serious problem; an estimate of 50,000,000 abortions per year is now being aired. It has terrible consequences, not only on the health of women, on the fatal end of the unborn, but it also cauterizes consciences, destroys a sense of pride in personal integrity, blasts moral idealism, induces people to be skeptical about God and goodness, and tends to spread illicit unions. It is probably a major cause of religious luke-warmness and of lack of progress in the evangelization of people in developing countries.

Hostility Towards Children:

It appears that intense propaganda to restrict births tends to overflow so that people sometimes become indifferent or even hostile towards children who are already born. Notorious, for example, is the fact that infants are found in baggage lockers of railway stations in Japan in increasing numbers, which is a convenient method of mothers to dispose of their children. Similarly, there is an increasing amount of retardation in the development of

many children which can be ascribed to lack of sufficient interest and love from their parents. In an intense anti-birth situation, mothers do not take the necessary pride in loving their children and remaining at home to do so, rather than taking outside employment.

Uncertainty About Responsibilities:

At the Bucharest Conference a number of speakers are making a point of a supposed obligation to refrain from bearing children as a contribution to the common good; that is, parents should feel the obligation not to bear children lest they over-populate the nation and the world; and nations should undertake birth control programs out of consideration of global needs and the welfare of all mankind. We do not support this, of course, but we have become painfully aware that many, including some Catholics, even at this conference, assent to this theory. We fear that many families may be influenced by this theory, may even feel qualms of conscience about bearing more than two or three children, or may conclude that they are permitted to employ illicit methods of birth control in order to achieve a so-called good end. This is a pastoral problem. Clearly we need to restore confidence to parents who may now be confused and hesitant.

Disrepute of Large Families:

For reasons mentioned above, and because pressures of public opinion and newly formed socio-economic patterns in many countries, the large family has failed into great disrepute. For a number of years now, the Church has been rather silent about this point, no longer stating serenely and truly the great advantages to children and to parents of a numerous and well-educated family. Sometimes parents of such families feel isolated from their neighbors, and rejected by their nation, so much that they fall into a state of psychological inferiority sentiments and of hopelessness; it is known that some parents even decide to make an end of it all by killing all the children and then themselves. Would it not be helpful if we show our high regard for large families, those sources of many vocations and saints, by public words of encouragement, and perhaps by special attention to this point in the Sacred Liturgy. If large families would find a welcome at least among their fellow believers, and if a ghetto spirit of welcome to large families would become a strong characteristic of the Pro-life community, then such families could more easily face with equanimity the hostile world in which they find themselves.

In this connection, it was interesting to note that a member of the Romanian nationality intervened at one point in the discussions here, to state that his government now gives special help for and recogni-

tion to large families. A family living next door to him has 12 children, and is happy with a large house and various benefits.

One of the papers presented at Bucharest showed evidence that natural family planning enjoys high acceptability among groups in India where it is being used, being in conformity with their sensibilities and even customs of self-restraint. The author concludes —

The contemporary popularity of the pharmaceutical approach of the solution of human problems should not obscure the realization that period abstinence may lend itself easily and inexpensively to conception control; that it can be applied on a mass scale, here and now; and that its mode is appropriate to the sensibilities of other countries and cultures. (Dr. Herbert Ratner, USA, in paper "Rhythm: Population Regulation").

Sex Education:

Even now some government sponsored birth control programs include explicit instructions on contraception to be given in schools; we fear that such ill-considered sex-instructions will multiply and intensify with the increased funding of family planning programs. We feel that this should become a problem of special pastoral care and concern.

Health and Welfare Programs: There is a great tendency to link up family planning programs with government health and welfare programs. As a consequence the promoters of contraception use a captive and dependent audience to impose their program; pregnant mothers who come for consultation inevitably are greeted by a family planner; mothers who bear children in hospitals are visited by those who advise insertion of an Intra-uterine device, or the pill, or sterilization. Welfare recipients are given advice on contraception by the same persons who give them economic relief. We need to assist and intervene to minimize such abuses.

Age at Marriage:

The "Draft World Population Plan of Action" recommends that, in order to promote the well-being of the family and its members, laws concerning age at marriage,, among others, should be reviewed periodically (3713); incredibly, the Draft explains the meaning earlier when it appears to suggest that it is appropriate to aim for "The establishment of an appropriate lower limit for age at marriage" (30f). We are of the opinion that it is more in harmony with the welfare of families that various measures be taken to raise the average age at marriage in many nations; in the developing nations where the rural subsistence patterns of life are yielding to the monthly wage system and where the

extended family is giving way to the nuclear and separated family; but also in some of the developed nations where divorce is associated with too young an age at marriage. One side effect of a more suitable age at marriage would be a shorter span of years of exposure to pregnancy, and perhaps a lower birth rate.

Generous Parenthood:

The observation was made that when the word "responsible parenthood" is used, even by the Church, the implied meaning is parenthood with only a few births; if it is true, as seems to be the case, that custom has given this implication to use of the term, then perhaps we will find it opportune to refrain from further use of the phrase and to employ another instead. (Editor's note: perhaps the term Generous Parenthood as opposed to Sangerite or Planned Parenthood.)

A Personal Note:

I thank the Coalition and Mrs. Engel who jarred me loose from my inactivity in regard to population, by packing me off to Bucharest where I could meet all those nice members of the Coalition.

From Bucharest, my old friend Father Marx worked his way to Japan to do some energetic bulldozing on the abortion iceberg, and to promote natural family planning.... I am quite enthusiastic . . . you obviously have started something good here in Japan.

Looking back — the best of it all was the way we all functioned so well as a team at the Conference-Tribune. The Coalition picked good people. I wish to thank you for the sparkling telegram (wired to all Coalition Team members at their homes following the Conference) about "Mission Impossible Accomplished!" We didn't do all that much, but others did, and the Ante-Bucharest Age should be coming to an end now, with the Post-Bucharest Age taking over.

"Birth Control for Rats and Other Non-Humans"

Special Report from Rome Mirk] Food Conference

Dr. Reginald Gallop

In November 5-16, 1974 Professor Gallop of the Food Science Department of the University of Manitoba, world reknown agronomist attended the World Food Conference in Rome as a representative of MAP, Inc. and a member of the International Advisory Board of the U.S. Coalition for Life.

George Barmann, the founder of More Agricultural Production, suffered a heart attack shortly after his return from the Bucharest World Population Conference and was unable to accompany Dr. Gallop to the Food Conference.

Fortunately, Dr. Gallop is quite used to entering the lion's den and he did a magnificent single-handed job at Rome as is quite evident from the following report we received from him mid-way during the Rome Conference.

His informal report we feel offers some unique insights into the food problem specifically and the anti-life establishment in general with a generous sprinkling of realistic pro-life positive responses to food-population issues.

Report on the World Food Conference — Rome At the Half-way Mark Nov. 12, 1974

We have just passed the half-way mark, and it seems that we can still be hopeful that the Conference will sufficiently stir up our leaders and people to make the urgent commitments of themselves, their money, their food and other materials, their time and their prayers. These commitments must be made soon, if the present human tragedies, particularly in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Sahelia, Ethiopia, and elsewhere, are to be reduced appreciably on the short term, and almost avoided, on the long-term.

A former Minister of Agriculture from Bangladesh, gave a Press Conference today, before returning home, almost in despair, tomorrow. He will do what he can in distributing what food is left now there, with inadequate relief stocks on the way from overseas, to the millions who are almost, or actually starving now. He claimed that about 100,000 have died there during the last 6 weeks, since the Floods devastated their farms and homes, in the Delta, a very fertile region (3 crops per year normally, high yielding rice, enough

to supply 75% plus of the needs of their 95 Million population, on an area which is quite small and unprotected against natural disasters as yet.) They currently have a short-fall of 2.3 Million tons, half of which is not yet in sight from anywhere, yet urgently needed during the next few weeks and months, if another million are not to die, with grave possibilities for Pestilence there and even overseas. The most tragic cases are the poor people, especially the young, who are already too weak to avail themselves of the available food, poor as it may be.

This horror story can be repeated in the other lands mentioned. Perhaps to lesser degrees, depending upon the time and place. Even if one allows a normal margin for exaggeration by a politician, who seems very sincere, it is still a terrible tragedy of immense suffering, anguish and despair. We must soften the hardened hearts and listless ears of our people, in whom the immediate remedy must be found, of supplying the essential means — as food or cash — in a very fast effective

way. This includes delivery promptly to the sites where needed. Only USA, Canada, Australia, Argentina and Europe have the wheat and/or rice in stock, which must be given to these poor people, if they are to be saved in time. Bangladesh regrets having to beg at this time, pointing out that they are willing to pay for it, as soon as they can; but they cannot get credit for food purchases, only for machinery and arms! They have recently been caught *in* a balance of payments squeeze, with their jute, etc., at low prices while food imports have quadrupled, as has their fuel.

The Emergency Food Aid for such crises has dominated the Conference, primarily in words, rather than deeds, but the "collection plate" is out in front of all countries, awaiting their contributions. So far USA, Canada, Australia, and Europe and countries have offered grain and money totalling about half of the 10,000,000 tons needed to cover the next year; and others such as the OPEC countries are likely to put in some cash soon. Iran and many others have pledged general

development aid in good amounts, on the longer term. China and Russia have been eloquent in saying what is wrong with the West but have not yet put a dime on the plate.

The Conference is waiting hopefully on a major commitment from USA anytime, as has been requested from the White House, by the U.S. Delegation, under strong pressure from Senators Clark, Humphrey and McGovern, who made a lot of political hay today at their press conference. Why no reply has been received in four days is a puzzle; but perhaps there are good reasons for it. I hope the U.S. can make a more dramatic offer this week, in line with its long standing generous image as the leader in this field; for its own edification but also to shame the rest of the well-to-do countries here into doing more, in a real hurry.

It is sad but true that the U.S. is the popular whipping boy here, especially among the loud-mouths of the left of all species, who are singularly distinguished by their own stinginess, ruthlessness and incompetence. But some awkward questions are being asked of the U.S.'s critics, especially in the Press Conferences, by U.S. delegates and others. They gave India a much deserved gruel, this morning, but did not get much except evasions and doubletalk, in return.

It is sickening to see all the radical Leftists, led by Mexico, Algeria and others, attacking the capitalistic efforts, within the West and elsewhere, while covering up for the fact that without capitalistic money, technology, food and status-respectability-diplomatic privileges, they would all sink into the mire of their own making. It is long overdue for us to start to play serious chess, using our wits wisely, instead of stupidly (e.g. as in the Soviet wheat deal last year.)

Plans seem to be progressing satisfactorily, for the provision of much greater Food Aid from overseas, plus stimulation of indigenous production of primary foodstuffs, in the Third World to cope with expected needs during the next 5-10 years. Staggering tonnages (e.g. up to 100 million extra tons of grains per year) are being bandied about as import needs for the developing countries. We can no doubt produce them, but how they could hope to be delivered or distributed with reasonable care, are big dilemmas. How they will ever be paid for, is another question which few try to answer, except the radicals who say the West must "pay back its debts to us", whatever they may be.

The torrents of words, here, for 12 hours per day, are quite hard to take and unravel. If we could only get the "Bull" that has been spread around here into the ground, the Fertilizer

Program would not be necessary. The lies, sickening hypocrisy (e.g. the Soviet Minister for Agriculture deplored the fact that South Vietnam had not been invited), the grandstanding, the grossly obese delegates from most countries lecturing the West on what sacrifice it must make for the common good and so on, provide a little light humor, to reassure one that we are not in an asylum for lunatics, however much one may seem to be. But fortunately, we can have many profitable encounters in the corridors, N.G.O. and Press Rooms, to learn good ideas and to propose a few in return.

I have found a responsive note among a wide spectrum of people, by stressing the key value of Man, as Co-Creator and Co-Manager of Earth under God, especially in relation to the purpose and content of the Congress. I have stressed the sacredness of Human Life and Attributes and have shown up the tragic, disastrous fallacies of the anti-God, anti-Human Life people, in this context to good effect.

French, British, and Canadian Radio and T.V. have asked me to do spots, which I have done and I expect to get more coverage this week. I have compared the rat population explosions and their effects, versus the human ones, with interesting, positive reactions.

The Population Controllers are here in obvious strength and not missing an opportunity to put over their 'soft-sell' on the supposed necessary correlation between increasing food supplies and decreasing population growth, by their debased means. Since Bucharest, they are much more discreet in their approach, but just as insistent that they are just as necessary as the food suppliers.

I have spread some of our ideas among even the Swedes, among the correspondents, and they seemed receptive to promote them, as an alternative viewpoint, at least; (1) stressing the at least equal, and in fact, far greater necessity of sterilizing the subhuman creatures, particularly the food-related pests (such as internal parasites, which rob the hungry of probably 25% or more of the little food that they take into their poor sick bodies) and rodents, birds, monkeys, flies, flour beetles, et al: and the micro-organisms, which destroy or render pathogenic, the food, and water supplies, little as they are, of the desperately poor, hungry, debilitated, hopeless masses of humans, especially the women and children, the underprivileged at home and abroad.

It is a very sad, sick old world in which hundreds of millions of destitute humans are allowed (and by some, supposed to bear as a matter of course) the social conditions which should be the normal

existence of the rodents and other negative creatures, in the world. By tragic contrast, these humans have to live as the latter should; when God commands, arid human good-sense demands, that these conditions be promptly, effectively and permanently reversed.

If I get half a chance, I intend to publicly ask the Population lobby why they have such a disproportionate interest in reducing the numbers of humans, who alone can mitigate, or solve problems (the children are the only hope, for sure, after seeing the performance of the present adults here and elsewhere) while they tolerate the unlimited feeding and breeding of rodents, etc., who can only create and grossly aggravate problems, particularly those which determine the basic needs and environment, of the destitute millions of men, women and children around the world. No wonder these people hate us, for actively regarding them as lower than rats, in the order of God's creatures. The Population Controllers never hesitate to use them in lieu of rats and guinea pigs, for testing out various dangerous drugs, devices and techniques (e.g. the Pill hormones, I.U.D.'s and Abortion methods, respectively).

The first pre-requisite of a willingness to reduce family size among the destitute, of any society, is the guaranteed supply of interesting, clean, cheap, nutritious food supply. all year round, plus the means to buy it. There is really no shortage of food in the world, except for those humans who lack money. It is interesting that every other creature can help himself to the food supply without paying for it, but Man cannot! How our values have gone, from the great height that we once had, when we were deeply Christian. Now we are more solicitous for the bodily needs of our pets, livestock and indirectly, pests, than we are for our human brothers and sisters.

King Rat

The rat is the king of the pest hierarchy, and so if we pressure him properly, all the lesser pests will soon be stressed and reduced rapidly, too, with compounded benefits to Man. Thus, I am erring by suggesting the following practical approach, at the village level, to quickly increase the amounts of food available, from local productions, of what they can produce, of what they like, of what they can prepare attractively, with minimal dependencies on outsiders, including their own mostly hopelessly incompetent, oligarchical Governments, and other local elites with power and resources but little moral commitment or good sense.

1.) Protect food by simple, adequate, cheap means (e.g. grain stores of pre-fab design, somewhat like the

storage sheds we have in our backyards for our gardening gear, initially serviced like locker plants for housewives, by a few competent people (locals in partnership with some of our smaller businessmen, or via co-op means), root-cellar analogs, plastic bag-lined, used clean oil drums etc., as much of the indigenous crops as possible from harvest onwards. Demonstrative means are needed to seed this type of useful system into these countries, in partnership with local entrepreneurs, who could soon take over and expand the amounts of same, and the types. Simple custom processing plants could soon follow, to take care of the perishable materials, to put them into plastic bags, bottles, clayware, and possibly metal containers, for sound storage. This type of technology transfer could best be done by equivalent peer groups from overseas, who have been taught what to do. The Israelis and Taiwanese do such work very well, at low cost and great multiplier effect, in many ways. Israel has just announced here that their latest work on increasing Agricultural productivity shows they have increased their productivity 10 times in 25 years, and can now see even bigger possibilities ahead. I don't doubt what they say. I can show them how to get much more mileage out of their water.

2.) Make war on subhuman creatures that make life almost impossible for poor Man, in destitution. This will involve a major **cam**

paign to sterilize rodents, the way the British have now done, (I have been urging it for many years), on their Super-Rat and pigeons. The feasible way to do it is to compound a line of special foods for them, (analogous to the pet-food semi-dry rations, such as Gainesburgers, which will be unattractive to Man and other desirably creatures) and then see that they are delivered regularly, by the Sanitation crews, to their (rats) quarters. Activated carbon and chlorine cartridges for well-outlets, will save the humans from contamination via the water supplies, due to rat excreta problems.

Sterilization (which we have proved to be so damned effective on our women and those of the poor world) is the way around the Hindu objections to espousing killing of sub-human creatures. No moral problems are involved with sub-humans, and the more lethal side-effects, the better for the humans.

If we follow such an approach, which I think is feasible, even among simple peasant villagers, with some help, and encouragement from us, then we could soon cause a compounded major reduction in the losses in quantity and acceptability, of indigenous food supplies in most poor countries (the rich need it too, as the rats are more numerous in their societies than they realize, and cause much greater losses of materials, including fires due to rats chewing cables.) The foods themselves would be more

protected, which the pests which currently ravage them would have to earn their living instead, fight, cannibalize, lose fertility (faster than western Man?) under great stress and life generally for the humans could become much more positive and hopeful. Then the precondition for their acceptance of lower family sizes would be reached, and those concerned could do so with dignity.

In Retrospect

By now you have received many of the documents I sent to the Coalition from the Food Good Conference.

It was a very tiring experience, no doubt due to the many long days of trying to sift through the torrents of spoken and written words — looking for the morsels of truth, wisdom and hope, and trying to add some of the latter whenever possible, but my biological clock is just about back to normal now.

The IPPF and its allies were at the Rome Conference in obvious numbers, peddling a somewhat smoother line, attempting to connect their efforts to the food concerns of the meeting.

The Third World Countries are not very keen on population control, so the good momentum which the Coalition created so well at Bucharest is still operative in creating receptiveness to our ideas amongst the developing countries ... I hope to complete a formal report on the Conference shortly.

Supplementary Bucharest Materials

"Considerations on Family Planning"

Manuel Ferrer

Department of Geography

Universidad de Navarra, Spain

Editor's Note: This paper was one of the most outstanding pro-life papers contributed at the Bucharest Conference. Ferrer attended all Coalition meetings at the Conference-Tribune and proved to be a staunch ally. Because of its length we are unable to include it in this report. Copies are available, however, from the **U.S.C.L.** for **\$1.00 each**.

Christopher Derrick on Bucharest

England's Christopher Derrick, a distinguished scholar, critic and author of numerous articles and books, attended the Bucharest Conference as a reporter for the *Wanderer*, a prominent American Catholic weekly. Mr. Derrick is also a member of the U.S. Coalition for Life's International Advisory Board.

We highly recommend Mr. Derrick's special series on the World Population Conference — as well as his classic **book, *Honest Love and Human Life***.

Date of Article	Title
Sept. 12, 1974	Good News and Bad News — First Week at Bucharest
Sept. 19, 1974	A Very Qualified Victory — Second week at Bucharest
Oct. 17, 1974	Politicians, Population and People — First Retrospect on Bucharest
Nov. 28, 1974	*What Are People For? — The Essence of Population Control

Dec. 5, 1974

Oakland, Brussels and the Reality of Pigs

Back issues available from The Wanderer, 128 E. 10th St., St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Bucharest — The Canadian Pro-Life Viewpoint

One of the most articulate pro-life spokesmen at Bucharest was a young Canadian, Elmar Kremer, head of the Alliance for Life.

Professor Kremer's observations were published in the September, 1974 issue of the Alliance for Life Newsletter available from the A.L. office at 12 Richmond Street East, Suite 612, Toronto, Ontario M5C 1N1.

Also available is Mr. Kremer's new book, co-edited by E.A. Synan, *Death before Birth* from Griffin House Ltd., 461 King Street West, Toronto, **M5V 1K7**, Canada — \$.95 per copy. It is one of the finest paperbacks on the abortion issue in Canada with manifest implications for Pro-Life movement at home and abroad.

Additional Materials and References

The Pro-Life Reporter — Quarterly publication (with monthly supplements) of the U.S. Coalition for Life, Box 315, Export, Pa. 15632, USA.

\$10.00 — Individual subscription (includes Reporters plus supplements)

\$20.00 — Institution (Pro-Life Reporter only)

\$50.00 — Group Rate (includes supplements plus 25 of each Reporter)

Population Bibliography and research reprint listing available upon request.

Declaration on Procured Abortion — Issued by the Vatican's Doctrinal Congregation on November 25, 1974. Copies available from *The Wanderer*, 128 E. 10th, St. Paul, Minnesota.

*The Vatican, the 136th delegation to the Bucharest Conference was the only to disassociate itself from the Plan of Action. Throughout the Conference, the Vatican delegation headed by Canadian-born Bishop Edouard Gagnon held a solid pro-life line — no compromise on values and principles. The Vatican's highly visible role was a source of mutual strength to the Coalition team at Bucharest.

The Compass — The official publication of MAP, Inc., Main Box 1101, Dayton, Ohio 45401. \$2.00 — annual subscription rate.

Child and Family — (quarterly) 2445 Wesley, Oak Park, Ill. 60301 annual subscription rate — \$4.00

National Right to Life News — (Monthly newspaper) 5516 Lyndale Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. 55419. Annual subscription rate — \$6.00. Alice Hartle — Editor.

"The Great Stork Market Crash" by Frances Frech, Director of the Population Renewal Office, 36W 59th, Kansas City, Mo. 64113.

Paperback available from Ligourion Publications, Ligouri, Missouri 63057 — \$1.95 per copy.

Marriage and Family Newsletter — (monthly) Box 190, Midnapore, Alberta, Canada TOL 1J0. Annual Subscription rate — \$5.00. Listing of back copies available.

"Regional Development and Human Welfare" — Excellent summary of problems and possible solutions to modern urbanization. Booklet available from John E. Cosgrove, Director, Division for Urban Affairs, 1312 Mass. Ave., N.W., Wash., D.C. 20005.

LEAD, Inc. — The League for Economic Assistance and Development, Regular mailings on key foreign aid programs and legislation geared toward positive solutions and legislative action. For more information write LEAD, Inc., 390 Plandome Rd., Manhasset, N.Y. 11030.

Series on Genetic Engineering — An excellent collection of articles on genetic engineering is available from writer Ken Quade, Star Route, Box 59, Pembine, Wisconsin 54156. Mr. Quade contributed a paper on the subject for the Bucharest Conference which was circulated among Coalition members.

The Death Peddlers — War on the Unborn — (\$1.95 paperback)

The Mercy Killers — (\$1.00 booklet)

— both Authored by Rev. Paul Marx. Both publications available

from Right to Life, 2550 Via Tejon, Palos Verdes, California 90274.
A must for all Pro-Life libraries.

Population Growth and the American Future —
A Pro-Life Guide — By Randy Engel, available from Penn-
sylvanians for Human Life, Empire Bldg. Suite 1013, Pittsburgh,
Pa. 15222, USA 75 cents per copy.

Human Life Foundation — Newsletter — Natural Family Planning
Research and Programs, 1776 K. Street, NW Washington, D.C.
20006.

Spanish Right to Life Committee Publications — Spanish
translation of articles on abortion, euthanasia and many other
pro-life topics. For details write SRLC, Magaly Llaguno, Box 704
Olympia Heights, Miami, Fla. 83165.

The New Human (monthly newspaper) — Publication of the
Natural Youth Pro-Life Coalition. Publishing offices - 10720
Adeline Road, Cleveland, Ohio 41111

Human Life Center — Director, Rev. Paul Marx — St. John's
University, Collegeville, Minnesota.

"Man — How Will He Survive?" — Edited by Dr. J.N. Santamaria.
Contains the works of Colin Clark, John Billings, etc. An excellent
companion to the U.S.C.L. Bucharest Report. \$2.50 (paperback —
160 pages).

Order from Dr. J.N. Santamaria, Dept. of Community Medicine,
St. Vincent's Hospital, Melbourne, Australia 3065.



John Harrington, Al Kapusinski and Dr. Paul Marx pass out literature at U.S. Coalition for Life information table. Kapusinski picture -taken by Geo. Barman.



Pro-lifers discuss strategy at a corner of the Faculty of Law Building, where tribune was held. From far left around table clockwise; Al Kapusinski, Dr. Paul Marx, Christopher Derrick, Rev. Primeaux, Rev. Pedro Richards, George Barmann.

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