

# Which people does social democrat Schmidt propose to kill?

by Don Baier

Helmut Schmidt, the former Chancellor of West Germany, has traveled to the Soviet Union, to the United States, and to an international forum in Malaysia, during the month of April, playing the role of international elder statesman taking a farsighted view of world problems—a cool, calm, collected crisis-manager, dispensing rational advice. On one subject, however, Schmidt is anything but rational. He is a fervent advocate of malthusian population control, which is to say that he condones mass murder, as long as he doesn't have to call it that.

How else is one to interpret Schmidt's remarks in a mid-April interview with the Soviet weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, where the leading light of German Social Democracy made so much of the "very high birth rates" in the developing sector? "There are 4 billion people living in the developing countries. South America, Africa, the entire Arab world, South-, Southwest-, and Southeast Asia—all are characterized by a very high birth rate," Schmidt noted. For example, in a country like Egypt, which is not very big, "the population increases annually by 1.2 million," complained Schmidt. He concluded, "There are already 5 billion people living on this planet and by 2000 it will go up to 6 billion. The developing sector especially is suffering because here the increase in population is running ahead of economic progress."

On this subject, Schmidt does not speak differently in the United States than he does in the Soviet Union. Earlier, on April 2, when Schmidt conducted a public dialogue with Henry Kissinger at Georgetown University in Washington, he labeled "the problem of the population explosion" the cause "behind" a whole laundry list of limits-to-growth, "environmentalist" conundrums respecting mankind's use of increasing amounts of energy. Schmidt betrayed a thinly veiled contempt for the wholly legitimate desire of the peoples of the developing sector for economic growth.

Schmidt said in part, "... A host of developing countries are asking for a new economic order of the world. I ask myself, 'What do they mean by "new?"' Does there exist an old order, or a present order? Do we call the present constellation of the world's economy an 'order?' I would rather call

it a disorder.

"At best, it's a floating constellation, floating not only due to floating exchange rates. We have lost monetary stability since the late '60s all over the world. We are about to lose the openness of our markets all over the world.

"Then there are the power problems of the globe as a whole: maintenance of peace. There is the great question of how to bring about greater pace of development in 125 developing countries, and there is the enormous problem of the environment, which can never be solved on a national basis.

"Look at this ozone problem. It is a small problem. It could be solved by an international treaty of most of the industrialized countries who would subscribe and adhere to such a treaty. But then there comes the carbon dioxide problem in the outer atmosphere, which seems to be insoluble right now. All of us are burning coal, all of us are burning petrol, all of us are burning natural gas. Some of us use nuclear powerhouses, instead, but they have—see Three Mile Island, see Chernobyl—some risks. There is no country in the world so far that has a solution so far of what to do with the rest of your nuclear fuel. There is no solution to that right now. But if we go to burn more oil and more coal and if the people in the south and in the Sahel zone burn the rest of the wood, then the 'greenhouse effect' will certainly arrive, and very quickly, within the lifetime of the young students in this hall. It will become pressing within the next 15 years, and may become insurmountable within the next 30 years. So it can only be solved in international cooperation.

"Behind all these problems we have the problem of the population explosion. When I first attended school in 1925 I learned that we had 2 billion people in the world then. It was an unimaginable figure for me. I don't know how many zeros, nine zeros behind the two. Nowadays, it's more than 5 billion, only two generations later. It will be 6.2 billion by the end of the century, which is just 13 years ahead. This is inevitable. It might be that we change course in a number of nations, but if we don't we will end up with 8 billion people by the year 2020, or 2025, which means a quadrupling of the world's population in one century, which exacerbates the

development problems, exacerbates especially the environmental problem. Now, all these problems cannot be solved by issuing orders or prescriptions. They need a sense of solidarity.”

Leaving aside for the moment, what Schmidt means by “solidarity,” it is clear that he does not really consider economic growth, based on scientific and technological development, as in any sense a solution to these “problems.” And this became quite clear in the critical way he spoke of Japan, the industrial nation which above all, in the post-World War II world, has operated most according to the traditional American System principles of Hamiltonian economy, focusing on increase in labor power, based on massive investments in energy and infrastructure, and rapid assimilation of technological and scientific progress in the workforce.

“Japan doesn’t really have friends in the region,” Schmidt announced, adding parenthetically “There’s almost nobody in the region that does have friends.” But, he added, “The Japanese really don’t understand that they don’t have friends, and now you sense in this country here, and also to some degree in Europe, a new anti-Japanese attitude which will make it very difficult in the future. They have not understood that their economic success is just too big for the rest of the world to swallow.”

Thus Schmidt is quite prepared to condemn Japan for refusing the path of the “post-industrial society” taken by the United States and so much of Western Europe. And in place of a new credit and monetary system designed to create “new Japans” by promoting American System economic expansion worldwide, as LaRouche proposes, Schmidt offers “solidarity” as the answer to the economic and monetary “disorder” he identifies. What is this “solidarity?” The closest Schmidt came to a definition in Washington was this: “. . . If all the people and all the nations, including the poorest ones, and including the richest, of course, if all of them would share the burdens . . .”

That is how Schmidt described the thinking at a meeting of some 70 former world leaders, representing 15 nations, headed by Schmidt, which convened in Rome on March 9-10. Subsequently, from April 19-21, another malthusian grouping led by Schmidt’s “Inter-Action Council” met in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, for a conference on “the interrelation between population, environment, and development.” (Among those on the Policy Board of this malthusian organization are Peru’s Manuel Ulloa, whom his country’s courts refused to clear of the published charge that his economic policies were responsible for the development of multibillion-dollar narcotics trafficking in Peru.) From April 23 onward, Schmidt was scheduled for engagements in Los Angeles, Nebraska, Denver, and New York, as part of “Population Awareness Week.” Perhaps Schmidt will be good enough to tell Americans during that time, exactly which persons he proposes to eliminate in the interest of reducing world population.

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## Mexico

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# Malthusians use TV to brainwash

by D.E. Pettingell

Miguel Alemán, president of Mexico’s private television conglomerate Televisa, and part of Henry Kissinger’s Acapulco clique, was “honored” with the first “Outstanding Broadcaster Medal” in Washington, D.C. on April 22 by the malthusian Center for Population Communications-International for “achievements” in brainwashing backward Mexican women into sterilization and other birth control methods through “soap operas.”

In 1977, Alemán’s Televisa aired the first “family planning” soap opera ever produced. Titled “Acompáñame” (Accompany Me), during the 9 months that the 180 half-hour episodes of the soap opera were aired in Mexico, half a million women enrolled in “family planning” clinics while the contraceptive companies increased their sales three-fold. Due largely to “Acompáñame,” in less than three years the population growth rate of Mexico had dropped from 3.1% to 2.7%, the most dramatic drop by any country in recent history. The Televisa “experiment” was carried out with the total support of the Mexican government. In the mid-1970s, the Club of Rome sold then-President Luis Echeverría the lie that Mexico was overpopulated and needed to adopt an aggressive demographic policy of population reduction. The policy was consolidated and expanded by the succeeding administrations. The government’s goal is to cut population growth to 1% by the year 2000.

If this trend is allowed to continue, the consequences may be devastating. Thanks to the massive anti-population campaign that the world has been subjected to in the past decades, the “perception” exists that the world is overpopulated, when the opposite is in fact the case. If Mexico, or any other developing nation, is to achieve the levels of economic growth and security needed to employ and satisfy the already existing population, the population will have to triple by the beginning of the next century. History has demonstrated that any real economic growth must be accompanied with high rates of population growth. A clear example is South Korea, where the economic boom of the 1960s demanded a population density of 433 people per square kilometer. Ibero-America