

developing countries and countries in economic transition would rise from some 550 million in 1995 to nearly 640 million in the year 2000 and 880 million in 2015. . . . In its entirety, the projected resource requirements of national population programs described in paragraphs 13.14 to 13.17 above (in 1993 U.S. dollars) would total: \$13.2 billion in 2000, \$14.4 billion in 2005, \$16.1 billion in 2010 and \$17.0 billion in 2015. [Paragraph 13.8]

Information, education, and communication pave the way for behavioral change. . . . Most importantly, it paves the way for public discussion and consensus and thereby makes possible the mobilization of strong political commitment and popular support for needed action at the local, national and international levels. Effective information, education, and communication activities include a range of communication channels, from the most intimate levels of interpersonal communication to formal school curricula, from traditional folk arts to modern mass entertainment, and from seminars for local community leaders to coverage of global issues by the national and international news media. . . . [These will be used to] increase awareness, understanding, and commitment at all levels of society so that individuals, groups, nations, and the international community will take those actions necessary to address population issues within the context of sustainable development; and . . . to alter attitudes in favor of responsible behavior in family life; and to encourage individuals and couples to make informed choices and to take advantage of family planning and reproductive health services. [Paragraphs 11.2-11.5]

Information, education, and communication efforts should rely on up-to-date research methodologies to determine the information needs and the most effective ways of reaching target audiences. [Paragraph 11.8]

The tremendous potential of both print and electronic media should be harnessed to promote and strengthen public understanding of the interrelationships between population and the environment and other population and development issues. Countries are invited to consider making greater use of the entertainment media, including radio and television drama, as a source of role models and for encouraging public discussion of important but sometimes sensitive topics. Teachers, religious leaders, traditional healers, health professionals, and older relatives should become active participants in public education campaigns. [Paragraphs 11.11-11.13]

Over the next 20 years, the international community will also need to give greater attention to the special problems of countries with very low fertility and aging populations. [Paragraph 1.18]

[A program goal is to] reduce disparities in national and regional population growth and achieve stabilization of the world population as soon as possible. . . . [Paragraph 6.3]

[Under this proposal,] it is expected that average contraceptive use would rise to an average of 69% in the developing world, close to the levels seen in the developed countries. [Paragraph 7.13]

Al-Azhar center is nest of corruption

by Hassan Ahmed and Aminata Demba

In the fall of 1983, the journal *Population Studies* carried an article giving a rare insight into an aspect of population control usually kept secret. An abstract of the *Population Studies* report appears on a database of information about international "family planning" efforts (Popline) maintained for the U.S. government by a special research team at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. That report advises that, from the start of a major American-financed population control project in Egypt, "some socio-cultural obstacles, mainly from misunderstanding and misinterpretation of religious beliefs and traditional values of illiterate people, have impeded family planning use."

The report describes a propaganda effort aimed at "Islamic leaders who oppose the family planning program." The goal of the project, says the Johns Hopkins summary, is to convince these leaders "that Islamic religion does not oppose, in any way, family planning and contraceptives." It describes the elaborate effort to revise religious teaching in the following words:

"Reference to the Quran and Hadith (sayings of the Prophet) will help support this concept. . . . [Some] 450 Islamic leaders opposed to family planning are to be chosen from the 25 governorates in Egypt, because of their public influence and the possibility of changing their negative attitudes toward contraception. These attitudes include the idea that contraceptives kill fetuses and that the strength of Muslim society is relative to its size. The campaign aims at correcting such views. The plan for interpersonal communication will include group discussion, teaching, counseling, public meetings and debates. . . . Evaluation of each campaign will be by a predetermined evaluation questionnaire designed by the campaign manager. The success of such campaigns depends on a well prepared program."

The use of western "aid" money to target hundreds of religious leaders for intensive "reeducation" is not unique to Egypt. Indeed, the success of the worldwide population control program depends on the ability of sponsors to erode orthodox views and replace them with a porous, western-influenced "theology" open to direction, and manipulation, from far beyond the borders of the Muslim world.

The most visible part of the worldwide scheme to discredit traditional Islamic beliefs is located in Egypt, at the Al-Azhar University. Officially, at least, it all began at an international conference in Rabat, Morocco, organized by the London-based International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) in December 1971.

IPPF is an outgrowth of the U.S. birth control and eugenics movements, established in its headquarters in London in 1948 with funds from multinational corporations and explicitly racist organizations to oversee the spread of "modern" birth control methods throughout the non-industrialized world. It is mentioned in several high-level U.S. government planning documents as a partner in the effort to curb population growth and to contain the rise of potential competitors or aggressors in the southern hemisphere.

At the IPPF-initiated Rabat gathering, which was attended by carefully selected contact people from predominantly Muslim nations, a telegram from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) was read. The communiqué proposed the establishment of a "demographic research center" at Al-Azhar. The proposal was explained to conferees by Mr. Hen-eidi, the UNFPA representative at the conference, who said the new center would be involved in religious and scientific training, publishing, sponsorship of seminars and workshops, and providing advice to other nations.

Building credibility

During the discussion, it was stressed that the university's religious faculty would play a key role in the creation of the new center and that its activities would be in accord with Islamic beliefs. One must keep in mind, however, that these precautions were not merely accepted by the western population establishment, which was fully aware of the new institute's intended purpose, but were almost certainly *encouraged* by them as a means of ensuring that any opinions issued under the center's auspices would have maximum credibility.

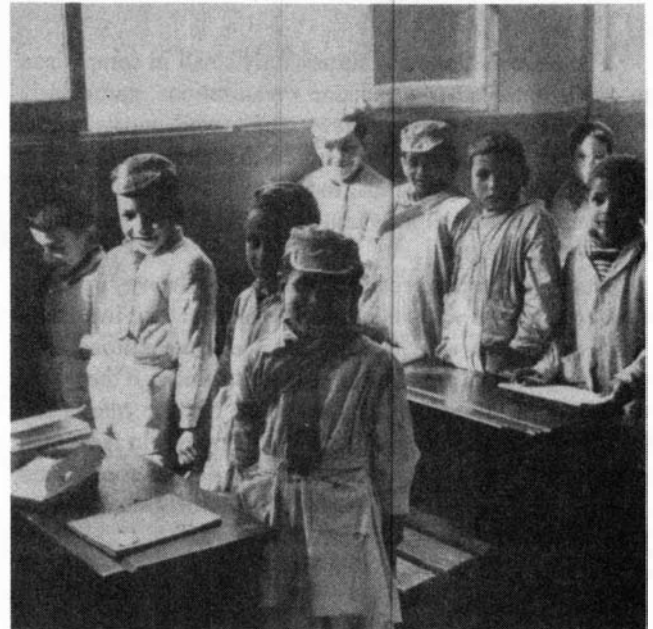
The new institute, officially known as the International Islamic Center for Population Studies and Research, was not fully operational until 1975, according to a United Nations directory of organizations and institutions promoting population control in developing countries.² But the recommendations of the International Planned Parenthood conference that launched it were nonetheless disseminated under cover of Al-Azhar two years after the meeting.

According to a conference summary attributed to Y.H. Darwish, participants approved a declaration stating that "safe" contraceptives should be considered morally acceptable, while sterilization remained off limits under all circumstances and abortion prohibited in all but the most serious circumstances.³

During the next several years, the center maintained a low profile, issuing no pronouncements sufficiently dramatic to attract unnecessary suspicion about the identity of its sponsors or their motives. For example, a 1977 report from the center deals mainly with research data about user preferences in birth control methods.⁴

Avoid 'closely spaced pregnancies'

Then in 1979, after the establishment had undergone a "honeymoon period" and had largely avoided critical scrutiny, it launched a three-day "Pan-Islamic Congress on Moth-



Children at school in Cairo, Egypt built under USAID's Neighborhood Urban Services project during the early 1980s. According to the malthusians of the United Nations, they're "useless eaters."

erhood" which, in the words of a report appearing in a U.S. government-financed database, "urged Muslim women to avoid too many closely spaced pregnancies" and "to avoid high parity." The conference expressly recommended the promotion of birth control among Muslim women.⁵

A year later, a paper presented at a conference on "Population and Family Planning" openly discussed the need for research to determine "the influence of Islam on contraceptive attitudes and practice." The same report noted that the availability of western-style contraceptives had dramatically increased since the early 1960s, but that the level of use had actually declined.⁶

Throughout the 1980s, the center's pronouncements became more and more directly supportive of western population control aims, and the institute itself evolved into the hub for export of "revised" Islamic opinion that its founders had intended.

According to the U.N. directory of population groups, the center's activities are varied. It conducts studies on "the implications of demographic trends," the "linkages between population growth and socio-economic development," and other "basic population data." More importantly, it carries out studies concerning the "socio-cultural determinants of fertility" and "attitudes to family planning," and participates in "communication" campaigns designed to "dispel misinformation on Islam and family planning." It also operates a study center providing "professional and general education in the context of Islam" which is designed to promote "awareness" of population issues among teaching staff and students at Islamic teaching institutions around the world.⁷

The center's budget is surprisingly small in comparison to that of most other population organizations, particularly when one considers the broad scope of its work and its crucial importance in breaking down barriers to population reduction among the world's Muslims. Indeed, according to the U.N., the center received slightly less than \$400,000 for its population work in 1990.⁸

But the discrepancy can be explained by the way in which the center works with its outside financiers. The institute's most conspicuous activity is its presence at international conferences where its pronouncements are treated as if they were the views of the entire Muslim world. But the role of the center in these events is actually quite limited. In fact, such conferences are nearly always the creation of foreign aid donors, lending institutions, and powerful global family planning organizations.

A new 'Islamic' view

The population center at Al-Azhar is essentially a mouthpiece for a new "Islamic" view designed to facilitate the achievement of western global objectives. Thus, it is necessary only that the university's name be lent to various declarations to lend authority to otherwise-suspect ideas, while the expense of formulating and disseminating these opinions to governments, academic institutions, conferences, and the press is borne by the foreign donors themselves.

The documented impact of these interventions is quite amazing. One would expect that such cynical manipulation of religious opinion might be too sensitive to be described overtly in journals and other materials available to the public. But a surprising number of reports give relatively explicit portrayals of project goals.

- For example, the UNFPA, using its institute at Al-Azhar as a front, planned to conduct a five-year communication campaign targeting Somali religious leaders. The centerpiece of the ideological influence operation was a three-day conference on "Islam and Child Spacing," which took place at Mogadishu in July 1990. This description of the conference and its goals appears in a conference summary prepared for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID): "It served as a forum for exchanging opinions on the concepts of Islam on child spacing and formation of the Muslim family with [the intent] to motivate responsible officials in Somalia to begin planning to solve its population problems."

- A database of population research maintained with U.S. government funds notes the results of attitude surveys done in Amara Haggo, Sudan. According to the report, none of the women interviewed in the region during 1991 were using any form of contraception, and most cited religious reasons for their refusal to do so. The report includes the following recommendation: "Health educators should refrain from using the terms family planning, birth control, or limiting the number of children since these could imply sin. They should use instead birth spacing which emphasizes the

health of mother and child."

- *Open File*, a newsletter of the IPPF which helped to set up the population center at Al-Azhar, describes a similar campaign in Bangladesh in its October 1991 issue. According to Mukkaram Chowdhury, who heads the IPPF-affiliated Family Planning Association of Bangladesh, the group is waging a propaganda campaign to convince Muslims and others not using birth control that large families are the cause of poverty, and that limiting births is the key to "responsible" parenthood.

- A June 1991 report from the East-West Population Institute, a U.S.-funded group active in Asia, concludes that Islamic religious views are the main reason for high fertility in Pakistan, and urges that population programs find creative ways of enlisting the support of religious leaders.

- A 1988 USAID project evaluation hints that people were offered bribes or other inducements to state pro-family planning opinions in a mass media campaign to popularize modern fertility control in Egypt through television programs. In the words of a database giving project summaries: "According to the evaluation team, the presence of television video crews and the provision of small incentives during the question and answer sessions contribute to the success of these programs."

- The August 1991 issue of the UNFPA newsletter *Population* states that several Islamic leaders from Zanzibar had been recruited for special orientation sessions arranged by the U.N. group and held in Egypt. The article notes that virtually all of Zanzibar's people are Muslim and thus hold the view that "family planning is a contravention of God's commandments." It adds that the teaching program was explicitly intended to "counter such misbeliefs" and to persuade religious leaders to "spread the family planning message."

Notes

1. "Family Planning and Opposing Islamic Leaders: A Campaign Proposal," by M.S. Bassiouni, original in *Population Studies*, Oct.-Dec. 1983 (67):17-31; quotes taken directly from abstract maintained by Population Information Program at Johns Hopkins University (Popline), data entry PIP 024151.

2. *Guide to Sources of International Population Assistance 1991*, Sixth Edition, U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA), p. 129.

3. "The Attitude of Islam Towards Family Planning," by Y.H. Darwish, unpublished, 1993, in summary form in (Popline), citation no. PIP 731581.

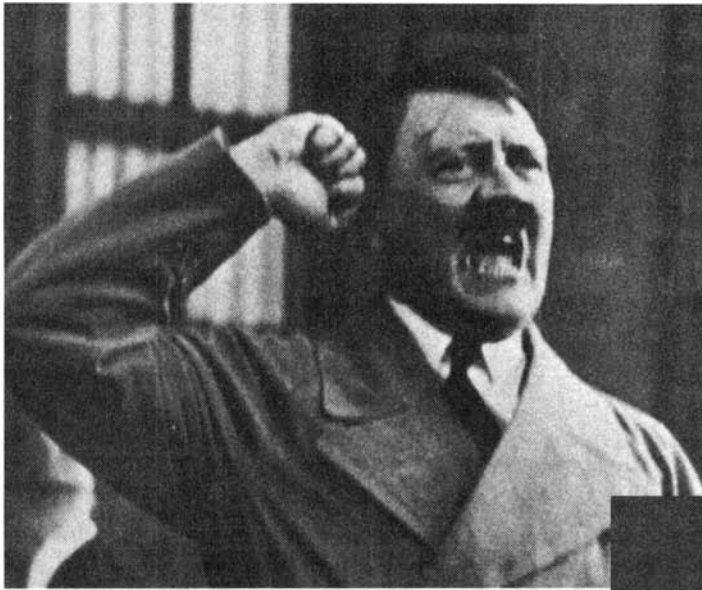
4. M.M. el-Kammash and G.F. el-Kammash, "The United Arab Republic," in *Population and Law: A Study of the Relations Between Population Problems and the Law*, Rule of Law Press, North Carolina, 1977; cited in Popline, PIP 714227.

5. "Muslim Congress Urges Birth Spacing," in *People*, 6(2):36, 1979, cited in Popline, PIP 790724.

6. "The Role of Research and Training in Family Planning Programs," by F. Hefnawi, presented at the conference of Population and Family Planning in Cairo, Feb. 17-21, 1980.

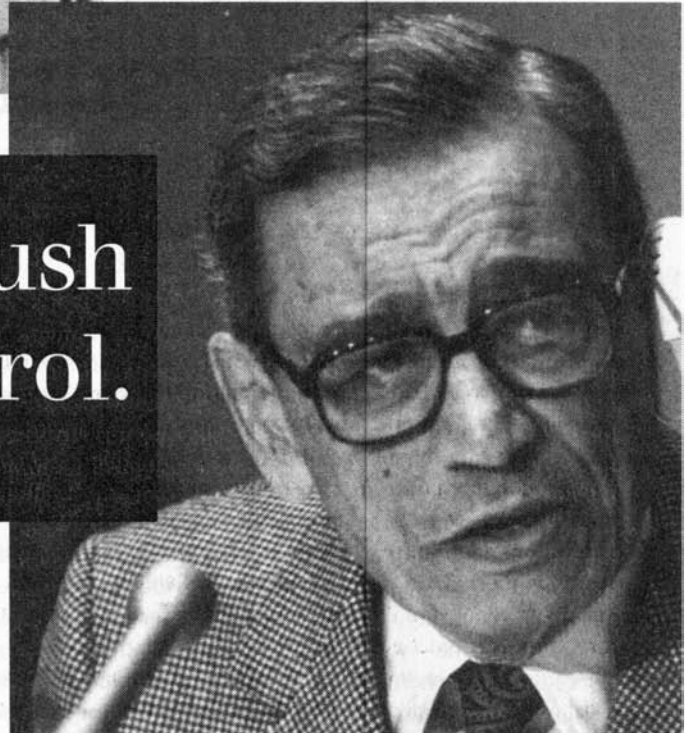
7. *Guide to Sources of International Population Assistance 1991*, op. cit., p. 129-130.

8. *Guide to Sources of International Population Assistance 1991*, op. cit., p. 129.



What do these two men have in common?

They both push population control.



Stop the UN's New World Order: Hitler in Blue Helmets.

DID YOU KNOW:

- that the population control movement is nothing but a whitewashed version of the Nazi eugenics policy, which was developed in Britain and the United States, then exported to Hitler's Germany?
- that the United Nations has set up a series of conferences, beginning with the September 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, in Cairo, Egypt, whose purpose is to reduce world population by more than two billion people and institute a utopian world dictatorship?
- that National Security Study Memorandum 200, written under the direction of Henry Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft in 1974, defines population growth as *the enemy* of the

United States, and targets over a dozen Third World countries on its "population enemies list"?

- that since NSSM 200 was written, American dollars have paid for the sterilization of roughly *half* of Brazil's women of childbearing age?

This report, revised and expanded from the 1992 Special Report "The genocidal roots of Bush's 'New World Order,'" is intended to help catalyze a fight for national sovereignty, the family, and human life in the face of the Malthusian onslaught of the United Nations and its one-world imperial supporters.

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