

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.

Mexico

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 “Acompañame” (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 “Acompañame,” 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

has an average of less than 50 per square kilometer. The fact that Televisa and its malthusian U.S. sponsors are trying to do the opposite, only demonstrates their commitment to regression and death. The Mexican case is not the only place where mass brainwashing through soap operas is taking place. In recent years the genocidal Population Institute, whose board of directors include such avowed racists as George Ball, Sol Linowitz, Maurice Strong, and Lord Caradon, asked Televisa to make its soap opera "technology" available to other "overpopulated" nations such as Kenya, Nigeria, Egypt, Bangladesh, and India. Paid by the Agency for International Development, Televisa sent a team of "experts" to those countries to train nationals in the brainwashing technique.

The first birth control soap operas will be aired in Kenya and India this summer. The mastermind of the birth control brainwashing technique is José Sabido, Televisa's vice president and adviser to the Mexican government. Sabido, who works hand in hand with the Center for Population communications director David Poindexter, heads up teams of sociologists, psychiatrists, demographers, and communications experts who carry out detailed studies and profiles of the lower to middle class housewives, the soap operas' main target. The gimmick is to present "life" as "real" as possible to the woman, so she can emotionally and psychologically identify with the melodrama being developed. The message is always that children are an economic and social burden to the family, the community, and the nation. Many of the targeted women are illiterate, so television is the best and most effective "means" to get through to their minds, a Center for Population Communications spokesman explained.

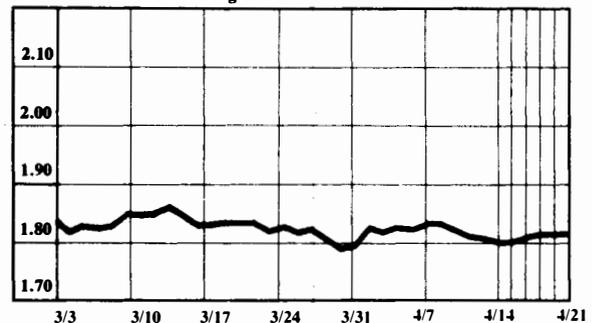
In the case of Mexico, other interested parties were "consulted" and their views taken into consideration such as the the Mexican Catholic Church and the Communist Party (PSUM). A "consensus" was reached with the Mexican Church, according to the Center spokesman, accepting the need for lessening the number of people but through "natural means."

"Acompañame" has a scene of a woman going to Church for confession where the following exchange takes place: "Father, my children believe that I'm irresponsible because I have had too many children." "They are right," the father replies. "But Father, my children are God's gifts," she adds. "But you have asked for them," the priest concluded. Regardless of priests' individual postures on the subject, the Catholic Church's absolute condemnation of malthusianism and defense of life has been made clear in 2,000 years of Christian culture. More recently, Pope John Paul II, speaking in Chile on April 5, quoted Pope Paul VI's famous speech in 1970 before the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, where he said: "It's clear that because of economic difficulties, which we are facing, there is a strong temptation to utilize authority in order to diminish the number of eaters. Instead, we have to multiply the bread, and not to diminish the eaters."

Currency Rates

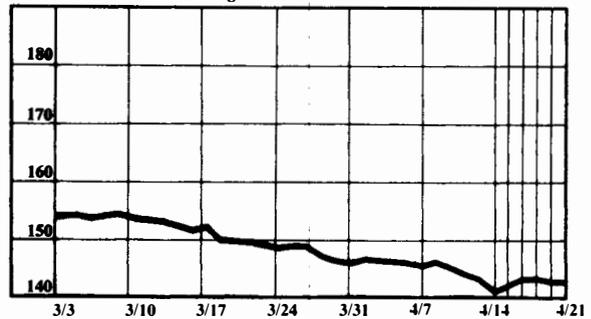
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



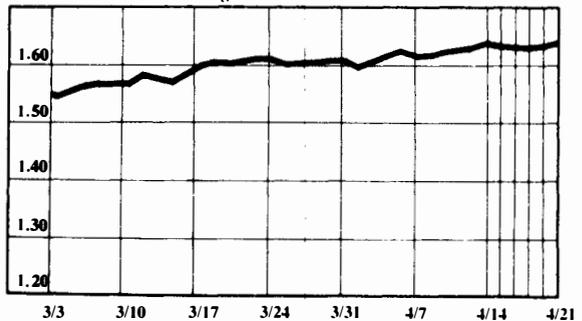
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing

