

Eye on Washington by Nicholas F. Benton

Health genocidalist: AIDS 'like smoking'

The World Health Organization's incoming director of communications for its special AIDS program spoke to a luncheon of the Society for International Development Sept. 23 and outlined a monstrous WHO "education" policy that will insure, if implemented, the extermination of the entire population of Africa and very possibly the human race.

Dr. Anthony Meyer, who worked at the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) for 10 years, conceded that as much as 30% of the population in some regions of Africa has been infected with the deadly AIDS virus, and that in Uganda, 20% of the pregnant women are infected.

He said that, according to WHO estimates, 5-10 million people, worldwide, are exposed to the AIDS virus. In reality, that is about the number of persons exposed to the virus in the United States alone.

Nonetheless, Meyer noted the staggering economic effect of AIDS. He said that a study of the first 10,000 reported cases of AIDS in three U.S. cities—New York, San Francisco, and Philadelphia—showed this. These cases alone required 1.6 million days in the hospital, \$1.4 billion in health care costs, and \$1.8 billion in lost work.

Yet these figures will be dwarfed by the over 1.2 million cases of full-blown AIDS expected by WHO worldwide by 1991 (again, that will more closely approximate the number for the United States alone, much less

the rest of the world).

Thus, he said, AIDS has "all the economic, social, political, and cultural features of what we can truly call a plague."

Having established these grim parameters, Meyers then said some things that I could hardly believe I was hearing. They were especially ominous because they represented the policy of the WHO, the dominant world health authority to 123 participating nations.

First of all, he said, "We can't stop AIDS, we have to 'transcend' AIDS." He used World War II as an example. Once the war was under way, there was no way to avoid millions of deaths, he reasoned. The only thing you could do was try to ensure that the world eventually would survive the war. How does that translate into an AIDS policy today? Don't fixate on saving those already infected, but work on preventing the spread of the disease.

This policy has two components. The first implies the need to make "tough choices" concerning those already infected, in order to avoid allowing the world's health delivery system to be overtaxed by the disease. The only solution to this is to withhold care; namely, to substitute euthanasia in one form or another.

The second involves preventing the virus's spread. For this, Meyer said, the WHO has an "education" program that ranges from explicit, sexually-suggestive advertisements advocating the use of condoms to other materials aimed at, he said, "altering individual behavior" as the primary mode of stopping transmission.

He said a "good analogy" is the campaign to stop smoking, since the kind of behavior that spreads AIDS, he said, tends to be "habitual" behavior, like smoking. Therefore, he said, it is not behavior that will change overnight. But over time, as with

smoking, there can be demonstrable results.

His analogy to the anti-smoking campaign was a frightening one. Despite progress, the effort against smoking has hardly been a giant success. But there is an even worse assumption in the analogy which is a clue to the genocidal implications of the WHO approach to AIDS. That lies in WHO's insistence that personal behavior modification can prevent the spread of his deadly pandemic.

At the conclusion of the presentation, this reporter asked Meyer what if, in fact, this was not the case. What if environmental factors, like insect transmission, were found to spread the virus, such that no "self-help" approach to altering personal habits could prevent its spread?

Knowing he would parrot the WHO line (against solid scientific evidence to the contrary) that there is "no evidence" of AIDS spread by insect transmission, I asked, "What if the virus mutated into a more virulent form, such that it could be transmitted casually? After all, it is known the virus mutates five times faster than the influenza virus."

I continued, "How does your approach take into account one of the first known cases of an official government quarantine policy on AIDS; namely, that taken by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to prohibit any AIDS victim from inspecting the nation's meat and poultry? The justification was that an AIDS victim, with a nonfunctional immune system, is easy prey to contract any number of deadly, contagious diseases that then can be spread to everyone."

Dr. Meyer's answer was disjointed and incoherent. He and WHO were exposed as deadly frauds peddling a worthless "self-help" ideology to a world facing a crisis threatening its very survival.