

IMF forces fall in Brazilian population

Brazil's population in the year 2000 will be only 180 million, not the 200 million previously expected. That was the upshot of a press conference given July 20 by Charles Müller, the director of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). The data he presented revealed that Brazil has achieved an unprecedented fall in its fecundity rates. That is the number of children an average woman can be expected to have in her lifetime, based on her conduct during a given year. This "achievement" consolidates the catastrophic cycle of malthusian policies imposed by the World Bank.

A few days after the announcement, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) gave conditional approval to a \$1.4 billion standby credit, loaded with conditionalities. Historically, one of the unwritten conditionalities has been the demand to reduce Brazilian population growth. Even more, given the growing involvement of the World Bank—with its conditions for liberalizing the economy and trade—in Brazil's debt packages, the demographic results pompously presented by the Brazilian authorities, remain as a message that the unwritten clauses have been more than fulfilled.

This is not the first time the banks' interference in demographic policy has come to light. In January 1987, Deputy Carlos Santana revealed, "It is no secret that certain foreign banks posit population reduction as their basic condition for lending or investing in Third World countries."

EIR's founder, Lyndon H. LaRouche, responded to the Santana revelation with an international mobilization alerting readers to the damages wrought by the World Bank and the zero growth Club of Rome upon the rich and dynamic Brazilian nation. LaRouche is famous for his contribution to economic science, showing that an economy's health can be measured by the degree to which it promotes an increase in relative potential population density. That means its ability to sustain ever-growing and more skilled populations.

It is particularly crazy to kill people in an underpopulated country such as Brazil. Not only would 200 million not be a problem to sustain, but Brazil currently has an extraordinarily sparse population density of 16.1 persons per square kilometer, under the Ibero-American average, which itself is only 19.7. In order to have the division of labor required for a modern industrial economy, population densities of 50 per square kilometer are needed. In Brazil, only the Rio-São

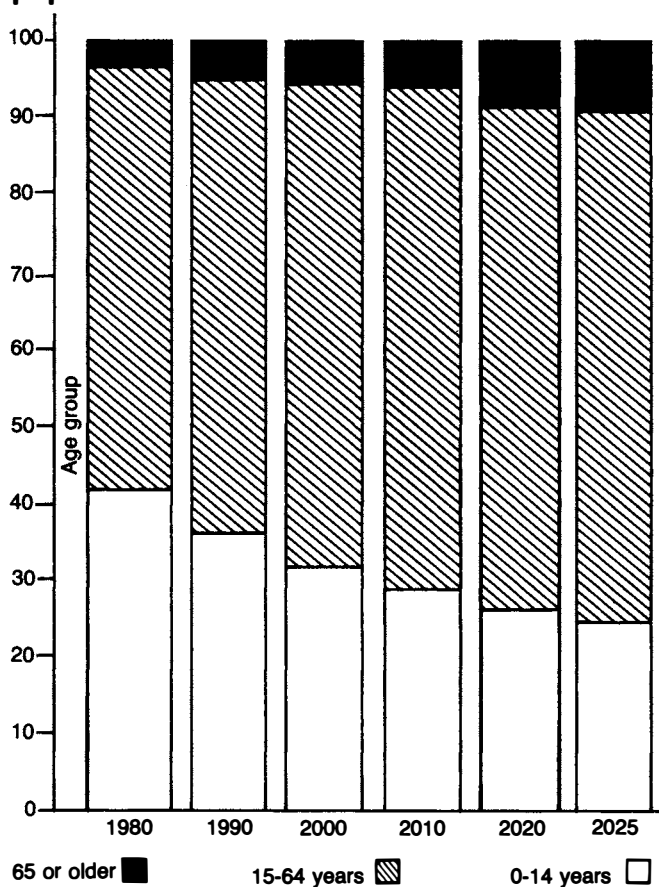
Paulo axis and a small strip of coast near Recife have adequate levels of density.

Malthusian genocide imposed

It is no secret that the abrupt fall in fecundity rates was thanks to the "unofficial" birth control program, whose results show it to be a replica of the so-called Chinese model. It took the brutal and immoral road of mass sterilization. As one of the demographers in the IBGE study, Luiz Antônio Pinto de Oliveira, affirmed, "The rhythm of reduction [of population] could only be compared with that of the Asiatic countries which have birth control programs."

The study, entitled "Statistical Profile of Children and Mothers in Brazil," discovered many things. It found the traditional pro-birth policy which Brazil proclaimed at the

FIGURE 1
The planned aging of the Brazilian population

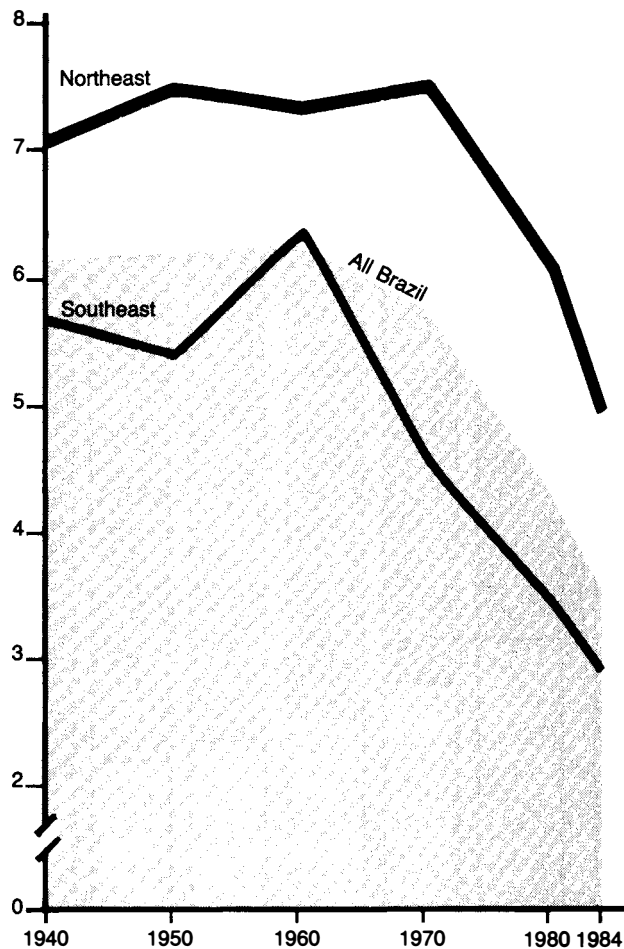


Source: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, "Brazil, Population Estimates and Projections, 1950-2025," July 1984.

The malthusian Club of Rome plans to prematurely age the Brazilian population. Its methods will cause there to be 20 million less Brazilians in the year 2000.

1984 world population conference in Bucharest, was defeated from abroad. It was assaulted by the World Bank and a host of world genocide lobby agencies. Among them: the Population Communication group, the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, and the United Nations Population Fund. The World Health Organization sponsored Nazi-type experiments in the Northeast state of Salvador to invent a "contraceptive vaccine." The biggest player was the International Planned Parenthood Federation and its Brazilian subsidiary, Bemfam.

FIGURE 2
World Bank slashes Brazilian fecundity rate



Source: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, Demographic Census

Fecundity rate shows the percentage of fertile aged women who have children in a given year. The graph shows this rate's growth from 1940-1960, the period when Brazil achieved its highest historical economic development rates. They fell in the 1970s due to the World Bank's anti-natalist programs. This tendency sharpened as austerity, recession and despair overtook the country in the 1980s.

Among the domestic allies of the anti-birth lobby, Hélio Jaguaribe, the only Brazilian member of the Club of Rome and propagandist for the Socialist International, stands out.

It was during the government of Gen. João Figueiredo (1979-85) that anti-natalist pressures reached their peak. And it is no coincidence that the fecundity rate fell by 18.9% in the mere four years from 1980 to 1984 (Figure 1). Those were the days when the health minister went to U.S. Ambassador Diego Ascencio to ask for aid in fighting the mosquito which transmitted dengue and yellow fever. Ascencio replied, "We are more interested in a family planning program."

The malthusians employed the economic crisis as a pretext for imposing itself as part of the political package deals negotiated with the international banks. The IBGE study admits, "The discussion in Brazil on questions related to family planning only recently was given importance by Brazilian elites at a moment in which the country's socio-economic development was seen threatened by the recession begun during the first years of the 1980s." In contrast, "During the period of the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s, optimism generated by the rising cycle of the economy inspired pro-natalist postures."

By 1986, the government fully caved in to the pressures and, for the first time, made birth control official policy. The statistics on the effects of this change are not yet in, but it is a safe bet that the birth rate is declining even below 1984 levels.

There is a flood of reports of mass sterilization. For example, in one of the satellite cities surrounding the futuristic capital, Brasilia, 15.44% of the women between the ages of 20 and 29 have been sterilized, along with 51.6% of the female population between 30 and 44 years. All this was done with the support of Gov. José Aparecido. When women protested in 1986 against mass sterilizations by public health centers and hospitals, Aparecido defended sterilization as being "within rigorous ethical principles." That may well be for Aparecido, who subscribes to the "ethics" of anti-Christian gnostic cults. Aparecido was appointed Brazil's culture minister Aug. 4.

Aging population

Fecundity fell 24.5% in the ten years from 1970 to 1980 (Figure 2). It took only four more years for it to drop another 18.9%. This brought the IBGE director to stress, "It is an unquestionably new phenomenon in population dynamics; and, judging from international experience . . . we are witnessing a national process of transition to low fertility levels."

The success of reducing natality through birth control can be seen in the relative aging of the population. The 5-14 year old age group is projected to increase 17.2% in this decade, only 10.6% in the next one, and 2.4% from 2000 to 2010. The child proportion of the population is scheduled to drop constantly (Figure 1).

TABLE 1

Sterilization is most common method of contraception among married women in Brazil

REGION	% of women use contraceptives	Contraceptive method used		
		Sterilize	Pill	Other
All Brazil	64.5	42.2	38.8	19.0
Rio de Janeiro	70.4	47.7	35.8	16.5
São Paulo	70.7	44.6	34.9	20.5
South	72.1	25.4	54.9	19.7
Northeast	52.8	47.9	33.0	19.1
North, West	61.9	67.9	21.8	10.3

Source: BEMFAM, National Survey of Maternal-Infantile Health and Family Planning, 1986.

This means that Brazil will have 20 million fewer inhabitants at the end of the century than was predicted a few years ago. That is genocide!

Others are even more ambitious. The California-based Population Communication group has set a goal for Brazil to "stabilize its population at 134 million." To accomplish this, "couples should have only one child in the next 30 years," it demands.

In 1940, each Brazilian woman had an average of 6.16 children. In 1950, that number rose to 6.21; in 1960 it peaked at 6.28, and started downward. In 1970, it was 5.76 children per woman, in 1980, 4.3 children and by 1984, 3.5 children (Figure 2).

Even more monstrous is the "Chinese method" of mass sterilization. This is typically done in a public hospital, while the mother is in the midst of giving birth. This is why Brazilian hospitals perform three times as many Caesarean sections per 100 births than hospitals in the United States. The intrusive operation is a mere pretext for performing a sterilization. In the midst of the pain of childbirth, worries about whether the doctors will treat her properly, and concerns about the child's future, the woman is an easy target for granting consent.

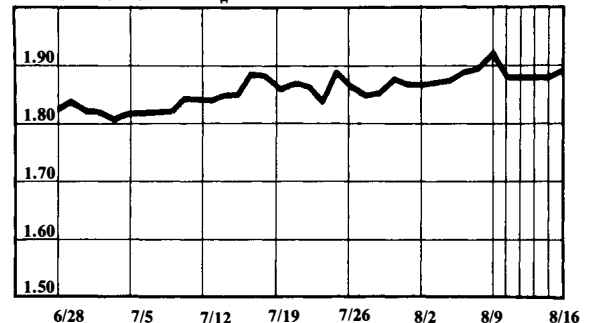
This is where the malthusian victory is proclaimed. "If, in the 1970s, the fall [in fecundity] occurred mainly in the most developed areas of the country, at the beginning of the 1980s the continuity of the drop is fundamentally due to the reduction in fecundity among the poorest groups and in the less developed regions," says the IBGE study.

In the impoverished Northeast, 47.9% of women who use some form of contraception have been sterilized. In the Amazon basin (North and Center-West), that figure reaches 67.9%. In the country as a whole, 42.2% of women between the ages of 15 and 44 who use contraception have been sterilized (see Table 1).

Currency Rates

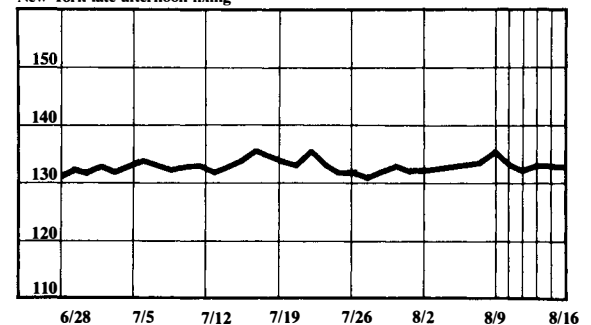
The dollar in deutschmarks

New York late afternoon fixing



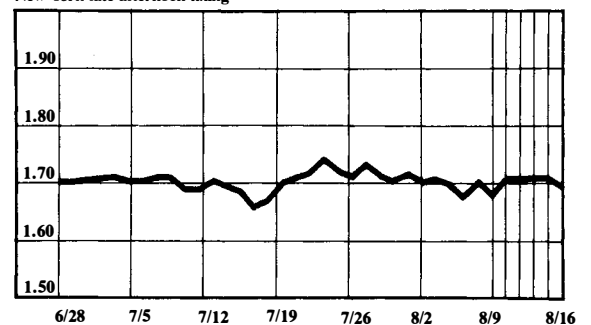
The dollar in yen

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

