THE UN — THE TITANIC IS SINKING
A REVIEW-ARTICLE

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From time to time, a rare book appears which cuts through the banalities of political correctness and throws a sharp light on factors of elemental importance hidden, until then intentionally or accidentally, behind the paradigms of conventional common opinion. Such a book was Prof. Schooyans' The Gospel Confronting World Disorder and such a book is also The Demographic Crash from the same author appearing now in the US, again in the masterful translation by Father John H. Miller, author, publisher and translator (St. Louis: Central Bureau, 2001).

The Demographic Crash reads like a tragedy played on a stage, which is the world. It is a drama depicting the fate of an organization created to serve humanity by eliminating bloodshed and developing economic security, which organization by manipulations of its own bureaucracy is transformed into the most lethal instrument for suppressing humanity by tens of millions through prevention as well as extermination of preborn, partly born and recently born ("neonates") little humans. Unfortunately, this drama, this bloodshed is not poetry — it is history, recent and present.

The book starts with an introduction which contains a warning. The most famous and celebrated unsinkable ship was the Titanic until human pride and blindness exposed it to serious danger. When asked for advice its creator simply declares "The Titanic is going to sink. That is a mathematical certainty" because more water is coming in than the pumps can dispose of. Titanic's tragedy could have been avoided if (a) its weaknesses would have been found and admitted and (b) would have been corrected or at least taken into account. The central thesis of the book is that humanity is in the same situation as the Titanic was insofar as (a) it has fundamental weaknesses generally denied, and (b) it can be saved from a catastrophe if necessary steps are taken in time. They stem from one source: the long lasting decline of human fertility and of birth rates.

Chapter 1 concentrates on proving, by an impressive array of statistics, graphs and age pyramids, the reality of the depopulation of the earth and the untruth of the "population explosion" propaganda. Especially the age...
Chapter 2 demonstrates that the decline of fertility and of birth rates are not a natural process; they are produced by human action, be it "provisional" techniques whose consequences can be undone (contraception, abortion) or definitive techniques which cannot be reversed (sterilization, female infanticide). These artificial "measures" and "procedures" are reinforced by the dominant relativist postmodern culture which devalues motherhood, reduces love to play with genitals, redefines family from a permanent union between a man and a woman with their progeny to any sexually colored cohabitation between "partners" of any number and/or sexes (genders).

Chapter 3 explains of what components will consist the catastrophe to be expected from the decline of fertility and birth rate. Most obvious and pervasive are the economic consequences of the numerical imbalance between the older and younger generations due to the growing expenditure needed to keep the oldsters alive by a shrunken progeny — their own progeny. More and more are the survivors applying to their parents what the parents' generation did to so many of them: get rid of them. Socialist health systems limit medical assistance for the elderly to palliative measures rather than curing. (The Social Security reform proposed by today's Senator Hillary Clinton had similar features, and was therefore rejected by Congress.) Medical organizations, especially insurance companies, even individual doctors, e.g., in the Netherlands, assume the same role in States with privately practiced medicine.

The pressure of international organizations on States defending national interests is another source of tension. Globally, there is a latent tension between nations with violently different balances between aged and young generations. Such is the tension generally defined as existing between the demographically younger South and demographically aging North. While the militarily, technologically and economically powerful North is at present able to impose its policies, culture and economic system on the South it is unlikely to stay this way especially because of the rapid depopulation of Europe. The USA is not threatened in this way because its population is projected to be growing due to rapid immigration, especially because of the rapid depopulation of Europe. While the militarily, technologically and economically powerful North is at present able to impose its policies, culture and economic system on the South it is unlikely to stay this way especially because of the rapid depopulation of Europe. The USA is not threatened in this way because its population is projected to be growing due to rapid immigration, especially because of the rapid depopulation of Europe.

It is to be expected that such changes while catastrophic will be (and are) gradual when measured by the length of human life and therefore will meet with less resistance than they deserve.

In its opening paragraphs, Chapter 4 defines the direction of the rest of this study: the perception of the respect for life and defense of the family as essentially private moral problems is perfectly valid, however it is fundamentally incomplete because they are interconnected with social and political questions that concern nations, their populations and their mutual relations, especially their sovereignty.

The chapter then examines the roots of anti-life ideologies, namely Malthusianism, neomalthusianism and anti-humanistic derivatives from ecology, and traces the methods by which their believers have transformed the United Nations into a merciless promoter of depopulation of this planet. These ideologies were generally discredited by their applications as tools of German official politics during Hitler's era and survived in small circles of people generally detested as harmless oddballs until they acquired new life and vitality by the "pragmatic" policies of Secretary Henry Kissinger. They were explicitly, but still secretly, formulated in a report entitled "Implications of the growth of population for the security of the United States and its overseas interests." It was subsequently generalized and elevated to the central foreign policy objective by top secret directives to the heads of U.S. executive branches. The directives included the principle that any suspicion of discrimination must be avoided and that discreet diplomacy is to be used to have leaders of the targeted nations promote and carry out the birth control policy themselves. Under the pressure of U.S. foreign policy seconded mostly by the European Union (acting not through representatives of its member states, but by one voice), the bureaucracy of the United Nations, especially in high management positions, became a fortress and a battering ram of the depopulationists planning and acting under the neutrally sounding designation of "population control." The streamlining of the U.N. was completed with the creation and funding, by the United States, of the UNFPA (United Nations Fund for Population Activities). Through the influence of Robert McNamara, the World Bank became an economic enforcer of depopulation policies.

This bureaucratic colossus (represented in a graph on page 89) freed itself from control by the democratically constituted bodies of member states' representatives and embarked, in 1991, on the process of creating a new system of moral and judicial norms for the world. The opus operandi of this process consisted (consists) in identifying actual or alleged problems and in convoking a world conference to find solutions for them. The convocation, organization and direction of the conference is provided by the respective UN agency which finds or initiates and funds national or international bodies supporting the goals of the sponsoring agency. The managed conclusions of their meetings are then accepted as the voice of the people of the world. If such an outcome is not reached, the goals are redefined (verbally) so that they are impossible to oppose (most often was the term "abortion" hidden by acceptable sounding words such as reproductive health, freedom of choice, preferably defined as "rights" which newly discovered rights are to be added to, compete with, or supersede the original Rights of Man of 1948).
Chapter 4 meticulously records the sequence and interrelations between those conferences, how they ratchet the central theme of depopulation to absolute predominance over all other concerns. The basis of UN involvement in matters which their founding states never imagined, is the interpretation that beside peace, the UN is also called to protect the rights of man. This mission was interpreted as struggle against poverty, and the struggle against poverty was identified with economic development, and population was recognized as an important part thereof. During the third international conference on population (Bucharest, 1974), the economically advanced (“rich”) countries began to insist on treating the population growth in the Third-World as an international problem and required reinforcing “aid” in this area by supplying contraceptives. Thus was the decision-making on child bearing taken from the autonomy of families and on population growth from the competence of the individual nations with implications of limiting their sovereignty in a vital sphere of life. From there on, the UN pitted the individual’s interest in sexual pleasure against the interest of families in children and of nations in their biological survival and growth. In 1995 the UN Conference about Women broadened importantly the sphere of influence of the UN bureaucracy by accepting as fact the assertion that differences between the sexes are not natural, but cultural, i.e., invented by men to oppress women. This gave the UN the opportunity to advocate rights of homosexuals and lesbians and freedom of “reproductive” rights for minors as well as the equality of new models of union between any consenting partners with the traditional family — a permanent union of man and woman with their children. The 1996 meeting of the UN Fund for Nutrition in Rome reaffirmed that the “food security” of the poor was threatened by high fertility and that the birth rate of Third-World nations increases their poverty. Rather than attack poverty, the policy to decrease economic aid was selected and under the slogan “birth control” increasing depopulation was chosen as the road towards prosperity. (This confirms the accuracy of ADM’s advertisements that “hunger is not caused by lack of food. It is caused by politics” backed up by their finding that the technology of American agriculture is such it could feed the entire world population.)

The power of the world depopulators was augmented significantly by growing symbiotic relations between UN agencies and the NGOs (nongovernmental organizations). The NGOs provided for UN depopulation schemes the necessary “world opinion” expressed by plans of action approved by managed “spontaneous” consensus at their meetings and they sometimes took over assignments of performing or supervising the performance thereof. A willing NGO would implement such plans when a UN agency could not do it itself due to limitations imposed on its action by its official position, limitations not applicable to an NGO. The most important such help was provided in States whose laws prohibited abortion — an NGO, in a given case the IPPF, would perform abortions through its own medical personnel and combine it with propaganda for cancelling such laws, an activity obviously representing an interference by foreign agents in internal matters of a sovereign state. In such cases the UN provided a certain impression of officialness and protection to said agents, plus strong financial support for like-minded domestic groups or individuals willing to promote UN objectives.

At its end, Chapter 4 provides a survey of the situation as it was at the time of preparations for a Special Session of the UN General Assembly — the “International Conference on Population and Development” of 1999. It was organized and managed by UNFPA and its agenda dealt with development only to the extent that it underscored the need to paralyze the “population bomb” which was taken for granted. Among the measures advocated by UNFPA’s Executive Director and supported by the nongovernmental satellites of UNFPA, there was hardly any attention given to economic development; the emphasis was on depopulation and its indispensable tool, abortion. Abortion as a universal human right, abortion legalized, abortion generally available, abortion accessible to minors, abortion imposed by economic sanctions, abortion protected by international criminal justice.

Among the action plans for the future, there is, in addition to the Earth Charter, the drawing of a Universal Code of Conduct, to become a system of international juridical norm supplanting national legislations and all other heteronomous norms in existence.

Chapter 5 reveals the interrelations between the policy of depopulation with the economic and power situation in the world. It is best summed up by quoting the relevant passages of its second paragraph:

... the wealthy countries see the actual dominant antagonism to be between the rich countries of the North and the poor countries of the South. Presently, the North is rich but represents only a fifth of the world’s population. Thus the North imagines that the South constitutes a threat to its well-being, and this by reason of the demographic pressure supposedly coming from the South.... According to the demographic ideology [the North] must one day “contain” the threatening demographic pressure coming from the poor South.... It is a radical reinterpretation of the idea of total war: the rich countries, older and with less population, must protect their supremacy.... The UN is the ideal instrument for this objective.

The originator of this policy is primarily the United States, secondarily the European Union which, after the signing of the Maastricht treaty in the documents of its Commission, accepted all the principles and consequences of the population explosion theory and adherence to them made a condition of acceptance of new members. “The victims are the countries of what we call the Third-World in general, and more precisely the poor
segments of these countries” (p. 77). This part of
Chapter 5 concludes with a brief enumeration of fright-
ening (by their cynicism) tactics used to cover up the
basic falsehoods of the overpopulation assertions on
which the depopulation policies are based.

The rest of the chapter is devoted to a summary of
methods how to oppose the anti-humanity policies. In the
first place, there is proclaiming the truth. Two of the facts
are mentioned. The first one is to point out that the main
cause of population growth is not some unrestrained
birth rate, but the general increase of life expectancy. In
the second place is the fact that there is no shortage of the
material underpinnings of human civilization: food and
raw materials. The production of foodstuff is such that
there is a problem what to do with the surplus, and produc-
tion is artificially decreased. Somewhat similar is the
situation with raw materials. The most original is the
assertion that there are no natural resources, it is man
who, with his intelligence transforms useless things into
useful things, such as sand into glass or semi-conductors;
the key element is shortage of human capital, not of
physical capital; people have an enormous power of
invention and intervention: “those who invoked a deter-
minist relationship between population and development
are too often inclined to eliminate poverty by eliminating
the poor.” The rest of the book (chapters 6, 7 and 8) is
devoted to ways in which the depopulation of Earth
could and should be stopped and reversed.

Chapter 6 evaluates first realistically the obstacles
which attitudes welcoming life, i.e., stimulating fertility,
have to overcome.

The world-wide anti-life machine is well oiled. It can
function without the myth of “demographic explo-
sion.” The North American policy in the matter —
adopted by all the rich countries — is fundamentally
the one determined by Henry Kissinger, entitled
Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for
US Security and Overseas Interests. . . . The report
explains how the UN and its agencies as well as the
nongovernmental organizations (IPPF, Population
Council, the Ford Foundation, etc.) must be mobil-
lized to control the so-called world “demographic
explosion.” It is not necessary, then, to cite a plot: it
suffices to denounce a plan of action which anyone
can easily access (p. 87).

In addition to being greatly overpowered, the defend-
ers of life are disadvantage in many other respects.
“The partisans of population control are wealthy, orga-
nized and disciplined; they coordinate their work; they
share tasks. They have a real level of professionalism,
they are counseled by technicians who are excellent at
lobbying (pressure groups), at social communications,
at manipulating assemblies and audiences, at television
programming, etc.” (p. 81). Nevertheless, the plan of
action for the pro-life forces is audacious: it comprises
curbing life-destroying practices through legislation,
revising public welfare, changing the attitudes of
unions, restoring respect for “women in the home,”
mobilizing the Catholic community and Christian insti-
tutions, purging the UN of technocrats living off pro-
moting sterility and death, stopping the extensive
financing of the fight against the transmission of life,
establishing control of the sources of financing anti-life
activities, reallocating budgets in favor of families and
introducing reforms which increase social justice in
society. “Nevertheless, these measures, and others, will
remain inconsequential, if they are not inspired by a
strong love of all men” concludes this chapter (p. 95).

Chapter 7 focuses on informal actions, actions which
individuals can do in order to execute influence in favor
of any of the pro-life objectives enumerated in the pre-
ceding chapter. The precondition of such actions is to
keep informed. In view of the rapid changes in matters
affecting fertility, reliance on the printed word is not
enough; steady following the news on the internet, on
programs with pro-life information is necessary. On the
basis of such information it is possible to write letters to
government representatives and/or government bodies
sensitizing them to dangers and injustices caused espe-
cially to the poor by anti-life activities. As individuals,
each can also use one’s particular functions in society to
defend life. As voters, people can require that candidates
for public office specify their positions concerning life
issues, and voters can require the same from their polit-
cal parties. As targets of media, they can express their
opinion about articles in publications by letters to the
editor, and about programs on television by letters to the
management and/or even better: to important advertis-
ers. As parents, they have opportunities to influence the
contents of the education, as customers, they can ex-
press their opinions to pharmaceutical companies, as cit-
zens they can support financially pro-life organizations.

It is understood that individual actions cannot be fully
effective unless they are complemented by, and are com-
plementing, organized activities.

Chapter 8 deals with organized action. Page 81 states
that the defenders of life have much to learn from the
partisans of population controllers, and indeed the rec-
ommendations of this chapter parallel Paul Ehrlich’s
guidelines when it comes to promoters and bearers of a
message, of its goal and its target audience, its form with
detailed samples of execution, channels, its testing and
evaluation; however, the recommendations in this book
avoid the instructions how to vilify opponents and how
to plan personal attacks and their personal discrediting
and social disgracing which can result in economic dis-
crimination. This chapter is a valuable help on how to
start and conduct an effective grass root action on local,
regional and even national levels and is useful also for
existing groups and organizations, especially if comple-
mented by reading the original passages by Paul
Ehrlich. (The reading underscores the difference of the
motivation of the authors: Schooyans’ love of men,
Ehrlich’s disdain.)

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The study closes with a collection of valuable Appendices: selection of works about population control, a list of organizations engaging in population control and a list of pro-life organizations, a calendar of events prepared for 2000 by UN, bibliography, indexes of names and of subjects.

The Demographic Crash is an erudite, scholarly, meticulously documented book, a study which must convince every unbiased reader. This scholarly perfection is achieved at the expense of the book’s propaganda effectiveness, which is a pity. An updated edition freed of the references and footnotes and published in the form of a pocket-book could transform it into a fantastic best-seller disclosing the falsehoods of the death peddlers and mobilizing readers to defend life with the fervor it deserves and needs.

A concluding word by the reviewer. We must not overlook the one inseparable, elemental part of the depopulation process which provides contraception with a dynamism the birth controllers could not provide: in all its forms it offers the intensive pleasure without much effort and expense, without responsibility and natural consequences. Since the creation of fertilization between two sexes pleasure was an inducement to safeguard reproduction and to protect it by joining it with love, tenderness and care. What the depopulators have achieved by decoupling sex from reproduction is gigantic in its consequences, it is fatal, because it is not only unnatural, it is directly anti-natural. Since man is also a part of nature, such endeavor is deadly — and vain. This project must fail, but humanity will be left with the sorrow over the enormous evolutionary throwback caused by the loss of millions of unbom members of the human race. God forgives always, man sometimes, nature never. Nature’s punishment is death — not only individual death, but death of States, nations and culture.