



Soon after the US State Department published the Global 2000 Report for the President in 1980 advising that the world population must be reduced by 2 billion people by the year 2000, Thomas Ferguson of the Office of Population Affairs elaborated in the Executive International Review that “the quickest way to reduce population is through famine, like Africa, or through disease, like in the Black Death . . . population reduction is now our primary policy objective”.

Had the World Bank's population policy began? Its former President, Robert McNamara, in 1979 remarked that “there are only two possible ways in which a world of 10 billion people can be averted. “Either the current birth rates must come down more quickly, or the current death rates can go up”.

Perhaps by coincidence, early in 1983, Aids became a widely recognised, rapidly spreading disease. But it was, according to the Atlanta-based Centers for Disease Control, just “a peculiar biological curiosity among New York City homosexuals”.

Evidence? Countries with vast black populations (Haiti, Brazil, Uganda, India) were heavily infected. The London Times of 5 November 1987 reported that over 100 million Africans were doped with HIV-laced smallpox vaccines.

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