

monuclear war, resulting in global cooling from the debris thrown into the atmosphere: nuclear winter.

“The population explosion contributes to international tensions and therefore makes a nuclear holocaust more likely. Most people in our society can visualize the horrors of a large-scale nuclear war followed by nuclear winter. We call that possible end to our civilization ‘the Bang.’ Hundreds of millions of people would be killed outright, and billions more would follow the disruption of the agricultural systems and other indirect effects largely caused by the disruption of ecosystem services. It would be the ultimate ‘death-rate solution’ to the population problem.”

Although Anne Ehrlich stated that this is how she and her husband had come to know Gore, she refused to release any correspondence among them on this subject or any other on the environmental impact of overpopulation.

### Everything But the Kitchen Sink

In *The Population Explosion*, the Ehrlichs blame every human catastrophe, whether real or imagined, on overpopulation. Under the heading “Making the Population Connection,” they state: “Global warming, acid rain, depletion of the ozone layer, vulnerability to epidemics, and exhaustion of soils and

groundwater are all, as we shall see, related to population size. They are also clear and present dangers to the persistence of civilization. Crop failures due to global warming alone might result in the premature deaths of a billion or more people in the next few decades, and the AIDS epidemic could slaughter hundreds of millions. Together these would constitute a harsh ‘population control’ program provided by nature *in the face of humanity’s refusal to put into place a gentler program of its own*” (emphasis added).

The Ehrlichs blame AIDS on overpopulation, rather than recognizing that the greatest periods of scientific and technological progress have resulted in a net increase in the energy-flux density of the biosphere, accompanied by a greater population “carrying capacity” per capita and per square kilometer. But, in the way that the Ehrlichs and their pal Gore rig the rules of the game, science is viewed as a danger that upsets the balance of ecosystems, rather than being the solution, the way to improve the “General Welfare” of mankind.

### Pagans

If you scratch the surface of the Ehrlichs, and Gore, you find that all three are pagans who worship at the altar of

## Kissinger’s NSSM 200

*The first person who linked “overpopulation” to U.S. national security interests was Henry Kissinger, who, as National Security Advisor, oversaw the drafting of National Security Study Memorandum 200, entitled “Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security and Overseas Interests,” which was a highly classified document when it was completed on Dec. 10, 1974.*

*On Nov. 26, 1975, with Kissinger now Secretary of State, his successor as National Security Advisor, Gen. Brent Scowcroft, issued National Security Decision Memorandum 314, which adopted NSSM 200 as official (covert) U.S. policy on population matters. The following are excerpts from NSSM 200:*

The World Population Plan of Action is not self-enforcing and will require vigorous efforts by interested countries, UN agencies and other international bodies to make it effective. U.S. leadership is essential. . . .

Assistance for population moderation should give primary emphasis to the largest and fastest-growing developing countries where there is special U.S. political and strategic interest. Those countries are: India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Mexico, Indonesia, Brazil, the Philip-

ines, Thailand, Egypt, Turkey, Ethiopia, and Colombia. Together, they account for 47% of the world’s current population growth. . . .

Moreover, *short of draconian measures there is no possibility that any LDC [Less Developed Country] can stabilize its population at less than double its present size. For many, stabilization will not be short of three times their present size. . . .*

Population growth *per se* is not likely to impose serious constraints on the global physical availability of fuel and non-fuel minerals to the end of the century and beyond. . . .

The important potential linkage between rapid population growth and mineral availability is indirect rather than direct. It flows from the negative effects of excessive population growth on economic development and social progress, and therefore on internal stability, in overcrowded underdeveloped countries. . . .

The real problems of mineral supplies lie, not in basic physical sufficiency, but in the politico-economic issues of access, terms for exploration and exploitation, and division of the benefits among producers, consumers, and host country governments. In the extreme cases where population pressures lead to endemic famine, food riots, and breakdown of social order, those conditions are scarcely conducive to systematic exploration for mineral deposits or the long-term investments required for their exploitation.