

# U.N.'s population projections: continuing 250 years of fraud

by Paul Gallagher and David Shavin

At this moment, the entire human population, and the sovereignty of, especially, the nations of the Third World, are threatened by the false and vicious doctrine of “carrying capacity.” This term, referring to the maximum population potential of brute beasts, is being applied to *human* populations by the United Nations and its “expert demographers.”

Their sick, but influential, pronouncements and policies claim that the Earth can only sustain 4 billion people (WorldWatch Institute); or only 2.5 billion people (Norman Myers, U.S. State Department adviser on population affairs); or only 1-2 billion people (Cornell University Prof. David Pimentel); or even fewer.

The U.N. in the official preparatory document for its International Conference on Population and Development, scheduled for Cairo in September, stated that it considers it “desirable” to impose upon nations a “low scenario” reducing the human population below 3 billion over the course of the 21st century. The U.N. has pushed this “low scenario” since it issued its 1992 U.N. Population Fund report. Assuming that Hitler managed to kill 50 million people in six years, the U.N. scenario would mean 100 years of killing at an intensity three times greater than that of World War II.

These people deny that they are genocidal depopulators of nations, by claiming to be “expert demographers,” relating population to human productivity and natural resources, and making forecasts. Actually, the most famous such forecast, the 1971 book *Limits to Growth* of the Club of Rome and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has since become so notorious that even its own sponsors in the Club of Rome admit that it is fraudulent.

This fraud of the U.N.-sponsored, malthusian population projections is not 25 years old, however. The fraud of claiming to calculate the Earth’s “carrying capacity” for the human species at different living standards, with fixed technologies, has not been promoted because of some recent discovery of “resource depletion.” *Truly scientific demographers knew 250 years ago that the human population could and would reach more than 5 billion, at a higher cultural, physical, and technological standard of living.* And continuously over that 250 years, Venetian and British oligarchs and their hired pens have claimed that the Earth could never support more than 2.5-3 billion people!

Eighteenth-century “malthusianism” actually began with the Venetian ex-monk Giammaria Ortes (see *New Federalist*

newspaper, June 20, 1994). Ortes invented the fraud of “absolute limits” on human populations, decades *after* a Prussian political economist, Johann Peter Süssmilch, had forecast a human population higher than 5 billion. Süssmilch’s 1741 published work forecast a *quintupling* of the population as estimated at that time, by the development of foreseeable technologies—as Lyndon LaRouche and his collaborators today forecast that technologies foreseeable today can support 25 billion people on Earth.

Giammaria Ortes and Thomas Malthus in the 1775-1800 period were acutely aware of Süssmilch’s figures. Ortes invented his “carrying capacity” fraud to attack the school of political economy that Süssmilch represented, and to claim that God would never allow the human species to exceed 3 billion people—just as the descendants of Ortes and Malthus claim today. Ortes and Malthus were wrong, discredited decades before they wrote, by the “populationists.”

## Forecasts represent policy

Moses Mendelssohn, the founder of modern Judaism, was the most celebrated of those Prussian and Austrian “populationists,” who founded scientific demography from the 1740s to the 1780s. Mendelssohn’s thesis, according to the Mendelssohn scholar Alexander Altmann, was that “men increased in numbers and accumulation when free rein was given to their activities. Increase in population continued so long as people’s ingenuity discovered new means of earning livelihood.” Mendelssohn wrote: “How can one speak of a people who are of no use to the state, of no practical value to the country! This kind of language seems to me unworthy of a statesman.”

Joseph von Sonnenfels, the Austrian government official who was part of the “populationist” economic movement from the 1770s, had this view: “The increase in the population of a society stands above all details, as a law to promote the general welfare. The principle of the largest possible population is the common law of all four state sciences.”

These political economists, known as the cameralists, shaped the economic and other reform policies of Prussia’s Frederick the Great from 1740 onwards, and Austrian Emperor Joseph II in Mendelssohn’s time; Mendelssohn in addition restored and reformed the religious fervor of Judaism for the perfection of mankind. Prussia and Austria’s combined population, in the century after Süssmilch’s 1741 forecast,

grew from 4 million or so to nearly 20 million, an unprecedented rate of growth for that time.

The cameralists established that population increase was at the basis of national greatness and sovereignty, as well as national wealth. The Prussian government official and economist Johann von Justi said: "If you were to seek the main argument of the cameralist, by which he must make and judge all rules: then we must shout—Population! . . . One million people living on 2,500 Austrian miles is much stronger than one million living on 10,000 Austrian miles. . . . Each child must be welcomed as a valuable addition to the future population."

### Leibniz's influence

The populationists, from Süssmilch to Moses Mendelssohn, all represented the influence of the philosopher and universal genius Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz; he died in 1716 after founding the scientific academies of Berlin (Prussia) and St. Petersburg (Russia), and stimulating others. All of those who continued Leibniz's tradition into the 18th century—including Benjamin Franklin—wrote on the necessity of *increasing population* as a sign of human progress and self-perfection of nations.

The Venetian oligarchy's Ortes was attacking Leibniz, and specifically Süssmilch, who had established scientific demography 30 years before Ortes started his book *Reflec-*

*tions on Population*. Ortes and Malthus used Süssmilch's statistics in trying to attack the populationist school, since Ortes's own "calculations" on population were crazy algebraic constructs based on no research at all.

Ortes's assertion that there could never be more than 3 billion people because of Earth's limited "carrying capacity," was nothing but a claim, copied pathetically by the British malthusians. But Süssmilch's 1741 forecast, in his book *The Divine Order*, of more than 5 billion people, was a scientific forecast. It was based on 1) an accurate calculation of the rate of growth of the human population, then about 1 billion; and 2) a projection of the growth of population *potential* from the development of foreseeable technologies of agriculture, energy, and industry.

Süssmilch, Mendelssohn, and the populationists were right; Ortes, Malthus, et al. were viciously wrong.

The cameralists based themselves on the biblical instructions of God to man, beginning with the Genesis commandment to "multiply, fill the Earth and subdue it, and have dominion," which opens *The Divine Order*. Süssmilch had calculated, in collaboration with others, the 1740 world's population of just over 1 billion—with an accuracy with which today's U.N. Population Fund does not bother itself.

More important, he demonstrated that human population *was growing*, most strongly in the European nation-states which had emerged since the 15th-century Golden Renais-



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sance, based on the dignity of the individual citizen. The upward course of human population since the Renaissance had been doubted or denied, particularly by British "authorities." Süssmilch estimated that the human population was doubling per century—not then accurate, but approximately true as of about 50 years after he wrote.

### Growth without limits

Still more crucial, Süssmilch demonstrated the thesis that this growth *had no determinable future limits*, would easily surpass 5 billion, and (quoting Frederick Crum's summary of their views): "The power, prosperity, and happiness of a state or nation depends upon the number of its inhabitants and upon the rapidity of their increase."

This truth—recognized by great national leaders up to the present—was precisely the target of Ortes's obsessive attacks in his *Reflections on Population*. Ortes railed incessantly against "a school of political economy" he would not name, which he describes as believing exactly what is quoted above from Süssmilch.

Ortes and Malthus not only used the cameralists' figures for world population. Ortes even appropriated Süssmilch's estimate that the *population density* of Europe should rise to 200 persons per square mile. But Ortes would only allow that this population density was possible for a few *very small city-states modelled on Venice!* And Ortes maintained the absurdity that there was nothing sovereigns or governments could do to affect this growth of population, or to increase wealth per capita.

Süssmilch had shown 40 years earlier that population growth depended, above all, upon the intervention of sovereign governments to build their nations—by opening land, by improvements, fostering technological development, incentives for family formation and child-bearing, lightening the burden of taxation and prices, and improving public health and medicine. He recognized that "the pleasures of a people are enhanced by their being in close relations with each other. . . . The exchange of products, and the satisfaction of varied needs, can be more easily accomplished when the population is compact [densely settled]."

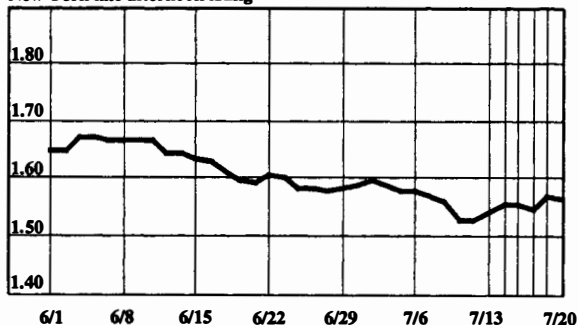
Süssmilch insisted that "the ratio of births to marriages is a state barometer" which statesmen must know, and "in it is reflected the true gains and losses in the wealth and power of the state." Giammaria Ortes's heirs, today's neo-malthusians, *are still insisting on the upper limit of 3 billion people today, when it means the genocidal elimination of half the existing human population.*

Today, Lyndon LaRouche's attacks on the U.N.'s Cairo '94 "killer conference" are in the tradition of Leibniz's political economy. LaRouche has forecast that the foreseeable technologies of the 21st century can support 25 billion people, and has defined the great projects of economic reconstruction for the nations and continents of the Earth which reopen the pathway to rapid population growth.

## Currency Rates

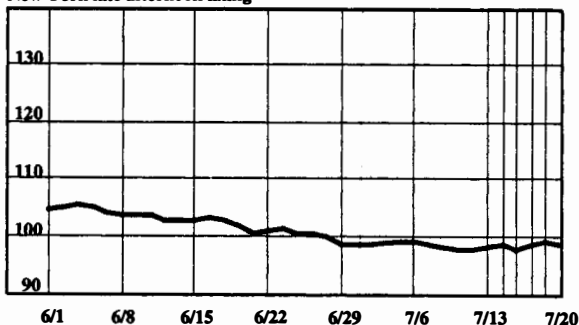
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



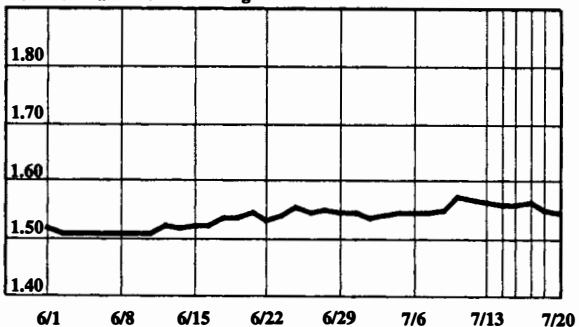
### The dollar in yen

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