# Doomsday Addiction: 50 Years Of Fear

## The apocalypse is tomorrow and, if not, the day after will do.

Declarations of the world's demise are a dime a dozen, the fare of dignitaries, politicians, scientists, and celebs: The end is nigh—and getting nigher. Coupled to the certainty of doomsday is the fall of farming. Hand in hand, armageddon and agriculture are bedmates. On March 20, 2023, the United Nations warned of humanity's ticking 'time-bomb', and released a 'report of reports' highlighting a multi-trillion-dollar plan to implement climate policies across the world. UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres proclaimed the report 'a survival guide for humanity' and called for the phase-out of natural fuels: "Dear friends, humanity is on thin ice—and that ice is melting fast."

### **Too Many People**

With world population at 3.5 billion (7.9 billion as of 2023), Paul Erlich penned The Population Bomb and lobbed an incendiary grenade in the opening lines of his prologue: 'the battle to feed all of humanity is over. In the 1970s hundreds of millions of people will starve to death in spite of any crash programs embarked upon now. At this late date nothing can prevent a substantial

### **August 1969**

rate...'

Erlich in the New York Times: 'We must realise that unless we are extremely lucky, everybody will disappear in a cloud of blue steam in 20 years.'

increase in the world death

### **April 1970**

Erlich in Mademoiselle magazine: "Population will inevitably and completely outstrip whatever small increases in food supplies we make. The death rate will increase until at least 100-200 million people per year will be starving to death during the next

**Too Many** 

po

### **November 1970**

Harvard biologist and Nobel Prize winner George Wald, speaking at the University of Rhode Island: "Civilisation will end within 15 or 30 years unless immediate action is taken against problems facing mankind."

### **Spring 1970**

Dennis Hayes, key organiser of Earth Day, in The Living Wilderness: 'It is already too late to avoid mass starvation.' Kenneth Watt, University of California, Davis ecologist: 'At the present rate of nitrogen build-up, it's only a matter of time before light will be filtered out of the atmosphere and none of our land will be

usable.'

a chilling headline: 'Scientist predicts a new ice age by 21st century.' In the associated article, researcher James Lodge warned: sun and cause a new ice age in the first third of the next century if population continues to grow and

The Guardian echoed the Globe: 'Spy satellites show new ice age is coming fast.'

### **June 1974**

*Time* magazine joined the cooling trend: 'Telltale signs are everywhere,

### **Big Cold**

### 1968

As greenhouse theorists pushed a rise in average temperature, plenty of 'forecasters' asserted a big freeze. Ecologist Kenneth Watt sounded the ice alarm, speaking in Pennsylvania at Swarthmore College: "The world has been chilling sharply for about twenty years. If present trends continue, the world will be about four degrees colder for the global mean temperature in 1990, but 11 degrees colder in the year 2000.

This is about twice what it would

take to put us into an ice age."

### **1970**

The Boston Globe ran with 'Air pollution may obliterate the Earth's resources are consumed at the present rate...'

### **January 1974**

Time magazine joined the cooling trend	
un 1974	

is going to get unreliable.

from the unexpected persistence and thickness of pack ice in the waters around Iceland to the southward migration of a warmth-loving creature like the armadillo from the Midwest. Since the 1940s the mean global temperature has dropped

### **April 1975**

about 2.7 F.3

Newsweek weighed in on warning that global cooling would significantly impact agriculture: 'There are ominous signs that the Earth's weather patterns have begun to change dramatically and that these changes may portend a drastic decline in food production.'

'The central fact is that after three quarters of a century of extraordinarily mild conditions, the Earth's climate seems to be cooling down,' the Newsweek article continued. 'Meteorologists disagree about the cause and extent of the cooling trend, as well as over its specific impact on local weather conditions. But they are almost unanimous in the view that the trend will reduce agricultural productivity for the rest of the century. If the climatic change is as profound as some of the pessimists fear, the resulting famines could be catastrophic.'

### **July 1976**

Following *Newsweek*, the New York Times piped in, with additional gloom on agriculture's demise attributed to global cooling. '... the news for the future is not all good. The climate

It is going to get cold. Harvest failures and

regional famines will be more frequent. Weather will probably make history— again.

'The relationship of global climate to food supplies is a case in point: climatic researchers are becoming alarmed that in the next 10 to 100 years humanity will be unable to feed itself—not through technological insufficiency or political mischief—but because of climatic changes that it can barely understand or control.

Global cooling was a 'No End' fact, according to another New York Times article: 'An international team of specialists has concluded from eight indexes of climate that there is no end in sight to the cooling trend of the last 30 years, at least in the Northern Hemisphere.'

### February 1979

Just a year after the global cooling article, the New York Times predicted catastrophe via global warming in a story: 'Climatologists are warned north pole might melt,' featuring a jarring opening paragraph: 'There is a real possibility that some people now in their infancy will live to a time when the ice at the North Pole will have melted, a change that would cause swift and

ps ( te.'	catastro	ophic c	hanges	in
	ng and Burning	Environmental catastropheirreversible		Rising seas could
7//	aki	1982		989

**Baking and Burning** 

Mostafa Tolba, executive director of the UN's Environment Program, pointed to the possibility of widespread devastation in less than 20 years. He cited 'an environmental catastrophe which will witness devastation as complete, as irreversible as any nuclear holocaust.

### **June 1989**

1982

The Associated Press squeezed decimation into a tight, 11-year window, with an ominous article, 'Rising seas could obliterate nations,' containing a jawdropping opener: 'A senior UN environmental official (Noel Brown) says entire nations could be wiped off the face of the Earth by rising sea levels if the global warming trend is not reversed by the year 2000.3

> redictions Failed

### 1990

bined—via the construction of two new coal plants per week.

look at 50 years of failed cataclysmic predictions is in order.

Aware that the apocalypse was stalled, Mostafa Tolba doubled down: "We shall win or lose the climate struggle in the first years of the 1990s. The issue is as

### February 1993

Thomas Lovejoy, assistant secretary for Environmental and External Affairs at the Smithsonian Institution, stressed the world had one remaining decade of opportunity to avoid calamity. "I am utterly convinced that most of the great environmental struggles will be either won or lost in the 1990s and by the next century it will be too late."

of greenhouse gases: "We're toast if we don't get on a very different path. This is the last chance."

Guterres' remarks were particularly ironic, considering that only a month earlier, a Global Energy Monitor report re-

vealed China's expansion of coal capacity to unprecedented levels—six times larger than the rest of the world com-

Despite Guterres' pronouncement, there is nothing new under the sun—no matter how hot or cold it burns. A quick

Former vice-president Al

Gore projected that unless drastic

measures were implemented, the

planet would hit an irreversible

'point of no return' by 2016.

Media mogul Ted Turner

climate inaction: "Not doing it

provided far more detail than Gore,

emphasising the consequences of

will be catastrophic. We'll be eight

degrees hotter in not 10, but 30 or

40 years, and basically none of the

crops will grow. Most of the people

will have died and the rest of us

will be cannibals. Civilisation will

have broken down. The few people

left will be living in a failed state

like Somalia or Sudan, and living

The acclaimed godfather of

global warming, James Hansen,

drew a line in the sand testifying

before Congress on the dangers

conditions will be intolerable.

The droughts will be so bad

there'll be no more corn

**June 2008** 

growing."

2006

Game over.

**April 2008** 

### **July 2009**

Then-Prince Charles chimed in, asserting the Earth had 96 months to avoid decimation: "... irretrievable climate and ecosystem collapse, and all that goes with it."

**Modern Failed Predictions** 

### October 2009

UK prime minister Gordon Brown urged nations to pull a historical handbrake ahead of a climate conference: "There are now fewer than 50 days to set the course of the next 50 years and more. If we do not reach a deal at this time, let us be in no doubt: once the damage from unchecked emissions growth is done, no retrospective global agreement, in some future period, can undo that choice. By then, it will be irretrievably too late."

### 2014

French foreign minister Laurent Fabius upped Brown's 50 days to 500. "We have 500 days to avoid climate chaos."

### **January 2019**

Twelve years to 2031: U.S. politician Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez put her chips on 2031 as the potential end of days: "Millennials and people, you know, Gen Z and all these folks that will come after us are looking up and we're like: 'The world is going to end in 12 years if we don't address climate change and your biggest issue is how are we gonna pay for it?' And, like, this is the war—this is our World War Il."

### **March 2019**

Eleven years to 2030. Echoing Ocasio-Cortez, but shaving off a year, UN General Assembly. President Maria Garces, declared an 11-year window to escape catastrophe: "We are the last generation that can prevent irreparable damage to our planet."

### **June 2019**

Then-presidential candidate Joe Biden threw his support behind Ocasio-Cortez's dozen-year projection: "Science tells us that how we act or fail to act in the next 12 years will determine the very liveability of our planet."

### **March 2023**

The UN's latest 'time-bomb' as described by The Associated Press: 'Humanity still has a chance close to the last to prevent the worst of climate change's future harms...' In step with near annual UN declarations from the past 50 years, Secretary-General Guterres once again sounded the alarm: 'The climate time-bomb is

### In The Year 2525

**Zager And Evans' pop** 

In the year 2525 If man is still alive If woman can survive

But therein lies the beauty of doomsday predictions: When one fails, make another.

