

Sustainable Population Program

In the United States, 2020 human population is expected to be about 360,000,000 (globally, total population is estimated to be about 8 billion). As sustainable global population is estimated at 2 billion (the population in the year 1927) and the United States encompasses 6% of the world's land mass, we can extrapolate that the sustainable population of the United States is 120,000,000 (6% of 2 billion). This reflects a population by 2020 of three times that which is sustainable. Each Nation can approximate its own population sustainability position by using this simple calculation.

What this means for the United States is one out of three fertile women may bear a single child. How can this be achieved without implementing draconian measures? Here is an option to consider. A registry of women who wish to bear a child can be created. Every two years a lottery would be held that draws names from that registry equivalent to one-third of the total population and provides the women whose names were drawn with a 'propagation permit for one child for a period of two years from the date of issuance'. The drawing would encompass all qualifying interested women between the ages of 25 and 35. The number of available permits and the number of children each permit supports would be revised in subsequent lotteries to reflect the sustainable population target.

Should a child be born outside of the registry process, no penalty would befall that child as it had no say in the matter. However, the male and female adults biologically responsible for the creation of that child will each be subject to a tax equivalent to the land use tax applicable to 1/10 hectare of Commercial Land Use, for each child for every year of the child's life up to the adult age of 18 years. The purpose of this tax is twofold; it is to serve as a deterrent and to partially compensate for the added strain on resources the population in excess of a sustainable level places upon society and the planet.

Note: Any prerequisites for registry participation other than a) a desire to bear a child, b) be a woman within the age bracket of 25 to 35 years, and c) not currently have a living biologically related child between the ages of 0 to 18 years is highly discouraged. If other criteria were employed such as health, ancestry, education, etc. it would most likely lead to prejudicial discrimination as well as degrade the natural benefits of random selection.