



Written by [Staff](#) on January 24, 2023

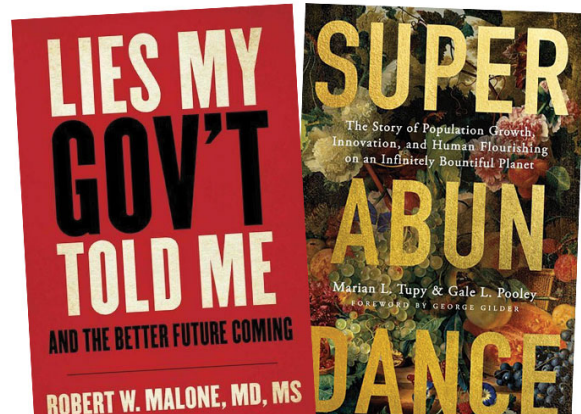
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The Review

Scientist Exposes Covid Deception

Lies My Gov't Told Me and the Better Future Coming, by Robert W. Malone, MD, DS, New York: Skyhorse Publishing, 2022, 645 pages, hardcover.

The global response to the Covid pandemic will be remembered as a tragic failure — or, more likely, crime — of planetary proportions. Dr. Robert Malone's new book, [Lies My Gov't Told Me and the Better Future Coming](#), serves as a timely account of the past three years of disastrous Covid policies, but it goes much further by placing the events in the context of the much-larger picture of nefarious ideologies and practices of governments and their "healthcare" apparatus and transnational organizations.



Malone, a scientist with impeccable credentials and a long career in the biodefense industry in the United States, admits in the book, "I never really allowed myself to confront the possibility that we might not be the good guys, the white hats," until he saw how the government responded to Covid-19. The book opens with the personal story of Malone's wife, Jill Glasspool-Malone, who, with Robert's assistance, wrote one of the first scientific guidelines, titled *Novel Coronavirus: A Guide for Preparation and Protection*, on how to prepare for and protect oneself from the novel virus that was then spreading across the globe. Published in mid-February 2020, the book steadily rose in popularity until it was abruptly censored on Amazon with no explanation or appeal. "And at that moment, we knew that something very dark was happening, something we had never seen before," recalls Malone.

The encounter with that un-American instance of government-corporate censorship was the first step in a long journey of "red-pilling" for the Malones, and the book serves as a detailed roadmap of this process. From the absurd suppression of early treatments that showed promising results against Covid, to the rollout and unethical mandates of experimental genetic vaccines, to an all-pervading government propaganda campaign and China-like repression of all and any dissent, the pandemic policies were a wake-up call not just for elite intellectuals such as the Malones, but for everyday Americans.

As explained by Malone in his [first interview](#) for *The New American* in November 2021 — which, as admitted by the doctor later, became a turning point for him in terms of publicly speaking out against corrupt healthcare and other government agencies and Big Pharma — people of all walks of life, regardless of their educational and professional level, saw, felt, or understood that the government's draconian response that sought to sacrifice freedom for safety was nothing but an aggressive power grab.



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To achieve their goals, the elites employed various methods — all based on lies, be they outright lies, half-lies, or “noble lies.” The latter term was introduced by Plato in Book III of his *Republic*. It refers to a grand myth that is shared by all citizens, including the rulers, and “would have a good effect, making them more inclined to care for the state and one another.” Despite being a lie, it is considered “noble” by Plato because it is intended to promote social welfare and harmony among citizens. But what type of foundation do lies make? The answer is unequivocal — an unreliable one.

But unlike the perfect, virtuous “philosopher kings” envisioned by Plato in ancient times, who presumably had the republic’s best interest in mind, American “pandemic rulers” such as Dr. Anthony Fauci evidently do not care about the preservation of the Republic, and therefore the term “noble lies” is likely inapplicable to their rhetoric. For example, among such “noble lies,” Malone describes the messaging on and mandates for masking. Did the healthcare apparatus truly believe that the measure would strengthen the Republic and unite people when it “recommended” everyone older than two to mask up? Did they really believe that cloth masks that obstructed breathing, impeded children’s development, and were Petri dishes for bacteria — and whose efficacy was never even clinically proven — would benefit toddlers, if anyone? It is evident that such a recommendation never had and never could have any “noble” goals.

The same logic applies to all other Covid lies, one of the cruelest of which was the lie about the need to increase vaccination rates to achieve “herd immunity,” a state when most of the population becomes immune and a virus can no longer spread. Did Dr. Fauci or any other healthcare dictator become consumed by enticing, well-intended myths they created out of concern for the nation’s health, or were they cold-bloodedly carrying out some evil mission? The evidence presented by the book suggests the latter.

While all of the book is exceptionally well researched and thoroughly documented, the most engaging and informative chapters are those regarding topics on which Malone is a world-class expert. That, obviously, includes the science behind the novel mRNA “vaccines.”

Recently accused of being a “mass murderer” by sensationalist media personalities for creating the primary platform for mRNA shots that have been linked to numerous adverse reactions and deaths, Malone leaves no stone unturned in explaining the difference between the original concept of mRNA as a drug and what he calls pseudouridine-mRNA genetic Covid vaccines. One of the key contrasts is that the original mRNA worked on by Malone was supposed to degrade rapidly — within hours — once released into a cell, whereas the Covid genetic shots incorporate a synthetic nucleotide pseudouridine that makes the concoction stick in lymph nodes for at least 60 days and churn out the spike protein of the virus, which has been proven to be highly cytotoxic, or, in other words, potent in killing human cells. Therefore, instead of teaching a very limited number of cells to produce spike proteins, which would be sacrificed for the sake of immunity for any future encounters with the virus, Covid shots make the human body produce a toxin that is then distributed throughout the organs and across the blood-brain barrier.



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Robert W. Malone (*The New American*)

Malone makes a compelling case against vaccine mandates, and even Covid vaccine use in general: Covid shots do not provide long-term neutralizing immunity, and they do not prevent infection, viral replication in the infected, or viral transmission to others. As Malone said on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in January 2021, “Even if every man, woman, and child were vaccinated in the United States, these products cannot achieve herd immunity” because they are “not working.” Since that speech, studies have shown that not only are the shots “leaky,” but they actually have a “negative” efficacy — meaning they make the recipients more susceptible to getting Covid, which is also elaborated on in Malone’s book.

Another fascinating topic explored by the scientist is the sophisticated world of government medical research usually hidden from the public eye. To describe this uncharted territory, Malone evokes the metaphor of a black hole in outer space. “Like the effects of a Black Hole on spacetime, the massive amount of money allocated to the NIH bureaucracy by the US federal government (year, after year, after year) distorts every aspect of modern research, across the United States and beyond throughout the world,” he writes, reflecting on the devastating effects of the infiltration of healthcare research by the intelligence community.

As part of the answer to the big “WHY?” question, the author dedicates much space to the topic of “mass formation psychosis,” or “those three little words,” as Malone dubs them in his interviews and which were first spoken by him during the January 3, 2022 Joe Rogan podcast that propelled him to international fame. The phenomenon is crucial to comprehending the evasive, highly coordinated, “military-grade” propaganda campaign unleashed on Americans via virtually every means of human communication that the government could use to turn citizens into an obedient mass as a prerequisite for establishing totalitarianism in America and elsewhere. Besides being masterfully explained by Malone, the issue is examined in detail in a separate chapter of the book written by Belgian clinical psychologist Dr. Mattias Desmet, widely recognized as the world’s leading expert on the theory of mass formation as it applies to the Covid pandemic.



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The last part of the book is dedicated to a “treatment plan” to help bring about a better future. One might start by soberly recognizing this fact stated in the book: “The New World Order is nothing more than fascism on a scale never seen before... It is time to reteach the lessons of our founding fathers. It is time to protect America. The question is how. And that is in your hands, it is up to you.”

Fortunately, this danger has been long recognized by the parent organization of *The New American* magazine, The John Birch Society, which for decades has been helping patriotic Americans answer the question posed by Malone and fight against the Deep State’s plans for a New World Order.

— Veronika Kyrilenko

Once Again, the Fearmongers Are Wrong

[*Superabundance: The Story of Population Growth, Innovation, and Human Flourishing on an Infinitely Bountiful Planet*](#), by Marian L. Tupy and Gale L. Pooley, Washington, D.C.: Cato Institute, 2022, 565 pages, hardcover.

This is a bold pro-growth book. As such, readers may find themselves nodding their heads in agreement at the same time they shake them in astonishment because it flies so dramatically against the prevailing political, economic, and academic winds. It is, as the prominent, perceptive economist George Gilder writes in the foreword, a “supremely contrarian” volume.

And what, you ask, is so striking about the theme? The answer is that the authors make a shocking case for humanity: People are not merely consumers of resources, but rather the source of their growing availability. That’s not the conventional wisdom dispensed from the elites in their ivory towers.

Indeed, if you want to get hosannas from those supposedly erudite folks, one ideal way would be to emulate the progressives in today’s “degrowth movement” who seek to shrink the global economy — usually with hidden central planning — because that would supposedly reduce poverty and somehow save the planet from cataclysmic climate change.

At the root of the book is the widely held doctrine that as the human population grows, resources become scarcer. The co-authors here believe otherwise. So did the late University of Maryland professor Julian Simon, who contended that the world’s problem “is not too many people, but lack of political and economic freedom.” It was his celebrated wager (the “Simon-Ehrlich bet”) with three other academics — in particular with Stanford biologist (and overpopulation doom-monger) Paul Ehrlich — that eventually led to the hefty *Superabundance* under review.

Wager Between Malthusian, Cornucopian

Co-author Marian Tupy is a senior fellow at the Cato Institute’s Center for Global Liberty and Prosperity; he is also co-author of *Ten Global Trends Every Smart Person Should Know: And Many Others You Will Find Interesting*. Gale Pooley is an associate professor of business management at Brigham Young University-Hawaii and a senior fellow with the Discovery Institute. The two also co-authored “The Simon Abundance Index: A New Way to Measure Availability of Resources,” a 2018 study that — with considerable expansion and updating — became the backbone of this book.

The wager drew considerable interest, in large part due to the fame of Paul Ehrlich, whose 1968 book *The Population Bomb* was a huge bestseller. Younger readers may have difficulty in appreciating its impact, which went beyond the three million books sold and translations for other countries. The mass



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media, of course, helped with the boosting. Never mind that it was his book-opening initial prediction that bombed, to wit: “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.” In a word: Nope.

Tupy and Pooley, in their telling, refer to this as an intellectual battle between the “Malthusian” Ehrlich and the “cornucopian” Simon. While this might surprise some, Thomas Malthus’ theories and their considerable adverse impact to this day are treated fairly here, even though Malthus wrongly predicted that overpopulation would lead to disaster. *Superabundance* does put the matter in context, saying:

From Malthus’s time through 2020, the world’s population has risen from 1 billion to 7.8 billion, yet few people would be willing to argue that the world is worse off today than it was when King George III sat on the British throne.

Back to what was at stake. The \$1,000 bet took place between 1980 and 1990, with wagering on the inflation-adjusted prices of five metals (chromium, copper, nickel, tin, and tungsten) that had been selected by Ehrlich and his partners. Here was its essence: The Ehrlich side predicted that after the decade, because of the ensuing population growth, those metals would become scarcer and accordingly more expensive. Simon, for his part, maintained that, because of population growth, the metals in question would become less expensive.

We get a number of the highlights of the ensuing feud during the decade, which include articles and personal attacks that were made against Simon, including Ehrlich’s calling him a flat-earther. By 1990, the wager’s timeline was coming to an end. Per Tupy and Pooley:

On Earth Day 1990, while Simon spoke to an audience of 16 specialists, Ehrlich gave a rousing speech about future food riots to a crowd of 200,000. At another event, Ehrlich referenced Simon’s book [*The Ultimate Resource*] when he declared “the ultimate resource — the one thing we’ll never run out of is imbeciles.”

The decade covered by the bet was over a few months later. All five metals involved, as we read in *Superabundance*, had become cheaper, “with the prices of three of them falling at a faster pace than inflation.”

Paul Ehrlich mailed a spreadsheet to Simon, along with a check for \$576.06. This, write the co-authors, represented

a 36 percent decrease in inflation-adjusted prices. Ehrlich’s wife, Anne, signed it.

There was no letter accompanying it. Simon sent Ehrlich a thank-you note and an offer to raise the stakes to \$20,000 in a future wager, but Ehrlich refused.

The loss, Ehrlich continued to say, was an anomaly. He also compared Simon to a guy “who jumps off the Empire State Building and says how great things are going so far as he passes the 10th floor.” In his own writings, as Tupy and Pooley point out, Simon did acknowledge “that population growth causes short-term problems such as temporary increases in the prices of resources, but he insisted that people are also the means to solve those problems.”



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Earth Day Inanities

While the “Simon-Ehrlich bet” does play a key role in the narrative, there is much more in the book — including discussions of apocalyptic thinking, portions that delve into prehistory as well as ancient and modern history, sections on political philosophy, and extended looks at the importance of innovation. Meanwhile, the authors decidedly don’t spare their use of related data, graphs, and figures, accompanied by scores of pages of appendices, notes, and a welcome index.

Some of the exposition gets pretty deep into the weeds, to the point that the co-authors even give readers a pass if they want to skip over an entire chapter, at least the first time through. You can get the message either way. But keep in mind that if you do give a pass to Chapter 4, you may not fully appreciate, for example, how the “person resource multiplier (pRAM) tells you how much more of a resource you get for the same amount of labor between two points in time.” (Not to worry: Most of the general definitions and calculations are relatively easy to understand, as will be noted below.)

Faced with a similar situation, Julian Simon explained that he also used loads of numbers and diagrams with his work, backing his conclusions with hard data, in part because “they starkly contradict the main body of popular writings about population and resources.”

And if you want chapter and verse about some well-publicized doomsaying contentions, they are certainly included in the book, in spades. You don’t have to go back to Malthus for this type of thinking. Consider, as noted in *Superabundance*, how the experts and media have warned during the last five decades or so that massive famines were around the corner and that an Ice Age was coming soon. Then they warned about “global warming,” which evolved into “climate change.”

When Earth Day was created in 1970, the prophecies got even more dire. A Harvard professor/Nobel laureate predicted that “Civilization will end within 15 or 30 years unless immediate action is taken against problems facing mankind.” *The New York Times* editorialized passionately about how “man [back then, the term “man” wasn’t politically verboten] must stop pollution and conserve his resources, not merely to enhance existence but to save the race from intolerable deterioration and possible extinction.” A typical environmental advisor bewailed: “It is already too late to avoid mass starvation.”

There were countless such petrifying portents. Many of those who were acting foolishly were not acting. But the mass media happily served as their bullhorns: If you wanted to watch a horror show, all you had to do was turn on the evening news.



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Marian L. Tupy and Gale L. Pooley (byuh.edu)

What Is “Superabundance”?

There are some recurring concepts in this exposition, such as “time prices,” “abundance,” and “superabundance” (as in the title of the book). Tupy and Pooley refer to “time prices” as a way to measure the length of time that people must work to buy something. This idea helps when making comparisons over years.

Then, expanding from the original five commodities used in the “Simon-Ehrlich bet,” the authors examined 50 basic ones over a longer period of time (between 1980 and 2018). During that period, they found that (in this example) the population of the world rose by 71.2 percent. Meanwhile, the average working time needed to earn enough to buy the various commodities fell by 71.6 percent. Described another way, the amount of work “required to buy 1 basket of the 50 commodities in 1980 bought 3.5 baskets in 2018.”

“Abundance” takes place, as the co-authors explain in detail,

when the nominal hourly income increases faster than the nominal price of a resource. Furthermore, when the abundance of resources grows at a faster rate than population, we call that “superabundance.” The relationship between population growth and the abundance of resources is deeply counterintuitive, yet it is no less true.

There are many examples offered.

Their calculations also break down the type of workers examined (such as “U.S. blue-collar workers” and “U.S. unskilled workers”), along with what happens with progress and innovation. Take, to use one of their examples, what occurred over time with air-conditioning units. Tupy and Pooley offer this finding: For the same length of labor “that it took to earn enough money to buy one air-conditioning unit in 1952, a U.S. blue-collar worker could buy about 37 units in 2018.”

In other words, over those 67 years, air conditioners



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became almost 3,600 percent more abundant. Air-conditioning abundance increased at a compound annual rate of about 5.54 percent, implying a doubling of abundance every 12.86 years.

They go further, adding (among others) the cost of electricity to the calculations, and pointing out that the population of the United States increased from 158 million in 1952 to 330 million in 2019. That means, they explain, that “even as the U.S. population more than doubled, the total cost to provide air conditioning for the whole country fell by more than 90 percent.”

Standard of Life Rises Steeply

Fear not. This is not a mere dry academic treatise, which just plugs in dates and prices (though those do help to make the case for *Superabundance*). To offer another example, sugar is treated similarly to air conditioning, though over an even longer time period, demonstrating how life became, literally, sweeter between 1850 and 2021.

After Shakespearean references and European history developments are stirred into the mix, the co-authors show what this meant to a typical U.S. factory worker and his changing compensation — concluding that, since 1850, “life has gotten 28,700 percent sweeter.” The next time you enjoy “a cup of coffee and a doughnut,” say Tupy and Pooley, “thank human innovation for our astounding abundance.”

Historical morsels and analyses are pluses, though some may take issue with the co-authors’ prehistory handling and/or acknowledgment that this is a “secular book, not a religious tract.” Their values, the co-authors say, “are humanistic.” That said, one chapter of the book alone (Chapter 8) is worth the price of admission, and could serve, with minimal alterations, as a stand-alone booklet. They discuss how the Industrial Revolution and “Great Enrichment” changed living standards over the past two centuries or so (with such examples as extreme poverty, life expectancy, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation, work and safety, and more).

Here’s another sample. We read in *Superabundance* “that in the 18 centuries that separated Augustus’s emperorship and the presidency of Thomas Jefferson, per person daily income rose by less than 4 percent” (albeit with regional differences). Then,

suddenly, everything changed. Between 1800 and 1900 the global GDP per person per day doubled. Income grew more than twice as much in one century as it had over the preceding 18 combined.... In other words, global and American standards of living rose 14-fold and 24-fold, respectively, over the course of the last two centuries.

That trend continues to rise. While we often empathize with those who are perturbed over our global and national short-term direction, it doesn’t hurt to recall that it is a pessimist who burns his bridges before he gets there. The tone of this volume, which studies long-term tendencies, is optimistic.

Here’s the lesson the co-authors leave with readers: It is free people who generate new ideas, they opine, and

... it is free people who test those new ideas in the marketplace. The process of knowledge and value creation is at the heart of humanity’s moral and material progress. It is what



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enables our civilization to bend toward goodness and superabundance. Let us try to keep it that way.

In truth, freedom is a package deal: It comes with responsibilities and consequences.

— *William P. Hoar*



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