National security study memorandum 200. Nixon's decision-making body (the National Security Council) issued a memorandum on December 14, 1974, which included the Kissinger report's contents. The report, titled National Security Study Memorandum 200 (NSSM 200), was completed on December 10, 1974, by the United States National Security Council under the direction of Henry Kissinger, who was the National Security Advisor at the time it was written.

NSSM 200 or NSSM-200, also called The Kissinger Report, since Henry Kissinger was Secretary of State at the time it was written.

National Security Study Memorandum 200: Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security and Overseas Interests (NSSM200), also known as the Kissinger Report, was a national security directive completed on December 10, 1974, by the United States National Security Council under the direction of Henry Kissinger following a request from President Richard Nixon.

In issuing this National Security Study Memorandum, I establish countering corruption as a core United States national security interest. to conduct an interagency review process pursuant to the June 3, 2021, Executive Order 14085.

FACT SHEET: Establishing the Fight Against Corruption as a Core United States National Security Interest

In documenting the fight against corruption as a core national security interest of the United States, the Biden Administration is committed to advancing our national security and economic interests by countering corruption worldwide.

The Philippines: The Marcos Years - The National Security

Kissinger's involvement in the Philippines is a significant aspect of his tenure as National Security Advisor and his influence on U.S. foreign policy. Kissinger's role in the Philippines was multifaceted, involving military, economic, and political strategies.

The Kissinger Report, completed on December 10, 1974, by the United States National Security Council under the direction of Henry Kissinger, was a top-secret document entitled National Security Study Memorandum or NSSM-200, also called The Kissinger Report, since Henry Kissinger was Secretary of State at the time it was written.

National Security Study Memorandum 200. According to the National Security Study Memorandum 200 of 1974 (NSSM 200), excessive population growth in the developing regions of the world could lead to famines, floods, and wars. It also implicated rapid population growth in the developing regions of the world as a factor in civil disturbances and other disruptions. It was a top-secret document.