

EIR Feature

'Greenhouse effect' hoaxsters seek world dictatorship

by Carol White and Rogelio Maduro

There is no competent basis for asserting that a "greenhouse effect" will endanger the survival of this planet—or civilization as we know it—one hundred years hence. We shall demonstrate that here, and in a report in next week's issue, we shall supplement this demonstration with interviews of top scientists who directly refute evidence purporting to show the existence of the effect.

In fact, the media scare about the greenhouse effect is a deliberate hoax! The pseudo-scientists and others who are perpetrating it have three political aims: 1) They are promoting Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov's plan for disarmament of the West; 2) they are demanding cuts in the defense budgets of the NATO countries and promoting the shutdown of industry; and 3) they are pushing for a global debt reorganization for the Third World, but *not* one that will allow the industrial development of those nations. Instead, they back the World Bank's "debt-for-equity" schemes, whereby countries will surrender sovereignty over chunks of their national territory and industry, to conservation organizations like the oligarchy's World Wildlife Fund.

As we shall show, the measures now proposed to combat the so-called threat of the greenhouse effect are more likely to accomplish precisely that effect. Furthermore, we shall prove that the assertion that a gradual global warming trend exists, and is a by-product of unregulated industrialization, is a cynical attempt to restructure the world economy away from industrial capitalism and republican forms of government.

This is part of a series of arrangements intended to set up supranational dictatorial governing forms, as exemplified by the effort to reorganize and strengthen a neutralized European Community as a governing body—under which existing national states would become obsolete, in favor of newly formed regional bodies. A similar reorganization is portended by the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement.

This political realignment is intended to facilitate a top-down New Yalta redivision of the globe between the Western and Eastern oligarchs, an imperial arrangement uniting elite Western financier interests and the Soviet *Nomenklatura* families, known in the 1920s as the Trust. They would preside over a proposed



The World Bank's idea of appropriate energy sources for the Third World: Peruvian peasants carrying firewood. Replacing modern energy production with biomass burning is causing the current global climate anomalies—not the fraudulent "greenhouse effect."

New Feudalism. The fly in the ointment for the Western neo-aristocracy is the rate of economic decline in the West, which threatens to allow military supremacy to be obtained by the Soviets, and with it, the potential for establishing a Third Roman Empire under their exclusive control.

Nevertheless, there is presently widespread agreement among the Eastern and Western sections of the Trust, that a severe austerity must be imposed upon the world's population, with explicitly genocidal implications for Africans, Asians, and Ibero-Americans—or as they would say: the world's "colored" races.

It is only in this context that the hoax of the greenhouse effect can be understood.

Scientific claims

It is estimated that the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased from 280 parts per million (ppm) in pre-industrial times to 345 ppm in 1986, on average globally. (We shall report below on how these observations may be biased.) There has apparently been a higher rate of increase over the recent period of about 1 to 1.5 ppm per year. This is attributed to the effects of industrial emissions, without sufficient regard to the contributory effects of large-scale deforestation and burning of tropical rain forests over the same period—which both releases stored CO₂ and removes

a natural cleansing agent from the environment.

Since 1980, there has admittedly been a warming trend in the global climate. This can be accounted for by deforestation, but is being attributed to a greenhouse effect. There are many correlatives to global climate, including astronomical conjunctions and large-scale weather movements. There is some reason to predict a reversal of the decade-long warming trend this winter, as a succession of climatological events known as the El Niño-Southern Oscillation is reversed, into what is called an anti-El-Niño event. These are major shifts in weather patterns involving an atmospheric-oceanic interaction mainly centered in the Pacific region.

All predictions about a threat to the global ecology some 50-100 years from now depend upon global climate models which have proven their inadequacy in every other application to which they have been put: from the infamous scare predictions of a nuclear winter to follow an atomic war, to long-range weather forecasting.

These models cannot adequately account for oceanic/atmospheric interaction, nor do they incorporate adequate understanding of even mere atmospheric circulation. For example, vertical interaction between the troposphere and stratosphere, and teleconnections between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, are just now being probed by meteorologists.

Something like one-half of all CO₂ released into the atmosphere is absorbed by the ocean. One supposed result of the greenhouse effect has been to increase the depth of the ocean, which is thought to have risen over the last 100 years by about 100-200 millimeters (mm). This is attributed by Stephen Leatherman of the University of Maryland, chairman of the Climate Institute, to either thermal expansion of seawater or the melting of polar ice.

These results are contradicted by a study done by Timothy Barnett of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography in La Jolla, California. Barnett's study, which is the most comprehensive survey of the level of the oceans and their historical fluctuations, claims that the oceans have indeed risen in some places, but have receded in others, to leave the overall average unchanged over the past 100 years. Scientists who have compared Barnett's to Leatherman's study, found that Leatherman's results eliminated instances of lowered sea levels, considering these to be an "error." Even were it proven to be the case that the volume of the oceans has been increasing, this would imply a greater capacity by the oceans to absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere, since oceanic life is favored by warmer weather. This consideration has also not been taken into account by the modelers, who have been recruited to sell a scare story.

While we do not agree with any of the conclusions being drawn by purported studies of the greenhouse effect, nonetheless, were we to grant the projected rates of increase in atmospheric CO₂ suggested by the theory, and grant that these increases were causally connected to a warming trend, the effects of such a global temperature increase are yet to be determined. In other words, the predictions of the environmentalists now agitating for extreme measures to combat the greenhouse effect, are incompetent—even were their fundamental assumptions proven to be sound.

These predictions call for an increase in high-latitude winter precipitation and in tropical precipitation, with an accompanying mid-latitude decrease, and some small melting of glacial ice-caps. These effects, should they occur, would change the pattern of agriculture, and would certainly necessitate shifts in water management, but there is no reason to suppose that given 50-100 years, appropriate measures could not be taken to deal with this.

The obvious measures to deal with any undesirable emissions from the burning of carbon-based fuels is rapid introduction of a fusion-based economy with maximum use of nuclear energy as a bridge technology. The fact that recommendations to this effect are not forthcoming from those circles now proposing policies to deal with the supposed consequences of the greenhouse effect, is a clear giveaway that their warnings are a mere pretext to allow them to carry out policies to which they are otherwise committed in any case.

As to the greenhouse effect being caused by industrial growth, the data showing an increase of 0.6°C in the temper-

ature of the world over the past 100 years, also show that between 1942 and 1966 there was a very significant "cooling" period. This "cooling" occurred during the generation that saw the greatest rate of industrial expansion in the history of the human race. Therefore, it totally contradicts what these non-scientists and eco-fascists are arguing, using their own data.

At present, there are four bills before the U.S. Congress which contain measures supposed to deal with the greenhouse effect. All call for the implementation of what are essentially fascist economic measures. The most explicit of these bills was H.R. 5460, introduced by Rep. Claudine Schneider (R-R.I.). The Schneider bill, which will be reintroduced into the 101st Congress, claims that human industrial activities and overpopulation are the culprits. Therefore, it mandates the following measures, in summary:

Shutting down of any advanced modes of energy generation, to revert to solar power and "renewable resources" i.e., burning of firewood; draconian measures against polluting industries and cars; a return to animal power as a mode of locomotion; stopping of production of food by mechanical means; diversion of large amounts of productive agricultural land to produce ethanol; recycling of all—including hospital waste; and harsh population reduction policies.

The bill calls for the imposition of taxes and penalties, including jail sentences, against individuals and firms in the United States which violate the law.

The policies to be implemented by these bills would actually cause the biggest ecological holocaust in the history of the human race. Doing away with all modern modes of energy production and replacing them with biomass burning, is exactly what is causing the currently severe global climate anomalies (not to be confused with the greenhouse effect). Over 60% of all deforestation worldwide is the result of the use of wood for charcoal and firewood. The Sahara Desert has expanded almost 300 kilometers south of its 1930s boundary, largely as a result of these primitive "renewable resource technologies."

The ecologists and Gorbachov

In the same week that included Mikhail Gorbachov's Dec. 7 address before the United Nations, a three-day conference, "The Second North American Conference on Preparing for Climate Change: A Cooperative Approach," was held in Washington, D.C. Conferees enthusiastically supported the Soviet President's call for turning the United Nations into a global policeman, whose function would be to monitor the ecology and enforce pollution controls mandated by the U.N.

Sponsored by the Climate Institute, the meeting was mostly devoted to questions of policy rather than science, and it featured the world's leading proponents of the dangers of the greenhouse effect, including James Hansen, Stephen Schneider, and Robert "Ozone Layer" Watson. Political

spokesmen at the conference were upfront about their intent to use fears about a possible ecological disaster, to put across their own hidden agenda for deindustrialization and disarmament.

We shall excerpt major portions from speeches at this conference, for their intrinsic interest and so that the reader can compare them with similar utterances by Gorbachov and other Soviet spokesmen. However, summary quotations here are offered, in order to substantiate two points above: First, that the proponents of the greenhouse effect are knowingly perpetrating a hoax, and second, that they, or their controllers, have in mind major restructuring of the global economy and infrastructure.

Stephen Lewis, a leading Canadian socialist and that country's former ambassador to the United Nations, spoke in Washington. He was also the chairman of the Toronto Conference on the Changing Atmosphere in 1988. Lewis revealed his political bias quite openly, telling the Washington Climate Conference that in order to stop the greenhouse effect, a movement of ecologists must be formed to end the arms race. "Fundamental restructuring of the world economy is necessary," he said, admitting the high cost of the measures being proposed to deal with environmental pollution. He continued, "Nothing we have done before corresponds to what we have to do now."

The problem, he claimed, is that the Third World will not accept any measures which will prevent them from eradicating poverty; therefore, concluded Lewis, their foreign debt should be paid by the advanced sector, specifically from funds now used in the arms race. Lewis told conference participants to organize themselves into a group, as did the scientists who formed the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* (Pugwash Conference), and to collaborate with the Soviets.

Speaking on the same day as Gorbachov, Dec. 7, Ambassador Richard Benedick, representing the United States, bragged that he and his collaborators had engineered passage of a treaty, the Montreal Protocol signed in Canada in 1987, limiting the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) because of their purported effect in widening a hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica, *despite the lack of scientific evidence to support this claim.*

That agreement imposes severe restrictions on the use of industrial chemicals, despite the fact that there is no evidence for the environmentalist claim that industrial chemical use had caused an ozone layer hole. While laboratory experiments show the interaction of CFCs which purportedly takes place in the atmosphere, for such an atmospheric result to occur implies other factors of atmospheric circulation, etc., which do not seem to hold.

A global climate treaty must be implemented *even if there is no scientific evidence to back the greenhouse effect*, Benedick announced, and cited the premature signing of the Montreal Protocol as a model for successful global "ecological" endeavors. "By their action," said Benedick, "the sig-

natories at Montreal in effect sounded a death knell for an important part of the international chemical industry." The protocol had implications for billions of dollars in investment and hundreds of thousands of jobs in such sectors as food, plastics, transportation, electronics, fire prevention, and health care.

Benedick continued, "The negotiators, in effect, weighed the social and economic costs of replacing these substances—which in many ways were synonymous, were symbolic of modern standards of living. They weighed these off against hypothetical dangers based on analysis at the frontier of modern science. All this was before there was measurable evidence of either ozone depletion or actual damages, either from the increased radiation or climate change." And so, Benedick concluded triumphantly, through a global protocol, severe environmental restrictions can be imposed on all industrial and other activities thought to generate "greenhouse gases," without having to show any scientific evidence of environmental damage from these gases.

The next day, Sen. Al Gore, Democrat of Tennessee and one of the "seven dwarfs" of the 1988 presidential campaign, delivered a vicious attack on what he called "overpopulation." The greenhouse effect offers to malthusians like Gore the perfect pretext to veto developing-sector plans to industrialize, thus dooming Third World nations to live below the poverty level—and that's a sure cure for "overpopulation." After slavishly praising Gorbachov for leading the way, Gore called for an "International Year of the Greenhouse Effect," to be modeled after the 1957-58 Geophysical Year.

More to the point, he called for making environmental pollution standards even more stringent than is now proposed. He insisted that the Montreal Protocol is too weak when it calls for the reduction by 35% of the level of CFCs in the atmosphere, and demanded that the figure be increased to 90% by the year 2000. He also called for radical measures to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, including a "carbon pollution tax."

At this same conference, the fact that the ozone hole of Antarctica has actually shrunk, was accepted without comment. Robert Watson of NASA reported the embarrassing news to the Climate Conference, and also told the assembled notables that the Optical Difuser Plate in the Nimbus satellite, which tracks ozone levels in the stratosphere, had deteriorated so rapidly in space that all of the data used to whip up the ozone depletion scare are "useless garbage." Nonetheless Watson still subscribes to the need for environmental measures to reduce the level of CFC emissions.

Watson failed to mention that a recent scientific study published in *Science* magazine shows that ultraviolet radiation and incidence of skin cancer have both declined significantly in the United States in the past few years, which can only mean that there are phenomena filtering out UV rays from the Sun other than ozone, or that the ozone layer has actually increased—at least over the United States.

Benedick: Ozone scare was a deliberate hoax!

In the documentary material which follows, we show the close agreement between major policy spokesmen for the ecology drive in the West, and the recent "one world" speeches of Gorbachov and Shevardnadze.

First is the case of the U.S. ambassador to Canada, Richard Benedick, who was a featured speaker at the Climate Institute's "Second North American Conference on Preparing for Climate Change," held in Washington, D.C. in December 1988. Benedick played an important role as the U.S. representative to the Montreal Protocol on the Protection of the Ozone Layer. The first night of the Climate Institute's conference, Sir Crispin Tickell, ambassador of the United Kingdom to the U.N. and member of the board of the Climate Institute, presented an award to Benedick "for his outstanding work in 1988 in advancing understanding within the international/diplomatic community of the challenges posed by potential greenhouse warming and stratospheric ozone depletion."

Benedick's curriculum vitae states that he is "currently on detail from the State Department as Senior Fellow of the Conservation Foundation. He was formerly Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment and Coordinator of Population Affairs. His diplomatic assignments were in Athens, Bonn, Paris, Karachi, and Teheran. He was a recipient of the 1988 Presidential Distinguished Service Award."

We print here excerpts from his speech to the Climate Conference, entitled, "Lessons from U.N.E.P. Protocol for a Greenhouse Convention." Here, he admits that the protocol was pushed through without evidence to substantiate the environmentalists' claims.

My participation at the program here represents a transition from the scientific research to the policy aspects of the problems. . . . Diplomacy has been described as the art of the possible, and what I am going to talk about this morning is a diplomatic event which many earthbound observers had said that it would be impossible to achieve.

It is hard to believe everything that has happened in the intervening period. It was only a year ago that representatives of countries from every region of the world reached an agreement which then was characterized as unique in the annals of international diplomacy. President Reagan, for example, described the Montreal Protocol on the Protection of the Ozone Layer as the result of an extraordinary process of international diplomacy, and a monumental achievement. Other political observers termed it the most significant international envi-

ronmental agreement in history, and unparalleled in global efforts to control emissions.

The Montreal Protocol, as most of you know, establishes international control on certain chemicals that can destroy stratospheric ozone that protects life on Earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation, and which can thereby also change the global climate. By their action, the signatories at Montreal in effect sounded a death knell for an important part of the international chemical industry. The decision had implications for billions of dollars in investment and hundreds of thousands of jobs in such related sectors as food, plastics, transportation, electronics, cosmetics, fire prevention, and health care. The negotiators, in effect, weighed the social and economic costs of replacing these substances, which in many ways were synonymous, were symbolic of modern standards of living. They weighed these off against hypothetical dangers based on analysis at the frontier of modern science.

All this was before there was measurable evidence of either ozone depletion or actual damages; either from the increased radiation or climate change. At Montreal, nations agreed for the first time on a worldwide regime for specified reductions of potentially damaging chemicals. I remind you, this was not a response to an environmental disaster, such as Chernobyl or Sevesko, but rather, it was a preventive action on a global scale. Moreover, the treaty did not take the timid path of regulating according to best available technology, which has been a traditional way of accommodating to economic interests. Rather, the Montreal Protocol boldly established target dates for emissions reductions, in full knowledge that technologies for accomplishing these goals did not yet exist.

This Montreal Protocol was a landmark because it symbolized a fundamental change both in the kind of problems facing the modern world and in the way the international community can approach these problems. This new generation of issues as we have seen in previous speakers, reflects the interconnectedness of life and its natural support systems in a small planet. Localized activities can have local consequences. Dangers are slow in developing. Long-term effects are not readily reversible. The concept admittedly is not obvious. In the case of ozone, it is a perfume spray in Paris, helping to destroy an invisible gas 6-30 miles above the Earth, and thereby contributing to deaths from skin cancer and extinction of species half a world distant and several generations in the way of time.

While international law is traditionally well equipped to deal in boundary environmental problems, the ozone issue, as climate change, represents uncharted territory of a worldwide scope, and scientific uncertainties, with risks, extending far beyond normal policymaking. . . .

Negotiators at Montreal confronted a threat that could affect every nation and all life on Earth. The consequences were potentially disastrous. Yet, they could not be observed or predicted with certitude. The Montreal Protocol is thus a

local prototype for decision-making under uncertainty, in that consensus was forged on the balance of probabilities, with the risks of waiting for more complete scientific evidence finally deemed to be too great. More than a year later, the events at Montreal have ironically found an air of inevitability. It all seems very easy in retrospect. Even some activists are complaining the treaty is too little and too late.

Even after the actual negotiations began, many governments still had doubts over such fundamental questions as the possible degree of future damage to stratospheric ozone, the extent to which industrial products were responsible. The prospective growth of demand for these products, the significance of cancerous effects from ozone layer depletion, and how long before critical harm might occur. It was in fact a unique international process of scientific, technical, and economic analysis and assessment, reinforced by extensive in-

“By their action, the signatories at Montreal in effect sounded a death knell for an important part of the international chemical industry.”

formational and diplomatic initiatives, that played an essential role in developing a consensus for concerned international action. The ozone accord broke new ground in its reconciliation to complicated economic, scientific, and political factors. . . .

Now, Greenhouse Warming is an even more complex issue than protecting the ozone layer, with many more contributing factors, more wide ranging and of uncertain consequences and more economically painful choices to be made. . . . I will submit to you that the Ozone Protocol may well serve as a prototype for new diplomatic approaches to emerging global issues such as climate change. There was no single cause to the success at Montreal, rather it was a combination of key factors and events that made the agreement possible.

Analysis of these elements . . . offer some insight into a possible methodology for dealing on the international level with climate change.

Firstly, the ozone history demonstrates the absolute importance of building scientific consensus. By mobilizing the best possible scientists and the most advanced technological resources in a cooperative international effort, the development of the commonly accepted body of data analysis and the narrowing of the ranges of uncertainty were instrumental in facilitating the political consensus among negotiating parties which were initially very far apart. In this process, both collaboration between scientists and government policymakers is crucial.

It was this synergy that contributed to the irresistible logic

of the American position on ozone. It greatly strengthened the persuasiveness of the U.S. negotiators. The U.S. government did provide the financial resources for research . . . and did listen to the scientists. The American government's negotiating stance demonstrated to other countries that we were prepared to accept considerable near-term inconvenience for the sake of the future of the Earth.

Lewis: Cut defense to 'save' the environment

Stephen Lewis was until recently Canada's ambassador to the U.N., and he is currently a special adviser to U.N. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. He is a leading figure in the international ecologist movement, as exemplified by his holding of the chair at the June 1988 World Conference on the Changing Atmosphere, held in Toronto and hosted by Canada, in which 46 countries participated. He also chaired the 1986 United Nations session on African recovery.

His father, David Lewis, was a founder of the New Democratic Party in Canada, which is the official arm of the Socialist International. Stephen Lewis was head of the Ontario chapter of the NDP as well as its national chairman. (He has been defeated in all attempts to win election to public office.)

Lewis gave the keynote address to the Climate Institute conference in December 1988, excerpted here.

The phenomenon of climate change is now well and truly documented. Warming trends obviously menace future international security on the basis of the work, often profound and searching, which has been done, and Madame [Gro] Brundtland, the prime minister of Norway, when she appeared before the Toronto Conference on the Changing Atmosphere in June of this year, talked of environment and climate as a phenomenon second only to nuclear war in the possibilities of apocalyptic consequences. I hesitate to phrase things in apocalyptic ways, but this group will recognize the potential for catastrophe if we aren't urgently and readily mobilized. . . .

I watched General Secretary Gorbachov from beginning to end, and I thought it was an encouraging performance. I spent four years watching speakers of the podium of the General Assembly, left only this last August, and I thought it was an enormously encouraging performance in a variety of ways. Intrinsicly, it was vastly different and vastly preferable from the shoe-banging spasms of a Khrushchov, to the more urgently argued positions of a Gorbachov. But number one, he maintained the reversal of Soviet foreign policy, which we have seen at play for some considerable time now. Number two, it is obviously, in its own ways, a spur to the quest for international peace and security, because on behalf



Anti-nuclear demonstrators from the Communist Party in West Germany. Stephen Lewis wants a "grand coalition" of environmentalists, modeled on the Soviet-sponsored Pugwash Conference for world disarmament.

of the Soviet Union, he enjoined others to collaborate.

Number three, it confirms the revival of international cooperation through the United Nations, which is experiencing quite an astonishing metamorphosis at this point in time. Quite a remarkable renaissance in international legitimacy. And the more I think nations in the world, particularly dealing with issues like climate change, see the U.N. as an international vehicle through which nations can collaborate to seek positive and useful change, that is all to the good.

And what, of course, was said this morning, was merely the next step in a litany which began more than a year ago. Let me quickly remind you of it. I think . . . it was Sept. 16, 1987 when there appeared on the front page of *Pravda* an article under the byline of Mikhail Gorbachov, in which he set out for the first time the particular dispositions of *glasnost*. . . .

More and more nations signed the ozone protocol of Montreal. And in the middle of this year, especially in the literature, as every one of you knows, the sudden, preoccupying emergence of climate change as the centerpiece of environmental primacy for this world. . . .

Lewis quoted from the statement, "*The State of the World*," by the WorldWatch Institute:

"Putting the world on a sustainable development path will not be easy given the environmental degradation. . . . Getting on such a path depends on a wholesale reordering, a fundamental restructuring of the world economy and a quantum leap in international cooperation on the scale that oc-

curred after World War II. Unless the desire to ensure a sustainable future becomes the central concern of national governments, the continuing deterioration of the economy's natural support systems will eventually overwhelm efforts to improve the human condition.

"A sustainable future requires that a series of interlocking issues be dealt with simultaneously. Stabilizing population will prove difficult until poverty is reduced. It may be impossible to avoid a mass extinction of species as long as the Third World is burdened with debt. Perhaps most important, the resources needed to arrest the physical deterioration of the planet may not be available unless the international arms race can be reversed."

Lewis endorsed this and continued:

I hope that was as simple and eloquent a statement of the proposition as one could find, and therein lies the tickler. Nothing we have done before corresponds to the challenge of what we must do now. Not even in the responses to the oil shocks of the 1970s, and the very considerable progress that was made in the fields of energy conservation and the public policy shifts, nothing we have done in the last 25 years corresponds to the imperatives which now we are facing. . . .

Not a single government or organization, so far as I know, with the exception of the Institute, has managed to forecast the respective costs of shifting policy and where perhaps the money might come from, and not a single government has contemplated the fundamental economic restructuring internationally which would cope with, or counter the consequences of climate change. We really are on the edge of the shift, moving into a precipice. There is agitative concern, yet there is no universal sense of urgency.

If the industrial countries were relatively self-contained, if this were a compartmentalized world, we might be able to make the indigenous policy operations ourself. We could do it slowly; there would be dislocating economic and social consequences, but we probably would get around to it. . . . [But] the rest of the world is indispensable to the process, and the rest of the world, especially the developing countries, cannot cope with the implications. They simply cannot handle them. . . .

[The Third World can't make it] because of the external constraints. . . . Debt and debt service obligations have crippled the recovery. . . . How does one ask countries to deal with the phenomenon of climate change, to deal with reforestation, to deal with soil preservation, to deal with desertification. . . . One now has the obscenity internationally of more than \$13 billion a year coming *out* of the developing countries and into the developed world, instead of the other way, as the flow was just 10 years ago. We will never be able to deal with the consequences and the reality of the massive environmental shifts which are prophesied, unless in the developing world there is the kind of support which allows them to make the economic adjustments.

Not all of the creative and innovative measures which are

adopted in the Western world, the Eastern world, or the developed world generally will be sufficient to contain the consequences unless the Third World is engaged. So, how does one work with the balance? Well, the balance is enormously expensive. The WorldWatch Institute . . . gives the rough estimates of the future expenditures to achieve sustainable development from 1990 to the year 2000. And the categories that were laid out are comprehensive and intelligent. They are: protecting top soil on cropland; reforesting the Earth; slowing population growth; raising energy efficiency; developing renewable energy; retiring Third World debt.

There you have it, a simple panoply of policy that doesn't need to be elaborated. And how much do they say will be required between 1990 and the year 2000 to achieve those ends? \$1.4 trillion. And in fact, it is an underestimate. The one place where their figures are underestimated is in the retirement of Third World debt. And my calculations tell me that what will be required to achieve what we fear will be the likely consequences of climatic change, which are engaging all of your collective activities at this conference, is roughly \$1.7 trillion over a 10-year period.

Where does this money come from? It comes from only one conceivable place, and that's the money that we are now spending on the arms race. Because society is spending over \$1 trillion a year in the arms race, and over a decade, we are going to require almost \$2 trillion in order to redress the degradations which we have imposed on the environment. Then, the only place it can come from is that reservoir of public expenditure. Which means that the link between disarmament and development must become real. Indeed, the links must become a triad—disarmament, development, environment.

What is so hopeful about all of that is that, in the middle of 1987, under the auspices of the U.N., there was an international conference on the relationship between disarmament and development, in which every single country in the world, save the United States, agreed to a consensus document . . . which demonstrates that we can [meet the challenge]. If the world continues to move toward reductions in strategic weapons, conventional weapons, chemical, bacteriological, and radiological weapons, then the money that is freed has to go in some measure to development and environment, rather than merely being used to satisfy the priorities of domestic economies.

But there is something else involved here, which I want to put to you as strongly as possible, as scientists assembled in this room. It is truly important that given this sense which you all have of the issue, that you move from analysis to advocacy. That is the true measure of a scientific community which is mobilized in defense of a cause. It is not without precedent, I remind you. Numbers of scientists all over the world, and certainly in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada, numbers of scientists who understood the full horror of the potential uses of atomic weapons (many of whom had participated in the Manhattan Project and knew

something of the consequences of the building of atomic weapons), they gradually over the years, since the 1950s, formed a group in solidarity, under the auspices of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. They fought vigorously, intelligently, indefatigably to get arms control policies in place, and to shift away from the insanity of the arms race. Let me remind you as well of the physicians, who decided some years ago that the greatest single public health hazard in this world would be a nuclear war. They formed the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, East-and-West collaboration, working tenaciously and relentlessly. . . .

What we need now in a similar way on the environment is a grand coalition of scientists, environmentalists, and non-governmental organizations, and the policymakers who care to be involved to save this Earth and humankind. . . .

I appeal to you today that you combine science and advocacy. That you become both analysts and protagonists. . . .

I don't pretend that you are the last great hope for humankind. But perhaps collectively you are the strongest voice for mobilizing change. We certainly haven't come this far in human civilization to see it atrophy, before our very eyes.

Shevardnadze: a global environmental strategy

The theme of global environmentalism was featured in a statement before the United Nations, delivered by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze on Sept. 27, 1988. The following are some excerpts:

It is perhaps for the first time that we have seen the stark reality of the threat to our environment—a second front fast approaching and gaining an urgency equal to that of the nuclear-and-space threat.

For the first time, we have clearly realized that in the absence of any global control, man's so-called peaceful constructive activity is turning into a global aggression against the very foundations of life on Earth.

For the first time we have understood clearly what we just guessed: that the traditional view of national and universal security based primarily on military means of defense is now totally obsolete and must be urgently revised.

Faced with the threat of environmental catastrophe, the dividing lines of the bipolar ideological world are receding. The biosphere recognizes no division into blocs, alliances, or systems. All share the same climatic system and no one is in a position to build his own isolated and independent line of environmental defense.

Man-made "second nature"—the technosphere—has turned out to be dangerously fragile. The consequences of

many of its breakdowns are becoming international and global.

Environmental crisis is being exported on an increasing scale, with toxic technologies, facilities, products, and wastes spreading, overtly or covertly, through the channels of economic relations.

Quite deliberate attempts are being made to turn densely populated areas of the Third World into toxic waste dumps.

In a situation like this, it is suicidal to try to economically rein in progressive national developments, to wear down an imaginary enemy through economic pressures.

It is unreasonable to impede the economic reconstruction of countries that seek to restructure their energy industries and introduce resource-saving and waste free technologies, thus making the world less dangerous.

It is much more sensible, as we are proposing to the United States and other countries, to abolish some planned or ongoing military programs and channel the funds thus released towards instituting an international regime of environmental security.

All the environmental disasters of the current year have placed in the forefront the task of pooling and coordinating efforts in developing a global strategy for the rational management of the environment.

All of us, and I emphasize all of us, need an international program to manage the risks involved in economic activities and to shift to alternative technologies that spare both man and nature.

We need resources to save our planet, instead of destroying it. I think that the world community has such resources. But they have to be supplemented by the will and readiness to act, and, secondly, by an effective mechanism for international ecological cooperation.

It is quite clear that in this area, too, nothing can be done without the tools of new political thinking.

In this area, too, it must emphasize the factor of time. We have too little of it, and problems are piling up faster than they are solved.

Even the implementation of the positive decisions already adopted could take years and years. Just the physical elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles will require three years of continuous daily work, and the [INF] Treaty's entire "sequence of implementation" will take 13 years. . . .

What are our liabilities?

Tens of thousands of nuclear warheads. . . .

Holes burnt in the ozone layer and the eroding biosphere.

The greenhouse effect and the depletion of non-renewable sources of energy.

Acid rains and deserts devouring the green world. Forest fires and floods.

Drying seas and dying fauna.

Terrorism against the peoples and aggression against nature.

What are our assets?

The world's growing maturity which makes it possible to pose and solve global problems on a planetary scale. The growing worldwide "green peace" movement.

Shared perceptions of environmental scientists and policymakers who are becoming increasingly active as environmentalists, as evidenced by the document of the states party to the Warsaw Treaty and by the recent appeal issued by the Pugwash movement. . . .

It is, we believe, within the framework of the United Nations that an international mechanism should be established to formulate urgent decisions on pressing global problems, above all economic and environmental problems.

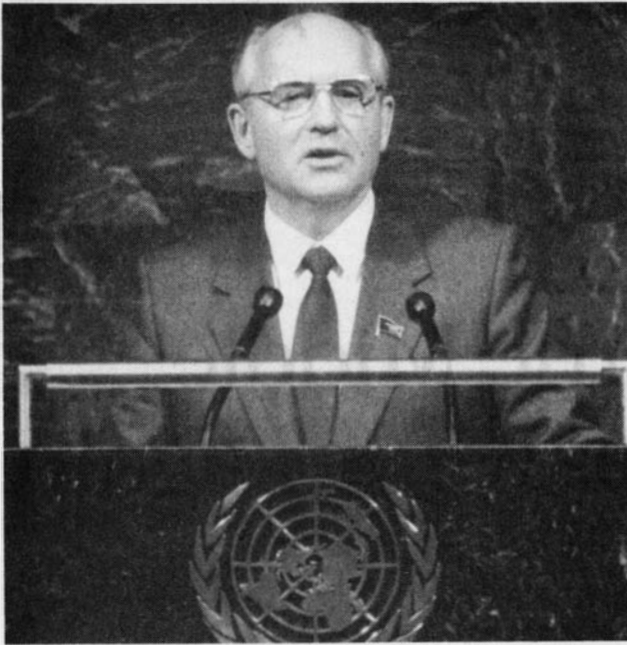
The Soviet Union proposes a discussion on how to turn the United Nations Environment Program into an Environmental Council capable of taking effective decisions to ensure ecological security. It proposes that a three-event series of emergency meetings should be held—of course, under the auspices of the United Nations—to coordinate efforts in the field of ecological security."

Gorbachov: toward a new ecological world order

The Dec. 7 U.N. speech by Mikhail Gorbachov has been widely reported for its announcement that the Soviets would unilaterally reduce their force strength in Europe. The bona fides of that proposal are questionable in themselves, but the majority of the speech was not devoted to disarmament, but to an announcement of Soviet support for a global environmentalist movement. Up to this point, their support to the Greens—particularly in the Federal Republic of Germany—has been covert. While the Greens have been used as a cover for professional sabotage against NATO defense infrastructure, now Gorbachov proposes a global policing operation to accomplish a similar task. The measures proposed are a tax on industrial production, which could not be assimilated under present conditions of economic depression and a portended international financial collapse. The following are excerpts from the speech.

. . . The scientific and technological revolution has turned many economic, food, energy, environmental information, and population problems, which only recently we treated as national or regional ones, into global problems. . . . Today, the preservation of any kind of "closed" societies is hardly possible. This calls for a radical review of approaches to the totality of the problems of international cooperation as a major element of universal security.

The world economy is becoming a single organism, and



Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov addressing the U.N. General Assembly on Dec. 7, 1988. He called for a one-world environmentalist program.

no State, whatever its social system or economic status, can normally develop outside it. This places on the agenda the need to devise a fundamentally new machinery for the functioning of the world economy, a new structure of the international division of labor.

At the same time, the growth of the world economy reveals the contradictions and limits inherent in traditional-type industrialization. Its further extension and intensification spell environmental catastrophe. [Emphasis added.]

there are still many countries without sufficiently developed industries, and some have not yet moved beyond the pre-industrial stage. One of the major problems is whether the process of their economic growth will follow the old technological patterns or they can join in the search for environmentally clean production. . . .

Concurrently with wars, animosities, and divisions among peoples and countries, another trend, with equally objective causes, was gaining momentum—the process of the emergence of a mutually interrelated and integral world. [Emphasis added.]

Today, further world progress is only possible through a search for universal human consensus as we move forward to a new world order. We have come to a point when the disorderly play of elemental forces leads into an impasse. The international community must learn how it can shape and guide developments in such a way as to preserve our civilization, to make it safe for all and more conducive to normal life. We are speaking of cooperation which could be more accurately termed co-creation and co-development.

The formula of development “at the expense of others” is on the way out. In the light of existing realities, no genuine progress is possible at the expense of the rights and freedoms of individuals and nations, or at the expense of nature. Efforts to solve global problems require a new scope and quality of interaction of states and socio-political currents, regardless of ideological or other differences. . . .

The Soviet Union is prepared to institute a lengthy moratorium of up to 100 years on debt servicing by the *least developed countries*, and in quite a few cases to write off the debt altogether. [This proposal in itself is of little interest, since Soviet debt holdings are minimal, but taken as a policy initiative, and in conjunction with similar proposals by the Socialist International, they are a significant initiative toward restructuring global financial relations, and they cohere with the proposals of Western ecologists. In particular, they serve to promote the World Bank’s debt-for-equity schemes.—CW/RM].

As regards *other developing countries*, we invite you to consider the following:

- limiting their official debt servicing payments depending on the economic performance of each of them, or granting them a long period of deferral in the repayment of major portions of their debt;

- supporting the appeal of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for reducing debts owed to commercial banks;

- guaranteeing government support for market arrangements to assist in Third World debt settlement, including the formation of a specialized international agency that would repurchase debts at a discount.

The Soviet Union favors a substantive discussion of ways to settle the debt crisis at multilateral forums, including consultations under the auspices of the United Nations among heads of government of debtor and creditor countries.

International economic security is inconceivable unless related not only to disarmament but also to the elimination of the threat to *the world’s environment*. In a number of regions, the state of the environment is simply frightening.

A conference on the environment within the framework of the United Nations is scheduled for 1992. We welcome this decision and are working to have this forum produce results that would be commensurate with the scope of the problem.

But time is running out. Much is being done in various countries. Here again, I would just like to underscore most emphatically the prospects opening up in the process of disarmament—particularly, of course, nuclear disarmament—for environmental revival.

Let us also think about setting up within the framework of the United Nations a center for emergency environmental assistance. Its function would be promptly to send international groups of experts to areas with badly deteriorating environments. . . .