

# EIR Science & Technology

---

## There is no ozone hole over the Northern Hemisphere

---

*As more nations balk at turning over their sovereignty to the Earth Summit, its coordinators are gearing up new scares about the "ozone hole," a speech by author Rogelio A. Maduro shows.*

---

*The following is edited from a speech by Rogelio Maduro at a Feb. 27 Schiller Institute seminar in New York. The seminar was held to brief the U.N. diplomatic community on the "climate catastrophe" hoax being put forward by PrepComm IV, the final preparatory meetings for June's U.N. Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED) to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Increasingly, nations of both the South and the North are beginning to see UNCED—or the Earth Summit as it is called—as the establishment of a supranational "green police," which can intervene into the economic development policies of sovereign nations.*

*Two authors spoke at the seminar: Gerd Weber is the author of *Global Warming: The Rest of the Story*, which was excerpted in January in EIR. Rogelio A. Maduro, whose speech we present below, is the author of a forthcoming book *The Holes in the Ozone Scare: The Scientific Evidence that the Sky Is Not Falling*.*

Two weeks ago a group of people from NASA and Harvard University gave a press conference that made it to the front pages, with doomsday and apocalypse stories about holes in the Arctic and the Northern Hemisphere, and over President Bush's house in Kennebunkport, and a few other places. This is the clearest illustration of how a scientific fraud operates: They had discovered a very large increase in the amount of chlorine monoxide up above the Arctic, on top of northern Canada and parts of Maine, and they immediately went and said, "Give this press conference."

They did not wait to collect the data; they did not wait to analyze the data. And people who are not scientists may not realize how outrageous this is. Using proper scientific procedures, which all scientists in NASA have to obey—except this group, at the atmospheric sciences section—you

have to have your data published in a peer review journal, or accepted for publication, before you can give a press conference announcing the results. Now, what's the whole point of what they announced? Chlorine monoxide—huge concentrations in the stratosphere: Doomsday is going to occur. They said: "Well, this means that there is the potential, under very specific conditions, for an ozone hole to form over the Arctic, perhaps in the next 10 years or longer from now." Which immediately raises the question: if it's going to happen in 10 years, why did they have to have this press conference to scare everybody two weeks ago? Why couldn't they have waited six to eight weeks to have the paper published in the scientific literature? What was the emergency?

The point was the timing. They wanted to give this presentation before the PrepComm and before the climate negotiations here in New York [to make countries reduce so-called "greenhouse gases" and atmospheric chlorofluorocarbons—ed.]. It was a purely and entirely political move on the part of a group of people at NASA and Harvard University—James Anderson.

Now, is there anything to worry about? What they did not mention, what they kept very quiet from the news media and the public in the press conference, is: Where does this chlorine monoxide come from? It was interesting reading all the articles in the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, and so on, and so forth, because the *Washington Post* actually mentioned that, by the way, some of it may have come from the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in the Philippines. They did not explain that this chlorine came from the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in the Philippines! It had nothing to do with chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)!

The timing was precise. Six months or so after the eruption, you have a huge cloud of volcanic debris circling the

Earth that, because of weather patterns, has just made it to the Northern Hemisphere, going on its way to Antarctica, which is a huge sink for all the garbage that makes it up into the stratosphere; it sinks all in the Antarctic. So it's just going right over this area, it just happens to be going right now, on time, and they take a plane—a spy plane—and they take samples. And they say, "Oh, my God, there's all this chlorine monoxide, this is an emergency, we've got to ban CFCs!"

Where is the logic? It comes from a volcano. Why did they lie? Why have they not told the public? I've heard people say, "Because they're racists; it's Philippine chlorine, and they don't want to give the Filipinos any credit for anything."

Anyway, let's take it on a global basis. Let's take a look at the global flux of chlorine, which is what scared everybody. Here you've got the actual amount of chlorine. The whole scare point about the ozone depletion theory is that chlorofluorocarbon molecules are going to rise to the stratosphere, then you're going to find ultraviolet (UV) radiation, which is going to break them up, and it's going to release this chlorine molecule, and the chlorine molecule is like a big Pac-man which is going to go "blub-blub-blub" and it's going to eat all these ozone molecules; so, you're going to have an ozone hole, an ozone depletion, and you're going to have skin cancer. Right?

Now, this is what they always omit: Here is the actual amount of chlorine contained in all CFCs produced every year (Figure 1). According to the theory, or actually according to measurements, 1% of the CFCs disappear, which means that they've been broken up in the stratosphere, which means that 7,500 tons of chlorine are being released into the stratosphere every year. Now let's make a little comparison here, from natural sources of chlorine: You get 5 million tons from ocean biota, which means algae and plankton, and a few other things like that; you get 8.4 million tons from biomass burning; you get 36 million tons from volcanoes; and 600 million tons from seawater.

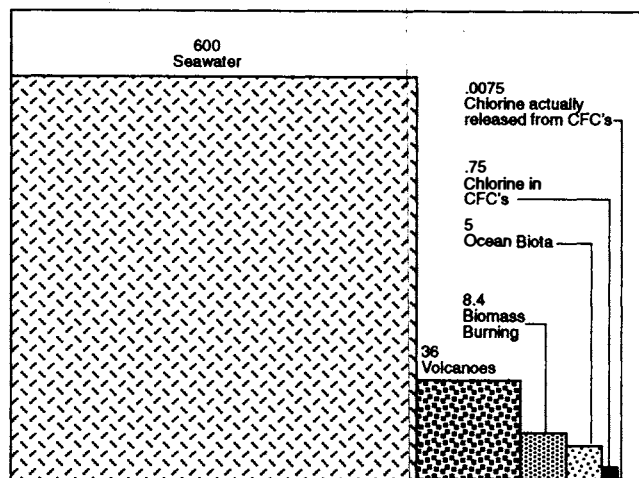
Now, this shows volcanoes in a normal year; it doesn't include a volcano like Mt. Pinatubo, which must have loaded at least 20 million tons of chlorine into the atmosphere, of which a very significant portion went into the stratosphere. So what's the problem? What's the scare? You see, you can only pull this scare on people by not mentioning any comparisons with natural sources of chlorine. That's the whole first step of the fraud. I would like to just compare the amount of chlorine released by one volcano in Antarctica to the amount of chlorine from CFCs. This is Mt. Erebus in Antarctica Figure 2. All by itself, this one volcano, which erupts every day—it has a column there, right on around the top—puts out 20 times more chlorine into the atmosphere than the entire amount of chlorine allegedly produced from the breakdown of CFCs.

This volcano happens to be 10 kilometers upwind from the McMurdo station in Antarctica, which is where they take measurements of the chlorine abundance in Antarctica,

FIGURE 1

## Atmospheric sources of chlorine

(millions of tons)



which is where they come up with the idea that chlorine from CFCs is causing the ozone hole. These people have been shooting these very expensive balloons and expensive instruments up into the air, going through the volcanic cloud, and making reports about all this chlorine from CFCs. Well, where do you think it comes from? It comes from Mt. Erebus.

The same thing is the case with halons. You're going to have all these halon fire extinguishers banned, because they produce bromine, which is supposed to be a super-ozone-destroyer, 10 times more dangerous than CFCs, right? Well, let's look at the natural sources of bromine compared to the total amount of bromine contained in a year's production (Figure 3). The actual amount released is very insignificant—basically, I don't even think it can be measured, because most of the bromine that's actually in halon is destroyed to put out fires. So they actually never have a lifetime in the atmosphere that's necessary to even get to the stratosphere.

So this is what the basis of the whole fraud two weeks ago was—all this chlorine monoxide in the stratosphere. Where does it come from? Does it come from CFCs? Does it come from nature? They don't want to address that issue. Because then the whole scare would fall apart, and people would just figure out that "I have nothing to worry about."

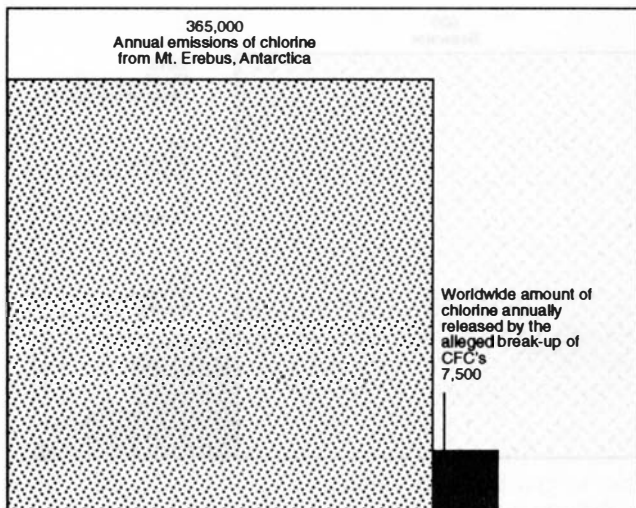
## Did the sky really fall two weeks ago?

The second point I'd like to make about this press conference a couple of weeks ago is: Was there actually an ozone depletion? If you read between the lines, if you read what they actually said at the press conference and what they released, then in fact, there is no evidence of ozone depletion, yet. Yes, they claim it's going to happen in the future, but there is no evidence of ozone depletion. In and of itself, that

FIGURE 2

## Mt. Erebus chlorine output compared to chlorine released from breakup of CFCs

(tons)

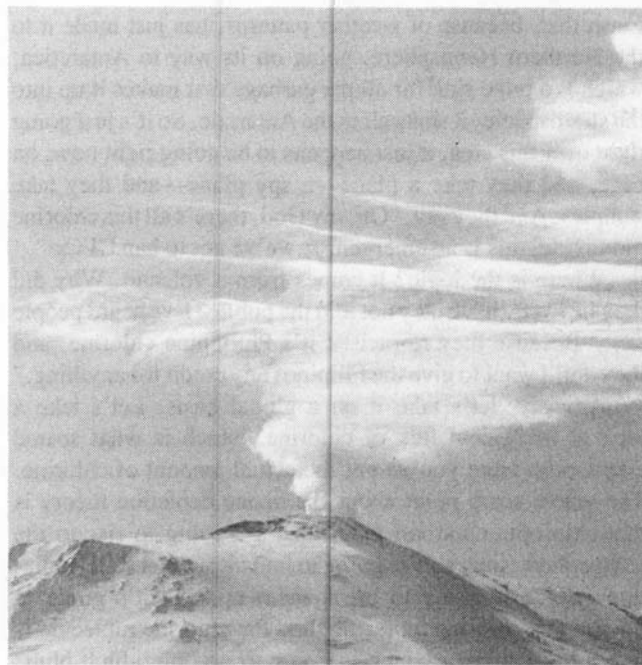


knocks out the ozone depletion theory, because we've got all that chlorine floating around that *should* deplete the ozone layer, and it has not!

Now, in terms of global measurements of ozone, the same kind of procedure that was seen two weeks ago has been happening over the past several years: Starting in 1988, Robert Watson of the Ozone Trends Panel gave a press conference that was supposed to release a report documenting that there had been a 3% depletion of the ozone layer over the Northern Hemisphere. They gave a press conference, they handed out an executive summary, a summary of the report, but the report did not come out for another three years. When it came out, what it said was actually different from what they reported at the press conference. But it scared everybody, and it got everything into motion that was necessary to tighten the screws to ban CFCs. Then they had a whole sequence of conferences after that, the same *modus operandi*: They gave a press conference last April that said, "8% ozone depletion"; no scientific paper to follow it up, no peer review of the data. Last October, they gave another press conference . . . where they said something very similar—but the report does not exist! There is nothing published in the scientific literature.

Then you have the press conference two weeks ago. The fact is, they have not even analyzed the data! Not even the staff has analyzed the data, and yet, they keep claiming a report is going to come out in the future.

Now, what is the actual evidence on ozone depletion? Here you've got a chart showing the changes of ozone depletion over the past, since 1958 (Figure 4). This is the ozone layer; you have this clear oscillation of ozone going on. And



*Mt. Erebus in Antarctica puts out 20 times more chlorine than all of the chlorine produced by the ostensible breakdown of atmospheric CFCs. The volcano, which erupts every day, is about 6 miles upwind from McMurdo Sound, the station from which chlorine measurements are taken, which are then used to claim that chlorofluorocarbons—not natural chlorine sources—cause the so-called depletion of the ozone layer.*

if you compare that to the number of sunspots over the same area, you see a correlation with the number of sunspots. So obviously a major influence on the thickness of the ozone layer is sunspots, solar flares, the influence of the Sun, which is how ozone is actually created in the first place—billions of tons of ozone are created every instant and are destroyed every instant.

What happens is that radiation from the Sun is hitting the Earth. Several different layers of the Earth's atmosphere filter out different wavelengths: Oxygen filters out the the x-rays and the ultraviolet rays, and in the process of filtering them out, the oxygen molecule breaks up and recombines either into oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) or into ozone (O<sub>3</sub>). And then other wavelengths of UV radiation break up the ozone, which then recombines into oxygen or into ozone. So most ozone molecules have a half-life of maybe 5 or 10 seconds. And the ones that survive for a few hours, or a few days, or a few months, drift out into the stratosphere and then out to the poles. The interesting thing to look at is that correlation: The more sunspots you have, the more solar radiation you have, the more ozone you have.

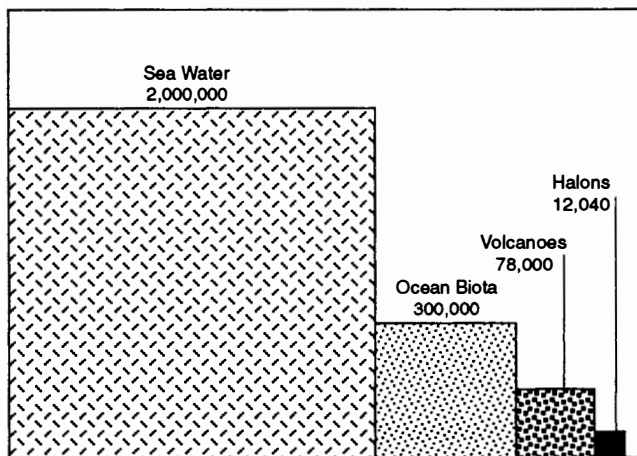
### The ozone layer and solar cycles

Now, the Ozone Trends Panel, in the 1988 press conference, announced their re-analysis of the worldwide ozone

FIGURE 3

### Natural sources of bromine compared to bromine in halons

(tons)



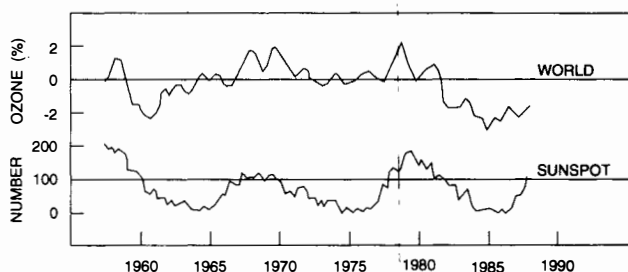
data (see Figure 3). They picked a very curious date to start the re-analysis: 1969. It was completely arbitrary; there is no reason why they would pick 1969 over any other year. And they end up in 1985—17 years later, or one and one-half solar cycles. So, they start their study here, and they end it right here. Now, does anybody notice anything curious about that? If you draw a straight line from there to here, you get the ozone depletion that they claim. That's exactly what they did. But if you draw a straight line from 1962, which was almost the ozone minimum of the past 30 years—this was a little bit more. If you take the same time frame and draw your line, you see a thickening of the ozone layer, using the exact same methodology that the Ozone Trends Panel used. It's entirely a decision of what date they picked to begin their measurements that determines the so-called ozone depletion. That's one of the most critical features of how they've actually been manipulating public opinion, claiming ozone depletions which have actually not happened. If they used the 22-year solar cycle, what you see is, between 1962 and 1985, there's not a great deal of change.

The same is true for other years. You have a very clear cycle going on, and there's other elements involved in the thickness of the ozone layer (Figure 5). You have enormous variability in the ozone layer from day to day, month to month, different times of the year. This is the thickness of the ozone layer in March over the Northern Hemisphere; this is the thickness in October of the same year. Actually in October, what they claimed was ozone depletion since 1979 was 5%; but they ended in the half-year—they ended after seventeen and a half years. So, they started measuring at this part of the year, and they stopped measuring at that part of the year, and there's a 40% difference in the thickness of the

FIGURE 4

### Comparison of seasonal values of sunspot number with variations in total global ozone

(1958 through August 1988)



*An 11-year and a 22-year cycle in ozone levels, matching the Sun's sunspot cycle, are clearly evident. A large number of sunspots indicates violent disturbance of the Sun's surface, with outbursts of particles and radiation.*

ozone layer between March and September-October. Again, manipulating the data to scare the public into believing that there is a danger, which does not actually exist. There is no evidence whatsoever to indicate whether the ozone layer has thinned, or whether the ozone layer has thickened. We don't know, and the evidence points out the fact that there really is no difference when you take the sunspot cycle and all the other influences on the ozone layer into account.

One of the most fundamental issues that has to be addressed in terms of the ozone depletion theory is whether CFCs are actually even being broken down in the stratosphere, for which there is absolutely no observational evidence. It's all theory.

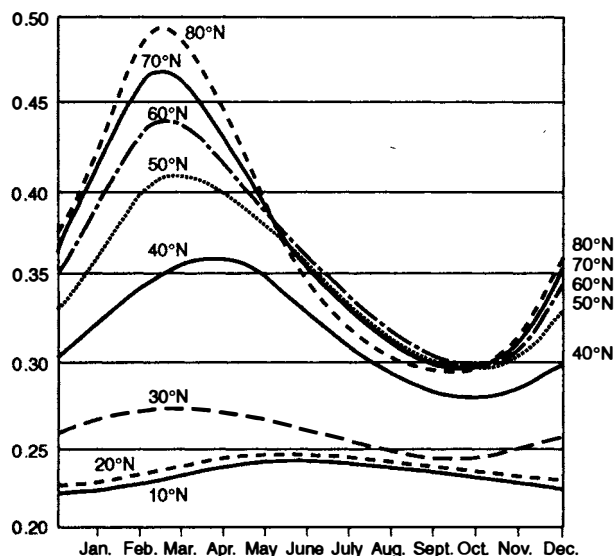
These are the concentrations of CFCs in the atmosphere (Figure 6). The stratosphere starts around 24-25 km or so, depending what part of the world you're in. What you see here is a very sharp dropoff in concentrations of CFCs, upon entering the stratosphere. This is a logarithmic scale, so you're going basically from 100 to 5 parts per trillion volume—it's just a matter of 2 or 3 km—it's a very dramatic drop in concentrations. Now, this is the only element of proof that proponents of the ozone depletion theory have to indicate that CFCs are being broken up in the stratosphere. They say: "Well, the concentrations are getting lower because ultraviolet radiation is breaking up the CFC molecule"; and it's only in the stratosphere, because they say that's the only place where there are intense enough amounts of UV radiation to break down the CFC molecules.

Now, that's not the whole story. Let me explain to people that very small amounts of ultraviolet radiation in the range necessary to break down CFC molecules may get within 30 km altitude. In order to find any significant concentrations of UV radiation that can break up CFC molecules, you've got to get all the above 40 km altitude, and even higher to

FIGURE 5

### Annual variation of total ozone for each 10° of North latitude

Ozone (cm)



Note the extreme variations in the thickness of the ozone layer, especially in northern latitudes between the spring months (March=maximum ozone layer thickness) and the fall (October=minimum layer thickness).

50 or 60 km altitude. CFC molecules are not making it up that high. So it can't be ultraviolet radiation that's getting rid of the CFCs. What they omit is that the stratosphere is an inversion layer, which means that instead of getting colder with altitude, it's getting warmer. And when you have warm air on top of cold air, the cold air is like a plug. Which is why Los Angeles has this smog problem: The air cannot rise above the valley—because you have an inversion layer, the air remains trapped. Whatever air makes it to the upper part of the atmosphere comes right back down because of this plug. The same thing is happening in the stratosphere; and all that's happening to the CFCs is that they're coming right back into the atmosphere. There's no evidence that they are being broken up.

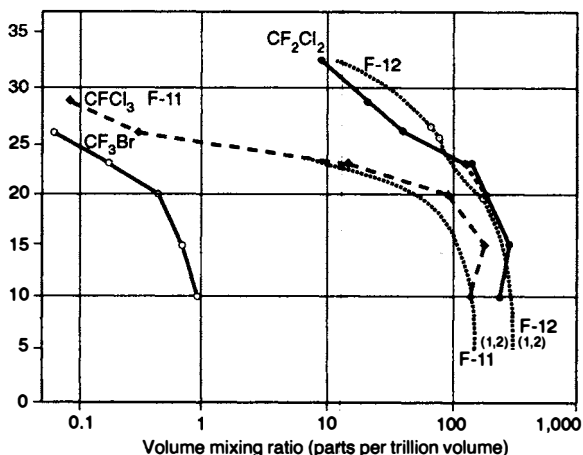
### Natural sinks for CFCs

There is a body of scientists who are pointing out that CFCs are being destroyed by several things in the atmosphere and elsewhere, and the most likely culprit for the destruction of CFCs is soil bacteria. In Australia, some scientists went to study the emission of methane from termite mounds, and they were using CFCs as tracers, because they were supposed to be indestructible, so there should be the same amount of CFCs inside the soils and outside the soils. But they find out

FIGURE 6

### Concentration of CFCs and halons in the atmosphere

Altitude (km)



This figure is on a logarithmic scale, with each line on the left representing one-tenth the concentration of the line on the right. Notice how rapidly the concentrations of CFCs and halons decrease after these compounds enter the bottom layer of the stratosphere. The reduction in concentration occurs significantly below the altitude at which high concentrations of ultraviolet radiation (capable of breaking up CFC molecules) are found.

that that was not the case, that something in the soils was destroying CFCs, was destroying methachloroform and carbon tetrachloride. And it is most likely that it was this whole family of bacteria, called the halogenating bacteria, which live by breaking up chlorinated molecules to get energy and food. These scientists were actually conducting experiments in the laboratory, where they have documented the fact that these soil bacteria can eat and destroy CFC molecules! And the amount of CFC molecules they are destroying, and that disappear through other modes—apparently CFCs are also captured by plant tissue, lipoproteins can capture CFCs in the air—is what's taking the CFCs out of the air.

### Ozone hole discovered in 1956-57

There is no evidence that any CFC molecules whatsoever are breaking up and releasing that villain, that evil chlorine molecule that's swallowing up all the ozone layer! The Antarctic ozone hole was originally discovered, not in 1985, as the media claimed; it was 1956-57 during the International Geophysical Year, which is when scientists made it out to Antarctica and started measuring the thickness of the ozone layer. And what they discovered was this very curious pattern, which is completely different from the Arctic, where you have very low concentrations of ozone at a certain part of the year, September-October mostly, and then it jumps at the end of November. Gordon Dobson, who was working on this, postulated that there was a very interesting phenomenon

going on that would be depleting ozone during a certain part of the year and then replenishing at a certain other part. When the proponents of the ozone depletion theory are confronted with Dobson's discovery, they quickly turn around and say, "Well, the levels of ozone concentrations that Dobson was measuring went down only as low as 250, 220 or 230 Dobson units." That's true: The concentrations are going much lower now, and they're going about 100-150 Dobson units lower today than they did in 1957. However, two French scientists looked at the old ozone data from the French Antarctic station at Dumont Dorvel. The data had been published, but nobody had looked again. They got data from 1958, and what they discovered is that the levels of ozone readings at this Antarctic station, which is on the other side of the South Pole, went down as low as 110 Dobson units

during October of 1958, which is even lower than what they're measuring today. So the ozone hole was there in 1958, and it was even deeper than it is today!

As they point out today, the ozone hole exists inside a vortex, a polar vortex, which forms for two months of every year, as the polar night, six months of darkness, turns into light when the Earth is tilting toward the Sun. A very vicious belt of winds—300 mph—surrounds Antarctica and seals the continent from the outside world. No air coming in from the tropics, which is very rich in ozone, can get into the holes during those two months of the year. And then some crazy chemical processes go on inside the poles which deplete not only ozone—very complex processes—but also nitrogen oxide, water vapor, and many other chemicals, and increase the concentration of many other chemicals. It's a very inter-

## The world needs more people

*During the question period, Maduro discussed some of the political and economic issues underlying the environmental debate.*

If the developed sector rose to levels of technology and consumption of the advanced sector, you would end most environmental destruction in the world. Because most environmental destruction comes from poverty. Take deforestation: Sixty percent of global deforestation comes from the burning of firewood; another 20-25% comes from the slash-and-burn agriculture. If you had fossil fuel plants, if you had nuclear power plants, if you had fusion reactors in the Third World, you would not have all the trees down and burn them for fuel. It's insane, absolutely nuts! Despite the fact that that's what the environmentalists advocate . . . sustainable energy sources; they say you should burn the wood—it's crazy. That's what's leading deforestation throughout the world. . . .

. . . The world is vastly underpopulated. People don't realize that if every man, woman, and child on the face of the earth were standing next to each other, they could fit inside the city of Tampa, Florida. If each man, woman, and child—if each family had a house with two acres of land, they would fit inside Texas. The world is underpopulated! It's mostly empty! The world can easily sustain 35-50 billion people at present standards of living, and not be crowded, and not be destroyed. It's all a question of what level of technology you're going to be using.

There are environmental problems, there are some very severe problems—the question of deforestation is

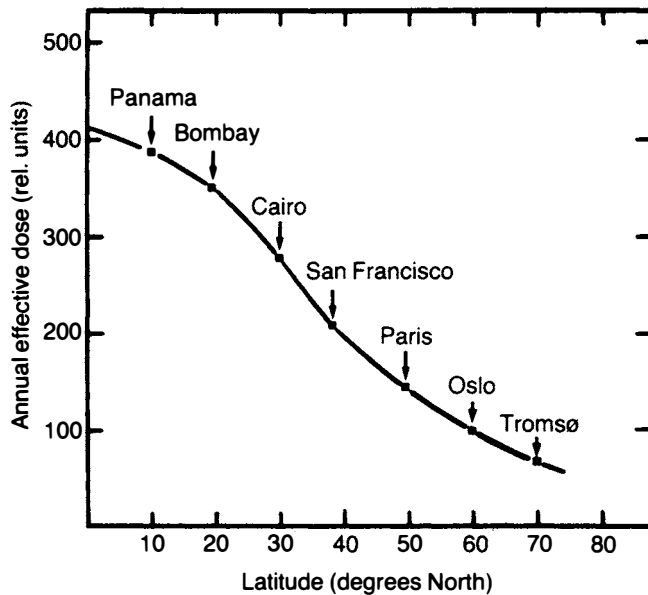


probably the greatest. (Well, actually, the question of the spread of diseases is the greatest environmental problem. Man is part of the environment, and you have a biological holocaust.) The second problem is deforestation; but that is the lack of technology. The third problem is slash-and-burn agriculture. You need tractors and fertilizers! If you travel to Germany, it's very interesting. It's a beautiful country: You can travel through Germany, and you don't feel you're in a populated country, because most of the time you have farmlands. The problem is . . . you want to keep the beauty of nature at the same time as you elevate the status of man. You can do both if you have the right technologies, if you have the most advanced technologies, and if you plan ahead to do it that way.

FIGURE 7

### Ultraviolet dose varies greatly by geographical latitude

Annual effective dose (rel. units)



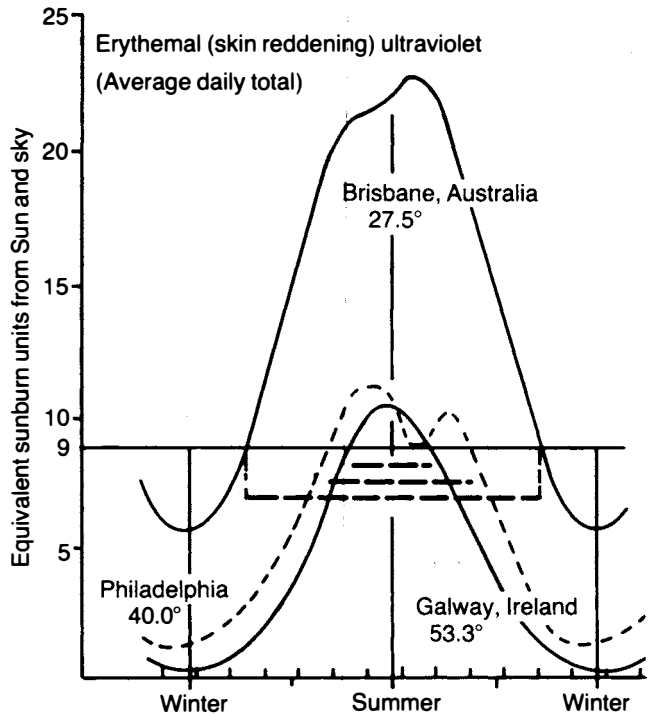
esting series of reactions that go on in there. But the point is, you don't need any CFCs to account for what is going on—it was there in 1958, before CFCs were in widespread use. So there is no relationship to CFCs.

### The skin cancer hoax

What I would like to address now is: What is the threat from ozone depletion? Well, the threat is that there's going to be a worldwide increase in skin cancer. The first thing to note about that is that people who get skin cancer are basically limited to people who have white, fair skin, blue eyes, blond hair, or reddish hair and light, fair skin. That's who gets skin cancer. Skin cancer is almost unknown among people with darker skins, who have the melanin necessary to protect them from sunlight and UV radiation. So, we're talking about a small grouping of people at risk under certain conditions, which is precisely what is really emphasized. That is, there are people from northern latitudes moving into southern latitudes, for which they don't have the skin type necessary to withstand the amount of ultraviolet radiation that exists in southern latitudes. Let me just show you very quickly: UV radiation increases 5,000% between the North Pole and the Equator (Figure 7). Here you have Tromsø, Norway, and Panama, which is near the Equator, and you get to the upper limit there. What they're talking about in the ozone depletion theory, is a 10-20% increase in UV radiation. That actually translates into moving south approximately 60-120 miles from where you presently live. That's all they're talking about. If you were to

FIGURE 8

### Ultraviolet radiation and skin cancer vary with latitude, season, and climate



move from Tromsø, to Panama or Bombay, you're talking about an increase in UV radiation of more than 600%. People who move from England to Australia are exposed to between 250 and 500% more ultraviolet radiation than what their skin type is actually meant to withstand in Britain. So if you compare that 250-500% increase in UV radiation to 10-20%, it is not a big deal. And this is one of the things that, again, is not mentioned in the ozone depletion theory.

I just want to give you some of the readings, as a comparison between the amount of ultraviolet radiation somebody gets in Australia, versus what somebody gets in Philadelphia or Ireland (Figure 8). There's an enormous difference. And it's not a linear thing: You should look at it as an aerial exposure. Enormous, enormous differences. This is why you have such a high rate of skin cancer among Australians; you do not see any skin cancer increases whatsoever among Australian aborigines; it's all among white-skinned people. Now, if ultraviolet increases, according to the theory, a 1% ozone depletion means a 2% increase in ultraviolet radiation. The data show the opposite. The data show that ultraviolet radiation is actually decreasing as much as 7% between 1974 and 1985, when all these measurements were made in the United States. When this study was released in *Science* magazine by Joseph Scotto of the National Cancer Institute, the only network

around the world systematically measuring UV radiation, instead of everybody rejoicing and saying, "There's nothing to worry about," what did they do? They shut down the instruments! The government cut off funding to measure UV radiation reaching the surface! Because that would have been the end of the ozone depletion theory. And Scotto was not even allowed to go to conferences and give presentations anymore! The same phenomenon you see in Norway: no increase or decrease in ozone; no increase or decrease in UV radiation; it has not changed. That's what is generally observed throughout the world. There is a more recent paper that indicates the same thing: no increase in ultraviolet radiation. So, the threat does not exist. It is not there.

### The threat from banning CFCs

Now, what is actually going on? This is the critical thing: CFCs are being banned, and nobody talks about the consequences of that. Everybody just talks about the consequences of skin cancer and deaths from skin cancer, and so on and so forth. The fact is that the entire world food supply depends on what is called the cold chain, which is the network of refrigerated warehouses and refrigerators in homes, and supermarkets, and so on, to keep food from spoiling. The world already produces more than enough food to feed every man, woman, and child on the face of the Earth. The problem is that between 30 and 60% of that food spoils every year, depending on what country you're talking about. In the United States, it's 30%. In countries like the former Soviet Union and Central Africa, it's 60%.

By banning CFCs, effectively you're going to have to scrap every single refrigerator around the world over the next few years. What does that mean? A billion home refrigerators, several hundred million commercial refrigerators. That means you're going to collapse the worldwide cold chain. And top people in the refrigeration industry have already estimated the cost in human lives of banning CFCs, and they estimate between 20 and 40 million people are going to die of hunger, starvation, and food-borne diseases every year, as a result of the ban on CFCs. And that is something nobody talks about. And that is going to be even worse, because they are now talking about banning HCFCs, which were the only possible replacement for CFCs anywhere in sight. Anything that could be a drop-in substitute. The HFC 134A that DuPont is marketing cannot be dropped into any existing equipment: It will destroy it.

So you've got to build entirely new equipment. And this is where it gets to the point: Who benefits? You've got a situation in which the chemical industry is going to make hundreds of billions of dollars in revenues every year from the ban on CFCs.

### The green new world order

You've got a situation here, across the street [at the United Nations], where, at the Earth Summit, they're going to

create a worldwide environmental order with the ability to deploy military forces to enforce all these laws that are going to be passed [at the Earth Summit] in Brazil, which are basically laws that are going to dictate industrial and economic policy for people in the Third World. And what this is, is saying: "You people in the Third World cannot build fossil fuel power plants, because you're going to increase the global warming and greenhouse effect, and we're going to have global doomsday. You people in the Third World cannot build chemical factories or refrigeration factories to produce refrigerators, because that's going to wipe out the ozone layer," and so on and so forth, [attacking] industrial and economic policies. And the people who are promoting these frauds, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Worldwatch Institute, World Resources Institute, and so on, are deliberately promoting policies that are fraudulent, to assume power. That is their goal, that is their policy.

In terms of the science, as I pointed out in the book (it's going to be out in a month), I go through it very systematically, chapter by chapter, why every single tenet of the ozone depletion theory is a fraud. And it's been proven to be a fraud by scientific papers that have already appeared in scientific publications, but that the media never report on. My job was to just to interview scientists, collect the papers, put them together, and I've put them in the book. It's all there.

Thank you.

Subscribe to

# 21<sup>st</sup> CENTURY

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

In the Winter 1991 issue:

- The Scientific Method of Bernhard Riemann
- How Stars Are Born: An Observational Approach
- The Case Against Global Warming
- Cold Fusion in Japan

\$20 for one year, U.S.A. (4 issues) or  
\$38 for two years (8 issues).

Send check or money order to:  
**21<sup>st</sup> CENTURY**  
P.O. Box 16285, Washington, D.C. 20041