

# EIR Science & Technology

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## 'Ecology' will be used to legislate fascism in the U.S.

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*With not a shred of hard scientific evidence to back it, the "greenhouse effect" is being used to turn the nation into a police state. Rogelio A. Maduro reports.*

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A legal framework of fascist ecological measures is being quietly put in place in the United States under the rubric of saving the Earth from the "greenhouse effect" the "ozone hole," and "toxic pollution." More than 12 major bills have been introduced in Congress so far this year, which not only call for the systematic shutdown of most U.S. industries, but also specifically mandate U.S. intervention into the affairs of other nations—as a creditor nation—to enforce policies which would not only prevent development, but actually throw them back into dependence upon pre-industrial technologies. All of this is being done without the least shred of hard scientific evidence that such climatic cataclysms will even occur, as past issues of *EIR* have fully documented.

What can only be described as a "religious revival" to protect "Mother Earth" seems to have gripped political leaders in the West following Mikhail Gorbachov's Dec. 7 "Day of Infamy" speech at the United Nations, where he called for the creation of an ecological security council at the United Nations that will oversee the creation of a global ecological regime. This cult fervor is clearly evinced by Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee, who compares the present level of response to the global environmental danger, to the passive way in which the world community reacted to Adolf Hitler, the Nazis, and the *Kristallnacht* pogrom. In a commentary in the March 22 *International Herald Tribune*, under the title, "The Environment Indicts Our Civilization," Gore writes the following Orwellian diatribe, in which he evokes the memories of the rise of Hitler fascism in the 1930s, as a psycho-

logical weapon to urge imposing exactly the same Nazi economic policies of slave labor, genocide against "inferior races," running roughshod over national sovereignty to grab other nations' land, and enforcing technical backwardness today—on a global scale undreamed of by the Nazis! Gore writes:

"Sixty years ago, as war clouds gathered over Europe, many refused to see what was about to happen. No one could imagine a Holocaust, even after shattered glass had filled the streets on *Kristallnacht*. World leaders waffled and waited, hoping that world war could be avoided. Later, when aerial photographs revealed death camps, many pretended not to see. Even now, many fail to acknowledge that victory was not only over Nazism, but also over dark forces deep within us.

"In 1989, clouds of a different sort signal an environmental holocaust without precedent. Once again, world leaders waffle, hoping that the danger will dissipate. Yet today, the evidence is as clear as the sounds of glass shattering in Berlin."

Gore then enumerates the usual environmental-alarm package, including the ozone layer, carbon dioxide raising temperatures, and so on. He continues: "Why are these dramatic changes taking place? Because the human population is surging. . . . Because the industrial, scientific, and technological revolutions magnify the environmental impact of these increases, and because we tolerate self-destructive behavior and environmental vandalism on a global scale.

"Why do we fail to rally our forces? Much of the world closed its eyes as Hitler marched because the only adequate response was a horrible war that many hoped to avoid. Do we now shrink from the unimaginably difficult response demanded by the global environmental crisis, and hope against hope that it will yet prove unnecessary?"

Then, in more psychopathic imagery: "Just as a drug addict needs increasing doses to produce the same effect, our global appetite for the Earth's abundance grows each year. We transform the resources of the past into the pollution of the future, telescoping time for self-indulgence in the present."

Gore concludes with a call for measures to be taken, including "a series of global summit meetings to seek the unprecedented international cooperation that the environmental crisis will demand."

The actual implementation of such measures will not wait for an endless series of global conferences or until the present bills in Washington are approved. Environmentalists are moving systematically to implement such policies, through state and local legislatures, and through the court system.

Two cases in point: First, the adoption of new environmental legislation by seven states in the Northeast to severely restrict the use of butane as an octane booster in gasoline starting on May 1. The result will be steep price increases in gasoline and severe shortages as refineries are forced to shift scarce capacity into more complex and expensive procedures to produce high-octane gasoline. Butane replaces lead in gasoline to obtain the higher octane required by the fragile and ultra-sophisticated modern car engines. Butane is so volatile that it is now alleged to be the biggest polluter in the lower atmosphere by creating smog. The irony is that the same green fascists who banned lead as a fuel additive, urged industry to replace it with butane, then considered "environmentally benign," the same label that environmentalists place on ethanol, methanol, and wood burning these days. As a result of the ban, gas prices are expected to rise at least 10¢ per gallon at the pump, and severe shortages of gasoline will occur as refineries shift their capacity, presently at the limit, to more complex and expensive petrochemical refining processes to maintain high-octane gasoline. The green fascists and the EPA are proposing to replace butane with alcohols from the alleged "surplus grain," which are extremely expensive and corrosive in the gas tanks and engines of automobiles.

Second is the March 17 decision of Southern California regional officials to implement a full range of ecological measures unprecedented in human history. The Southern Coast Air Quality Management District and the Executive Committee of Southern California voted to impose a three-phase plan to clear the smog, which will require 123 specific steps, such as a requirement that all cars be converted to electric power or other allegedly "clean" fuels such as ethanol

or methanol by the year 2007, when all gasoline-powered cars will be banned; a ban on barbecue grills and lighter fluid; outlawing of gasoline-powered lawn mowers and virtual elimination of free parking; a ban on drive-through windows at fast food chains, together with other, more draconian measures. The plan may cost as much as \$64 billion to implement in the first five years, and will shut down most of what industry is left in Southern California.

Some of the initial measures, like controls on paint contents and other solvents, will be imposed directly by the Southern Coast Air Quality District, while others will require action by various federal, state, and local agencies. All, however, are working under the gun of a federal court order last year directing the federal Environmental Protection Agency to draw up a plan to clean up the air if local officials do not act. The court order was the result of a successful federal lawsuit brought by the Sierra Club and the Coalition for Clean Air.

The plan affects the vast Los Angeles basin, which includes Orange County and the non-desert parts of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside counties. This 13,350-square-mile region has 12 million people.

The plan is being hailed as a model by environmentalists across the United States, and what is needed now before the measures become law is the approval of the California Air Resources Board and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The first five-year phase of the plan will place sharp new controls on the contents of paints, solvents, deodorant sprays, and the like, which emit hydrocarbons, or reactive organic gases that create ozone when exposed to sunlight in the air. This is expected to have a drastic effect on industries like furniture-making and refinishing, and automobile painting.

This phase would also require costly control devices on boilers, trash-burning plants, and industrial heaters. Also, the sale of bias-ply tires, which spew particles on the road more than radial tires, would be banned, parking fees raised for cars carrying only one person, and methanol fuel would be required for buses by 1991, and for rental cars by 1993.

Debate rages over the cost of the plan and its potential social and economic effects. The environmentalists have estimated that compliance will cost \$3.9 billion a year for the first five years, a total of \$19.5 billion, and result, by the year 2010, in 80,000 jobs that would otherwise not exist.

However, according to a study done by National Economic Research Associates for the California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance, the measures will cost \$12.8 billion per year, for a total of \$64 billion in the first five years. That means that every household would pay an added \$2,200 a year in the cost of goods and services. This would be the equivalent of tripling the sales taxes they pay, with the heaviest burden falling on low-income families. The study, by David Harrison, also estimated that 52,500



*Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee, one of the congressional leaders of the drive for a global environmental fascist order.*

jobs would be lost, particularly in manufacturing.

Another opponent of the plan, Los Angeles County Supervisor Mike Antonovitch, charged that the plan isn't cost-effective and could result in a loss of up to 150,000 jobs. Antonovitch also objected to the fascist measures which intrude into people's private lives, warning, "Under this plan, the government assumes complete regulatory control over people's lives," and that people will be encouraged "to spy on their neighbors to see if they are using a barbecue."

The ominous message from California is that a green fascist ecological regime is not far off in the distance: It is here. The policies will not be implemented in a "nice" way either, but by force. This was emphasized by the head of UNESCO, who is proposing a global environmental police force as the only solution to deal with environmental crisis. Speaking in Belgium the first week of March, Federico Mayor Zaragoza, director general of UNESCO, told the press that recent conferences in London and the Hague on imposing a ban on "polluting" chemicals were good for raising public awareness, but by themselves could do little to protect the environment. Mayor Zaragoza stated, "The environment . . . has to be addressed through global measures, but you need ways of enforcing them," and proposed the creation of a green-helmeted military force to enforce world programs for saving the environment. "Each country could give a certain number of scientists, young men and women who would

make sure these global measures were carried out," Mayor Zaragoza told reporters. "I think it would be great if by the end of the century we had blue helmets to ensure peace and green helmets to ensure peace with the environment," he said. The U.N. military force uses blue helmets.

### **Green fascist legislation in Washington**

The three major bills introduced in Washington so far that put forward a global green fascist regime are those introduced by Sen. Timothy Wirth (D-Colo.), Rep. Claudine Schneider (R-R.I.), and Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.). They are nearly identical, except that besides the basic policies they propose, each has different "topics" not present in the others.

Some of the major policies and guidelines proposed by these bills include:

- Further industrialization of the Third World must be stopped in the name of saving the Earth from industrial emissions of "greenhouse gases," and these countries must be turned into raw materials producers utilizing the most primitive modes of production. The bills outline the role of international lending agencies in imposing their ecological world order.

- A rabid policy of population control: The bills demand that 72% of the population of Third World nations either be sterilized or use contraceptives.

- Convening an international meeting in the United States to force the adoption of a binding multilateral global climate protection convention to reduce global carbon dioxide emissions 20-50% below 1988 levels by 2000, and further reductions beyond 2000.

- Adoption of a binding multilateral agreement requiring reductions of not less than 30% in emissions of nitrogen oxides over 1987 levels by 1998.

- Adoption of additional control measures requiring the virtual elimination of all production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) worldwide by the year 2000.

- Adoption of stricter fuel-economy standards. By 1995 new cars will have to achieve 40 miles per gallon, and those that are considered "gas-guzzlers" will have to pay a yearly tax of up to \$4,600 starting in 1991, and higher every year afterwards.

Besides these bills, there are quite a few others that impose detailed environmental guidelines. These include:

- The **National Acid Rain Control Act of 1989**, S.57, introduced by Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.), which imposes very tough reductions on industrial emissions of sulfur dioxide and other "greenhouse gases," which will shut down a sizable percentage of all U.S. industries and power plants, and cost tens of billions of dollars in unnecessary expenditures.

- The **Global Environmental Protection Act of 1989**, S.333, introduced by Vermont Senators Pat Leahy (D) and J. Jeffords (R). This is one of the most detailed bills in terms

of regulations and amounts of emissions of carbon, sulfur, and nitrogen oxides, methane, CFCs, etc. that may be released into the atmosphere. Its hatred of mankind is evidenced in its opening paragraph, which states, "The Congress, recognizing the profound, irreversible and potentially catastrophic impacts of humanity's activities on the global atmosphere and the world's environment, and the inability of science to predict with certainty the consequences for humanity of any such changes, hereby declares that each person has a responsibility and obligation to avoid contamination of the atmosphere."

- **The National Global Change Research Act of 1989**, S.169, introduced by Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.). The purpose of this bill is to "amend the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 in order to provide for improved coordination of national scientific research efforts and to provide for a national plan to improve scientific understanding of the Earth system and the effect of changes in that system on climate and human well-being."

- **The Global Climate Change Assessment Act of 1989**, S.251, introduced by Sen. Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.). According to Moynihan, "This bill addresses a situation of potentially staggering proportion—possible changes to the worldwide climate as a direct result of human activity. It has been called the largest uncontrolled experiment in the history of mankind." This bill creates an inter-agency task force to oversee and conduct all research related to global warming. It is modeled after Moynihan's 1980 bill establishing the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program, or NAPAP, which has been a dismal failure.

- **The Department of Environmental Protection Act**, S.276, introduced by Sen. David Durenberger (R-Minn.). This bill would elevate the Environmental Protection Agency to cabinet status, on the same footing as the Department of Energy or Commerce. There are three basic reasons for this, according to Senator Durenberger, who stated on the floor of the Senate upon the introduction of the bill, "The central issue here is the relationship between the President of the United States and the head of our federal agency for environmental protection. Under the existing structure that is not a close relationship. The President is not directly involved in making environmental policy. The administrator of EPA does not have direct and frequent access to the President and EPA is not involved in the cabinet decisions which set the broad policies for our nation. That needs to be changed."

"A second concern is the relationship between the environmental agency and the other cabinet departments. Some of our worst polluters—unfortunately—are agencies and departments of the U.S. government. We have big problems with hazardous waste sites at Defense and Energy facilities. EPA needs to be on equal footing with those departments as the cleanup efforts at federal facilities are designed and car-

ried out.

"And a third issue is the growing environmental aspect of international relations." The EPA would thus have greater power to become a global environmental policeman.

- **The Ground Water Research, Management, and Education Act**, S.203, introduced by Sen. Quentin Burdick (R-Minn.). Everything that can go in the air has already been legislated, so why not everything that goes down into the ground? This bill fills the gap, setting forth stringent regulations and guidelines for groundwater pollution.

In order to implement the ecological world order that these bills seek to impose upon humanity, national sovereignty will have to be overruled by supranational institutions. Sen. Albert Gore's bill targets Brazil specifically to give up its national sovereignty. It states in section 904, under the title "Preservation of the Amazon Basin" that "the Government of Brazil . . . is promoting the development of the Amazon Basin in a manner which seems certain not only to threaten Brazil's own natural endowment, but that of the entire planet. . . . The Government of Brazil is aware of this danger," but "its options are sharply constrained by severe problems in other sectors of its economy, aggravated by its heavy international debt," therefore, "the Government of Brazil cannot be expected to act as conservator of a global resource, unless the international community is prepared to act responsibly."

The Gore legislation then threatens Brazil with economic reprisals, and orders the Brazilian government to carry out the following steps:

"The Government of Brazil should be encouraged to begin a process of urgent international consultation directed toward a program for conserving the resources of the Amazon Basin . . . the Secretary of State should, having sought parallel statements from the Governments of Japan and the European Community, declare that the United States is ready to participate in these consultations at ministerial level . . . meanwhile . . . members of the international community including international lending institutions, should reassess their investment policies to assure that these do not contribute to the accelerated destruction of the Amazon Basin rain forest; and the Congress further directs United States directors of multilateral development banks and other development assistance institutions to urge restraint, pending the development of an approach which more fully blends Brazil's requirement for national development with global environmental imperatives."

Thus Gore legislates that the health and well-being of the population of Brazil, the sovereignty of that nation, and the future generations of Brazilians should all be sacrificed at the altar of "Mother Earth." *EIR* in previous issues has documented the nature of the destruction of the Amazon rain forest, and its disastrous impact upon the world weather systems. However, *EIR* proved that this was the result of a

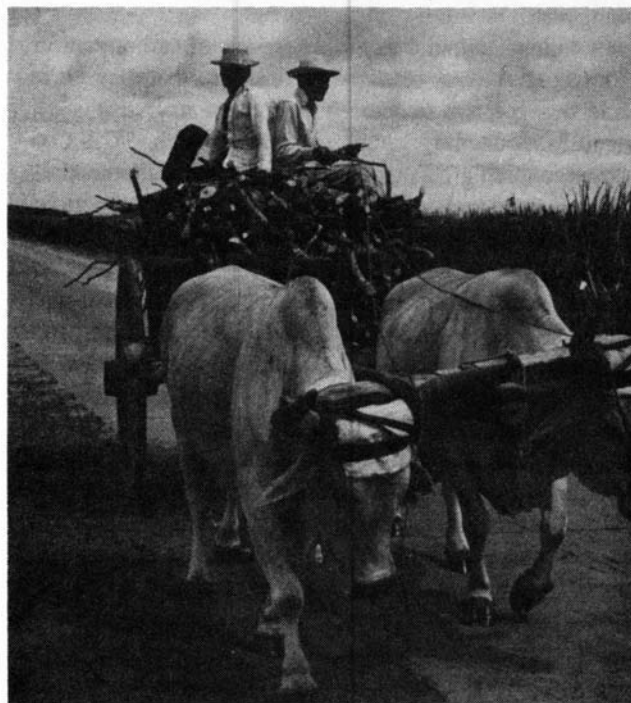
deliberate policy by international financial institutions to force Brazil into looting its primary resources to pay the foreign debt, and that most of the destruction is carried out systematically by transnational corporations, which use the burnt-out Amazon land to raise cattle. The news media and the ecologists have focused their publicity on the small proportion of Amazon rain forest destroyed by land-hungry peasants, driven to desperation by the horrible poverty in Brazil, and completely covered up the role of the multinationals, which also happen to be the major corporations that fund different environmental groups. Curiously enough, these "environmentalists" have also chosen to completely ignore the destructive impact of millions of pounds of toxic chemicals, used by the drug mafias to process coca leaves into cocaine, and which are being poured into the Amazon River system with devastating results in the environment. Furthermore, clearing of rain forest to cultivate coca plants is the leading cause of deforestation in the Amazon regions of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. In Peru, more than 1 million hectares of rain forest have been destroyed to grow coca plants over the past few years. Yet one never hears the World Wildlife Fund/Conservation Foundation protesting against the drug traffic. Perhaps the green fascists consider smoking dope and sniffing cocaine more important than the environment.

The only rational policy to save Brazil's and other nations' tropical rain forests has to be based on the in-depth economic development of these nations, utilizing the most advanced technologies, not the systematic destruction of those nations' economies.

## Population control

It is now time to examine the major aspects of the three most important bills, those of Wirth, Schneider and Gore. It is appropriate to commence with an examination of the topic that receives the least amount of space in the bills, yet receives the greatest amount of funding, and that is population control. This is not surprising, since the lawful result of the implementation of the policies contained in these bills would be the genocide of billions of human beings, which is exactly what their objective is. This point was made explicitly by Bertrand Russell, the godfather of the ecologist movement, who wrote in "Impacts of Science on Society," "At present the population of the world is increasing at about 58,000 *per diem*. War, so far, has had no very great effect on this increase, which continued throughout each of the world wars. . . . War has hitherto been disappointing in this respect . . . but perhaps bacteriological war may prove effective. If a Black Death could spread throughout the world once in every generation, survivors could procreate freely without making the world too full. The state of affairs might be unpleasant, but what of it?"

The severe effect that measures to deal with climate change will have on Third World nations has been raised by Linda



Carlos Wesley

*Representative Schneider's bill emphasizes the use of "affordable, non-motorized vehicles," like the transport shown here in Panama.*

Fisher, assistant administrator for policy, planning, and evaluation at the EPA. In an interview with the *Los Angeles Times*, she stated, "You are going to look at some pretty fundamental things about people's societies, how they produce food. Some of the bills in Congress have put on the table population control. Those are pretty fundamental public policy concerns in every single country. Everyone comes with a different cultural and economic basis. It will not be easy."

As printed in the *Congressional Record*, Senator Wirth's bill is 24 pages long, and Title XV on the need to reduce population growth is only one-third of a page, insignificant in comparison to the other titles. Yet, in the compendium of funds authorized by the act, fully *one-third* of all the funds will be spent on population control. The act allocates \$1.62 billion for international population control programs over a three-year period, by far the largest expenditure. By comparison, Wirth's bill allocates \$500 million to be spent on population control for 1991, yet "only" \$191 million for renewable resources, despite the fact that most of the bill is dedicated to regulation of the expenditures on renewable resource research. Representative Schneider's bill goes even further, allocating \$2.78 billion for population control and "at least \$300 million available for the United Nations Population Fund."

The section on population control in Senator Wirth's bill is titled "Moderating World Population Growth" and states,

“Taking into account the impact that future world population growth will have on increased demand for energy and on the rate of tropical deforestation, Congress hereby finds that: 1) in order to avoid the potentially catastrophic consequences of significant global warming a coordinated effort to address world population growth must be initiated; 2) U. S. participation in international programs to moderate high rates of population growth is necessary to control rising levels of atmospheric pollutants and greenhouse gases. . . . 4) half of the world’s people depend primarily on biomass energy, principally fuelwood, for their most basic non-food energy needs—cooking, water heating, and space heating—and 1.5 billion people are cutting wood faster than forests can grow back; 5) growing rural populations will continue to encroach on remaining forests in search of land for food and commercial crops, for fuelwood needed for cooking and heating and fodder for livestock.”

Therefore, one might suppose that Wirth would deal with the obvious: These people need fossil fuel plants immediately, followed by nuclear and fusion power plants, so they can stop cutting down the forests for fuelwood. However, the Wirth bill dismisses all solutions except the reduction of the population of the Third World. It continues: “The World Bank estimates that at an average fertility rate of 2.4 children per woman, the rate needed for eventual population stabilization at present death rates, could be achieved by the year 2000 if the proportion of couples in developing countries using contraception were to rise from the current rate of 40% to 72% and; 7) these population stabilization goals can be accomplished through a mix of bilateral and international population policies to make family planning services universally available on a voluntary basis in order to slow the rate of population growth and therefore reduce pressures on global resources.”

The bill by Claudine Schneider reads almost word for word the same as Senator Wirth’s, except for a section at the end calling for the President of the United States to call for an international conference on population, stating, “The purpose of this conference shall be to examine the policies necessary to achieve sustainable world population levels, including advancing scientific understanding of the interrelationship between population, resources, environment, and economic development. Such conference may take place in conjunction with other international efforts for global climate protection authorized by this act. . . . As part of this conference, or in conjunction with the other international efforts, the President is requested to seek an international agreement on population growth. Such agreement should recognize the policy that family planning services be made available to all persons desiring such services, should seek to effectively implement this policy, and should promote such other measures to achieve sustainable world population levels as are necessary and otherwise consistent with the policies and restrictions established in this title.”

## The New Dark Age

The Wirth, Schneider, and Gore bills all have a section euphemistically called “development assistance.” The point of this section is to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to remove any vestiges of the concepts underlying President Eisenhower’s “Atoms for Peace” program, and the Marshall Plan that rebuilt Europe following World War II. The emphasis is placed on imposing ecological guidelines for all “development assistance” going from the United States and international lending institutions to the Third World. The bills mandate an end to the construction of any advanced modes of energy generation, and large-scale facilities for the production of energy. Mankind is supposed to revert to a “high-tech” version of the Dark Ages, using the latest technologies for solar power, windmills, etc. At the same time, Third World nations will be forced to rely on “renewable resources,” the burning of firewood, charcoal, and biomass for their energy needs.

Representative Schneider’s bill orders the U. S. government to take extensive tracts of land out of food production and cultivate sugar cane for ethanol production. It states that “no assistance may be furnished under this act for large-scale production of energy,” and that “the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director to each multilateral development bank to oppose loans and other financial or technical assistance to any country for which a least-cost energy plan is not in place.” Thus, as defined in Schneider’s bill, any underdeveloped country which dares to build a hydroelectric dam, fossil fuel power plant, or a nuclear plant, will have all its international loans cut off.

To further send humanity back to the Dark Ages, the bill insists that loans and aid for the development of modern motorized transportation in the less developed countries (LDCs) be eliminated, and instead, “Priority shall be given to programs that enhance access of the poor to low-cost vehicles and efficient carrying devices, including access to credit for the purchase of bicycles, carts, pack animals, and similarly affordable, non-motorized vehicles,” and to “encourage countries to develop local bicycle assembly and cart production capabilities for domestic use.”

That the intention is to maintain the Third World in a completely backward and subservient mode, was made clear by Sen. J. Bennett Johnston (D-La.), who, during his opening remarks at the Sept. 20, 1988 Senate hearings on the greenhouse effect, stated, “Devising energy and environmental protection strategies for Third World countries that take into account rapidly expanding economies and populations is not an easy task. How do you convince newly developing countries to forego economic and industrial expansion that developed nations already enjoy in the interests of a future global environmental threat? The secret lies in helping nations to fully realize the global implications of climate change. . . . We must seek to ensure that Third World development funded by industrialized nations is not wreaking



havoc on the world's environment."

The policies to be implemented by these bills would actually cause the biggest ecological holocaust in the history of the human race. To do away with all modern modes of energy production, and replace them with biomass burning, is exactly what is causing the anomalous global climate. Over 60% of all deforestation worldwide is the result of the use of trees for making 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 nations of Central Africa, such as Uganda and Zaire, are the showcase example of the use of "environmentally benign" renewable energy resources. Over 90% of their energy comes from the burning of "ecologically sustainable" firewood and charcoal. The result: It costs three times more money to purchase firewood than the food it will cook. The population of these nations faces extinction through hunger, poverty, and disease.

If these savage environmental measures are not adopted by Third World nations, they will face economic retaliation. Senator Gore's bill explicitly calls for cutting off loans if any environmental damage is caused by any project, a standard to be arbitrarily decided by green fascists deployed by the environmental lobby. The Gore bill states, "Congress directs the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into discussion with the President of the World Bank and with appropriate officials of the governments of other major contributors to that institution, for the purpose of working out guidelines for advance disclosure and discussion of prospective bank loans prior to their approval within the Bank. The purpose of this disclosure shall be to make it possible for the major donor governments to have the opportunity to satisfy themselves that major environmental consequences unfavorable to global environmental interests will not occur as the result of the proposed project."

Drastic action on the international financial front is also being taken by Congressmen Lee H. Hamilton (D-Ind.) and Benjamin A. Gilman (R-N.Y.), who co-chaired a task force report on foreign assistance to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The report, which they are trying to turn into law, calls for the "enactment of a new international economic cooperation act to replace the existing Foreign Assistance Act," and the "creation of a restructured foreign aid implementing agency to replace the Agency for International Development." Their purpose is to make environmental protection the priority issue in all international assistance.

Senator Wirth's bill amends the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, striking out a section emphasizing the need for large-scale production of energy as a prerequisite for industrial progress, and it inserts a new sub-section that states:

"The Congress finds that energy conservation, improvements in end-use energy efficiency, and energy production from renewable, decentralized sources have great potential for meeting energy needs in developing nations, especially

the needs of the rural poor. These techniques can enable developing countries to make efficient use of scarce resources; minimize environmental harm (including warming of the Earth's atmosphere due to the "greenhouse effect"); lessen the danger of nuclear weapons proliferation and reduce dependence on dwindling oil reserves and expensive imported energy. Often, energy needs can be met more cheaply and more employment can be generated by these methods than by production of energy from conventional sources."

Further, Wirth's bill makes so-called "appropriate technologies" the law of the land. It states, "In providing assistance to developing countries, the President shall . . . support projects to develop and demonstrate energy conservation, improvements in end-use energy conservation, improvements in end-use energy efficiency, and small-scale, decentralized, renewable energy sources for rural areas. Such projects shall feature close consultation with and involvement of local people at all stages of project design and implementation, and shall be directed toward the earliest possible widespread application. Appropriate technologies include, but are not limited to biomass, biogas, wind energy, passive solar, solar electricity, fuel cells, and low-heat hydroelectric generation."

To dispel any doubts that Wirth and his greenie cosponsors intend to impose enforced backwardness in the Third World, the bill emphasizes that "*no assistance shall be furnished under this act for large-scale production of energy from fossil fuels*" [emphasis added].

Senator Wirth's bill, however, does not limit the enforcement of such policies to the United States; it instructs the President to "promote vigorously the adoption by other bilateral donors of energy efficient programs for countries that receive development assistance that emphasize least-cost energy planning, energy conservation, and end-use energy efficiency."

The next section of the bill, "Multilateral Energy Conservation and Efficiency Program," goes even further in imposing a global fascist energy dictatorship. The bill states, "Beginning two years after the enactment of this Title, the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States, Executive Director to each of the multilateral development banks to oppose loans and other financial or technical assistance to any borrowing country for which a least-cost energy plan giving priority to energy conservation, end-use energy efficiency, and renewable energy sources is not in place," and that "all future contributions to such bank from the United States shall be conditioned upon adoption and successful implementation of a program meeting the [aforementioned] standards."

It also orders the Secretary of State to "instruct the United States Ambassador to the United Nations to oppose the adoption of any country programs for which a program of least-cost energy planning . . . is not in place."

The Agency for International Development is also in-

structed specifically to make backwardness its official policy. Rep. Claudine Schneider's bill states, "The Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall . . . issue guidance to all agency missions stating that ecologically sustainable renewable energy resources and energy efficiency are to be the centerpiece of their energy efforts ranked in order of cost-effectiveness."

The enforced backwardness is not limited to energy programs. The bills in Congress intend to throw humanity 100 years in reverse, by emphasizing the use of draft animals, with the deceptive name of "non-motorized transport technologies." Rep. Claudine Schneider's bill, excerpted below, is quite explicit on the subject.

Some misguided pro-nuclear individuals and industries in the United States and the rest of the world have been supporting the "global warming" theory because they mistakenly believe that it is the only chance left for advanced modes of energy production, nuclear fission and fusion, to revive from their near destruction by the environmentalist forces. Now that all fossil fuel power plants have allegedly become dangerous to humanity because they emit carbon dioxide, the thinking is that nuclear power plants should be built because they do not produce any pollution emission. Nuclear power industries have provided millions of dollars behind the scenes to the most radical ecological groups to spread the "greenhouse effect" hysteria. They have been enticed by Sen. Timothy Wirth, who has been making beautiful promises about how we need nuclear energy. His bill calls for the expenditure of \$500 million on research for "inherently safe nuclear reactors," over a three-year period, and such kooks as Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), and Albert Gore are also calling for nuclear research. A look at Wirth's bill, however, dispels such illusions.

Wirth's bill does indeed include expenditures of \$100 million on nuclear research for 1991. But the present allocation of funds for that category is \$286.7 million. So Wirth's "pro-nuclear" greenhouse bill will just happen to *cut* nuclear research by one-third.

Furthermore, the amount of funding allocated to advanced civilian nuclear research in 1981 was \$650 million, so that Wirth's paltry \$100 million is not even one-sixth of what was being spent eight years ago, which was still a significant reduction from research funding before Jimmy Carter became President. After savagely cutting funding for nuclear research in 1991, then Wirth's bill increases the funding to \$200 million in 1992 and 1993, for a total expenditure of \$500 million in research for a three-year period, still not even close to the 1981 expenditures of \$650 million. The amount allocated to nuclear power research by Wirth in 1991 is also paltry, if compared to research on renewable resources: \$190.8 million.

Wirth's bill emphasizes that any other allocations for nuclear power research will not be allowed after the bill is passed. It states, "The purpose of this Title is to redirect

programs in existence on the date of the enactment of this Title for research, development, and demonstration of technologies for the generation of commercial electric power from nuclear fission. notwithstanding any other provision of law, this title shall be the exclusive source of authority for appropriations for such programs." Thus, any promising nuclear technologies disliked by the environmentalist kooks will be killed under Wirth's bill.

## Greenhouse bills' sponsors in Senate

Although it is not likely that any of these bills will be adopted in their entirety during this session of Congress, the strategy, according to several congressional aides consulted by *EIR*, is to push through elements of these bills as riders to other bills, so that overall, many of the policies of these genocidal bills will be adopted piecemeal. There are almost enough co-sponsors to these bills, a total of 49 U.S. senators, so that even some of the most draconian policies may be adopted as law. The senators sponsoring and co-sponsoring the green fascist bills mentioned in this section are:

Brock Adams (D-Wash.), Max Baucus (D-Mont.), Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.), Jeff Bingaman (D-N.M.), Rudy Boschwitz (R-Minn.), John B. Breaux (D-La.), Richard H. Bryan (D-Nev.), Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.), Quentin N. Burdick (D-N.D.), John H. Chafee (R-R.I.), Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), John C. Danforth (R-Mo.), Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.), David Durkenberger (R-Minn.), Wyche Fowler, Jr. (D-Ga.), Albert Gore, Jr. (D-Tenn.), Slade Gorton (R-Wash.), Bob Graham (D-Fla.), Charles E. Grassley (R-Iowa), Tom Harkin (D-Iowa), John Heinz (R-Pa.), Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.), Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hi.), James M. Jeffords (R-Vt.), J. Bennett Johnston (D-La.), Nancy L. Kassebaum (R-Kans.), Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R-Wis.), John F. Kerry (D-Mass.), Frank R. Lautenberg (D-N.J.), Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.), Joe Lieberman (D-Conn.), Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.), Sparky M. Matsunaga (D-Hi.), John McCain (R-Ariz.), Barbara A. Mikulski (D-Md.), George J. Mitchell (D-Maine), Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.), Larry Pressler (R-S.D.), Harry Reid (D-Nev.), Donald W. Riegle Jr. (D-Mich.), Terry Sanford (D-N.C.), James Sasser (D-Tenn.), Paul Simon (D-Ill.), Arlen Specter (R-Pa.), Steven D. Symms (R-Id.), Pete Wilson (R-Calif.), Timothy E. Wirth (D-Colo.).