Editorial

An opposition to the malthusians

The malthusian pact, which Mikhail Gorbachov offered to the West in his United Nations speech in early December, has been enthusiastically taken up by the Kissinger-Bush administration and the bulk of the Western Alliance. This was shown dramatically at the London Ozone Conference where the European Community joined Margaret Thatcher and George Bush, to propose that chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) no longer be produced after the year 2000.

Such a ban would of course, deny refrigeration to much of the developing sector. Nations such as China and India have vigorously opposed the imposition upon them of such a mandate for perpetual backwardness. Surprisingly, they were joined by the Soviet representative to the conference, Vladimir Zakharov, who is chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.

Zakharov questioned the scientific basis for the assumption that thinning of the ozone layer is caused by CFCs, and said that he "declined to comit his country to the recently-adopted European commission target for phasing out the use of . . . CFCs." We heartily concur with Zakharov on this matter, but we are also extremely interested to find such dissent within the Soviet camp, since Gorbachov and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze have been so actively propagandizing for a global policing of the environment.

The Jan. 9 issue of *EIR* featured an article by Lyndon LaRouche, entitled "Soviet pseudo-science could cause World War III," in which he pointed out that a shortsighted policy by the Soviets, to promote the environmentalist push to destroy Western industrial potential, would in the end backfire upon the Soviets themselves, since they were so dependent upon Western imports to sustain their own economy.

He warned that the physical breakdown in the Soviet economy which would follow, could lead to a general world war, if the Soviet leadership became sufficiently desperate. Have certain circles in the Soviet leadership taken heed of LaRouche's warning?

Another sign that the Soviets may at last be reconsidering what LaRouche has been saying, is the statement by Soviet Health Minister Yevgeny Chazov, who was quoted in *Izvestia* telling a convention of Soviet epidemiologists that AIDS poses as grave a threat as nuclear war. This of course, was one of the major themes of the recent LaRouche election campaign.

There is no ambiguity in the Brazilian government's rejection of the various schemes intended to force them to alienate their patrimony in return for debt forgiveness. Brazil's foreign ministry, usually the mouthpiece of Kissinger's banker allies, led the movement at the recent Quito meeting of Amazon Pact nations to condemn the abrogation of sovereignty through "debt for nature" swaps. It is equally significant that all the Amazon nations present—Venezuela, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Surinam—supported the Brazilian move.

The sensitivity to the abuses in the LaRouche trial—throughout Ibero-America, and in particular in Brazil, where even a member of the Congress has protested against his jailing—is directly connected to the fact that these governments see LaRouche as the only international spokesman on their behalf against the International Monetary Fund.

For example, LaRouche attacked the World Bank policies to force Brazil to substitute biomass for advanced fuels, in his book *No Limits to Growth*, published in 1983. There, he particularly supported Brazil's sovereign right to develop high technology agriculture and nuclear energy.

He was as right then as now, only now his enemies are even more brazen. The first targets of this new phase of the attack upon modern industrial nations by the ecofascists are no doubt the less developed nations—those who will suffer most brutally from being deprived of inexpensive refrigerants, but ultimately we will all suffer: directly from the insane directives being proposed by these anti-science neo-feudalists, but just as severely by the irrationalism which they foster in the culture.

72 National EIR March 17, 1989