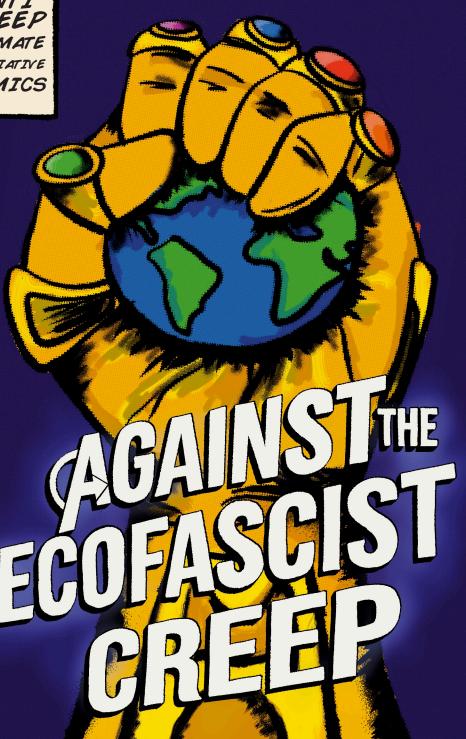
MAY 22

DEBUNKING ECOFASCIST MYTHS

ANTI CREEP CLIMATE INITIATIVE COMICS



# AGAINST THE ECOFASCIST CREEP DEBUNKING ECOFASCIST MYTHS

BY THE
ANTI-CREEP CLIMATE INITIATIVE

### From Avengers: Infinity War

**Thanos:** Going to bed hungry. Scrounging for scraps. Your planet was on the brink of collapse. I was the one who stopped that. You know what's happened since then? The children born have known nothing but full bellies and clear skies. It's a paradise.

Gamora: Because you murdered half the planet!

**Thanos:** It's a simple calculus. This universe is finite, its resources finite... if life is left unchecked, life will cease to exist. It needs correction.

**Gamora:** YOU DON'T KNOW THAT!

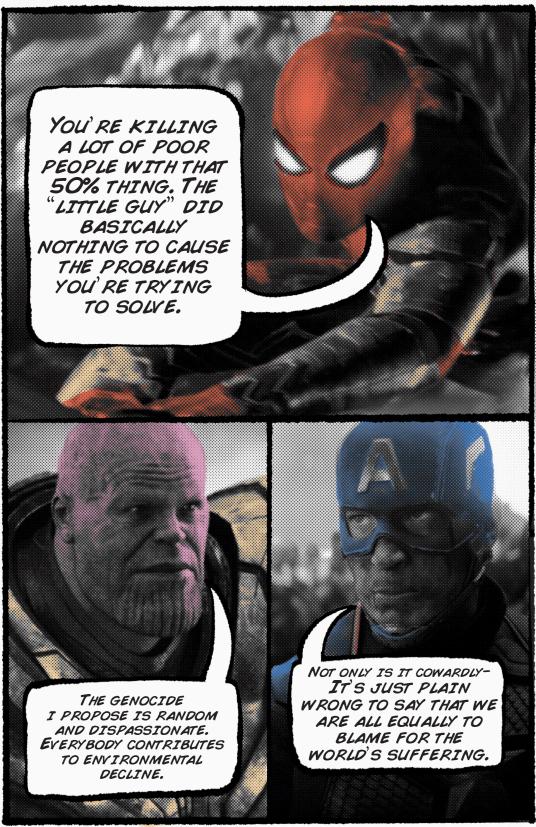
**Thanos:** I'm the only one who knows that. At least I'm the only one with the will to act on it...

Thanos saw a world experiencing rapid climate change, staggering social inequality, and violence. His plan was to gather the Infinity Stones and cull half of all life to help those people that remain. Though Thanos was a powerful supervillain, he wasn't original. His plan repeated long-held ideas that extreme violence is necessary to save the environment.

It isn't.





















### **Against the Ecofascist Creep**

Ecofascism is environmentalism that 1. Advocates or accepts violence and 2. Reinforces existing systems of power and inequality. Ecofascism suggests that certain kinds of people are naturally and exclusively entitled to control environmental resources. Ecofascism offers the same old s\*\*\* but worse. Some people proudly self-identify as ecofascists. Others unintentionally repeat busted myths that support ecofascism. Ecofascism is a slippery idea. What we do know is that ecofascist myths fuel white supremacy, ultra-nationalism, patriarchy, ableism, authoritarianism, and mass murder. They are also common misconceptions or deliberate misunderstandings about the world. Ecofascist myths can creep into actual environmentalists' rhetoric and efforts—and doom a real chance at a just, sustainable future. Our goal is to work together to recognize and remove ecofascist ideas from the way we think and talk about the world.

Thanos, the central villain in two of the highest-grossing films of all time *Avengers: Infinity War* (2018) and *Avengers: Endgame* (2019), was an ecofascist. The films suggest Thanos truly believed he was helping solve real problems and many fans felt he made some good points.

But Thanos mis-identifies the problem. Then he becomes part of the problem. His philosophies continue to normalize the creep of ecofascism.

Fascism never springs from nowhere. It creeps through our language, metaphors, visual media, narratives, and ideas of environmental health and security.<sup>1</sup>

Here are some of the most familiar myths of ecofascism and the realities those myths cover up.

### **Everyday Ecofascist Myths**

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# "Overpopulation is an Environmental Crisis"

**Myth:** The more people, the more environmental problems. Drastic population decline is necessary to reach climate goals, save humanity, and save the planet.

**Reality:** Fears of overpopulation are essential to ecofascist ideology. The concept of "overpopulation" originates with Thomas Malthus, a nineteenth-century imperialist who thought societal collapse would happen when population growth overtook the pace of food production. To ward off such a disaster, Malthus advocated preventing certain peoples from having children, and targeting them with plagues and starvation.

But Malthus was wrong.<sup>2</sup> Population growth is slowing<sup>3</sup> while global food production efficiency has ballooned. The world produces 1.5 times the food to feed all the people on the planet.<sup>4</sup> Hunger isn't an "overpopulation" problem—it's a distribution problem. Moreover, the Global South, where population continues to rise, isn't causing climate change. 10% of the world's wealthiest people emit 50% of the greenhouse gasses, while the poorest 50% emit less than 7%.<sup>5</sup> In other words, the crisis is caused by the wealthy few, not the many.

As Thanos's "Snap" plan illustrates, the "overpopulation" myth can actually lead to indifference toward—or even outright support for—mass death.<sup>6</sup> To actually fight environmental destruction we should be fighting against inequalities, and for political and economic systems that prioritize human dignity and environmental regeneration.

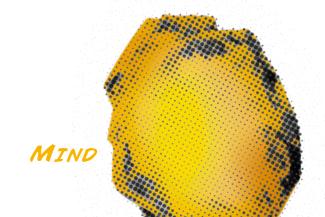
### "Humans are Naturally, Tragically, Selfish"

*Myth:* Humans are naturally driven by greed and they are doomed to deplete the resources of our planet.

**Reality:** This argument was popularized in the mid-twentieth century by Garrett Hardin, whose famous fable, "the tragedy of the commons," argues all humans are selfish, will use more resources than they need, and that selfishness on a finite planet necessitates violence to survive.<sup>7</sup>

But Hardin provided no factual evidence for his claims.<sup>8</sup> Before he even published "Tragedy," Elinor Ostrom, who won the 2009 Nobel Prize in Economics, proved him wrong.<sup>9</sup> Hardin ignored the global decline in poverty<sup>10</sup> and used scientific-sounding rhetoric to cloak his white supremacist, <sup>11</sup> anti-immigrant, <sup>12</sup> and eugenicist beliefs. <sup>13</sup> Hardin's "Tragedy" baldly argues against reproductive freedom and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. He advocated racially pure societies, <sup>14</sup> a vision that drove Hardin to lobby Congress to stop sending food to poor nations. <sup>15</sup>

The myth of universal human selfishness distracts from systemic inequality and environmental devastation. It discounts all the ways humans work together and care for one another. He was humans work together and care for one another. When we ignore these nuances, we ignore the real problem: the primary driver of climate change is not poor people, it is the greed of carbon-intensive industries and the global 1%. 17





### "Humans are a Virus"

**Myth:** Humans are like a virus or a cancer on planet Earth, and catastrophes like climate change or COVID-19 are nature's ways of defending itself.

**Reality:** When we assign "cancerous" behavior to all humans, we limit our vision to a very recent economic system of resource exploitation. This ignores most of human history, where the majority of human beings have not caused global environmental destruction and climate collapse.<sup>18</sup>

The humans-are-a-cancer metaphor was popularized in the mid-20th century by James Lovelock's Gaia Hypothesis in work funded by Royal Dutch Shell. 19 Lovelock's metaphor mimics fossil fuel companies' climate change disinformation campaigns: covering up the causes, shoring up profits, and continuing to harm those least responsible. 20 The metaphor suggests climate change is nature's revenge, offering a simple cause-and-effect logic that suggests those who suffer deserve it. 21 As such, the humans-as-cancer metaphor avoids explicit racism, while it perpetuates harm by naturalizing the vastly unequal impacts of climate change. 22

When we universalize humans as cancerous or a disease, we propagate a nihilism that prevents us from joining the movements fighting for more just and regenerative environmental futures.



### "City People are the Problem"

**Myth:** Cities are dirty and overcrowded! "City people" don't know how to appreciate nature, and they lack basic survival skills and the means to self-sufficiency. And cities are huge centers of pollution.

**Reality:** People who live in cities actually consume fewer resources per capita than those in the suburbs or most rural areas. They have shorter commutes, smaller homes, use public transit, and take part in other efficiency measures. What's more, we all have city-dwelling, working-class folks—and particularly people of color, whose communities have often borne the brunt of urban pollution—to thank for the environmental regulations that protect clean air and water both inside and outside urban areas. Environmental justice coalitions have been fighting to keep their neighborhoods clean for decades, and their victories have inspired broader environmental regulations beyond the city.

That's because many people who live close to or work for polluting industries don't have much of a say in how those industries operate: a slim minority of owners and managers make those decisions—and often live outside the city themselves. On top of that, many of the biggest carbon emitters and other polluters—industrial agriculture and coal, for example—operate on sites outside the city.

Some cities, or at least parts of cities, can still seem dirty or overcrowded. But this is the product of historical urban planning policies, segregation and redlining, and economics.<sup>27</sup>



# "Strong Borders Protect Our Scarce Resources"

**Myth:** Without strong borders, immigrants and environmental refugees will flood nations like the USA, and overburden these countries' limited resources.

**Reality:** Border walls allow people to imagine that countries are islands or "lifeboats," sealed off from the rest of the world, even though nations are constantly exchanging people, resources, ideas, and ecologies.<sup>28</sup> Instead of preserving environmental resources and civil liberties, borders erode both.<sup>29</sup>

Climate change is a crisis for migrants, not a crisis of migrants. Most people displaced by climate chaos (e.g. desertification, rising seas, extreme weather) move within borders, not across them.<sup>30</sup> Weaponized borders, militarized police, rogue militias, and hardline anti-immigrant policies don't address the real threats posed by climate change; instead they target those made most vulnerable to its effects.<sup>31</sup>

Fascism always blames social problems on "outsiders" and "others" who must be kept out or rooted out of the body politic by a strongman leader and his military police.<sup>32</sup> Ecofascism is no different—ecofascists have a long history of scapegoating immigrants and migrants for environmental damage.<sup>33</sup> Fears that waves of "climate refugees" will swamp the limited capacity of wealthy nations or unleash political unrest is only the latest version of this sort of xenophobia.<sup>34</sup> There are no climate barbarians at the gates—migration is a human right.<sup>35</sup>

# SPACE

# "Environmental and Social Collapse are Desirable"

**Myth:** Environmental and social collapse are not only inevitable but desirable. Nothing will change until everything goes down in flames first—and if people have to die, then so be it: that's just less strain on resources and the environment.

**Reality:** Societal change is necessary, but things like environmental catastrophe, pandemics, and economic downturns often serve the goals of "disaster capitalism," enriching those most responsible for our ecological predicament at the expense of those who lack a safety net. <sup>36</sup> Such events might cause a momentary dent in production, emission, and consumption, but those with the most social and political power are frequently the ones who benefit the most from a catastrophe. <sup>37</sup> For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic the world's ten richest men doubled their fortunes while incomes fell for 99% of humanity. <sup>38</sup> And simply celebrating a dip in population likewise pretends that all human lives are the problem—rather than exploitative political and economic systems. <sup>39</sup>

Grassroots environmental justice movements from marginalized communities offer models for how to transform social systems without requiring total collapse and widespread suffering!<sup>40</sup> Indigenous sovereignty movements globally illustrate ways of working beyond the parameters of the state and racial capitalism, and abolitionist frameworks center community care, rather than the exploitation of resources and human individuals.<sup>41</sup> They have proven, and continue to prove, that other worlds are possible—without widespread ecological collapse and human death.

### **Let's Discuss**

- 1. Does Thanos's ecofascism make him more or less sympathetic as a supervillain? Why or why not?
- 2. What are the core fallacies of ecofascism? How does ecofascism misconstrue ecology, economics, and social inequality?
- 3. Which of the ecofascist myths have you seen in media and pop culture?
- 4. Have you seen ecofascist myths outside of "environmental" discussions? Where?
- 5. What are some ways you could counteract ecofascist ideas in your own life?



# Against the Ecofascist Creep **Tactics and Strategies**

- If You See It, Say It: Debunk ecofascist myths when they "creep" into environmental rhetoric and movements.
- Learn About Everyday Ways to Fight Fascism: https://spencersunshine.com/2020/08/27/fortyways/
- **Support Landback:** Indigenous peoples comprise 5% of the population but protect 80% of the world's biodiversity. <sup>42</sup> LandBack is an efficient, ethical, and diverse strategy that has already seen private and public lands returned to Indigenous caretakers. <sup>43</sup>
- Contribute to: Movements that prioritize Indigenous sovereignty, the abolition of racist institutions, and visionary long-term socio-environmental planning. Indigenous land protectors have blocked or delayed projects equivalent to one quarter of the U.S. and Canada's annual carbon output.<sup>44</sup>
- **Think and Strategize at Multiple Scales:** Systemic change entails the local, regional, national, and global.
- **Challenge Borders:** Demilitarize, decriminalize, and abolish borders.
- **Support Anti-war Movements:** The U.S. military industrial complex is the #1 polluter and carbon emitter globally.
- Organize Locally and Invest in Mutual Aid Initiatives: Create and foster communities of care. Think and plan outside of state power. "What we practice on the small scale reverberates on the large scale" (adrienne maree brown, Emergent Strategy.)
- Let the Youth Lead the Way: Join or support youth climate movements. Mentor and listen to young people!

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup>Amend.

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### Contact the Anti-Creep Climate Initiative:

ThanosWasAnEcoFascist@gmail.com



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