

A WARNING TO ARGENTINA

It's LaRouche Against The British Empire

by Cynthia R. Rush

Aug. 6—The City of London is aghast that its Opium War against the Americas ran afoul of Lyndon LaRouche this past week, with repercussions that, under conditions of global economic collapse, could be unpredictable. Argentine LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) organizers, who busted up a drug legalization conference organized by British agent George Soros in Buenos Aires, succeeded in putting the issue of Lyndon LaRouche vs. the British Empire at the center of the battle for Argentina's—and Ibero-America's—survival. And that's definitely where the British don't want it to be.

Soros's Open Society Institute, the British and Dutch embassies, and the Soros-sponsored Latin American Commission on Drugs and Democracy (LACDD) had intended the Aug. 6-7 conference to kick off what they hoped would be the final phase of Dope, Inc.'s offensive to legalize drug consumption and possession in Argentina.

The National Conference on Drug Policy, has become a tradition in Argentina, having been held every year for the past seven years in the Annex of the National Congress, where speakers promoted Soros's drug legalization and decriminalization policies without interference. This year the conference was also billed as the "Latin American Conference on Drug Policy," as the Soros crowd had pulled in speakers from pro-legal-

ization and Soros-financed NGOs and academic institutions in Mexico, Venezuela, Uruguay, Brazil, and Ecuador.

Argentina, together with Mexico, is a special target. President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, and her husband and former President Néstor Kirchner, have swallowed Soros's "harm reduction" fraud and allowed Presidential Chief of Staff Aníbal Fernández to promote it at every opportunity. As soon as the Supreme Court rules, as expected, that the current national drug law's prohibition of drug possession for personal use is unconstitutional, the government will present a bill to Congress for full drug decriminalization.

Approval of such a bill is not a given; but were it to pass, this would be a key victory for the British Empire in a nation it has always considered its colony. And should Mexican President Felipe Calderón sign the drug decriminalization bill sitting on his desk, or succumb to the Soros-directed offensive against the Mexican Army's war on drugs, this would be a major advance for the imperialist drive in all of Ibero-America.

It's British Imperialism, Stupid!

But the LYM's aggressive intervention into the first panel of the Buenos Aires conference, keynoted

No to the Empire's Potthead Dictatorship!

Below are excerpts of the Aug. 6 intervention by LaRouche Youth Movement organizers Betiana González and Rosina Castillo, against pro-drug Supreme Court justice Eugenio Zaffaroni during the opening session of the Soros-sponsored Latin American Conference on Drug Policy in Buenos Aires.

Rosina: George Soros is the most prominent international speculator — he's financing this conference —and given what you're doing, you should be thrown out of government; you shouldn't be there.

Zaffaroni: so you'll be in the government?

Rosina: You can kick me out of here, but now people will know what George Soros is, what the Dutch embassy is — and [the British] who kicked us out of the Malvinas. Do you think that you can defend human rights this way? In the middle of an economic crisis, what you're doing has nothing to do with human rights.

Zaffaroni: Now, be quiet. You've said enough, you've had your chance to speak.

Rosina: It may be enough for you, but Argentina is really suffering.

Betiana: You can kick me out of here, but now people will know what Soros is, what the Dutch Embassy is—and [the British] who kicked us out of the Malvinas.

Do you defend human rights? What human rights are you talking about when drugs cause addiction?

Zaffaroni: You already spoke!! Enough! When you're in power, you won't let us speak either.

Betiana: You can't shut me up! Drugs cause addiction, and a person who's addicted isn't free, so you're lying because the point is that drugs destroy



Argentina's LaRouche Youth Movement distributed 15,000 of the pamphlet pictured at left, over a four-day period intersecting the George Soros-organized "Latin American Conference on Drug Policy" held on Aug. 6-7 in Buenos Aires. Citizens and conference attendees snatched up the handout, whose front page reads "George Soros and his Imperial Masters: Narcos and Legalizers." It explains the British Empire's new Opium War against the Americas, and the role of the Nazi-trained Soros in it.

the mind, and all young people who drug themselves know very well that drugs destroy their ability to think. So legalization means menticide! Why is the British Embassy here? Why is Soros so interested in having Latin America legalize drugs? This is population reduction! They're worried that there are too many youth...they don't want them to think, or to have a future. This means killing the conscience of our youth, of our future.

We young people are not going to keep quiet. We aren't going to allow you to impose your potthead dictatorship, because that's what you're talking about—a dictatorship of the potheads.

by Aníbal Fernández, completely altered the academic dynamic that organizers had tried to create. They exposed the Anglo-Dutch and Soros hands that financed and organized the conference, and caused a media

storm that identified LaRouche's fight against the British Empire as the one whose outcome will determine whether Argentina, and the world, survives. And *that*, is London's worst nightmare. Why?

Argentina knows something about British imperialism, having been victimized by it since even before it declared its independence from Spain. There is fierce pride in the defeat by Spain's Río de la Plata colony of the 1806-07 "English invasions," which sought to wrest this wealthy region from Spanish control. The average Argentine understands better than most that the British Empire is the enemy, since it has manipulated the nation throughout its history into regional wars, internal conflict, and financial chaos to smash any display of nationalism.

The humiliation Argentina suffered at Britain's hands in the brutal colonial war in May 1982, after Argentina's military government took back the Malvinas Islands that Britain had illegally seized in 1833, is seared into national memory. Whatever the junta's motives, its action set off a wave of nationalism and pride throughout Ibero-America that so rattled British imperial and allied financial interests, that they vowed to make a "horrible example" of Argentina's defiance.

In the midst of this nationalist ferment, *EIR*'s Dennis Small traveled to Buenos Aires to bring LaRouche's message of support for the country, but also to remind them of the unique bond that united all the Americas, grounded in the principles expressed by John Quincy Adams' warning that the United States should not act "as a cockboat in the wake of a British man of war." Media interviewed Small, and LaRouche's name was all over the place, including his discussion of the American System of opposition to British free trade and slavery. In London and on Wall Street, financiers sweated, fearing that the Americas might free themselves from the Empire's grip.

Today, in the midst of a global financial crash that has caused economic and political upheaval across Ibero-America, LaRouche is once again in the Argentine media, warning that the drug slavery peddled by George Soros is British imperialism—and people are listening.

Menticide and Population Reduction

A recent poll shows that almost 54% of the population opposes drug decriminalization. At least seven Peronist governors who are the government's allies on most other issues, have stated they will not support this policy. The Catholic Bishops Council warns that in a society where the deadly crack-cocaine drug *paco* is de facto already legalized in urban slums, decrimi-

nalization is tantamount to "a policy of death." Indicating discord in the Supreme Court, Justice Carlos Fayt has called for a "period of meditation" before any bill is passed, to ensure that "no mistakes" are made.

Will Argentina's President, who is under fierce attack by British financial interests following her defeat in the June 28 midterm elections, listen to her own people?

As they made clear to the opening session of the drug conference, Argentine LYM members are determined that she will.

Aníbal Fernández had finished telling the audience that "the repressive policies contained in Argentine law over the last 20 years have failed," and promised that the government will ratify its "policy and position before all Latin America."

But fellow decriminalization advocate, Supreme Court justice Eugenio Zaffaroni, had barely opened his mouth before two LYM organizers, Rosina Castillo and Betiana González, accused him of promoting the British Empire's youth "menticide" and population reduction policies, with his promotion of drug legalization. Why are Soros and the British so interested in drugging all of Latin America, they asked. Why are they financing this conference? (See box.)

A flustered Zaffaroni tried to remove the two young women, who were applauded at various points by the audience. Reporters surrounded the two, filming their statements, and then followed them outside after they were finally removed by security. Outside the Congress, other LYM organizers wore sandwich signs depicting the cover of *EIR*'s bestseller *Dope, Inc.*, while "the Queen of England" told passersby how pleased she was that Argentina had lent its Congress to the drug legalizers.

Articles appeared in the electronic media and on radio stations, including an interview with Rosina Castillo run on Radio Mitre's popular hosted by Chiche Helbun, who commented that LaRouche obviously has "a strong presence in Argentina."

The daily *Clarín*, in an article entitled "Who Does the Group That Protested Against Zaffaroni Answer To?" reported that LaRouche "accuses the British Empire of being responsible for the world economic crisis and for being allied to the 9/11 attacks." Coverage appeared across the media spectrum. The establishment website Infobae posted a video showing the two LYM organizers' intervention against Zaffaroni.

Bill Clinton's Korea Success Enrages Obama

by Mike Billington

Aug. 7—As the Obama Administration disintegrates in the face of increasing popular outrage over the President's failed economic policies, former President Bill Clinton, with cooperation from Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, and others in the national security establishment, carried out a highly successful mission to North Korea. Clinton not only achieved the release on Aug. 4 of two Korean-American reporters, who had intruded into North Korean territory while making a film attacking the North Korean regime on behalf of Al Gore's company Current TV, but also potentially reduced the tensions that have been building between Washington and Pyongyang.

President Obama responded to the Clinton breakthrough with rage by reasserting his own antagonistic posture toward North Korea, undermining the potential for stabilizing the situation brought about by the Clintons—something that he could not achieve himself. A BBC dispatch Aug. 5 stated: "Speaking hours after former US president Bill Clinton had secured the release of two U.S. journalists during his surprise visit to Pyongyang, Obama told MSNBC that North Korea should not engage in 'provocative behavior. We have said to the North Koreans there's a path for improved relations and it involves them no longer developing nuclear weapons. We just want to make sure the government of North Korea is operating within the basic rules of the international community.'"

Lyndon LaRouche responded to Obama's reaction: "This is what I have anticipated the mentally unstable President Obama's predictable behavior would be, in reaction to the successful role of President Clinton in this matter. The genesis of this ugly reaction by President Obama reflects the aggravated mental-health condition he expressed in his enraged reaction to his failure of getting the U.S. to secure a virtual pre-adoption of the President's Nazi-modeled health-care policy. Obama's Nero-like mental disorders are now beginning to show more and more clearly, at the same time that his Administration has pushed the breakdown of the U.S. economy



Korean Central News Agency

President Clinton's successful intervention in Pyongyang follows Lyndon LaRouche's proposal that a high-level emissary be sent to Seoul, to engage North Korea in serious diplomacy. Clinton is pictured here with South Korean leader Kim Jong-il, during Clinton's visit there.

close to over the edge, into a global general breakdown crisis. One of the likely, Nero-like side-effects of such a mental breakdown of President Obama would be his targeting Secretary of State Hillary Clinton."

LaRouche had intervened into the escalating crisis on the Korean Peninsula two months ago, soon after North Korea conducted its second nuclear weapon test, by recommending to the Obama Administration that it acknowledge that, first, North Korea is certainly not going to launch a nuclear war, and second, that the U.S. should engage North Korea in serious diplomacy, by sending a high-level Presidential emissary to Pyongyang, someone at the level of Bill Clinton or Colin Powell.

North Korea, LaRouche said, "is in some phase of a leadership succession process, and the country is also facing famine and other forms of economic catastrophe. The challenge is to get them to open up, and for the U.S. to find out what the story is. . . . Ask them, 'What is your problem? Maybe we can help.' Diplomacy is all about getting the other side to tell you what they want. This is especially important when you have a relationship between a great power and a lesser power. Very often, aggressive behavior by a lesser power is aimed at getting help in solving a problem. So, the key to good diplomacy, under such circumstances, is to be generous. This will help you in the long-run."

Seoul and Pyongyang

Both North and South Korea are taking steps to ease

tensions and regain the positive momentum toward co-operation of the 1990s. The U.S., under President Clinton, had signed an “Agreed Framework” with Pyongyang in 1994, under which North Korea had shut down its nuclear weapons program, under IAEA surveillance, in exchange for energy and food aid from the U.S., South Korea, and others (including promised construction of two modern light-water nuclear power plants). The abrogation of the Agreed Framework by the Bush/Cheney Administration led to North Korea’s renewal of its nuclear weapons program, and the subsequent testing of two nuclear weapons.

South Korean President Lee Myung-bak, although he campaigned for President on a hard-line posture toward the North’s restored nuclear weapons program, has always promoted economic development as the basis for reconciliation on the Korean Peninsula—but, only on the basis that the North give up its nuclear weapons program. Over the month of July, however, Lee took steps to moderate his position, and to work with the U.S. State Department to ease tensions.

North Korea, too, despite the serious health problems of head of state Kim Jong-il, and the complex maneuvering over possible successors, has eased its position towards the South. The government in Seoul reported this week that the number of media attacks from the North against the Lee government decreased by 40% in July, while also diminishing in ferocity.

Also, the North Korean representatives to the UN in New York took the unusual step of calling on U.S. news networks to express the nation’s willingness to meet in bilateral talks with the U.S., with everything on the table.

In his Aug. 1 webcast, LaRouche was asked by a Russian diplomat about the apparent conflict between the foreign policy initiatives of the Clinton State Department, and the increasing irrationality of President Obama and his economic team. In response, LaRouche proposed that “We recognize that we have interests in a good relationship with the people of another nation, and several other nations, and therefore, we base ourselves on that commitment to good relations.”

Later, regarding the Clinton mission to North Korea, LaRouche noted that it would also benefit U.S. relations with Russia and China, and that it exemplified the primacy of nation-to-nation relations, between the institutions, even when the head-of-state is insane, as in the case of Obama.

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Italy Debates Return to Mezzogiorno Development

by Claudio Celani

At the European conference of the Schiller Institute Feb. 21-22 in Rüsselsheim, Germany, there was a lively exchange between the German economist, Prof. Wilhelm Hankel, and an Italian participant, on whether Italy’s finances were more vulnerable than Germany’s in the crisis, or vice versa, each insisting that the other nation was in worse shape. Hankel’s argument was based on Italy’s notoriously high public debt; his Italian counterpart argued that Italy’s low corporate and family indebtedness more than offset the national debt.

Lyndon LaRouche intervened in the discussion to point out that the real weakness or strength of an economy is not measured in financial figures, but in physical terms. Thus, Italy’s historic weakness lies in the fact that its southern regions (each region is the equivalent of a U.S. state), the Mezzogiorno—Abruzzo, Molise, Campania, Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily, and Sardinia (see map)—are not sufficiently developed. Only when the Mezzogiorno is lifted to the level of the highly industrialized northern regions, will it become possible to say that Italy has lost its vulnerability.

LaRouche has fought for the industrial development of Italy’s Mezzogiorno, since his first involvement in the country’s politics, in 1976. In the early 1970s, Italy was forced by the International Monetary Fund to cease state-directed investments in Southern Italy, and adopt a free-market approach. This was the condition attached to IMF loans which Italy urgently needed to bridge a serious current account deficit, as a result of the first oil crisis.

In discussions with leading members of Italy’s Christian Democratic Party (DC), LaRouche backed the resistance against dismantling the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno (Development Fund for the South), the agency founded in 1950, based on the model of the Tennessee Valley Authority; the Cassa had successfully designed and built roads, aqueducts, railways, and dams in Southern Italy for more than a decade.

Unfortunately, especially after the assassination of DC leader Aldo Moro in 1978, the Cassa and other elements of Italy's dirigistic policy were progressively dismantled, so that the gap between Northern and Southern Italy grew again. Since Italy's governments have financed Southern incomes through public debt, this has seriously unbalanced state finances.

The Mezzogiorno has 35.6% of the national population, but produces only 23.9% of GDP. In per capita-figures, the richest northern region produces EU37,000 per annum more than the poorest southern region.

Under the euro system, this weakness is covered up by the fact that the currency value of all EU members, including Italy, is supported by the German economy. However, the vulnerability of Italy's state finances remains the main potential trigger of a crisis in the European Monetary Union.

LaRouche Intervenes

Italy's long-term participation in a future system of regulated and fair economic relationships among sovereign nations, depends on its ability to solve the Mezzogiorno problem. Thus, in his speech before the Finance Committee of the Italian Chamber of Deputies June 17-18, Lyndon LaRouche reiterated that Italy must revive the successful approach of the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, from 1950 to the early 1970s.

A few weeks later, a national debate broke out on the Mezzogiorno issue, and the idea of reviving the Cassa was picked up and proposed by Economics and Finance Minister Giulio Tremonti. Currently, the government is drafting plans to set up a new agency, similar to the Cassa, which shall draft and implement infrastructure projects with a unified approach for the Mez-



NASA

Courtesy of Stretto di Messina SpA

The long-delayed Messina Bridge (shown here in an artist's conception), which will connect the island of Sicily with the Italian mainland, if integrated with high-speed transport networks, will help to uplift the entire Mezzogiorno. The satellite map shows the location of the Strait of Messina, where the bridge will be located.

zogiorno as a whole. Surprisingly, Tremonti's proposal has generated more support than opposition, marking a phase-change in Italian politics.

This has to do with the fact that the world crisis has not only shown the failure of globalization, but also the failure of domestic free-market policies.

Thus, the situation was ripe when, on July 16, a think tank called Svimez (Association for the Industrial Development of the Mezzogiorno) presented its yearly report. Among other things, Svimez exposed the fact that, whereas other underdeveloped regions in the European Union have had a nominal average growth rate of 3% in recent years, the Mezzogiorno has grown at a

pitiful nominal 0.3% rate; moreover, in recent years, 700,000 Italians have emigrated from the South to the North, in order to find jobs.

The Svimez report coincided with political turmoil among some Southern politicians, like Sicily's Gov. Raffaele Lombardo, who threatened to split from the government majority and create an independent "Southern party." All this created the opportunity for the government policy shift.

Nino Novacco, chairman of Svimez, who belongs to the group that founded the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno in 1950, told *EIR* that he agrees that there is a phase shift. Things that were demonized, e.g., state dirigism, are now looked at as the angel that can help solve Italy's problems.

Novacco warns that if Italy fails to revive the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno policies, the country will be threatened with breakup. The reason is simple: Italy is moving towards a federalist system, i.e., more power will be shifted from the central government to regional authorities, including decision power over investment policies. If this is not countered by "extraordinary" action that places the central government in charge of large-scale infrastructure development, national unity will be threatened, Novacco says. A revival of the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, in the form of an agency for "extraordinary" interventions, can prevent the breakup.

The Cassa per il Mezzogiorno was established precisely to carry out "extraordinary interventions," which regional and local communities could not perform, either for lack of adequate funds, or for lack of a global overview.

The Cassa performed brilliantly, following this ap-



The Mezzogiorno (shaded area) has remained underdeveloped, as the North of Italy became highly industrialized. Economics Minister Giulio Tremonti and Lyndon LaRouche have called for a crash program to develop the entire region.

proach, until, in the early 1970s, the decision was taken to abandon its unified approach, and instead, perform a myriad of "ordinary interventions," i.e., build the local road, the local school, etc. The decision-making center moved to local authorities who "tended and still tend to operate not on the basis of an approach of voluntary geography," Novacco says, "but, on the basis of the demand from the existing economy and markets." This could work in a situation where there was already growth, such as in Northern Italy, but not in the Mezzogiorno.

Eventually, the Cassa became a synonym for "clien-

telism,”¹ and was dissolved in 1993, as part of the famous “Britannia coup” that destroyed the post-war political system.²

Infrastructure Corridors

Under a free-market regime, the Mezzogiorno was abandoned, and even the opportunity offered by the Trans-European Corridors was not promptly taken. The corridors are still valid, as guidelines for infrastructure corridors to integrate the Mezzogiorno with Northern Europe, and to become the bridge to Africa. “This project is consistent with LaRouche’s concept of the Eurasian Land-Bridge,” Novacco said. He then described the European corridors: “The vertical Corridor 1, from Berlin to Palermo, which means an historic opening to North African countries, and maybe towards the hypothesis of a tunnel under the Channel of Sicily,” i.e., between Sicily and Tunisia; “the horizontal Corridor 5, going from Spain to Lyon, to Budapest, and to Russia, which means a key opening toward eastern and north-eastern Europe; and the southern Corridor 8, planned to connect Italy to Albania and Bulgaria, which means an important opening, including in regard to oil, with the Balkans and towards Turkey and the Middle East, including the Islamic world.”

In this context, the Messina Bridge (to connect Sicily with mainland Italy) which the government is determined to build, makes sense, if integrated with high-speed transport networks that include Sicily itself. “It is not simply the fact that to cross a bridge is faster than taking a ferry: Everything changes.”

In this new phase, the momentum has been built for establishing new institutions for development in Italy. Tremonti’s collaborators have characterized the initiative as “a Marshall Plan” for Southern Italy and a “choice of very strong discontinuity with the past.”

Whereas the change of policy is clear (“First we talk about things, and then, we talk money”), the issue of credit has not yet been solved. The new agency, in fact,

shall manage EU funds which are allocated until 2013. After that, the EU establishes the new regime, by which an underdeveloped area is defined as such, if its income is less than 75% of the EU average. With the enlargement of the European Union to 27 members, the “average” standard has collapsed, so that the Mezzogiorno is no longer “underdeveloped.”

However, earthquakes are going to shake the world economy in the short term, and the EU might no longer even exist by next year. Sooner or later, a full return to a state-generated, sovereign credit system, is inevitable.

French-Italian Joint Venture for Nuclear Energy

Aug. 4—The French and Italian state companies, Areva and Enel respectively, yesterday signed a deal to establish a joint venture for nuclear energy development in Italy. The agency will be called Sviluppo Nucleare Italia (SNI), and will draft feasibility studies for four 1.6 GW plants to be built, starting as early as 2012. The technology used will be the French EPR reactor. The chairman and deputy chairman of SNI will be French; the CEO will be Italian. SNI will be based in Rome.

Italy is now one step closer to a nuclear energy revival, after the infamous 1987 decision to destroy its advanced nuclear energy system. The next step will be to choose the three sites for the four plants, but according to Enel engineers quoted in the media, “sites have already been chosen, but nobody will tell you [where], not even under torture.”

The government is seeking ways to prevent the program from being blocked by anti-nuclear hysteria induced by Prince Philip’s anti-nuclear mobs in the local communities, and has moved to put the whole nuclear program under control of the military. Thus, it is reported that a new commercial agency set up by the Defense Department will manage and lease the nuclear sites.

1. “Clientelism” refers to a form of social organization, especially common in developing regions, in which powerful, wealthy “patrons” promise to provide relatively powerless and poor “clients” with jobs, protection, infrastructure, and other benefits in exchange for votes and other forms of loyalty.

2. The “Britannia coup” refers to a secret meeting held on June 2, 1992 aboard Queen Elizabeth II’s yacht *Britannia*, during which leading Anglo-Dutch financial and banking executives met with their Italian counterparts to plot the privatization of Italian State-owned companies and their sale at rock-bottom prices.

India Seeks China's Help To Fight International Climate Change Mafia

by Ramtanu Maitra

Aug. 6—The Indian Minister of State for Environment, Jairam Ramesh, said on July 31 in New Delhi, that he was going to Beijing in the last week of August, to discuss the stand of developing countries on the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). He was releasing a booklet that puts together the submissions that India has recently made to the negotiations, in the run-up to the week-long 192-nation climate summit in December in Copenhagen. “India considers China its most important ally in the Copenhagen negotiations,” he added.

The visit will follow the next round of negotiations—to start in Bonn on Aug. 10—for a deal in Copenhagen. Ramesh said that he would also go to Brazil and South Africa, in an attempt to forge a common position of major developing countries.

It was evident from the outset that, like the proponents of the World Trade Organization's diktats, the international “climate change” mafia is using the climate change platform to undermine the sovereign rights of nations, by imposing a global monitoring outfit that would not only oversee what these nations do contextually, but would handcuff their domestic political and social processes. More than 75% of the world's population lives in developing countries where such basic amenities as clean water, electrical power, basic health care, and universal education are not available to many. In other words, the global mafia is trying to put into law a hoax that will exacerbate poverty, create social chaos, and lead to the deaths of millions in many developing nations.

It is understood in China and India, in particular, that application of advanced technology reduces many types of pollution. What the developing nations have needed for decades, and particularly now, is large-scale generation of electrical power, mostly based on nuclear fission. Large-scale infusion of clean nuclear power would not only meet the domestic commercial and industrial requirements, but it would help relieve the

water scarcity problems in coastal areas. Desalination of saline and brackish water, using the nuclear steam supply system, could meet the domestic commercial and industrial requirements of all coastal nations. High-density electrical power, which nuclear power plants supply, would allow electrification of railroads, and thus speed up transportation of bulk materials and passengers. Electrical power also plays a major role in the present agricultural technologies, as it enables bulk production of basic fertilizers. In addition, developing nations need high-yield seeds to enhance productivity. But, that requires adequate water, and the electrical power can ensure that water supply.

While the nuclear goal is not immediately reachable, what these two nations can do—for themselves and all other developing countries—is to block the environmentalist genocide agenda, which includes both the pseudo-scientific hoax of “global warming” and opposition to nuclear power. According to the gaggle of international “climate change” hysterics, the success or failure of the summit depends heavily on China and India—the two most populous nations now in the process of developing their domestic economies and bringing minimum relief to hundreds of millions of people, stricken with poverty and living without access to basic physical infrastructure.

Fear of China and India Bolting

But the fear of both China and India saying “no” to the climate change agenda has energized its proponents to attempt to split the potential alliance between the two nations. At the G8/G5 heads of state summits in L'Aquila, Italy in July, pressure was exerted by the U.K.-U.S.-led climate change gang on the heads of state of both India and China to play ball. However, the pressure failed to yield a consensus on climate change. The climate change gang made clear that they believe a breakthrough will be made before or during the cru-



U.S. State Department/Torrey Goad
Indian Minister of State for Environment Jairam Ramesh welcomes U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton to India, July 19. He told her that India won't bend to foreign demands for caps on its carbon emissions.



Agencia Brazil
Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, returning from the G8 summit in July, said that he would resist pressure on India regarding climate change. "I have put India's views on this before other countries'."

cial summit in Copenhagen.

During the flight back to India from L'Aquila, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh told journalists: "There is a lot of pressure on India and China on the issue of climate change. We have to resist it. I have put India's views on this before other countries.

"We recognize our responsibilities by way of mitigation and adaptation. I presented India's climate action plan—national mission—and we are willing to do more if there is an arrangement to provide additional financial support as well as technology transfers from the developed to the developing countries, to ensure clean, sustainable development can really become an effective instrument for strengthening strategies for climate change."

Earlier, in L'Aquila, Manmohan Singh's special envoy on climate change, Shyam Saran, told reporters that "there is an important political message from the G5 to the developed countries, that they have to commit to reducing emission targets by 2020." The G5—India, China, Brazil, South Africa, and Mexico—is suggesting that at least 1% of the GDP of developed countries should go towards checking alleged climate change.

While the Indian Prime Minister and his envoy were diplomatic in not wishing to get their opponents too angry, Minister of State for Environment Ramesh came

out swinging when he told the visiting U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, in mid-July during a conference on climate change in Gurgaon, near New Delhi, that "India won't bend to demands from the Obama Administration or threats from the U.S. Congress to adopt legally binding caps on its carbon emissions."

"There is simply no case for the pressure" the U.S. is exerting, considering that India produces among the lowest per-capita emissions in the world, Ramesh told Clinton. "As if this pressure was not enough, we also face the threat of carbon tariffs on our exports to countries such as yours," Ramesh said, referring to a climate-change bill

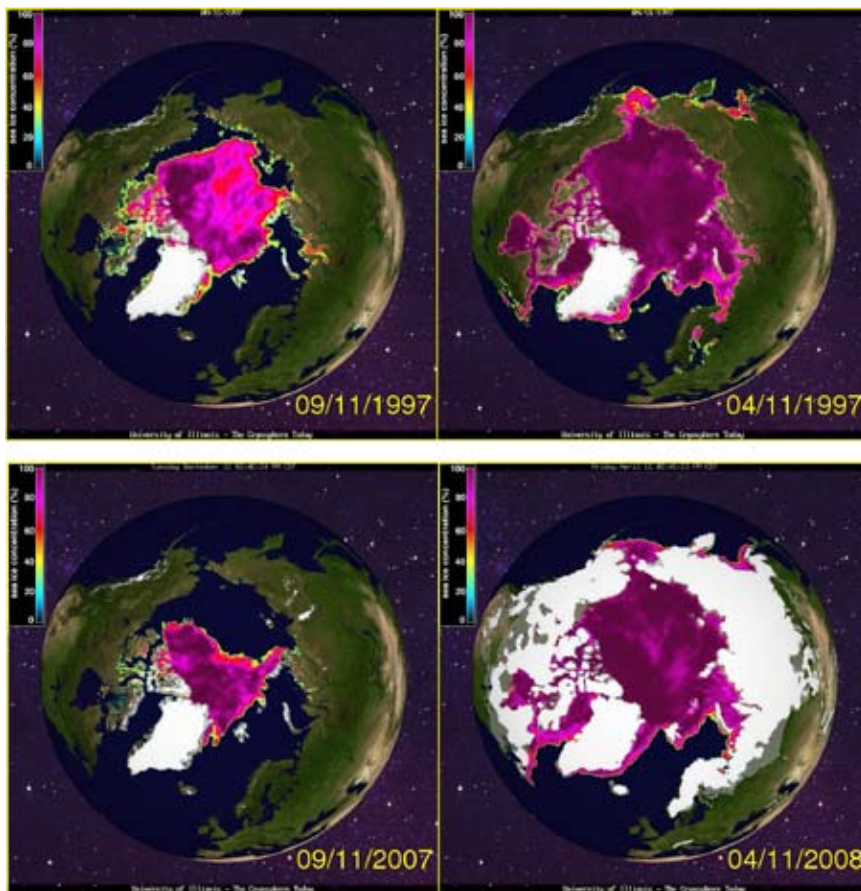
passed by the U.S. House of Representatives on June 26, which imposes tariffs on exports from countries that refuse to adopt greenhouse gas controls by 2020. Any such U.S. "legally binding" emissions targets won't be acceptable for India, Ramesh added. "It's going to be impossible to sell in our democratic system."

Ramesh also told Clinton that India's position on the climate talks has been misstated by some sections of the Western media: "We are not defensive, we are not obstructionist, and we want an international agreement in Copenhagen." But India "simply is not in a position to take on legally binding emissions reductions targets."

The Copenhagen Agenda

According to Yvo de Boer, executive secretary of the UNFCCC, the four essential elements of an international agreement in Copenhagen are:

1. How much are industrialized countries willing to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases?
2. How much are major developing countries such as China and India willing to do to limit the growth of their emissions?
3. How is the help needed by developing countries to engage in reducing their emissions and adapting to the impacts of climate change going to be financed?
4. How is that money going to be managed?



<http://arctic.atmos.uiuc.edu/cryosphere/>

Source: National Center for Environmental Prediction/NOAA.

The fraud of the “climate change” mafia: These satellite images show the Arctic regions over the recent 11 years (on each image, North America is on the left, Eurasia on the right; Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, as well as Siberia and the Kamchatka Peninsula, are at the top). The white areas are solid ice cap; the black areas are ice-free ocean; the purple areas are sea ice of varying thicknesses. The images from 1997 show a much warmer climate than today, due to the effects of that year’s El Niño. The 2008 data shows very widespread ice pack. For daily images and animated graphics, see the website cited above.

Developing countries, including China and India, have made clear that it is the responsibility of wealthy industrialized nations, such as the U.K. and U.S., to set a clear example on cutting carbon emissions. In April, Secretary Clinton acknowledged the role the U.S. had played in past climate emissions, at a gathering of officials from the world’s 17 largest economies. She said the United States was “determined to make up for lost time both at home and abroad.” Denmark’s Minister for Climate and Energy, Connie Hedegaard, had warned on that occasion that American leadership on climate change would be undermined if the Obama Administration did not swiftly secure passage of laws to reduce carbon pollution. This could be one reason why in June,

the Obama Administration steam-rolled the cap-and-trade bill through Congress.

Another sticky issue at Copenhagen will be burden-sharing by all nations on greenhouse gas emissions. Opposition to this has already been vocalized by New Delhi. The climate changers, and their backers within the scientific community, estimate that the “world must cut its emissions by 80% compared with 1990 levels to limit global warming to a 2°C average rise.” It is almost certain that very few nations will be willing to share what they consider an irrational burden. For instance, the Chinese government argues that it has a moral right to develop its economy, and carbon emissions will inevitably grow along with that. There is also the issue of industrialized nations effectively outsourcing their own carbon emissions to developing nations such as China. This is a consequence of huge quantities of carbon-intensive manufacturing taking place in China on behalf of buyers in the West. China wants consumer countries to take responsibility for the carbon. India’s position is not different from China’s on “burden-sharing.”

Undermining China-India Cooperation

In order to undercut a combined opposition against the climate change agenda at Copenhagen, the United States has kept China engaged in its efforts to secure a consensus on the climate change issue. During July 27-28 bilateral talks, the first round of the China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogue, in Washington, the sides agreed to conduct more consultations on climate change in the future, so as to boost the overall relationship between the two nations.

“The two sides have further increased cooperation on the issue at the dialogue, which is very successful,” Xie Zhenhua, vice minister in charge of China’s National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the top economic planning agency, told Xinhua news service in

an interview at the sidelines of the dialogue. China and the United States signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), which called for an ongoing climate policy dialogue and expanded cooperation in energy efficiency, renewable energy, smart grid technologies, electric vehicles, and carbon capture and sequestration.

During the talks, it was evident that neither China nor the United States was abandoning its position vis-à-vis the Copenhagen conference. “China indicated that the Copenhagen conference must stick to the basic framework of the Convention and its Protocol, strictly subject to the mandate of the Bali Roadmap, and intend to determine the key issue of the mid-term quantified substantial emission reduction targets for developed countries,” Xie told Xinhua.

Xie also pointed out that both the United States and China recognized that there are huge difference between the two countries in terms of national circumstances, stage of development, historic responsibility, and capabilities, and agreed that they should pursue active policies on climate change according to their respective responsibilities and capabilities.

Uneasiness in New Delhi

The China-U.S. bilateral dialogue on climate change has worried many in India. They are uneasy about the prospect that India could be isolated at Copenhagen. Jairam Ramesh’s statement that he would visit Brazil and Africa did not generate much hope. Brazil, eager to convert its vast sugar production capacity to the production of ethanol, will remain at best a weak supporter of India at the climate change conference, some say.

In New Delhi, Minister Ramesh was confronted by the local media, which pointed out that China and the United States have signed a bilateral treaty to combat climate change, and that this development will undermine India’s efforts to join up with China at the climate talks. But Ramesh dismissed such fears saying, “There is nothing to worry about in the China-U.S. deal. What countries do bilaterally has nothing to do with multilateral negotiations.” “And this [multilateral agreement] is quite apart from the bilateral agreements, which we may also have with the U.S.,” he added.

But senior Indian economists, such as Rajiv Kumar, director of the New Delhi-based Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), pointed out in a recent article that the Chinese “have signed an MoU that is long on bilateral cooperation, yet gives them sufficient freedom in the ongoing negotia-



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Dr. Edward Teller was the first of thousands of American scientists to sign this petition on the fraud of global warming.

tions.” By contrast, without a written agreement, India’s expectation that China will lend support to its stance could prove unfounded, leading to isolation of India at Copenhagen.

Indicative is that U.K. Minister of Energy and Climate Change Ed Miliband was in Brazil recently. During Miliband’s visit to São Paulo, the president of the São Paulo Sugarcane Agroindustry Union (Unica), Marcos Jank, pointed out that the emission of approximately 600 million tons of carbon dioxide had been prevented since the implementation of the ethanol program in Brazil, in the mid-1970s. The figure is equivalent to the planting of 6 billion trees in 20 years.

Miliband showed particular interest in the possibility of energy co-generation (bioelectricity) during the production process, through the burning of cane straw and bagasse, as well as in the possibility of producing second-generation ethanol. The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, alongside ethanol production and consumption, has been attracting increasing interest from the government of United Kingdom, Miliband added.

But despite the British efforts, the objective of both China and India at Copenhagen should be to expose the shenanigans put forth in any proposed multilateral document, and block ratification of any such miserable hoax. They should make clear that the developing nations are in dire need of economic improvement, and will not be tied down by any global monitoring agency trying to undermine their developmental efforts. Blocking this effort to stop developmental efforts under the pretext of climate change should be the sole agenda of both China and India.