



OECD

French President Nicolas Sarkozy told the OECD conference that nuclear energy is the responsibility of states.

FRANCE BACKS THE UNIVERSAL RIGHT TO NUCLEAR POWER

Every country that complies with the current transparency rules has the right to civilian nuclear power, French President Nicolas Sarkozy announced at an international conference on access to civilian nuclear power, held in Paris, March 8-9. The French President attacked the Malthusian ideology of zero growth, and called nuclear energy the responsibility of states, not private concerns.

Although France, by itself, will not be able to break the British-led opposition to rapid economic development, Sarkozy's stance can help provide impetus to Lyndon LaRouche's call for a Four Powers agreement to relaunch scientific and technological progress on a global scale. Economist and statesmen LaRouche has called for unleashing nuclear power and the manned colonization of Mars to fuel world economic development, under a Four Power agreement among the United States, Russia, China, and India. There is no chance for a global recovery, without agree-

ment among the world's four leading powers to replace the presently bankrupt world monetary system with a viable credit system modelled on Franklin Roosevelt's policies, LaRouche says. Failure to do so means a certain descent into a new Dark Age for all humanity.

Taking a direct swipe at the Malthusians, French President Sarkozy said: "World population is growing ... and the energy needs of our planet are growing as well... The ideologies calling for reversing growth and progress offer no solutions. The solution lies in diversification ... rationalization, and scientific and technological progress."

Nuclear energy, Sarkozy said, is the responsibility of states, not of private concerns, because investments are very long-term and ponderous. He called for an "end to the ostracism against nuclear investments among international financial bodies." He also announced the creation of an International Nuclear Energy Institute to train nuclear cadre, and proposed that a "nuclear fuel bank" be created within the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), to which new nuclear countries can have access should they lose their nuclear fuel suppliers. He also recommended recycling spent fuel.

"Let us put aside the stereotypes and suspicions of ulterior motives. The countries of the world are not divided between those with nuclear technology, jealously guarding their privileges, and those demanding a right that the others are denying them... On the contrary, I think that nuclear power can be the cement that binds a new form of global solidarity."

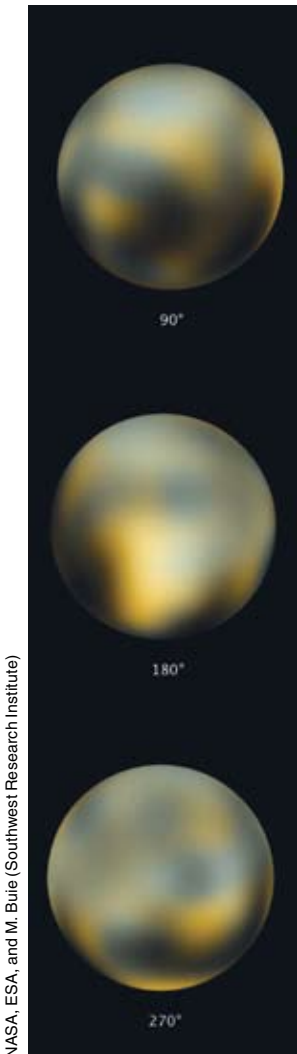
21st Century's colleagues in France attended the conference, which was sponsored the OECD and the IAEA.

INDIA: THORIUM WILL INCREASE ENERGY RESOURCES BY 155,000 YEARS

India's third phase of nuclear development is the building of advanced heavy water reactors using thorium as fuel, Srikumar Banerjee, chairman of India's Atomic Energy Commission, told the Paris conference on nuclear power. Because thorium is three times more abundant than uranium, he said, this process will extend the life of that resource to 155,000 years. Banerjee noted polemically that the 56 nuclear reactors now under construction worldwide represent only a 1-2 percent growth annually, while India and other developing sector nations need at minimum 10 percent annual growth to provide electricity to millions of poor. That resources are scarce is something that we've known for 40 years, he said, but we have done nothing to solve the problem. He called for international support of India's thorium project to deal with this scarcity.

SEASONS ON PLUTO CAPTURED IN NASA'S HUBBLE SPACE TELESCOPE

The latest images from the Hubble Space Telescope show the distant dwarf planet Pluto not as a simple ball of ice and rock, but an icy, mottled world, which undergoes seasonal surface color and brightness changes. Pluto has become significantly redder, while its illuminated northern hemisphere is getting brighter. These changes are most likely consequences of surface ice melting on the sunlit pole and then refreezing on



The most detailed view to date of the entire surface of Pluto, constructed from multiple photographs taken from 2002 to 2003. The center disk (180 degrees) has a puzzling bright spot, which is unusually rich in carbon monoxide frost.

the other pole, as the planet heads into the next phase of its 248-year-long seasonal cycle. The overall color is believed to result from ultraviolet radiation breaking up the methane on Pluto's surface, leaving behind a dark and red-carbon-rich residue.

JAMES LOVELOCK: CLIMATEGATE AND THE CORRUPTION OF SCIENCE

In a March 29 interview with Leo Hickman of *The Guardian*, British scientist James Lovelock said of the Climategate scandal: "I was utterly disgusted. My second thought was that it was inevitable. It was bound to happen. Science, not so very long ago, pre-1960s, was largely vocational. Back when I was young, I didn't want to do anything else other than be a scientist. They're not like that nowadays. They don't give a damn. They go to these massive, mass-produced universities and churn them out. They say: 'Science is a good career. You can get a job for life doing government work.' That's no way to do science.

"I have seen this happen before, of course. We should have been warned by the CFC/ozone affair because the corruption of science in that was so bad that something like 80 percent of the measurements being made during that time were either faked, or incompetently done."

Hickman has posted a partial transcript of the interview at www.guardian.co.uk/environment/blog/2010/mar/29/james-lovelock. 21st Century's Gregory Murphy's interview with Lovelock can be found here: http://www.21stcenturysciencetech.com/Articles_2009/Lovelock.pdf

NEO-MALTHUSIANS PLAN ATTACK ON CLIMATE 'SKEPTICS'

Another group of private e-mails dealing with climate change has been made public, this time from scientists who promote anthropogenic global warming, among them the well known neo-Malthusian pair: Paul Ehrlich, author of *The Population Bomb*, and Stephen Schneider, a Stanford professor and lead author of all of the IPCC climate assessment reports. The two were key players in the 1975 Endangered Atmosphere conference where the global warming hoax was first proposed.

Their plan, according to a series of e-mails on a private National Academy of Sciences exchange, is to set up a nonprofit organization that will raise money to take out attack ads in newspapers and set up conferences directed against scientists who dare question global warming. Despite several trillion dollars in funding for the zero growth movement, Ehrlich and Schneider complain that this nonprofit organization is needed because the climate skeptics are awash in money. In one e-mail, Ehrlich wrote, "Most of our colleagues don't seem to grasp that we're not in a gentlepersons' debate, we're in a street fight against well-funded, merciless enemies who play by entirely different rules." Indeed!

MORE WATER ICE FOUND ON MOON—BUT WILL WE GO THERE TO USE IT?

More than 40 small craters near the north pole of the Moon contain water ice, scientists announced March 1, based on an analysis of data from the U.S. synthetic aperture radar instrument, Mini-SAR, which flew on India's Chandrayaan spacecraft last year. This is the latest in a series of discoveries by a fleet of lunar-orbiting craft, which have shown that "the Moon is an even more interesting and attractive scientific exploration and operational destination than people had previously thought," stated Paul Spudis, the instrument's principal investigator. Spudis has been outspoken in attacking the Administration's attempt to end NASA's manned lunar program.

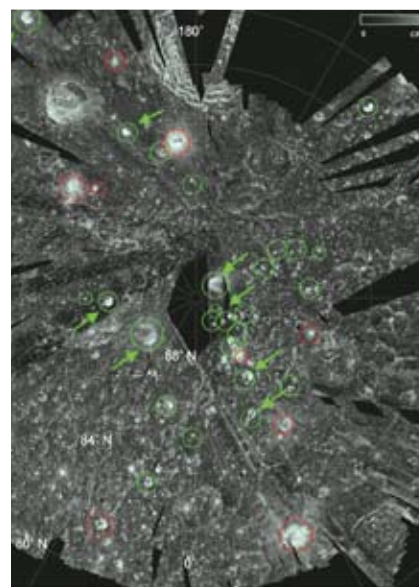
Last September, data from the U.S. Moon Mineral Mapper on Chandrayaan revealed a previously unknown thin layer of water ice virtually all over the lunar surface, which waxed and waned with the lunar day and night. Two months later, results were announced from the October crash of a U.S. spent rocket stage into a region near the south pole of the Moon, providing indisputable evidence for water ice inside south polar craters. The new results are from the opposite side of the Moon, at the north pole.

From these multiple measurements, Mini-Sars principal investigator Spudis concluded that "water creation, migration, deposition, and retention are occurring on the Moon," which is a dynamic, not "dead" body.



NatureVideo

James Lovelock knows his CFC measurements. He is the inventor of the electron capture detector, which made possible the detection of CFCs and other atmospheric gases.



NASA

The new Mini-SAR data indicate that in more than 40 small, permanently shadowed craters (green circles, north pole of the Moon) there could be at least 600 million tons of water ice. These craters are 1 to 9 miles in diameter and not visible from Earth.