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GLOBALISM - GOOD OR BAD?

- Robert Metz

{Robert Metz is a founding member and president of the Freedom Party of Ontario (FpO), which was officially registered on January 1, 1984. In that capacity has found himself in many roles, serving as writer, editor, and publisher of Freedom Party's numerous publications and newsletters, as a candidate and interim party leader in past elections, and as public spokesman for the party on issues of policy and platform. He has also served as an executive member of many non-Fp ad hoc taxpayer and lobby groups, including the London-Middlesex Taxpayers' Coalition and HALT (Hold All London Taxes), and as chair of the No Tax for the 1991 Pan-Am Games Committee, whose success saved taxpayers over \$110 million. In 1993, he volunteered to act as legal counsel (and won the case) for an Ontario landlord accused of discrimination before an Ontario Human Rights Commission, in one of the most controversial cases ever brought before the Commission. The case continues to have repercussions to this very day.

An outspoken advocate of individual freedom and responsibility in all aspects of political and social life, Bob has addressed many government commissions and public hearings and written many editorials and news columns published in various newspapers. He can also be seen and heard on various TV talk shows and on open-line radio engaged in lively debate over freedom related issues. Some of these are available on Freedom Party International's website at:

www.freedomparty.org.

The following essay is taken from the notes of two separate lectures delivered at a World Affairs Conference dealing with issues of globalization and foreign aid at Upper Canada College in Toronto on February 11, 2003. The subject matter and event could not have been more appropriate, given that these were Metz's first two live public presentations as director of Freedom Party International, whose freedom oriented perspective is necessarily a global one.}

A Voice For Freedom...



Introduction:

I speak to you this year wearing a different hat: that of a founding director of Freedom Party International.

To the best of my knowledge, *Freedom Party International* is the world's only international capitalist political party organization.

Our web site at www.freedomparty.org, which currently receives between two and three million hits annually, features articles and essays by some of the most prestigious guest writers from around the world. And incidentally, just about every book and author I will mention today is available on our website Book Store.

Globalism & Foreign Aid:

I *support* the concept of *globalism*. It *sounds* friendly enough. It's got that one-big-happy-family feeling about it: "GLOBALISM."

Unfortunately, when I speak to others who also agree with the concept of globalism, I often find that we have fundamental disagreements on what globalism *is,* and what it is *not.* Suddenly, we're not one big happy family anymore. (Interestingly enough, my computer spell-checker does not even recognize the word 'globalism' and each time it appears on the screen it is underlined in red. Another agenda driven distortion of the language?)

Perhaps this is why so many people are reluctant or uncomfortable to talk about the issue with respect to its fundamentals. It is also why forums such as this are about the only place that such a discussion can take place, and why I am here today.

On a purely technical level, 'globalism' can only have meaning if we're talking about some process of uniting the world under a single common jurisdiction in law.

A one world government? Not necessarily.

Globalism could equally be established through a series of contracts, treaties, and agreements between governments of different jurisdictions. The net result, as long as each nation abided by the agreed-to rules, would be the same. Although this is an important technical issue, it does not speak to the heart of the matter.

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The heart of the matter comes down to politics, and it's easy to forget that politics is simply one narrow branch of philosophy and that it is human philosophies that drive the course of human history. *Ideas* are what change the world. On a political level --- on a moral and ethical level --- differing concepts of globalism can and do mean the literal difference between wealth and poverty or life and death.

has an absolute right to his or her own life, liberty, and property."

(www.freedomparty.org)

This principle is the moral foundation of capitalism and it is my contention today that only capitalism can eliminate the need for foreign aid altogether.

And believe it or not, that is just one or the reasons why so many people are *against* capitalism.

applies to others) and Government Created Poverty (which is plentiful, and about which we can do a lot).

[NOTE: I do not include in any rational discussion of poverty, those relatively miniscule numbers of people who are physically or mentally handicapped and are thus incapable of sustaining themselves. In a world where we were not handing out money to healthy and capable people through so-called universal health, education, and welfare programs, the well being of the legitimately handicapped would be assured and would be a virtual non-issue. Those who would use the plight of such people to justify aid programs that benefit others will usually find themselves to be the subject of my wrath.]

"If you want to be poor, just sit around watching TV all day and you'll get your wish. To be poor and to have nothing requires no effort on your part."

Globalism? Well, yes and no.

I support **global freedom**, not global government control, organization, or management.

I support **global capitalism**, not global socialism, fascism, anarchism, Marxism, determinism, or any other 'ism' you might care to mention.

I support individual rights, not group rights.

Our concept of globalism has been stated boldly on the home page of the web site of *Freedom Party International* since its establishment:

"Freedom is a universal concept that knows no border, no political label, and no political restriction on the right of all individuals to freely choose their own destinies. Freedom Party believes that the purpose of government is to protect every individual's fundamental freedoms, not to restrict them."

"Freedom Party's founding principle (is) that every individual, in the peaceful pursuit of personal fulfillment,

Foreign Aid & Poverty:

Foreign Aid is big business and big politics. But what is it *really?* Foreign aid supporters justify it on many grounds: to fight poverty, to fight disease, to fight ignorance, to eliminate the need for war, to offer assistance during a war, and on and on. But whatever the justification, the general motivational factor behind foreign aid is to "do good" (whatever that may mean to the person saying it).

For its supporters, foreign aid is *altruism* in action to fight poverty.

Which begs the next question: what is *poverty?* If we're going to fight it, we'd better know what it is.

Is poverty just a lack of money? If so, then money would be the permanent solution and poverty would have been eliminated years ago, given the amount we've thrown at it over the past many years.

I believe that there are two types of poverty: **Personal Poverty** (which is relatively rare and about which we can do very little when it Personal poverty is caused by what you do to yourself, or rather, what you fail to do for yourself. In nature, under free conditions, POVERTY is our natural condition. If you want to be poor, just sit around watching TV all day and you'll get your wish. To be poor and to have nothing requires NO EFFORT on your part.

If this is the kind of poverty we're out to cure, then there are only two actions that any external agency could do for the person in so-called poverty: force him/her to work, or, force someone else, who is already working, to support the person who is not working. Here in Ontario, politicians call the first workfare (the conservative solution) and the second welfare (the liberal solution), though in both cases the taxpayer is forced to foot the bill and poverty continues to increase.

But the kind of massive poverty that exists in the world abroad is a poverty of an entirely different nature than the type I just described.

It is *systemic* and it is *politically* created poverty; it exists despite the fact that the individual citizens of such regions could easily elevate their standard of living, if they would only be allowed to do so.

Just as poverty is the natural result for an individual who chooses not to exert effort in the production of some service or good, so too, poverty is the natural result of all forms of collectivist state control or management.

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Why? Because to cure poverty, one must be able to produce wealth.

Above a primitive level of tribal existence, production (which is WEALTH) requires the institution of PRIVATE PROPERTY, which is the pillar upon which capitalism and freedom rest.

It would be utterly impossible to build cars, fridges, stoves, houses, space shuttles, computers, or even so simple a thing as a lead pencil, without the myriad of private contracts, agreements, free market price structures, and free trade in place. Combined with the talents of *individuals exerting effort* to deliver a service or product, it is only the structures of capitalism that can make the end product possible.

WITHOUT THIS STRUCTURE IN PLACE, the accumulation of WEALTH is NOT POSSIBLE for those without political power.

The REAL STORY behind globalism and the foreign aid issue is about the efforts to misrepresent and conceal the principles of capitalism, and by doing so, thus perpetuating POVERTY.

Poverty is ironically blamed on the only system capable of producing wealth: capitalism. This would be laughable, except for the fact that so many people actually believe it. But there is a simple reason for their misunderstanding.

They see a relatively capitalistic nation and they see relatively higher wealth. They see a non-capitalistic nation and they see poverty. They conclude that the capitalistic nation has somehow deprived the latter of its wealth.

But of course, that's not what is happening. The country without wealth is the country without freedom or capitalism. Even when we pour billions of dollars into such countries, the general populace nevertheless remains poor or destitute.

Small wonder. Nothing can ACCUMULATE. It's like trying to charge a dead battery, or like trying to fill a bucket with no bottom in it. There's no place to STORE THE CAPITAL. There's a hole in the bucket. There are no PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS.

In the world of politics, the issue is not what we should DO to solve poverty; it is what we should STOP doing.

I am tempted to say that FOREIGN AID is one of those things we should stop doing entirely, but that would spread too broad a blanket on what might be DEFINED as foreign aid. FOREIGN AID takes many forms. Some of it may be genuinely beneficial, such as temporary assistance in the establishment of the infrastructure I described, or military defence.

However, I believe that the vast majority of foreign aid is not only counter-productive, but in reality serves a sinister purpose.

PHILANTHROPY AND POWER:

Have any of you heard the phrase "politicians buying votes"?

Isabel Paterson, author of *God of the Machine* put the issues of philanthropy and power in rather blunt terms:

"The lust for power is most easily disguised under humanitarian or philanthropic motives. It appeals naturally to people who feel a sentimental uneasiness for the misfortunes of others, mixed with the craving for unearned praise, and most especially if they are non-productive. An amiable child wishing for a million dollars will usually 'intend' to give away half of this illusory wealth. The twist in the motive is shown by the fact that it would be just as easy to wish such a windfall directly to those others without imagining oneself as the intermediary of their good fortune.

"The child does not even conceive that persons in need of help can also imagine a million dollars for themselves. The double gratification, of personal wants and of power through 'doing good' is innocently stipulated. Carried into adult years, this naive self-glorification turns to positive hatred of any suggestion of persons helping themselves by their own individual efforts, by the non-political means which imply no power over others, no compulsory apparatus. The hatred has a deep motive back of it; for it is true that nothing but the political means will yield unearned public adulation."

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Walnut Cove



I used to think that Paterson's comment about this 'deep hatred' was a little extreme, but I and other *Freedom Party* representatives have been subject to this 'hatred' many times during my public and on-air debates with various local politicians.

When Freedom Party's Sarnia representative Andrew Falby suggested publicly to local politicians that they should be focusing on a 'hand up, not a hand out' in the pursuance of their local welfare programs, they treated him as if he had suggested something quite horrible. They reminded him that they were 'good Christians' doing what 'good Christians' do.

In reply, Falby responded with a well-known Christian moral principle: "Give a man a fish, and feed him for a day; teach a man to fish, and feed him for a lifetime." Falby was roundly condemned for suggesting such a thing.

When often I confront my left-wing opponents on a weekly radio talk show in London called *Left Right and Center*, I literally ask them why they do not simply support assistance for those in demonstrable need, rather than supporting universal social programs for everyone which drain the resources for those in need. The irrational responses I get almost boil down to hysteria. Some of these radio shows are on Freedom Party's website at *www.freedomparty.org*. Hear it for yourself, if you find this difficult to believe.

So my warning to you today is this: do not make the mistake of assuming that what is *called* foreign aid has anything to do with helping others, even though that will *always* be its stated intention.

Howard Bloom, in his haunting book, **the Lucifer Principle**, says the following about foreign aid:

"We explain that our gifts are development funds, designed to bring peace by uprooting the very causes of discontent and war. We call our new form of tribute 'foreign aid'.

"In many cultures, however, giving things to people is a way of humiliating them. It is a sneaky technique for drawing attention to the recipient's lowliness on the hierarchical ladder. (pg 250)

"Compassionate gestures have a purpose we

seldom admit: they confirm our feeling of superiority, gratifying us with the certainty that those who receive our 'help' are, indeed, below us. This makes the recipients loathe us. They'd gladly exchange the food and blankets we send for the opportunity to look down upon their 'benefactors.'

"The fathers of our foreign policy feel that by alleviating hunger, poverty, and disease, we can pull the pins out from under the urge to shed blood and make the third world love us. The philosophy hasn't worked." (page 151)

"Humiliation and the insidious force of the giveaway can trigger superorganismic cataclysm."

But Howard Bloom goes one step further when he says:

"There's yet another flaw behind our belief that by eliminating hunger and elevating the income of the third world, peace will descend upon the earth, and that by eradicating starvation and poverty at home, we will cause muggings and murders to melt away. History indicates a rising standard of living and a bigger plate of food may be the very catalysts that unleash a storm of violence!"

"War and dreams of conquest are fueled, it seems, less by poverty than by the heady whiff of new riches." pg 258-9

This brings up yet another fundamental premise we accept without thinking: IS IT BETTER TO GIVE THAN TO RECEIVE?

If by 'better' we are referring to some higher moral plane, then clearly, the person on the receiving end of a gift would be of a *lower* moral stature. If by 'better' we are referring to the giver having greater wealth, then again the recipient of the gift is the person of *lesser* wealth. Either way, Howard Bloom's 'humiliation theory' is applicable, and giving may not be as compassionate a gesture as it may appear on the surface.

(GLOBALISM... concluded on back cover...)



AMERICA'S FINEST HOUR

- Rob Smink

Rob Smink is the only individual who can claim to have been a *Freedom Party of Ontario* candidate in every provincial election since the party was founded in 1984. His support of the party in its formative years was a critical factor in its establishment, and continues to this day. As a London Ontario area businessman, Rob is well-known for his outspoken views on issues ranging from taxation to downtown development.

In 1990, he gained some notoriety in the media when he managed to briefly meet with (then) Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in Ottawa where he presented him with a copy of Ayn Rand's Capitalism, The Unknown Ideal.

Perhaps no issue has divided otherwise united groups, individuals, and politicians more than the issue of whether or not it was justifiable to invade Iraq, and the debate continues to this day. The following essay was written only days after Coalition forces invaded Iraq, and long before any definitive resolution was achieved. It appears here in that original form, unedited, for our re-consideration.}

America has been so maligned by the rhetoric of the Left and the 'anti-war' movement that one begins to wonder where on earth they learned their history lessons!

How many times have we heard it? --- That the Americans are rampant capitalist imperialists who want to dominate the world, never mind the Middle East! --- That Americans want to control the Iraqi oil fields for their own selfish interests. --- That there are no links between Osama and Saddam and terrorism.

Saddam is a terrorist in his own country --- a brutal dictator. This fact alone is enough reason to have him eliminated, but let us look at some *more* facts.

In all his years in power well over a million of his own citizens have suffered unnatural, premature and needless deaths. Over 500,000 troops died in his senseless wars with Iran and Kuwait. He has exterminated over 200,000 Kurds with his ethnic cleansing. His execution rate averages 100 people per day, for every single day he's been in power for the last 24 years! His regime is noted for its terror, torture and executions and his brutality knows no bounds.

Just what is the Left defending here, and why?

Compare this to the Americans spending, on average, five million dollars for years of legal death sentence appeals before executing even a single convicted criminal. Everything else in America is done with the aim of enhancing and preserving life.

Saddam's environmental terrorism during the first Gulf war ranks as the ultimate in senseless destruction, waste and environmental degradation that the world has ever endured in the whole of human history. None of it was accidental, all of it was maliciously planned and executed.

Black, acrid, filthy dirty air from 758 deliberately set oil well fires plagued the entire Middle East region for well over an entire year. Millions had no choice but to breathe in the stench. There remains to this day over 250 square miles of 3 foot deep oil lakes sitting atop the Kuwaiti desert. The Persian Gulf is still recovering from the millions of gallons of oil that Saddam deliberately dumped into it.

Hussein is also a financial terrorist. He has with the point of his guns been systematically stealing and squandering his country's vast oil wealth for his own selfish aggrandizement and his sick terrorist schemes. How can anyone rationally claim this madman is not a threat after he has repeatedly proven himself to be the "mother of all terrorists?"

To the charge of US imperialism --- give me a break! Historically, the US has gone to war only in self defense. Did it not take three years to get the Americans involved in World War 1? Did it not take two years and an attack on Pearl Harbor to get them into World War 2?

America has always repatriated defeated countries, not only in Japan and Europe but also in Korea, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan and elsewhere. No other superpower in history has in victory, been so noble and generous to the vanquished. No other victor in history has ever had an "Office of Reconstruction and Humanitarian Assistance."

Right behind the troops, America in all her wars, brings relief assistance. They bring not only food, fuel, housing and health care but also hope. Hope for a better future! They not only help to rebuild countries but they also help to pay for it all! Compare that magnanimity to the jackboot of repression traditionally demonstrated by history's conquerors.

The US enjoins wars not to subjugate and dominate, but to preserve, protect and promote democracy and freedom and for no other reason! All of the present destruction in Iraq could have been avoided by Saddam simply going into exile, so who is really to blame for this war? He wants to destroy his own country and he wants the Americans to do for him until he is dead! Don't ask me why. Why did he want to murder hundreds of thousands of his own people? It's simply unfathomable to the educated mind!

If a child is physically or sexually abused or killed by a father in the privacy of his own home, should this provide him immunity from prosecution for breaking the law? Of course not! As a neighbor who knows the facts, you are morally and duty bound to report him to the proper authorities so justice can be served and evil punished.

Why should an abusive government be treated any differently than an abusive father or any other criminal organization? Just as the walls of a house do not protect the perpetrator from the law, sovereign borders should not protect illegitimate or undemocratic governments from international law and common human decency. Illegitimate sovereignty should no longer be considered sacred and it must become just another outmoded concept if it protects evil!

The United Nations was originally envisioned to be a world peace force but sadly, it has turned into an elaborate debating society full of pompous windbags who solve nothing and accomplish little. For nearly sixty years the U.N. has failed to police the world. It has stood idly by as millions have died at the hands of tyrants and in unnecessary wars. The gas chambers aren't there but the slaughter continues. From the killing fields of the Khmour Rouge and Rwanda to Uganda, Kosovo and recently southern Iraq, the U.N. has repeatedly demonstrated its impotence and inability to protect anyone.

After repeated terrorist attacks on the US, including the USS Cole, the American-African embassy bombings and the World Trade Center, again in self defense, it is incumbent that the U.S.A. take the initiative and usurp the role of the U.N. The time has come to impose democracy, truth and justice on a war weary world! In this case, the end justifies the means!

In all of recorded history, war has never been initiated by a democracy --- only by undemocratic regimes run by dictators, despots and tyrants. In defense, what's wrong with outlawing such regimes just as we have outlawed organized crime? It is time for the world to grow up!

After 10,000 years of civilization, isn't it time we did? Isn't it about time to start imposing democracies instead of standing idly by while over half of the world's people suffer in daily agony and degradation while awaiting deliverance from their oppressors?

If the U.N. won't do it, why not the U.S.A.? There is no country with better credentials to lead such a charge for change. At no other time in history until now have the special conditions existed to allow for such a dramatic shift in paradigms. For the first time ever, it may actually be possible to rid the scourge of man's inhumanity to man from the face of the earth.

The US is singularly qualified to lead this renaissance in liberty! It is the one and only superpower that has the unique political philosophy that compels its laws to protect individual rights and private property rights. It is "freedom of choice" that distinguishes humans from the other species. Every individual, no matter where they live, deserves to have it!

At this point in time we should all be thanking our lucky stars that it is the U.S.A. that has picked up this torch. Hopefully, Iraq is just the beginning. By finally imposing democracies where required as America did in Europe and Japan after World War 2 we can eventually achieve world peace!

Paradoxically, it may take a few small wars to get there, but isn't that better than another millennium of uncertainty, UN bafflegab and rogue states justifying wars as a pretense for diplomacy? Liberation, human decency, democracy and freedom is the answer! It is the pro-active approach that oppressed people around the world have been waiting forever for!

We must find a way to live in a world of peace and the world is rightfully being lead to it by the most noble, the most peace loving, the most generous and the most industrious people on the planet. Although not perfect, the US of A has always been about freedom. Her lantern of liberty has always been held high for all to see. Though most yearn for it, few have been able to embrace her. With the beginning of this new millennium it is finally time that Lady Liberty's light was allowed to shine on all the individual citizens around the world who yearn for her blessings.

In this, her finest hour, America is helping to spread that light! {end}



KYOTO OR ELSE?

Richard Hummel

{"We all use models, good or bad, to guide our actions. Most often they are simply in our brain. That's how we are able to play ball. A 'superball' tricks us on the second bounce until we learn why."

Professor Emeritus of Chemical Engineering at the University of Toronto, Richard Hummel joined the university in 1961, where he participated in an experiment with a reservoir and 7 vertical connected glass tubes to demonstrate a simple but, like the 'superball,' unexpected result. His computer programming class found his home heating system easy to model, and experiment confirmed the model's principles.

Dr Hummel earned his BS in chemical engineering in 1950 and, after working as an engineer for 5 years, a Ph.D. for calculating electronic spectra using quantum mechanics and computers. His Ph.D. thesis was on computer calculation of radiation and the electronic spectra of aromatic molecules. He also advised graduate students working in other aspects of radiation, NMR, IR, Raman, vibrational and rotational.

Dr. Hummel has used computers since the IBM 650 in 1957, and has run his own computer models and evaluated those of students and those in the literature for decades.

Many types of models, mental and computer, have been used to study and understand weather and climate. In the following essay, originally written in July 2002, Dr. Hummel argues that the models used by the *Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change* (IPCC) tragically fail to accurately model the effects of oceans, water vapor, clouds, etc., even though better modelling is available. Alarmingly, the reasons for this situation are political. To find out why, read on...}

Kyoto's historical significance as ancient capital of Japan spared it the fate of Tokyo and Hiroshima in WW II. What will history say about the 1997 **Kyoto Accord**? Will it be called "disappointing" by 2050? What is the Kyoto Accord?

The slogans of *Kyoto* are simple, but they are only a facade covering enormous complexity. There is little reason to delve into the complexity, the more than 20 acronyms describing the international meetings, the politics, the money flow, the advertising, the "principles" etc., because they have little relevance to **our topic -- investing in an improved future for people.** In regard to cost-benefit, these complexities affect our costs, but any benefits go to small select groups. A facade is virtual reality -- the virtual part, paint deep.

For starters, each of the slogan items are not only simplistic, but are also wrong or misleading.

You know the slogans. You've seen them carried by demonstrators and carried on placards: "Global warming." "Climate change." "The moral imperative of pollution by man-made carbon dioxide (CO₂.)"

So?

WHAT IS KYOTO?

Kyoto 1997 was one of more meetings of governments (Rio, Buenos Aires, Bonn, etc) than I can count on my fingers. No one understands the accord except possibly Al Gore who won it in overtime with promises of what would happen when he became president with a Democratic Congress. Kyoto 2002 was a meeting of engineers on removal of CO₂.

These political and engineering meetings have used more than 20 acronyms. The number of meetings depends on what you include. Do you start with Toronto in 1988 or with Rio in 1992? Since Kyoto in 1997, one can count two or three international political meetings per year. There are also other meetings.

Engineering meetings are needed to give out awards, often to processes that are cost-effective. A Norwegian group received a gold-medal for reinjecting the carbon dioxide separated from the gas back into a gas/oil well -- a process that was used in Canada two decades ago!

A third set of meetings, the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change, uses only one acronym: IPCC. The IPCC is largely scientific at the bottom and political at the top. Thus, even before the accord was ratified, billions of dollars were flowing (probably more than a \$billion/year for a decade) from those who pay, to those who receive. Implementation will increase this flow.

Kyoto 1997 was obviously political in nature. What is not obvious is that the IPCC meetings are half political.

The IPCC was set up in 1988 by the UN Environmental Program, a political body, and the World Meteorological Organization, concerned with real weather, short and long term. The IPCC reports of 1990, 1995 and 2001 are like an iceberg. The technical (submerged) part is "a structure for selecting and publishing scientific reports considered relevant by lead authors", hundreds of pages from three working groups. The media gets a "source of policy advice from a much smaller group of officials and experts who condense and select from the above policy relevant material it considers worthy of dissemination to policy makers and the public."

This 30-or-so-page "Summary for Policymakers" requires consensus, but only among governments, not scientists. Many scientific lead authors attacked the summary for changing the message in the scientific reports. It replaces questions and reservations with a strong call for action. Objecting lead authors and other experts are supported by an increasing number of scientists including 17,000 who have signed the *Oregon Petition* against Kyoto.

One obvious but unstated principle is that scientists, NGOs and bureaucrats need money. The principle, "polluter pays" is stated but subtle. It explains the slogan, "moral problem of CO₂ pollution" but the operative word is "pays". Humans have done a great deal to change climate

and weather. Currently women and children may be the most guilty as they expand the deserts by collecting everything that can burn as fuel for cooking. But they are poor targets for lawyers in need of (We need to pay. remember another principle of our democratic (election) system is that we are ef-

fectively represented by lawyers in our legislatures.) One should consider also those nonprofit organizations that attract lawyers presumably by meeting their financial needs.

What is global warming and why does it matter?

'Global warming' emphasizes the wrong part of the world, the oceans which cover 71% of the globe. The number of people on the oceans may be increasing as cruise ships become larger and more numerous, but even so, they are a tiny part of the population which visit small parts of the ocean. A small change in the global temperature, an average over the globe over the year, is less important than the details by region and time, less important than rainfall and especially soil moisture.

We can first divide the world between land and sea and/or into halves, the central half between 30° north and south which contains the majority of the people and of the have-nots, and a north and south quarter. The northern quarter, minus the Arctic Ocean, has more land than ocean while the southern quarter, minus Antarctica, is mostly ocean.

Climate is not really the concern, but weather.

Meteorologists say "weather is real. Weather gets you wet." Climate slowly follows weather and gradually begins to change when weather changes suddenly as in 1313 AD. Better resolution of the past tells us that ice ages began and ended

"The principle of equity essentially restricts the computer models to general circulation models in order that all countries that have a computer and programmer can have equal representation. More sophisticated models which treat oceans and clouds more realistically are not included."

suddenly, beginning in a decade possibly with a "snow blitz" -- summers with snow rather than crops. Our models of extinctions such as of the dinosaurs suggest that it was a period of weather upset by, for example, an asteroid striking the Gulf of Mexico killing plants and thus starving animals. There was a minor replay in 535 AD, a global famine which crippled Empires and changed history.

The medieval optimum, when Eric the Red and his son Lief traveled ice-free waters to colonize Greenland with farmers and go to "Wineland" in Canada, ended abruptly in 1313 when plans to expand the vineyards of England met famine, cold, flood and change in predominant wind direction. The famine weather of 1313 became climate (the first 30 years of the "little ice age"?) by the time the Black Death (bubonic plague, 1348-50) killed weakened people and rats. The rise in temperatures especially in the Arctic stopped in 1941. Hitler's soldiers froze in their tracks on the way to Moscow and 35 years later the CIA was warning of nuclear blackmail if the famines of 1972, 74 and 75 would worsen. There was a warming from 1880 to 1940 and 1941 to

Reducing the concentration of carbon dioxide by a factor of 10 would have a substantial effect on temperatures and weather in general, much greater than the effect of increasing it by factor of 10. At its present concentration, there are much more important factors including oceans, clouds and vegetation which are almost neglected in the global climate models

(GCM) which the "equity principle" almost demands.

The principle of equity essentially restricts the computer models to general circulation models in order that all countries that have a computer and programmer can have equal representation. More sophisticated models which treat oceans and

clouds more realistically are not included. This may be why some meteorologists refer to the GCM as copycat models.

The popular precautionary principle slavishly links water vapor to CO₂ to maximize warming but ignore the threat of another Ice Age from a shift in ocean currents. CO₂ and temperatures both drop during ice ages, but the temperature seems to drop in a decade while the CO₂ drops over the following few centuries. CO₂ has a greenhouse effect second only to water, and it would at half its current level. Increasing CO₂ by 2X or 10X would not have nearly as much effect. Indeed in the past it has been much higher than today.

The IPCC lumps the major effects of oceans, trees and water, in all forms, in the atmosphere as feedbacks. The "precautionary principle" distorts feedbacks to multiply the smaller effect of CO₂. Neglect of their independent role should be expected to lead to excess as seems to be seen.

The IPCC says one should not consider winners and losers. Why not total up gains and losses? Totaling up temperatures to get global warming loses what is really happening.

How does one make sense of global warming anyway? Let us illustrate it by considering May 2002:

May, before the summer monsoon arrives, is a hot month in India. An extra five or ten degrees can make it deadly and this year (2002) more than 1000 have died from the heat. May is a warm month in Canada, when we open up our summer cottages. It has been ten degrees below seasonal this May and it's been miserable. Canada is larger than an Indian province. Canadian chill more than offset heat in Andhra Pradesh in a global temperature. On the other hand, the Indian, Atlantic and Pacific Ocean each are larger than India and Canada combined and have a greater accounting effect on a global temperature.

Do we want emphasis on oceans or people? The human population of the oceans, however you count it, is tiny compared to Canada's 30 million, which in turn is three times less than the Indian Provence with the heat wave and ten times less than that of the U.S. which in turn is a fraction of the Indian population. Global Warming isn't about people.

We could go into what can be done with weather and climate. We can discuss the Genesis strategy of preparing for another global famine. We could discuss the various factors that have a greater effect on weather and climate than a further increase in carbon dioxide. The sun and its position in the sky is undoubtedly the most important followed by the effects

of the oceans. Most of my ideas about predicting and changing weather are about the oceans, but can't be covered briefly. Forests are misrepresented.

Let's consider mere trees.

Which is more important to weather and climate, trees or CO₂? It depends on whether one means temperature or rain and it depends on the level of CO₂. The first 100ppm of CO₂ is the most effective at blocking radiation in its wavelengths. 350 ppm of CO₂ gives a clear sky warming of 50 W/m². 600 ppm of CO₂ would increase it by only 5%. Can trees do more?

The tree is well designed for its function. It grows tall to access the sunlight. The roots, the thin living part under the bark and the leaves efficiently pump water and evaporate it. Ninety seven percent of the sun's energy, beamed down on a 50 year old New England hardwood forest, is dissipated by evaporation and heating. Of the 2.6% of the sun's energy biologically captured by the trees, 55% is lost to respiration and 33% goes into leaves that eventually fall. Wood, bark and roots use 12% of the 2.6% captured energy to accumulate CO2. The energy ratio for water pumped and evaporated to CO, captured is 152:1! Very young forests do better and older do worse, but the virgin rain forests of Canada and US are old.

Activists trumpet the virtues of old forests to absorb CO₂ pollution. They are wrong. Dead and rotting trees feed insects and microbes that can't overcome the defensive poisons of live trees. How many

types of beetles does the world need? It is seedlings growing to replace harvested trees that absorb CO₂.

Hunters, their large prey and gatherers found mature forests to be cluttered with undergrowth and debris. Fire was used to open them up. The fires of Yellowstone gave another reason - to prevent devastation. When the forest service tried to use this lesson their plans were met, according to Arizona Senator John McCain, by "law suit after law suit after law suit". Could the NGO's and their lawyers be sued for the forest fires of 2002? They have money to pay the damages.

Trees have a more important role than CO₂, for man and weather

Trees use most of their solar energy to pump and evaporate water to make rain. Agriculture began in the fertile crescent while forests were abundant. Aristotle noted how deforestation dried Greece. The last forests near scenic Petra in Jordan were felled by the Turks for railroads just before WW I. 18th century scientists had trees planted to give rain to tropical isles and 19th century hucksters exaggerated the benefits. China planted trees in Tibet and got a 30% increase in rainfall. It's Mongolia turn now, trees to settle the dust. Afghanistan and Haiti have been recently stripped for firewood and women and children are stripping the Sahel of anything that burns, plants and dung. People help make deserts.

(continued on next page...)





THE WIZARD OF ID

To change climate through weather, plant tree seedlings in Afghanistan. Let them cook with coal from China. England banned stinking coal in the Middle ages and then denuded their forests for cooking and the Royal Navy. Its American colonies provided masts and condensed wood (pig iron made with charcoal). England had to switch to coal for heat and learned to produce iron with coal. Then they could grow forests and have the industrial revolution.

Global weather models include the height of trees; tropical rain forests of Africa, Brazil and Indonesia, etc. are tallest. It is said that the Amazon River carries 20% of the world's total river flow drained from less than 4% of its land area. (I wonder if the many short rivers of Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia are included.) Why is the Amazon so mighty?

The Amazon basin draws in large amounts of humid air from the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, pumps it to the top of the troposphere as dry air which flows thousands of kilometers to 30° N & S (over the ocean) to form the trade winds. Trees pump water up from their roots and evaporate it from their leaves. The rain is thus re-evaporated and falls to earth again and again. However, the air is not recycled but is added to the trade winds. The vacating air is replenished with its humid, water-laden tropical air which is sucked into the region. The map shows the rainfall in the Amazon basin is maintained or increased with distance from the ocean.

(This description is too simple for the air movement. In the temperate zone, satellites show both thunderstorms popping up in clear air and lines of severe thunderstorms where a warm humid front meets with a cold front. The fury of a thunderstorm will eject cooled gusts of wind to mix with the surrounding humid air and reduce its humidity, but most of the air leaves to top. Surrounding air is pushed down.)

More air means more rain and more



rain means more air. More area of forest in Brazil and Indonesia means stronger trade winds. These winds move warm surface water West across the Pacific shifting the thermocline and drawing up cold rich water off Peru. If or when the winds weaken, the surface water off Peru becomes warm and El Niño arrives.

There are two El Niños. The local one comes to Peru at the end of each dry season for the Amazon (Christmas) and leaves when the rains and winds build up The Global El Niño develops gradually over months because it takes a long time for warm water to shift thousands of miles to Peru. El Niño influences the weather around the world. The normal strong Pacific Trade winds depend both on the Amazon on the East and on the block of large equatorial islands on the West and their heavy rainfall sucking the trade winds. Surprised that cutting of the Amazon forests hasn't had more effect on El Niño? Satellites see about 10% -15%.reduction of the forests to explain why El Niño is not more frequent yet.

Trees have and will continue to have an important role with regard to past and

future climates and as a proxy measure of the weather of past summers. If climate changes, it is because weather has changed for a sufficiently long period of time. The annual tree rings give a count of the summers that can be used to correct carbon dating, but they need correction as well as a measure of weather. There are some years without a summer. This was said about 1815, but the last major year without a summer (and a global famine) seems to have been in 535 AD as a result of super volcano eruption. Years without a summer are likely to be missed in counting years. The width of a tree ring depends on many things: rainfall, temperature and timing; insect attack and disease; carbon dioxide concentration; and competition from faster growing trees which may not have survived to be counted.

Some trees can be killed by a frost and others by a severe frost. Such trees grew in the sub arctic during the time of the dinosaurs thus indicating continued period of warm weather and suggests a mean global temperature of 10 to 15 °C warmer

than today. It also seems (from observation of former seafloors now mountains) that the temperatures of tropical sea surfaces are relatively constant.

The tropical rain forests, like the Amazon basin, support many diverse species. Trees of one species are widely scattered to escape from insects immune to, and therefore undeterred by, their natural insecticide. The warm rain leaches elements (including silicon) from the soil making it lateritic.

The chief threat to tropical rain forests is not the multinationals but the growing population of the poor. It is not profits but survival. The threat is traditional agriculture and ignorance of agriculture suitable to support a growing population on lateritic soil. One enemy of tropical forests are those who profess to be the forest's friend, educated activists deliberately ignorant of the appropriate agriculture.

A century or two ago in America, traditional slash and burn agriculture caused even the richest soil to exhibit a slow decline in fertility --- a decline reversed by scientific farming. In the lateritic soil of the tropics, the decline in fertility is rapid and turns soil into barren, sun-baked clay. The farming methods of the Maya or Ibo or Zulu do not produce enough to support today's population pressures in the tropics. To save forests from futile slash and burn, tropical farmers must learn methods suitable to lateritic soils and disregard ideology.

KYOTO - GOOD OR BAD?

I'm disappointed in the Kyoto (Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1997) as an engineer, a scientist and a modeler by computer and by brain power.

I have been involved with the reality of models for many decades, my own models, the models of students and models and/or results that are published. Most are mental models where I have ideas and evaluate them in my brain, I use calculators and computers to fill in the detail and sometimes I carefully develop, verify and debug computer models. I have been following climate and weather models and have been concerned that the publicity, the support and the funding goes to the GCM models which are conceptually inadequate and fit little of reality.

We have ample evidence of what needs to be done from weather and climate models that directly include cloud physics and the oceans, and those that are scaled to fit details like thunderstorms. The complaint is that there is not enough computer power to do it right. I have proposed to clue the Canadian Linux users exchange that we could use the minds and computers in high schools to gain the necessary computer power and begin to develop the understanding needed to model future weather.

The oceans may be neglected as a habitat for humans, but they are crucial to the weather on land. The majority of the Sun's energy converted to heat and driving the weather system is absorbed by the oceans, especially in the central half (30° North to South) and is carried from there to the rest of the world especially to the North Atlantic. Longer term weather forecasts must be based on the oceans. The water cycle begins and ends in the oceans, most of it rather quickly in run off.

The answers to my question, "what good can we do with \$1 billion?", must be based on reality. I must qualify myself and my references to speak for reality—the science and the history of weather. I worked for five years as an engineer (before going for my Ph.D.) solving problems chiefly in mass and heat transfer. One of my solutions cost \$250,000 to implement and paid for itself every two months in increased production.

Weather is a heat-driven process. The radiative forcing used in GCM models is an inadequate representation of the series and parallel heat and mass transfer involved in weather. My Ph.D. thesis was on computer calculation of radiation, the electronic spectra of aromatic molecules, and I was embedded in and advised graduate students working in other aspects of radiation, NMR, IR, Raman, vibrational and rotational.

I advised one student studying isotope affects the vibrational IR to convert ammonia to nitric acid by the industrial process which is temperature critical. When he got nitrogen instead, I explained that (as in weather) the thermometer gives only its own temperature, not that of the gas which in his case was hundreds of degrees hotter because of radiation. We corrected the problem and he got his nitric acid.

I could have referred to my thesis work as 'computer modeling.' The results were published as 1000 pages of numbers and graphs by the Atomic Energy Commission. I did not refer to it as modeling because the results were calculated from algebraic equations derive from analytic integration. I worked extensively with modeling in the decades that followed 1960.

Weather is not only changeable, but it can be changed by man. We have changed it and its average by deforestation and by planting trees, but there is much more that can be done. But we need to know what we are doing. We have data pouring in from satellites which could be used for more than forecasting for the immediate future. Our focus on climate has allowed us to store averages for climate models and neglect to store this detail for computer experiments (hindcasting) to learn about weather and the effect of man.

The cost for adequate storage is small compared to the cost of satellites or of Kyoto and it can be of far greater value. We can do much more with weather than with its average, climate, to improve the future. Hindcasting can be used to help us learn what we are doing and what we can do. They can model virtual and real experiments. The question of the effect of trees is for the longer term.

Weather also jumps from one pattern to another and remains for a time. My forecasters refer to the Pineapple Express for a series of lows coming from the Philippines to North America. The Colorado clipper brings rain and storms to

(GLOBALISM ... continued from page 4)

So the next time you hear that great Liberal Party of Canada slogan, "Sharing is the Great Canadian Tradition", think about what it really means in practice. Aside from the fact that it is not true, either historically or factually, neither is it desirable. The slogan is used to cloak a truth: that sharing is a voluntary action. When governments "share," sharing becomes a forced action and charity and compassion are no longer part of the equation.

So too, it is with foreign aid.

I conclude with a quote from the greatest defender of capitalism the world has ever known, Ayn Rand:

"The essence of capitalism's foreign policy is free trade --- i.e., the abolition of trade barriers, of protective tariffs, of special privileges --- the opening of the world's trade routes to free international exchange and competition among the private citizens of all countries dealing directly with one another." --- Ayn Rand, The Roots of War, Capitalism The Unknown Ideal

Under capitalism, foreign aid would become a meaningless issue, since it would never needed in a context of true poverty.

When capitalism becomes the form of government in the second and third worlds of which we speak, only then will we be able to truly say that we have taught mankind how to feed itself. {end}

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(KYOTO ...continued from previous page)

Toronto. This year (2002) it is leaving Colorado in drought, fire and smoke while flooding the Midwest day after day. Weather can shift, but can we help ourselves by **shifting its path** a bit? It might be easier than weakening a hurricane.

What *else* can we do? We should certainly **invest** in a better understanding of **weather** and its changes and make careful experiments. We don't need to "kill all the lawyers" as Shakespeare advised, just to protect reasonable weather studies from their greed.

Governments can invest money in the future and they can waste money. After World War I, the war to end wars, the US invested billions in peace and prosperity. The result was a Nobel Prize, recessions, inflations, the great Depression and World War II.

From April 1948 until the rise of McCarthy, the US invested fewer billions in the European recovery plan outlined by Marshall in an unnewsworthy commencement address. It also invested competence and required cooperation. There was no Nobel Prize, but the pump was primed for the growth of prosperity and a global economy.

There have been a number of "Marshall plans" since, which seem to have been a waste of money. The magic is not in the incantation of the name plus the money. Maybe those with the money should read Marshall's words and try to update them. {end}



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Freedom Party is founded on the principle that: "Every individual, in the peaceful pursuit of personal fulfillment, has an absolute right to his or her own life, liberty, and property."

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