

Mexico Becomes First Nation to Admit Harms of Geoengineering, Halts Future Experiments

By <u>Derrick Broze</u> Global Research, January 26, 2023 <u>The Last American Vagabond</u> 25 January 2023 Region: Latin America & Caribbean Theme: Environment

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The Mexican government has announced a moratorium on solar geoengineering experiments following an unauthorized small scale experiment by a U.S. startup. How will the decision impact the plans of globalists who aim to use geoengineering as a gateway to world governance?

Only weeks ago, Luke Iseman, the CEO of Make Sunsets, the company behind the experiment, announced to the world that he had released two weather balloons filled with reflective sulfur particles as part of publicity stunt meant to spark conversation around the science of geoengineering.

<u>Geoengineering</u> is a controversial science of manipulating the climate for the stated purpose of fighting man-made <u>climate change</u>. There are several types of geoengineering, including Solar Radiation Management (SRM) or solar geoengineering. Stratospheric aerosol injection, or SAI, is a specific solar geoengineering practice which involves spraying aerosols into the sky in an attempt to <u>deflect the Sun's rays</u>. The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy <u>is currently developing a five-year research plan on solar geoengineering</u>.

Iseman launched the balloons in Baja California, Mexico without seeking approval from the Mexican government or local authorities. This prompted the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources to <u>release a statement condemning the experiment</u> and banning further solar geoengineering attempts until further notice. The Mexican government also said it will practice the precautionary principle to protect communities and the environment against potential dangers of geoengineering.

The Secretariat noted that "studies show negative impacts due to the release of these aerosols and that they cause meteorological imbalances". The statement also mentions previous international agreements which are designed to limit the use of geoengineering techniques, including the 2010 United Nations (UN) Convention on Biological Diversity,

which established a moratorium on the deployment of geoengineering.

The Center for International Environmental Law <u>applauded</u> Mexico's response and called on "all governments to take steps to ban solar geoengineering outdoor experiments, technology development, and deployment."

Luke Iseman, CEO of Make Sunsets, appears to be something of a climate change extremist. In December, <u>Iseman told Climate Change News</u> that the experiment was "part entrepreneurial and part provocation, an act of geoengineering activism". Iseman also said that within his company, "We joke slash not joke that this is partly a company and partly a cult".

Iseman also recognized that some groups will make him "look like the Bond villain", but he believes "it's morally wrong, in my opinion, for us not to be doing this".

The Potential Dangers of Solar Geoengineering

The Mexican Secretariat promised further coordination with experts to review the existing scientific research to "expose the serious risks that solar geoengineering practices represent for the environment, peoples and their community settings". The Secretariat also acknowledged that,

"there are enough studies that show that there would be negative and unequal impacts associated with the release of these aerosols, which cause meteorological imbalances such as winds and torrential rains, as well as droughts in tropical areas; in addition to generating impacts on the thinning of the planet's ozone layer".

For the last decade I have reported on studies highlighting the dangers posed by solar geoengineering. For example, in 2018, I <u>reported</u> that a team at University of California, Berkeley found evidence that geoengineering will likely reduce the yields of certain crops. The researchers came to this conclusion by studying previous volcanic eruptions in Mexico and the Philippines. The 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines and El Chichon in Mexico in 1982 caused a decrease in wheat, soy, and rice production due to the volcanic ash blocking sun light.

The researchers concluded that "projected mid-twenty-first century damages due to scattering sunlight caused by solar radiation management are roughly equal in magnitude to benefits from cooling".

One of the other dangers of solar geoengineering is the potential loss of blue skies. According to a report by the <u>New Scientist</u>, Ben Kravitz of the Carnegie Institution for Science has shown that releasing sulphate aerosols high in the atmosphere would scatter sunlight into the atmosphere. He says this could decrease the amount of sunlight that hits the ground by 20% and make the sky appear more hazy.

Although a number of authorities have warned about the dangers of geoengineering techniques, the risks are seen as secondary to the perceived risks of climate change. The interesting thing to note is that although proponents of geoengineering hail it as the solution to climate change and sustaining life, research indicates that geoengineering could actually have the reverse effect of heating the Earth.

According to a 2013 <u>study</u> published in the *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, if geoengineering programs were started and then suddenly halted the planet could see an immediate rise in temperatures, particularly over land. The study, titled *"The impact of abrupt suspension of solar radiation management"*, seems to indicate that once you begin geoengineering you cannot suspend the programs without causing the very problem you were seeking to resolve.

Further, in February of 2015, an international committee of scientists released a <u>report</u> stating that geoengineering techniques are not a viable alternative to reducing greenhouse gas emissions to combat the effects of climate change. The committee report called for further research and understanding of various geoengineering techniques, including carbon dioxide removal schemes and solar-radiation management before implementation.

The scientists found that solar geoengineering techniques are likely to present "serious known and possible unknown environmental, social, and political risks, including the possibility of being deployed unilaterally." The report was sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences, the U.S. intelligence community, NASA, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the U.S. Department of Energy.

The Intelligence-Military-Weather Manipulation Complex

As more studies confirm the dangers posed by geoengineering technologies it's time for an honest public conversation about the reality of geoengineering programs. While any suggestion that these programs may actually already be taking place is derided as the "chemtrails conspiracy theory", one must only look at the history of U.S. military and intelligence interest in modifying and controlling the weather.

Geoengineering itself is part of a broader category of weather manipulation technology that also includes more common tools like <u>cloud seeding</u>. Cloud seeding was used in the Vietnam War as the U.S. military attempted to flood the Viet Gong with rain storms as part of Operation Popeye.

From 1967 to 1972, the U.S. military conducted cloud-seeding operations over the Ho-Chi Minh trail during the Vietnam War. Cloud-seeding typically involves planes flying overhead and spraying silver iodide into the air. The goal in Vietnam was to extend monsoon season and flood out the enemy. It was <u>reported</u> that the operations were "tightly controlled" by Henry Kissinger, who was serving as Secretary of State at the time. Operation Popeye is the first modern example (that we know of) where attempts were made to use weather as a weapon of war.

In April 1976, the New York Times wrote about the situation and the challenges weather modification created:

"Can a nation that tampers with natural balances deny responsibility for what follows? This question, together with recognition that United States policy condemns warfare aimed at civilians, prompted Senator Claiborne Pell in 1973 to introduce a resolution calling for an international treaty to prohibit environmental warfare 'or the carrying out of any research or experimentation directed thereto.' The Senate voted 82 to 10 to approve the resolution, which lacks force of law."

The international treaty referred to is the Environmental Modification Treaty implemented

and signed by the United States and other nations to halt global <u>weather modification</u> in the wake of the bad publicity. The *Times* noted:

"Unfortunately it is far weaker than the Senate resolution. For example, it fails to prohibit military research or development of environmental-modification techniques, and allows all 'peaceful' work on such things."

Essentially, as long as a nation claims they are conducting <u>peaceful weather modification</u> they are not violating the treaty. There is also a 1996 document entitled <u>"Weather as a</u> <u>Force Multiplier: Owning the Weather by 2025"</u> in which the U.S. Air Force discussed a number of proposals for using the weather as a weapon of war.

The weak enforcement of the Environmental Modification Treaty or UN agreements and lack of a mechanism to enforce and punish violations of the treaty, has also been used as a way to call for global governance schemes. I warned back in 2017 that <u>Geoengineering was a gateway to global government</u>.

The U.S. military is not alone in their interest in geoengineering technology. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has also discussed the potential use of geoengineering.

In 2015, I reported that Professor <u>Alan Robock gave a speech where he discussed</u> the possibility that the CIA is using the weather as a weapon of war. Robock has previously conducted research for the intergovernmental panel on climate change (IPCC). Robock stated he was <u>phoned by two men claiming to be from the CIA</u>, asking whether or not it was possible for hostile governments to use geoengineering against the United States.

"I got a phone call from two men who said we work as consultants for the CIA and we'd like to know if some other country was controlling our climate, would we know about it?"

[...] "I'd learned of lots of other things the CIA had done that haven't followed the rules and I thought that wasn't how I wanted my tax money spent. I think this research has to be in the open and international so there isn't any question of it being used for hostile purposes."

One year later, in June 2016, John Brennan, then-Director of the CIA, spoke at a Council on Foreign Relations meeting about threats to global security. Brennan <u>mentioned a number of threats to stability</u> before discussing the science of geoengineering. Brennan said the technologies "potentially could help reverse the warming effects of global climate change."

Brennan specifically mentions stratospheric aerosol injection. As Brennan notes, SAI is "a method of seeding the stratosphere with particles that can help reflect the sun's heat, in much the same way that volcanic eruptions do. Brennan goes on to claim that an SAI geoengineering program could limit global temperature increases, a claim that has been disputed in several studies.

With all we know about the lies of the CIA, the U.S. government, and military, is it really that outlandish to suspect the U.S. government (and other governments) could be shielding the public from the truth regarding geoengineering programs?

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