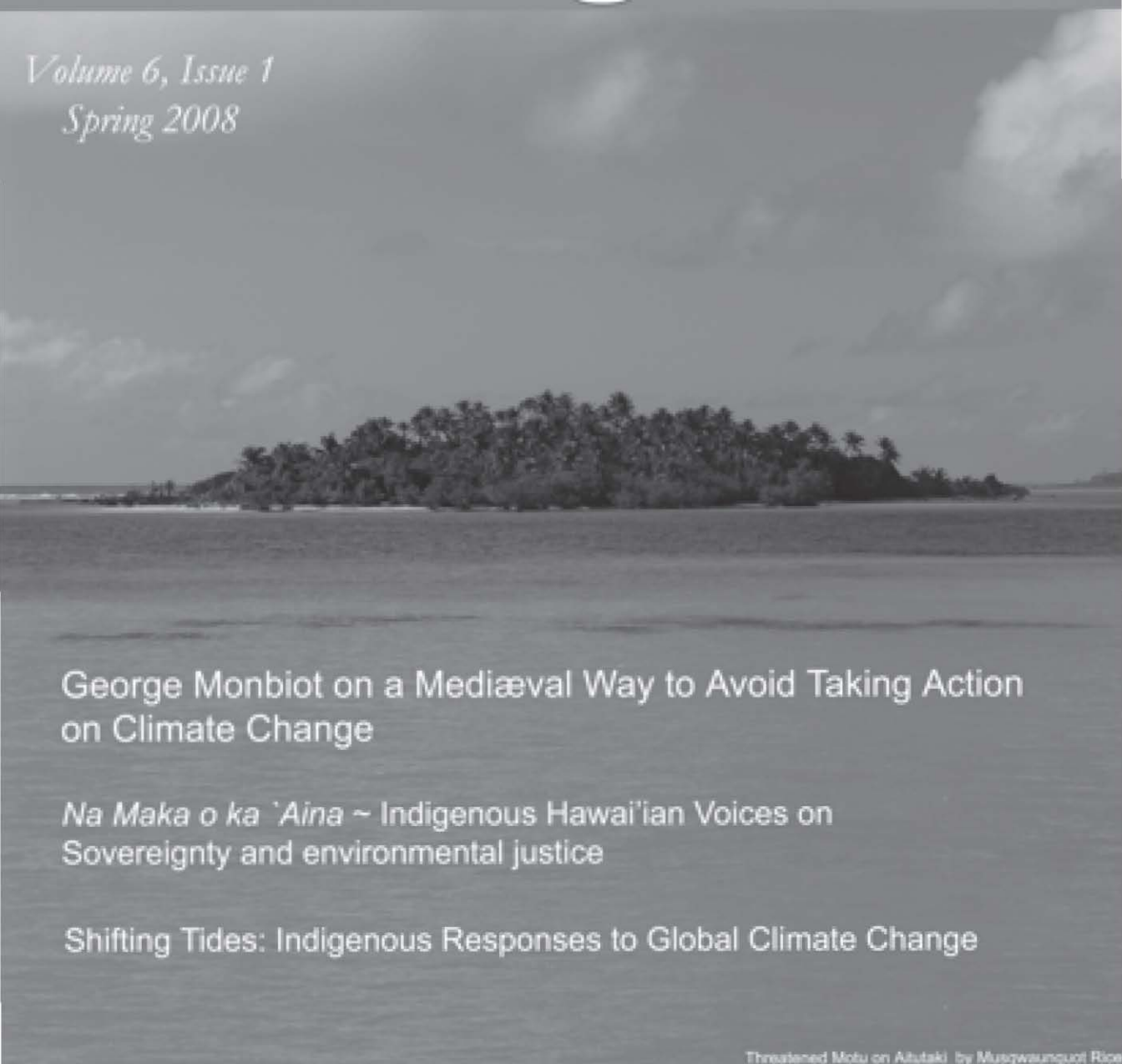


News and Views from the Pacific Islands

Tok Blong Pasifik

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Spring 2008



George Monbiot on a Mediaeval Way to Avoid Taking Action
on Climate Change

Na Maka o ka 'Aina ~ Indigenous Hawai'ian Voices on
Sovereignty and environmental justice

Shifting Tides: Indigenous Responses to Global Climate Change

Threatened Motu on Atutaki by Musqwaunguot Rice

www.pacificpeoplespartnership.org



Pacific Peoples' Partnership

Established in 1975, Pacific Peoples' Partnership is a unique non-governmental, non-profit organization working with communities and organizations in the South and North Pacific to support shared aspirations for peace, cultural integrity, social justice, human dignity, and environmental sustainability by:

- Promoting increased understanding among Canadians on issues of importance to the people of the Pacific islands.
- Advocating for social, political, and economic policy change at all levels.
- Fostering the development of sustainable communities in the Pacific.
- Facilitating links between indigenous peoples of the Pacific islands and Aboriginal peoples of Canada.
- Strengthening relations between Canadian and Pacific island communities and civil society organizations.

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Selling Indulgences: The trade in carbon offsets is just an excuse for business as usual by George Monbiot

Rejoice! We have a way out. Our guilty consciences appeased, we can continue to fill up our SUVs and fly round the world without the least concern about our impact on the planet. How has this magic been arranged? By something called “carbon offsets”. You buy yourself a clean conscience by paying someone else to undo the harm you are causing.

The holiday firm Travelcare has started selling offsets to its customers. If they want to fly to Spain, they pay an extra £3. Then they can forget about their contribution to climate change. The money will be spent on projects in the developing world, such as

building wind farms and more efficient cooking stoves. In August, BP launched its “targetneutral” scheme, enabling customers to “neutralise the CO2 emissions caused by their driving”(1). The consequences of an entire year’s motoring can be discharged for just £20. Again, your money will be invested in the developing world - “a biomass energy plant in Himachal Pradesh; a wind farm in Karnataka, India and an animal waste management and methane capture program in Mexico” -

and you need have no further worries about what you and BP are doing to the atmosphere (or, for that matter, to the people of West Papua or the tundra in Alaska).

It sounds great. Without requiring any social or political change, and at a tiny cost to the consumer, the problem of climate change is solved. Having handed over a few quid, we can all sleep easy again.

This is not the first time that such schemes have

been sold. In his book *The Rise of the Dutch Republic*, published in 1855, John Lothrop Motley describes the means by which the people of the Netherlands in the 15th and 16th centuries

could redeem their

sins. “The sale of absolutions was the source of large fortunes to the priests. ... God’s pardon for crimes already committed, or about to be committed, was advertised according to a graduated tariff. Thus, poisoning, for example, was absolved for eleven ducats, six livres tournois. Absolution for incest was afforded at thirty-six livres, three ducats. Perjury came to seven livres and three carlines. Pardon for murder, if not by poison, was



www.cookislandsnews.com

Continued from page 2

cheaper. Even a parricide could buy forgiveness at God's tribunal at one ducat; four livres, eight carlines.”(2)

Just as in the 15th and 16th centuries you could sleep with your sister and kill and lie without fear of eternal damnation, today you can live exactly as you please as long as you give your ducats to one of the companies selling indulgences. It is pernicious and destructive nonsense.

The problem is this. If runaway climate change is not to trigger the irreversible melting of the Greenland and West Antarctic ice sheets and drive hundreds of millions of people from their homes, the global temperature rise must be confined to 2C above pre-industrial levels. As the figures I have published in Heat show, this requires a 60% cut in global climate emissions by 2030, which means a 90% cut in the rich world. Even if, through carbon offset schemes carried out in developing countries, every poor nation on the planet became carbon-free, we would still have to cut most of the carbon we produce at home. Buying and selling carbon offsets is like pushing the food around on your plate to create the impression that you have eaten it.

Any scheme that persuades us we can carry on polluting delays the point at which we grasp the nettle of climate change and accept that our lives have to change. But we cannot afford to delay. The big cuts have to be made right now, and the longer we leave it, the harder it will be to prevent runaway climate change from taking place. By

selling us a clean conscience, the offset companies are undermining the necessary political battle

to tackle climate change at home. They are telling us that we don't need to be citizens; we need only be better consumers.

BP and Travelcare, like other companies, want to keep expanding their business. Offset schemes allow them to do so while pretending they have gone green. Yet aviation emissions, to give one example, are rising so fast in the UK that before 2020 they will account for the country's entire sustainable carbon allocation(3). A couple of decades after that, global aircraft emissions will match the sustainable carbon level for all economic sectors, across the entire planet. Perhaps the carbon offset companies will then start schemes on Mars and Jupiter, as we will soon need several planets to absorb the carbon dioxide we release. Offsets, in other words, are being used as an excuse for the unsustainable growth of carbon-intensive activities.

But these are by no means the only problems. A tonne of carbon saved today is far more valuable in terms of preventing climate change than a tonne of carbon saved in three years' time. Almost all the carbon offset schemes take time to recoup the emissions we release today. As far as I can discover, none of the companies which sell them uses discount rates for its carbon savings (which would reflect the difference in value between the present and the future). This means they could all be accused of unintentional but systemic false accounting.

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Pacific Island States, Facing Unique Development Challenges: UN

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) will strengthen its Pacific Operations Centre as part of a campaign to provide greater support for small island nations facing critical development challenges due to size, isolation and vulnerability to climate change.

Under-Secretary-General Noeleen Heyzer, Executive Secretary of ESCAP, committed the regional body to the strengthening of the centre during a two-day meeting in Noumea, New Caledonia.

The enhancement of the Suva based operations centre, will include new arrangements for South-South cooperation and opportunities to increase the voice of Pacific island States at ESCAP and within the wider UN system, as well as more capacity for data collection and statistical analysis.

“Pacific Island States are facing unique development challenges requiring us to look at new potentials and opportunities, including stronger partnerships and closer collaboration between Asia and the Pacific,” Ms. Heyzer said in a press statement released by ESCAP.

The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) were among the participants at the Noumea meeting.

Ms. Heyzer added that ESCAP is undertaking a

review of the implementation so far of the social and economic targets known as the Millennium Development Goals among Pacific Island nations.

UN News Centre www.un.org

Pacific governments pressured to sign agreements

PACIFIC governments are being pressured to sign free trade agreements with Australia and New Zealand that will cause profound and lasting damage to Pacific societies, says the Pacific Network on Globalization..

The International Monetary Fund is of the strong view that at least one of the two crucial regional trade agreements “will lead to major revenue losses in Fiji”.

The IMF is forecasting duty revenue losses of \$150million (\$US101million) a year for countries like Fiji. PANG coordinator Roshni Sami said IMF comments show just how much the Pacific’s trade and development agenda is being set by the priorities of rich nations like Australia and NZ.

“Reports commissioned by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat also indicate that signing these trade agreements will mean Pacific governments will have less money to spend on essential public services like health and education.”

“Signing PACER (Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations) would also lead to the closure of local businesses and rising unemployment

News and Views

in the Pacific Islands.” Ms Sami said the EPA (Economic Partnership Agreement) with the EU and PACER are both designed to benefit corporations in developed countries, not to improve development in the Pacific.

Ms Sami said Pacific civil society was increasingly aware of the dangers of signing these trade agreements and that “a new social movement is emerging in resistance to this new form of colonialism”.

“People understand this trade agenda is not in our interests and are calling upon our leaders to refuse to sign these agreements,” said Ms Sami.

“Pacific people want a model of development that is culturally, environmentally and economically sustainable”.

NZ troops extend Solomons postings

New Zealand plans to keep troops in the Solomon Islands for another year as part of the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) force, the government reported.

New Zealand’s deployment of 50 troops to the Australian-led RAMSI will now continue until at least March 2009, Defence Minister Phil Goff said in a statement.

Australia and New Zealand sent troops in 2003, when the Solomon Islands government asked for help to quell lawlessness after several years of ethnic violence.

Hundreds died and some 20,000 were forced to flee their homes in clashes between the Gwale people of Guadalcanal and people from Malaita Island.

Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd earlier pledged ongoing assistance to RAMSI. “The mission will continue for as long as the Solomons wants it” he said during a visit to the country.

Radio New Zealand International

Palau Tagged Turtle found in Japan

One of 59 turtles tagged on remote Merir Island in Palau was netted by fishermen five months later near Okinawa. A journey of over 1,500 miles made in less than six months. “Little did she know that she was to become an ambassador for Palau

Luckily she was released unharmed and reported to the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) based in Apia, Samoa, who donated the tag to Palau.

Turtle monitoring and tagging in the Southwest Islands has been going on since 2003. Turtles tagged in Palau have been found as far away as Indonesia and the Philippines.

Two conservation officers, Prince Antonio and Ismael Bernardo are the sole inhabitants of tiny Merir. Living conditions are rustic. Water comes from rain catchment. Electricity from solar power. There’s no television. Radio picks up

stations from Indonesia, but not Palau. Supplies arrive every few months by ship..

Valuable information about green turtle migration of would not be possible without the great efforts of dedicated conservation officers like Ismael and Prince who have tagged hundreds of turtles.

The small titanium tags are attached to the front flippers. Four turtles have also been mounted with satellite transmitters that give information about their location. PTCMP also said that “satellite transmitters are very expensive and can only be used occasionally.”

“The information is used to better maintain and conserve Palau’s turtle population for generations to come. With them, our small island is not only enriched by the traditional use of turtles, but connected globally to other cultures of the world,”

Sadly the PTCMP reports that the Sonsorol project is currently at a standstill due to lack of funds and soaring fuel prices are limiting how much monitoring can occur.

“We hope to keep our projects going, and welcome any contributions, monetary or informative.”

If you would like to help keep this valuable programme running please contact Joshua Eberdong at the Vulnerable Species Office at the Bureau of Marine Resources 680-488-6747.

Marianas Variety

Call to End West Papua Restrictions

In a March 5, 2008 letter to Indonesian President Yudhoyono Congressman Eni Faleomavaega, House Foreign Affairs’ Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and the Global Environment Chair, and Congressman Donald Payne, Chair of the Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health, called on Indonesia to end unreasonable restrictions on international access to Papua. Here is the full text

In 2005, at your request, we suspended our support for West Papua’s right to self-determination in order to give you time to implement the Special Autonomy legislation passed by the Indonesian Parliament in 2001. We welcomed the promise of this legislation and your personal assurances that your government would finally accord the Papuan people a fair share of the great wealth derived from Papuan resources. However, after three years, we note that the people of Papua, through the voices of Papuan religious and civil society leaders as well in broad public demonstrations, have declared Special Autonomy a failure.

We are also disappointed that your government has not made substantial progress in implementing Special Autonomy. While your administration has designated Special Autonomy funds for Papuan development, these funds have not reached the Papuan people who, after over four decades, still lack even rudimentary health and educational services. As you will agree, effective distribution and utilization of these funds require trained Papuan cadre and an infrastructure with the capacity to disburse these funds

Continued on page 10

Shifting Tides: Indigenous Responses to Global Climate Change

by Stephanie Peter and Glenn Raynor

Shifting Tides: Indigenous Responses to Global Climate Change climate justice initiative is winding down as this issue of Tok Blong Pasifik goes to press. The project was created to provide opportunities for Indigenous communities from the South Pacific to Arctic Canada to deepen their understanding of climate change and to speak out about its negative impacts on food security, human rights, culture and traditional knowledge.

In November 2007 our delegation of Pacific and Canadian Indigenous Elders, scientists, and youth delivered a series of dynamic presentations in Rarotonga, Victoria, Duncan and the Cowichan Valley, Vancouver, Musqueam, Winnipeg, Ottawa and finally Iqaluit where an Arctic winter awaited them!

Every stop included formal presentations as well as time to reach out to a broad spectrum of community members through informal sessions.

Shifting Tides successfully met its objectives of engaging Indigenous communities in an important dialogue on climate change and what it will mean to their social, economic and cultural well-being while focusing on mitigation and adaptation solutions that can be incorporated into economic development and cultural preservation initiatives.



The Shifting Tides Delegation in the Parliamentary Press Gallery. From left to right: Stephanie Peter with Daughter Olivia, Mona Belleau, Jean Crowder MP and Aboriginal Affairs Critic for the NDP, Shaunna Morgan, Te Pa Mataiopo (Imogen Ingram), Apai Mataiapo (Teku Framhein) and Dr Larry Grant

The delegate tour coincided with the Commonwealth Leaders' Meeting in Uganda where Green-house Gas reductions were front and centre and the lead up to the COP13 UN Climate

Conference in Bali. This resulted in major media attention in Rarotonga and Aotearoa (New Zealand) where Shifting Tides was featured in the October 2007 issue of *Just Change Magazine*.

In Canada the delegation received extensive

coverage on the Aboriginal Peoples' Television Network, greatly extending the reach of the project deep into Aboriginal communities across Canada. We were also featured on CBC Radio's The Current and CBC TV News among others.

As a follow-up, I have spent the last few months working with a very talented web designer, Natalie Christensen, and equally talented UVic Indigenous Social Work practicum student, Kim Younger, to develop a youth-oriented online climate action kit. The kit provides information about how Canadians can take action on climate change, with information about grants and rebates for home improvements and more.

In addition to the web-based kit, I also had the opportunity to collaborate with a Maori friend and former colleague at the Cook Islands National Environment Service, Deyna Marsh. Together, we have written a children's story about the impacts of climate change on coastal communities in the South Pacific and the Pacific Coast of Canada.

The story begins with a message in a bottle set adrift in the Pacific Ocean by Lilah, a Cowichan girl from Vancouver Island. The bottle washes up on the shore of Rarotonga where it is found by a young Maori girl Tia-Moana. The girls begin to correspond and the story unfolds through a series of letters and postcards exchanged between them.

The story is currently being published and will be available through Pacific Peoples' Partnership.

Tour Highlights:

- Visits to sites on Rarotonga affected by Climate Change with Vice-President of the Koutu Nui (Council of Hereditary Chiefs), Apai Mataiapo (Tekeu Framhein);
- Dinner hosted by the Koutu Nui where members shared their memories of the changing landscape and their thoughts on climate change;
- A public forum with the Centre for Asia-Pacific Initiatives at the University of Victoria.
- A visit and lunch with Cowichan Elders where the delegation was honoured with a prayer song;
- A consultation with chief and council at the Cowichan First Nation.
- A visit to the Musqueam Band Office and Musqueam Elder's Centre where delegate Dr. Larry Grant teaches his native *Hunq'um'n'um* language;
- An Indigenous Knowledge and the Environment Symposium at University of British Columbia in partnership with the Centre for Culture, Identity and Education; the David Lam Chair in Multicultural Education; and the Indigenous Education Institute of Canada.
- An intriguing dialogue with youth and mothers at Ka Ni Kanichihk in Winnipeg;
- A presentations in front of the Parliamentary Press Gallery in Ottawa with Nanaimo-Cowichan MP, Jean Crowder;
- A meeting with Senator Charlie Watt (brother of Inuit Climate Justice Activist and Nobel Peace Prize nominee Sheila Watt-Cloutier);
- An intimate presentation and discussion with Inuit elders in Iqaluit.

A heartfelt *Meitaki Maata* and
huy ch q'u siem to all!

The Art of West Papua at Alcheringa Gallery from March 12 to April 30, 2008

The art of West Papua, has long been recognized for its brilliance of design and execution. Highly threatened by more than one colonial occupation, we celebrate with this exhibition the triumph of the human spirit over adversity.

Alcheringa is honoured to present a superb collection of exquisite works gathered by Dr. John Moore over several years while he worked for the Eastern Indonesia University Development Project, run co-operatively between the universities of Simon Fraser in Canada and Cenderawasih (Bird of Paradise) in West Papua. Among the contemporary works featured in this exhibition are finely carved bowls, paddles and a remarkable selection of bark cloth paintings from Lake Sentani.



Barkcloth Painting with Sugar Gliders by Humbray Mra-Mra Nafri, North Coast of West Papua 1996

The cultures of New Guinea fall into two broad groups. Coastal and near-coastal peoples who derive their livelihood from the sea and depend on flour from the sago palm for the starch in their diet while the highlanders' economy is dominated by pigs and sweet potatoes.

The Art of West Papua collection represents, albeit unevenly, the ethnic groups of western

New Guinea - all lowlanders - who are most recognized to date as having a substantial artistic tradition. They are, from east to west, the Sentani and nearby North Coast groups near Jayapura; the Asmat and

Kamoro of the south coast between Agats and Timika; and the Biak-Yapen-Manokwari peoples, distributed around Cenderawasih Bay, that separates the "Bird's Head" from the rest of New Guinea. Each of the three groups has distinct styles of design, developed independently and reflecting distinctions in their culture and worldview.

Alcheringa Gallery

665 Fort Street Victoria, BC, Canada

+1.250.383.8224

New Guinea has huge geographic diversity, ranging from lowland swampy rain forest, transected by meandering rivers, to a mountainous, cloud-shrouded central spine rising to over 5000m and harbouring the only remaining glaciers in equatorial Asia. The cultural diversity is just as great; of the ca 1,100 languages spoken in the island of New Guinea as a whole, at least 250 are indigenous to the region west of the Papua New Guinea border.

efficiently and honestly, and this means there is a critical need to develop Papuan cadre and infrastructure. This need can only be met by a concerted effort involving your government and international agencies such as USAID.

This is why we have repeatedly asked that you work with the U.S. Congress and the United Nations, to develop a plan that assures effective implementation of Special Autonomy. In no way do we believe that throwing money at the people of Papua for the next 15 or 20 years relieves Jakarta of its responsibility to educate the people of Papua and help them build the capacity they need to effectively manage their affairs.

In fact, to leave an uneducated populace without the tools it needs to rebuild itself is to promote social and cultural genocide, and this is not right, especially if Indonesia is intent on the United States supporting its territorial integrity. If Indonesia is intent on U.S. support for its territorial integrity, Indonesia must be intent on doing right by the people of Papua. Doing right by Papua means: a) implementing a plan of success; b) opening your doors to allow Members of the U.S. Congress, United Nations personnel, and non-government agencies access to Jayapura and the rest of the province; and c) demilitarizing your approach. Indonesia's reliance on force for the maintenance of control is counterproductive, and long-standing abuses by security forces have galvanized independence sentiments among majority Papuans.

In this latter regard, the January 28 UN report by UN Special Representative Hina Jilani documents continuing intimidation and abuse of

human rights advocates by an Indonesian military that remains largely unaccountable before Indonesian courts. Our letter to you on December 13, 2007, which is enclosed for your information, also specifically addressed the Indonesian military's use of undue force. Because you never replied to the letter, we can only assume that you did not receive it or that the concerns expressed were of no interest to you at the time of your receipt. However, given that Congress is now contemplating increasing funding to train your security forces, including KOPASSUS and BRIMOB, we are hopeful that you will now address the concerns expressed in that letter.

Also, we are enclosing photographs and a DVD which show one Member's experience with your military while in Biak and Manokwari. Prior to Congress taking further action to increase funding for your military, we are sending copies of these photos and this DVD to U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert M. Gates, U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, House and Senate appropriators, Members of the Congressional Black Caucus, and Members of the House and Senate Foreign Affairs' Committees. We are also enclosing our December 13, 2007 letter because we believe it is important for our Administration and colleagues to know that your government denied a Member of the U.S. Congress access to Jayapura.

Continued refusal by your military to allow our access to Jayapura and other parts of Indonesia will inevitably call into question the seriousness of your government's assurances to us regarding your intent to implement Special Autonomy and to end unreasonable restrictions on international access to West Papua.

Na Maka o ka `Aina

Indigenous Hawai`ian voices for Sovereignty and environmental justice

Kim Younger of Pacific Peoples' Partnership recently spoke with Puhipau of *Na Maka o ka `Aina* in Na`alehu, Hawai`i about what climate change means to Indigenous Hawai`ians and their lands. Na Maka o ka `Aina (The Eyes of the Land.) are an independent video production team that focuses on the land and people of Hawai`i and the Pacific. Na Maka o ka `Aina have been documenting traditional and contemporary Hawaiian culture, politics, history, language and the environment since 1982. Here is part of their conversation:

PPP

Can you tell me about the experience of producing environmental education videos in Hawai`i, and how the information is received in Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities?

Na Maka o ka `Aina

The threats to Hawai`i's environment are a continual onslaught, so numerous that we have only been able to focus on a few: the toxic effects of military use of the islands, the diversion of stream water from traditional taro lands to benefit sugar plantations and resort development, the loss of native species and species habitat, the pollution of aquifers, streams and ocean, etc.

PPP

What do the elders speak about when discussing the effects of climate change in your communities?

Na Maka o ka `Aina

We have little experience with elders speaking about climate change. One kupuna (elder) feared that the winter snows on the summit of the mountain volcano Mauna Kea were getting more infrequent and might disappear, but she was relating this to over-development of astronomical observatories on the mountain.

“Hawai`i needs to regain recognition of its independence and sovereignty so that it can determine environmental policy free of the constrictions of the occupying power, the United States.”

PPP

What are the common kinds of experiences that emerge, when you're talking about how climate change affects Indigenous peoples across all the islands of Hawai`i?

Na Maka o ka `Aina

Most of the conversation here focuses on how climate change affects indigenous species of plants and animals. For example, the native forest birds, once common in the islands from mountain to sea, have been forced to live at the higher, cooler mountain elevations where birds who have no place else to go.

Another future threat is to the health of the coral reefs and the consequent impact that will have on food-gathering by local people, although there haven't been any observed impacts as yet.

PPP

How much of a voice do Indigenous peoples from Hawai`i have when it comes to major decisions on climate policy?

Na Maka o ka `Aina

Hawai`ians are not focusing on the issue of climate policy so much as issues of historical injustice, the occupation of their sovereign nation by the U.S., self determination, land rights, control of their biodiversity, protection of food crops from genetic modification, protection of sacred sites and burials, access to traditional resources, lands and ocean, protection of lifestyle and rural areas, etc.



Jerry Konanui with kalo

PPP

What position would you like to see Hawai`i take on climate change at home and in international negotiations?

Na Maka o ka `Aina

Hawai`i needs to regain recognition of its independence and sovereignty so that it can

determine environmental policy free of the restrictions of the occupying power, the United States. This is not only a political but a common sense issue. Islands are very different from continental land masses. The laws that apply to the U.S. are not designed for small islands in the middle of an expansive ocean, 2500 miles from the nearest land mass. Population and immigration control, pollution, soil and water policy, native species protection, sustainability and many other issues are things that a sovereign nation has sole control over. When it comes to small and fragile island ecosystems, those issues become crucial to survival.

When Hawai`i has regained its rightful place among the family of nations, a position it held up until the 1893 illegal theft of the government by U.S.-backed businessmen and the unconstitutional theft of the islands in 1898 (the so-called "annexation"), it can then re-assume the influence it had with other nations through treaties of friendship and commerce. At that point, the values of aloha `aina and malama `aina (loving and

taking care of the land) can be officially part of Hawai`i's international relations and influence.

Thank you/ Teniki/ mahalo to Pubipau and Joan

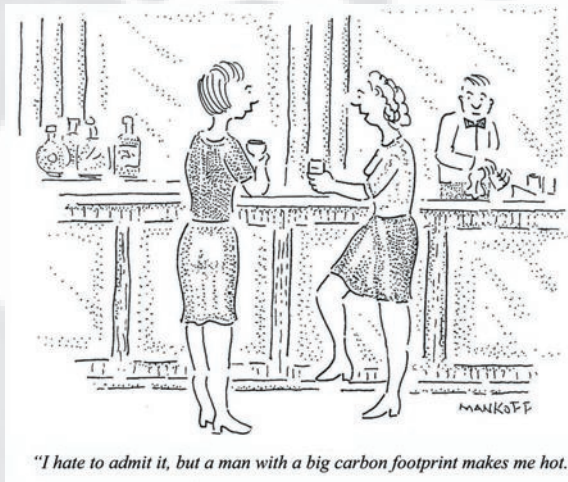
For more information on the work of *Na Maka o ka `Aina* please visit www.namaka.com

Continued from page 3

And while the carbon we release by flying or driving is certain and verifiable, the carbon absorbed by offset projects is less attestable. Many will succeed, and continue to function over the necessary period. Others will fail, especially the disastrous forays into tree-planting that some companies have made. To claim a carbon saving, you also need to demonstrate that these projects would not have happened without you -that Mexico would not have decided to capture the methane from its pig farms, or that people in India would not have bought new stoves of their own accord. In other words, you must look into a counterfactual future. I have yet to meet someone from a carbon offset company who possesses supernatural powers.

At the offices of Travelcare and the forecourts owned by BP, you can now buy complacency, political apathy and self-satisfaction. But you cannot buy the survival of the planet.

This article originally appeared in the Guardian. Reprinted with the kind permission of the Author



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George Monbiot writes a weekly column for the Guardian Newspaper in the UK. He is the author of the best selling *Heat: how to stop the planet burning*, *The Age of Consent: a manifesto for a new world order* and *Captive State: the corporate takeover of Britain*; as well as the investigative travel books *Poisoned Arrows*, *Amazon Watershed* and *No Man's Land*.

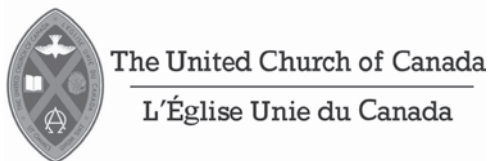
Mr. Monbiot has also launched a website - www.turnuptheheat.org - exposing the false environmental claims of companies and politicians.

For more information please visit www.monbiot.com

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FOLLOWING SUPPORTERS:**



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