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China acts to bring bloggers into line

BEIJING

Control measures may include a registration policy with users' names

BY MICHAEL WINES AND SHARON LAFRANIERE

In the cat-and-mouse game that is Chinese censorship of free speech, it appeared this summer that the newest and nimblest mice of all, freewheeling microblogs, had gained an upper paw. From the bungling behind a high-speed rail disaster to official corruption and brutality, millions of users posted angry screeds and exposés faster than government minders could delete them.

Now the cat is back on the prowl. After a period of uncertainty, experts say, government censors are moving to tighten their grip on the roughly 300 million users of China's Twitter-style microblogs, called weibos, in ways both public and hidden.

Weibos' operators are coming under growing pressure to scrutinize content more closely and keep the most popular bloggers in line. At least a few rumor-mongering bloggers have been openly sanctioned or even prosecuted.

Perhaps most telling, the authorities are discussing requiring microbloggers to register accounts with real names and identification numbers instead of the anonymous handles now in wide use.

Although China's most famous bloggers tend to use their own names, requiring everyone to do so would make on-line whistleblowing and criticism of officialdom considerably riskier.

It would "definitely be harmful to free speech," said one microblog editor who refused to be identified for fear of reprisal.

Song Jianwu, dean of the school of journalism and communication at China University of Political Science and Law, said he has discussed measures to rein in weibos with the government authorities, and that some tightening is probable.

Resulting microblogs are likely to be "a much more controlled product," Bill Bishop, whose digicha.com blog monitors Chinese Internet developments, CHINA, PAGE 4

Somali foray had a bigger objective, Kenya says

NAIROBI

Military incursion wasn't response to kidnappings, but to create buffer zone

BY JEFFREY GETTLEMAN

The Kenyan government revealed on Wednesday that its extensive military foray into Somalia this month to battle Islamist militants was not simply a response to a wave of kidnappings near the border but was part of a strategy to keep the violence of one of Africa's most anarchic countries from spilling into one of Africa's most stable.

For several years, the American-backed Kenyan military has been quietly arming and training clan-based militias inside Somalia in an attempt to create a buffer zone to safeguard Kenya's borders and its economic interests, especially a huge new proposed port just 100 kilometers, or 60 miles, south of Somalia.

But many diplomats and seasoned analysts fear Kenya has now bitten off more than it can chew. By essentially invading southern Somalia, they say, Kenya has opened itself up to terrorist attacks and is impeding relief efforts to save hundreds of thousands of starving Somalis.

Somalia has been a thorn in the side of Kenya since Kenya became independent in 1963. While Somalia has become synonymous with famine, war and anarchy, Kenya is one of the West's closest African allies, a bastion of stability and a favorite of safari goers worldwide.

Kenyan officials said it was becoming impossible to co-exist with a failed state next door and that Al Shabab, a ruthless militant group that controls much of southern Somalia, including areas along the Kenyan border, were a danger, responsible for piracy, militant attacks and cross-border raids.

When columns of Kenyan troops stormed across the border on Oct. 16, government officials said they were chasing Shabab kidnappers who had recently abducted four Westerners, two from beachside bungalows on the Kenyan coast, and that Kenya had to defend its billion-dollar tourism industry. KENYA, PAGE 3

Merkel wins big vote on euro plan



MAURIZIO GAMBARINI/EUROPEAN PRESSPHOTO AGENCY

Chancellor Angela Merkel during debate in Parliament on Wednesday. "This issue will occupy us for years," she said in warning that Europe faced a long road in ending its crisis.

BRUSSELS

European leaders meet after Bundestag endorses greater rescue powers

BY STEPHEN CASTLE, JACK EWING AND GAIA PIANIGIANI

European leaders were struggling Wednesday night to reach an agreement that could bring the euro zone back from the brink of its debt crisis, but were buoyed after Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany won a mandate for more forceful action to save the common currency.

"The world is looking at Germany, whether we are strong enough to accept responsibility for the biggest crisis since World War II," Mrs. Merkel said in an address to the Bundestag, the German Parliament, in Berlin. "It would be irresponsible not to assume the risk."

By a large majority, the Bundestag authorized Mrs. Merkel to negotiate an expansion of the powers of the euro zone rescue fund and measures designed to reduce bank risk.

But lawmakers also ruled out any decisions that would increase Germany's financial liability to the €440 billion, or €610 billion, rescue fund or use the European Central Bank to leverage the fund's resources, which many analysts

consider inadequate.

The main outstanding tasks facing leaders were to persuade banks to write off about half of Greek debt and to build up the euro zone bailout fund so that its firepower exceeds €1 trillion. The details were proving hard to resolve, however.

On arrival in Brussels from Berlin, Mrs. Merkel said there were "still many problems to settle and negotiations to carry out so the work is not yet over." Despite a new offer from the banks, talks over the large losses they now face on Greek debt were unresolved.

Mrs. Merkel joined European leaders juggling a series of negotiations with different parties in the hope that they

could produce a package to ward off the growing threat to Italy, the third-largest nation in the euro zone, after Germany and France, which is laboring under a debt load of €1.9 trillion.

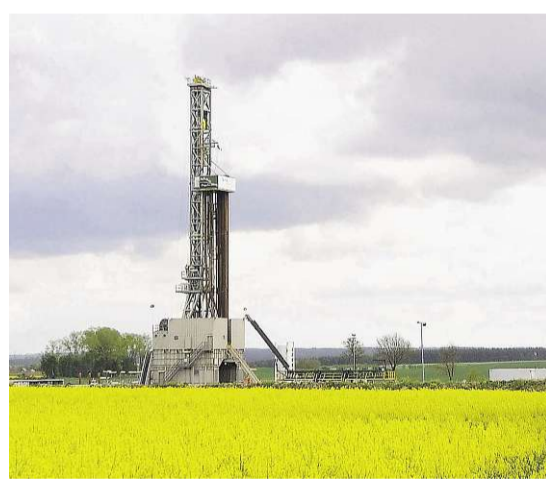
"The whole direction has to be ultra-clear by tonight," said Jean-Claude Juncker of Luxembourg, who leads the Eurogroup, a forum of the 17-country euro zone's finance ministers, as he arrived for the meeting. "We're getting close to the truth. We have to take sus-EURO, PAGE 16

ONLINE: UPDATED COVERAGE

For the latest on the meetings in Brussels of European leaders trying to solve the euro crisis, go to global.nytimes.com



An oil and gas facility in Alaska, north of the Arctic Circle, left; a shale gas well in Lieben, Poland; a well in the Gulf of Mexico. High oil prices and advanced technologies allow en-



FROM LEFT: DAMON WINTER/THE NEW YORK TIMES; ANDRZEJ J. GOJEK/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS; DERICK E. HINGLE/BLOOMBERG NEWS
energy companies to exploit resources where once it was not feasible or economical to do so and will bring hundreds of billions of barrels of oil to market in the coming decades.

New energy resources reshape world's economy and politics

BY CLIFFORD KRAUSS

Golda Meir, the former prime minister of Israel, used to tell a joke about how Moses must have made a wrong turn: "He dragged us 40 years through the desert to bring us to the one place in the Middle East where there was no oil."

As it turns out, Moses may have had it right all along. In the past couple of years, huge amounts of natural gas have been found deep under Israeli Mediterranean waters. Also, studies have begun to test the feasibility of extracting synthetic oil from a large, kerogen-rich

rock field southwest of Jerusalem.

Israel's swing of fate is just one of many big energy surprises developing as a new generation of unconventional fossil fuels takes hold. From the high Arctic waters north of Norway to a shale field in Argentine Patagonia, from the oil sands of Western Canada to deep-water oil prospects off the shores of Angola, giant new oil and natural gas fields are being mined, steamed and drilled with new technologies.

Put together, these fuels should bring hundreds of billions of barrels of recover-FUEL, PAGE 17

BUSINESS

Nokia's big smartphone play

Nokia, the Finnish cellphone maker, on Wednesday introduced two new smartphones, the first fruits of its alliance with Microsoft, in a bid to recover its market leadership while extending Microsoft's dominant software business to mobile devices. A device aimed at high-end users and a midrange handset will be sold in six European countries. PAGE 15

Accused executive surrenders

Rajat K. Gupta, a former Goldman Sachs director, accused of leaking corporate secrets to the hedge fund manager Raj Rajaratnam, surrendered to the F.B.I., the latest development in a multiyear crackdown on Wall Street. PAGE 15

Chairman of Olympus resigns

Tsuyoshi Kikukawa, the leader of the Japanese manufacturer that was embroiled in a scandal over a series of costly acquisitions, resigned on Wednesday and was succeeded by a director of the company. PAGE 15

CULTURE

Brush up your Shakespeare

The disaster-movie director Roland Emmerich blows up received wisdom about Shakespeare in his latest film, "Anonymous." The cast includes Vanessa Redgrave, below. PAGE 8



REINER BAJO/COLUMBIA PICTURES

WORLD NEWS

After violence, words of peace

The success of Martin McGuinness, a former Irish Republican Army gunman and commander, in attracting significant levels of support in his campaign for president of the Irish Republic has been taken by many in Ireland as a new sign of the winds of reconciliation. PAGE 3

The rich in the U.S. get richer

A new congressional report is likely to figure prominently in the political fight over how to aid the U.S. economy. From 1979 to 2007, average inflation-adjusted after-tax income grew 275 percent for the 1 percent of the population with the highest income, the report said. PAGE 5

The toll of unemployment

Most of those who are receiving unemployment benefits in the United States say that the money is not enough to meet their basic needs and they are doing without necessities, including health insurance, according to a New York Times/CBS News poll. PAGE 5

VIEWS

Maureen Dowd

Steve Jobs created what Shakespeare called "the brightest heaven of invention." But his life sounded like the darkest hell of volatility, leaving everyone around him with vertigo. PAGE 7

A new U.S. stance on the euro

The American approach to the euro crisis has shifted. Washington now prefers to speak loudly and let the markets wield the stick, Ian Bremmer and David Gordon write. PAGE 6

ONLINE

Casing Swiss banking secrets

In Zurich, photographing the world's most secretive banking industry, Mark Henley faced the challenge of documenting something that no one can see. Turning one of his photos black and white, he saw a noir quality emerge, and realized that that was part of the story he wanted to tell. The Lens blog is featuring some of the striking results. lens.blogs.nytimes.com

NEWSSTAND PRICES

Algeria Dn 175	Brazil R\$ 10.00	Czech Rep C29.100	Germany €1.00	Holland Fls 350	Mexico Mex100.100	Romania Lei 1.50	The Netherlands €3.00
Andorra €3.00	Bulgaria C1.255	Denmark Dkr 29	Ghana Ghs 1.135	Latvia Ls 25	Nigeria Nn 900	Romania Lei 1.50	Turkey TL 4
Austria €1.00	Canada Cdn 2.200	Ecuador \$28.35	Hungary Hrf 300	Lithuania Lt 1.000	Saudi Arabia SR 13	Saudi Arabia SR 13	Ukraine Ugr 100
Belgium Bfr 50.000	Canada Cdn 2.200	Egypt E 15.00	India INR 50.00	Latvia Ls 25	Senegal Cfa 200	Senegal Cfa 200	United Arab Emirates AED 12.00
Bhutan Nu 1.2	China Rmb 6.300	France F 1.00	Italy I 1.50	Lebanon L 1.500	Spain Ptas 166.639	Spain Ptas 166.639	Venezuela V 152.75
Bolivia Bs 100	China Rmb 6.300	France F 1.00	Italy I 1.50	Malaysia M 1.500	Sri Lanka S 200	Sri Lanka S 200	Other USD 2.00
Brazil R\$ 10.00	China Rmb 6.300	France F 1.00	Italy I 1.50	Malaysia M 1.500	Sweden S 1.00	Sweden S 1.00	Other USD 2.00
Burkina Faso Cfa 200	China Rmb 6.300	France F 1.00	Italy I 1.50	Malaysia M 1.500	Switzerland Sfr 1.00	Switzerland Sfr 1.00	Other USD 2.00
Burkina Faso Cfa 200	China Rmb 6.300	France F 1.00	Italy I 1.50	Malaysia M 1.500	Switzerland Sfr 1.00	Switzerland Sfr 1.00	Other USD 2.00
Burkina Faso Cfa 200	China Rmb 6.300	France F 1.00	Italy I 1.50	Malaysia M 1.500	Switzerland Sfr 1.00	Switzerland Sfr 1.00	Other USD 2.00

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CURRENCIES NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY 1:30PM

▼ Euro	€1=	\$1.3830	\$1.3900
▼ Pound	£1=	\$1.5900	\$1.6000
▲ Yen	¥1=	¥76.060	¥76.070
▲ S. Franc	₣1=	₣70.8860	₣70.8780

STOCK INDEXES WEDNESDAY

▲ The Dow 1:30pm	11,739.09	+0.28%
▲ FTSE 100 close	5,553.24	+0.50%
▼ Nikkei 225 close	8,748.47	-0.16%

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