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FOR BARCELONA



FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 2012

THE GLOBAL EDITION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

GLOBAL.NYTIMES.COM India extends its nuclear reach

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STRIKING GOLD IN ITALY

TRACING THE EVOLUTION OF GUSTAV KLIMT'S STYLE

NEW DELHI

New long-range missile could hit Beijing, raising fears of Asian arms race

BY HEATHER TIMMONS AND HARI KUMAR

India said Thursday that it had successfully launched a missile with nuclear capability and a range of 5,000 kilometers, giving it the ability to strike Beijing and Shanghai and heightening fears of an Asian arms race.

With the launching of the missile, called the Agni 5, India joins a small group of countries with long-range nuclear missile capability, including China, Britain, France, Russia, Israel and the United States. Agni is the Hindi word for fire.

The launching comes amid growing international apprehension about the militarization of Asia and a stepped-up strategic rivalry there between the United States and China. In March, Beijing announced a double-digit increase in military spending, and India recently became the world's top arms buyer, displacing China, in part because China has increased its domestic production of weapons. On Thursday, South Korea tested a missile capable of hitting anywhere in North Korea, less than a week after North Korea launched a rocket that failed minutes after takeoff.

The missile launching in India "increases the perception of an arms race, and the reality of an arms race, in East Asia, particularly between China and India," said Graeme P. Herd, head of the international security program at the Geneva Center for Security Policy, which trains diplomats on peace and security issues.

The timing may be seen as particularly provocative, he said, coming as China's government deals with a scandal involving one of its top officials and after the United States has stepped up its military presence in the Pacific. "All of this, from the Chinese perspective, looks like a movement from balancing China to containing China," Mr. Herd said, and could inspire Beijing to strengthen its weapons Stockpile and lorge closer ties with Paki-

stan and the Central Asian countries.

The launching was largely celebrated in India, where Prime Minister Manmohan Singh called it "another milestone in our quest to add to the credibility of our security and preparedness and to continuously explore the frontiers of science." The entire nation honors the scientists involved, he said, who have "done the country proud."

The Indian defense minister, A.K. Antony, said India had "joined the elite club of nations" that possess long-range missiles.

The United States, which led the criticism of North Korea last Friday, appeared to warily endorse India's missile launching. "We urge all nuclear-capable states to exercise restraint regarding nuclear capabilities," said Mark C. Toner, a State Department spokesman. "That said, India has a solid nonproliferation record." India has a "no-first-use" policy.

China's immediate reaction was subdued. At a regularly scheduled news briefing, Liu Weimin, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, said that India and China were "not competitors, but partners," news agencies reported. The two countries should "work hard to uphold friendly strategic cooperation" for peace and stability in the region, he said. INDIA, PAGE 4



Polls show President Nicolas Sarkozy in deep trouble as France votes Sunday. If he gets through to a runoff, he will have to decide whether to run to the right or move to the center.

Which way will Sarkozy turn?

PARIS

BY STEVEN ERLANGER

The candidate - energetic, bold, indefatigable — is confident, sure he will win, pulling energy from his big crowds.

'Take your destiny in your hands!'' Nicolas Sarkozy shouted to the 100,000 or so who came to the Place de la Concorde to hear him on Sunday. "People of France! Don't have fear! They will not

win if you decide that you will win!"

and is debating the best strategy to try to overcome serious odds.

Mr. Sarkozy is in deep trouble and looks likely, at the moment, to be the first one-term French president since Valery Giscard d'Estaing was defeated by François Mitterrand in 1981. Mr. Sarkozy appears to be running neck and neck with his main challenger, the Socialist candidate François Hollande, in the first round of voting on Sunday, when 10 candidates are competing. But all the opinion polls show Mr. Sarkozy losing to Mr.

"He's facing a real dilemma, because he needs to talk to two completely different constituencies."

tions that would radiate far beyond Paris. Mr. Sarkozy has had contentious but valuable relationships with his fellow conservative Angela Merkel, the German chancellor, on European and euro zone issues; with the British on defense issues, including the Libyan war; and

involving Iran and Israel, NATO and Russia.

A victory by even a centrist Socialist like Mr. Hollande, who has advocated higher taxes on the rich and a greater emphasis on growth over austerity, would create immediate strains with Berlin and rattle financial markets that are already nervous about the size of the French debt. Mr. Hollande has also said that he wants to pull French troops out of Afghanistan sooner than NATO has agreed to do. But he says his first visit abroad wo be to Berlin, no ma

SARKOZY, PAGE 3

But the team around him has quietly started to have doubts about victory. Hollande in a face-off two weeks later.

His possible defeat carries implicawith President Barack Obama on issues



Attacks across Iraq Security officers at the site of a car bombing in Ramadi on Thursday. Attacks across the country killed more than two dozen people. PAGE 4

WORLD NEWS

China purges ex-chief's allies

Ousters and detentions in the western metropolis of Chongqing are part of an attempt by central party leaders to dismantle the support network of Bo Xilai, the city's deposed party chief, and build a case against him and his wife, who is under investigation for the murder of a British businessman. PAGE 4

Vatican reins in American nuns

The Vatican has appointed an American bishop to rein in a group representing about 80 percent of the Catholic nuns in the United States after saying the group had "serious doctrinal problems." Word of the Vatican's action took the group by surprise, sisters said. PAGE 3

Norway suspect details killings

The man on trial in Oslo on charges of killing 77 people said Thursday that he regretted not having killed even more and that he was justified in killing young people at a political camp because "regardless of their age they had taken

on political leadership roles." PAGE 3

BUSINESS

Nokia posts €929 million loss The mobile phone maker's sales

dropped 29 percent in the first quarter as it phased out older models. PAGE 16



Running on empty Coal dust blanketed a portion of an Indian port. The country's growth is slowing as a lack of fuel is hampering companies. PAGE 17

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SSUE	CURRENCIES	NEW YORK, THURSDAY 1:30PM		
58				PREVIOUS
3	— Euro	€1=	\$1.3120	\$1.3120
\$ 16	Pound	£1=	\$1.6050	\$1.6020
rd 15	▼ Yen	\$1=	¥81.490	¥81.280
12 14	— S. Franc	\$1=	SF0.9160	SF0.9160
	Full currency rates Page 19			

U.N. chief accuses Damascus
of blatantly disregarding truce

BEIRUT

BY NEIL MacFARQUHAR AND RICK GLADSTONE

The United Nations secretary general gave a dark appraisal of the Syria conflict on Thursday, accusing Syria's government of failing to carry out nearly every element of a week-old peace plan, obstructing work by an advance team of cease-fire monitors and doing nothing to alleviate an increasingly dire humanitarian crisis on the ground.

Ban Ki-moon, the secretary general, also said an initial lull in violence between Syrian forces and anti-government fighters had all but disappeared.

What's Facebook worth?

The social network values itself at \$75

billion, and possibly much more, based

on details of its Instagram bid. PAGE 16

Nonetheless, Mr. Ban told reporters at the United Nations that he had recommended that the Security Council authorize sending up to 300 military observers to Svria to act as cease-fire monitors.

But faced with the Syrian government's failure to implement virtually any part of the peace accord, the ever more pressing question for outside countries was whether to believe the continued assurances from President Bashir al-Assad — and failing that, what to do about it.

The frustration of outside nations was evident in Paris, where Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton called for a U.N. resolution to authorize an arms embargo SYRIA. PAGE 4

VIEWS

How Malawi fed its own people

President Bingu wa Mutharika of Malawi, who died earlier this month, faced down the donor world by insisting that Africa can and must feed itself, Jeffrey D. Sachs writes. PAGE 6

Victor Hugo on the ballot

Hugo's "Les Misérables" is the mustcite book of the French campaign. If a presidential candidate is what he reads, asks Robert Zaretsky, what is he if he doesn't read at all? PAGE 6

COMING THIS WEEKEND

T Magazine: Spring Issue 2

The next T features Jessica Chastain, a star in an old Hollywood mold; Suzy Menkes on food-inspired fashion; and William H. Macy on a Harley road trip.

A decryption in film

The secretive Paul Thomas Anderson is finishing his sixth movie. He will not talk about it, but reports indicate it may be an exploration of Scientology.

STOCK INDEXES THURSDAY

w 1:30pm	12,994.98	-0.29%
00 close	5,744.55	-0.01%
225 close	9,588.38	-0.82%
		225 close 9,588.38

Light sweet crude

Europe finds its clout receding as debt crisis menaces the globe

WASHINGTON

BY ANNIE LOWREY AND JACK EWING

Europeans may discover this week that the debt crisis is not only threatening the euro zone economy and the integrity of the common currency, but also diminishing Europe's influence in world affairs.

For the second year in a row, Europe's problems are the major preoccupation as government officials and monetary policy makers gather in Washington for the spring meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, which begin Friday and last through Sunday. Europe is the "epicenter" of the crisis,

said Christine Lagarde, the managing director of the I.M.F. and a former French finance minister, calling for European leaders to encourage growth, strengthen their bailout fund and recapitalize banks.

The failure of European leaders to convince the rest of the world that they have a grip on the crisis is more than just embarrassing. It may also give them less weight in debates on other issues, and hasten the shift of power away from developed countries and toward EUROPE, PAGE 11

FUND STRUGGLES WITH COHESION

The I.M.F. may emerge from its meeting with more firepower but less force, James Saft writes. PAGE 18

