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Washington
Times

10/29/98



services clinic in Buffalo, N.Y., where slain abortion physician, 52, was fatally shot in his home Friday night.

A likely mercy killing

micide. As the couple's
n planned her funeral,
sat in jail, waiting to
er prosecutors will file

rich had fought cancer
year, but her condition
ned rapidly recently,
l. Medication she took
ade her incoherent at

r neighbor and long-
Clara Muehling visited
o weeks ago, Mrs. Ohl-
r: "I just wish I could
dy to go."

it all, Mr. Ohlrich

never asked anyone for help, Mrs. Muehling said.

"He was a person who took it all on himself," she said. "He never asked for anyone to come sit with her."

She and other friends described the Ohlrichs, who celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary a few years ago, as quiet, churchgoing people who before Mrs. Ohlrich's illness played cards with neighbors and mostly stayed at home.

Hospital Administrator Larry Leaming said hospital workers had no reason to suspect he was carrying a gun or intended to kill her.

Developing nations said to impede pact

Called hindrance to emissions treaty

By Patrice Hill
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The economic crisis and nuclear standoff in Asia are thwarting the administration's efforts to get China, India and other developing nations to join the global warming treaty, a top U.S. official said yesterday.

"For sure, it's had a retarding effect" on the administration's goal of getting Third World participation in the binding cuts in greenhouse gases called for in the treaty, said Stuart E. Eizenstat, under secretary of state and the chief U.S. negotiator who drafted the treaty in Kyoto, Japan, last year. He spoke before the Center for National Policy.

A conference starting in Buenos Aires next week to hash out details of the treaty will not produce "spectacular diplomatic breakthroughs as we accomplished in Kyoto," he said, but the United States hopes to "consolidate our gains" and "shape the tools" for achieving the treaty's emissions cuts in the future.

The treaty has little chance of passing the Senate unless the administration gets major Third World nations like China, India, Mexico and Brazil to agree to binding emissions cuts like the ones imposed on the United States, Japan, European countries and other developed nations.

"We have no intention of submitting the treaty for ratification until we get the participation of developing nations," Mr. Eizenstat said, but he admitted that the global economic crisis and the Asian nuclear standoff have made that difficult task nearly impossible for now.

The economic sanctions the United States imposed on India and Pakistan after their nuclear tests this summer "had a severe and negative impact on our ability to influence them for climate change," he said, though the freeze in relations may thaw if they sign

a nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

Meanwhile, Asian "tiger" countries like South Korea — which earlier had shown some willingness to accept binding emissions cuts — have been overwhelmed by the Asian financial crisis and are focused on trying to pull their economies out of recession, he said.

The bleak outlook for getting developing countries on board is the main reason environmentalists and Clinton officials say they don't expect President Clinton to submit the treaty for ratification before he leaves office.

Mr. Eizenstat said the administration has been most aggressive in trying to get the most highly industrialized developing countries like South Korea and Mexico to eventually make commitments to cut emissions.

"We not only have pressed hard bilaterally for their participation, but have achieved the backing of other countries to urge them" to make commitments as well, he said, suggesting that it may become a requirement for joining the club of industrialized nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Poor but populous countries like China and India have shown no willingness to cut emissions, he said, but some "middle-income" developing countries like Brazil and Argentina may be willing to make significant contributions.

Environmentalists say Brazil may offer to push cleaner fuels like ethanol and curb the destruction of the Amazon rain forest.

Some environmentalists fear that if the United States pushes developing countries too hard, and host nation Argentina moves to add voluntary Third World participation to the agenda in Buenos Aires, the talks could deteriorate into North-South name calling.

"A row could blow up," Michael Zammit Cutajar, the U.N. administrator of the treaty, said earlier this week.

operating from a base-
pril, officials said. Her
ng held on a charge of
l of disguising himself
nde on his wife. Two

s hospital

Guy Tucker checked
ore he was to be sen-
nam bankruptcy.



Reuters

Tucker: Sentenc-
ing delayed

as governor in 1992,
r being convicted of
along with Clinton's
Susan McDougal.
n for that conviction
on sentence.

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er. She would back him up on
anything he wanted to do."

Says Annie: "John is really
excited. He's like a kid. He just
looks wonderful, and he looks
younger every day."

Although Glenn, at 77, is the
oldest person sent to space, he
edged closer to mortality in
1962, when he climbed atop the
disaster-prone Atlas rocket.
Years later, he told his family
that the seven Mercury astro-
nauts expected two of them to
die in the initial launches.

Before that mission, Glenn
talked about his own death to
David, then 16, and Lyn, 14,

naval, 6:30 p.m.
NBC — 1 p.m., anchored
by Tom Brokaw, with Bob
Hager and former astronaut
Scott Carpenter. Today

while hiking in Virginia. "He
didn't want us to blame NASA,
the government, God or him,"
Lyn recalls. "He wanted us to
always remember that this is
what he was dedicated to for
himself and for the country."

Annie's "biggest fear was
that he would be stuck in earth
orbit and stay there until he
died," recalls Howard Benedict,

Discovery — 1:30 p.m.,
anchored by Steve Aveson,
with astronauts Jerry Lin-
enger and Blaine Ham-
mond.

then a space writer for The As-
sociated Press.

Lyn remembers going numb
when astronaut Scott Carpen-
ter called the family's home in
Arlington, Va., to report a possi-
ble problem with Friendship
7's heat shield. She knew
enough to realize her father
could burn up on re-entry.

"It was heart-stopping," Lyn

becue. They gave each other
one last hug good-bye. Then,
Wednesday night, Annie went
alone to the launch pad. Stand-
ing 20 feet from her quaran-
tined husband, she called out
her own personal "Godspeed."

The family will watch the
liftoff with President Clinton at
Cape Canaveral's launch con-
trol center. Afterward, Annie
will go to Mission Control in
Houston to monitor the flight's
progress. She and her children
plan to be back in Florida
when Discovery lands Nov. 7.

The spectacle of launch will
be familiar to Annie and her

spoke to the media for her, she
has been interviewed on TV.

But no matter who is doing
the talking, the three agree that
there is no place John Glenn
would rather be than on Dis-
covery today.

"It's who he is," Lyn says.
"Would I love for us to have a
private quiet life? Yes. That
would be wonderful. But it's
never been that way, and I
would never ask someone I
love to not live their passion."

Contributing: Paul Hoversten
► Glenn 'ready to go,' 1A
► Walter Cronkite, 1D

Scientists: Get ready for global warming

USA Today
By Traci Watson
USA TODAY

10/29/98

It's too late to halt global warming,
some experts say, so they're advising na-
tions to take steps to soften the impact of
looming changes in the world's climate.

Climate scientists and policy experts
say that governments should, at the
very least, start thinking harder about
how to cope with the havoc global
warming would wreak. And some say
governments should start taking steps
now, such as building dams that won't
be overwhelmed by a rise in sea level.

Nonetheless, such measures are ex-
pected to be low on the agenda at the
mammoth global warming conference
that starts Monday in Buenos Aires.

Although some scientists dispute the
accuracy of global warming forecasts,
most expect the average temperature
of the Earth to rise a few degrees by the
end of the next century, with dire re-
sults. A warmer planet is likely to suffer
through more droughts and floods. Sea
levels will rise, encroaching on low-ly-
ing areas.

Although some skeptics say the tem-
perature rise is natural, most scientists
agree that humans are causing global
warming by rampant use of oil, gas and
coal. The burning of fossil fuels produces

"Thousands (of islands) would be wiped off our
country's map because of sea-level rise.
Adaptation ... should be done now."

— Agus Sari, delegate from Indonesia

greenhouse gases — substances that lin-
ger in the atmosphere and trap heat.

At a meeting in Japan last year, 160
nations agreed to a treaty that would
slow the onset of global warming.
Known as the Kyoto Protocol, it re-
quires dozens of nations to cut back
greenhouse-gas emissions.

But most experts say the treaty's ef-
fects will be minimal. The measures in
the Kyoto Protocol alone are expected to
keep the global temperature only four-
tenths of a degree lower than if there
were no treaty at all, according to a re-
cent estimate by Tom Wigley of the Na-
tional Center for Atmospheric Research.

Such figures have led many experts to
say prevention isn't enough. They want
countries to start making themselves
less vulnerable to the ravages of global
warming, a strategy known as adapta-
tion. "When you look at those numbers,
you realize it has to be a two-pronged ap-

proach," says Martin Parry, a geogra-
pher at University College in London.

Parry and others argue that such
measures will help in any event. Pro-
posed measures include:

► Breeding food crops that can with-
stand drought better.

► Discouraging people from living in
flood plains.

► Making irrigation and water use
more efficient.

Action now will be cheaper in most
cases than action taken later, adherents
say. For example, builders recently de-
cided to make the pilings 3 feet taller on
a bridge being built from mainland Can-
ada to Prince Edward Island, to ensure
that ships could still pass underneath if
sea levels rise.

"Imagine the cost of going back and
raising the bridge 50 years from now,"
says Joel Smith, a climate impact ex-
pert at Stratus Consulting Inc.

Still, there has been little thought
about what the world should do if such
floods and droughts were to begin.
There have been no international meet-
ings devoted to the subject. The Kyoto
treaty almost ignores it. That, climate
experts say, must change. "You have to
think about every strategy," says Ste-
phen Schneider of Stanford University,
a veteran global warming expert. "I
think we need to put (adaptation) ex-
plicitly on the global agenda."

But one of the thorniest problems is
how to pay for it. Poor countries will suf-
fer most from warming — and seem to
be the nations least to blame for causing
it. These nations argue that it's only fair
that the developed world should help
pay for measures that might be needed.

The Kyoto Protocol directs some
money to projects for defanging climate
change, but the pot of money will not be
very big. Developing nations may press
for more money at the Buenos Aires ne-
gotiations, says Agus Sari, one of Indo-
nesia's delegates to the meeting.

Sari ticks off reasons why Indonesia
is worried. It has one of the world's
longest coastlines. It is an archipelago
with as many as 17,000 islands. "Thou-
sands would be wiped off our country's
map because of sea-level rise," he says.
"Adaptation ... should be done now."

WASH
Post
12/1

Economy Chills Warming Treaty

Asia's Financial Woes May Preclude Strong Measures

"The financial crisis is now, and [global warming] is very long-term," said Melinda Kimble, the lead U.S. negotiator attending preliminary talks today for the conference, which opens Monday. She said the region's financial difficulties "affect the mood" of the conference and color its discussions. "We raise questions about climate change, and what we hear back is, 'We have a financial crisis to deal with,'" she said.

The aim of this month's conference is to forge an agreement that would slow the effects of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases that are accumulating in the atmosphere, allowing sunlight through but trapping heat that Earth emits back toward space. Scientists say such global warming eventually could lead to rising sea levels, flooding, droughts and other dangerous changes in world weather.

See KYOTO, A20, Col. 1

KYOTO, From A1

A top official with the environmental group Greenpeace International said today that the "explosive issue of the meeting" is whether developing countries—including such key Asian nations as China, India and Indonesia—should participate in the U.N. effort to curb the emission of greenhouse gases. The United States insists they must. But because some of those countries are in financial chaos, the likelihood that they will agree to potentially pricey measures to reduce carbon-dioxide emissions from factories and cars is even more remote.

Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, while obviously concerned that the conference be viewed as a success, is neck-deep in economic and political problems of his own. Japan's recent economic troubles have forced Hashimoto to turn his attention to such urgent issues as whether taxpayer dollars should bail out failing financial institutions or be used on a wider welfare safety net for the newly unemployed.

"These unfortunate economic events have clouded the meeting," a Japanese official said. "The Asian developing countries, as the richest, were expected to lead the other developing countries into some kind of agreement."

In particular, South Korea, which has the world's 11th-largest economy, had been counted on to nudge poorer developing countries to reduce the gases that contribute to a heating of the Earth, a rising sea level, the swallowing of shorelines and other extreme climate changes.

But South Korea is in no position to lend a hand. The country is in political paralysis after its leaders were compelled to seek a humiliating International Monetary Fund bailout.

As some Japanese officials sought today to lower expectations for the meeting, others said that too much

time and effort have been invested to allow the meeting to flop. The once obscure issue of global warming has become one of the most talked-about issues around the world for the past six months, in large part in anticipation of this conference.

"There has been a tremendous run-up to this agreement," said Christopher Flavin, senior vice president of Worldwatch Institute, an environmental research group based in Washington, D.C., who spoke at one of the many environmental discussions held throughout Kyoto today. "If we don't seize this opportunity and we don't get legally binding targets, it will be a setback of five years."

Several officials said it would be a catastrophe if temporary economic woes dashed a real chance of solving a climate problem that will affect millions of people for centuries.

"We have to be optimistic. Global warming is so terrible for us," said Peneshuro LeFale, the delegate from the Cook Islands, as he stood in a Kyoto conference hall that overlooks leafy hills bursting in autumn colors. Japan has had an unusually warm autumn, and some here worry that there might not be enough snow for the 1998 Winter Olympics, to be held in Nagano in February.

LeFale said each country has its particular worries about changing weather patterns and the effects of global warming. But he said the Cook Islands rest only three feet above sea level, and rising South Pacific seas already have claimed some of their shores. "For us, this treaty is survival."

But he, like others, said he is discouraged that financial concerns about the costs of solutions and now the Asian financial crisis are making "an environmental conference boil down to an economic conference."

U.N. officials had hoped to narrow some of the gaps between the European, American and Japanese proposals in the days leading up to the conference, but informal talks in

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recent weeks in Tokyo and Vancouver found the major players clinging to their positions.

The Clinton administration seeks a treaty that would stabilize emissions at 1990 levels by 2012, saying that will require deep cuts. The European Union is promoting an aggressive reduction 15 percent below 1990 levels by 2010, although there were hints today that it might soften that position. The Japanese have proposed that emissions be cut by a maximum of 5 percent—but with so many loopholes that some countries would have to make virtually no cuts.

At preliminary meetings that were scheduled until 11 p.m. tonight, many participants blamed the United States for the lack of progress. "There is a growing feeling that the U.S. is becoming the bully of the conference," said Bill Hale, political director of Greenpeace International.

Because the United States is the largest producer of greenhouse gases, the globe's richest country and the voice insisting on the participation of developing countries in a Kyoto treaty, many say the success or failure of the conference rests largely with the American delegation.

"There will be a political cost to the U.S. if this meeting crashes and burns," said Hale.

But President Clinton is balancing many pressures, including business interests that see a strong stand here for the environment as a sure way to slow economic growth at home. Some American business leaders have argued that adoption of a strong

treaty limiting greenhouse gases in the United States would result in the loss of American jobs and force factories to move to countries less constrained by treaty restrictions.

A dozen U.S. congressmen are scheduled to arrive here in the next few days—many of them intent on making sure that the U.S. delegation is reminded of American industries' concerns.

The Clinton administration has not decided whether Vice President Gore, long concerned about climate change, will attend this week's conference.

Richard Pollack, a spokesman for an alliance of industry, organized labor and advocacy groups opposed to binding limits on greenhouse gases, has let the White House know many people are watching the outcome of Kyoto: "Not only will the general public be concerned if [the Clinton administration] comes back with a bad treaty, but one of his natural constituencies—organized labor—will be very upset," Pollack said.

Some diplomats say that in the end, some compromise on a numerical target for greenhouse gas reductions has a good chance of success.

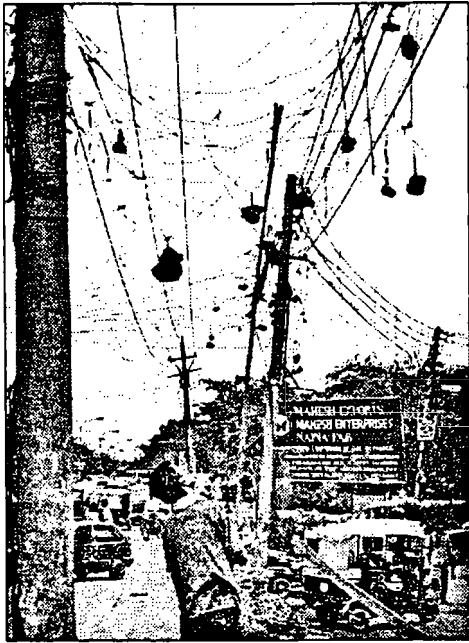
"It looks like it will be a nail-biter," said Flavin, predicting negotiations will last until the final moments of the 10-day conference. "I don't think the U.S. wants to be seen as the country that defeated this agreement."

Staff writer Joby Warrick in

Washington contributed to this

report

WORLD NEWS



The dearth of available electric power in India has driven many, like this man in New Delhi, to tap main lines illegally.

Coal vs. Goals: India's Dilemma

Nation Caught Between Environmental Ideals and Economic Realities

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNEXPECTEDLY, on any given day, irrigation pumps in agricultural fields run dry, heavy machines in factories shut down, and lights go out in offices. India does not have enough electricity to go around, making unscheduled power cuts almost a routine part of daily life.

Experts estimate the huge country needs nearly to double power generation in the next decade to reach national goals of accelerating economic growth and reducing poverty, which afflicts about 40 percent of India's 950 million people. But the cheapest and most

available source of fuel for India's power plants, low-grade coal from nationalized mines, also happens to be the dirtiest.

To continue growing, it looks as if the world's second-most-populous country—and one of its poorest—will have to pollute more.

India's dilemma puts it near the center of an international conflict that pits the global environment against national development and the prosperous nations of the northern world against the developing countries of the south. At issue are plans to slow global warming by curbing industrial emissions known as greenhouse gases, mainly the carbon dioxide that is spewed from power plants and factories.

Many environmentalists from wealthy countries say nothing less than the Earth's

future is at stake. But for poor countries, strict curbs on emissions also reduce the possibility that more of their citizens will ever enjoy anything like the comfortable lifestyles taken for granted in rich countries. The debate has particular significance for India at a time when the social stakes are high—economic growth is pulling some of its enormous population out of poverty and creating a new middle class—but the environment is particularly imperiled by increasing energy needs.

India emits a higher level of greenhouse gases than any other developing nation except China, the world's most populous country. But both huge nations are way behind the world's biggest polluter—the United States, the source of 22 percent of emissions. China emits 11

percent, and India 3 percent. But China and India rank first and second in the world, respectively, in the rates at which their emissions are increasing. According to one estimate, developing countries' emissions may surpass those of the developed world in less than three decades.

In December, representatives of more than 150 nations are to meet in Kyoto, Japan, to discuss proposed targets for reducing emissions in developed countries. Pressed by Congress, the Clinton administration has lobbied for developing nations also to cut back emissions.

At previous environmental conferences this decade, China and India have resisted making

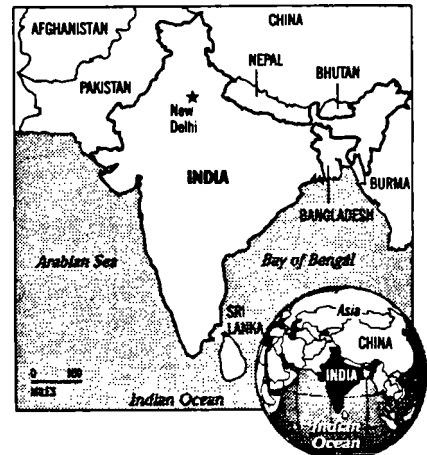
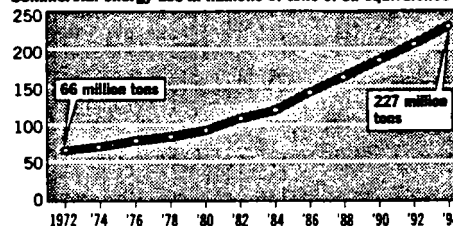
See INDIA, A26, Col. 1

THE PRICE OF DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES RESIST LIMITS ON GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

India and other developing countries have resisted making a commitment to reduce emissions that contribute to global warming, claiming it would hinder their economic development. But as their economies grow rapidly, so does their energy use and consequently harmful emissions. Here is a look at where India stands compared with other nations in energy use and emissions.

Commercial energy use in millions of tons of oil equivalence



■ Countries with the highest CO₂ emissions in millions of metric tons, 1992

U.S.	4,881
China	2,668
Russia	2,103
Japan	1,093
Germany	878
India	769
Ukraine	611
Britain	566
Canada	410
Italy	408
France	382
Poland	342

NOTE: CO₂ accounts for 55% of greenhouse gases, CFCs for 24%, and nitrous oxide, methane and ozone for the rest.

■ Highest CFC emissions in millions of metric tons of ozone-depleting potential, 1994

China	90,900
EU	39,700
Russia	32,600
Japan	19,700
South Korea	13,100
Mexico	10,800
Brazil	7,780
Thailand	7,230
India	7,000
Argentina	4,950
Canada	4,850
Malaysia	4,760

SOURCES: World Resources Institute, Population Action International, World Bank

THE WASHINGTON POST

Developing India Must Choose Between Energy, Environment

INDIA, From A21

any binding commitments to reduce emissions. "Any cap on their emissions is a cap on their development, which they are not willing to accept," said Anil Agarwal, India's leading environmentalist.

In general, Indian conservationists tend to favor development that protects the environment without dampening economic advancement. Kamal Nath, the former environment minister who led India's delegation to the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, argues that a sense of global equity requires that development take priority for India.

"You got it all, and you continue to do it," Nath said, referring to rich countries, which emit almost two-thirds of all greenhouse gases. "I took the point of view that developing countries cannot subsidize the prosperity of developed countries."

India generates about 70 percent of its electricity by burning coal. While other, cleaner sources of energy could meet its needs and pollute

less, they would cost more or be difficult to develop.

Hydroelectric dams are India's second-largest source of power, but proposals to build new ones have stalled in a country where rivers are worshiped and ownership of farm land, even a tiny plot, is equated with economic security. India's nuclear plants have a poor safety record and remain a nominal source of power at best.

The country currently extracts a small supply of natural gas from offshore fields in the Arabian Sea but could not afford to rely on imported gas, even if the necessary pipelines existed. Rather than pursue costly alternatives, however, India could continue to rely on coal power while reducing emissions through improving technology, some analysts say.

J. Brian Atwood, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, promoted that approach last month on a trip to India designed to massage the looming environmental conflict. In meetings with government, business and environmental leaders, Atwood offered American co-

operation, steering clear of any suggestion that his mission was to try to press India to cut emissions.

"Many argue that the industrialized countries have created the climate change problems and that they must lead the way in addressing the challenge, and I agree with that," Atwood said in a speech here to the Confederation of Indian Industry, a major business group. Atwood told reporters that the United States was seeking "a new partnership to deal with this climate change problem."

In June, President Clinton announced plans to spend \$1 billion over five years to guide developing countries to both alternative sources of energy and improved power technology. With American technology and expertise financed under a \$5 million project, the U.S. development agency last year helped a coal-fired plant that supplies half of New Delhi's electricity to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 18,000 tons. The plant's efficiency also rose slightly, by one-half of a percentage point.

For the short term, Atwood said,

India could do its part to slow the growth of emissions by installing such technology at coal-fired plants. But he warned, "there's not a future in coal for anybody—we're talking 20 to 30 years out."

Rajendra K. Pachauri, director of the private Tata Energy Research Institute in Delhi, belittled the \$1 billion for energy improvements as "an ant biting an elephant," but he nonetheless welcomed a cooperative spirit. "India cannot remain outside the whole set of global concerns," Pachauri said. "I would not say India should not listen to anybody. But, in turn, I would say the developed countries should listen to us."