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DAVID SHIPLEY

10/07/97 11:55:41 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Todd Stern/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject:

Todd,

Here's a draft of HRC's column. She's going over it right now.

David

DRAFT

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TALKING IT OVER
OCTOBER 9, 1997**

As parents, we know that it is fairly easy to ignore or minimize dangers to ourselves. We might go to work with a fever or cross against the light, but we would never let a child of ours do the same. When it comes to our children, the rules are different.

It is my hope that our concern for our children will enable us to face facts about climate change. At a conference on global warming that Bill convened at Georgetown University this week, scientists and experts presented research that made clear, even to the least scientifically-minded of us, that our climate is changing. Rising concentrations of gases released when fuels are burned are warming the Earth's atmosphere. While we don't know how much or how fast temperatures are rising, we do know that global warming is taking

place and that we should be concerned.

To my mind, one of the reasons to be concerned centers around the health and safety of children. One of the biggest threats children around the world face is disease -- particularly disease rooted in environmental causes. Millions of children under the age of five die every year from preventable, easily-treated conditions like pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria and malnutrition. Thousands more are made sick from air pollution.

As I learned at the conference, these health problems are likely to get worse if we do not do something about climate change.

Let me give you just two examples.

The first is air quality. Today, as many as 40 percent of children seen in health clinics around the world are suffering from acute respiratory infections. It is likely that an increase in global temperatures will deepen this problem. High pollution levels result in high levels of ozone and fine particulate matter. Studies tell us that when these pollutants increase, the number of respiratory illnesses tends to rise, too.

These pollutants can aggravate conditions like asthma. Over the last decade, the number of cases of asthma in the United States has jumped by 29 percent. The largest increases have been among children and young adults in our inner cities. Today, asthma affects

nearly 5 million American children; last year it led to more than 300 deaths. A rise in temperatures will likely hasten this trend. [trying to find asthma story from jenn klein]

Another reason we should be concerned with climate change has to do with the spread of infectious diseases. In 1995, infectious diseases -- like malaria, cholera, and yellow fever -- killed more than 17 million people worldwide. Nine million of these deaths were children.

Increases in temperature hasten the spread of infectious diseases for two reasons. First, they shorten incubation periods. That means that disease-carrying viruses, bacteria and parasites can reproduce and spread faster. Second, cool temperatures protect parts of the world from certain diseases, serving as an important line of defense. Diseases that can survive in hot, humid Calcutta just aren't going to make it in Cleveland. Unless temperatures rise.

Take a disease like malaria, which is spread primarily by mosquitoes. There are half a billion cases of malaria every year. In 1995, 2.1 million of these resulted in death -- most of them children under the age of five. Moreover, the threat of malaria is increasing, with the emergence of strains that are resistant to drugs.

For this reason, higher temperatures should be a matter of real concern. Areas that were previously free of malaria mosquitoes, such as mountainous regions in Rwanda and Kenya, are now reporting an influx of the insects. In Costa Rica and Colombia, mosquitoes

that were never seen above 1000 meters have been spotted at twice that altitude.

The United States is not immune. At the conference, we saw maps showing the potential for malaria to spread in our country. In fact, according to research by the United States Agency for International Development, as a consequence of climate change, the percentage of the world's population at risk to malaria could increase from 45 percent to 60 percent.

These statistics point to a real challenge for all of us, but especially our children. Anyone who has seen a child feverish with malaria or an infant dehydrated from cholera or a child with asthma struggling for air knows that we must do everything in our power to see to it that these grave problems do not get worse.

It is for this reason that Bill is working to forge a plan of action to reverse climate change. [will check this w/ todd stern.] This will take time; any agreement will require the cooperation of all sectors of society and the participation of governments around the world.

The good thing is, the rest of us can act now. There are simple things we can do in our daily lives to help slow global warming.

For starters, we can conserve energy. Greenhouse gases are caused by the fuel it takes

to produce energy -- in everything from small car engines to giant power plants.

So we can drive fuel-efficient cars. We can carpool or take a subway or bus to work. We can make sure the appliances in our home are energy efficient.

While Bill and I don't have a home of our own -- and while the Secret Service is reluctant to let us drive -- we have taken steps at the White House to cut energy usage.

The new energy-efficient lights that illuminate the White House at night have reduced energy consumption by 51 percent. New lighting inside the building has cut power usage by XX percent. There's a new refrigerator in the kitchen that exceeds energy-efficiency standards by 30 percent and a new air cooling system that is projected to save more than 400,000 kilowatts of electricity every year.

Not only are these changes saving hundreds of thousands of dollars in energy bills every year, they are expected to keep more than 5.5 million pounds of global warming greenhouse gases out of the atmosphere by reducing the need for electricity generated by fossil-fuel-burning power plants.

These are small steps. But small steps can make a difference. My father would never leave an empty room without turning off the light switch. Now, he didn't do it to stop climate

change. He did it because he grew up in a world where you didn't let anything go to waste. He also did it to save money so he could give my brothers and me a better future. Well today, turning off lights and conserving energy does more than save money, it can help to slow climate change and, in turn, save lives. [will fix ending to make snappier]

DRAFT 10/6/97 9:00 a.m.

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
STATEMENT AT CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
OCTOBER 6, 1997**

Good afternoon.

I can think of no more fitting day for us to come together to discuss climate change than today: children's health day. For how we act in response to global warming will have a profound impact on the safety and well-being of children the world over.

The world remains a dangerous place for children. One of the biggest threats they face is disease -- particularly disease rooted in environmental causes. Millions of children under the age of five die every year from pneumonia, diarrhea, measles, malaria, and malnutrition. All of them preventable or easily treated. Thousands more are made sick from air pollution -- forced to live their lives in the fear that they just might not be able to take that next breath.

In recent years, I have seen the individual faces behind these harrowing statistics. A young boy feverish with malaria in Africa. A young girl perilously malnourished in Bangladesh. An infant dehydrated from cholera, dying, in India. A child in Ukraine poisoned by radiation from Chernobyl. A child in one of America's inner cities suffering from asthma, trying to get air, his face full of fear.

There is no escaping the data: Growing bodies are more susceptible to disease, pollution and environmental changes than the rest of us.

It is for these children and millions more like them that we come to this conference today. Because as we have heard this morning from some of the world's leading scientists, the health problems that fall disproportionately on children are only going to get worse if we do not do something about climate change.

So I come to you not as a scientist -- on the off chance that someone here might confuse me for one. Nor as someone prepared to recommend specific policies, targets and timetables. But as a parent with a long-standing concern for the health and safety of children. While uncertainties about the particulars of climate change remain -- how much temperatures will rise and how fast, for example -- this much is clear: global warming has the power to put more children at risk.

Let me focus on three health flashpoints: Air quality. The spread of disease. And food security.

One reason we should be increasingly concerned about global warming has to do with

respiratory illnesses. As many as 40 percent of children seen in health clinics are suffering from acute respiratory infection. It is likely that an increase in global temperatures would worsen ozone problems in many urban areas and result in more acid rain and pollution. Studies tell us that respiratory illnesses tend to rise when pollution increases.

We see this, for example, in the case of asthma. Over the last decade, the number of cases of asthma has jumped by 29 percent. Hospitalization rates have increased by 6 percent. The largest increases have been among children and young adults. Today, asthma affects nearly 5 million American children; last year it led to more than 300 deaths.

Children in urban areas are hit hardest. In New York City, for example, children are hospitalized at four times the national rate. Within the city, rates are three to five times higher for African Americans and Latinos. A rise in temperatures will likely hasten this trend. Children in disadvantaged areas -- those least able to seek quality medical care -- will be affected the most, but no child will be entirely safe.

Another reason we should be concerned with climate change has to do with the spread of infectious diseases. In 1995, infectious diseases -- like malaria, cholera, dengue [den-gay] and yellow fever -- killed more than 17 million people worldwide. Nine million of these deaths were children.

Increases in temperature hasten the spread of infectious diseases for two reasons. First, they shorten incubation periods. That means that the parasites that cause these diseases get out into the world a lot faster. Second, cool temperatures protect parts of the world from certain diseases. They serve as an important line of defense. Disease-causing parasites that can survive in hot, humid Kuala Lumpur just aren't going to make it in Quebec. Unless temperatures rise.

Take a disease like malaria, which is spread primarily by mosquitoes. There are half a billion cases of malaria every year. In 1995, 2.1 million of these resulted in death -- and most of these deaths were children under the age of five. Moreover, the threat of the disease is increasing, with the growth in strains that are resistant to drugs. In Africa, for example, the spread of chloroquine resistant malaria has contributed to an estimated 2-3 fold increase in malaria related deaths since 1984.

From this perspective, higher temperatures should be a matter of real concern. Areas that were previously free of malaria mosquitoes, such as mountainous regions in Rwanda and Kenya, are now reporting an influx of the insects. In Costa Rica and Colombia, mosquitoes that were never seen above 1000 meters have been spotted at twice that altitude. The United States is not immune. In 1995, after five years without a killing frost, New Orleans reported a serious infestation of mosquitoes.

In fact, according to research by the United States Agency for International Development, as a consequence of climate change, the percentage of the world's population at risk to malaria

could increase from 45 percent to 60 percent -- raising the annual number of malaria cases by 50 to 80 million a year.

The spread of food-borne disease could also be hastened by climate change. Anyone who has visited a health clinic devoted to helping children suffering from bacterial diseases like cholera know what a problem this is. In the developing world, diarrheal disease is the number one killer of children. In 1995, for example, almost 2.5 million children were killed by diseases associated with insufficient or contaminated water.

[STILL WORKING ON THIS SECTION...ADDING FOOD SECURITY]

An increase in global temperature has the potential to make a bad problem even worse. Let me give you just one scenario. Algae blooms. Algae blooms [are?]. With warmer temperatures, the algae blooms spread. Their spread, in turn, hastens the transmission of bacterial diseases like cholera.

I am proud that over the last 4 ½ years my husband has sought to build a strong foundation for the health and safety of all our children. He signed into law a balanced budget that will help extend health insurance to 5 million children. [Does this start this week?] He protected and defended Medicaid.... enacted cutting-edge legislation like the Family and Medical Leave and Kennedy Kassebaum Acts... raised childhood immunization rates to record levels... and took steps to shield our young people from tobacco and drugs.

The President also acted to protect our air, water, and food. He put in place tough new standards to ensure the safety of meat, seafood, and poultry. He signed a law to keep harmful pesticides off our fruits and vegetables. He fought to strengthen the legislation that protects our air and water. And this summer, he put in place tough new air quality safeguards which will [asthma number here.]

The President's concern over global warming grows out of his overall commitment to safeguard the future of our youngest citizens. Not only America's, but the world's.

The Bible asks: If your child asks for bread, would you give him a stone? If he asks for fish, would you give him a serpent? If he asks for an egg, would you give him a scorpion? [Paraphrase of Luke 11:10-12].

These are the oldest questions in the world. They remind us of the duty faced by every generation: To see to it that our children and those who follow us inherit a world better than the one we came into.

speeches

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 9, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
ON "BACK TO WORK"

American University
Washington, D. C.

12:30 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. First, thank all of you for that wonderful welcome. I told President Ladner that after you gave me such a buoyant welcome, I really didn't want to speak. I thought I should quit while I was ahead. (Applause.)

I appreciate the President's welcome and his profound words. I thank Neal Sharma for his introduction and for his leadership here among the students. To Chairman Jacobs and Professor Mintz, Secretary and Mrs. Dalton, City Councilman Thomas; to all the trustees and alumni and faculty and staff and students who are here, and the friends of American University who are here.

There are many people in our administration who graduated from A.U., or who otherwise have affiliation with it, including your former President, Joe Duffy. And one of the most important is here with me today -- former professor Judy Winston, who is the executive director of my race initiative, about which I want to talk a little. But I'd like for Judy to stand wherever she is. She's here somewhere. Thank you, Judy. There she is. (Applause.)

At the start of a new school year, this is a time when students are going back to work, and when those of us here in Washington are going back to work after the August recess of Congress. It is a time of genuine hope and earned optimism for America. And I can hear it in your spirited voices here today. I think it's a good time for me to talk to you and to our country about what we have to do in the remaining months of this year to make the most of this moment in preparing our country for the 21st century.

It is now, hard for me to believe, almost six years since I first announced my candidacy for President. Then, in late 1991, America seemed to be moving toward the new century with uncertain steps. Dramatic changes in the way we live and work and relate to each other and the rest of the world threaten the values by which we live our lives. We were in danger of becoming a more divided nation at the very moment when we needed to be moving forward resolutely together.

On the day I declared my candidacy I said that our mission as a people must be to keep the American Dream alive for all who would work for it; to keep America the world's strongest force for peace and freedom and prosperity; and to bring our own people together across all the lines that divide us into one America. America's oldest and most enduring values -- opportunity for all, responsibility from all, a community of all -- these things had to remain strong and vibrant in a new and different time, which required a new course of action.

Our nation has remained young and strong now for over 220 years by always meeting new challenges in ways that renew our oldest values. That is the wellspring of our greatness. Our nation

MORE

was not founded on religion or race or geography, but on a set of incandescent ideals, which have been reiterated and reaffirmed and reembraced at every critical moment in our history -- Lincoln at Gettysburg; the Progressives forging a new freedom for an Industrial Age; Franklin Roosevelt rescuing America from the abyss in the name of our oldest ideals; Dr. King challenging America to live out the true meaning of our creed. At every single moment of challenge and change, we Americans have found a way to keep these old ideals not musty words scratched on parchment, but instead, living guideposts for a new era.

For four and half year now, Americans have worked to make this a time of change for our generation. We set a bold new economic course, reducing the deficit by over 80 percent even before the recent balanced budget agreement, expanding exports through over 200 trade agreements, and investing in our people and their future. We set about establishing America's credibility in the post-Cold War world, forging new alliances and standing up for our values from Bosnia to Haiti. And we addressed a generation's accumulation of profound social problems, bringing work and responsibility and community action to bear on the challenges of crime and welfare and poverty. And we began to build a new government, not intent on doing everything, but not content to do nothing; instead, a progressive government committed to giving people the tools they need to make the most of their own lives.

Today we see the results. Unemployment remains below 5 percent; nearly 13 million new jobs since 1993; inflation remaining low and stable; investment growth and consumer confidence at their highest levels in a generation; after decades when they remained flat, finally family incomes beginning to rise again. Violent crime has dropped dramatically for years now. We have seen the largest drop in welfare roles in history. And many of our poorest urban and rural communities are in a springtime of renewal.

In late July, America reached a new milestone when I signed into law the first balanced budget in a generation.. This was about more than numbers on a ledger. It embodies the single largest increase in aid to education since 1965. (Applause.) It includes the biggest increase in aid to help people go on to college and to community colleges and to graduate schools. (Applause.) The biggest increase since the G.I. Bill was passed 50 years ago -- and it will literally open the doors to college education to every person who is willing to work for it. (Applause.)

It includes the largest single investment in health care since the passage of Medicaid in 1965, largely designed to insure up to 5 million children who don't have health insurance today. (Applause.) It restores just benefits for legal immigrants, and billions of dollars -- (applause) -- are provided to help move people even more from welfare to work.

Now, after years in which the deficit dominated our politics and dampened our economy, America finally has lifted that burden from the next generation. After years in which the two parties seemed often as tired and trapped as punch-drunk fighters in a ring getting smaller and smaller, finally we found a way for Democrats and Republicans to work together for the national interest. And in so doing, we've proved to ourselves that America can still work.

We are steering the vast changes underway today in technology, trade and our social makeup -- the very changes that once produced so much doubt and unease -- in ways that will ensure that they will become powerful forces for good. In all this I want to emphasize that we are not merely riding the crest of the latest rise in the economic cycle. Our economic plan with the balanced budget at its center is the platform on which we are building America's future.

Americans of this generation are forging and leading an entirely new economy. A larger proportion of Americans work in a computer industry today than worked in the auto industry at the height of the 1950s. And in the cutting age industries of the future -- computers, biotech, aerospace -- America leads the world. But America also leads the world again, for the first time since the 1970s, in automobile production and sales.

In this new economy there still will be ups and downs; there will be recessions and crisis; they'll demand action. But the economy has fundamentally changed. Once, the wealth of people came mainly from the gold in the ground or the abundance of our farmland or the power of our factories. Now you know as well as anyone it will come from the skills of our people and the power of our imagination.

The news is good today. And in the face of good news the easiest thing to do is to rest, to take a vacation, to believe our work is done and to be satisfied that our challenges are met. But complacency is not an option and vacations have to remain short in a time still full of challenge and change. There is, in fact, a lot more to do to renew our values, to strengthen our nation, to deal with problems still unresolved, if we are really going to give you the 21st century you deserve. Now we have to take the steps that are clearly before us. And the time to start is now, this fall, with a series of concrete actions we can take to cap a year of real progress for America.

First and foremost, we must press on to make opportunity available for all of our people. Equal opportunity is our central value, but the very meaning of that has fundamentally changed. For example, in the 19th century, opportunity meant access to a land grant. In the 21st century, it will mean access to a Pell Grant to a community college, to a trade school, to a university. (Applause.) And more education is important. We have made enormous progress. As I said, this budget contains the biggest increase in funds to help give people access to higher education in 50 years; not only the largest Pell Grant in our history, but in the last two budgets 300,000 more work-study position, new opportunities for savings in IRA for college education, and tax credits which will literally make it possible for everybody in the country who doesn't have any access to college to get two years of college, and will help people to pay for four years and for graduate school. Nothing like this has ever been done before, and it will revolutionize opportunity when it comes to getting a college education. (Applause.)

But I want to explain something that's very important about why we're focusing on the next three months. The balanced budget agreement contains a five-year plan for balancing the budget and contains the tax cuts. It has a spending plan in it. But the spending plan still has to be implemented every single year. And that is what Congress will do in the next three months in passing appropriations. So they have to authorize the money for the Pell Grants. They must authorize the money for the work-study slots. They must authorize a doubling of funds for computers in every classroom so that we can meet our goal of hooking every classroom and library up to the Internet by the year 2000. It must authorize the America Reads initiative -- which will help us to mobilize some of those community service folks you were talking about, work-study students all across the country, thousands of AmeriCorps students going into our schools, working with teachers and parents to make sure every single 3rd grader in this country can read independently. We have to do that. (Applause.)

We also must get through the appropriations process with our commitment to national education standards intact. We know, for example, that America has the finest system of higher education in the world, and people come from all over the world to be a part of

it. And I'm very proud of that. We also know, however, that we do not do as well as we should in our K through 12 education for all of our children. Of course, it's harder in America than a lot of other places -- we have more diversity. We have more racial diversity, we have more linguistic diversity, we have more cultural diversity, we have more income diversity than we would like. The other diversity is all to the good, I think.

But we are making progress. For the first time this year on the international math and science scores, our nation ranked well about the national average in math and science scores -- well above the world average in math and science scores -- for 4th graders. But we still ranked below the world average in scores for 8th graders, as our children meet adolescence and all the difficulties that many of them face come to bear. We have to do better.

We are the only major nation in the world that does not have high, clear, uniform academic standards of excellence in basic courses in public education. We don't have them. It is a legacy of our state constitutional responsibility for education K through 12 and local control of the schools. But uniform standards -- mathematics are the same in Maine and Montana. And children have to learn to read whether they live in Washington or the southern tip of Florida.

We are now on the brink of being able to have a nonpartisan board set up by Congress for this purpose, to approve the development of examinations of 4th graders in reading and 8th graders in math. There are some who don't think we should do it. They say it's a federal power grab. It isn't. The tests are voluntary. No state, no school district has to participate. The government is not developing the tests, we're simply paying for it.

But I hope that all of you who got here to this university will look at all their 52.2 million children enrolled in kindergarten through 12th grade in America now, the biggest number of children ever, from the most diverse backgrounds ever -- we are robbing them of the future you are here to claim if we let them get out of school without the basic skills they need to succeed in the university. And I hope you will support our efforts at national standards. (Applause.)

Now, your student body president made a wry remark about Social Security -- (laughter) -- and I know a lot of you don't think it's going to be there. But it is. (Applause.) It is going to be there. (Applause.) Clearly, one of our most serious responsibilities is to make sure that Social Security and Medicare are there for the next generation of Americans. It is wrong to let people pay into the fund for a benefit they will never receive. That is wrong.

We will begin in the next three months to build on this budget agreement in dealing with Medicare. This budget agreement extends the life of the Medicare Trust Fund by a decade. In fact, the structural changes that we have build in may even save enough money to carry it far beyond that. But we will also appoint -- the leaders of Congress and I -- members of a bipartisan commission to study Medicare and make recommendations for how it can be preserved for the next generation of Americans well into the 21st century.

We have shown that we can put our fiscal house in order while improving services for our elderly. Now we have to secure the future of this program. And then, we'll be beyond that to deal with Social Security as well. We can do this. If we can balance the budget, we can plainly do this. These are problems that revolve around demographic changes in our society and we owe it to you not to

have to face this burden. I am confident that we will fulfill our responsibilities. (Applause.)

The next thing we have to do is to continue our efforts to expand trade to the rest of the world. The United States is now the world's number one exporter again. But we must continue to do this. We must continue to do it not only because it is right for us, because it is right for the world. Let me just give you a couple of interesting statistics. We have less than 5 percent of the world's people in this country; we have about 20 percent of the world's wealth. We cannot maintain our wealth unless we sell what we have to the other 95 percent of the people in the rest of the world.

Second, the growing economies of the emerging countries, principally in Asia and Latin America, but also increasingly in Africa, are going to grow much more rapidly in the next 10 years than the advanced economies of America, Canada, and Europe. If we participate in that growth, we can move huge numbers of countries now classified as poor nations into the ranks of middle-income nations, where millions of children will have a more decent, more humane, more supportable future; where democracy will thrive; where we will have good partners not only in economic relationships, but also in solving the other problems of the world when you have to take responsibility for them.

The United States has a clear, clear obligation to continue to expand the frontiers of trade. And tomorrow, in the East Room at the White House, I will launch a campaign to persuade the Congress to renew the traditional authority presidents have had for over 20 years now to break down foreign barriers to America's goods and services. This is very important to you and your future.

We do not need to be afraid to trade with the rest of the world. We are the most productive economy in the world. There will always be changes in this economy. There will always be new jobs being created and some going away. But on balance, we have benefitted for 60 years by leading the way to integrate the world's economies. And that will promote peace; it will promote freedom; it will promote stability; it will raise the level of living standards in other parts of the world even as it maintains America as the world's most prosperous nation. And I hope you will support that as well. (Applause.)

As we expand opportunity, we must also continue to demand responsibility from our citizens. Among other things, we have a common responsibility to do all we can to strengthen our families for the 21st century. This new economy puts extraordinary pressures on parents, demanding more time away from their children, imposing new demands for affordable child care, bombarding children themselves with commercial images that make it harder than ever for them to be raised according to our most basic values.

We are working to pass a juvenile justice bill to help keep our children out of gangs, off of drugs and away from guns. We will host the first ever White House Conference on Child Care, to explore ways all sections of society, including our government, can better address perhaps the greatest problem facing working parents today. And we must make this historic opportunity real in our efforts to protect our children from the dangers of tobacco by passing sweeping legislation that focuses first and foremost on reducing smoking among young people. More people die from that than any other problem in our society today. (Applause.)

Next, we must meet a very large environmental challenge in the next three months. We will work toward a worldwide climate change treaty this December in Kyoto that protects the environment even as it promotes global growth by committing the nations that sign on to it to specific, clear guidelines in the reduction of greenhouse

gas emissions into the atmosphere. We know -- (applause.) You can clap for that -- that's all right. (Applause.)

Now, there are students here from all over the world, students from all over our country. Many of you have witnessed -- and your families have witnessed -- in your own homes, significant changes in climatic patterns in the last decade, and more extreme climatic developments. It is becoming a part of the common parlance of America, all over the country, to talk about the 500-year flood we had along the Mississippi River. One member of Congress, who happened to be a member of the other party, said to me the other day -- he said, "Mr. President, we've had three 100-year floods in the last five years in my home state." He said, "Does that mean I get to wait 500 years before we have another bad flood?"

Many of you who are studying this issue know that a panel of over 2,500 scientists has concluded that the climate of the Earth is significantly warming in ways that will have not entirely predictable, but almost certainly destructive consequences unless we do something about it.

This is something that will affect people of all incomes, of all backgrounds, from all parts of our country, and, indeed, the whole world. We need the young people of America, particularly the university students who are in a position to study this issue, to make this a gripping national issue. And we also need people who have the confidence in our ability to break new technological and scientific barriers to stand up and say, you cannot make me believe that we can't reduce greenhouse gas emissions substantially and still grow the American economy. We could reduce them 20 percent tomorrow with technology that is already available at no cost if we just changed the way we do things.

Now, this will be a very controversial debate. And there will be people who say, President Clinton has spent five years killing himself to revitalize the American economy and now he's going to take it down overnight by committing to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in America. That is not true. But if you let the sea level rise and we flood the southern coast of Florida and we flood the southern coast of Louisiana, and we otherwise disrupt what life in the United States is like over the next 50 years, then your children will pay the price for our neglect. We can grow this economy and do right by the environment. I think you believe that, and I need you to help me convince the American people that it can be done. (Applause.)

Finally, let me say we have a responsibility to improve the way our political system works. The amount of money raised by both parties is more than doubling now every four years. The primary driving thing is the cost of access to you, the voters. That is what is driving this, the cost of access -- through television time, through radio time, through mail, through printed materials. One of the things we have to do is to guarantee free or reduced air time for candidates for offices so that they won't need so much more money. (Applause.) And we are seeking that now.

But there is also a very important piece of legislation sponsored by Republican Senator John McCain and Democratic Senator Russ Feingold which will come to the floor of the Senate later this month. Every year I have been President I have supported a good campaign finance reform bill. And every year I have seen the bills blocked by a filibuster in the United States Senate -- every single year. Now, the people who don't want it this year say they're going to do it all over again. They may do it, but if they do it this year we intend to see that it happens in the full glare of public light. I ask for your support for campaign finance reform this year. (Applause.)

The third thing we have to do is to do a lot of work in the next three months to advance our interests and our leadership around the world. We live in a world very different from the Cold War world, and we still have to do a lot to shape it. We have an opportunity to lock in the gains of democracy and stability and free market, and lay the foundations for the century in which you will live most of your lives.

So far this year, we have ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention, so our soldiers and citizens will be safer from the threat of poison gas. (Applause.) We have worked hard to build an undivided, democratic, and peaceful Europe for the first time in history -- inviting Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic to join NATO. I look forward to working with the Senate to ratify this historic step next year, and I'm pleased today that a group of America's leading citizens endorsed it.

We're forging new partnerships with Russia, with Ukraine, with Europe's other new democracies, working with all of our friends in Europe to give the people of Bosnia a chance to share in Europe's democratic future. (Applause.)

First we stopped the war and turned killing fields into playing fields again, and bomb shelters into schools. Now we have to redouble our efforts to build a lasting peace. In the months to come, we will continue to pursue peace in the Middle East, in Northern Ireland; continue to fight rogue states and terrorists; continue to make sure our military and diplomacy are the strongest in the world. But above all, in the remaining months of this year, we are going to reach out to our hemisphere and to Asia.

Over the last decade in the Americas, coups, conflicts, and command economies have given way to democracies and free markets. Next month I'm going to Venezuela, Brazil, and Argentina to work to expand trade, to fight drugs, to protect the environment and to strengthen our partnerships. The Americas can become a stronghold for our own peace and security.

By the way, 70 percent of our increased trade in the last year has come from the Americas, from our own neighbors in our hemisphere and we should stick with them. (Applause.)

Because I want this effort to be truly bipartisan I reached my hand across the aisle to choose an Ambassador to one of our most important allies and neighbors, Mexico, when I asked the Republican Governor of Massachusetts, Bill Weld, if he would serve. (Applause.) I believe still that he is the best person to be Ambassador to Mexico. (Applause.) And I believe -- and I would believe this if there were a president of another party with a nominee with whom I did not agree -- I believe when a president nominates someone for a job that person is entitled to a hearing before the Foreign Relations Committee, and I think he ought to get it. (Applause.)

This fall, the President of China will come to Washington. China is home to a quarter of the world's people. In less than two decades, its economy may be the largest on Earth. America has a profound interest in seeing that China is stable, open, at peace with its neighbors. We want it to embrace political pluralism and the international rules of civilized conduct. We want a China that works with us to build a secure and prosperous future. China will choose its own destiny; but if we engage China, instead of isolating ourselves from her, we can help to influence the path it takes.

President Jiang's visit is an important opportunity, not so much for grand statements and dramatic gestures as for constructive work on common challenges like the one we face on the

Korean Peninsula, or protecting the environment, or stopping the spread of nuclear weapons, and for expanding the frontiers of free trade between us. It's also a chance for us to address candidly and face to face our differences on issues like human rights and religious freedom.

Sitting down together across the table is far more likely to produce progress than pointing fingers across the Pacific. So when President Jiang comes here, I hope the American people will welcome him, and will say, yes, we have things that we disagree with you about, but you represent a quarter of the world's people, a large measure of the world's future, and your people and our people will be better off if we find a way to forge that future together. (Applause.)

Finally, in the next three months, we will be working for new ways to preserve perhaps the most fragile value of all, the bonds of community that binds us together as Americans. In this century, we have absorbed wave after wave of immigrants, drawn here by our abundance and our ideals. This century has seen unparalleled racial progress as African Americans and other minorities join the American mainstream. Still, the very forces of progress that are propelling us forward could also pull us apart, threatening to isolate us -- each with our own Web page, but linked by few human bonds of community.

The age-old dilemma of racial inequality, racial prejudice, or just plain old fear and mistrust of people who are different from us is compounded by the new task of absorbing new immigrant groups into what is already the world's most diverse democracy. Within a decade our largest state, California, will have no majority race. Within just a few decades this entire country will have no majority race. (Applause.) We can study the demographic patterns and know what America will look like in the 21st century, but we have to look inside to imagine what America will be like in the 21st century. That answer is up to all of us.

I have asked the nation to join me in a great national conversation about race, an effort redress imbalance, to root out hatred and prejudice, to deal with real underlying problems that may have nothing to do with race but that manifest themselves in racial inequality and tensions, and, above all, to bring Americans of different backgrounds together to face one another honestly across the lines that divide us.

Your President noted that you have people from 140 different racial and ethnic groups here on this university campus. Good for you. You can be America's laboratory. You figure it out and let us know. (Applause.)

This diversity of ours is a Godsend. It is a huge gift in a global economy and a global society. If we can find a way not only to respect our differences but to actually celebrate them, and still say what binds us together is even more important, we will have solved the conundrum that is paralyzing Bosnia -- that is still leading to people blowing themselves up to kill innocent children in the Middle East -- that has my people in Ireland still arguing over what happened 600 years ago -- that has led to vicious tribal warfare in Africa, leaving hundreds of thousands of people hatcheted to death. And yet, look around this room.

This is a question of imagination, of vision, of heart. And it is also very important to be hard-headed about it; until everybody has economic opportunity that is real and educational opportunity that is real and streets that are safe, there will be racial disparities in America which will manifest themselves in things that look like racial discrimination whether they are, or not.

We have to deal with the underlying real causes here, as well.
(Applause.)

But don't kid yourselves -- fear of people who are different is an underlying real cause. How did people get to be Serbs or Croats or Muslims in Bosnia? How did they belong to the Orthodox Church, the Catholic Church, or the Muslim faith in Bosnia? It's an accident of history, of geopolitics going back hundreds and hundreds of years. The people are biologically indistinguishable. But they were more than happy to abandon decades of peace and begin within weeks to murder each other with abandon and shoot each other's children not very long ago.

There is something in us all that in our most defensive periods makes us want to find somebody else we can look down on -- I mean, no matter how bad it is for me, at least I'm not her or him. Isn't there? And every one of us at some point in our life has been guilty of that in some way or another.

You come here in this magnificent university environment, you cheer with your great enthusiasm and hope for the future, you look at each other and you're different and you like it. That's the way we've got to make daily life in America. People have to get up in the morning and feel good about this country with all of its diversity, because we have to know what's good about the differences between us and celebrate them, and we must know, too, what it is that binds us together: What are the requirements of membership in the American community? What do you have to believe in and be willing to live by and be willing to stand up for in order to be an American? That is what we are going to do. We have to visualize our future as a truly multiracial, multiethnic, multireligious democracy that still runs in a straight line from here all the way back to George Washington. I'm convinced we can do it, but I'm convinced that all of you have to lead the way.

Now, let me say that a lot of this work has to be done with Congress. And I'm very pleased by the relationship that we had working on the balanced budget. I'll work with them to do everything we can to implement the budget, to confirm the judges and the others who await action. We are in uncharted territory, to some extent, but we know the times demand action of us, and I am sure the American people, without regard to their party, want us to work together in the public interest.

For all of you who are students here, consider this: It is now 844 days to the year 2000 -- to a new century and a new millennium and a new era of human endeavor. Will it bring new progress, new prosperity, and new greatness for America? It is basically up to us.

Thirty-four years ago here at American University, President Kennedy delivered what many people believe was his greatest speech. It was an era bristling with superpower tension, but President Kennedy looked forward and saw a day when the Cold War was a thing of the past. Because of decades of work to uphold our values by Americans of both parties, we are now living in the world John Kennedy imagined 34 years ago at American University. (Applause.)

So I leave you with this thought: It all depends on your imagination. It all depends on your imagination. Think how many children's lives we could save in all these trouble spots of the world if all the people with power and the people that support them just imagined their future in a different way -- just took their heart and their head together and came up with a different picture than the one they see before them every morning when they get up. It is the most important force in the world.

President Kennedy imagined the world we are living in today, 34 years ago in the speech here at American University. Now it is up to you and to me and to our fellow Americans to imagine what the 21st century will be, and then to do what is necessary to make that vision a reality for all our people. That is what I came here to ask for your help in doing -- for your help and for that of every other American. You've got a lot riding on it. and I'm betting that we're going to get there.

Thank you and God bless you. (Applause.)

END.

1:14 P.M. EDT



United States Department of State

Bureau of Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs

Washington, D.C. 20520

11/10

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

TO:

NAME:

Todd Stern

TEL:

FAX:

456-2215

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 3

FROM:

NAME:

Eugene Wickwire

TEL:

(202) 647-4069

OFFICE OF GLOBAL CHANGE

FAX:

(202) 647-0191

OES/EGC - RM. 4330

MESSAGE:

The cable that we discussed.
Thanks again for the reference
number for the read-out cable.

Mon Nov 10 02:32:44 1997 [TOKYO 9784] EAP COPY

PTP1140

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PTP1140

PAGE 01 TOKYO 09784 00 OF 02 100714Z

INFO: D(01) DOB(01) E(01) EAP(01) SPAR(01)
 G(01) H(01) IO(01) OES(01) OS(01)
 P(01) SP(01) SSO(01) SSS(01) T(01)
 URM(01)

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INFO: SSEX(00) SRRX(00) WO(00)

***** 100710Z NOV 97 STOPS (TOTAL COPIES:000)

ACTION SS-00

INFO LOG-00 OAS-00 AMHR-01 TEDE-00 ADS-00 /001W
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FM AMEMBASSY TOKYO

TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 3060

INFO AMEMBASSY BEIJING IMMEDIATE

AMEMBASSY BANGKOK IMMEDIATE

WHITEHOUSE WASHDC PRIORITY

UNCLAS TOKYO 009784

BANGKOK/BEIJING PLS PASS TO DEPUTY SECRETARY'S PARTY

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: SENV, PREL, XC, XB, JA, US, OVIP

SUBJECT: CLIMATE CHANGE: U/S WIRTH'S STATEMENT TO INFORMAL
 MINISTERIAL MEETING IN TOKYO, NOVEMBER 9-9

1. ON NOVEMBER 9, UNDERSECRETARY WIRTH MADE THE FOLLOWING
 STATEMENT CONCERNING THE OVERALL U.S. POSITION FOR THE
 UPCOMING KYOTO COP-3 CONFERENCE TO THE INFORMAL MINISTERIAL
 CONFERENCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN TOKYO. THE STATEMENT WAS
 LATER PASSED INFORMALLY TO OTHER DELEGATIONS.

2. BEGIN TEXT:

THANK YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN.

AS IS WELL KNOWN, THE UNITED STATES HAS ALWAYS EMPHASIZED
 THE IMPORTANCE OF DEFINING AN OUTCOME IN KYOTO WHICH
 INVOLVES ALL PARTIES IN PURSUIT OF A GLOBAL SOLUTION TO A
 GLOBAL PROBLEM. THE UNITED STATES ACKNOWLEDGES THE MANY
 COMMENTS MADE HERE THAT IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ANNEX I
 PARTIES TO TAKE THE FIRST SIGNIFICANT STEPS WITH REGARD TO
 CONTROLLING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, AND THE PRESIDENT HAS
 OUTLINED A PROPOSAL THAT CALLS FOR VERY SIGNIFICANT
 REDUCTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES. FURTHER, AS PRESIDENT
 CLINTON SAID IN HIS OCTOBER 22 ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE U.S.
 PROPOSAL ON TARGETS AND TIMETABLES, "THE UNITED STATES WILL
 NOT ASSUME BINDING OBLIGATIONS UNLESS KEY DEVELOPING NATIONS
 MEANINGFULLY PARTICIPATE IN THIS EFFORT."

AS OUR EARLIER PROPOSAL SUGGESTS, WE ENVISION AGREEMENT IN
 KYOTO ON A NEW ROUND OF NEGOTIATIONS WHICH WOULD ACHIEVE
 QUANTIFIED LIMITATIONS ON GREENHOUSE GASES, INCLUDING FOR
 KEY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BY A DATE CERTAIN. WE BELIEVE THAT
 THESE NEGOTIATIONS MUST NOT PREJUDICE THE LEGITIMATE GROWTH
 AIMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

WE APPRECIATE THE INCLUSION OF ARTICLE 10 IN THE CHAIRMAN'S
 TEXT, AND BELIEVE THAT THIS REPRESENTS A WAY OF BEGINNING TO
 BETTER INVOLVE SOME MORE ADVANCED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

AND, AS WE HAVE STATED REPEATEDLY, WE BELIEVE THAT WE HAVE
 TO DESIGN FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS APPROPRIATE FOR THE 21ST
 CENTURY. IN OUR VIEW, JOINT IMPLEMENTATION IS ONE OF THESE,

Page 1 OF 2

ALLOWING GREATER POTENTIAL FOR SHARING COSTS, RETURN AND
 TECHNOLOGY. JOINT IMPLEMENTATION HAS SIGNIFICANT POTENTIAL
 FOR PARTNERS IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD - IT CAN BE A MAJOR
 PLUS FOR THEM - AND IT SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN ANY AGREEMENT.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY MAY BE FOUND IN BRAZIL'S PROPOSAL FOR A
 CLEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND. WHILE I DON'T FULLY UNDERSTAND THE
 DETAILS OF BRAZIL'S PROPOSAL, IT SOUNDS TO ME LIKE THE KIND
 OF THINKING THAT SHOULD BE EXPLORED.

FURTHER, ONE IDEA WHICH I DISCUSSED YESTERDAY WAS BUILDING
 ON OUR JOINT AND SHARED INTEREST IN THE ROLE OF ENERGY
 EFFICIENCY AS A WAY TO LIMIT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS
 (ESPECIALLY CO2) AND CREATE A STANDARD FOR FINANCING AND
 TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.

AS I STATED YESTERDAY, WE HAVE TO CHANGE THE LANGUAGE WITH
 WHICH WE ARE DESCRIBING THE ENGAGEMENT OF DEVELOPING
 COUNTRIES. CHAIRMAN ESTRADA SUGGESTED "CELEBRATE," INSTEAD
 OF "DEMAND," WHICH I INTERPRETED TO MEAN THAT WE MIGHT TRY
 TO BUILD ON WHAT MOST OF THE KEY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE
 ALREADY DOING. ENERGY EFFICIENCY USES SCARCER RESOURCES MORE
 EFFECTIVELY, HELPS THE IMPERATIVES OF DEVELOPMENT AND
 POVERTY REDUCTION, AND REDUCES GREENHOUSE GASES BELOW THE
 LEVEL THAT THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN OTHERWISE. WE MIGHT USE AN
 AGREED UPON ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARD TO ACHIEVE A NUMBER
 OF GOALS:

-- USE RESOURCES MORE EFFECTIVELY

-- REDUCE GREENHOUSE FORCING GASES

-- BECOME A STANDARD FOR LOANS AND OTHER FINANCIAL
 STANDARDS

-- BECOME A FRAMEWORK FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.

THIS COULD BE THE KIND OF APPROACH THAT ENGAGES US ALL
 TOGETHER - OUR GLOBAL SOLUTION TO THIS GLOBAL PROBLEM.

AS WE HAVE SAID BEFORE, THE UNITED STATES BELIEVES THAT THE
 PROPOSED AGREEMENT MUST CONTAIN ELEMENTS OF FLEXIBILITY --
 USING GLOBAL MARKETS TO MAXIMIZE THE COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF
 OUR EFFORTS. IN THIS CONTEXT, WE BELIEVE THAT PROVISIONS
 FOR JOINT IMPLEMENTATION WITH CREDITS AND EMISSIONS TRADING
 WILL BE CRITICAL AND NECESSARY ELEMENTS.

WE ALSO RECOGNIZE THAT THE LONG-TERM SUCCESS OF OUR EFFORTS
 TO COMBAT THIS PROBLEM WILL, IN LARGE PART, DEPEND ON THE
 DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES. TO THIS END,
 WE IN THE UNITED STATES ARE COMMITTED TO AN AGGRESSIVE
 DOMESTIC TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM -- AND LOOK TO OTHERS, BOTH

DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING, TO CONTRIBUTE TO SIMILAR EFFORTS.

IT IS ONLY WITH A CONCERTED GLOBAL EFFORT THAT WE CAN REACH
 AN EFFECTIVE AGREEMENT. WE MUST ALL WORK TOGETHER TO ENSURE
 SUCH A SUCCESS.

FINALLY, MR. CHAIRMAN, I WOULD LIKE TO BRING ONE OTHER ISSUE
 TO YOUR ATTENTION, WHICH I MENTIONED YESTERDAY AND WHICH WE
 RAISED AT THE RECENT NEGOTIATIONS IN BONN. THIS REGARDS THE
 NEED FOR CONSIDERATION OF A NATIONAL SECURITY OR NATIONAL
 EMERGENCY PROVISION IN THE PROPOSED OUTCOME. WE BELIEVE
 THAT THE PROPOSED PROTOCOL OR OTHER LEGAL INSTRUMENT WE ARE
 CONSIDERING MUST NOT CREATE A CONFLICT BETWEEN OUR
 COLLECTIVE ABILITY TO PRESERVE PEACE AND OUR DESIRE TO
 REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. WE MUST PURSUE BOTH GOALS.
 WE BELIEVE WE HAVE AN OBLIGATION TO THE WORLD COMMUNITY. OUR
 INDIVIDUAL NATIONS, AND ULTIMATELY TO THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO
 SERVE IN OUR ARMED FORCES TO CAREFULLY CONSIDER HOW WE
 ADDRESS MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE PROTOCOL. WE WILL BE
 LOOKING TO AMPLIFYING OUR THINKING AS TO THE BEST APPROACH
 FOR TAKING THIS IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION INTO ACCOUNT DURING
 OUR PREPARATIONS FOR KYOTO, AND HOPE TO TALK TO EACH OF YOUR
 DELEGATIONS ABOUT OPTIONS FOR PROCEEDING.

Mon Nov 10 02:32:44 1997 [TOKYO 9784] EAP COPY Page 2 OF 2

THANK YOU. (END TEXT)

LAPLEUR

NOTE: NOT PASSED TO ABOVE ADDRESSEE(S)

UNCLASSIFIED

'97 OCT 5 PM10:36

Draft 10/6/97 10:30pm

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS AT THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ON CLIMATE CHANGE
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 6, 1997

SEN LEAHY

CONG FARR,
CONG. G. MILLER

ALBRIGHT

RABBITT

GLICKMAN

SHALALA (?)

SLATER (?)

PENA

BROWNER

AMB. RICHARDSON

IL. WEST

DUFFY

ATWOOD

MUNOZ

Copied
Laura Apps
Todd Stern

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN

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→ Prod supp / P

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they consumed carbon

Wilder

② Elect. 430

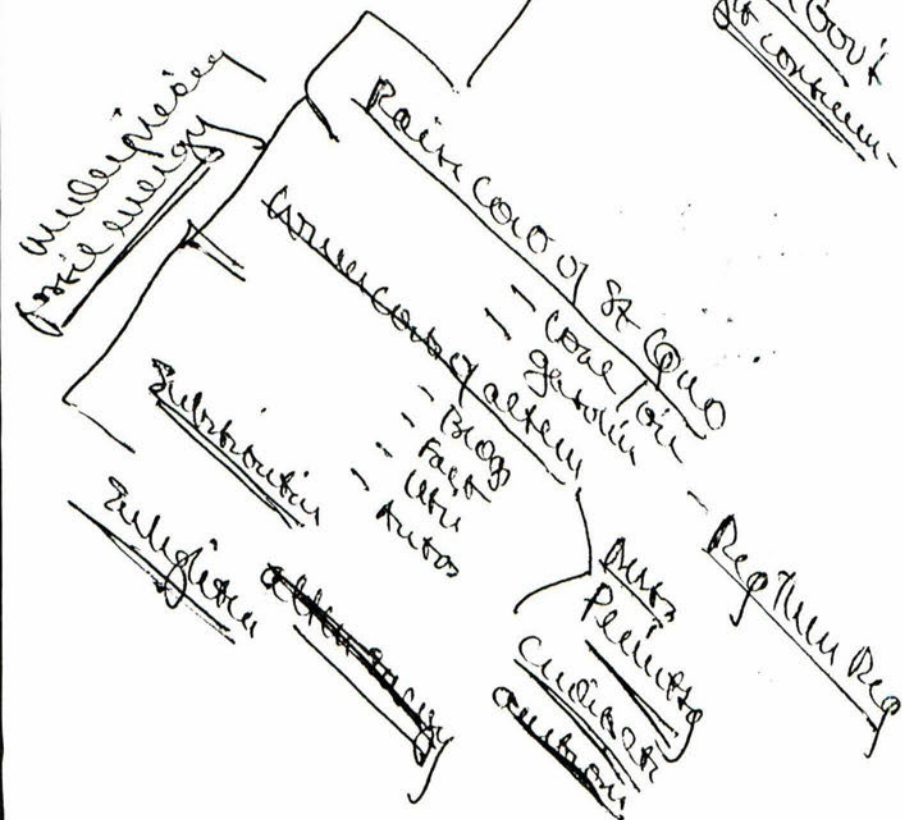
Role of Gov't

Fed Gov't
light consumption

① Power Plants → coal
costs of plant
costs of fuel
Abate of plants → amortize
to the after energy

② fuels → costs
→

Being
on cost water = 100



~~Handwritten notes and scribbles, including phrases like "Costs", "Behind", "Policy", "Production", "Regulation", "Policy", "Substitution", "Production".~~

~~Handwritten notes and scribbles, including phrases like "Handwritten", "Handwritten", "Handwritten".~~

Six years ago,

^ Last Friday marked the sixth anniversary of the day I announced my intention to run for President of the United States. ^{live} ^{and originally planned to run} ^{higher, broader vision} ~~On that day, I challenged America to embrace an~~ ^{To make} ~~urgent mission~~ ^{for the 21st Century: to keep} the American Dream alive for every person responsible enough to work for it. . . to keep America the world's strongest force for peace, freedom, and prosperity. . . and to bring our people together across all the lines that divide us, into one

America. Sixty afterwards I came to GU, to this hall, to outline ^{my} a strategy & new policies to achieve that vision, a strategy rooted in our values of opp & respect, faith & fair economy. Designed to keep America strong & to help the rest of the world; better balance work & family; ~~expand~~ ^{expand} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~future~~ ^{the future} ~~could be better than the past.~~ ^{could be better than the past.}

~~Together~~ ^{fulfill 4 yr goals.} we have made great progress. We are

standing at the threshold of the new century stronger than most people thought possible in late 1991. ^{Ref: die} ^① ~~anyone dared to imagine.~~ ^{Future in Part} ^③ ^{New pol}

② ~~The Gov't~~ 1 -
in nature, in all
tools, credit

~~The Gov't~~ 1 -
in nature, in all
tools, credit
as leadership in bold
change from the
E, H, W, F
Heav, Famer
yes - E, W, F
pub

10-6-97

With our economy thriving, our social fabric mending,
 and our leadership in the world ^{strong} ~~unchallenged~~, we have ~~laid~~
~~down~~ a solid foundation of achievement, ^{on which to stand} ~~And now we must~~
~~use this moment of opportunity to build on our successes --~~
~~to build on,~~
~~to aim higher today so our children and grandchildren will~~
~~enjoy an even stronger, safer world tomorrow. And that is~~
~~precisely why we must address the issue of global climate~~
~~change.~~

We are building a better world today.

~~I believe~~ global ^{climate} ~~warning~~ is one of the most important of
^{those} ~~long term~~ challenges ^{and} ~~we face. It is also~~ one of the most
 complex. ^{crossing} ~~The challenge and our response across~~ the
 disciplines of economics, environmental science,
 technology, business, politics, international development,
 and global diplomacy;

10-6-07

#alltheconspiratorswill

~~They~~^I affect how we live, support our families, grow
 our food, produce our energy, and realize our dreams ^{in the century,} ~~They~~
~~touch every American -- and indeed, every citizen of the~~
~~world.~~

For that reason, we put together this White House
 Conference on Climate Change and brought together
 experts and leaders with a wide range of knowledge -- and a
 wide range of views. People of goodwill ^{being} ~~have come~~ to this
 conference ~~with~~ many honest disagreements about the
 nature of the threat we face and how ^{we} ~~this nation~~ should
 respond. ~~And~~ ^T that is a healthy situation in a thriving
 democracy like ours. ~~But~~ ^M My hope is that we will take
 advantage of this forum to talk to each other, rather than
past each other. . . .

THE PRESIDENT WAS SEEN
16-6-97
for is
... ~~I believe it is~~ our responsibility to work together to

achieve two vital and compatible goals: ensuring the continued vitality of our planet, and expanding economic growth and opportunity for all Americans.

Despite the complexity of our challenges, we have good reason to be optimistic, ^{beginning of our 20 yr. history of meeting} ~~Whenever our citizens have~~ all manner of ~~difficulties~~ ^{of environmental programs} and a good need ~~at the time~~ faced a common threat, we have always joined together ^{generation} ~~with uncommon resolve. That is our tradition as~~ ~~Americans. That is the history of our nation.~~

In the past generation alone, we came together to heed Rachel Carson's warnings and banned DDT and other poisons. We cleaned up rivers so filthy they were catching on fire. We phased out lead in gasoline and the chemicals that were eating a hole in our protective ozone layer.

10-6-97

We have worked with citizens to conserve the pristine Headwaters Forest of Northern California, restore the precious Florida Everglades, and protect Yellowstone National Park from the assaults of mining. In each case, we have proven that environmental stewardship does not have to hamstring economic growth. ~~and that there is ample room for common ground.~~ *success, in tackling the difficult task of cutting out for divide divisions of an unworkable system of permit trading, the US is ahead of schedule it will be down projected costs.* I believe we can find that same common ground as we address the challenge of climate change.

Before we begin today with our panel discussions, I think it would be valuable for me to explain the four principles that guide my approach to the issue of climate change.

First, I am convinced that the science of climate change is real. We will hear more about this today from our first panel. But the bottom line for me is that although we don't know everything, what we do know is more than enough to warrant responsible action. The great majority of the world's climate scientists have concluded that if we don't cut our emissions of greenhouse gases, temperatures will rise, and we will disrupt the global climate. In fact, most scientists say this process has already begun.

^{know}
I ~~am well aware that~~ not everyone here agrees on how to interpret these scientific conclusions. I know that not everyone shares my assessment of the risks. But I believe we must all agree that ^{the} ~~there is a real~~ potential for serious climate disruption. ^{is real.}

It would clearly be a grave mistake for us to bury our heads in the sand and pretend this issue will go away.

The second principle is that when the nations of the world meet this December in Kyoto, Japan, we must be prepared to commit to realistic and binding limits on our emissions of greenhouse gases. With 4% of the world's population, the United States enjoys more than 20% of the world's wealth, ^{which helps explain why we also} ~~which helps explain why we~~ produce more than 20% of its greenhouse gases. If we expect other ^{act on} ~~take actions to address~~ nations to ~~take actions to address~~ the problem, we must show leadership.

The third principle is that we must embrace solutions that will allow us to continue to grow our economy at the same time we honor our global responsibilities -- and our responsibilities to our children. We have worked far too hard to revitalize the American economy to jeopardize our progress now. ^{therefore,} ~~So~~ we must emphasize flexible, market-based approaches; work with business and industry to find the right ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and promote technologies that make energy production and consumption more efficient.

There are many people here today from companies that are addressing the climate challenge in innovative ways -- taking steps that can save money for American families even as we reduce the threat of global warming.

For example, a number of leading electric utilities -- including AEP, Southern Company, Niagara Mohawk, and Northern States Power -- are working with homeowners to promote a new technology called "GeoExchange." It uses geothermal pumps to heat and cool homes far more cheaply than traditional systems, while reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 40 percent or more. ~~And~~ Ballard Power and United Technologies are leading pioneers in developing fuel cells that are so clean, their only exhaust is distilled water. Right now Ballard is working with Chrysler, Mercedes-Benz, and Toyota to introduce fuel cells into new cars. Both of these technologies represent the kind of creative solutions that will make our job much easier.

The 4th principle is ~~the importance of~~ speed

~~Finally, I believe~~ that we must ask all nations, both

industrialized and developing, to participate in this process.

It is encouraging that so many countries in so many parts of

that is good for their people for Asia's economic future

the world are developing so rapidly. But as we have seen

here in America, the rising energy demands that accompany

economic development have traditionally meant large

increases in greenhouse gas emissions. In fact, if current

trends continue, emissions from the developing world will

likely eclipse those from the developed world in the next

few decades. What does this mean? First, it means the

industrialized world cannot alone assume the responsibility

for reducing emissions -- and in Kyoto, we will ask for

meaningful, equitable commitments from all nations.

Second, it means we must explore new ways for American business to help these rapidly growing countries meet their development needs with cleaner and more efficient energy technologies. That would be a good deal for them -- and for us.

~~Today, by discussing these issues with leading experts and interested parties,~~ I hope we can take a step forward in putting the principles ~~I have spoken of~~ into effect -- in a way that makes sense. We have studied this issue long enough to know that sensible ways do exist. It is our job now to pull them together into a coherent plan.

Nearly three decades ago, when the Apollo astronauts first journeyed to the Moon, we all gained an entirely new perspective on the type of global challenge we face today. Looking down on the Earth from a vantage point that revealed no political boundaries or divisions, the astronauts had the same chilling sensation: They were awestruck by how tiny and fragile our planet really is . . . protected from the harsh void of space by an atmosphere that looked as thin and delicate as the skin of an onion.

Every astronaut since has experienced the same insight, and they've even given it a name -- "the overview effect." It has instilled in each new astronaut a passion to convince people that we must work together on the Earth's behalf.

“You realize that on that little blue and white thing,” Apollo astronaut Rusty Schweickart has said, “there is everything that means anything to you -- all history and music and poetry and art and death and birth and love . . . all of it on that little spot out there that you can cover with your thumb.”

To the best of my knowledge only one person here today has experienced the “overview effect” first-hand -- Dr. Mae Jemison, a former Shuttle astronaut and current international development expert who will participate in our third panel discussion this afternoon. Nonetheless, I challenge everyone in this room to rise to a vantage point high above the fray and help look for common ground.

If we find it, I know our children will look back on this moment with gratitude. They will recognize that we were willing to work together to ensure that current progress did not come at the expense of the future of the planet or our people. Thank you very much.

Sen. Leahy is not here.

Members Present:

Rep. Sam Fair

Rep. George Miller

Rep. Hamilton - on his way

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10-6-97

Earth → 20
well & ~~the~~ very poor
time

33 yrs ago: 1 20 yrs ago: ^{Alinsky} ~~Felt~~
^{Carters} ^{cont. am} ^{supp}
60 yrs ago: time passed
gently in one part's life
by movements often
small slowly → historically
might take place

WW → WA - 7 yrs

Felt a part
of a sep
... ..

We worry about
not getting across
our ideas

FINAL

speeches
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10/22/97

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY
THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

October 22, 1997

Six years ago tomorrow, shortly after I announced my intention to run for President, I returned to my alma mater, Georgetown, and challenged America to envision a bold course for our country in the 21st Century -- to make the American Dream come alive for every person responsible enough to work for it, to keep our country the world's strongest force for peace and freedom and prosperity, to bring our people together across all the lines that divide us, into one America.

Together, we have made real progress. America stands at the threshold of that new century stronger than we have been in many years. Our economy is thriving, our social fabric is mending, and we have helped lead the world to an era of growing peace and cooperation.

This happened in no small measure because we have changed the role of government -- it is smaller, more focused, more oriented toward giving people the tools and conditions to solve their own problems and working in partnerships with our citizens.

More important, it happened because we made tough choices, but not false ones -- on the economy, to balance the budget and invest in our people and our future; on crime, to be tough and smart about prevention; on welfare, to require work and support children; on families, to help parents find more and better jobs and have necessary time and resources for their children; on the environment, to clean our air, water, [†]land, ~~and~~ and improve our food supply and grow the economy.

This common-sense approach, rooted in our most basic values, and our enduring optimism about the capacity of free people to meet the challenges of every age, must be brought to bear on the work that remains to pave the way for our people and the world to a new century and a new millennium.

Today, we have a clear responsibility and a golden opportunity to conquer one of the most important challenges of the 21st Century -- the challenge of global climate change -- with an environmentally sound and economically strong strategy to achieve meaningful reductions in greenhouse gas emissions here in the United States and throughout the industrialized and developing world.

It is a strategy that will create a wealth of new opportunities for entrepreneurs at home, uphold our leadership abroad, and harness the power of free markets to free our planet from an environmental risk.

This strategy is consistent with our commitment to reject false choices. America can stand up for our national interest -- and stand up for the common interest of the international community. Most important, America can build on our prosperity today -- and ensure a healthy planet for our children tomorrow.

In so many ways, the problem of climate change reflects the new realities of the new century.

Many previous threats could be met within our own borders; global warming requires an international solution. Many previous threats came from single enemies; global warming derives from millions of sources. Many previous threats posed clear and present dangers; global warming is far more subtle, warning us not with roaring tanks or burning rivers, but with invisible gases, slow changes in our surroundings, and increasingly severe climatic disruptions that, thank God, have not yet hit home for most Americans.

But make no mistake: The problem is real and if we do not change course now, the consequences sooner or later will be destructive for America and the world.

The vast majority of the world's climate scientists have concluded that if the countries of the world do not work together to cut the emission of greenhouse gases, temperatures will rise and will disrupt the global climate. In fact, most scientists say this process has already begun. Disruptive weather events are increasing, disease-bearing insects are moving to areas that used to be too cold for them, average temperatures are rising, glacial formations are receding. Scientists don't yet know what the precise consequences will be.

But we know enough to know that the industrial age
continually has increased greenhouse gases in the atmosphere ~~by 30%~~ *[]*
where they take a century or more to dissipate, and that this
process must be slowed, then stopped, then reduced if we
want to continue economic progress and preserve the
quality of life in the United States and throughout our
planet.

We know what we must do. Greenhouse gas emissions
are caused mostly by the inefficient burning of coal and oil
for energy. Roughly a third of these emissions come from
industry, a third from transportation, a third from
commercial and residential buildings.

(A. J. Wright)

In each case, the conversion of fuel to energy use is extremely inefficient and could be made much cleaner with existing technologies or those already on the horizon, in ways that will not weaken the economy but in fact will add to our strength in new business and job opportunities. If we do this properly, We will not jeopardize our prosperity. We will increase it.

With that principle in mind, I am announcing the instructions I am giving our negotiators as they pursue a realistic and effective international climate change treaty. And I am announcing a far-reaching proposal that provides flexible, market-based, and cost-effective ways to achieve meaningful emissions reductions here in America.

We cannot wait until the treaty is negotiated and ratified to act. We must begin now to take out our insurance policy on the future.

In the international climate negotiations, the United States will pursue a comprehensive framework that includes three elements, which, taken together, will enable us to build a strong and robust global agreement.

First, the United States proposes that at Kyoto we commit to the binding and realistic target of returning emissions to 1990 levels between 2008 and 2012. And we should not stop there. We should commit to reduce emissions below 1990 levels in the five-year period ^{as mandated toward} thereafter, ^{and further reduction in the years beyond}

The industrialized nations tried to reduce emissions to 1990 levels once before with a voluntary approach, but regrettably most of us fell short. We must find new resolve to achieve these reductions, and to do that we simply must commit to binding limits.

Second, we will embrace flexible mechanisms for meeting these limits. We propose an innovative “joint implementation” system that allows a firm in one country to invest in a project that reduces emissions in another country and receive credit for those reductions at home. And we propose an international system of emissions trading.

These innovations will cut worldwide pollution, keep costs low, and help developing countries protect their environment, too, without sacrificing their own economic growth.

Third, both industrialized and developing countries must participate in meeting the challenge of climate change. The industrialized world must lead, but developing countries must also be engaged. The United States will not assume binding obligations unless key developing nations meaningfully participate in this effort. As President Carlos Menem stated forcefully last week when I visited Argentina, “a global problem such as climate change requires a global answer.”

If the entire industrialized world reduces emissions over the next several decades but emissions from the developing world continue to grow at their current pace, concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere will continue to climb. Developing countries have an opportunity to chart a different energy future -- that is consistent with their growth potential and their legitimate aspirations. What Argentina, with projected growth approaching 8%, recognizes is true for other developing countries as well. We can and must work together on this problem in ways that benefit us all.

Here at home, we must move forward by unleashing the full power of free markets and technological ingenuity to meet the challenge of climate change.

I propose a sweeping plan that will provide incentives and lift roadblocks to help our companies and citizens to find new and creative ways of reducing greenhouse emissions.

First, we must enact tax cuts and make research and development investments worth up to \$5 Billion over the next 5 years -- targeted incentives that will encourage energy efficiency and the use of cleaner energy sources.

Second, we must urge companies to take early actions to reduce emissions by ensuring that they receive appropriate credit for showing the way.

Third, we must create a market system for reducing emissions wherever they can be achieved most inexpensively, here or abroad -- a system that will draw on our successful experience with acid rain permit trading.

Fourth, we must reinvent how the federal government, the nation's largest energy consumer, buys and uses energy. Through new technology, renewable energy sources, innovative partnerships with private firms, and assessments of greenhouse gas emissions from major federal projects, the federal government will play an important role in helping the nation meet its goals. Today, as a down payment on our million solar roof initiative, I commit the federal government to have 20,000 systems on federal buildings by 2010.

Fifth, we must unleash competition in the electricity industry, to remove outdated regulations and save Americans Billions of dollars. We will do it in a way that leads to even greater progress in cleaning our air and delivers a significant down payment in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Today, two thirds of the energy used to provide electricity is squandered in waste heat. We can do much better.

Sixth, we must continue to encourage key industry sectors to prepare their own greenhouse gas reduction plans. *and we must, along with state and local govt, ensure the business to meet*
There are ways the federal government can help industry *efficiency* achieve meaningful reductions voluntarily, and we will redouble our efforts to do so.

This plan is sensible and sound. Since this is a long-term problem requiring a long-term solution, my plan will be phased in over time. But we want to get moving now. We will start with our package of strong market incentives, tax cuts, and cooperative efforts with industry. We want to stimulate early action and encourage leadership.

And as we reduce our emissions over the next decade with these efforts, we will perform regular reviews to see what works best for the environment, the economy, and our national security. After we have accumulated a decade of experience, a decade of data, a decade of technological innovation, we will launch a broad emissions trading initiative to ensure that we hit our binding targets.

At No. 10
greenhouse
global warming
must take action
anybody's business

This plan may to our strength - innovation, creativity
entrepreneurship.

In the past few months, I have been overwhelmed by
our companies developing
the tremendous environmental technologies our companies

are developing and the kind of common-sense ^{conservation} solutions our

people are putting to use. Just yesterday, Secretary Pena

announced a dramatic breakthrough in fuel cell technology ^{franked by DOE} ^

that will clear the way toward developing cars that are twice

as efficient as today's models and reduce pollution by 90%.

~~thing~~
(This breakthrough was made possible by our pathbreaking

partnership with the auto industry to create a new

generation of vehicles.) ^{Auto High Designing similar North has been developed by for Dept. Army Agency}

DOE → 84% of gas to fuel cell
today 80% lost → 4X efficiency
Also usable for elect. in house —

And I must stress that it doesn't take advanced science
to achieve dramatic energy benefits. We simply have to
take advantage of what's already available.

In the town of West Branch, Iowa, a science teacher named Hector Ibarra challenged sixth graders to apply their classroom experiments to making their school more energy-efficient. The class obtained a \$14,000 loan from a local bank and put in place easily available solutions. These students cut energy use by nearly 70%. Their savings were so impressive that the bank decided to upgrade its own energy efficiency. →

Mayer Co., ~~and~~ Minnesota Power & Light Co.,
Southern, Dow, Acipoint, City of Seattle, U.S. Co.,
Kraft, Interface Corporation, Treadwell Paper,
Greenwich Tube —

Our industries have produced a large group of efficient new refrigerators, computers, washer/dryers, and other appliances that use far less energy, save money, and cut pollution.

Lighting → compact fluorescents over lifetime keep
emission of CO₂ out of air and save \$.

If over the next 15 years everyone were to buy only those energy-efficient products marked in stores with EPA's distinctive "Energy Star" label, we could shrink our energy bills by a total of about \$100 Billion over the next 15 years and drastically cut our greenhouse gas emissions.

Despite these win-win innovations and commitments that are emerging literally every day, I know full well that some will criticize our targets and timetables as too ambitious. And, of course, some will claim we have not gone far enough. But before this debate begins in earnest, let us remember that over the past generation, we have produced tremendous environmental progress -- at far less expense than anyone could have imagined -- and built whole new industries in the process.

In the past three decades, while our economy has grown, we have raised, not lowered, the standards for the water our children drink. While our factories have been expanding, we have required them to clean up their toxic waste. And while we have record numbers of new homes, our refrigerators save more energy and money for our consumers.

In 1970, when smog was choking our cities, the federal government proposed new standards for tailpipe emissions. Many environmental leaders claimed that the standards would do little to head off catastrophe. Industry experts predicted that the cost of compliance would devastate the industry.

Both sides were wrong. Both underestimated the ingenuity of the American people. Automakers comply with today's much stricter emissions standards for far less than half the cost they predicted -- and new cars emit, on average, only 5% of the pollutants of the cars built in 1970.

We have seen this pattern over and over again. We saw it when we joined together in the 1970s to restrict the use of the carcinogen vinyl chloride. Some in the plastics industry predicted massive bankruptcies, but chemists discovered more cost-effective substitutes and the industry thrived. We saw this when we phased out lead in gasoline.

And we see it with our acid rain trading program -- now 40% ~~far~~ ^{below} 50% well ahead of schedule and well below even the most

optimistic cost projections. CFCs taken out of ~~the atmosphere~~ at virtually no cost, seeing some thickening of ozone layer.

The lesson here is simple: Environmental initiatives, when designed sensibly, when implemented flexibly, cost less than expected and provide unforeseen economic opportunity. So while we recognize that the challenge we take on today is larger than any environmental mission we

have accepted in the past, ~~we know that when Americans~~ *China & can bring us together around*
~~what business does best → intelligent, competition,~~
~~work together we can solve problems that seem utterly~~
~~intractable. We have heard the dire predictions of~~
~~you'll lose jobs but profit — not business but benefits —~~
~~pessimists before. In every age, America has proved them~~
~~wrong — and we will do so again here. I have great faith in~~
~~America. & higher profit → we have to have better business~~
~~businesses that will be able to make them.~~

~~And let us remember that our challenge today is not~~
~~just about targets and timetables. It is also about our most~~
~~fundamental values and our deepest obligations.~~ *I call on you to give*
belly stroke
to our nation

~~We have heard the dire predictions of pessimists
before. In every age, America has proved them wrong --
and we will do so again here. I have great faith in America.~~

And let us remember that our challenge today is not
just about targets and timetables. It is also about our most
fundamental values and our deepest obligations.

Later today, I will have the honor of meeting with
Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew I, the spiritual leader of
300 million Orthodox Christians and a man who has always
stressed the deep obligations inherent in God's gift of the
natural world. He reminds us that the first part of the word
"ecology" derives from the Greek word for "house."

In his words, “In order to change our behavior toward the house we all share, we must rediscover spiritual linkages that may have been lost and reassert human values.” He is absolutely right. It is our solemn obligation to move forward, with courage and foresight, to pass on this beautiful home to our children and future generations.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
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PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
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October 22, 1997

Six years ago tomorrow, shortly after I announced my intention to run for President, I returned to my alma mater, Georgetown, and challenged America to envision a bold course for our country in the 21st Century -- to make the American Dream come alive for every person responsible enough to work for it, to keep our country the world's strongest force for peace and freedom and prosperity, to bring our people together across all the lines that divide us, into one America.

Together, we have made real progress. America stands at the threshold of that new century stronger than we have been in many years. Our economy is thriving, our social fabric is mending, and we have helped lead the world to an era of growing peace and cooperation.

This happened in no small measure because we have changed the role of govt - it is smaller, more focused, more oriented toward giving people the tools and conditions to solve their own problems and to fulfill their potential.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
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More importantly, it happened because we made tough choices, but not false ones -- on the economy to balance the budget, to invest in our people and our future; on crime, to be tough and smart about prevention; on welfare,

~~We must now use our momentum to propel us forward to begin work to~~ support children; on families, to help parents find more better jobs and have necessary time and resources for their children ~~to meet new challenges -- to rise to our obligation to the~~ environment, to clean our air, water, land & improve our food supply and grow the economy.

~~future and to pass on to our children the home that God~~

This common American approach, rooted in our most basic values,

~~gave us -- restored and flourishing.~~

and our enduring optimism about the capacity of free people to meet the challenges of every age must be brought to bear on the ~~remaining~~ work that remains to pave the way for our people and the world to a new century & a new millennium.

Today, we have a golden opportunity to conquer one of ^{climate responsibility}

the most important challenges of the 21st Century -- the

challenge of global climate change. In a few moments, I

^{w/} ~~will present~~ an environmentally ^{SOUND} ~~strong~~ and economically

STRONG

~~sound~~ strategy to reach a goal that everyone can share:

achieving ^e ~~ing~~ meaningful reductions in greenhouse gas

emissions here in the United States and throughout the

industrialized and developing world.

It is a strategy that will create a wealth of new opportunities for entrepreneurs at home, uphold our leadership abroad, and harness the power of free markets to free our planet from an environmental risk.

^{community}
~~This strategy is consistent with our ~~stance~~ to reject false choices.~~
~~It is time to reject the false choices posed by those who~~

~~doubt America.~~ America can stand up for our national interest -- and stand up for the common interest of the

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY
~~citizens of the world. America can improve the health of~~
~~our environment and expand the vibrant growth of our~~
~~economy.~~ Most important, America can build on our prosperity today -- and ensure a healthy planet for our children tomorrow.

~~America has earned its exceptional place in history not only because of the power of our ideals, but also because we have always risen to overcome challenges that time and chance have placed before us. Global warming is one of the greatest challenges of our time. And~~ In so many ways, ~~the problem of climate change reflects it encompasses~~ the new realities of the new century. Many previous threats could be met within our own borders; **AN INTERNATIONAL** global warming requires ~~a global~~ solution. Many previous threats came from single enemies; global warming derives from millions of sources. Many previous threats posed clear and present dangers; global warming is far more subtle, warning us not with roaring tanks or burning rivers, ~~How do we survive~~ but with invisible gases and climatic disruptions that, thank ~~unusually severe~~ God, have not yet hit home for most Americans.

The problem is real, and if we do
But make no mistake: ~~If we do not change course now,~~

~~not change course now, the consequences will be a global climate change will be a disturbing -- and, at times, will be devastating for human civilization.~~

~~dangerous -- reality for all of us.~~ The vast majority of the

world's climate scientists have concluded that if the

countries of the world do not work together to cut the

emission of greenhouse gases, temperatures will rise and

will disrupt the global climate. In fact, most scientists say

^{average temperatures rising, glacial formation on receding,}
this process has already begun. ^{Scientists} They don't yet know what
^{disruptive weather events are already, disaster being what are moving into areas that used to be cold for them,}
the precise consequences will be -- for example, how much ^{and when}

global warming will speed the spread of disease or how

^{thinner}
much more often ^{our} cities will suffer severe heat waves.

^{But we have enough to know that the industrial age has disabled}
But given what they do know, it would be a grave mistake
^{greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, when they take a century or}
^{for us to avert our gaze, hoping that by ignoring reality we}
^{will to dissipate, must be slowed, then stopped, then reduced.}
^{and that the process}
~~will never have to deal with it.~~

if we want to continue economic progress and preserve the
quality of life in the US and throughout our planet.

10/22/97

~~THE WORLD~~~~The time is now for America to act. The time is now~~~~for America to lead.~~ Greenhouse gas emissions are caused mostly by the inefficient burning of coal and oil for energy. Roughly a third of these emissions come from electricity generation, a third from transportation,~~We know what we must do. And we now know how~~ a third from buildings, commercial, residential, and manufacturing. In each case, the conversion of fuel to energy use is extremely inefficient and can~~we must do it. America's growing economy is the~~~~be made much cleaner with existing technologies on those already on the horizon in ways that ~~we~~ must unleash the economy but in fact~~~~wellspring of opportunity for our families. We will not~~~~will add to our strength by using business & job opportunities~~~~If we do this properly, apologize for our prosperity, we will not jeopardize our~~~~we will unleash it~~~~AND INGENUITY~~~~prosperity. We will capitalize on our prosperity to meet and~~~~master this global challenge.~~

With that principle in mind, I am announcing the instructions I am giving our negotiators as they pursue a realistic and effective international climate change treaty.

And I am announcing a far-reaching proposal that provides flexible, market-based, and cost-effective ways to achieve

meaningful emissions reductions here in America. We cannot wait until the treaty is negotiated and notified to act. We must begin now to take out our insurance policy on the future.

In the international climate negotiations, the United States will pursue a comprehensive framework that includes three elements, which, taken together, will enable us to build a strong and robust global agreement.

First, the United States proposes that at Kyoto we commit to the binding and realistic target of returning emissions to 1990 levels between 2008 and 2012. And we should not stop there. We should commit to reduce

emissions below 1990 levels in the ~~years~~ ^{FIVE-YEAR PERIOD} that follows. The ^{and in five year periods through}

INDUSTRIALIZED

[^] nations ~~of the world~~ tried to reduce emissions to 1990 levels once before with a voluntary approach, but regrettably most of us fell short. We ~~need to~~ ^{must} find new resolve to achieve these reductions, and to do that we simply must commit to binding limits.

Second, we will embrace flexible mechanisms for meeting these limits. We propose an innovative "joint implementation" system that allows a firm in one country to invest in a project that reduces emissions in another country and receive credit for those reductions at home. And we propose an international system of emissions trading.

These innovations will cut worldwide pollution, keep costs low, and help developing countries protect their

environment, too, ~~without sacrificing their own~~ *without sacrificing their own economic growth.*

BOTH INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING

Third, [^] ~~all~~ countries must participate in meeting the challenge of climate change. [^] ~~The~~ **THE INDUSTRIALIZED WORLD MUST LEAD, BUT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES MUST ALSO** The United States will not **BE ENGAGE** assume binding obligations unless key developing nations meaningfully participate in this effort.

As President Carlos Menem stated forcefully last week when I visited Argentina, "a global problem such as climate change requires a global answer", ~~and I commend him for his leadership.~~ We ~~both~~ recognize that **I**f the entire industrialized world reduces emissions over the next several decades but emissions from the developing world continue to grow at their current pace, concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere will continue to climb. ~~I believe that~~ developing countries have an opportunity to chart a different energy future ~~— one based on~~ clean and cheap technologies. ^{Next is commitment of their growth potential their legitimate aspirations.} We can and must work together on this ^{What Argentina, w/ projected growth of 8% recognizes is true for other developing nations as well.} problem in ways that benefit us all.

"APPROACH - 2000"

Here at home, we must move forward by unleashing the full power of free markets and technological ingenuity to meet the challenge of climate change. I propose a sweeping plan that will provide incentives and lift roadblocks to help our companies to find new and creative ways of reducing greenhouse emissions.

First, we must enact tax cuts and research and development investments worth up to \$5 Billion over the next 5 years -- targeted incentives that will encourage energy efficiency and the use of cleaner energy sources.

Second, we must urge companies to take early actions to reduce emissions by ensuring that they receive appropriate credit for showing the way.

Third, we must create a market system for reducing emissions wherever they can be achieved most inexpensively, here or abroad -- a system that will draw on our successful experience with acid rain permit trading.

Fourth, we must reinvent how the federal government, the nation's largest energy consumer, buys and uses energy. Through new technology, renewable energy sources, innovative partnerships with private firms, and assessments of greenhouse gas emissions from major federal projects, the federal government will play an important role in helping the nation meet its goals.

Fifth, we must unleash competition in the electricity industry, to remove outdated regulations and save

Americans Billions of dollars. ~~Today, two-thirds of the energy used in producing electricity is generated in waste heat, but~~ — we can do much better.

10/22/97

~~We will do~~ it in a way that leads to even greater progress in cleaning our air and delivers a significant down payment in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Today, 73% of the energy used to move electricity is generated in fossil fuels. We can do much better.

Sixth, we must encourage key industry sectors to prepare their own greenhouse gas reduction plans. If there are ways the federal government can help industry achieve meaningful reductions voluntarily, we want to know how.

This plan is sensible and sound. Since this is a long-term problem requiring a long-term solution, my plan will be phased in over time. But we want to get moving now. We will start with our package of strong market incentives, tax cuts, and cooperative efforts with industry. We want to stimulate early action and encourage leadership.