

MEMORANDUM TO TODD STERN

FROM: Natalie Wymer
DATE: September 11, 1997
RE: Karen Breslau, *Newsweek*

Today from 3 to 3:20 p.m. you will meet with Karen Breslau, the White House correspondent for *Newsweek* magazine.

As you'll recall when she met with us on August 15, she outlined plans for a special issue timed with the Kyoto conference. She had requested at that time to meet with you weekly for a quick update on climate change issues. Today's discussion will be the first of those meetings. These discussions will be off-the-record unless you specify otherwise. We should reiterate the ground rules at the beginning of the meeting.

I anticipate that she will ask:

- what has been happening since you last met (outreach and policy);
- what was the Administration's reaction to the ad campaign;
- what the President meant in his American University comments;
- and what is scheduled for the next few weeks.

Items that you should definitely mention include:

- OPL days started today;
- President's meeting with environment group on Monday;
- weather forecaster event (you may choose to give her for Periscope item);
- cabinet out and about (Pena/Daley in Pittsburgh, Browner ed boards); and
- White House conference planning moving along.

White House Climate Change Task Force

734 Jackson Place, NW • Washington, DC 20503
202/343-1060 • fax 202/343-1163

TO: Todd Stern
Staff Secretary

CC: Natalie Wymer

THROUGH: Dirk Forrister
Chair, White House Climate Change Task Force

FROM: Paul Risley
White House Climate Change Task Force

DATE: Friday, September 12, 1997

RE: **Lunch with Traci Watson, USA Today at Vox Populi at Noon**
USA Today, 703-276-3612

Traci Watson is the environmental reporter for USA Today and new to the paper as of one month ago (and just returned from a two week vacation in Eastern Europe). Very interested in learning about climate change and possible story ideas. Her new editors have told her to tell the story of climate change from around the country, not from inside the Beltway.

Traci met with Natalie, Dirk and myself on 8/21 for general background information on climate change policy.

She wrote a frontpage story on Greenpeace on 8/19. She previously worked at US News & World Report.

Press - Talking FB

MEMORANDUM TO TODD STERN

FROM: Natalie Wymer
DATE: September 11, 1997
RE: Karen Breslau, *Newsweek*

Today from 3 to 3:20 p.m. you will meet with Karen Breslau, the White House correspondent for *Newsweek* magazine.

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Press - Talking

White House Climate Change Task Force

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TO: Todd Stern
Staff Secretary

CC: Natalie Wymer

THROUGH: Dirk Forrister
Chair, White House Climate Change Task Force

FROM: Paul Risley
White House Climate Change Task Force

DATE: Friday, August 15, 1997

RE: **Your lunch with Dick Thompson of Time Magazine Today at Noon
at Vox Populi**

Dick Thompson has covered climate change for Time for years, he has written several cover stories and extensive news pieces, especially on the science of climate change. He is a pleasant, quiet and thoughtful writer and researcher who knows as much about climate change as any scientist or economist.

Recently, he filed a cover story on climate change for Time's international edition, despite his own efforts, he was unable to get his editors to consider a rewrite of it as an article for the far larger circulation domestic Time for last week.

He is very interested in receiving scoops or items for Time's "periscope" section; he tried with a piece two weeks ago on the business CEOs meeting that his editors rejected as it was already public -- maybe the weather newscaster's event?

Dick attended the East Room Science Roundtable as well as a May briefing by climatologist Tom Karl the Task Force organized.

MEMORANDUM TO TODD STERN

FROM: Natalie Wymer

DATE: September 3, 1997

RE: Phone interview with Dick Thompson, TIME Magazine
202/861-4037

Press-Talking Points
- How much can we say about
WH conference (date never
released)
- Weather Event
- few examples of cab. part.
increased awareness

Background

You will have a telephone interview with Dick Thompson of TIME Magazine today at 2:30 p.m. He would like to speak with you for about 15 minutes.

He is writing this week. The 2-to 3-page piece on climate change may appear as soon as next week's issue.

Last week, Thompson finished his story on climate change for a special international issue, due out in October.

Tone

The likely lead to Thompson's story is the Vice President's glacier event. He plans to write about the Administration's effort to build support on the climate change issue and mention the White House climate change conference. While this will largely be a political story, a significant emphasis will be placed on science, including receding ice caps and rapid warming.

There are a couple other miscellaneous items about his piece. He finds it interesting that other groups are talking climate change in October -- the Union of Concerned Scientists and the World Bank. He seemed interested in including the business angle, the meeting with the President and BP's John Browne outspoken role on this issue.

Background material that he plans to review include the various comments that the President has made on the subject (UN, Scientist Roundtable, BRT remarks) and Katie McGinty's press briefing from July 24. Thompson attended both the McGinty press briefing and the Scientist Roundtable.

I have sent some miscellaneous materials and suggested he speak to other relevant people.

Probable questions

He is likely to ask you the following:

- What are the Administration's public outreach efforts?
- What about targets and timetables, specifically what about the timing?
- Can you lay out the international positioning?

Last conversation

You first met with Dick Thompson for the first time on August 19.



White House Climate Change Task Force

734 Jackson Place, N.W. • Washington, DC 20503

FAX

To:

Todd

Organization/Title:

Fax:

456-2215

Phone:

Pages (including cover):

Date:

From:

Nat

Phone:

Message:

T. pts. on conference
for review so I can
send to press office
for mention @ today's
press briefing.

Thanks

CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE TALKING POINTS

President Clinton will host The White House Conference on Climate Change: The Challenge of Global Warming at Georgetown University's Gaston Auditorium on Monday, October 6.

The Vice President and a number of cabinet members will join the President in representing the Administration.

Invited participants will include scientists and economists; corporate executives; environmental, civic and labor leaders; small business owners; members of Congress; and representatives of state and local governments.

To allow for the widest possible audience the conference will also be broadcast by satellite to several dozen locations around the country.

The goals of the conference are to improve the understanding of climate change among the American people and to inform them of the development of U.S. policy to address this challenging problem. The conference will consist primarily of several expert panels covering the scientific, technological, economic and international aspects of climate change.

A conference agenda and list of satellite locations will be available next week.

MEMORANDUM TO TODD STERN

FROM: Natalie Wymer
DATE: September 26, 1997
RE: Jim Gerstenzang
L.A. Times Phone Interview
861-9230

At 12:30 p.m. today, you will call Jim Gerstenzang with the *Los Angeles Times*. You will recall that you last spoke to Gerstenzang on July 31, before he went on a summer vacation.

He is working on a story for next weekend about the Administration and the climate change issue. He will include information about our public education activities - past and present. You might want to start the conversation by quickly and briefly reiterating that there has been a lot of activity since you last spoke including:

- cabinet activities (Pittsburgh trip);
- business (actually happened before your last conversation) and environment meetings with POTUS and VPOTUS;
- constituency outreach;
- weather event and
- WH conference.

Some questions that are likely to come up:

- timing of policy announcement;
- reaction to ad campaign;
- what about an economic analysis; and
- is the Administration divided on sides.

He will let you know what he wants to use on-the-record.

Attached is Gerstenzang article from today's newspaper about the 5-labs study.

Subject: LA Times: New DOE Emissions & Energy Study

Date: Fri, 26 Sep 1997 11:56:58 -0400

From: Jon Coifman <jcoifman@ems.org>

To: (Recipient list suppressed)

Friday, September 26, 1997
Los Angeles Times

Global Warming Fight Called Affordable

Environment: New energy technology can be employed, 5 national labs say. Findings contradict businesses' claims of excessive economic impact.

By JAMES GERSTENZANG, Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON--In a unique study produced by five prominent national laboratories, the Clinton administration said Thursday that the anticipated economic cost of reducing emissions linked to global warming can be met by aggressive use of new energy technology by the end of the next decade.

The conclusions bolster the arguments of environmentalists and many scientists who have studied global warming. They should strengthen the administration's political hand at home as it prepares to negotiate an international treaty imposing limits on emissions of so-called greenhouse gases.

The findings, if accurate, also undercut predictions of American industry leaders and others that the U.S. economy would be hurt by such an agreement.

The report "is the first major study that says you can do this in a way that does not harm the economy," said Joseph Romm, an acting assistant secretary of Energy. "Sooner or later the country will do something on climate change. This is the first road map that says here are the things the country should focus on."

The study considered the effects of increased use of energy from unconventional sources--wind power, natural gas turbines and agricultural byproducts, for instance--as opposed to a continued reliance on the burning of coal and oil. It totaled the costs of specific energy sources and sites.

The research also weighed the potential savings from reducing energy waste. The nation's collection of inefficient computers, television sets and other electronic products, for example, burn up vast quantities of energy even when they are switched off because many of them remain on a standby mode.

Thus, the document goes to the heart of one of the key concerns in the climate-change debate: whether the United States can afford to curb its energy appetite. For the first time, a major governmental study comes up with an encouraging answer based on a detailed analysis of specific costs.

It found that the \$51-billion to \$88-billion cost of developing a high-efficiency energy-use scenario and switching to low-carbon power generation would be offset by a \$70-billion to \$88-billion savings in energy expenses.

"The bottom line is climate technology can achieve significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions," Romm said.

The study was by Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Pacific Northwest National

Laboratory, National Renewable Energy Laboratory and Argonne
National Laboratory.

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Pres 5

MEMORANDUM TO TODD STERN

FROM: Natalie Wymer *NW*
DATE: September 24, 1997
RE: *U.S. News and World Report*

Today at noon, we will meet with Kevin Whitelaw and Ken Walsh of *U.S. News and World Report*. Whitelaw routinely covers the State Department for the weekly magazine. He does not have much, if any, experience in environmental issues. Walsh is the chief White House correspondent. They both plan to cover the climate change issue but are still working out how the magazine will approach the issue.

On Tuesday, Whitelaw talked on-the-record to Katie McGinty. Most of the conversation was about developing countries. He asked how the U.S. designs a plan, especially responding to what he considers fairly persuasive opposition, on the developing country issue. She conveyed that the U.S. is leading the effort to assure that developing countries assume some obligations.

The purpose of today's meeting is to discuss the public education efforts. You should go through the usual drill of why you are doing this; what the President, Vice President and cabinet are out doing; the weather forecaster event; and the White House conference.

While they aren't about climate change, attached are some of Whitelaw's recent articles.

LEVEL 3 - 4 OF 46 STORIES

Copyright 1997 U.S. News & World Report
U.S. News & World Report

September 15, 1997

SECTION: WORLD REPORT; Pg. 50

LENGTH: 1505 words

HEADLINE: Middle East peace, R.I.P.

BYLINE: By Alan Cooperman; David Makovsky; Khaled Abu-Toameh; Kevin Whitelaw

DATELINE: Jerusalem; Washington

HIGHLIGHT:

Terrorized anew, Israel warns that it is ready to halt the Oslo accords;

BODY:

Minutes after the three suicide bombers struck, Jerusalem's popular Ben-Yehuda Street pedestrian mall was a sea of broken glass, overturned chairs, and shredded cafe umbrellas. Soldiers with stretchers ran in all directions. A woman held a cellular phone to her mouth, crying hysterically, unable to speak. A severed arm lay on the cobblestones. "This is peace?" demanded Chaim Noy, a stunned but uninjured bystander. "Pieces of people?"

The attack at a prime tourist spot in the middle of a sunny afternoon last week took the lives of four Israelis and wounded more than 170 others. It occurred just five weeks after a similar terrorist strike by two suicide bombers at a nearby vegetable market killed 15 Israelis and injured 150. But that is only the latest bloody arithmetic. In the four years since Israel signed the Oslo peace accords with the Palestinians and began withdrawing from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, a total of 19 suicide bombers have struck the Jewish state, killing 160 bystanders and wounding more than 1,000.

Each of the bombings has sapped a bit of public confidence in the peace accords and made more Israelis question whether anything positive has been achieved by surrendering territory. Now, in the wake of the triple explosions, Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu has declared that the Oslo peace process is at a crossroads: Either the Palestinian Authority must crack down on the terrorist groups Hamas and Islamic Jihad, or Israel will cancel its next scheduled pullback from the West Bank. "The process . . . in which Israel, time after time, hands land to the Palestinian Authority, and then murderers use these territories as their launching ground, shall not continue," the prime minister told Israel TV.

"No more Oslo." Netanyahu's ultimatum could lead to the total collapse of the peace accords--or to sudden progress. "If [the Palestinians] do not get serious about terror, there is no more Oslo," says Netanyahu aide David Bar-Illan. In that event, Israeli officials have indicated that troops might unilaterally re-enter some Palestinian cities to seize suspected terrorists. A long-term border closure would probably go into effect, preventing Palestinians



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from working in Israel. Tensions would rise and, in the worst-case scenario, the possibility of a regional war would grow. In a grim reminder that Israel is involved on multiple fronts, at least 11 of its elite naval commandos were killed in an abortive raid they staged in southern Lebanon hours after the triple bombing.

On the other hand, a breakthrough toward lasting peace is also possible. Many Israelis hope that Madeleine Albright, arriving this week on her first trip to the Middle East as secretary of state, will prevail on Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat not only to crush the terror groups but also to accelerate negotiations on the "final status" of the disputed territories--a comprehensive agreement on all the outstanding issues, including the status of Jerusalem and Palestinian desire for an independent state. The Palestinians walked away from those talks in March, after the government began building a Jewish neighborhood in southeast Jerusalem.

Just a few weeks ago, the United States was pushing for the "final status" talks to resume on the basis of concessions by both sides: curbs on settlement construction by Israel in return for security cooperation by the Palestinians. That approach originally had made the Netanyahu government ambivalent about Albright's visit, although the prime minister officially said she was "always welcome." Now, in the aftermath of the bombings, the Israelis are enthusiastic about her arrival because they believe that she will lean much harder on the Palestinians. A State Department official concurs. The focus of the trip, he says, will be "security, security, security."

Better or worse? Albright scheduled her visit only after the State Department formally determined that the Palestinians had taken genuine steps to improve security following the July 30 vegetable-market bombings--a conclusion hotly disputed by Israel. The Palestinian Authority claims to have arrested 57 suspected terrorists and shared important intelligence in trilateral meetings with Israel's Shin Bet security service and the CIA's Tel Aviv station chief. But the Israelis argue that the trilateral meetings are an empty show and that the arrests have been too few and too brief. Most of all, Netanyahu's government was outraged two weeks ago when Arafat publicly kissed Hamas leader Abdul Aziz Rantissi. With last week's bombings, Israeli columnist Hemi Shalev wrote bitterly in the newspaper Ma'ariv, the correctness of Israel's position "was proven with the blood of its citizens."

Behind Arafat's reluctance to crush Hamas and Islamic Jihad seem to be two political calculations. He does not want to give Netanyahu a public victory in a test of wills. And he wants to prevent the Islamic fundamentalist groups from turning irrevocably against him and working to topple him. "Twenty to 25 percent of Palestinians support Hamas," says Arafat adviser Ahmed Tibi. "Nobody can ask us to crush a quarter of our society." A mass arrest of Hamas sympathizers without firm evidence of complicity in terrorism would be a gross violation of human rights, argues chief Palestinian negotiator Saeb Erekat.

According to Palestinian sources, some Hamas and Islamic Jihad activists were rounded up immediately after last week's bombing but on a "friendly" basis. The detainees were told that the Palestinian Authority had information they might be kidnapped or assassinated by the Israeli Army and were being held for their own protection. They also were told that they could receive guests 24 hours a day and leave the prison for short visits whenever they wished.

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To pull the peace process back from the brink of collapse, Albright must convince Arafat that he has more to lose from co-opting terrorists than from combating them. Netanyahu's threat to halt the Oslo process is only part of the equation. After the Ben-Yehuda bombing, the U.S. House of Representatives voted to suspend for three months \$ 75 million in aid to the Palestinians.

Netanyahu, who promised Israelis "peace with security," has delivered neither. But so far, he has not paid a domestic political price for the terror attacks on his watch. "Netanyahu's approach is self-justifying. If there are no terror attacks, he takes credit by saying it was due to his policies of being tough with the Palestinians," says Moshe Halberthal, a political philosopher at Hebrew University in Jerusalem. "If there are attacks, he says, 'Am I supposed to make concessions to a bunch of terrorists?' Netanyahu wins either way."

The morning after the bombing, hundreds of Israelis flocked to Ben-Yehuda Street. In what has become a post-terror ritual, they milled about quietly, somberly, with neither smiles nor tears. "Life goes on. If we stop, the terrorists win," said Motti Ohana, 25. Calmly sipping drinks at a badly damaged cafe were Eli and Eitana Berman, both Jerusalem natives. "We come every Friday," Eitana said. "We felt it was important to come today, too, to say that nobody breaks us."

Behind the brave exterior, however, terrorism has an impact on both Israel's daily life and its politics. According to political pollster Hanoch Smith, bombings mainly harden the opinions that Israelis already hold: Those who oppose the Oslo agreement grow more adamant that the peace process is a sham; those who think that territorial concessions are necessary become all the more convinced that peace talks must go on. But there is usually some "swing" in opinion polls before and after a bombing, Smith says, and it is always in the same direction: "The general trend will be to support hard-line positions, to encourage the government to be even more wary than it is already about dealing with the Palestinians."

Anger, mistrust. The long-term psychological impact on Israelis is harder to discern, but psychiatrist Yigal Ginath thinks that terrorism produces tension, anger, and suspicion--and may even have something to do with Israelis' aggressive driving. "One of the characteristics of terrorist activity is that you are helpless against it, and there is no clear address to respond," says Ginath, director of Jerusalem's Talbieh Mental Health Center. "The fear and anger come out over time. I think people become more aggressive in everyday life. Toward other people on the roads, playing with firearms, more and more intolerance." Over a period of years, he adds, one effect may be "very deep-rooted mistrust of Arabs at large."

Given Netanyahu's ultimatum, Arafat's embrace of Hamas, and terrorism's deep scars on Israel's political psyche, Madeleine Albright will walk this week into a Middle Eastern tangle that seems almost insoluble. Perhaps that's why a State Department spokesman is wise to keep saying she is no miracle worker.

GRAPHIC: Picture, One of more than 170 Israelis who were wounded when terrorists struck Jerusalem's Ben-Yehuda Street (Nati Shohat--Flash '90/Reuter); Picture, Memorial candles mark the site of the bombings. (Brian Hendler--Gamma Liaison)

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LEVEL 3 - 5 OF 46 STORIES

Copyright 1997 U.S. News & World Report
U.S. News & World Report

September 8, 1997

SECTION: WORLD REPORT; Pg. 36, 38

LENGTH: 1726 words

HEADLINE: Serbs vs. Serbs

BYLINE: By Colin Soloway; Kevin Whitelaw

DATELINE: Washington

HIGHLIGHT:

Washington hopes a lasting peace will be the winner;

BODY:

The national symbol of the Serbs is a cross with a cyrillic S in each quadrant, representing the Serbian motto Samo Sloga Srbini Spasava--"Only unity can save the Serbs." The four S's are present in the coat of arms of Republika Srpska--Bosnia's Serb Republic--and are spray painted on nearly every building and road sign in Serbian territory. Unity for the Serbs was the ostensible reason for their rebellion against an independent Bosnia in 1992 and the country's ensuing three-year war. But today, nearly two years after the war for Serbian unity ended, Bosnia's Serbs are bitterly divided along political and regional battle lines. Politicians, police, and media are choosing sides, behind either Radovan Karadzic, the indicted war criminal who quit the Bosnian Serb presidency under U.S. pressure a year ago, or the woman who took his place, Biljana Plavsic.

Each of the two former nationalist allies is demanding Serbian unity. In the case of Karadzic, it is unity against Plavsic, the international community that now supports her, and the 1995 Dayton peace pact that partitioned Bosnia into Serbian and Muslim sections. For Plavsic, unity means opposition to Karadzic's death grip on the institutions of the Bosnian Serb republic and to the corruption that, she says, is keeping him in power.

When American troops moved into Brcko and other towns last week to support police forces loyal to Plavsic, they found themselves on the front line of a vicious power struggle that is looking more and more like a low-level civil war. The use of American and other NATO forces to help secure police stations for Plavsic loyalists is part of the international community's high-risk strategy of backing the elected president to the hilt in her showdown with Karadzic and his hard-line followers in Pale, the Bosnian Serb capital. The strategy could put Bosnia's faltering peace process back on track and allow NATO's 30,000-member peacekeeping force--including 8,000 Americans--to withdraw on schedule by next June. If the plan fails, the entire country could collapse into renewed warfare.

No one would accuse Plavsic of being a dilettante nationalist. As Karadzic's wartime vice president, she was a vociferous proponent of the Serbian state.



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Karadzic was willing to make deals with the international community and the Bosnian government, but Plavsic wanted to keep fighting. She initially opposed--but now vows to abide by--the Dayton peace pact that left the Serbs with their own autonomous republic as part of a united Bosnian state. When Karadzic was forced to officially withdraw from politics, Plavsic ran for and won the presidency in his stead. She was expected to be little more than his puppet. But in June, a year into her presidency, she lashed out at Karadzic and his cronies in Pale for enriching themselves on the black market while their people lived in poverty.

A month later, Plavsic stunned Karadzic's forces by ordering the dissolution of the National Assembly and calling for October elections. The assembly refused to disband and appealed to a court, which ruled against the new president. But she claimed the ruling was made under pressure--Karadzic's secret police had beaten one of the judges--and promised to go ahead with next month's balloting.

In the face of Pale's refusal to recognize her authority, Plavsic took direct action to consolidate control over her power base, Banja Luka, the Bosnian Serbs' largest city. On August 17, pro-Plavsic police units seized the local police headquarters. There they found a massive electronic eavesdropping operation directed by Karadzic's police against the president, judges, and international officials. After Plavsic voiced fears that she could not control police forces loyal to Karadzic operating in Banja Luka, British and Czech troops occupied all the police stations in the city and found a huge cache of military weapons. They also installed new police chiefs appointed by Plavsic.

From that point, developments began to go her way. In town after town across the republic's western zone, police stations declared their loyalty. Local party bosses and mayors denounced Pale and embraced Plavsic. The ruling Serb Democratic Party, which had expelled Plavsic in July, began to crumble. Before long, even some senior ministers and SDS officials in Pale were deserting Karadzic.

Plavsic then set her sights on Karadzic's strongest weapon, the state-controlled media. From the beginning of her struggle, Pale-based Srpska Radio-Television had consistently assailed her as a "traitor" and a "Quisling" of "foreign occupiers" intent on destroying the Bosnian Serb republic. Finally, SRT's line was too strident for even its own employees to stomach. Reporters and editors in the network's Banja Luka studio denounced the broadcasts as "the lowest form of propaganda." Last week, the journalists gained control of a nearby mountaintop transmitter, cut off the transmission from Pale, and ran their own news program, thus giving viewers in the republic's western zone their first alternative to Pale propaganda.

Bosses' big houses. Most citizens of the western zone seem to share Plavsic's view that the country the Serbs fought to build is being destroyed by an elite in Pale intent on enriching only themselves. One of Karadzic's former supporters in Banja Luka, a retired electrical engineer named Zarko, tells why he no longer supports the Pale leadership: "Pensioners weren't getting pensions for months, and teachers, doctors, workers weren't getting paid. But the bosses in Pale were building themselves big houses." Plavsic, he adds, has "raised the most serious questions of economic crimes and democracy." Thousands of backers like Zarko are turning out for Plavsic's rallies in Banja Luka, and large crowds have formed in smaller towns. By contrast, the SDS's recent rallies mustered

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only a handful of curious retirees.

The United States six months ago viewed Plavsic as Karadzic's stooge--but no more. "No one here is under any illusion that she is any kind of new democrat," says one State Department official in Washington, but, by adhering to the Dayton accords and resisting Karadzic, "she has taken the high road." Now, the official says, "she's got the Pale Serbs on their heels if not in backpedal."

The international community has supported Plavsic from the beginning of her power move, endorsing her dissolution of the parliament and lending a hand in her takeover of the police stations. Given the continued unwillingness of NATO commanders to try to arrest Karadzic on war-crime charges, diplomats hope Plavsic can neutralize him politically and bring the Serbs into the peace process. Envoys say she genuinely believes that "Dayton Bosnia" is the best guarantee of the survival of a Serb republic. "She is possibly the best break Dayton has had," says one U.S. diplomat.

Karadzic still reigns in the Serb republic's eastern half. From his office at the Famos truck factory on the outskirts of Pale, he and Momcilo Krajisnik, the republic's representative on Bosnia's collective presidency, continue to direct the large hosts of state security police still loyal to them, as well as the SRT and its efforts to stir hatred against Plavsic and NATO troops.

The results of their campaign were visible last Thursday in Brcko, the city astride the narrow corridor between the halves of the Serb enclave. NATO troops arrived at a Brcko police station before dawn hoping to evict cops loyal to Karadzic. A mob of Karadzic supporters, responding to air-raid sirens, swiftly formed and assaulted the soldiers with rocks, lumber, and firebombs. Two American soldiers were injured. NATO later warned that it will use force against broadcast networks or stations that incite attacks on its peacekeepers--the strongest signal yet that Karadzic's propaganda machine may soon be shut down.

NATO's turf. With the Bosnian Serb Army confined to its barracks, NATO vows there will be no resumption of a Bosnian war. "It is hard to have a major military battle when NATO owns the real estate," notes a U.S. official in Washington. But with an automatic rifle in almost every home, there are more than enough weapons hidden away for low-level conflict. For the moment, Plavsic and Karadzic are conducting their struggle by means of police pressure and television reports, but every day the tension rises. In July, Karadzic's secret police orchestrated and carried out bomb attacks on international vehicles and offices after NATO arrested one war-crime suspect and killed another in Prijedor. Possible previews of what may be ahead--attacks on fellow Serbs--came last week in two bombings. One blew up a camper trailer at Banja Luka, causing a death. The other wrecked the office of a Dobojski newspaper editor who had dared to criticize Karadzic.

Diplomats express confidence that Plavsic, with international support, will eventually defeat Karadzic. But what happens then is less clear. Given that she has never wavered from the nationalist ideal of a pure Serbian state in Bosnia, there are those who doubt she will be eager to implement the portions of the Dayton agreement that would let Muslim and Croatian refugees return to their homes in the Serb republic--a major precondition for the economic aid needed to revive a devastated economy and impoverished population. Plavsic appears to be



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winning her battle for Serbian unity. But that does not guarantee she will bring Bosnia's Serbs back to reality.

Once friends, now foes

Bosnia's feuding Serbs are split largely into two camps, one to the east, one to the west. The eastern faction, headquartered in Pale, supports poet-psychiatrist Radovan Karadzic, the former president of the Bosnian Serb republic who, in his quest for a Greater Serbia, became known as a "Butcher of Bosnia" for ordering the shelling of Sarajevo and masterminding the "ethnic cleansing" of more than 200,000 Muslims and Croats. The western wing, based in Banja Luka, backs current president Biljana Plavsic, the "Iron Lady." A former biology professor and committed nationalist, Plavsic once was Karadzic's deputy and his regime's main ideologist. Now, with U.S. support, she is promising to implement the Dayton Peace Accords.

[Map is not available.]

GRAPHIC: Picture, Two U.S. soldiers were hurt in the Brcko attack that left a U.N. truck in flames. (Art Zamur--Gamma Liaison); Pictures: Once friends, now foes (Andrew Popper--Matrix; John Jones--Sygma for USN&WR); Map, Once friends, now foes; Picture, A crowd of 5,000 cheers Plavsic at a Banja Luka rally as she praises rebellious television journalists who took over a transmitter of a pro-Karadzic TV studio. (John Jones--Sygma for USN&WR)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: September 5, 1997



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Copyright 1997 U.S. News & World Report
U.S. News & World Report

August 11, 1997

SECTION: WORLD REPORT; Pg. 40

LENGTH: 709 words

HEADLINE: A feeble monster emerges in the jungle

BYLINE: By Kevin Whitelaw

HIGHLIGHT:

Pol Pot's mild taste of Cambodian justice

BODY:

It might have been the trial of the century. In the dock sat the elusive Pol Pot, whose Khmer Rouge regime in four years killed as many as 2 million people--a fifth of Cambodia's population--through starvation, disease, overwork, and executions. Unseen by Westerners since 1979, a 20th-century demon was now being placed on trial by former comrades in his guerrilla army.

But what transpired in the jungle village of Anlong Veng was more a ritual scolding than a dramatic moment of reckoning. And the defendant looked far from monstrous. Frail and white-haired at 72, he fought back tears as ex-colleagues denounced him as a traitor and onlookers chanted, "Crush, crush, crush Pol Pot." After hearing a relatively light sentence--life in prison--the feeble tyrant was led away, clutching a scarf as two soldiers helped him from the open-sided shed.

The two-hour event did little to satisfy some accusers' thirst for justice. "They seem to have sentenced him to return to the hammock from which they summoned him a few hours earlier," says Craig Etcheson, acting director of Yale's Cambodian Genocide Program. "Most of us believe he has more serious charges to answer for than rebelliousness." His jungle accusers conspicuously skirted his genocidal legacy, even as the dearth of older people in the crowd served as an implicit reminder.

By punishing its most notorious figure, however incompletely, the Khmer Rouge was making a striking bid for legitimacy. An outside witness, journalist Nate Thayer of the Far Eastern Economic Review, said that while the show was stage-managed, Pol Pot's downfall was real. "This was not a hoax," Thayer said. "Pol Pot is finished." Thayer was told that the deposed chief had begged for his life.

The weakened Khmer Rouge is also fighting for survival. Its jungle resistance flagging, the rebel group is soliciting international support for a campaign to unseat Hun Sen, the co-prime minister who seized full powers as prime minister in a July coup. With Pol Pot purged, the Khmer Rouge's radio station declared the guerrillas "stronger than ever" and determined to oppose Hun Sen. The United States, which condemned Hun Sen's power grab, has called for the return of Norodom Rannaridh, the ousted co-prime minister, whom Hun Sen



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accused of negotiating with the Khmer Rouge. Hun Sen widened his attack on forces loyal to Rannaridh last week with rocket attacks that sent refugees flooding into Thailand.

A real trial. Although it opposes Hun Sen's power grab, the United States is not about to embrace his foes in the Khmer Rouge. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, dismissing the jungle trial, called Pol Pot a "war criminal" who should be tried by an internationally accepted process. Proof that Pol Pot is still alive could prompt a more urgent international effort to try him. But with his cerebral malaria and high blood pressure, Pol Pot might not live long enough to face a legitimate trial. Even the show trial, Thayer said, was "so traumatic I thought he might die during the process."

For their part, Cambodians were unsure how to react. Pol Pot's rule affected just about every Cambodian, often taking the lives of multiple family members. During the four years of madness, people were slain for simply wearing eyeglasses (evidence of being educated). But few Cambodians had ever seen Pol Pot, who always maintained a low profile. The show trial was not broadcast on national television. But in Phnom Penh, people who were shown footage of the trial by ABC News betrayed only muted anger, still uncomfortable about freely expressing emotion. Hun Sen, meanwhile, dismissed the proceeding as "a political game." He suggested that Pol Pot was trying to conceal his continued leadership.

At least one sign emerged that the true nature of the Khmer Rouge had not changed. After being held by the guerrillas for five months not far from the site of the trial, a Cambodian helicopter crew emerged from captivity and told a chillingly familiar story: Shortly after their helicopter landed in the jungle, the crew's passengers--11 government negotiators flown in to negotiate Khmer Rouge defections--were led away and executed.

[Map is not available.]

GRAPHIC: Pictures: A show trial in a shed provides the first public glimpse of Pol Pot since 1979. (Nightline--ABC News; Inset: Gilles--SIPA); Map, No caption (Richard Gage--USN&WR)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: August 7, 1997



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Copyright 1997 U.S. News & World Report
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July 21, 1997

SECTION: SPECIAL REPORT; Pg. 43

LENGTH: 294 words

HEADLINE: NATO finally goes after indicted war criminals

BYLINE: By Colin Soloway; Kevin Whitelaw

DATELINE: Sarajevo; Washington

HIGHLIGHT:
Getting tough?;

BODY:

While 75 people had been publicly indicted by a tribunal in The Hague, Netherlands, for war crimes in the former Yugoslavia, only nine had ever been arrested. That's because NATO has feared reprisals if it ordered its peacekeeper-soldiers there to start nabbing local suspects.

Last Thursday NATO and the international community changed the rules of the game. At 9:30 a.m., British troops detained a Bosnian Serb named Milan Kovacevic in his hospital office in the northwest Bosnian town of Prijedor. At the same time, Simo Drljaca, the former police chief of Prijedor, was killed in a shootout with troops sent to arrest him. Both Kovacevic and Drljaca were named in secret indictments for their roles in the imprisonment, torture, and killing of thousands of Muslims and Croats in 1992.

Operation Tango, as it was called, was NATO's first attempt to track down and arrest the indicted. NATO had earlier said such arrests were not its mandate. The policy shift apparently was a bow to pressure, especially from Britain and U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, to capture alleged war criminals to shore up the fragile Bosnian peace process before U.S. troops' expected departure in June 1998. Last week's action also was made easier by the secret indictments, which prevent war-crimes suspects from knowing they are targeted.

While there were hints that more arrests might be coming, it is not clear whether NATO will risk moving against high-level indictees, such as Serb wartime leader Radovan Karadzic and his top general, Ratko Mladic, who, it is said, have taken steps to prevent capture. Still, when asked if this signaled a new era in the peace process, a diplomat responded, "It's certainly not going to be the same, is it?"

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 17, 1997

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U.S. News & World Report

July 14, 1997

SECTION: WORLD REPORT; Pg. 34

LENGTH: 1707 words

HEADLINE: Taking aim at Europe's ghosts

BYLINE: By Richard J. Newman; Fred Coleman; Thomas Omestad; Melanie Hurley;
Kevin Whitelaw

DATELINE: Moscow; Vilnius; Lithuania

HIGHLIGHT:

NATO expansion may face a bigger obstacle than Russia: history;

BODY:

When Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic are formally invited to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization this week, U.S. officials say it will mark above all the beginning of the end to a historic wrong. Bringing into NATO the nations subjugated by Stalin after World War II, President Clinton says, would accomplish what NATO's founders "could only dream of--a democratic, peaceful, and undivided Europe for the first time in all of history."

But is history truly on NATO's side? U.S. officials insist that even with the demise of the Soviet threat, the alliance will retain its original purpose: defending any member state that comes under armed attack. But as historian Walter McDougall of the University of Pennsylvania observes: "A defensive military alliance in the absence of a commonly perceived enemy would be unique in history. One would expect it to disappear." With the Soviet Union gone, the most historic thing about this week's events may prove to be that NATO has accelerated its own demise.

No entry. NATO's identity crisis is revealed most sharply by who is not being invited in. The very European countries that arguably still have the most reason to fear Russia--the tiny Baltic States, which were annexed to the Soviet Union from 1940 until 1991--are also the ones that NATO is the least likely to admit anytime soon.

Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic, by contrast, are being asked to join precisely because they are relatively strong countries, buffered from Russia by now independent Belarus and Ukraine, and because they already have made democratic and free-market advances. While NATO is clinking glasses with Central Europe's strongest countries, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia fear that NATO expansion could ironically leave them more vulnerable than ever. "We are an endangered country," says Vitautas Landsbergis, who led Lithuania to independence and who now chairs his nation's parliament. He worries that leaving his nation of 4 million out of an expanded NATO could signal Western indifference to the Baltic region. In Lithuania, which secured its independence



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from Moscow just six years ago, that's not an idle worry." At the Yalta conference toward the end of World War II, Roosevelt and Churchill accepted vague assurances from Stalin that the countries in his orbit would be free to govern themselves. But the Soviets refused to reverse their annexation of the Baltic States, and by 1950 Soviet puppet governments were firmly in place across the rest of Eastern Europe.

The Russians are not much more reassuring now. Prime Minister Victor Chernomyrdin has privately warned Lithuania that Russia will not allow it to join NATO. Lithuania might dismiss such threats as bluster, except that Russia has a ready-made pretext for strong-arming its tiny neighbor: the need to maintain access to the Russian military enclave at Kaliningrad, which is surrounded by Lithuanian and Polish territory and the Baltic Sea. Lithuania now allows the Russian military to transit back and forth to Kaliningrad by railroad, as long as limited numbers of soldiers and weapons travel on different cars and the Russians obey other rules. That arrangement works fine, say Lithuanian officials. But if hard-liners should regain power in Russia, they could easily insist on a more secure land bridge to Kaliningrad and essentially invade Lithuania to obtain it.

More than any other factor, the specter of a resurgent and aggressive Russia brings out the contradiction implicit in NATO expansion. In public, U.S. officials say they don't see Russia as a threat, despite its nuclear arsenal. Arguments about the risks of Russia returning to a hard-line government are "very misleading," says Franklin Kramer, the Defense Department's chief of international security affairs, because they fail to account for economic and political progress, such as Russian participation in the recent summit of industrial powers in Denver.

Who needs an enemy? U.S. officials regularly cite other, more important reasons for expanding NATO. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright argues that NATO expansion is about history, encouraging democratization, maintaining U.S. interests in Europe, and having a mechanism to respond to regional conflicts such as Bosnia. Albright has pointed out that more people died in European conflicts in the past five years--the Bosnian and Chechen wars, for example--than in the previous 45. Intervening in such regional entanglements could well supersede NATO's old mission of containing a competing military power.

U.S. officials also say that just the prospect of being invited into the alliance has already encouraged stability and westernization in Eastern Europe. Countries must act like grown-up democracies, with credible elections and solid civilian control of their militaries. Competition for the first round of admission into NATO prodded Hungary and Romania last fall to resolve a long-standing dispute over protection of the Hungarian minority in Romania.

"We don't need an enemy to have an alliance," says Daniel Hamilton, a State Department official working on NATO policy. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott echoes the argument: "In the past, particularly in the 19th century, alliances not only served to wage and deter war. They've also been a device for managing constructive, noncompetitive relations among member states."

But historians say that was at most a side effect. And indeed it was the formation of the major 19th-century alliances--the Triple Alliance of Germany,



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Italy, and Austria-Hungary and the Triple Entente of Russia, Britain, and France--that precipitated the catastrophe of World War I. If NATO succeeds as Europe's constable and peacemaker, it will be setting a historical precedent. "To survive, alliances have historically had to include [their] defeated foe," says diplomatic historian Paul Schroeder of the University of Illinois.

NATO took a step in that direction in May when it gave Russia a consultative role in, though not a veto over, alliance decisions. But a number of key Russian officials warn that that "Founding Act" is just a first step, one incompatible with a NATO that tries to continue as a defensive alliance. Alexei Arbatov, deputy chairman of the defense committee of the Russian parliament, says Russia does not object to NATO enlargement per se. But if NATO brings in the Baltic States to directly counter a perceived Russian military threat, that could be "a self-fulfilling prophecy," he warns: "If Lithuania applies to NATO fearing Russian pressure on Kaliningrad, then it will get this pressure." Arbatov and others also threaten to hold pending nuclear arms control agreements hostage to further NATO concessions.

Calling the shots. NATO has one major advantage over previous postwar alliances: a lopsided power structure dominated by the United States, which made a huge and disproportionate contribution both economically and militarily. But even that strength could be weakened by expansion. NATO operates by "consensus"--i.e., unanimity--and more members will inevitably dilute the U.S. role. And bringing more divergent interests into NATO could make managing conflicts among its own members the alliance's full-time business. "That's taking a subsidiary effect of the alliance and blowing it up to a primary purpose," argues historian John Lewis Gaddis of Yale University. NATO has already had trouble agreeing on how to deal with regional disputes, which is why it deliberated over the Bosnian war for more than three years before U.S. leadership prompted action.

Expansion itself has already led to political maneuvering among members that has nothing to do with the security of greater Europe. Turkey, for instance, has said its approval of expansion hinges on its admission to the European Union.

If NATO gets too unwieldy, it could ultimately become a European statesman's nightmare: a mini-United Nations. The U.N. was founded near the end of World War II on the principle of inclusion, in the hope that the world's great powers would exert combined global leadership. But ideological differences quickly rendered the Security Council ineffectual.

Some strategists think the traditional approach of marshaling coalitions of military forces to maintain security will become far less effective in a world where terrorism and illegal trade in chemical and biological weapons are emerging as key threats. Military force itself may be the wrong tool for shaping the future of Europe. "Beyond 2000, the Bundesbank will be more important than the Bundeswehr [the German Army]," says a senior American NATO official. Some Russian experts have taken much the same view. "NATO moves east, Gazprom moves west," says Andrei Kortunov, president of a leading Moscow think tank and occasional adviser to President Boris Yeltsin. Kortunov was referring to Russia's huge state natural gas monopoly, which plans to build a pipeline across Poland to supply Western customers--and earn billions of dollars.

If economics has truly overtaken military security as the force shaping



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Europe today, then what role does that leave to an expanding NATO? As a military alliance, it dares not expand to protect the countries that most need protection. As an economic alliance, its role would logically be overtaken by the European Union and other trade blocs. The EU is bogged down in internal squabbles over a common European currency and won't even start talking about admitting new members until 1998. NATO may be the vehicle of choice for integration for now simply because it's prepared to expand. Will there still be much reason to join NATO in five or 10 years, when all applicants may finally have their chance to join? The most optimistic answer may be no.

[Map is not available.]

IT TAKES AN ENEMY

Europe's shifting alliances have rarely survived the defeat of a common foe.

1812: Napoleon's high-water mark

1879-1914: The era of Europe's first peacetime alliances

1949-1990: The cold war's nuclear standoff

1999: The expanded NATO

Sources: Shepherd's Historical Atlas, Encyclopaedia Britannica, NATO, Reuter

GRAPHIC: Pictures: No caption (Photo illustration by Stephen Rountree--USN&WR; Photographs (Clockwise, from top left): Giraudon--Art Resource; The Granger Collection; Sovfoto; Culver Pictures; R. Bossu--Sygma; USN&WR); Map, It takes an enemy (Shepherd's Historical Atlas, Encyclopaedia Britannica, NATO, Reuter)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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U.S. News & World Report

July 7, 1997

SECTION: WORLD REPORT; Vol. 123 , No. 1; Pg. 47

LENGTH: 1469 words

HEADLINE: Pol Pot's secrets

BYLINE: By Thomas Omestad; Melanie Hurley; Kevin Whitelaw; Mike Fowler

DATELINE: Phnom Penh

HIGHLIGHT:

The truth about the killing fields could implicate many;

BODY:

Life in a comfortable American suburb has yet to wipe away the images that haunt Chanthou Oeur: human skulls bobbing in a rain-washed ditch, the shoes of victims slung over the club that bludgeoned them, and a gaunt boy--hands tied and feet shackled--staring at an empty plate. Such was the hell known as Cambodia during the four-year rule of the Khmer Rouge.

Oeur's dark memories are revealed in the sculpture and paintings lining his Hyattsville, Md., studio. They also show up on the aging, yellowed books of cigarette rolling paper on which he secretly recorded the atrocities he witnessed. A college graduate, Oeur had to conceal his education and his pen and paper from soldiers and friends: Intellectuals were branded enemies of the Khmer Rouge, and writing and drawing were punishable by death.

If anyone would like to see the man who presided over Cambodia's descent into madness brought to justice, it is survivors like Oeur. Last week, Oeur and other Cambodian-Americans learned that they may get their wish. The Cambodian government insisted that renegade Khmer Rouge forces had turned against their infamous leader, Pol Pot, and captured him in the jungles of northern Cambodia.

The sources for the report on Pol Pot are Khmer Rouge radio and a senior Cambodian general, Nhiek Bun Chhay-- described by one experienced Cambodia watcher as "notoriously unreliable."

Epic misdeeds. Nonetheless, the unconfirmed report prompted Cambodia's First Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh to join with his rival coalition partner, Hun Sen, in asking the United Nations to establish an international tribunal to put Pol Pot on trial. The request set off a scramble within the Clinton administration and at U.N. headquarters in New York to find a mechanism to bring that about. The prospect is riddled with legal and political problems, but it also offers a tantalizing chance to punish epic misdeeds. "This is a seminal issue--bringing to justice the man responsible for the most horrendous crimes in this part of the century," says a senior administration official.



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Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge killed between 1.6 and 2 million people--a fifth of Cambodia's population--through executions, starvation, and exhaustion from overwork. Says Craig Etcheson, acting director of Yale University's Cambodian Genocide Program, "A trial of Pol Pot would truly be a trial of the century. You'd have to imagine Hitler in the dock."

But there are many people who would like to make sure that never happens. Few Cambodian politicians have escaped the taint of association with the Khmer Rouge. After Vietnam drove the Khmer Rouge from power in 1979, Prince Ranariddh became an anti-Hanoi resistance leader allied with Pol Pot. His rival and coalition partner Hun Sen was an early Khmer Rouge defector whom Vietnam installed as leader. "Each faction will try to pin the tail on the other donkey," notes Southeast Asia specialist Frederick Brown. "Each will paint the other as the most heinous collaborator with Pol Pot. And they both have a good case."

The Cambodian Genocide Project, funded mostly by the United States and other Western governments, has gathered evidence on the Khmer Rouge that is being preserved for the prosecution of Pol Pot--and others who have yet to be publicly implicated. The project has found many of the estimated 20,000 mass graves as well as execution logs that name those killed, those doing the killing, and those authorizing it. Victims were often photographed before and after they perished.

The Khmer Rouge were meticulous recordkeepers, and thousands of documents were left behind when the group fled the invading Vietnamese. Archives detailing the work of the extermination centers and the careers of Khmer Rouge personnel were discovered in the spring of 1996. All too typical is a report dated July 23, 1977, from the chief of guards at the S-21 killing center in Phnom Penh. It gives biographies of 18 murdered prisoners, and at the end the guard adds in his own hand: "Also killed 160 children today for a total of 178 enemies killed."

Pol Pot was indeed "the mastermind" of the killings, Etcheson says: "Everything was very methodically done by central state orders. The killing was done in an industrial style on an industrial scale. The standard operating procedure was bashing the back of the skull with a blunt object"--usually a hoe or a bamboo rod.

Project officials won't discuss the cases against other Khmer Rouge officers, but they are convinced that the evidence they hold is compelling and thorough.

Blowup. Prosecuting Pol Pot in Cambodia, where most of the evidence and witnesses are, would be the natural step. But legal experts call Cambodia's justice system incorrigibly corrupt and politicized. Trying him in Cambodia could also inflame tensions between the rival government factions. "We don't want to take an action that blows up the country," says one U.S. official. Both factions have been trying to lure away Khmer Rouge defectors to bolster their position against each other.

Several options to try Pol Pot outside Cambodia are now under review. The U.N. Security Council could establish a new tribunal or expand existing tribunals now prosecuting war crimes in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. But the expense and ineffectualness of those institutions have led a number of

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countries to complain of "tribunal fatigue." And China, which backed the Khmer Rouge for three decades with money, weapons, and up to 10,000 military advisers, signaled last week its opposition to a U.N. tribunal. A third country could attempt to prosecute Pol Pot under its own antigenocide statutes; Canada, Denmark, and the Netherlands have laws that might be used. The State Department has asked Canada to look into extraditing Pol Pot, and the Canadians are thinking it over.

But time is working against a prosecution. Pol Pot, 69, suffers from cerebral malaria and is only kept alive by IV treatments. A deal to hand him over has been stalled by squabbling within the government over the rebels' demand for amnesty. And there are many people "who would like to knock him off for reasons of revenge or to keep him quiet," says former Congressman Stephen Solarz, who authored the 1991 peace plan for Cambodia.

If Pol Pot is ever put on trial, the central question may not be what he did but why he did it. Little is known about this son of prosperous rice farmers. He enjoyed a privileged upbringing and was known as a serious boy--though he failed in his electronics studies in Paris. Friends remembered him as self-effacing, gregarious, even charming. That portrait offers few, if any, clues to the man who would later order his black-clothed boy soldiers to unleash a fanatical reign of terror.

"Why" is the question Oeur and other survivors have asked themselves time and again. A trial of Pol Pot might offer them what they both want and dread--a look into a real heart of darkness.

CHRONOLOGY OF A CATASTROPHE

1928: Saloth Sar, later known as Pol Pot, is born into a family of rice farmers.

1949-1953: In Paris on a scholarship to study radio electronics, Saloth Sar becomes a member of the Cambodian section of the hard-line French Communist Party.

1953: Saloth Sar returns to Cambodia and teaches history and geography at a private school.

1963: He flees to the jungle, where he helps organize the Khmer Rouge guerrilla force after rejecting an offer by Prince Norodom Sihanouk to join the government.

1969-1973: American B-52s carpet-bomb Cambodia; U.S.-backed Gen. Lon Nol overthrows Prince Sihanouk; the Khmer Rouge numbers begin to surge from 4,000 to 70,000.

1975: Khmer Rouge overthrows Lon Nol. Soldiers immediately expel the capital's nearly 2 million residents to the countryside on the pretext of safeguarding them from U.S. bombing. Twenty thousand die during the forced evacuation.

1975-1978: The bulk of the population is conscripted to build a country self-sufficient in food production. Overwork, malnutrition, executions, and lack



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of medical supplies kill as many as 2 million people. Saloth Sar adopts Pol Pot as a nom de guerre.

1978-1979: Vietnamese forces invade and overthrow the regime; Pol Pot flees to Thai-Cambodian border region.

1993: Khmer Rouge boycotts elections held under U.N. supervision. A royalist party led by Norodom Ranariddh, the son of Norodom Sihanouk, shares power with former Khmer Rouge official Hun Sen.

1996: More than half of Khmer Rouge defect, many of them under leadership of Pol Pot's brother-in-law, Ieng Sary, who receives a pardon in exchange for his betrayal.

1997: Rebellious Khmer Rouge guerrillas reportedly capture Pol Pot after he orders the murders of his ex-defense minister, Son Sen, and his family.

GRAPHIC: Picture, Pol Pot turned his entire country into a forced labor camp: "Mobile Brigades" building dikes, 1978 (Politika--SIPA); Picture, American bombing of Cambodia (Photographs (top to bottom): AP); Picture, Pol Pot (Gilles--SIPA); Pictures: Killing fields (Les Stone--SYGMA); Picture, Khmer defense chief Son Sen, murdered June 11 (AFP)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 2, 1997



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July 7, 1997

SECTION: WORLD REPORT; Vol. 123 , No. 1; Pg. 50

LENGTH: 481 words

HEADLINE: The sun never sets on penguins and volcanoes

BYLINE: By Kevin Whitelaw

HIGHLIGHT:

After Hong Kong, Britannia rules some rocks

BODY:

A short list of the 13 British colonies that will remain after June 30: an island group that is home primarily to seals and penguins; an additional two uninhabited except for scientists and an American naval base; and one occupied principally by an active volcano.

When Hong Kong, with its 6 million people and \$ 160 billion GDP, returns to China this week, the empire that once ruled India, South Africa, and some 50 other now independent nations will have fewer than 200,000 dependent subjects left. Claiming top position will be Bermuda (pop. 62,000) and the Cayman Islands (35,000), best known for sparkling beaches and loose financial regulations.

Many of these remaining island dependencies originally served the empire as strategic bases for the once dominant Royal Navy. Bermuda and the Caribbean island of Montserrat were claimed in the 17th century; others, including the British Indian Ocean islands, were spoils of the Napoleonic Wars.

Today, most are simply too small to make independence an attractive proposition. Britain grants them wide authority to govern themselves--as well as the right to leave the British realm if they so choose. It also provides significant economic assistance and a measure of security against domination by much larger neighbors.

Noblesse oblige. Indeed, British officials insist their country is holding on to its remnants of empire chiefly out of a sense of residual responsibility. Britain has steadfastly rebuffed Spanish claims to Gibraltar by pointing to a vote by residents to remain under British rule, for example. Over the past six years, Britain has spent \$ 260 million propping up the economies of its less prosperous colonies. On the poor South Atlantic island of St. Helena, it has scrambled to develop new industries ever since it banned the growing of hemp in 1966. On the island of Pitcairn, now its sole Pacific territory, Britain has provided about \$ 6,300 a year per head in assistance. (Less tractable is the problem of intermarriage among its 55 inhabitants.)

And then there is the live volcano that had already forced the abandonment of the capital of Montserrat and the relocation of half the island's population



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to the northern hills. Last week it erupted again, killing at least six people. Even nature can't seem to resist hitting a former empire when it's down.

A shadow of its former self

With the expiration of its 99-year lease on Hong Kong this week, Britain's remnant empire will consist mostly of remote islands no one else wants.

[Map not available.]

[Map labels]

Bermuda

Anguilla

Cayman Islands

Turks and Caicos Islands

British Antarctic Territory

Pitcairn Island

Hong Kong

British Virgin Islands

Montserrat

Falkland Islands

South Georgia and South Sandwich islands

Gibraltar

St. Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha

British Indian Ocean Territory

GRAPHIC: Drawing, A shadow of its former self (USN&WR); Map, A shadow of its former self (U.K. Foreign and Commonwealth Office)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 2, 1997



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FAX

'97 AUG 14 PM 1:28

Date: Wednesday, August 13, 1997

Time: 6:15:01 PM

2 Pages

To: Jonathan A.
Office of Staff Secretary

From: Paul Risley
WHCCTF

Fax: 4562215

Fax: 202 343 1163

Voice:

Voice: 202 343 0486

Comments:

*Press Talking
AT*

White House Climate Change Task Force

734 Jackson Place, NW • Washington, DC 20503
202/343-1060 • fax 202/343-1163

TO: Todd Stern
Staff Secretary

CC: Natalie Wymer

THROUGH: Dirk Forrister
Chair, White House Climate Change Task Force

FROM: Paul Risley
White House Climate Change Task Force

DATE: Wednesday, August 13, 1997

RE: Telephone conversation with Barbara Pyle of TBS Tomorrow at 4 PM

Ted Turner has recently directed all TBS networks and all CNN news units to increase coverage of climate change during this fall. Accordingly, Turner Broadcast Systems is creating a climate change public education campaign in part directed by Barbara Pyle, the director of TBS' Environmental Unit.

Suggested talking points:

Can TBS networks including CNN increase coverage of the science of climate change (during the month of September) as part of the proposed public education campaign?

Can CNN weather presenters increase coverage of climate change and extreme weather events in daily weather updates and coverage? (Tie-in to Weather forecaster event)

Can CNN produce any news specials ("CNN Presents") on climate change prior to the October Conference? The December Kyoto Conference?

Any live town hall-style special programs on climate change anticipated? The Administration may be interested in providing high-profile officials for such programs, especially just prior to or during the October Conference.

These CNN news programs may have interest in securing specific Administration officials as guests on their shows regarding climate change:

Larry King Live
Late Edition with Frank Sesno
Crossfire
Reliable Source
Inside Politics
Talk Back Live

WH Conference
Timeline
Coverage

*Press - Interviews
Talking Pts*

FAX

197 AUG 19 AM 10:22

Date: Tuesday, August 19, 1997

Time: 9:50:00 AM

2 Pages

To: Todd Stern
Staff Secretary

From: Paul Risley
WHCCTF

Fax: 4562215

Fax: 202 343 1163

Voice:

Voice: 202 343 0486

Comments:

White House Climate Change Task Force

734 Jackson Place, NW • Washington, DC 20503
202/343-1060 • fax 202/343-1163

TO: Todd Stern
Staff Secretary

CC: Natalie Wymer

THROUGH: Dirk Forrister
Chair, White House Climate Change Task Force

FROM: Paul Risley
White House Climate Change Task Force

DATE: Friday, August 15, 1997

RE: **Your lunch with Dick Thompson of Time Magazine Today at Noon
at Vox Populi**

Dick Thompson has covered climate change for Time for years, he has written several cover stories and extensive news pieces, especially on the science of climate change. He is a pleasant, quiet and thoughtful writer and researcher who knows as much about climate change as any scientist or economist.

Recently, he filed a cover story on climate change for Time's international edition, despite his own efforts, he was unable to get his editors to consider a rewrite of it as an article for the far larger circulation domestic Time for last week.

He is very interested in receiving scoops or items for Time's "periscope"-style scoop section; he tried with a piece two weeks ago on the business CEOs meeting that his editors rejected as it was already public -- maybe the weather newscaster's event?

Dick attended the East Room Science Roundtable as well as a May briefing by climatologist Tom Karl the Task Force organized.

- 0 -

FAX

*Press
Talking Fz*

Date: Wednesday, August 13, 1997

Time: 6:25:00 PM

2 Pages

To: Jonathan

From: White House
Climate Change Task Force

Fax: 456-2215

Fax: 202 343-1162

Voice:

Voice: 202 343-1060

Comments:

TO: Todd Stern
Staff Secretary

FROM: Natalie Wymer
Climate Change

CC: Paul Risley

DATE: August 13, 1997

RE: Telephone Call with Charlie Hanley, Associated Press (International)
Thursday, 10:00 a.m. - 10:20 a.m.
212/621-1665

On Thursday at 10 a.m., you will call Charlie Hanley with Associated Press (International) in New York.

Hanley is working on a package of pieces about climate change. I think his tone will be similar to Bill Stevens' recent piece in the *New York Times*. He specifically asked about:

- the recent Bonn talks;
- a status report on how things look post-Bonn;
- pre-Kyoto impressions; and
- how the developing countries issue fits.

We already discussed the White House Climate Change Conference tentative date and that a policy will not come out prior to the Conference. He will probably file his stories on Thursday.

Hanley agreed to talk to you on background. He'll let us know if there is something he wants to attribute.

I'll come over and join you for the call.

FAX

*Press
Talking Pts*

'97 AUG 12 PM 5:37

Date: Tuesday, August 12, 1997

Time: 5:25:00 PM

2 Pages

To: Jonathan A.
Office of the Staff Secretary

From: Paul Risley
WHCCTF

Fax: 4562215

Fax: 202 343 1163

Voice:

Voice: 202 343 0486

Comments:

Please deliver to Todd for lunch tomorrow. As this is a radio reporter, there are no clips available.

Paul.

White House Climate Change Task Force

734 Jackson Place, NW • Washington, DC 20503
202/343-1060 • fax 202/343-1163

TO: Todd Stern
Staff Secretary

CC: Natalie Wymer

THROUGH: Dirk Forrister
Chair, White House Climate Change Task Force

FROM: Paul Risley
White House Climate Change Task Force

DATE: Tuesday, August 12, 1997

RE: **Lunch with Richard Harris, National Public Radio Tomorrow
12:30 PM Hay Adams**

Interested in meeting with you. Harris is a competent reporter with extensive knowledge of climate change policy. He files for both Morning Edition and All Things Considered. Shares the beat with David Baron, who is based in Boston and focuses somewhat more on the science of climate change while Richard covers policy.

- 0 -

Press
Talking Pts

White House Climate Change Task Force

734 Jackson Place, NW • Washington, DC 20503
202/343-1060 • fax 202/343-1163

TO: Todd Stern
Staff Secretary

CC: Natalie Wymer

THROUGH: Dirk Forrister
Chair, White House Climate Change Task Force

FROM: Paul Risley
White House Climate Change Task Force

DATE: Thursday, August 7, 1997

RE: **Lunch with John Fialka of the Wall Street Journal**

John Fialka is a journeyman reporter who has covered a variety of issues for the Washington bureau of the Journal for a number of years. He presently has the environment beat and has filed regularly on climate change. While he writes fairly consistently (five articles since June on climate change), his articles for the most part stay at the level of day to day news, as opposed to the more in-depth and investigative nature of articles by Joby Warrick or Bill Stevens.

And Fialka is no Jack Cushman. To some degree, Fialka's articles reflect the conservative perspective of the Wall Street Journal: he is, at times, pessimistic about the science of climate change, too quick in accepting industry complaints about the costs of mitigation efforts, and always certain to include business responses and voices in his articles.

He has a friendly personality and seemed genuinely crestfallen when he discovered that he could not travel to Glacier National Park with the Vice President next week.

Clinton Seeks Consensus on Controlling Gas Emissions to Avert Global Warming

By JOHN J. FIALKA **A4**

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — President Clinton launched a campaign to boost awareness of the adverse economic, environmental and national-security impacts of global warming, vowing to get national consensus for international controls on carbon dioxide and methane emissions.

At a White House symposium on the subject, scientists made dire predictions of more devastating storms, food shortages and the spread of tropical diseases northward. President Clinton depicted the nation as facing a crossroads on the complex issue: "We see the train coming, but most ordinary Americans can't hear the whistle blowing."

He said that he, Vice President Gore and other cabinet members will tour the nation to build support for "realistic and binding targets" on reducing "greenhouse gases," which many scientists suspect are warming the atmosphere by trapping more heat from the sun.

The targets could cause higher energy prices and cuts in the use of oil, gas and coal—chief producers of carbon dioxide—but the president vowed to use a "flexible, market-based approach" aimed at letting companies find cheap ways to either cut energy use or emissions and creating larger markets abroad for U.S. energy-efficient technology.

Up till now, President Clinton has said relatively little about global warming. He has been criticized by European leaders for failing to offer a detailed U.S. proposal on global warming, which will be the subject of international treaty negotiations in Kyoto, Japan, in December. The president said the consensus effort is

aimed at developing emissions targets that the U.S. will bring to the session.

The campaign faces political obstacles at home. More than 60 senators recently signed a proposed resolution that no global-warming control regime be ratified unless China and other developing nations get involved. China has said it is adamantly against controls.

Jane Lubchenco, an Oregon State University zoologist, predicted that unabated global warming will change the nation in the next century. Rising sea levels will submerge vast areas of wetlands in the South, she said, and higher temperatures will dry out the nation's most productive farmland in the Midwest. The rapid changes could also destroy many plant and animal species, she said.

Henry Kendall, a Nobel Prize-winning physicist at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that the most damage will be in the tropics, where rapidly-growing populations could face famine and drought. The result, he said, could be a stream of millions of "environmental refugees" into richer, temperate nations, such as the U.S.

Stephen Schneider, a Stanford University expert on climate change, said the most conservative estimates put the economic impact of global warming at around \$200 billion a year, partly because of heightened storm damage and unprecedented floods and dry spells.

Several scientists cautioned, however, that predictions of weather change are imperfect because much is unknown about how the planet's climate operates. Some experts argue, for example, that increased warming will produce more clouds, which could halt a warming cycle by reflecting more sunlight back into space.

Effort to Curb Global Warming Is Tied To Higher Energy Prices in Two Studies

A-2 By JOHN J. FIALKA

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — Two new Clinton administration studies show that an international effort to curb global warming could result in a substantial increase in energy prices. But the administration played down the reports, saying they underestimated its "flexible" approach toward applying new controls.

Summing up the results of one inter-agency study led by the Commerce Department, Janet Yellen, head of the White House Council of Economic Advisers, said computer models of the economy can only provide a range of possible impacts, "not definitive answers."

The costs of reducing man-made "greenhouse gases," such as carbon dioxide, that are believed to be heating the atmosphere are "very difficult to predict with any certainty at all," she told members of a House Commerce subcommittee.

Ms. Yellen was asked about one mid-range estimate in the study, which predicted increases of 26 cents per gallon of gasoline, \$1.49 per thousand cubic feet of natural gas, \$32.52 per ton of coal and two cents per kilowatt hour of electricity by the year 2010. She noted that the study didn't take into consideration an international emissions-permit-trading plan being promoted by the Clinton administration that could, she said, "substantially" reduce the cost of pollution-control efforts.

The studies didn't account for the administration's emissions-permit-trading proposal because the computer models couldn't predict what trades would occur, administration officials said.

A second study, prepared by the Energy Department's Argonne National Laboratory, said energy-price increases would result in "significant reductions in output and employment" in six industries: chemicals, aluminum, steel, paper and pulp, petroleum refining and cement.

One of the worst-hit industries would be chemicals, the study said. It predicted that 20% to 30% of the nation's chemical-manufacturing capacity would move to developing nations that initially wouldn't be covered by a global-warming treaty. The move would mean U.S. job losses "as high as 200,000," the study said. The steel industry, it said, risked losing as many as 100,000 jobs.

In a statement accompanying the study, Marc W. Chupka, acting assistant energy secretary, said the report was based on "outdated" price-increase scenarios that would be "significantly lower" if the administration's international trading approach were taken into account. The plan has been used in the U.S. to cut the costs of complying with 1990 restrictions on sulfur dioxide, which causes acid rain.

As Washington roared in a near-record heat wave, Ms. Yellen and Timothy E. Wirth, undersecretary of state for global affairs, told members of the House panel that the administration won't pick specific target levels for cuts in emissions until after a White House conference on global warming scheduled in October. The U.S. will then take its position to Kyoto, Japan, where final negotiations for a global-warming treaty will be held in December.

Clinton Pledges to Forge Accord in U.S. For the Battle Against Global Warming

By JOHN J. FIALKA

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

NEW YORK — Reacting to criticism from his European allies, President Clinton vowed to get an agreement among industry, labor and other groups on steps to cut emissions of carbon dioxide and other gases that are believed to be causing climate change.

In a speech before the United Nations, Mr. Clinton announced plans for a series of meetings throughout the summer and a White House conference in the early fall on technologies to help the nation switch from coal and other carbon-rich fuels to natural gas and solar energy; such steps will curb the production of "greenhouse gases" that tend to trap more sunlight in the earth's atmosphere.

The president promised to develop "a strong American commitment to realistic and binding limits that will significantly reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases." But while he agreed to raise the volume on an issue few Americans seem to be aware of, President Clinton declined to suggest specific targets or goals for reducing emissions.

Criticized by Environmentalists

That omission brought swift criticism from environmental groups. "Calling for significant reductions doesn't mean much unless you know how much or from what," said Fred Krupp, head of the Environmental Defense Fund. Mr. Krupp and other leaders of environmental groups rattled off 1992 campaign statements from President Clinton and Vice President Al Gore promising strong leadership on the issue. "Five years later we're still without a policy to implement those statements," said Phil Clapp, president of the Environmental Information Center.

Last week the European Union, led by Britain and Germany, called for deep cuts in emissions by 2010. Britain, which has switched its energy system from coal to natural gas, promised a 20% cut measured against 1990 levels. Germany, which has shut down heavily polluting industries in the former East Germany, has promised even deeper reductions.

The Clinton administration, however, had been coy about its position, which will play a major role in negotiations for a global treaty to reduce emissions scheduled for December in Kyoto, Japan. Katie McGinry, head of the White House Council on Environmental Quality, explained before the president's speech that Mr. Clinton wants to be sure that when he presents specific numbers, the nation "will be mobilized to achieve them."

Vigorous Opposition

That won't be easy, despite the White House's apparent new focus. Industry, led by coal and oil companies as well as auto makers, is lobbying vigorously against specific treaty commitments. Labor unions, led by the United Mine Workers, have also attacked the idea of a binding treaty.

Mr. Clinton emphasized that the stakes are high. If the trend toward global warming isn't changed, he said, "scientists expect the seas to rise two feet or more in the next century. In America that means 3,000 square miles of Florida, Louisiana and other coastal areas will be flooded."

The president announced a number of other steps to place the U.S. into what he said would be a leadership position. The Energy Department will oversee a program to install solar-energy panels on the rooftops of a million houses in the U.S. by 2010. The panels, similar to those on U.S. spacecraft, produce electrical energy that can partly meet the households' energy demands.

The president also said he would push the Energy Department's national laboratories to develop technologies that will help end reliance on polluting energy sources. He also unveiled a \$1 billion package of U.S. foreign-aid initiatives to help developing countries get nonpolluting energy technologies.

The U.S. plan for the Kyoto meeting is to get industrial nations to commit to specific reductions first and to phase in developing nations later. Sixty-one senators signed a resolution last week that said the U.S. must get commitments from China, India and other major developing nations at the outset. Without such commitments, the senators said, a treaty on global warming would have great difficulty winning Senate ratification.

Clinton Is Urged to Take Action on Global Warming

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON — More than 2,400 scientists, including most of the nation's experts on climatic change, have called on the Clinton administration to take "early domestic action" to reduce carbon dioxide and other pollutants that cause global warming.

Dr. John P. Holdren, a professor of environmental policy at Harvard, said the signed statement from the scientists shows unusual agreement that scientific questions surrounding global warming have largely been resolved and that the government must take quick action, including reducing fossil-fuel emissions.

"The downside risks of not dealing with this are fairly large," Dr. Holdren said. The statement predicts a rise in sea level of from six inches to three feet by 2100 and the spread of tropical diseases such as malaria and dengue fever to "large new areas."

Dr. Holdren said the dangers have caused "many people inside and outside" the environmental community to reconsider their opposition to nuclear power plants, which do not emit so-called greenhouse gases. A tax on carbon-based fuels, he said, could make nuclear power more attractive against natural gas, coal and oil-fired alternatives.

Earlier, over 2,000 economists endorsed U.S. action, asserting that future benefits of slowing the warming trend outweigh the costs of changing fuels and cutting pollution.

Global-Warming Treaty Faces Host of Political Clouds

By JOHN J. FIALKA

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
WASHINGTON—In the long run, it may be easy for Americans and their elected representatives to see the impact of global warming. The Smithsonian Institution has a new computer model predicting what storm surges will do here in 2075 when the sea level is expected to have risen by two feet.

Press a button and—slosh—a good part of the Mall goes underwater. Whitecaps break at the foot of Capitol Hill.

But getting across the idea that an international treaty is needed this year to prevent the slowly accumulating effects of man-made "greenhouse gases" in the atmosphere has become a headache for the Clinton administration. And its major salesman—Vice President Al Gore—appears to be running out of gas on the subject.

Meanwhile, the treaty's political foes are heating up. The AFL-CIO's executive council, worried about lost jobs, calls the idea of negotiating a treaty focusing on restrictions on emissions from industrial nations to be a "fundamental error." And executives from the coal, oil, steel, electricity, chemical and automobile manufacturing industries say it will mean more regulations. "We don't think it makes any sense to go forward with these negotiations," says Connie Holmes, an official of the Global Climate Coalition, industry's main lobbying group.

To make things more difficult, European nations have recently taken a flamboyantly pro-environment negotiating position that the U.S. can't hope to match: Europeans say they will cut their overall emissions of such gases—primarily carbon dioxide created when coal, oil and other fossil fuels are burned in internal-combustion engines—by a whopping 15% by the year 2020.

Dale Jamieson, a professor at Carleton College in Northfield, Minn., who follows the politics of the issue, thinks the Clinton administration has dropped the ball in terms of explaining its position to the public. He notes that Mr. Gore was mute about the issue during his recent tour of flooded cities. "There is a big educational task to do here," he says. "When they come back [from treaty negotiations] and try to sell it to a public that hasn't really been informed about the issue, the public will be easy prey" for treaty opponents, he says.

Katie McGinty, who heads the White House Council on Environmental Quality, says Mr. Gore often explains the linkage that scientists make between global warming and increasingly violent weather patterns, but his remarks rarely get reported; "It's like pulling teeth to get somebody interested in this."

'Partnerships' With Industry

She says the Clinton administration plans to avoid new regulations by calling for "partnerships" with industry. One such scheme involves plans for a new generation of automobiles that are three times more fuel-efficient.

Eileen Claussen, an assistant secretary at the State Department in charge of treaty preparations, asserts that when it comes to the politics of the issue, Europeans are different. "They have a strong green constituency that knows more about this than the American public." She refers to Europe's network of Green parties that have no equivalent here.

The U.S. currently produces more than

Gassing Up The World

The world's biggest emitters of carbon dioxide (in millions of metric tons* per year):



1	U.S.	4.89
2	China	2.60
3	Russian Federation	2.10
4	Japan	1.06
5	Germany	0.87

Source: U.S. State Department

6	India	0.76
7	Ukraine	0.61
8	United Kingdom	0.58
9	Canada	0.41
10	Italy	0.41

*Equal to 2,204.62 lbs

a fifth of 22 million tons of carbon dioxide accumulating in the planet's atmosphere each year and is heading to a 25% increase by 2010. As the gas accumulates, scientists say, it traps more of the sun's heat. The resulting melting of the polar ice caps and rising sea levels are only one part of a family of ugly weather effects anticipated by many scientists.

That scientific view isn't universal, however. James Christy, who teaches atmospheric science at the University of Alabama in Huntsville, contends that computer models show a real warming trend over the past century but can't account for the fact that satellites measuring the atmosphere record a slight cooling trend since 1979. "This just points out how little we know about the climate system," Dr. Christy says.

When 160 nations gather for final treaty negotiations in Kyoto, Japan, in December, Ms. Claussen says, the U.S. strategy will be to push for a "flexible" process that could curb man-made carbon-dioxide pollution over 50 years.

The U.S. proposal is so flexible and complex, however, that it is difficult to explain to Americans, let alone the rest of the world. It involves a pollution-permit trading scheme that rewards companies and nations that develop innovative pollution-curbing moves and punishes those that don't. Modeled after a system now used in the U.S. by utilities to curb acid-rain pollutants, the proposal would work across national boundaries.

Under an international trading scheme, such a pollution-lowering move would earn the U.S. companies credits for buying the permits they will need to legitimize their own pollution levels. Dirk Forrister, head of the White House Climate Change Task Force, explains "the market would move the money to the locations where you get the biggest reductions."

Using Computer Models

Last month, Mr. Forrister and Commerce Department officials revealed the computer models they will use to simulate what impact the proposal might have on the U.S. economy. But even the proponents of stronger controls say the modeling will

be a touchy, controversy-laden business. Robert Repetto, senior economist at the World Resources Institute, a Washington-based nonprofit group, notes most economic computer models "are not structured to deal with environmental questions."

Worst-case scenarios, he says, predict a 2.6% drop in the nation's gross domestic product by the year 2020. Scenarios showing economic gains make several assumptions, such as that as the air gets cleaner, weather will stabilize and tangible health

and economic benefits will result.

Industries that sell natural gas, nuclear energy and wind- and solar-generated electricity support a strong treaty. And John Browne, the chief executive of British Petroleum Co., recently staked out a maverick position in the oil industry, asserting that "corporate responsibility" requires BP to help scientists explore the problem and to support energy alternatives such as solar power.

The reinsurance industry is concerned because its members get the loss claims from violent storms, floods and other natural disasters. Thomas Karl, a scientist at the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, thinks more losses will loom as the temperature rises. In an article for Scientific American, he predicts "killer heat waves," severe droughts, more cloudbursts and heavier snowstorms in northern climates and rising ocean temperatures will result.

If Americans find all this confusing, they are not alone. Despite 18 months of preparatory deliberations for Kyoto, large parts of the globe are in disagreement. Most developing nations, led by China, India and Brazil, want a flat exemption from any treaty, arguing that it amounts to a way for older industrial nations to stifle them. Oil-rich nations, led by Saudi Arabia, are opposed to a treaty.

A smaller group of island states in the Caribbean and South Pacific are pushing for the strongest treaty possible. While a two-foot rise in sea level might dampen a few basements in Washington, it would wipe out most coastal business in Barbados and poison its supply of drinking water. "It would have grave consequences for our economy," predicts Dr. Leonard Nurse, who heads the island's coastal-zone management office.

FAX

*Press
Talking PB*

Date: Thursday, August 07, 1997

Time: 6:22:00 PM

2 Pages

To: Jonathan A.
Office of Staff Secretary

From: Paul Risley
WHCCTF

Fax: 4562215

Fax: 202 343 1163

Voice:

Voice: 202 343 0486

Comments:

White House Climate Change Task Force

734 Jackson Place, NW • Washington, DC 20503
202/343-1060 • fax 202/343-1163

TO: Todd Stern
Staff Secretary

CC: Natalie Wymer

THROUGH: Dirk Forrister
Chair, White House Climate Change Task Force

FROM: Paul Risley
White House Climate Change Task Force

DATE: Thursday, August 7, 1997

RE: Breakfast Tomorrow with Joe Hebert of Associated Press at the Hay
Adams

Joe is the environmental beat reporter for the Washington bureau of the Associated Press and has been forever. Like all wire reporters, Joe files constantly and has an interest in virtually any and all newsworthy aspects of climate change policy. And like reporters who have been on any beat for a long time, Joe is crusty, often cynical and cursory in his treatment of newsworthy items.

Since Joe covers all environmental issues, he has not truly focused on climate change and probably never will; he does not possess the depth of detail on climate change that the LA Times' Gerstenzang or others possess. Nonetheless, he has probably filed more stories on climate change than all other reporters combined.

While Joe does not specialize in investigative reporting, he is a good reporter to provide news worthy information to on an exclusive basis -- especially if you want to build press interest or attention on an upcoming event or issue.

Press
Interviews

From: Paul Risley WHCCTF Fax: 202 343 1163 Voice: 202 343 0486

To: Jonathan A. at: Office of the Staff Secretary

Page 1 of 2 Wednesday, August 06, 1997 5:33:16 PM

FAX

Fax: 202-343-1163

Date: Wednesday, August 06, 1997

Time: 5:29:00 PM

2 Pages

To: Jonathan A.
Office of the Staff Secretary

From: Paul Risley
WHCCTF

Fax: 4562215
Voice:

Fax: 202 343 1163
Voice: 202 343 0486

Comments:

Please deliver to Todd for his 8:30 am breakfast tomorrow with Vicki Allen at the Hay Adams. Joe Hebert of AP will be happy to meet with Todd and Natalie at 8:30 AM on Friday, at the Hay-Adams. Please call back to confirm. Paul.

White House Climate Change Task Force

734 Jackson Place, NW • Washington, DC 20503
202/343-1060 • fax 202/343-1163

TO: Todd Stern
Staff Secretary

THROUGH: Dirk Forrister
Chair, White House Climate Change Task Force

FROM: Paul Risley
White House Climate Change Task Force

DATE: Wednesday, August 6, 1997

RE: Breakfast Tomorrow with Vicki Allen of Reuters

CC: Natalie Wymer

Vicki is the environmental beat reporter for Reuters, arguably the best international wire service in the world. More so than any other reporter she has to file constantly, for numerous deadlines (around the world) and for their separate international, national and business news wires. Generally, she is one of the better informed reporters covering climate change, learning breaking news on climate change before other reporters, no doubt because of access to Reuters reports on climate change from other bureaus worldwide.

The influence of Reuters news wire cannot be underestimated. While you do not often see her name, Reuters articles are used prominently by virtually all major US papers, nearly as much as AP reports. The Washington Post uses Reuters contributions frequently, even when its own reporters may have been present at an event or meeting. Internationally, Reuters has few real competitors.

Vicki used to share the environment beat with Sonalli Paul, a Reuters reporter who is shortly leaving for Australia; Vicki presumably is now covering climate change exclusively.

SCOOP: Vicki told me she would be going to a Global Climate Coalition press briefing on the Bonn Talks at 10:00 AM on Friday following her breakfast with you.

See attached July 15 clip for example of Reuters style

White House to unveil climate strategy in fall
By Vicki Allen

WASHINGTON, July 15 (Renter) - The Clinton administration said on Tuesday it would wait until fall to set the targets for reducing heat-trapping pollution it will push in international talks on global warming that are to end in December.

The administration said its effort to use a series of computer models to show the economic effects of various plans to reduce pollution had failed.

Instead, White House economic adviser Janet Yellen and Undersecretary of State Tim Wirth said, it will use a variety of economic tools, studies and information gleaned from a White House conference on global warming set for September.

"The effort to develop a model or set of models that can give us a definitive answer as to the economic impacts of a given climate change policy is futile," Yellen, chairwoman of the White House Council of Economic Advisers, told a House Commerce subcommittee.

Wirth testified that "the president wants to go through ... a major airing process all summer long to early fall, and it will then all culminate at the end of September or early October at the White House conference." Clinton will then decide on U.S. anti-pollution goals, he said.

Subcommittee members complained that the White House was taking far too long to give them information they needed to evaluate the administration's scheme to curb global warming through an international deal.

They said the White House planned to unveil its plan just before one of the last rounds of global talks on climate change began in October. Final talks are to be held in Kyoto, Japan, in December.

"What I'm hearing you tell me is that shortly before it's a done deal, it's a done deal," Idaho Republican Michael Crapo told Yellen.

"For the past two years, the administration told us we would get an economic assessment, and it still isn't complete, and it's a failed project," Subcommittee Chairman Dan Schaefer, a Colorado Republican, said. "This committee is concerned that the administration is going to make a decision based on its intuition," Schaefer said.

Yellen said the administration had other ways than computer models to gauge the economic effects of reducing pollution from burning fossil fuels.

She said economic models were misleading, because they could not take into account the benefits of measures the administration would use to ease the cost to industry, such as allowing companies to trade credits to pollute. The right policies could produce economic gains, she said.

"It boils down to this - if we do it dumb, it could cost a lot, but if we do it smart, it will cost much less and, indeed, could produce net benefits in the long run," Yellen said.

Economic studies of climate change also showed that developing, as well as developed, countries must be part of the process," Yellen said. "Thus, any comprehensive plan to deal with this global problem must include a mechanism to bring developing countries into the process," she said.

In his remarks to the panel, Wirth stressed that the United

States was calling for developing countries to have obligations to control their pollution through measures such as phasing out energy subsidies and better conservation.

A number of congressmen have criticized the administration agreeing to seek binding commitments from the United States and other industrialized countries to reduce fossil fuel emissions while rapidly developing economies such as China would not face such requirements.

Rtr 21:59 07-15-97

energy]

*Press
Talking Pts*

White House Climate Change Task Force

734 Jackson Place, NW • Washington, DC 20503
202/343-1060 • fax 202/343-1163

TO: Todd Stern
Staff Secretary

THROUGH: Dirk Forrister
Chair, White House Climate Change Task Force

FROM: Paul Risley
White House Climate Change Task Force

DATE: Friday, August 1, 1997

RE: **Talking Points for Phone Call to Bill Stevens of the New York Times**

Phone #: 011-49-2-288-1080 room 266

- The President will meet with the CEOs of several American Fortune 500 Companies on Monday to seek their ideas and input in continuing our nation's strong and continued economic growth while protecting our environment from the danger of climate change.
- Many American companies have made a good deal of money through the development of technologies which improve the environment. With the strongest economy in the world, the President is confident that our nation can export these technologies to the world, reducing the cost of climate change protection for us and the world.
- The President is determined to find a way to continue the strong growth of the economy and continue the bipartisan preservation of the environment that began two decades ago.
- Since giving an address to the Business Roundtable in June, the President has received support from businesses that recognize the potential for export growth through the development of advanced technologies.

White House Climate Change Task Force

734 Jackson Place, NW • Washington, DC 20503
202/343-1060 • fax 202/343-1163

TO: Todd Stern
Staff Secretary

THROUGH: Dirk Forrister
Chair, White House Climate Change Task Force

FROM: Paul Risley
White House Climate Change Task Force

DATE: Friday, August 1, 1997

RE: **Talking Points for Phone Call to Bill Stevens of the New York Times**

Phone #: 011-49-2-288-1080 room 266

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FAX

*Press
Talking Pts*

Date: Thursday, July 31, 1997

Time: 5:34:00 PM

2 Pages

To: Jonathan
Office of Staff Secretary

From: Paul Risley
WHCCTF

Fax: 4562215

Fax: 202 343 1163

Voice:

Voice: 202 343 0486

Comments:

For Todd's lunch tomorrow. I have several clips of Joby's news articles. Please call me for delivery this evening if Todd would like to read them this evening.

Paul.

White House Climate Change Task Force

734 Jackson Place, NW • Washington, DC 20503
202/343-1060 • fax 202/343-1163

TO: Todd Stern
Staff Secretary

THROUGH: Dirk Forrister
Chair, White House Climate Change Task Force

FROM: Paul Risley
White House Climate Change Task Force

DATE: Friday, August 1, 1997

RE: **Lunch Today with Joby Warrick of the Washington Post**

Joby covers the environment for the Washington Post and has written several stories to date on the politics and policy of climate change. He is a young reporter and new (less than a year) to the Post, having previously worked for the Raleigh News & Observer where he won a 1995 Pullitzer for his coverage of pig farm pollution problems.

Joby has written several stories on climate change, though not as many as some of his competitors have. He has complained in the past to flacks at the environmental groups that while he would like to write more stories on climate change, his Post editors simply don't buy the newsworthiness of the issue.

Joby shares the Post environment beat somewhat with Curt Supplee who focuses on science aspects of environmental stories. Martha Hamilton of the Post Business section has covered climate change in the past, focusing on the economic analysis aspects of climate change policy. I expect that Joby will handle the bulk of climate change reporting for the Post in to the future.

As with all these lunches, your comments should be off the record, unless otherwise specified.

Circ: 852,262

Clinton Outlines Global Warming Education Plan

Nation Remains Skeptical of Greenhouse Effect

By Joby Warrick
Washington Post Staff Writer

A3

President Clinton yesterday launched a campaign to educate Americans about global warming and to build support for the economically painful steps he says are needed to avert major disruptions in the Earth's climate.

"It is no longer a threat, but now a fact that global warming is for real," Clinton said at a special White House roundtable convened to discuss the scientific evidence supporting the idea that pollution is causing the Earth's temperature to rise.

Flanked by Vice President Gore and a half-dozen of the country's top experts on climate change, Clinton took on the task of selling the public on the urgency of a problem that, in many minds, looms far in the future, if it exists at all.

"We see the train coming, but most ordinary Americans, in their daily lives, can't hear the whistle blowing," Clinton acknowledged. But he cautioned that failing to act could lead to widespread ecological disasters, including killer heat waves, severe floods and droughts, an increase in infectious diseases and rising sea levels that could swamp thousands of miles of coastal Florida and Louisiana.

Clinton's warnings were echoed by the six scientists at the meeting as well as nearly 2,600 of their colleagues who signed a letter urging the administration to take action to halt the rise in global temperatures. Many scientists attribute the warming to rising levels of pollutants like carbon dioxide, which trap heat from the sun in a "greenhouse effect." Average temperatures worldwide have risen about 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit over the past century, a rapid increase by geological standards.

The White House event was the formal start of what is expected to be a five-month effort leading up to an international conference on climate change this December in Kyoto, Japan. The Kyoto summit is expected to produce a treaty calling for binding reductions in greenhouse gases.

The administration also is planning a White House conference on climate change in October and a series of regional panels around the country. But already, there are abundant signs that the message will be met with skepticism, if not outright hostility.

Much of corporate America has mobilized to oppose any international treaty that would mandate cuts on greenhouse gas emissions. Ford Motor Co. chief Alex. Trueman, in Washington yesterday to meet with auto industry suppliers, said he feared the administration was embarking on a course for economic disaster. Trueman said the evidence that humans are affecting the climate is unconvincing, and he predicts a mass exodus of American factories if the government agrees to a European proposal that would require industrial countries to cut their carbon-dioxide emissions to pre-1990 levels by 2010.

"We're talking about an agreement that will have a profound effect on the people of the United States... without a sound scientific background," Trueman told Washington Post reporters. He said the auto industry would mount its own education campaign, employing "equally eminent" experts, to present "very forcibly our version of the science."

Opposition is also mounting on Capitol Hill. In a development that bodes poorly for the confirmation prospects of a Kyoto accord, more than 60 senators have co-sponsored a bipartisan resolution that cautions the president against signing any treaty that could harm the economy.

This week, in statements in advance of a House International Relations Committee hearing on climate change, Chairman Benjamin A. Gilman (R-N.Y.) said the kinds of proposed pollution cuts under consideration would lead to "carbon taxes, restrictions on the operation of business and homes and payments to Third World countries for the right to build new factories or drive cars here in America."

The White House has put off taking a position on specific targets and deadlines for reducing greenhouse gas emissions while it considers an array of options and the possible economic consequences. The delay prompted sharp criticism from European allies at last month's Denver summit and at an international conference on the environment in New York.

Clinton made no new disclosures yesterday, but he said the administration would emphasize technology and "flexible, market-based approaches," including possibly an international trading scheme and some form of participation by developing countries, which will soon surpass the West as producers of industrial pollutants.

U.N. Summit Reaches an Ineffectual End

Wrangling Delegates Fail to Reach Consensus on Global Environment

By Joby Warrick
Washington Post Staff Writer

A3

UNITED NATIONS, June 27—The second United Nations Earth Summit ended negotiations today with delegates failing to make significant progress toward resolving any of the planet's most vexing environmental problems.

After five days of speeches and dozens of hours of sometimes tortuous negotiations, international leaders could not agree even on a final political statement that was supposed to reflect global resolve to fight pollution. The impasse was seen by many as a final death blow to the "Spirit of Rio," the sense of optimism that followed the original U.N. Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro five years ago. "We reached the zenith of our enthusiasm for sustainable development and the environment in 1992," conceded a visibly weary U.N. General Assembly President Razali Ismail, of Malaysia. "Since then, many things have come our way that have distracted our attention."

The summit, which drew delegates from nearly 180 countries including 44 heads of state, was organized to assess progress since the 1992 meeting and to lay the groundwork for new agreements on a range of environmental issues, including a treaty on climate change, at a meeting in Kyoto, Japan, in December.

Among other issues, negotiators hoped to reach consensus on specific timetables for the reduction of "greenhouse gases" blamed for global warming, for firm commitments from industrialized countries to increase aid to developing countries for environmental efforts, and for a pact to protect forests.

Instead, the meeting was dominated by disputes between rich and poor countries, as well as between the United

States and Europe over whether to set legally binding targets for reducing air pollution.

In the end, negotiators were able to agree only to a formal document that contained vague commitments to fight poverty, to increase aid to developing countries and to conduct future talks on preserving forests and cutting greenhouse gas emissions.

By some measures, the summit—dubbed "Rio Plus Five," referring to the five years since the initial summit—was a step backward in the effort to mobilize global resources against ecological problems. Some observers were already calling it "Rio Minus Five."

"The spirit of Rio has disintegrated, and national and short-term interests have prevailed," said Jonathan Lash of the World Resources Institute. "It was not a demonstration of leadership and cooperation."

Razali, briefing journalists on the results of an all-night negotiating session, described the results as "pretty sobering" and a "wake-up call to the United Nations." But he declined to pronounce the summit a failure. "For the first time we are honest enough to recognize the limitations of our promises, and of our ability to meet targets," Razali said. He added that it was fortunate that so many world leaders attended, "so they can see that everything is not so may."

Representatives from environmental groups who attended the summit as nongovernment delegates were even more blunt. "We view what happened here as an almost complete failure," said Greenpeace International's Clifton Curtis. "It reflects an abdication of responsibility by governments to take the actions that are needed."

Martin Khor, of the Third World Network, predicted that the failure by wealthier nations in the Northern Hemisphere to honor aid commitments to poorer countries of the Southern Hemisphere would prompt the developing world to "chuck the environment out of their agenda."

"We're moving into a North-South divide which can potentially ruin our prospects for sustainable development," Khor said. "And I think the blame clearly is to be put on the North."

Environmental groups and some European delegations were particularly angry at the United States for resisting appeals to commit to binding targets for reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

In his speech to the summit on Thursday, President Clinton promised only to back "realistic and binding limits" on pollution in an international treaty to be signed in Kyoto. The Japanese, Australian and Canadian governments also have declined to embrace specific targets, while the European Union favors reducing emissions to a level 15 percent below the world's 1990 output.

But U.N. officials said developing countries were also partly to blame for the summit's lack of success. Some delegations appeared to be deliberately blocking progress on the summit's final political statement as a protest against the West's failure to honor aid commitments.

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The Washington Post

JUN 28 1997

Circ: 852,262

"There was a sense of being aggrieved because of the many promises of Rio that didn't come about," Razali said. But overall, he said, the summit appeared to fall victim to a new "parochialism" that has spread over the developed world since the end of the Cold War.

"It is a parochialism that has affected the willingness of countries to make available the funds and resources needed ... to achieve results," he said.

Delegates were cheered by reports of a slowing in the world's population growth rate, but most of the news was grim: Since Rio, the world's forests have continued to shrink, agricultural land has been lost and supplies of fresh, clean water are under increased strain. Many coastal areas are suffering from pollution dumping and overfishing, and emissions of greenhouse gases are rising rapidly.

Circ: 852,262

Storm Clouds Over Pollution Curbs Follow Leaders to U.N. Earth Summit

By Joby Warrick

Washington Post Staff Writer

A3

NEW YORK, June 23—A rift over air pollution clouded the start today of the second United Nations Earth Summit, as European governments criticized the United States for failing to commit to a specific timetable for reducing the emission of gases believed responsible for global warming.

In an extension of the dispute that emerged during the weekend Summit of the Earth in Denver, European Union leaders signaled their impatience with the Clinton administration over its refusal to adopt their ideas for reducing global releases of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

"We in Europe have put our cards on the table," said British Prime Minister Tony Blair in a speech to more than 60 heads of state gathered at U.N. headquarters. "It is time for the special pleading to stop and for others to follow suit."

Blair, in his first speech before the United Nations as prime minister, was one of a series of European leaders to criticize the U.S. position. But Blair called for even greater cuts in greenhouse gas emissions than the other EU members have proposed. "We are all in this together," Blair said. "No country can opt out of global warming or fence in its own private climate."

The remarks were seen as a rebuke to the Clinton administration, which favors cuts in emissions of carbon dioxide and other by-products of fossil-fuel combustion but has declined so far to set specific goals. The White House has been under heavy pressure from industry and members of Congress to resist a specific timetable for implementing efforts to reduce air pollution, which could be costly for businesses.

By far the biggest single producer of greenhouse gases, the United States is

participating in negotiations intended to result in an international treaty, to be signed in December in Kyoto, Japan.

Vice President Gore, in brief remarks welcoming delegates to the summit, said the United States would pursue a treaty that would give governments flexibility in deciding how to achieve reductions in pollution. But he warned that failing to reduce levels of so-called greenhouse emissions could result in a global environmental disaster.

"Unless we change course, during the lives of our grandchildren, concentrations of gases will reach levels not seen on this planet for more than 50 million years," Gore said. "Scientists warn, as a result of sea-level rise, of more severe droughts and floods, loss of forest cover and the spread of infectious diseases."

The climate change dispute came at the start of a U.N. special session to assess the state of the environment since the historic 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. At the 1992 meeting, governments agreed to a number of measures aimed at improving the world's environment, including reducing global air pollution to 1990 levels by the year 2000.

Over five days, international leaders at the follow-up meeting will review how well the world has done in meeting the goals set in 1992. Evidence is expected to show that instead of improving, ecological problems have worsened in many parts of the world. In addition to a continuing buildup of greenhouse gases, tropical rain forests have continued to be destroyed, farmland has been rapidly lost and clean water has grown increasingly scarce.

When President Clinton addresses the meeting Thursday, he is expected by officials to reaffirm the U.S. commitment to the 1992 goals but not announce any specific proposed timetables.

Some U.N. delegates expressed surprise at the U.S. position, especially given Gore's long support for environmental issues.

Kathleen McGinty, chairman of the White House Council on Environmental Quality, defended the U.S. position, saying the United States planned to propose specific timetables before the Kyoto meeting based on economic analyses that are underway. She suggested the European proposal to reduce emissions 10 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2010 may not be realistic.

"It's nice to sling numbers around, but we want to make sure that the numbers are undergirded by clear and realistic policies that are going to achieve those targets," McGinty said in an interview.

At the end of the meeting, officials expect delegates to sign a final communique that will reaffirm international resolve for reducing global poverty and increasing aid to poorer countries to finance environmental improvements.

But several speakers were blunt today in their assessment of previous efforts in these areas.

"We continue to consume resources, pollute, spread and entrench poverty as though we were the last generation on Earth," said Razali Ismail, president of the U.N. special session. "Failures in management of natural resources continue to create scarcities, to invite conflict, to pose dangers to public health and to incite social disintegration."

Checkup Time for the Environment

Conference Aims to Transform '92 Rio Accord 'From Words to Deeds'

By Joby Warrick
Washington Post Staff Writer

Alc

It has been five years since the last checkup, and the prognosis is anything but good: Since 1992, when 178 nations gathered for the world's first Earth Summit, the planet has grown broader of girth, shorter of breath and increasingly addicted to bad habits that threaten its survival.

In 60 months, the human population has grown by nearly half a billion, while clean water and arable land have become scarcer. Tropical rain forests are vanishing at an even faster pace, while "greenhouse" gases from cars and smokestacks soar to record levels in the atmosphere.

By most measures, the world seems to have moved in reverse since the historic summit at Rio de Janeiro, where an unprecedented assemblage of government heads signed non-binding treaties on protecting the global environment. Now, five years after Rio, the summit's unfulfilled promise is overshadowed by a new gathering of world leaders, who convene this week in New York to transform the Rio accord "from words to deeds."

The United Nations "Earth Summit Plus 5" opens Monday in what is being billed as the largest and most important environmental conference since the original event in 1992. More than 60 heads of state or heads of government—including President Clinton—will review environmental successes and failures, debate new strategies and renew their pledge to halt further degradation of the planet's natural resources.

Despite the impressive guest list, however, this is a summit with relatively modest goals and even smaller expectations. Apart from non-binding commitments to reduce poverty and increase international aid, the summit's biggest achievement may be its success in drawing such a

sizable crop of world leaders—as well as the international media attention that goes with them.

"The greatest cause for optimism is the fact that 60 world leaders are coming here—even though they have little to report," said Maurice Strong, secretary-general of the Rio Earth Summit. "That makes it clear that these issues are very much alive."

The week-long summit will kick off at New York's United Nations headquarters with a welcome by Vice President Gore, followed by brief speeches by Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso and leaders of each of the international delegations. President Clinton will deliver his remarks on Thursday, and the delegates will ratify a summit communiqué on Friday.

Between sessions, negotiators will meet in private to try to resolve divisions over such problems as global climate change and international aid to developing countries. Few breakthroughs are expected, officials say. The Clinton administration, for instance, has signaled that it will offer no new clues about its stance on international negotiations aimed at reducing emissions of "greenhouse" gases.

U.N. leaders will use the session to tout environmental gains since the Rio summit, including a new non-binding accord on forest management and a 1995 agreement to combat sources of ocean pollution. But even the most optimistic acknowledge that the Rio legacy has largely been disappointment: a succession of political failures against a backdrop of steadily worsening environmental conditions.

"If the yardstick is results on the ground, there's very little that's positive," said Eileen Claussen, the Clinton administration's assistant secretary of state for oceans, environment and international scientific affairs.

Even the occasional bright spots for global environment seem to be overshadowed by troubling developments in other quarters. While ecologists are encouraged by slower population growth and steadily rising food production, the gains are being eclipsed by a growing scarcity of fresh water, a loss of productive agricultural land and deepening poverty in many countries.

The destruction of forests has been slowed or halted in most Western countries, but worldwide, nearly 14 million hectares of forests—an area the size of Nepal—are lost to logging or slash-and-burn agriculture each year. Disappearing along with the trees are habitats for rare and endangered species, which the United Nations says are becoming extinct at an "unprecedented" rate of 50,000 a year.

In coastal areas, where two-thirds of the world's population lives, water pollution is spreading disease, killing fish and destroying coral reefs. In the open seas, more than 60 percent of the world's fisheries are either fully exploited or in danger of collapse.

In developing countries, rapid growth in the use of fossil fuels is expected to double global energy consumption by the middle of the next century. The modernization of countries such as China likely will confound efforts to control "greenhouse" gases such as carbon dioxide, which many scientists blame for rising global temperatures and an increase in extreme droughts and floods.

For delegates to the Rio summit, the solution to many of these prob-

CONTINUED

RIO PLUS FIVE: THE STATE OF THE EARTH

President Clinton and 60 other leaders converge on New York this week for the fifth anniversary of the 1992 Earth Summit, the historic gathering some have dubbed the "90s Woodstock for environmentalists." By most measures, they'll have little to celebrate.



NORTH AMERICA

Nearly half of all U.S.

fish stocks are overharvested. Globally, at least 60 percent of marine fisheries are harvested at levels at or beyond sustainable limits.



LATIN AMERICA

Destruction of habitats, especially tropical rain forests and coral reefs, is hastening the extinction of hundreds of species of animals and plants. Latin America is losing its biologically diverse rain forests faster than any other region.



EUROPE

Dirty air is considered the biggest environmental problem in Eastern Europe and is an increasingly serious threat in the burgeoning cities of the developing world.



AFRICA

Because of overcultivation and overgrazing, about 500,000 hectares of farmland turn into desert each year.



MIDDLE EAST

More than a third of the world's people lack a safe water supply—a problem that has led to international conflicts in the Middle East. By 2025, more than two-thirds of the global population will live in countries with serious shortages of clean water.

ASIA

An average of 11.3 million acres of forest—an area the size of Honduras—have been lost each year since the 1992 Earth summit. About 5 percent of Asian forests were destroyed in the past six years alone.

Projected world population

IN BILLIONS

■ Developed regions
■ Developing regions



World food production

(Index: 1983-91 = 100)



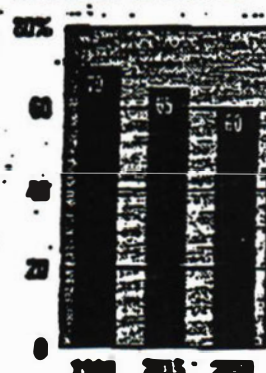
Carbon emissions

IN MILLIONS OF TONS



Non-domesticated land

AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA



SOURCE: "World Resources 1996" by World Resources Institute, Washington, D.C. "World Food Production" by FAO, Rome. "Carbon Emissions" by EPA, Washington, D.C. "Non-domesticated Land" by FAO, Rome.

BY ROBERT SCHMIDT AND LARRY SCHWARTZ—THE WASHINGTON POST

JUN 22 1997

lems was Agenda 21, the conference's massive final document and blueprint for protecting the global environment. But in the years since Agenda 21 was signed, many nations have chosen to ignore some of its most important provisions.

European Community nations agreed in Rio to a spending target of 0.7 percent of gross national product to fund environment improvements in developing countries, but only a handful of them have met the goal. The United States made a token pledge that it has not fulfilled.

Clinton administration officials say the country is less isolated in its environmental approaches than in 1992, when then-President George Bush refused to join 168 other nations in a treaty to protect biological diversity. Kathleen McGinty, chairman of the White House Council on Environmental Quality, pledged that the United States would be "very visible and in the lead" in setting the environmental agenda.

But McGinty also acknowledged that it can take years to turn policy decisions into cleaner air and water. In the meantime, she says, there is growing evidence of a less-tangible post-Rio effect: a shift in attitudes toward the environment among governments and businesses.

"Five years ago, words like climate change or biodiversity were not in the vocabulary of most of these people," she said.

Jonathan Lash, president of the Washington-based World Resources Institute, agrees, citing "mostly anecdotal" evidence of a changing government and business climate, exemplified by a new breed of environmentally sensitive managers that "aggressively pursue environmental improvement beyond what the law requires."

But Lash, a co-chair of the President's Council on Sustainable Development, wonders whether the world's heads of state will overcome political and economics differences to follow their lead.

"The interesting question for the week," he said, "is not 'What will the leaders say'—but 'What will they actually commit to?'"

FAX

*Press
Talking Rts*

Date: Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Time: 6:37:00 PM

2 Pages

To: Jonathan
Office of Staff Secretary

From: Paul Risley
WHCCTF

Fax: 4562215

Fax: 202 343 1163

Voice:

Voice: 202 343 0486

Comments:

Brief memo on Jim Gerstanzang for Todd. I will provide clips
by later fax.

*- Conservation
+ efficiency
- technology
- trash*

From: Paul Risley WHCCTF Fax: 202 343-1163 Voice: 202 343-0488 To: Jonathan et al. Office of Staff Secretary Page 2 of 2 Wednesday, July 30, 1997 6:55:18 PM

White House Climate Change Task Force

734 Jackson Place, NW • Washington, DC 20503
202/343-1060 • fax 202/343-1163

TO: Todd Stern
Staff Secretary

THROUGH: Dirk Forrister
Chair, White House Climate Change Task Force

FROM: Paul Risley
White House Climate Change Task Force

DATE: Thursday, July 31, 1997

RE: Lunch Today with Jim Gerstanzang of the Los Angeles Times

Jim is the environmental beat reporter for the LA Times Washington Buro who covers the politics and policy of climate change; like the New York Times, the LA Times has a fulltime science reporter based in LA named Frank Clifford who writes most of the LAT's climate change science articles.

Jim is friendly and reachable; generally, the LAT gives him plenty of space so he's always looking for climate change stories. With a California readership, Jim is an excellent choice for providing with occasional scoops, especially concerning climate change events of policies with a California angle.

Jim is a New Jerseyan (I think) and a graduate of Rutgers University.

Clinton Meets Scientists, Says Global Warming Is 'for Real'

By JAMES GERSTANZANG
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—President Clinton launched a campaign Thursday to build support for international efforts to attack global warming, asking to undermine skeptics who say scientists have not yet established that the Earth's atmosphere is nearing dangerous temperatures.

"It is no longer a theory, but now a fact that global warming is for real," the president said at an hourlong conference with three Nobel Prize laureates and four other scientists. They presented the president with a summary of data leading them to conclude that the world's climate is indeed undergoing significant change.

Earlier in the day, however, a leading representative of the nation's manufacturers urged Congress to resist pressure to commit the nation to binding targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which are believed by many scientists to cause atmospheric warming.

The new focus on the issue at the White House and the Capitol signals the start of what is likely to be a drawn-out debate in Washington on whether the nation's reliance on fossil fuels is responsible for climatic changes, and what should be done about it.

Although the scientists' presentation was directed at the president and, seated with him, Vice President Al Gore, both have made it clear in the past that they are convinced that global warming is occurring and that it poses a severe threat.

The real purpose of the session was to build the case for measures that are likely to encounter stiff opposition from the public or industry and utilities. Such measures would likely be built around energy conservation, not just in the home and on the highways but in big factories and power plants.

The immediate point of contention is the position the United States will take into negotiations later this year among more than 150 nations. The talks, in Bonn and then in Kyoto, Japan, are intended to produce a treaty that would commit the participants to specific steps toward lowered emissions of carbon dioxide and other gases.

A wide range of scientists—but not all—who have studied climatic phenomena believe that the gases given off when oil, gasoline and other fossil fuels are burned trap the Earth's heat much as a greenhouse traps the heat from the sun's rays. According to advocates of stringent steps, as more fuel is burned, more gases are given off and the average temperature around the world climbs.

Now Clinton is setting out to persuade the American people that although they cannot necessarily discern the impact on their daily lives, temperatures are indeed rising and the world must take steps to reverse the trend.

"We have evidence, we see the train coming, but most ordinary Americans, in their day-to-day lives, can't hear the whistle blowing," the president said.

Indeed, the change in average temperatures cited by scientists as evidence of global warming is small—one-half a degree to one degree Fahrenheit since the Industrial Age began more than a century ago.

But climatologists and other experts predict that temperatures will increase at least twice that much in coming decades. As a result, they warn, icebergs will melt, glaciers will disappear, sea levels will rise, insect-borne diseases will increase, droughts will expand, crops will shrink, famine will spread, and economies will collapse.

Not so, said Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-Huntington Beach).

"Global warming is nothing more than liberal claptrap that everybody is jumping behind to be trendy," he said at Thursday's hearing of the House International Relations Committee. "This is so absurd I can hardly contain myself."

Other critics, among them representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation, organized labor and the National Assn. of Manufacturers, were more restrained but equally adamant.

"We should avoid a herd mentality that says, 'Sign first, ask questions later,'" said Jerry Jasinowski, president of the manufacturers' group. He said the administration's plan to establish binding targets and timetables for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, "is based on woefully inadequate research and analysis."

JUL 18 1997

Signs Indicate Wettest Winter in 50 Years

By JAMES GERSTENZANG
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—Ocean conditions thousands of miles west of Los Angeles indicate that next winter's storms may be among the worst in half a century, the government's top long-range weather forecaster said Tuesday.

Building its predictions on such seemingly small anomalies as a rise of 2 degrees Celsius in the temperature of the normally chilly central Pacific's surface waters, the federal government said that the anticipated El Nino storms could rival those that brought havoc to the West Coast in 1982 and 1983.

Those storms lashed the coast with giant waves and high tides, toppling homes from Malibu to A Barbara sliding into the ocean, along with a large chunk of the Santa Monica pier. Worldwide, the disruption to weather patterns was blamed for 1,500 deaths and \$8 billion in damage.

Tuesday's predictions are more alarming than earlier forecasts, which were built on initial consideration of satellite observations and suggested merely a worse-than-normal winter.

"If you look through the recent history, of the past 50 or 60 years, what we're seeing out there equals the top three," said Ants Leetmaa, director of the U.S. Climate Prediction Center.

And over the course of the typical summer, he said, the El Nino-producing conditions only get worse.

Speaking with the caution inherent in those who make long-range weather predictions, he added: "We're pretty concerned."

Beyond California, the shifting weather pattern also can create fierce conditions and have a devastating long-range impact. In southern Asia, for example, where monsoons replenish moisture-deprived farmlands, an El Nino could shift life-giving rains eastward, creating the prospect of famine-driven drought in India and Indonesia. The shift could also bring drought to South Africa, Australia and the agricultural lands of northern Brazil.

El Nino's only potentially significant benefit is a reduced likelihood that hot, dry Santa Ana winds would threaten Southern California with brush fires.

"It'll be so wet they won't matter," should the winds arrive later than normal and occur during the winter, Leetmaa said. And, he added, the anticipated winter precipitation is likely to increase the snowpack as far east as the Rockies.

The government's predictions came barely two weeks after scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena culled satellite data and offered a tentative warning that the winter rainy season could be worse than usual. The storms are named El Nino, or "the little boy" in Spanish, after the Christ child because they generally arrive in December.

The JPL predictions were the first such forecasts made so far in advance and took advantage of increasingly sophisticated climate models and high-speed computer processing.

In terms of West Coast weather, the El Nino condition of 1982-83 was "the event of the century," JPL oceanographer Bill Patzert said Tuesday. The Climate Prediction Center, a division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, was able to take the JPL data and apply it to more

sophisticated weather models, leading to forecasts that are potentially more accurate—and in this case also more alarming, he said.

Patzert said forecasters are seeing the same indications that occurred before the 1982-83 storms.

Those indications include not only the increase in water temperature in the central tropical Pacific but a 4 degrees Celsius rise in water temperatures off Baja California, Ecuador and Peru. And, he said, the presence of albacore tuna relatively close to San Diego rivaled the appearance of the sport fish in the spring before previous stormy winters.

The increased water temperature, although barely noticeable to the touch, is dramatic enough to shift wind and rain patterns across a swath of the globe stretching from southern Asia at least across the northern United States as far east as the Great Lakes region, where warmer-than-normal weather would result.

The shift occurs when warm, moist air rises from the surface of the Pacific and disrupts the weather-steering jet stream in the upper atmosphere, where weather systems develop.

But—as dicey as five-day weather forecasts still can be from time to time—looking at current conditions and leaping to predictions claiming anything more certain than a likelihood is a particularly uncertain course, oceanographers and meteorologists said.

Clinton Offers U.S. Proposals to Reduce Global Warming

■ Environment: Plan includes installing solar panels on 1 million American roofs. Critics call moves too limited.

By JAMES GERSTENZANG
TIMES STAFF WRITER

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UNITED NATIONS—President Clinton, trying to answer complaints from major industrial nations and environmentalists that the United States has done too little to fight global warming, unveiled a program Thursday intended to install solar panels on 1 million U.S. roofs during the next 13 years.

He also proposed a \$1-billion aid program to help developing countries end forestry and energy practices that may contribute to climate change; another initiative that would block U.S. assistance for foreign projects that threaten air-cleansing tropical forests; and a third program aimed at promoting energy-technology research.

Clinton unveiled the proposals at the United Nations as the General Assembly continued a weeklong special session on the environment. The programs are intended to help reverse use of oil, gasoline, diesel fuel and coal, and thus reduce prospects that emissions of carbon dioxide will hasten global warming.

But the president's proposals, unveiled the day after he endorsed tougher rules on air pollution in the United States, drew immediate criticism as too limited in scope.

Environmentalists in particular said the plan fell short of the dramatic steps they believe are needed to protect the world from climate-induced disasters—rising sea levels, drought, famine—that they predict will occur over the next cen-

tury if the United States, China, other industrialized giants and developing nations do not curb their use of fossil fuels.

They also criticized Clinton for making no firm commitment to achieve greater energy efficiency across the nation, or to set specific targets and a timetable for reducing the emission of carbon dioxide.

"That is the key thing he needed to do to provide the leadership we were looking for," said Dan Lashof, a Natural Resources Defense Council staff member studying global warming.

The United States has 4% of the world's population but emits 20% of its greenhouse gases, more than any other nation. How far the U.S. goes in cutting such pollution has become a crucial issue in the effort by 160 nations to reach an agreement by December on fighting climate change. The United States has said the pact should set binding limits on carbon dioxide emissions, but has been no more specific.

In 1992, the 118 world leaders at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro set the goal of reversing the trend of spewing more and more such gases, which many scientists say are trapping the Earth's heat much the way the glass panels of a greenhouse do. But since then, the United States' emissions of carbon dioxide, the primary such gas, have increased by 13%, said Kathleen McGinty, the chairwoman of the president's Council on Environmental Quality.

Indeed, Clinton noted, "If the trend is not changed, scientists expect the seas to rise two feet or more in the next century," which in turn could set off a variety of environmental catastrophes.

"No nation can escape this danger," he said. "None can evade its responsibility to confront it."

He added: "Here in the United States we must do better.... Our record since Rio is not sufficient."

The solar-energy proposal mimicked in theme, if not in specifics, a largely scorned program in which President Jimmy Carter had a \$28,000 solar water-heating system installed on a White House roof in 1979 to encourage a nationwide turn toward solar energy.

Clinton's plan, built around solar water heaters and energy-producing photovoltaic cells in solar panels, would rely on federal purchases for government buildings and long-term loans to private individuals

through federal housing, farm, and small-business programs. It would cost about \$200 million a year over the next five years.

"Capturing the sun's warmth can help us turn down the Earth's temperature," the president said.

The international aid program would fund technical assistance and training to help officials in developing nations manage the world's forests in an environmentally responsible manner and develop renewable energy sources there.

Under Clinton's plan, in addition, the Overseas Private Investment Corp., a quasi-public federal institution that insures U.S. investors' shares in foreign projects, would keep track of greenhouse gas emissions from power projects it backs, and would not finance projects in ecologically fragile areas.

Another element in the plan, Clinton said, would have the government work with the auto industry to produce vehicles three times as fuel efficient as today's. That program is actually more than a year old, is built around extensive federal subsidies and is aimed at producing a single vehicle—which, because it would rely on diesel fuel, would produce air pollution even if it burned fuel with remarkable efficiency.

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Los Angeles Times
June 26, 1997

Cost: cont. The more time each for other. Al Dian a lot Ma econ. T. con. Un. The We ge wh bfr. pr. re. at Ch. fr. Al a. Ju la the Ti w. H.

President's Two Paths to Environmental Remedies

Global warming: Clinton's speech to the U.N. today will defend America's cautious response to the issue. But in private, the president takes a get-tough approach.

By JAMES GERSTENZANO
Times Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS—Pummeled over the last five days by America's partners along the global economic ladder, President Clinton is planning to deliver a firm defense of the United Nations today of his administration's still-cautious response to fears of global warming, while aides said he considers a grave environmental, economic and national security threat.

But even as he calls publicly for a long-range solution that could take many decades to implement, privately, Clinton is taking a much more aggressive tack, going so far as to tell business executives and political contributors that dramatic measures—among them to overhaul of the nation's gas-guzzling transit system—are required.

As the president and his aides prepare his most visible and perhaps most important address on international environmental problems, Clinton has in recent days said that Detroit must produce cars that either don't burn fossil fuel—the electric vehicles just hitting the roads, for instance—or that burn it in a fundamentally more efficient way, according to participants at a fund-raising party held Monday at the home of Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.).

But Clinton's speech today to a special session of the U.N. General Assembly is expected to stop well short of such dramatic assertions, presenting instead "the rationale for going slowly" in setting targets and timetables for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Although his decision Wednesday to impose tough standards on air pollution took applauding environmental activists by surprise, the approach reflects what critics and supporters alike say is Clinton's preferred political method: Finding a middle course and presenting it in public forums, while in private he tells those who urge bold action that he believes in the ultimate correctness of their path.

In this case, Clinton's private support for an aggressive program to combat climate change—after drawing down some who had questioned him in public settings—succeeded in calming growing criticism of his approach.

"Privately, he has been very eloquent in describing how serious a problem global warming is," said one Washington environmental activist after receiving a first-hand report of the president's remarks on Monday.

According to those accounts, Clinton "told the United States and other industrialized nations must lead the way, and Detroit must make air transit system."

The president also was said to have quietly told Jiang



Associated Press

A boy uses water from a melting ice sculpture to cool off outside the United Nations in New York on Wednesday. A group called World Friends of the Earth set up ice sculptures in a park across the street from the world body's headquarters to call attention to the dangers of global warming.

Zheng, the president of China, that the greatest threat Clinton poses to the United States is not military but instead its purchase of too many U.S.-made vehicles "and polluting the air the way we do."

The issue of global warming, which many climatologists and other scientists believe is occurring as increasing amounts of fossil fuels are burned, is moving to the top of the international environmental agenda. The world's nations are trying to complete by the end of the year a treaty that would lay out a course for restricting the carbon dioxide emissions given off in the burning of coal, oil and gasoline.

As it rises, the gas traps the earth's heat, much the way the glass of a greenhouse functions.

In his speech, which a senior advisor described as a "look 'em in the eye, grab 'em by the tie" address, Clinton will be speaking as much to the American people as to the diplomats in the General Assembly chamber, telling both audiences that "this issue demands our serious attention and demands action," the aide said.

At last weekend's Denver summit of the world's eight industrial giants, and at Monday's start of the special weeklong U.N. conference assessing the state of the global environment five years after the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, the U.S. camp urged heavy attack for cutting the production of carbon dioxide from power plants, motor vehicles and factories.

Vice President Al Gore and other senior administration officials have said the United States favors establishing binding targets for bringing down

such emissions around the world, but they have avoided setting specific timetables for achieving the reductions—or even stating them in the agreed text.

Ferred over such criticism from the British, who have copied the proposal of others in the European Union and promised to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 20% from the 1990 level by the year 2010, and milder criticism from the French and Germans, a Clinton aide said. "We're not going to run numbers out to meet a poker table."

The United States' negotiating position is based on establishing a binding agreement, flexibility to implementing its terms, and recognition of the importance of bringing developing nations into the process.

Referring to this, the aide said: "On all three, it is the United States that has pushed this along. If you're serious about the climate, you have to have more than just air about numbers."

According to those familiar with Clinton's plans, he is expected to address what he sees as the need to establish a long-term process for tackling the issue, while acknowledging his critics—including British Prime Minister Tony Blair—that he is somewhat constrained by the open U.S. political process and the powerful industries behind that influence it.

The National Assn. of Manufacturers and the American Petroleum Institute, for example, have urged the administration to continue to study the climate change phenomenon before reaching any treaty agreements bringing mandatory emissions reductions.

Requires Tougher New Standards

Parks, Wildlife Areas Facing Perilous Future

Environment Report says global warming is impacting glaciers, California seashore. Study may spur calls for curbs in greenhouse gas emissions.

By JAMES GERSTENZANG
Times Staff Writer

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NEW YORK—In a largely overlooked, but potentially alarming development in the debate over global warming, a study released Tuesday by a well-respected international environmental group warns that increasing temperatures are threatening the United States' national parks and wildlife areas.

From the heights of the American glaciers to the California seashore, from the Everglades to the Arctic, the changing climate is bringing noticeable shifts in forest and wildflower meadows, and in sea and shorebird numbers, according to the report by the World Wildlife Fund.

The study adds a new, closer-to-home element to the pressure being put on the Clinton administration to restrict U.S. emissions of greenhouse gases. Other industrialized nations attending a global environmental summit here already are pushing Washington to adopt a more stringent position; many—but not all—scientists blame global warming on growing emissions of greenhouse gases.

"The effects of global warming are not merely a future impact in faraway places," the report says. "The first signs of climate change have been detected and can already be seen in our own backyards. Alarming, many of North America's most cherished natural areas, the national parks, are clearly feeling the effects of global warming," it says.

The report drew a skeptical response from Gail MacDonald, director of the Global Climate Coalition, an industry-affiliated group that questions the existence of global warming. "We feel the science is still very much in doubt," she said.

Among the impacts reported—or predicted—in the study were these:

Forests are beginning to invade the famed floral-carpeted Alpine meadows of Glacier National Park in Montana, where the retreat of the glacier itself already has been documented; melting permafrost beneath the surface of national lands in the Alaskan Arctic could become sinkholes, unable to support their meager surface vegetation. And in Great Smoky Mountains National Park—the nation's most-visited park, with about 9 million guests a year—a distinct strain of brook trout could become extinct as the cool water along the Tennessee-North Carolina border on which it depends warms ever-so-slightly.

In California, global warming is having an impact all along the coast, the report says. Some of the best evidence of biological changes connected with long-term global warming trends has been gathered from the coastal zone and seas off California, it says.

"Warming of the surface layer of the ocean by as much as 11/2 degrees centigrade in some places since 1951 has led to declines of 80% in zooplankton in the California Current," the report says.

Zooplankton are tiny organisms

that support such small sea creatures as squid, rockfish and sardines. They, in turn, support a wide range of seabirds along the current, a globally important warm-water zone that flows through the Pacific along the West Coast.

The population of the sooty shearwater, an albatross-like seabird, has declined 90% since 1987, according to zoologist Richard Velt of Staten Island College in New York. The Channel Islands National Park and the Point Reyes National Seashore, north of San Francisco, are protected areas for such seabirds.

Given a summary of the study, Fred Singer, director of the Science and Environment Policy Project, a think tank devoted to examining scientific data linked to climate change, commented on its goals rather than the science behind it.

The report is an attempt to "influence public opinion and convince the public global warming is here, that it's bad, that we, the American consumers, are responsible for it and we should do something about it," said Singer, a professor emeritus of environmental science at the University of Virginia.

As Singer's comments demonstrate, some members of the scientific community continue to question the validity of studies that many of their colleagues believe provide evidence that global temperatures are slowly moving upward, stemming from the release of carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels. Acting much as the glass of a greenhouse, the gas is believed to trap the heat given off by the earth.

As for the temperature of the California Current, Singer said. "Sometimes the current warms, sometimes the current cools. It has been fluctuating for millennia."

Oil Executive Breaks Ranks

Environment: British Petroleum official says that continuing to ignore global warming is 'unwise and potentially dangerous.'

By JAMES GERSTENZANG
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—Breaking with other oil industry leaders, a senior British Petroleum executive has acknowledged that scientists have reached a consensus about global warming and that to ignore concerns over climate change "would be unduly and potentially dangerous."

John Browne, group chief executive of the British oil company, said that in tackling the issue of global warming—about which the oil industry has long expressed skepticism—it is time "for change and for a rethinking of corporate responsibility."

Although the oil industry has long held that scientists have yet to prove a link between global warming and automobile emissions, Browne said that a consensus has formed that is strong enough to persuade him of the need for action.

His remarks, in a speech Monday at Stanford University, drew a range of reaction from others in the oil industry. "He's out of the church," said one industry figure, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Ian Fowler, a spokesman for British Petroleum, ranked among the four largest oil firms, said that the remarks "will be pretty closely studied by the industry the world."

The executive vice president of the American Petroleum Institute, William O'Keefe, portrayed Browne's speech as nothing out of the ordinary.

"Some characterize us as 'just say no—don't do anything'—about global warming," O'Keefe said. "That's wrong."

But he added: "There remains a high degree of uncertainty about what the effect is of increasing [greenhouse gas] emissions."

Within the environmental community, Browne's comments were seen as a break as stunning as that which shook the tobacco industry two months ago when the Liggett Group acknowledged that smoking causes cancer and heart disease.

"The oil industry is now split over global warming and that's significant. They're a powerful player," said Dan Becker, a Sierra Club staff member who specializes in global warming and petroleum issues. "That's pretty dramatic. They're doing something and they're doing something in the right direction. One cheer for BP."

Browne also suggested that his company sees the potential for profit in solar power and said that the firm wanted to invest heavily enough to reach \$1 billion in sales within the next decade.

That focus alone sets the firm apart. The petroleum industry is skeptical about solar power, as was apparent Friday when Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.) said at a meeting of the Independent Petroleum Assn. of America: "I'm sure you petroleum folks understand that solar power will solve all our problems. How much money have we blown on that? This is the hippies' program from the '70s and they're still pushing this stuff."

The debate over global warming—the trend toward higher temperatures across the surface of the Earth—has grown in intensity as study is piled upon study. The International Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change concluded in 1995 that at least some of the global warming of the last century probably can be attributed to the burning of wood and fossil fuels—coal, oil and gas. They emit carbon dioxide, which traps heat much as the glass of a greenhouse traps solar energy.

The international study, more than five years in development, found that the average temperature around the world had increased about 1 degree Fahrenheit over the past 100 years and that it would climb between 1.8 degrees and 6.3 degrees over the next century if emissions are not reduced.

Browne acknowledged that there is no proven cause for global warming. But he said that "there is now an effective consensus among the world's leading scientists and serious and well-informed people outside the scientific community that there is a discernible human influence on the climate and a link between the concentration of carbon dioxide and the increase in temperature."

"We must now focus on what can and what should be done, not because we can be certain climate change is happening but because the possibility can't be ignored," he said. "If we are all to take responsibility for the future of our planet, then it falls to us to begin to take precautionary action now."

Even as the petroleum industry has proceeded gingerly in addressing global warming issues, others in the business world have expressed increasing concern—most notably banks and insurance companies facing huge payouts in response to hurricanes, floods, droughts and other natural disasters that they fear stem from a climbing global thermostat.

Jeremy Leggett, a visiting fellow at Oxford University and executive director of Solar Century, a nonprofit organization trying to build a market for solar energy, said that BP's position "is no more than a reflection of the emerging concern in the wider business community."

Still, he said in a telephone interview from Britain, "the American oil companies are a million miles behind BP on this one."

FAX

*Press
Talking Pts*

1997 JUL 30 AM 11:10

Date: Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Time: 10:48:00 AM

2 Pages

To: Jonathan
Office of Todd Stern

From: Paul Risley
WHCCTF

Fax: 456-2215

Fax: 202 343 1163

Voice:

Voice: 202 343 0486

Comments:

White House Climate Change Task Force

734 Jackson Place, NW • Washington, DC 20503
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TO: Todd Stern
Staff Secretary

THROUGH: Dirk Forrister
Chair, White House Climate Change Task Force

FROM: Paul Risley
White House Climate Change Task Force

DATE: Wednesday, July 30, 1997

RE: Lunch Today with Jack Cushman of New York Times

Jack is the environment beat reporter for the Washington bureau of the New York Times. He is young, intelligent, and somewhat aggressive. He is also considered to be very pro-environment in his journalism by just about all sides.

On climate change, Jack is often big-footed by Bill Stevens, the sage-like Times' science reporter in New York City, although ultimately Jack will most likely be the lead Times reporter on climate change policy and politics. For example, Bill Stevens is in Bonn and will file a story from the Bonn talks early next week.

Because of his influential position, Cushman is inundated with phone calls, messages, and requests from the entire range of environmental interest groups. He often has as much information that is of interest to us as we can provide him. I think Jack will appreciate developing a relationship with you; meeting with him is more like a conversation than an interview.

NOTE TO TODD STERN

RE: Lunch with Jack Cushman, New York Times

Attached are recent articles by Cushman and Times editorials.

Cushman is with the Times's Washington Bureau and covers the environment beat. His colleague Bill Stevens cover issues related to climate science out of the NYC office.

Cushman is very knowledgeable about climate change, both the substance and politics of it. Cushman's article on our economic analysis suggested that the issue is a big one, but one that will be manageable and cost far less than industry studies suggest.

You might want to give him a head's up on DOE's not yet released Lab study which shows that technological solutions appear feasible both in the medium and longer-term. You might also try to focus him on the campaign that is building by industry to undercut any action. If the Byrd resolution comes up, you might want to underscore that we have the most aggressive proposal on the table and that little substance exists behind the fear that massive job shifts to developing countries would occur.

This argument is being used by some who seeking a politically attractive way to block any agreement.

The New York Times

CONTINUED

JUN 27 1997

Circ: 1,187,950

CLINTON AT THE U.N.: Smog and Soot, and Blurred Political Skies

AN ASSESSMENT **All**

Pollution Politics: Clinton's Choice

By JOHN M. CUSHMAN JR.

UNITED NATIONS, June 26 — President Clinton this week confronted the two most important environmental questions of the year, how to slow global warming and how to tighten the Clean Air Act.

News Analysis He satisfied the environmentalists in his constituency on the issue of smog and soot, but deeply disappointed many of them today on the question of climate change. It was a striking disparity, given that the two environmental problems have some important common roots. Soot and smog, like greenhouse gases, come mainly from burning fossil fuels. Imaginative new approaches to controlling both kinds of pollution are likely to involve plans for trading emissions credits and perfecting new technologies.

But there are important differences, and these illustrate why the President found himself seeming so torn on the overall question of what to do about air pollution.

For one thing, many ordinary people have immediate concerns about the smog they breathe and the way it and particles in the air can worsen the illnesses of their young children and aging parents. Not so many are worried about rising sea levels

caused by melting glaciers, or about the scientific subtleties of global warming.

And above all, fixing the global warming problem requires not just more powerful medicine, but a lot more of it, than controlling local smokestacks and tailpipes.

To satisfy the critics demanding swift and decisive action from the United States to head off global warming, Mr. Clinton would have to pledge that a nation in the midst of an energy binge was about to break its addiction to cheap fossil fuels.

And that implies an act of extraordinary political will.

At the United Nations today, Mr. Clinton promised to mobilize his own country in such an effort, but he disappointed anybody who wanted a precise plan. In the President's own crucial word, any goals he will eventually accept must be "realistic."

The industry giants who lambasted the Administration for its decision on air quality on Wednesday praised Mr. Clinton's caution on global warming today.

"We are encouraged by the fact that President Clinton seems to be taking a slightly more cautious approach to climate issues than he appeared to be taking several months ago," said Gail McDonald, president of the Global Climate Coalition, an industry group. "There are many vested interests pushing very hard for an agreement that would have dire consequences for the economy."

Several policies favored by many environmentalists are seen by the Administration as unrealistic.

Energy taxes as a way to lower fuel consumption are pretty well ruled out in Washington's current political climate. Regulations to enforce fuel efficiency on automakers are equally out of favor.

Federico Pella, Mr. Clinton's Energy Secretary, said in an interview today that the most important thing in the President's speech was his commitment to prioritizing the public on the urgency of the problem and then to persuading the country that the solution will not be unduly painful.

"We have not done a good job of educating the American people, first about the challenges we face on global warming, and secondly about the value of making the long-term investments that actually pay back in your pocketbook," he said.

It is impossible to say, of course, whether technology breakthroughs of the kind Mr. Clinton vowed to pursue are the most realistic way of weaning America from coal and oil. Despite the progress toward wider use of photovoltaic solar cells, electric cars, fuel cells that run on hydrogen, and so on, the technical hurdles are still formidable.

"Solar energy is an important part of the long-term solution, but it is no substitute for binding targets and timetables for reducing emissions soon," said Michael Oppenheimer, chief scientist at the Environmental Defense Fund.

America is, after all, a nation where energy waste is common enough that many readily available conservation measures could pay for themselves by reducing the energy costs of businesses and households. Still, market mechanisms do not yet exist to drive investments in those directions, at least not at the speed needed to dramatically slow emissions of carbon dioxide, the principal greenhouse gas.

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Air quality clearly outranks the threat of global warming.

caused by melting glaciers, or about the scientific subtleties of global warming.

For another thing, President Clinton faced a pressing deadline for deciding on the new air pollution rules, which under a court order had to be issued by July. His ultimate

CONTINUED

The New York Times

JUN 27 1997

Circ: 1,187,950

The Administration is working hard to develop an approach toward holding down emissions that will create pollution permits that companies can buy and sell to each other. Known as the "cap and trade" approach, it is intended to steer investments in pollution control toward the cheapest possible solutions. It pleases some environmental groups, but others view it with the suspicion of a grandmother confronted with a new-fangled gadget.

But the White House appears to be persuaded by its own economists that the economic pain of abruptly taking new paths on energy consumption might be too great to bear, and that a more moderate approach is called for. Such conclusions are amplified in dire warnings from powerful industries about the dangers of moving too quickly.

Fed by an economic boom that has overwhelmed steady improvements in industrial energy efficiency, its gas-guzzling vehicles stoked by affordable gasoline, the United States appears likely to increase emissions of carbon dioxide by 13 percent in this decade. This is just the reverse of what it promised to do five years ago in Rio de Janeiro, where the industrial countries aimed to reduce greenhouse gas output to the level of 1990 by the year 2000.

As Mr. Clinton said in his speech, only 1 out of every 25 people on the planet is an American, but the fact

they burn produces one out of every five tons of the carbon dioxide that is steadily building up in the atmosphere, threatening to seriously disrupt the climate 100 or 200 years from now.

To be sure, some countries have met their targets and others are willing to promise to obey a new, binding treaty that would actually reduce greenhouse gases further. The target the European Union proposes is to cut emissions by 15 percent from the 1990 level, achieving that goal by the year 2010.

The British cut emissions when they ended subsidies for an inefficient coal industry. The Germans, after unification, tore down the obsolete state-run factories of the east. Russia met the target of reducing emissions, but only because its economy collapsed along with Communism. And as a whole, Europe does not have the aversion to energy taxes — or taxes in general — that has been displayed in the United States, where the Clinton Administration's first big economic policy defeat was on the BTU tax, and where just last year Congress, egged on by Bob Dole, was hastily trying to roll back gas taxes because of a blip in prices at the pump.

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The New York Times

Circ: 1,187,950

JUL 26 1997

Senate Urges
U.S. to Pursue
New Strategy
On Emissions

By JOHN H. CUSHMAN JR.

WASHINGTON, July 25 — The Senate unanimously urged the Clinton Administration today not to pursue a treaty that would limit the industrial world's emissions of greenhouse gases unless the agreement requires developing countries to control their rapidly growing emissions at the same time.

While it is not binding, the Senate resolution complicates the continuing negotiations for a new treaty to prevent global warming caused by increasing levels of carbon dioxide as people burn more fossil fuel.

The Senate would have to assent by a two-thirds vote to the ratification of any such treaty by the United States. The resolution criticizing the Administration's current negotiating approach passed 93 to 4.

In the debate, many senators expressed skepticism that global warming was a serious problem or that the United States, as the leading emitter of gases like carbon dioxide that trap heat from the sun, should do more than poorer nations to reverse it.

But even those senators who favor a treaty voted for the resolution after its chief sponsor, Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, expressly endorsed the scientific consensus behind the global warming theory and signaled that less developed countries ought to be granted more flexibility in cutting emissions, as long as they accept the treaty commitments.

The final negotiations for the treaty are to be made at a meeting in Kyoto, Japan, at the end of the year. The next round of bargaining is to begin next week in Bonn. The resolution that passed the Senate today dispenses a basic premise of those talks: that the first and biggest steps ought to be taken by industrial nations like the United States.

Senator Byrd, a Democrat, said the proposal offered by the Administration in the talks was "stupidly unacceptable." That proposal would set binding limits on emissions of heat-trapping gases by industrial nations in the medium term, while deferring the time when developing nations would have to accept similar limits.

Mr. Byrd's resolution is supported by energy producing and consuming industries, especially the coal industry, which sustains the West Virginia economy and is powerful in many other states. Industry lobbyists have argued that reducing such gases threatens their prosperity.

Andrew Card, president of the American Automobile Manufacturers Association, called the vote "a wake-up call to the Administration to adopt a more open and realistic approach to global climate negotiations."

But Tim Wirth, the Under Secretary of State for global environmental affairs, tried to put the best light on the situation, saying after the vote that "we support the thrust of the Byrd resolution," and added: "We have been further out front than any country in pressing for developing-country commitments. The U.S. is much more aggressive than anyone else, and this strengthens our hand."

Senators John Kerry of Massachusetts, a Democrat, and John H. Chafee of Rhode Island, a Republican, joined with Mr. Byrd in a carefully scripted colloquy on the floor during which they all seemed to agree that each country should make, as Senator Byrd put it, "unique and binding contributions of a pace and kind consistent with their industrialization."

Mr. Byrd added, "The developing world must agree in Kyoto to adopt some manner of binding targets and commitments which would begin during the same compliance period as the developed world, in as aggressive and effective a schedule as possible." A scripted discussion in a Senate debate is considered important because it provides a legislative history intended to clarify the intention of a resolution.

Mr. Byrd also said his resolution "accepts the thesis, which is still the subject of some dispute," that global warming is a real problem.

Many scientists believe the warming of the planet could cause ocean levels to rise and would severely disrupt the earth's biological systems. Such a trend is likely, they say, because increasing levels of carbon dioxide trap heat from the sun in a process similar to what happens in a greenhouse.

In the colloquy, Mr. Kerry built support for the Administration's plan to allow developing and developed nations to trade credits with one another for reducing emissions, a plan intended to reduce the costs faced by industrial nations while decreasing the pollution generated by developing nations.

But the debate also highlighted strong feelings among some lawmakers against any treaty whatsoever. Senator Larry E. Craig, Republican of Idaho, accused President Clinton of using his "bully pulpit to terrorize the American people," and of "building a propaganda campaign" to support a new treaty.

The New York Times

Circ: 1,187,950

JUN 24 1997

Europe Faults
U.S. at Talks
On EcologyBlair Leads Criticism
Of Greenhouse Gases

By JOHN H. CUSHMAN Jr.

UNITED NATIONS, June 23 — With Tony Blair, the new British Prime Minister, in the rhetorical vanguard, European heads of state came before a gloom-and-doom conference of the world's nations today and demanded ever more forceful actions by the United States to confront environmental trends like global warming.

One after another, as delegates reviewed how the world has fallen short of the ambitious environmental goals set by the United Nations five years ago, the leaders of the European Union repeated the message that they had delivered to the Clinton Administration in private meetings over the weekend: that they do not believe that the United States is being aggressive enough in seeking steep reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

This time their audience was dominated by leaders of the less developed countries. They are at the United Nations this week to assess progress, or the lack of it, since a United Nations conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 put the threat of global warming and other issues of environment and development at the top of the international agenda.

With the poorer countries in mind, Japan, which like the United States is taking a cautious approach on reducing greenhouse gases, and Britain, which unlike the United States is calling for aggressive actions, both pledged substantial new commitments of aid to the developing world to help their economies grow without

causing even more pollution from burning fossil fuels. And Germany, Brazil, South Africa and Singapore called for a new worldwide environmental organization to reinvigorate the United Nations' lackluster performance.

Perhaps the warmest applause of the day came for Mr. Blair, who pledged Britain's willingness to do even more to reduce greenhouse gases than the rest of Europe has promised, and who bluntly, if indirectly, criticized the United States.

Saying that "some of the great industrialized nations" have not achieved their past promises to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, Mr. Blair said Britain, which under a Conservative Government changed coal policies and kept its promises on carbon emissions, would do even more now that the Labor Party is at the helm.

"Our targets will not be taken seriously by the poorer countries until the richer countries are meeting them," he said.

"The biggest responsibility falls on those countries with the biggest emissions," he said, in an unmistakable reference to the United States. "We in Europe have put our cards on the table. It is time for the special pleading to stop and for others to follow suit."

President Clinton is to address the gathering on Thursday, amid intense criticism from environmental advocates who say his Administration is not taking a firm enough stance in negotiations, scheduled to be concluded in December in Kyoto, Japan, aimed at setting binding targets for reducing greenhouse gases.

But the Administration is under pressure in Congress to do nothing that would impose costs on powerful industries, or that would curtail the use of fossil fuels by wealthy countries but not poorer ones.

And its negotiators have been making another argument: that it is simply impossible to meet the ambitious timetables proposed by the Europeans, who want to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases by 15 percent from the levels of 1990, and to do so by the year 2010. At Rio, industrial countries pledged to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000, but few countries have succeeded.

Vice President Al Gore, who for years has called global warming one of the most serious threats facing the planet, welcomed the delegates with a brief call to "roll up our sleeves and go to work" on the urgent business of Rio, but spoke only two sentences about the negotiations on global warming.

"Kyoto presents a critical opportunity for the world to forge an agreement with binding emissions limits, flexibility in meeting those targets and the participation of all nations," he said. "We must unite in our resolve to meet the challenge of climate change."

President Jacques Chirac of France, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany and other European leaders echoed the complaint against the Americans for not proposing definite timetables and specific limits for reducing greenhouse gases.

At a news conference, other members of Mr. Blair's Government muted somewhat the implied criticism of the White House.

"I don't think we have a problem with the American Administration," said Robin Cook, Britain's Foreign Secretary. "The American public have not come to terms with their energy consumption."

The New York Times

Circ: 1,187,950

JUL 16 1997

White House Begins Push for New Global Warming Pact

A-12 By JOHN H. CUSHMAN Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 15 — After tinkering with computer models for more than a year, the Clinton Administration predicted today that measures to combat the growth of global warming by limiting the emissions of carbon dioxide and other gases that trap heat from the sun would have a far less dramatic effect on the economy than had been projected by industries opposed to restraints on energy use.

The Administration's analysis opens what is expected to be a long campaign between now and the end of the year, when international negotiations are scheduled to conclude in Kyoto, Japan, to build support for a proposed binding treaty to limit the emissions of those kinds of gases.

Any measures to reverse the steady growth in such emissions, mostly given off by burning fossil fuels to operate cars and generate electricity and heat, would probably involve the biggest Federal intervention in energy markets since oil-exporting countries raised oil prices substantially in the 1970's.

In Congress, a dim view of new environmental predictions.

But the Administration's computer models suggested that the economic side effects would be only half as severe as those projected in a recent study by economists at Charles River Associates for the American Petroleum Institute, a lobbying group for fuel producers.

Critics who say the Administration is moving too fast on global warming have warned that mines and factories would close, inflation would rise and productivity would fall. But another school of thought holds that energy conservation can pay for itself and that new technologies can be found, offering major economic gains, not to mention the benefits of limiting global warming and its po-

tentially serious effects.

As the Administration tries to decide how fast and how far to cut those gas emissions, the question of the treaty's economic effect is being asked with increasing urgency in Congress, which has ultimate authority over the country's energy policy. In addition, any treaty would have to be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

In a staff paper released today, the White House said tough action on such gas emissions might, over the next few decades, shave a fraction of a percent from the nation's economic growth, followed by a recovery — or might, if implemented cleverly, have a barely discernible effect, or even a net economic benefit.

"It just boils down to this," Janet Yellen, chairwoman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said at a hearing of the House Commerce committee. "If we do it dumb, it could cost a lot, but if we do it smart, it will cost much less, and indeed could produce net benefits in the long run."

Ms. Yellen's comments were met with skepticism from both the ranking Republican and Democrat on the committee, and by many junior members of the panel as well.

"Unfortunately, in the area of global climate change, the Administration has not yet presented a persuasive case," said Representative Thomas J. Bliley Jr., the Virginia Republican who heads the committee.

Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, treated Ms. Yellen and Timothy Wirth, the Undersecretary of State for Global Affairs, to a sometimes blistering questioning.

Mr. Dingell, whose district is a prime manufacturer of automobiles, said the analysis suggested "huge economic constraints" on American businesses.

According to the Administration's projections, Mr. Dingell said, stabilizing emissions at their 1990 levels by 2010 would require steps equivalent to charging about \$100 for every ton of carbon emitted when a fossil fuel is burned. That would be like raising the tax on gasoline of about 28 cents a gallon, a tax on electricity of 2 cents per kilowatt hour, a tax on coal of \$27.52 per ton, and a tax on natural gas of \$1.49 per thousand cubic feet.

But, Administration officials said, the projections are put in terms of taxes merely because that is the easiest way for economists to model things that are even more complex than the tax code.

Nobody seriously expects the White House to propose a big increase in the gasoline tax.

The White House supports a treaty that would bind the United States and other developed countries to significant reductions in emissions of carbon dioxide and other heat-trapping gases, leaving each country to decide how it wanted to do so.

The New York Times

Circ: 1,767,836

JUN 29 1997

Words and Deeds on Global Warming

E14 There was no way that President Clinton could satisfy everyone in his address last week to the United Nations on climate change, and he did not. By embracing the scientific community's assessment that global warming is a real threat with potentially appalling consequences, he annoyed powerful industries who have been challenging that science because they will bear many of the costs of dealing with the problem. By refusing to embrace a specific timetable for reducing the greenhouse gases that help cause global warming, he disappointed many environmentalists who had hoped for a less ambiguous commitment and faster action.

But none of that should have been surprising. What was surprising was the impressive challenge Bill Clinton set for himself. The U.N. session was merely the first in a series of international meetings that will culminate in Kyoto, Japan, in December, where both industrialized and developing nations are expected to sign a treaty binding them to a detailed plan of action. In the interim, Mr. Clinton says he will try to educate the American people about the nature of the problem and give them some straight talk about the costs they will bear and the sacrifices they will have to make. Without such a campaign, he implied, he cannot possibly sell Congress on a program that would impose real costs on individuals and on major producers and users of fossil fuels like the big utilities, the oil companies

and the automobile and petrochemical industries.

This will be a huge task, and the most important question, now and after Kyoto, is whether Mr. Clinton is up to it. He must first educate a country that is in the midst of an energy binge to the idea that it will have to break its addiction to the fossil fuels that cause greenhouse gases and, meanwhile, invest heavily in new technologies. He must then sell those same ideas to a Congress that is already complaining that the more modest measures he announced last week to attack ground-level smog and acid are too expensive.

Mr. Clinton has other tricky tasks that extend beyond America's borders. He and his negotiators must join with the industrialized nations on a plan to spread the costs fairly among nations, as well as a scheme to bring the developing countries into the effort. Some climate experts believe that the developing countries deserve more time to build their economies with even greater use of fossil fuels, as the industrialized countries have done for 150 years. Others believe they should be assigned specific emissions limits right away. What everyone agrees on is that without the participation of big polluters like China and India, any scheme to limit greenhouse gases will be a farce.

Mr. Clinton has asked for six months to do all this. The measure of his success will be whether he has a credible plan ready in time for Kyoto.

FAX

Press Talking
Pfs

Date: Tuesday, July 29, 1997

Time: 10:52:00 AM

3 Pages

To: Jonathan
Office of Todd Stern

From: Paul Risley
WHCCTF

Fax: 4562215

Fax: 202 343 1163

Voice:

Voice: 202 343 0486

Comments:

Please deliver to Todd as soon as possible. For his 1:15 PM lunch appointment.

Thank you, Paul.

Press

White House Climate Change Task Force

734 Jackson Place, NW • Washington, DC 20503
202/343-1060 • fax 202/343-1163

TO: Todd Stern
Staff Secretary

THROUGH: Dirk Forrister
Chair, White House Climate Change Task Force

FROM: Paul Risley
White House Climate Change Task Force

DATE: Tuesday, July 29, 1997

RE: Lunch Today with ABC Producers Mark Atkinson and Sarah Silver

You are having lunch at 1:15 PM today at the Hay-Adams with Mark Atkinson and Sarah Silver, senior and junior producers respectively with "Peter Jennings Reporting", ABC News' documentary unit. Mark and Sarah (especially Sarah) are working virtually full time on climate change, for a documentary tentatively scheduled to run in early December, prior to the start of the Kyoto Conference.

Keep in mind that Mark and Sarah are working completely and solely on a 60-90 minute documentary on climate change that will tentatively air on ABC in early December probably in the 10:00 PM time slot on a Thursday night against "ER" or "Chicago Hope." Mark and Sarah have little, if any at all, input with reporting on climate change by other ABC news units such as the evening news, the morning show "GMA" or "Prime Time Live." They are presently in "research mode" collecting information and trying to assemble a story on climate change. They have not begun to interview people, nor have they decided who in the Administration they would like to talk to on camera, though they have expressed interest in either the President or Vice President.

Documentaries don't win awards for blandness. Mark and Sarah are, of course, looking for controversy and when they do begin pursuing specific taped interviews, the topics and questions may be difficult ones. I would keep your comments with them today off the record.

Mark has worked for "Peter Jennings Reporting" for several years and just recently completed a documentary on US relations with Iraq which aired in late May. I first met Mark in February 1995 when I was working as a spokesman for the UN in Bosnia and Mark was producing a Jennings special from Sarajevo. Mark is a genuinely friendly person who, up till now, has not been nearly as involved in climate change as has Sarah.

Sarah is probably the hardest working journalist regarding climate change ever. She's only worked for ABC for the past year or so; prior to that, she lived in DC for many years and worked as a congressional press secretary for the late Mike Synar, among others. She is friendly and assertive and

will not hesitate to contact any and all climate change players who she thinks might be helpful to her research. She has many contacts and friends both in Washington and within the climate change community.

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