

changes with conventional social and economic data. Mr. Thacher suggested that the world needs a new IntelSat, a new consortium for an internationally operated, nonprofit satellite system that would do more than verify arms control measures. Four years ago during the African emergency, an information system was set up that included real-time reporting of refugee movements as well as information on infant mortality and nutritional stress. One operational early warning system, the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS), was based on meteorological satellite data on the vitality of vegetation, and was used to suggest how best to mobilize and shift food, medical, and other supplies in advance of the need.

### Third World Participation

Mr. MacNeill believed that it was unrealistic to expect developing countries to contribute to global warming and other issues if the economic needs and other policies of industrialized countries continue to deny the Third World access to an equitable share of the benefits of modern technology and world development. Furthermore, he argued, industrialized nations the right to slow globalized the pace of development as a means to economic growth just at a time when many countries are making concrete advances in social and economic development.

Mr. MacNeill identified two avenues that the industrialized countries must be prepared to take if they want developing countries to cooperate on climate change. First, the industrialized countries must enable developing countries to occupy an equitable share of the global economy. This means the right to an equitable share of the limited space available to accommodate greenhouse gas emissions and especially carbon emissions from fossil fuels. Second, industrialized countries must recognize that in many developing countries, coal is the cheapest available fuel. If industrialized countries want developing countries to forgo the use of the highly polluting fuel, one or more OECD countries