

TRANSCRIPTS

CNN NEWSROOM

Russia Says It Is Willing to Cooperate With Anti-Doping Investigation; Massacre Suspects Set to go on Trial in Nairobi.

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ERROL BARNETT, CNN INTERNATIONAL NEWSROOM HOST: Pushing back, Russia first ridicules accusations of widespread doping in its athletics program and then says it's willing to cooperate.

ROSEMARY CHURCH, CNN INTERNATIONAL NEWSROOM HOST: Plus, under scrutiny, troubling allegations of lax security, bribes, and broken equipment at Egypt's Sharm El-Sheikh airport.

BARNETT: And this hour, 18 shots in Louisiana, new details in the case of two city marshals who opened fire during a car chase killing this 6-year-old boy

CHURCH: Hello and welcome to our viewers here in the United States and all around the world. I am Rosemary Church.

BARNETT: BARNETT: And I am Errol Barnett. This is CNN Newsroom

CHURCH: Our top story this hour, a day after calling allegations of doping violations illogical, Russia's sports ministry is changing its tune, saying they are, according to a quote from Reuters, open for closer cooperation with the World Anti-Doping Agency. On Monday, an independent report commissioned by the agency accused Russia of running what amounted to a state-sponsored doping system.

BARNETT: Now, the report said Russia's anti-doping agency was not only below international standards of testing, but actually helped athletes cheat. We'll take you live to Moscow in moments for the latest on Russia's reaction. But first, Don Roddell has more on the allegations of the new independent report.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

DICK POUND, FORMER WADA PRESIDENT: Our recommendation is that the Russian federation be suspended.

DON RODDELL, CNN CORRESPONDENT: The World Anti-Doping Agency's independent commission says it found a deep culture of cheating in Russian athletics, claiming doped athletes sabotaged the 2012 Olympic Games in London. On Monday in Geneva, the commission called for lifetime bans for five Russian athletes, including gold medalist Maria (Inaudible) stripping anti-doping laboratory of its accreditation and firing the lab's director. POUND: We have found cover-ups, we found destruction of samples in

the laboratories, and we've found payments of money in order to conceal doping tests among others.

RODDELL: The Commission also says Russian doping "Could not have happened without government consent," even accusing President Vladimir Putin.

POUND: The extent of what was going on was -- it was so prevalent that in our conclusion, it was not possible for him to be unaware of it. And if he was aware of it, then he's complicit in it.

RODDELL: What happens now is up to the IAAF, International Association of Athletics Federations and could mean Russia would be banished from future Olympic competition.

POUND: The outcome may be that there are no Russian track and field athletes in Rio.

RODDELL: And with less than a year before the next summer games get under way, Interpol says it's now launching its own criminal investigation. Don Roddell, CNN.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

CHURCH: Now the report is a major black eye for Russia, a country that takes great pride in its athletic achievements. For reaction from Russia, let's go to CNN International Correspondent Matthew Chance in Moscow. So Matthew, Russia initially rejected the findings of this report. Now it's changed its view. What's being said there?

MATTHEW CHANCE, CNN INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: I am not clear that's an accurate characterization. Look, the statements that were made by the Russian sports minister last night were very indignant, very angry, saying that look, we've already addressed the problem of doping in this country and our lab that do testing are -- in his words, the best in the world. The head of the Russian Anti-Doping Agency said that the report was illogical and unprofessional. It was last night, late, about midnight local time that a written statement was issued, which was a little softer, shall we say, on the report saying that the Russian authorities are open for closer cooperation.

[03:05:01]

But nowhere in that statement was there an acknowledgement that they do have a problem in Russia and that that problem needs to be addressed. And so you know, we're still waiting to see whether that kind of acceptance is going to take hold among the Russian authorities. But it's going to be very difficult. Remember, as you mentioned, Russia is a major sporting powerhouse. It hosted the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi. It's not just about sports, it's about politics. And acknowledging that your country has been cheating potentially for years is a step that's going to be very hard for the Russian authorities, the Kremlin, to take.

CHURCH: So, Matthew, what are the likely ramifications here? How far could this go?

CHANCE: Well, it's potentially huge, isn't it? I mean, you've got to remember that Russia has spent billions of dollars, tens of billions of dollars in bolstering its image as a sporting super power. I mean, the Sochi Olympics was one of the most expensive that ever been staged. And it's all about showing the world, the Kremlin showing the world that Russia is at that sporting top table, even though there's a -- there are short comings elsewhere in the country with the economy and elsewhere.

It can still punch above its weight or achieve the top level at sport. If it's now found that it's been achieving those levels and those gold medals because of drug abuse and because of cheating, then that's going to wear off not just in the world of athletics in Russia, but also on the government, as well. It has political implications for the country. And already we're seeing signs that -- as I was mentioning, there is not going to be an acceptance of that very readily. One lawmaker here in Russia was saying this was all part of a western conspiracy. It's part of the overall campaign to discredit Russia by the west to make it look bad.

CHURCH: Right. Matthew Chance, bringing us up to date on reaction there from Russia, live from Moscow, many thanks.

Russia is no stranger to doping allegations. The World Anti-Doping Agency recently issued a report on doping violations based on data from 2013.

BARNETT: And as you see there, Russia led the way with 225 violations across 30 sports. Turkey was next followed by France, India, Belgium, Italy and Spain.

CHURCH: Well, the head of the world's athletic governing body hasn't ruled out Russia being banned from the 2016 Olympics in Rio. He gave Russia until Thursday to respond to the allegations and take corrective action.

BARNETT: Earlier, he spoke to CNN and laid out what he and his organization must do next to maintain a level playing field.

SEBASTIAN COE, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATHLETICS PRESIDENT: I will do anything it takes to create and return our sport to being a responsible, transparent, accountable sport that is responsive. And that is what I am pledged to do. And we have to do this absolutely on behalf of the clean athletes.

CHURCH: The head of the world's athletic governing body, Sebastian Coe.

BARNETT: Now let's get you the latest information on the metro jet crash investigation. Russian Prime Minister Dmitri Medvedev told a state newspaper that terrorism may have brought down flight 9268. This is the first time he's made such an acknowledgement. The U.S., U.K. and Israel all said a bomb likely forced the plane down.

CHURCH: The FBI is offering to help in the investigation in Egypt. So far, Egyptian authorities have not shown any interest, and U.S. security officials are now taking a hard look at the vulnerabilities in American airports. Of particular concern, more than 900,000 workers whose jobs get them unfettered access to the nation's airports.

BARNETT: And the Sharm El-Sheikh airport was considered a gateway to one of Egypt's grandest resort towns. Now it is under intense scrutiny.

CHURCH: And there are questions swirling about security at that airport. CNN's Erin McLaughlin tried to get some answers.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

ERIN MCLAUGHLIN, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Wheels down at Sharm El-Sheikh International Airport, the latest flight in a wave of evacuations, ordered by British and Russian governments to bring their citizens safely home. This as questions swirl around the airport's security, allegations key scanners are sometimes not functioning, and employees accept bribes. Allegations the Egyptians deny. For now, this is as close as our cameras can get to the airport. After the military took over and kicked the media out.

But it wasn't always this way. Six days after the plane crash, Egyptian officials were eager to show us around. They took us on a tour to see the airport's inner workings. They showed us the luggage screening process, a process the British government says may have been manipulated, leading to the possible bombing of metro jet 9268. BBC reports British intelligence believes a bomb was placed in the lower half of the plane's fuselage, the place where luggage is stored during the flight.

[03:10:01]

All bags are first x-rayed. If they see something suspicious, that's when they send it to this machine for more tests. It's used to test for explosives. When we were there, everything seemed to run smoothly. But the Associated Press reports that's not always the case. An unnamed airport official says the machine often breaks down, and the breakdowns have more to do with, "Human stupidity" rather than technical faults. Another official told A.P. the policemen at the scanning machine are poorly paid, and sometimes take bribes to allow drugs and weapons through.

One policeman told CNN, unlike other airport employees, he and his colleagues are not searched before entering the airport. Instead, they're vetted and managed by Egypt's top security agencies. He said their work is watched through the airport's camera system. We were shown one of the rooms used to monitor that system. We're told they have foot age of flight 9268. They say it's part of the ongoing investigation. During our tour, we weren't allowed to see everything we wanted, didn't say why. We asked to get on the tarmac. This is as close as we were allowed to go. We filmed through an open door, and we were denied access to the main room used to monitor the airport.

Egyptian authorities are hitting back in allegations of security lapses, the Civil Aviation Ministry told CNN I am not saying we are 100 percent mistake-free. It is possible, but not in the way it was portrayed. These allegations are generalizations. They are baseless and false. They insist the airport is safe.

YASSER JANUI, DEPUTY DIRECTOR: International Civil Aviation Authority and we are complying with all the standard and regulation of this authority, which means it's completely safe to fly and fly from and to Sharm El-Sheikh airport.

MCLAUGHLIN: But British and Russian officials are skeptical. They've sent their own teams to evaluate the airport and shepherd their citizen's home. Whether or not ISIS brought down metro jet 9268, security at this and other airports in the region will remain under scrutiny. Erin McLaughlin, CNN, Sharm El-Sheikh.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

CHURCH: A big change at the Sea World San Diego amusement park in California. The famous killer whale show will be phased out next year.

BARNETT: A new orca experience will replace the shows which have been at the center of allegations of animal cruelty for years. Recent scrutiny followed the movie black fish for CNN.

TIM ZIMMERMAN, ASSOCIATE PRODUCER: To me, it's a seismic shift. It's the first time that Sea World has acknowledged that public opinion, especially in

California, is turning away from circus style entertainment shows with killer whales, and that their business model has to evolve and try to head in a different direction. It remains to be seen, though, how far it will evolve and what that will mean for killer whales in captivity in the U.S. But public opinion continues to turn against them. Ultimately, they need to stop breeding and they need to figure out a different way to have Sea World without killer whales in captivity.

I don't think that's where they want to go, and I don't think that's where they're going right now, but I think what they announced today is the first step potentially in that direction, if public opinion keeps to forcing them to change the model.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

CHURCH: The killer whale shows will still continue at Sea World's other ten U.S. parks.

His poll numbers are good, but Ben Carson can't seem to shake all those questions about his troubled childhood, the latest on the U.S. Presidential race, coming up.

BARNETT: Plus, a car chase in Louisiana ended in a hail of gunfire and this little boy is dead as a result. We'll bring you new details to what led up to that shooting, next.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

[03:15:01]

BARNETT: A new poll shows U.S. Republican Presidential candidate Ben Carson has pulled slightly ahead of Donald Trump in a key primary state. This comes as all the Presidential candidates on the republican side prepare for their fourth debate of the season on Tuesday.

CHURCH: The latest poll shows Carson leading in the republican field of South Carolina with 28 percent of likely voters. Trump was very close behind at 27 percent. No other candidates are within the margin of error.

BARNETT: In the meantime, Ben Carson, I think we can say, is feeling the heat. Because in the lead up to Tuesday's republican debate, he's been firing back at allegations that he fabricated parts of his troubled childhood.

CHURCH: The scrutiny is intense. He blames unfair media bias for all the questions he's been facing. CNN's Tom Foreman has more.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

TOM FOREMAN, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Even as Ben Carson is rising in the polls, he is falling under attack in a storm of questions about his personal story

CHRIS CHRISTIE, PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: He put the story out there in the first place, so he has the responsibility to back it up.

DONALD TRUMP, PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: I would say it's not so easy on Ben.

FOREMAN: The questions are growing in Baltimore. Carson says while he was a medical resident there, he was caught up in an armed robbery at a fast food joint.

BEN CARSON, PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: Guy comes up, puts the gun in my ribs and I just said, I believe you want the guy behind the counter.

FOREMAN: But police have no record of such an incident. As West Point, Carson says he received and rejected an offer for a full scholarship to the military academy. Carson later clarified that it was an informal offer but, again, there is no record. And at Yale University, Carson says he took a psychology class where he was singled out for an act of honesty, but a search by the Wall Street Journal turned up little evidence. His campaign says it welcomes the vetting, even as it tries to explain away apparent inconsistencies.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Look, the guy is fighting for his good name as anybody would fight for it.

FOREMAN: A fight is central to Carson's description of his escape from a violent past, saying as a young man he attacked his mother and others.

[03:20:01] CARSON: I tried to stab someone. That was probably the most outrageous thing.

FOREMAN: CNN could find no one from his younger days who recalls a violent temper, but his mother corroborated parts of that story back in the 1990s, so Carson bristles at skeptics.

CARSON: If our media is no better at investigation than that, it's sick.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

BARNETT: Keep in mind, these guys are running for President, guys and gals and they're going to face tough questions. But here is a question no Presidential candidate has ever faced. Would you kill baby Hitler? U.S. Republican Presidential candidate Jeb Bush says oh hell yeah, he would.

CHURCH: Bush made the comments in response to a New York Times magazine poll that asked the question, 42 percent of readers said they would do the same thing.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

BUSH: If you could go back in time and kill baby Hitler, would you? I need to know. Hell yeah I would.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Even if he was really cute?

BUSH: No, look, you've got to -- you've got to step up, man. That's -- that would be key. The problem with going back in history and doing that is, as we know from the series, what was the name of the Michael Fox movies?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Back to the Future.

BUSH: Back to the Future, it can have a dangerous effect on everything else. But I'd do it.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

CHURCH: Now in that poll, 38 percent of readers said they would not kill Hitler and 28 percent say they were not sure if they would do it.

BARNETT: Baby Hitler. That's the difference.

CHURCH: The assumption is that you know that that baby is going to grow into Hitler. I think there are some possible other options, maybe, certainly as a Presidential candidate you should be able to come up with another answer but hey.

BARNETT: I agree.

CHURCH: We are learning more about the moments leading up to a car chase in Louisiana that ended with a spray of gunfire and the death of a 6-year-old boy.

BARNETT: It is just a shocking story. The child's father was also

wounded. Now two police officers are facing murder charges. CNN's Martin Savage has more.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

MARTIN SAVAGE, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Six-year-old Jeremy Mardis was laid to rest in his former home in Mississippi. Nearly a week after his shooting death at the hands of authorities in a small central Louisiana town, the shooting has resulted in the arrest of two city marshals and a community haunted by questions. The shooting scene a small number of people held hands and prayed.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Let him know that our community is behind him and that we will never forget him.

SAVAGE: As they remembered the child who died, evidence of the hail of gunfire that took his life was all around them. Broken glass, spray painted police investigation marks, even bullet holes, the big question for many, why did two city marshals shoot and kill Jeremy?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Jeremy was 6 years old. He didn't deserve to die like that. And that's unfortunate.

SAVAGE: According to witnesses, it began last Tuesday at a local bar when the boy's father got into an argument with his girlfriend. Two city marshals moved in and allegedly attempted to detain Few. According to a source close to the case information, Few took off in an SUV with his 6-year-old son beside him. Marshals called for backup and pursued, cornering Few on a dead end street on the edge of town. These paint marks show where the vehicle stopped. According to the authorities, Few backed up several times striking their vehicles and for reasons still unclear, the officers opened fire, blasting as many as 16 to 18 shots into Few's SUV. Critically wounding Few and killing his son, Jeremy, who according to the coroner was struck five times.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: I don't know what he was thinking. I don't know why he wouldn't just stop. He didn't do nothing wrong.

SAVAGE: State investigators say Few was unarmed and all of the gunfire came from city marshals. Early reports said there have been warrants for Few's arrest, but state police say that isn't true. The case turned on video from a recently purchased body camera worn by a Marksville police officer who arrived as backup.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I can tell you as a father, it was one of the most disturbing things I witnessed. I cannot go into details. I cannot tell you bits and pieces about it, although I would love to share some of that with you. I simply cannot and won't do that tonight.

SAVAGE: And now the two city marshals have been charged with second degree murder and attempted second degree murder. Their bond set at \$1 million each. Jeremy Whittington has been visiting Few in the hospital.

Does he know what happened? JEREMY WHITTINGTON: I can't answer that one. I have no idea if he

knows 100 percent what happened, what led to everything. But he is conscious. He is aware.

[03:20:01]

SAVAGE: Aware enough, authorities say, so the day little Jeremy was laid to rest, his father could finally be told he had died. Martin Savage, CNN, Marksville, Louisiana.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

BARNETT: Now, to another big story we're following. Five suspects accused of carrying out the massacre of over 140 students at Kenya's university in April are set to go on trial today in Nairobi.

CHURCH: The suspects nicknamed the Garissa Five were linked to El Shah Bob when the terrorist group took responsibility for the attack.

BARNETT: Robin Curnow joins us now from Nairobi this morning with more, and Ronin, we thought this would begin at this time yesterday before it was delayed to today. Why was that, and what can we expect?

ROBIN CURNOW, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Errol, yesterday, the problem was that there was no Somali translator present. We believe that has been rectified today. The case that the high court still had to go through a number of other smaller cases this morning and we are told that the Garissa Five should be appearing in court shortly. Ten witnesses due to testify today, we're told, from the prosecution, including students and some teachers from the Garissa University College. It happened in early April. It was obviously devastating for the country. And we are told that the courtroom is full of local press.

BARNETT: Robin, live from Nairobi, thank you.

CHURCH: We have been telling you about people in southern California who panicked when they saw a strange light in the sky over the weekend. Well, this new view gives you a better idea of why they were so worried.

BARNETT: It's pretty incredible. The U.S. Navy said it was the test of an unarmed missile from a submarine. Many people jumped on social media when they saw the bright light thinking it was a meteor or maybe a UFO. But the pentagon says it's a routine test to make sure everything is working properly.

CHURCH: Probably telling everyone would have been good.

In Oklahoma, a police officer's body cam captured a dramatic incident. A Sand Springs police officer was respond to go a call of a high speed chase involving a stolen vehicle.

BARNETT: And there it is. The suspect eventually rammed her car into the patrol car of one of the cops. She was later arrested after being tazed and removed from the vehicle. Amazingly, the officer only sustained minor injuries, but if she was a few inches to the right, that would have been much different.

CHURCH: Take your breath away as that comes towards you.

Weeks of protest of a U.S. university campus ended with a victory for students. Find out what led up to this moment, just ahead.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

BARNETT: Welcome back to our viewers in the states and those of you watching from around the world. This is CNN Newsroom. I am Errol Barnett.

CHURCH: And I am Rosemary Church.

Russia's sports ministry says they are open to cooperating with the World Anti-Doping Agency. That's after a report commissioned by the agency accused Russia of running what amounted to a state sponsored doping system for its athletes.

BARNETT: Very early results showed Myanmar's opposition party winning a majority of seats in parliament. Party leader Aung San Suu Kyi supporters celebrated in the streets. The military backed ruling party has pledged to respect the results.

And Aung San Suu Kyi has made her first comments on election results. Ivan Watson joins us now live with the latest. Ivan, we've been discussing that the last time Aung San Suu Kyi participated in a democratic vote like this, the results were annulled and she was placed under house arrest. How is she feeling? What is she saying today?

IVAN WATSON, CNN CORRESPONDENT: That's right. That was in 1990. The election was annulled and this country hasn't seen an openly contested election in a quarter century since. That's part of why this has been such a big deal. Now in her first real interview, Aung San Suu Kyi sat down with the BBC and she predicted that her party -- for democracy would win several of the seats in the upcoming parliament. Take a listen to an excerpt from this interview with the BBC.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Results have been coming in steadily. And we probably will get between -- well, around 75 percent in the union legislature.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: And that will be enough, more than enough?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: For the minimum required is about 67 percent if we are to be able to form a government on our own.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Do you believe that the generals, the people who have controlled here for so long, will allow you to do that?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Well, they've been saying repeatedly that they will respect the will of the people and that they will implement the results of the election.

WATSON: Errol, Aung San Suu Kyi, Myanmar's iconic opposition figure, claiming a massive electoral victory. But a lot of election observers here, international election observers that we've seen just in the last couple of hours, the Carter Center, the European Union delegation, the White House, have all been warning don't declare the election over yet. The official results are not out yet. And let's now broadcast the official results as of now, out of more than 490 seats that were up for grabs in this election, the results for only 88 have been announced, 78 of them went to Aung San Suu Kyi's NLD. Five of them went to the ruling political party...

(END VIDEO CLIP)

BARNETT: All right, we're having a bit of technical issues with our signal from Ivan Watson. But as you see there, the early results are showing a landslide win for Aung San Suu Kyi's party and she herself telling the BBC she expects to get roughly 75 percent of the vote. Such a stark difference from she last time around in the early '90s when this happened.

CHURCH: She has 78 of the 88 seats and only 88 out of the full 90 have been decided at this point. We'll keep an eye on that.

Racial tensions at a U.S. university have forced a major shake-up for its leaders.

[03:25:01]

BARNETT: The President and chancellor of the University of Missouri have both resigned, and this comes after students complained that they just didn't do enough to address racism on campus.

CHURCH: Over the weekend, players on the school's football team threatened to boycott games until the President left. On Monday, he encouraged the community to move forward.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

TIM WOLFE, FORMER PRESIDENT UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI: Use my resignation. Please, please, use this resignation to heal. Not to hate. And let's move forward together for a brighter tomorrow.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

BARNETT: Now, these resignations come after weeks of protests.

CHURCH: One student went on a hunger strike.

JON BUTLER, HUNGER STRIKE PROTESTER: A lot of people know how corrupt the system is and they thought I was going die from day one. From the moment I made my announcement. People thought I was a dead man walking. For me, especially with faith in God, I really didn't look at it from a deficit approach that I would die. Even though I took precautions that I might. I really did come at this with an approaching victory, knowing the fact the harder we fight, the greater reward.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: As an undergraduate, you were saying you were facing these issues going back to 2008. Did you feel unsafe on campus?

BUTLER: I felt unsafe since the moment I stepped on this campus. But the thing that we've been pushing to everyone is that we love Missouri enough to critique and to fight against the injustices that we face at this school. My first semester here, I had someone write the N word on my wall. I've been physically in altercations with white gentlemen on campus. I've had other incidents that have gone on. For me, it's just -- I've always not felt welcome at this university because the campus hasn't been in a welcoming and inclusive environment.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

BARNETT: Now Missouri's governor thanked the former President for resigning. He says it's a necessary step towards healing and reconciliation.

CHURCH: For apologizing for two months, Volkswagen is finally putting its money where its mouth is. The automaker is forking out 500 to car owners hit by its emissions cheating scandal.

BARNETT: Diesel owners will also get another card worth \$500 that can be spent only on purchases or services at Volkswagen or Audi dealerships, they'll also get free 24-hour roadside assistance for three years. But the question is can you continue to do business with a company that has lied to you, even if they give you credits and money to stay within the company? I am not so sure.

CHURCH: Still ahead, a CNN freedom project special report. The story of a young girl imprisoned as a sex slave at the age of 12.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

[03:30:01]

BARNETT: Now the story of a young girl subjected to the horrors of sex trafficking at just 12 years old.

CHURCH: She shared her harrowing account of struggle and survival. Rafael Romo brings us her story in a CNN freedom project report.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

RAFAEL ROMO, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Growing up in Mexico, life was not a fairytale. But at 12 years old, she thought she had met her prince charming.

KARLA JACINTO, HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVOR: He bought me clothes and shoes. He told me, you are going to be my princess.

ROMO: Carla's new boyfriend was older and from a far away village. But after three months, the relationship changed and this scam was revealed. Carla's prince was actually a pimp working as part of an organized crime ring based in Teninsengo. He told her she would be working the streets as a prostitute.

JACINTO: He started punching me, kicking me, pulling my hair. He would spit on my face. That day, he even burned me with an iron.

ROMO: Susan Coppich is the U.S. State Department's Ambassador at large to combat human trafficking. Before that, she worked at the U.S. attorney's office in Atlanta, Georgia.

SUSAN COPPICH, STATE DEPARTMENT'S AMBASSADOR: We've prosecuted numerous cases here in Atlanta involving traffickers from Mexico and particularly Teninsengo.

ROMO: Oftentimes, entire families are in on the scam. CNN, over several weeks, made numerous attempts to face with Teninsengo town officials. We went to the mayor's office twice, but were denied interviews each time. Coppich says there's good reason for the officials being evasive.

COPPICH: We've been told by the traffickers themselves and by the young girls that this town raises pimps that that's what they've done for generations. That's what the town does. That's their industry. And, yet, in smaller, rural communities around there, the young girls don't have any idea that this is what that town's reputation is.

ROMO: Karla says she was forced to prostitute for four years with never a day off. She says her pimp trafficked her across Mexico, demanding she see at least 30 customers a day, and keeps a daily log of clients. By age 16, Karla calculates she was raped more than 43,200 times.

JACINTO: There were men that would go just to laugh at me. They laughed when I cried.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Imagine in the mind of a 12 year old who is raped, if she cried, he will hit her worse. If she didn't cry, he will hit her again.

ROMO: Rosie, the victim's advocate, says it's the powerful who allow trafficking to continue.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: She had clients that were judges, priests, pastors, and police. So she knew that she could not run away to go to the authorities.

ROMO: Karla says one time 30 uniformed police officers raided the brothel she was in, but instead of making rescues, they made a deal with the brothel owner.

JACINTO: The uniformed police officers entered the room we were in. We had to do everything they asked of us. The whole thing lasted three or four hours.

ROMO: What was going through your mind at that point? Thinking that those who are supposed to protect you were abusing you?

[03:35:01]

JACINTO: They were sickening to me because they would they could see we were minors. We looked our age. We weren't even fully developed. They could see our sad faces.

ROMO: There are an estimated two million children exploited every year in the global commercial sex trade. Violence, corruption, and a mix of fear and shame are major factors keeping children from trying to escape.

And you lived this hell for four years?

JACINTO: You see me now with a smile on my face. But when I remember all of that, it still hurts a lot. I am going to fight against this until the end. Every day when I wake up, I wonder if I am going to be alive at the end of the day because of what we do, and what I have experienced makes me a target. Death is lurking.

ROMO: The pain in Karla's face is clear. But perhaps the true tragedy of her story is that it's shared by so many other children like her, still being controlled by human traffickers as we speak. Rafael Romo, CNN, Mexico City.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

[03:40:01]

BARNETT: Would you like a new Facebook friend? Let me suggest U.S. President Barack Obama. His Facebook page went live on Monday. He's been posting important life moments on his timeline, including his marriage to Michelle Obama and each time he took the oath of office. His first status update included this video message on the issue of climate change.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

BARACK OBAMA, U.S. PRESIDENT: We're going to need you to help us on this. You've got to get engaged about why climate change is so important. Because if all of America is joining around this critical project, then you know we can have confidence that we're doing right by future generations.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

CHURCH: And on the same topic, government ministers from around the world are feeling the heat. They are trying to figure out ways to pay for climate change measures ahead of a major summit on the issue later this month. CNN International Correspondent Jim Bittermann is in Paris where that summit will take place. And he joins us now live. Jim, the big question, of course, is how they plan to finance climate change. What are some of the options they might be considering?

JIM BITTERMANN, CNN INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: I think, Rosemary, one of the things being debated here is the financing of the climate change measures. And what the developing world, the nations of the developing world would like to see is more contributions from the developed world. Their argument is that the developed world had industrialized using a great deal of carbon energy products, and now the developing world would like to do the same. And if they want to keep down the greenhouse emissions, somebody is going to have to make up the difference to help the developing nations along and of course they would like to see the money flow from the developed world to the developing world to the tune of about \$100 billion a year over the next five years.

This is what they're talking about, and then they also want to have a longer term financing after that after the year 2020. So a lot of things in play here, part of this conference is to sort of lay the groundwork, sort out through the differences that there are ahead of the leaders gathering here just 20 days from now for the main conference that's set to begin and last two weeks here in Paris. And they're trying to sort through a 55 page document that came out of Bonn. This was another precop 21 conference. And they're trying to sort through the differences and see if they can find some ways to compromise ahead of the meeting coming up in 20 days.

So far, at least, it's not looking so good.

CHURCH: Interesting. I was going to ask you that, Jim, what the expectations are ahead of this summit and how likely it is that the ministers will come up with anything concrete this time around. A lot of times, these summits, there's a lot of talking, not a lot of action.

BITTERMANN: I think they started with a document that was somewhere around 20 pages long and it grew to 55 pages. Various countries added exception in the document. Now they're trying to get it back down to some kind of a tenable nature so they can come up with something leaders can sign. Basically, that pledges that have been made so far by 155 nations of the 195, the pledges that they've made to cut back on their emissions would only hold temperature increases to 3 degrees and they're trying to get to 2 degrees, so a long way from that.

CHURCH: Most definitely. Jim Bittermann joining us there live from Paris. Thanks for that.

BARNETT: Now, during the next few decades, rising sea levels could threaten the existence of entire cities and in some cases entire nations.

CHURCH: That's what one new report suggests about the effects of possible climate change. Our meteorologist joins us now with the details. What else is being said?

[03:45:01]

PEDRAM JAVAHERI, METEOROLOGIST: You know this study finds a landmark observation, our temperatures on a planetary scale since the industrial

revolution have now increased one degree Celsius. And that really causes widespread issues across planetary wide across major population areas. But I want to show you just what happened in 2015. You take a look at the observation points. Never before have we had a year start off so warm and end on such a warm note. This is a perspective as far as above-average temperatures planetary wide. And you take a look, many of the recent warm years have come and added a couple across this observation. But sea level is going to be on the rise just as conditions have worn to this point. If nothing is done at this point, we make it up to about a half a meter height increase on sea level conditions. If we continue to pump the greenhouse gases at the same levels that we are observations by the IPCC, bringing the numbers up to over a meter increase over a global scale.

Some images to share with you coming out of this area, this particular one, the New York area stock exchange, you see the bull right there. You can see the before temperatures go up two degrees and by the time we get up to two degrees and beyond that up to four degrees, some of these areas literally entirely submerged. And London, for example, in particular, across the river Thames, looking at West Minister Abby, Big Ben, taking the temperatures up two degrees, the water would cover this area of land. Take a look at four degrees and how that would play out over this region and literally talking about much of this landscape being undertaken by water.

We know much of Asia dealing with significant threat. Take a look at Shanghai, one of the more populated cities on our planet with a 2 degree increase, now put about 45 million people across parts of China below sea level. We take that up to 4 degrees over 140 million people would be below sea level. So this certainly would have dramatic impact and it looks like it would be the case inside the next best several decades if nothing is done within the couple coming of years.

BARNETT: That could be a new reality.

CHURCH: And thanks for watching. I am Rosemary Church.

BARNETT: And I am Errol Barnett. Our two hours are up. Early Start is next for those of you here in the states.

CHURCH: And for everyone else, stay tuned for CNN Newsroom. Have a great day.

BARNETT: See you tomorrow.

[04:00:00]