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Subseries: Global Climate Change Files - Conferences/Meetings

OA/ID Number: 62056
Folder ID Number: 62056-009

Folder Title:

White House Conference on Science and Economics Related to Global Change - 4/90 [2 of 3]

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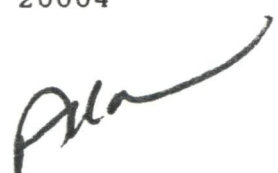
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ADDRESS TO WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND
ECONOMICS RESEARCH RELATED TO GLOBAL CHANGE

Date: Tuesday, April 17, 1990
Location: J.W. Marriott Hotel
1331 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20004
Time: 10:00 am
From: D. Allan Bromley 

I. PURPOSE

To address the opening plenary session of the White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change.

II. BACKGROUND

During the campaign the President raised the issue of an international conference on global change. He formalized his intention to host such an event during his Summit meeting with President Gorbachev on December 4, 1989, and later on February 5, 1990, during his speech to the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Approximately 190 delegates representing 17 countries, the European Community (EC) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

See Advance Office scenario.

*P*resident Bush is hosting the White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change on April 17-18. The Administration views the Conference as a vital next step in a joint international approach to address possible changes in the global environment.

The President has invited the Heads of State from 17 nations to send ministerial-level delegates to the Conference. The European Community and the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development also have been invited to send delegations.

Co-Chairmen of the Conference will be Dr. D. Allan Bromley, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy; Dr. Michael Boskin, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; and Dr. Michael R. Deland, the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

LUNCHEON - MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1990
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Table

Dr. Ronald Roskens

Secretary Manuel Lujan, Jr.	(US)
Ambassador Jan Kinast	(PO)
Jose Goldemberg	(BR)
Prof. Dr. Ing. B. J. Habibie	(ID)
Lic. Patricio Chirinos	(MX)
Major General M. T. Kotogora	(NI)
Dr. Nancy Maynard	(US)
Ahmed Meer	(US)
Jack Vanderryn	(US)

Prof. Dr. Samaun Samadikun

Table

Dr. Robert Corell

Jose Lutzenberger	(BR)
Gustavo Petricoli	(MX)
Prof. G. Ezekwe	(NI)
Misty Church	(US)
Marc Himmelstein	(US)
Alhaji Ahmadu Abubakar	(NI)
Prof. Dr. John A. Katili	(ID)
Prof. Ilashi Ushwengo	(Z)
Fred Schieck	(US)

Table

Dr. D. Allan Bromley	
Habibie	(ID)
Mahesh Prasad	(IN)
Cezary Ambroziak	(PO)
Prof. Lobo Kanza Kanza	(Z)
Prof. Dr. Samaun Samadikun	(ID)
Marcilio Marques Moreira	(BR)
Dr. Franmarie Keel	(US)
Dr. Jose Sarukhan	(MX)
Dr. Bukar Shuaibu	(NI)
Eugene Chiavaroli	(US)

SHALB

Table

Michael Deland

Lara Lutzenberger	(BR)
Amb. Abdulrachman Ramly	(ID)
David Struhs	(US)
Prof. Dr. Gunawan Satari	(ID)
Dr. Fernando Sanchez	(MX)
Prof. Ibrahim Umar	(NI)
Pam Stephens	(IN)
Jon Elkind	(PO)

Dr. A. Adegoroye

Table

Richard Bissell

Citizen Mankoto Ma Mbaelele	(Z)
Dr. E. A. O. Aina	(NI)
Poedji Kuntarso, MA	(ID)
Ing. Alberto Escofet	(MX)
Robert Popovich	(US)
Dr. Chidi Ibe	(NI)
Dr. M. Alwi Dahlan	(ID)
Vera Machado	(BR)

Table

Carol Adelman

Dr. Gaston Melo	(MX)
Prof. Dr. S. B. Joedono	(ID)
Mike Ungar	(US)
Prabhakar Menon	(IN)
Kevin Efretei	(NI)
Citizen Ngimbi Kalumvueziko	(Z)
Prof. Dr. Harsono Wiryosumarto	(ID)

Dr. Howard Gruenspecht

(US)

Table

Walter Bollinger

Fis. Sergio Reyes	(MX)
Citizen Lobo Yvara Loy	(Z)
Dr. J. P. Gupta	(IN)
Jim Kunder	(US)
Prof. Dr. Rustam Didong	(ID)
Dr. J. A. Adejokan	(NI)
Laurence Hausman	(US)
Dr. Manuel Ortega	(MX)

BREAKFAST - TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990
HEADS OF INTERNATIONAL DELEGATIONS

Table 1

Secretary Manuel Lujan, Jr.

Jan Janowski	(PO)
Brice Lalonde	(FR)
Major General M. T. Katagora	(NI)
Patricio Chirinos	(MX)
David Trippier, M.P.	(UK)
Ishimatsu Kitagawa	(JP)
Ahmed Meer	(US)

Table 2

Secretary Clayton Yeutter

Maneka Gandhi	(IN)
Hubert Curien	(FR)
J. G. M. Alders	(NE)
Neal Blewett	(AU)
G. Ezekwe	(NI)
Klaus Topfer	(GE)
Laurens Jan Brinkhorst	(EC)

Table 3

Dr. Allan Bromley

Ing. B. J. Habibie	(ID)
Adolfo Battaglia	(IT)
Jose Lutzenberger	(BR)
Lucien Bouchard	(C)
Nikolay Pavlovich Lavionov	(USSR)
Franmarie Keel	(US)
Robert Popovich	(US)
Misty Church	(US)

Table 4

Dr. Michael Deland

Shigeto Nagano	(JP)
Jose Goldemberg	(BR)
Kristin Hille Valla	(NO)
Jake Epp	(C)
Lobo Kanza Kanza	(Z)
Robert Cornell	(OECD)
William Harris	(US)
Richard Davis	(US)

STATE DEPARTMENT
OFFICIAL DELEGATE DINNER

Table Seating Assignments

Table 1

1. Eagleburger (US)
2. Janowski (PO)
3. Goldemberg (BZ)
4. Topfer (FRG)
5. Ambassador Keel (US)
6. Kanza Kanza (Z)
7. Bolin (IPCC)
8. Blewett (AUS)
9. Kitagawa (JP)
10. Gahndi (IN)

Table 2

1. Deland (US)
2. Laviorov (SOV)
3. Audouze (FR)
4. Kontagora (NIG)
5. Brinkhorst (EC)
6. Epp (CAN)
7. Petricioli (MX)
8. Nagano (JP)
9. Lutzenberger (BZ)
10. Alders (NET)

Table 3

1. Boskin (US)
2. Habibie (IND)
3. Lalonde (FR)
4. Andrzejewski (PO)
5. Tegart (AUS)
6. Ezekwe (NIG)
7. Cornell (OECD)
8. Trippier (UK)
9. Moreira (BZ)
10. Hille Valla (NOR)

Table 4 - 1

1. Bromley (US)
2. Bouchard (CAN)
3. Ushwengo (Z)
4. Fairclough (UK)
5. Mitra (IN)
6. Flynn (EC)
7. Curien (FR)
8. Aycock (US)
9. Ziller (FRG)
- 10.

Table 5

1. Watkins (US)
2. Battaglia (IT)
3. Okamatsu (JP)
4. Sandhager (FRG)
5. White (US)
6. Zillman (AUS)
7. Vibe (NOR)
8. ~~Umar (NIG)~~ Dr. A. Adegoke
9. Rybicki (PO)
10. Sanchez (MX)

Table 6

1. Lujan (US)
2. Chirinos (MX)
3. Bianchi (IT)
4. Diem (PO)
5. Yasuhara (JP)
6. Himmelstein (US)
7. Ramly (IND)
8. Golitsyn (SOV)
9. Mrs. Danzansky (US)
10. Kalumvueziko (Z)

Table 7

1. Truly (US)
2. Colombo (IT)
3. Metalnikov (SOV)
4. Lave (US)
5. Long (OECD)
6. Graham (NOR)
7. Odling-Smee (UK)
8. Kinast (PO)
9. Collins (US)
10. Samadikun (IND)

Table 8

1. Knauss (US)
Fijnaut (NET)
Adejokan (NIG)
Press (US)
Kostin (SOV)
May (CAN)
Schmidt-Ohlendorf (EC)
Houghton (UK)
Katili (IND)
Stravins (US)

Table 9

1. Schmalensee (US)
Zoeteman (NET)
~~Shuaibu (NIG)~~ Shaib (NIG)
Emerson (EC)
Tickell (UK)
Yoshikawa (JP)
Maxwell (CAN)
Faucheux (FR)
Wygaarden (US)
Wagner (FRG)

Table 10

1. Reilly (US)
Steensnaes (NOR)
Slatyer (AUS)
Osipyan (SOV)
Escofet (MX)
Dr. Aina (NIG)
Ferriter (OECD)
Burney (CAN)
Watanabe (JP)
Prasad (IN)

Table 11 - 2

- ~~1. Edleman (US)~~
Abubakar (NIG)
Johnson (EC)
Didong (JP)
Tindemans (NET)
Conti (IT)
Isaksen (NOR)
Ripert (FR)

Table 12

1. Bolton (US)
von Matuschka (FRG)
Dowdeswell (CAN)
Ortega (MX)
Wiryosumarto (IND)
Struhs (US)
Mrs. Aina (NIG)
Allcock (UK)
Ikeda (JP)
Allegre (FR)

Table 13 - 2

1. O'Donnell (US)
Mansingh (IN)
Glatzel (FRG)
Troizkiy (SOV)
Efretei (NIG)
Harvey (US)
Dahlan (IND)
Yokobori (JP)

Table 14 - 1

1. ~~Fred Burnthal~~ (UK)
Bissell (US)
Duchowski (POL)
Brown (AUS)
Vogel (FRG)
Pihanov (SOV)
Borione (FR)
Watson (US)
Bryn (NOR)

Table 15

1. Bloch (US)
Kenney-Wallace (CAN)
Joedono (IND)
Evans (UK)
Kotliakov (SOV)
Buchbaum (US)
Markey (EC)
Opschoor (NET)
Sarukhan (MX)
Olsen (NOR)

Table 16 - 3

1. Demerast (US)
Bojarski (PO)
Kumar (IN)
Hashimoto (JP)
Sacco (IT)
Winsemius (NET)
Green (AUS)

Table 17 - 2

1. Danzansky (US)
Nasse (FR)
Roos (NET)
Gabriele (IT)
Kowalski (OECD)
Shogren (AUS)
Bourdeau (EC)
Reyes (MX)

Table 18 - 1

1. Keel (US)
Fisk (UK)
Krause (FRG)
Egmond (NET)
Wiackowski (PO)
Menon (IN)
Gurria (MX)
O'Donoghue (EC)
Quinn (AUS)

Table 19

1. Correll (US)
Satari (IND)
Vakaluyk (SOV)
Lluch (MX)
Jennings (UK)
Vellinga (NET)
Albritton (US)
Ishida (JP)
Ibe (NIG)
Mashado (BZ)

Table 20

1. Maynard (US)
Slater (CAN)
Starkel (PO)
Visconti (IT)
Bretherton (US)
Mbaelele (Z)
Martin (FR)
Buttle (UK)
Durieux (EC)
Westgard (NOR)

Table 21

1. Grunspecht (US)
Kuntarso (IND)
Kupfer (FRG)
Allen (AUS)
Piertermaat (NET)
Anderson (CAN)
Dean (EC)
Loy (Z)
Bakken (NOR)
Loria (IT)

Table 22 - 1

1. Harris (US)
Lumb (AUS)
Golubev (SOV)
Moynihan (OECD)
Ratchford (US)
Szekeley (MX)
Adams (US)
Lebeau (FR)
Lorentzen (NOR)

Table 23 - 2

1. Davis (US)
Frassetto (IT)
Rice (EC)
Gupta (IN)
~~Harwitt (US)~~ NO
Whyte (CAN)
Sadowski (PO)
Grassl (FRG)

STATE DEPARTMENT
OFFICIAL DELEGATE DINNER

FILL - IN'S

Susan Davis
Melinda Andrews
Mark Hatfield
Ahmed Meer
Paul Graphorn
Maggie Bryant
Bill Robertson
Doug Adair
Joe Maguire
MJ Jameson
Elyzabeth Long
Misty Church
Bob Popovich
Beth Bennett
Mary Nugent



SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Tuesday, April 17, 1990

8:00 am (15 min)	<u>Intelligence Briefing</u> (Scowcroft/Sununu)	Oval Office
8:15 am (30 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Scowcroft/Sununu)	Oval Office
8:45 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Governor Sununu</u>	Oval Office
9:15 am (40 min)	<u>Administrative Time</u>	Oval Office
9:55 am	The President departs to address Opening Session of the W. H. Conference on Science and Economics Research related to <u>Global Change at the J. W. Marriott</u> (Bromley/Rogich)	South Lawn
10:30 am	<u>Arrives White House</u>	South Lawn
10:30 am (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 am (60 min)	<u>Meeting with President Callejas of Honduras</u> (Scowcroft)	Oval Office/ Cabinet Room
12:00 pm (75 min)	<u>Luncheon with President Callejas</u> (Scowcroft/Firestone)	Old Family Dining Room
1:15 pm (15 min)	<u>Departure Statements</u> (Scowcroft)	South Portico
1:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
2:00 pm (10 min)	Photo with Prime Minister <u>Geoffrey Henry of Cook Islands</u> (Scowcroft)	Oval Office
2:10 pm (20 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office

UNP 04/16/90
5:00 pm



2:30 pm
(15 min)

Ceremony honoring the NCAA
Basketball Champions
(Rogich)

Rose Garden

2:50 pm
(20 min)

Meeting with Senator Mitchell
and Congressional Delegation
(McClure/Scowcroft)

Cabinet Room

3:15 pm
(45 min)

Taping Session
(Demarest)

Library

4:00 pm
(30 min)

Administrative Time

Oval Office

4:30 pm
(20 min)

Meeting with Senator Dole
and Congressional Delegation
(McClure/Scowcroft)

Cabinet Room

4:50 pm
(10 min)

Meeting with Governor Sununu

Oval Office

UNP 04/16/90
5:00 pm

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

April 18, 1990

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FOR DRS. BROMLEY AND RATCHFORD
WITH INTERNATIONAL VISITORS

Thursday, April 19, 2:30: **BROMLEY** to meet with Sir John Fairclough, British Chief Scientific Advisor

Location: Room 360 OEOB

With: Yuracko

Purpose: to discuss science policy, particularly international collaboration

Thursday, April 19, 3:30: **BROMLEY** to meet with Jan Janowski, Polish Deputy Prime Minister

Location: Room 360, OEOB

With: Yuracko

Purpose: Courtesy call

Monday, April 23, 11:00: **BROMLEY** to meet with Filippo Pandolfi, EC Vice President

Location: Room 360, OEOB

With: Ratchford, Bowden, Yuracko

Purpose: to discuss his idea of a joint permanent U.S.-EC Task Force

Friday, April 27, 9:30: **RATCHFORD** to meet with Mr. Barry Jones, Australian Member of Parliament.

Location: Room 5005, NEOB

With: Bowden, Yuracko

Purpose: Mr. Jones, the former Minister for Science, is now a Member of Parliament and is quite active in science policy. He met with Dr. Bromley last December, and wishes to maintain his association with this office.

Friday, April 27, 4:00: **BROMLEY** to meet with Fakir C. Kohli, Director-in-Charge of the Tata group of companies (India).

Location: Room 360, OEOB

With: ??

Purpose: Courtesy call. Bromley and Kohli were classmates at M.I.T.

Wesnesay, May 2, 4:00: **BROMLEY** to meet with Dr. Erhard Busek, Science Minister of Austria

Location: Room 360, OEOB

With: Ratchford, Bowden, Yuracko

Purpose: Courtesy call



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



13 APR 1990

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley:

This responds to your letter of March 26, 1990 requesting that the Department of Defense contribute funds for the White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change. I am pleased to advise you that I have authorized the transfer of the \$150,000 you requested as our share of the total cost of the Conference. We are pleased to participate and wish you success in achieving Conference objectives.

Should there be any need to obtain additional details on funding arrangements, please contact Mr. Geoff Cratch at 697-6760.

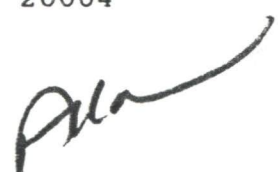
Sincerely,

D. Cheney

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ADDRESS TO WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND
ECONOMICS RESEARCH RELATED TO GLOBAL CHANGE

Date: Tuesday, April 17, 1990
Location: J.W. Marriott Hotel
1331 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20004
Time: 10:00 am
From: D. Allan Bromley 

I. PURPOSE

To address the opening plenary session of the White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change.

II. BACKGROUND

During the campaign the President raised the issue of an international conference on global change. He formalized his intention to host such an event during his Summit meeting with President Gorbachev on December 4, 1989, and later on February 5, 1990, during his speech to the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Approximately 190 delegates representing 17 countries, the European Community (EC) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

See Advance Office scenario.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ADDRESS TO WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND
ECONOMICS RESEARCH RELATED TO GLOBAL CHANGE

Date: Wednesday, April 18, 1990
Location: J.W. Marriott Hotel
1331 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20004
Time: 2:30 pm
From: D. Allan Bromley



I. PURPOSE

To address the closing plenary session of the White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change.

II. BACKGROUND

During the campaign the President raised the issue of an international conference on global change. He formalized his intention to host such an event during his Summit meeting with President Gorbachev on December 4, 1989, and later on February 5, 1990, during his speech to the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Approximately 190 delegates representing 17 countries, the European Community (EC) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

See Advance Office scenario.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriters.

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

"The New Earth 21" — Action Program for the Twenty-First Century

I Global Warming: The Need for a Progressive and Comprehensive Strategy

1. Of the various issues concerning the global environment, global warming commands the greatest attention.
2. On one hand, GHG emissions are growing at rates that exceed the metabolic capacity of this planet, and is increasingly accumulating in the atmosphere, raising the possibility of global warming and other climate changes, which in turn could have an extraordinary impact on human activities.

This potentially enormous threat that is within the range of possibilities compell us to act, and act now.

3. On the other hand, this increase is closely tied to the unprecedented growth in production and consumption driven by the increasing use of fossil fuels since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. Because of this direct linkage between GHG emissions and human activity, an ad hoc, quick-fix approach to this issue could be the cause of devastating effects on economic and social welfare.

The stabilization of carbon dioxide emissions at current levels by the developed market economies, for example, would not only place them under hardship, but also have a serious effect on the economic development in developing countries and the East European countries because of the inevitable decrease in trade, investments and development aid.

We exist in a global economy, just as we are living in the global environment.

4. The uncertainty surrounding global environmental issues is particularly acute in the case of global warming and its effects.

Although there is a broad consensus as to the probability of global warming, there is still a wide range of opinion on the what, when, where and how of global warming.

This situation is one of the main reasons why the issue has been so politicized, and has made it difficult to create the kind of international consensus needed for the broad-based sustained approach required for any global environmental problem.

5. The answer to this dilemma must be a progressive and comprehensive strategy that combines immediate and sustained action on all fronts with intensive research to reduce the uncertainties and define the costs of the options.

Because of the pervasive nature of carbon dioxide and many other GHGs, technological breakthrough must be an integral part of the solution.

The strategy should also be flexible so that it can be accelerated or otherwise altered in accordance with growing scientific knowledge.

II "The New Earth"— Action Program for the Twenty-First Century

1. The "The New Earth 21", currently under consideration in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, is an action program which is intended to meet these requirements.

It devotes the next one hundred years to the recovery of this planet from two hundred years of the accumulation of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

The first fifty years will be the transition period, when environment-friendly technologies are developed and introduced. The second fifty years are the years in which future generations will draw on the results of the first half to recreate a green planet.

2. Of the first half-century, the first decade, starting now, will be dedicated to intensified scientific research to reduce uncertainties and better energy efficiency through the increased use of available technology, both in developing countries and developed countries.

In the second decade, there will be a reduction in the use of fossil fuels through the introduction of non-fossil fuels, that is, safe nuclear power plants, and new or renewable energy sources.

The third decade will see the spread of non-greenhouse gas substitutes for chlorofluorocarbons, carbon dioxide fixation and reutilization technology, and revolutionary, low-energy production processes.

The fourth decade is the decade of big advances in absorption. There

will be substantial net gains from reforestation, and desertification should be reversed by this time through the use of biotechnology. Oceanic sinks will be enhanced.

The fifth decade will be the era of future generation technologies, such as fusion, orbiting solar power plants, magma electricity generation, energy applications of superconductive technology, and other new forms of energy technology, which may make fossil fuels unnecessary.

3. The Action Program is intended to reduce emissions and enhance sinks, so that concentrations will begin to peak off. By the latter half of the twenty-first century, greenhouse gas concentrations should actually be decreasing.
4. Such a strategy should be the basis of a global partnership in which all countries, developed and developing, East and West, come together and act in unity.

Here, the developed market economies can play a decisive role, with their experience, and technological and financial potential, if they maintain the economic strength capable of turning this potential into reality.

If all nations come together to meet this challenge, future generations will enjoy the fruits of a strong global economy in a healthy global environment.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CONFERENCE

D. ALLAN BROMLEY

Assistant to the President for Science and Technology

Executive Office of the President

White House Conference

on Science and Economics Research

Related to Global Change

Washington, D.C.

April 17, 1990

I would like to add my welcome to those of Secretary Brady and President Bush. Working together with you, we look forward to very real accomplishments over the next two days. In a moment, I will describe what the President views as some of the objectives of the conference.

GLOBAL STEWARDSHIP

But first let me elaborate briefly upon the conferences's theme, that of Global Stewardship. As President Bush has stated, Global Stewardship is not a fixed state. It is a process of continual change that balances environmental and economic values to meet human needs and expand human prospects.

Global Stewardship is a complex, multifaceted concept, yet I believe that it can be summed up in remarkably succinct fashion. On December 22, 1968, as the crew of Apollo 8 became the first humans to leave Earth orbit and head toward the Moon, they turned their frail spacecraft back toward the Earth and took the first

photographs of our planet from deep space. I firmly believe that thousands of years in the future perhaps the one most lasting thing for which our age will be remembered will be those photographs. They show the Earth as a beautiful blue and white sphere floating quietly in the immense blackness of space. They emphasize that this planet is mankind's common heritage. It is ours to cherish; it is ours to destroy. We are all truly in this together.

We will achieve Global Stewardship in the same way that we achieve scientific knowledge -- through careful study of the environment and of ourselves, coupled with effective and timely action. We must come to understand the extent and limits of the resources available to us on this planet. And we must come to understand how humans can use those resources in a sustainable fashion to achieve a more prosperous and productive future.

We are not here to make a global warming policy. That will emerge from the broad array of research and policy reviews now ongoing. Rather, we are here to try to determine what will be required in order that such policies be based on sound scientific understanding and that they be both technologically and economically feasible.

THE LINK BETWEEN SCIENCE AND POLICY

Much has been written and said during the past few months about the scientific understanding of global change and about policy responses to global environmental concerns. But conspicuous by its absence in almost all of these discussions has been a careful and detailed analysis of the economic causes or consequences of global change. For example, we will talk at length over the next two days about various ways of taking out insurance policies against possible adverse effects of global warming. But there are good insurance policies and bad ones, and we very much need the input and expertise of economists to discriminate between them.

In a very real sense, we should perhaps look on economics as the glue that binds scientific understanding of global change phenomena to the policies -- both national and international -- that we adopt to address this issue.

In general, the social sciences -- economics, psychology, sociology -- must be an integral part of any approach to the understanding of global change. Even when the physical and biological aspects of a problem are understood, all too often agreement is lacking on the underlying social, behavioral, and

economic causes and consequences of an action. This conference will focus as much on these aspects of global change as on the purely scientific aspects. In this way, we hope to add a new dimension to the international dialogue on global change.

GOALS OF THE CONFERENCE

As President Bush noted, the foundation of this conference is what we do know and what we do not know about the science and economics of global change. At a more detailed level, we seek to determine which uncertainties might be reducible in the foreseeable future and which are not, and to understand how scientific uncertainties affect our economic modeling and vice versa.

The conference is designed to achieve several other objectives. Among them are the following:

- o To increase the mutual understanding and sensitivity of the scientific and economic research communities to each other's needs and to the needs of the policy makers who look to them for guidance.

- o To foster a solid and well-implemented international research effort that can address the scientific, economic, and policy questions of global change, drawing on the expertise, experience, and data of all the world's nations.

- o To forge a worldwide communications network among the researchers and policymakers concerned with global change.

REVIEW OF THE AGENDA

To achieve these objectives, the conference is organized around three themes.

- o The science and economics research challenge.
- o Integrating science and economics research in the policy process.
- o Building a partnership for science and economics research.

Later this morning, I shall speak on the first of these themes. My cochairmen Michael Boskin and Michael Deland will speak on the second and third.

Following those presentations, the agenda calls for us to divide into three Working Groups that will then meet in four sequential sessions. Each of the Working Groups will have about 25 members, with roughly equal representation from the three disciplines of science, economics, and the environment.

The first three Working Group sessions will be devoted to the three themes of the conference. The fourth will be devoted to integration of the discussions and preparation of a summary report of each Working Group's deliberations.

These summaries will form part of a Cochairmen's report, which we would suggest as the primary product of the conference. In this report, we would expect to outline the deliberations of the conference and set forth agreed-upon common actions designed to expand research and cooperation among nations.

CONCLUSION

This conference is only one of many national and international actions being taken to address issues of global change. We must therefore seek to integrate the accomplishments of the next two

days into these ongoing efforts -- and, in particular, into the deliberations of the IPCC, the international research programs of the World Meteorological Organization and International Council of Scientific Unions, and the programs of individual countries focused on the global environment. At the same time, we will work to coordinate the many activities now going on in the United States and abroad. They will all be stronger if carried forward in a unified, coherent fashion.

We want to emphasize that the President has instructed us from the outset of our planning to design this conference with a primary goal of complementing, strengthening, and supporting the entire IPCC process, which he considers to be the central and appropriate forum for our joint efforts toward understanding of, and responding to, the questions of Global Stewardship.

Louis Pasteur wrote that, "Science knows no country because knowledge belongs to humanity and is the torch which illuminates the world." We will be the carriers of that torch for the next two days. And we must keep it burning as we leave to face the great challenges that lie ahead.

**UNCERTAIN CHANGE:
THE SCIENTIFIC AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH CHALLENGE**

D. ALLAN BROMLEY

Assistant to the President for Science and Technology

Executive Office of the President

**White House Conference
on Science and Economics Research
Related to Global Change
Washington, D.C.**

April 17, 1990

The global environment has been changing throughout human history, and indeed throughout the entire history of our planet. At the peak of the last ice age 18,000 years ago -- just a few thousand years before the first substantial human civilizations came together in the river valleys of the Middle and Far East -- a glacier over two kilometers high covered much of the northern United States and Europe. Sea level was 100 meters lower than at present, so that the future sites of many of today's port cities were perched on the edges of deep ravines. Then, rather abruptly about 10,000 years ago, the world warmed, the ice retreated, and sea level rose to about its present level. These natural changes in the Earth's climate have occurred throughout its history, and they will continue to occur in the future.

During the past century, human society has entered into a new and momentous relationship with the global environment. For the first time in history, we have become a geological agent capable of influencing our entire planet. We have altered the face of the Earth by clearing forests, building cities, and converting wild lands to agriculture. We have changed the composition of the Earth's

atmosphere by burning fossil fuels, expanding agriculture, and producing and releasing industrial compounds. We have embarked on an enormous, virtually unplanned, planetary experiment that poses unprecedented challenges to our wisdom, our foresight, and our scientific capability.

The first theme of this White House Conference is the scientific and economic research challenge related to global change. Properly speaking, global change encompasses not only global warming but such issues as ozone depletion, the adequacy of food and water supplies, changes in sea level, deforestation, levels of biodiversity, and population change. Indeed, any of these issues could turn out to be more serious in terms of human impact than global warming. Yet much of the world's attention has focused on the possibility of increased global temperatures, and that will inevitably be the main topic of discussion at this conference.

SCIENTIFIC KNOWNNS AND UNKNOWNNS

In light of the Earth's daunting complexity, it is easy to be overwhelmed by how much we do not know about the Earth's

components and how they interact. But it is always important to keep in mind how much we do know about the Earth and our influence on it.

We know, based on a sophisticated set of chemical measurements, that humans have raised the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere by 25 percent since preindustrial times. This is the single largest impact that our species has had on the planet. We know that atmospheric levels of methane have doubled over the same period. We know that chlorofluorocarbons produced by human beings are catalytically destroying ozone in the atmosphere above Antarctica and possibly elsewhere around the globe.

By analyzing sediments and ice cores, geoscientists have traced levels of atmospheric gases and temperatures many thousands of years into the past. Using large computers, researchers have modeled the complex eddies and flows of the global atmosphere with considerable accuracy. These are all remarkable accomplishments.

Based on this work, scientists now generally agree that continued loading of the atmosphere with greenhouse gases could lead to global warming. However, neither computer models nor

paleoclimatic data have been able to specify with any certainty the magnitude, rate, or timing of any future warming.

General circulation models will continue to improve in the future as computer power increases, as the modeling of the Earth system becomes more sophisticated, and as more complete data inputs become available. For example, coupled ocean-atmosphere models will shed more light on the possible regional effects of climate change. Also, an important example of better data inputs is the very recent demonstration that satellite measurements are capable of providing precise temperature data over the entire globe at various levels in the atmosphere.

We will also learn more about Earth's past climates by continuing to study the geological and paleoecological record. But in general we should probably expect incremental rather than revolutionary advances in our understanding of global change over the next 10 years.

Another area of consensus concerns global temperatures: scientists now generally agree that the planet has warmed up by about 0.5 C during the past century. But very few scientists would claim that they are yet able to determine whether any of that warming can be attributed to an enhanced greenhouse effect or

whether it represents a natural fluctuation. We are also only beginning to understand what the impacts of a potential warming might be on agricultural productivity, sea level changes, biological productivity in the oceans, shifting vegetation patterns, storm patterns and severity, droughts, and the like.

Furthermore, we are totally unable, with present models, to make reliable climate predictions on the regional and local bases that are essential to improved understanding of these impacts. This difficulty arises partly from the fact that we have, at present, neither the computer capacity and speed, nor the resources, necessary to reduce the grid size and increase the number of model levels in the atmosphere, both of which are essential to regional predictions. Current grid sizes inevitably average over the climatic effects of mountain ranges and of such oceanic features as the Gulf Stream.

THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CHALLENGE

There are several other outstanding difficulties in understanding and modeling the Earth's climate. Perhaps the most notable involve the Earth's clouds, oceans, and ice. Until recently,

geoscientists did not even know whether clouds warm or cool the Earth. It is still uncertain whether the increased cloudiness associated with a warmer Earth would augment or counteract a greenhouse effect. It depends on the nature and altitude of the clouds.

Regarding the oceans, we know that only about half of the carbon dioxide released through fossil fuel combustion and deforestation remains in the atmosphere. For many years, essentially all researchers assumed that the rest was being sequestered in the oceans, but recent studies indicate that no more than a quarter probably ends up there. Where does the rest go? We appear to have lost 25 percent of our anthropogenic carbon emissions. We still have not located this missing carbon, although some suggest that it is in temperate latitude biomass.

Finally, we still do not fully understand how the world's ice caps and other major bodies of ice would respond to greenhouse forcing. Present models predict that warming should be intensified at high latitudes, leading to some melting of ice and a higher sea level. But recent observations indicate instead an increase in ice accumulations.

It has not escaped notice that six of the hottest years in the last century in the United States occurred in the 1980s, and some have associated this with the greenhouse effect. But over this same decade, precise satellite temperature measurements have shown that away from the actual surface, where a number of perturbations are expected, there was no change whatsoever in global average temperatures. While the northern hemisphere showed a slight increase in temperature, the southern one showed a corresponding decrease, and the major fluctuations globally were associated with the El Nino phenomenon in the Southern Pacific. We need to understand these surface temperature perturbations much better than we do at present.

There is growing suspicion from the paleoecological data -- but as yet no more than that -- that the atmosphere-ocean interface may harbor the possibility of surprises. It bears emphasis that the top 3 meters of the ocean surface contains the same thermal energy as the entire atmosphere. If it should turn out that relatively small, and not as yet understood, mechanisms could trigger ocean circulation patterns from one stable configuration to another, the potential impacts could be large. We need a careful program of observing

and monitoring the Earth to detect any such surprises caused by our emission of greenhouse gases.

In general, we must remain aware of the potential for surprises. The development of the ozone hole over Antarctica was such a surprise. The hole develops through a mechanism that was not included in earlier models of ozone destruction, although scientists quickly came to understand how it formed and have incorporated that understanding into their models.

What the ozone hole has demonstrated beyond question, however, is that, contrary to long-held assumptions, our atmosphere is not so large, nor its inertia so great, that human activities cannot affect it on human time scales. Human release of chlorofluorocarbons, combined with unique meteorological conditions, has indeed created the ozone hole in only a few decades at most.

In recent years, a number of scientists have compared the Earth, in its complexity, to a living organism. The comparison is certainly apt in this regard: as much as we still have to learn about the nature of life, about how it developed and where it is going, we have as much to learn about the nature of the Earth.

THE ECONOMIC RESEARCH CHALLENGE

The comparison is apt in another sense. The behavior of human beings, economically and politically, will be a major determinant of future changes in the global environment. My cochairmen will be speaking in a moment about some of the work that has been done on the economics of global change and about the many economic questions that remain to be answered.

But I would emphasize that in many cases these economic questions are of even greater importance -- and much farther from resolution -- than the scientific questions. Science-based models of global change need economic trends as inputs. Yet these economic inputs are often so uncertain that they hamstring the model results. For example, one recent analysis was able to conclude only that emissions of carbon dioxide in the year 2050 are likely to be between 1.5 and 12 times what they are today. We must find ways to reduce such uncertainties or, if they are unavoidable, to accommodate them in our projections.

A major influence on future economic trends is the state of technology. To take the case of emissions, for example, the development of more efficient power plants, biomass and solar

energy, inherently safe nuclear reactors -- even something as mundane as lower cost and more efficient insulation -- could both reduce emissions and increase our flexibility when deciding on policies related to global change. In essence, we can hedge our bets on the possibility of future global warming by investing in these technologies today.

Technology development is also crucial if we are to be fully prepared for the possibility of global change. Basic and applied research on ecosystems, agriculture, water supplies, and other important environmental and societal systems can demonstrate both the ability of society to adapt to different climates and the pressure points where adaptation becomes prohibitively expensive. Furthermore, the technologies that emerge from such research -- such as plants that grow under a wider variety of climatic conditions -- will have great benefits even if the climate does not change.

The future of technology is as difficult to forecast as economic trends. Yet new technologies will inevitably reshape our world in the coming decades -- just as they have throughout the twentieth century -- and we must explore the possible ways in which this will affect the global environment.

One way to increase the reliability of economic and technological forecasts -- and I see this as a major goal of this conference -- is to increase the sensitivity of both scientists and economists to each other's data needs. We must agree upon the uncertainties in our scientific understanding that cause the greatest uncertainties in our economic models, and vice versa. In this way, resources can be focused on reducing the uncertainties of greatest importance.

By working together to understand both the scientific and economic aspects of global change, we will be better able to assess the costs not only of action but of inaction. We will enable all nations to respond sooner and more effectively to the possibility of different climates. And we will build a flexibility into our environmental stewardship that will serve us well no matter how climate changes.

U.S. RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Returning for a moment to our scientific understanding, the U.S. government is now engaged in a large-scale, integrated

program to develop the scientific knowledge that will guide our future policy decisions and contribute to those of all nations. That program is known as the U.S. Global Change Research Program and was established through a working group of our interagency Committee on Earth Sciences.

As the President noted earlier, his Administration has requested over \$1 billion in funding for this program during our next fiscal year. Such a request for what is admittedly a long-term and complex research program demonstrates the President's very real commitment to dealing decisively with the possibility of global change.

CURRENT ACTIONS

It is clear that we and other nations are accelerating research in the face of uncertainty. But what bears emphasis as being even more important is decision making in the face of uncertainty. We are not -- despite our best efforts -- going to achieve scientific certainty about global change in the near future. Yet we must move forward on the basis of the information available to us.

The Bush Administration has already instituted a number of policies that will reduce greenhouse emissions while being fully justified for other reasons. I think of them as an "insurance policy" against possible adverse effects of global warming. Among these policies are the following:

- o The United States is committed to phasing out the manufacturing and use of CFC's by the year 2000 to protect the stratospheric ozone layer -- ahead of the requirements of the Montreal protocol -- provided safe substitutes are available. If not controlled, CFC's would account for as much as 25 percent of the enhanced greenhouse forcing over the next century.

- o The Clean Air Act now being debated in Congress will provide for substantial reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases by fostering more efficient use of energy. It has been estimated that the acid rain provisions of this legislation alone will have an effect comparable to that of removing fully one fifth of the U.S. automotive fleet (22 million automobiles) from our highways for a period of 10 years.

- o The U.S. Department of Energy is developing a National Energy Strategy that will focus, in particular, on an aggressive

commitment to energy conservation and on the development of non-fossil-fuel sources of energy.

These initiatives address the source component of the greenhouse gas question; turning to the sink component, this country is again taking concrete steps.

- o The U.S. Department of Agriculture is proposing to plant a billion trees on private land across America, trees that will eventually absorb 13 million tons of carbon annually.

- o Diplomatic discussions are being conducted aimed at protecting the remaining tropical forests through such mechanisms as debt-for-nature swaps.

An underlying theme in all of the United States' policies related to global change is that they be based on the best possible science and that they be technically and economically sound. These are criteria that we will continue to apply as we consider policies in the future. We will do ourselves a great disservice if we adopt premature policies that later prove to be unnecessary or counterproductive.

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS

As I mentioned in my opening remarks, the President has instructed us to design this conference to complement and support the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change by emphasizing the importance of economic as well as scientific considerations in the development of global change policies. The United States supports the IPCC process as an appropriate international approach to the global understanding and response to a question that knows neither national nor political boundaries.

At the same time, we would like this conference to be a contributing factor to the development of an international research program that can provide us with the knowledge, both scientific and economic, needed to understand and respond to global change. The first of the three Working Group sessions will give us an opportunity to explore the dimensions of the scientific and economic research challenge and sketch the outlines of an international program of science and economic research related to global change.

CONCLUSION

We face a great challenge in the next two days. We must merge science and economics with policy to a degree that has not been done before. The uncertainties that surround us are daunting. But humans have never been hindered -- at least not for long -- by uncertainties. The explorers who we know from history did not let uncertainties stand in their way. Rather, they saw uncertainties as opportunities, and in following those opportunities they opened new worlds.

Let me close with a brief vignette about one of those explorers. The year after next we will be celebrating the 500th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of the new world, an event of unsurpassed importance in world history. As might be expected, Columbus was an astute observer of the natural world. While he was anchored off the coast of Jamaica, Columbus noted in his journal that it rained for about an hour every afternoon. Columbus also pointed out that the same thing used to occur in the Canary and Azores Islands, but that the rain had stopped since the trees on those islands were cut down. In other words, Columbus was one of the first people to observe the effects of human beings on climate.

I think it very appropriate that Columbus should have done so, because he was engaged on a great voyage of discovery, and today we find ourselves engaged on a similar voyage. We are changing the world in ways that it has never been changed before. And yet human beings, by their very nature, cannot help but change the world.

We have no reason to fear such changes. But we must keep our eyes open, and try to understand where we are going, and change course when we have good reasons to do so. We need not sail blindly into our future. But we must keep moving forward if we are to achieve the complementary goals of an economically healthy and environmentally sound world.



*The White House Conference
on
Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change
National Academies of Sciences and Engineering Reception
April 17, 1990*

I am able to attend the reception

Name Dr. D. Allan Bromley

I am unable to attend the reception

Name _____

For further information, please call (202) 452-8352

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH RELATED TO GLOBAL CHANGE

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PRELIMINARY SCHEDULE
for
THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
on
SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RELATED
TO
GLOBAL CHANGE

April 17-18, 1990
J.W. MARRIOTT HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1990

10:00 a.m.

PRESS CREDENTIALING BEGINS
Rayburn Room
Contact: Debbie Smith 724-0602

10:30 a.m.

REGISTRATION BEGINS
Front Lobby

Contact: Carol Jensen
Site Phone: 724-0664 or 724-0665

1:00- 3:00 p.m.

**AGENCY OF INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT LUNCHEON**

Room: Salon D
Contact: Julie Hanson
Beeper: 719-1169
Attendees: 70
Press Plan: CLOSED

Hosts: Ronald Roskens,
Administrator for the
Agency for International
Development

4:45 p.m.

SEC. MOSBACHER (TIGER TEAM)
Dept. of Commerce
Secretary's Conference Room

5:45- 6:15 p.m.

HEADS OF DELEGATION PRE-RECEPTION
Presidential Suite
Contact: Melinda Andrews
Beeper: 719-3816
Attendees: 30
Press Plan: Closed
Mix & Mingle/ Photo-Op w/ Co-Chairs
Photographer: Vincent Rickardall

Hosts: Michael Boskin
Alan Bromley
Michael Deland

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1990 CONT;

[6:15 p.m.] Delegation heads ARE ESCORTED by Melinda Andrews from Presidential Suite to 14th street entrance for departure to Air & Space Museum

6:20 p.m. Delegates gather at Pennsylvania Street entrance for departure to Air & Space Museum
Met by: Nicholas Graham

[6:25 p.m.] Delegation Heads DEPART J.W. MARRIOTT from 14th Street entrance of J.W. Marriott en route Air & Space Museum
Met by: Caroline Sabel
Drive Time: 20 Minutes

6:45 p.m. Delegates begin DEPARTING J.W. MARRIOTT from Pennsylvania Ave. entrance en route Air & Space Museum
Drive Time: 20 Minutes
Movement Contact: Melinda Andrews
BEEPER: 719-3816

[6:45 p.m.] Delegation Heads ARRIVE AIR & SPACE MUSEUM'S East End Entrance off of Jefferson Ave
Met by: Alyce Best
Site Phone: 357-4022
Greeted by: Sec. Mosbacher
 RADM Truly
 Dean Anderson
 Dr. Martin Harwit

 Photo-Op upon arrival w/ Sec. Mosbacher and RADM Truly
Photographers: Vincent Rickardall
 Cynthia Johnson

6:55 p.m. Delegates ARRIVE AIR & SPACE MUSEUM'S South Lobby entrance off of Independence Ave
Escorted by Caroline Sabel to Theater entrance upon arrival

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1990 CONT;

7:15 p.m. UNDERSECRETARY ANDERSON makes
welcoming remarks and introduces
Dr. Harwit

7:17 p.m. DR. HARWIT delivers remarks and
introduces Sec. Mosbacher

7:19 p.m. SEC. MOSBACHER makes remarks
(6 Min)

7:25 p.m. DR. HARWIT introduces RADM TRULY

7:26 p.m. RADM Truly delivers remarks

7:28 p.m. Jim Wetherbee introduces IMAX Film

7:29- 7:36 p.m. IMAX FILM

7:36 p.m. Delegates are escorted by Caroline
Sabel, Alyce Best to Pioneers of
Flight area for Reception

7:40- 8:30 p.m. RECEPTION
PIONEERS OF FLIGHT AREA

Contact: Alyce Best
Site Phone: 357-4022
Attendees 350
Press: CLOSED

Hosts: Robert Mosbacher,
Secretary of Commerce

Dean Anderson,
Undersecretary
Smithsonian

Martin Harwit,
Director Air & Space
Museum

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1990 CONT;

8:30 p.m.

DELEGATES DEPART AIR & SPACE MUSEUM
VIA JEFFERSON AVENUE EN ROUTE J.W.
MARRIOTT

Drive Time: 20 Minutes

8:50 p.m.

DELEGATES ARRIVE PENNSYLVANIA
AVENUE ENTRANCE J.W. MARRIOTT

RON J.W. MARRIOTT HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990

6:00 a.m.

DIVISON HEADS MEETING
Suite 1153

7:00 a.m.

PRESS PRE-SET
Contact: Reed Boatright
724-0602

7:30- 8:30 a.m.

DELEGATION HEADS BREAKFAST
Commerce Room

Contact: Julie Hanson
BEEPER: 719-1169
Attendees: 35
Press Plan: CLOSED

Hosts:

Clayton Yeutter
Manuel Lujan, Jr.

8:00- 9:15 a.m.

**CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST FOR
DELEGATES**

Location: CAPITOL FOYER,
BALLROOM LEVEL
Attendees: 250

Contact: Lyz Long
BEEPER: 719-1125

8:30- 9:30 a.m.

U.S. DELEGATION BRIEFING
Presidential Suite
Attendees: 25

8:50- 9:00 a.m.

PRESS- PRE-SET
Contact: Reed Boatright
724-0602

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990 CONT;

9:45 a.m.

PLENARY SESSION I

Location: Salons II, III, IV
of Grand Ballroom

Contact; Lyz Long
BEEPER: 719-1125

Attendees: 350
Press Plan: OPEN

Moderator: Michael Boskin

Scenario:

9:30 a.m.

ALL DELEGATES ARE SEATED

**PRESIDENT BUSH ARRIVES J.W.
MARRIOTT AND PROCEEDS TO HOLDING
ROOM**

9:45- 9:49 a.m.

Michael Boskin opens Plenary
Session I with brief welcoming
remarks

9:49 a.m.

Michael Boskin introduces Sec.
Brady

9:50- 9:58 a.m.

Welcoming Remarks:
Nicholas F. Brady,
Secretary of the Treasury

9:59 a.m.

**SECRETARY BRADY INTRODUCES THE
PRESIDENT**

10:00- 10:10 a.m.

WELCOME: PRESIDENT BUSH

10:11 a.m.

President departs Plenary Session

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990 CONT;

10:14 a.m.	Michael Boskin introduces Alan Bromley
10:15- 10:25 a.m.	Goals & Expectations for the Conference: D. Allan Bromley
10:26 a.m.	Bromley introduces J. Janowski
10:27- 10:37 a.m.	Opening Remarks by Visiting Delegate: J. Janowski, Deputy Prime Minister of Poland
10:38 a.m.	BOSKIN CLOSES PLENARY SESSION I AND ANNOUNCES THAT WORKING ALLOCATIONS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AT 10:45 A.M.
10:38- 11:00 a.m.	BREAK

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990 CONT;

11:00 a.m.

PLENARY SESSION II COMMENCES

Location: Grand Ballroom
Attendees: 350
Press Plan: OPEN

Moderator: Michael R.
Deland

Scenario:

11:01 a.m.

MICHAEL DELAND OPENS SESSION AND
INTRODUCES ALAN BROMLEY

11:03- 11:18 a.m.

Theme I Presentation: "The
Science and Economics
Research Challenge"- D.
Alan Bromley

11:19 a.m.

Michael Deland introduces Michael
Boskin

11:20- 11:34 a.m.

Theme II Presentation:
"Integrating Science and
Economics Research in the
Policy Process"- Michael
Boskin

11:35- 11:50 p.m.

Theme III Presentation:
"Building Partnerships for
Science and Economics
Research- Michael R. Deland

11:50 a.m.

MICHAEL DELAND CLOSES PLENARY
SESSION II AND MAKES
ANNOUNCEMENTS AS ALL DELEGATES
PREPARE TO PROCEED INTO
CAPITOL BALLROOM FOR LUNCHEON

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990 CONT;

12:00-1:30 p.m.

LUNCHEON

Location: CAPITOL BALLROOM E, F & G

Attendees: 250

Press Plan: OPEN

Contact: Julie Hanson

BEEPER: 719-1169

Guest Speaker: ADM. WILLIAM
REILLY

Scenario:

12:05 p.m.

All Delegates are seated for
Lunch

12:15 p.m.

ENTREE IS SERVED

12:56 p.m.

ALL HOTEL SERVICE ENDS FOR
PROGRAM TO BEGIN

12:57 p.m.

Michael Boskin introduces Adm.
Reilly

1:00- 1:25 p.m.

Speaker: William Reilly,
Administrator Environmental
Protection Agency

1:26 p.m.

MICHAEL BOSKIN CLOSES LUNCHEON
AND MAKES ANNOUNCEMENTS

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990 CONT;

1:45- 4:15 p.m.

WORKING GROUP SESSIONS I & II
Grand Ballroom Salons, 1,2, & 4

Contact: Julie Hanson
BEEPER: 719-1169
Session I Rapporteur:
Session II Rapporteur:

SESSION I

1:47- 1:56 p.m.

International Co-Chairman opens
working group

1:57- 2:06 p.m.

International Co-Chairman II
delivers remarks

2:07- 2:16 p.m.

Scientist Presentation

2:17- 3:17 p.m.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

3:18- 3:28 p.m.

Wrap-Up & Conclusion

3:30- 3:45 p.m.

BREAK

SESSION II

3:46- 3:55 p.m.

International Co-Chairman opens
Working Session II

3:56- 4:06 p.m.

International Co-Chairman II
delivers remarks

4:07-4:16 p.m.

Economist Presentation

4:17- 5:16 p.m.

DISCUSSION

5:17- 5:27 p.m.

Wrap-Up & Conclusion

5:30 p.m.

WORKING SESSION II CONCLUDES

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990 CONT;

5:50 p.m.

Delegates gather at Pennsylvania Ave. entrance for departure to National Academy of the Sciences
Contact: Joe McGuire
BEEPER: 719-3775

6:00 p.m.

Delegates begin shuttle departures from J.W. MARRIOTT en route National Academy of Sciences every 15 minutes

Shuttle Contact: Joe McGuire
BEEPER: 719-3775

6:20 p.m.

Delegates begin arriving at National Academy of the Sciences C Street entrance

Site Contact: Caroline Sabel
Site Phone: 334-2000

7:50 p.m.

Sweep Car departs J.W. Marriott en route State Department

8:00 p.m.

Final Shuttle departs J.W. Marriott en route State Department

6:00- 7:30 p.m.

NAS RECEPTION
National Academy of the Sciences

Room: The Great Hall
Attendees: 350
Press Plan: CLOSED

Program: NONE

Hosts: Frank Press, President of the NAS

Robert White, President of the NAE

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990 CONT;

7:00 p.m.

Delegates are escorted by foot
by Julie Hanson & staff en route
State Department's C Street
entrance

7:10 p.m.

DELEGATES ARRIVE STATE
DEPARTMENT'S C STREET ENTRANCE
AND ARE ESCORTED INTO JEFFERSON
ROOM FOR PRE-DINNER COCKTAILS

Contact: Lyz Long
BEEPER: 719-1125

7:00- 7:40 p.m.

Cocktails in Jefferson Room

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, CONT;

OFFICIAL DELEGATE DINNER
U.S. State Department
Contact: Lyz Long
BEEPER: 719-1125

Room: Franklin Room

Attendees: 250
Press Plan: CLOSED
Dress: Business Suit

HOST: Lawrence Eagleburger

Speaker: Bert Bolin, Chairman
IPCC

Scenario:

7:40 p.m.	Guests proceed into Franklin Room
8:00 p.m.	Guests are seated for Dinner
8:05- 8:08 p.m.	Eagleburger makes welcoming remarks
8:10 p.m.	Dinner is served
9:28 p.m.	Eagleburger introduces Bert Bolin
9:30- 9:50 p.m.	BERT BOLIN DELIVERS REMARKS
9:51 p.m..	EAGLEBURGER CONCLUDES DINNER & GUESTS DEPART STATE DEPARTMENT VIA C STREET ENTRANCE
10:00 p.m.	Bus shuttles begin to DEPART STATE DEPARTMENT en route J.W. Marriott
	<u>Drive Time:</u> 15 Minutes
10:15 p.m.	Shuttle Buses begin ARRIVING J.W. MARRIOTT
	RON J.W. MARRIOTT HOTEL WASHINGTON, D.C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990

7:30- 8:30 a.m.

U.S. DELEGATION BRIEFING
Presidential Suite

7:30- 8:30 a.m.

CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST
Capitol Ballroom Foyer

8:30- 11:30 a.m.

WORKING GROUP SESSIONS III & IV
Grand Ballroom, Salons 1,2 & 4
Contact: Julie Hanson
BEEPER: 719-1169
Session Rapporteur:
Session Rapporteur:

WORKING SESSION III

8:31- 8:40 a.m.

International Co-Chairman opens
Working Session III

8:41- 8:50 a.m.

International Co-Chairman II
delivers remarks

8:51- 9:51 a.m.

Discussion

9:52- 10:00 a.m.

Wrap-Up & Conclusion

10:00- 10:20 a.m.

BREAK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990 CONT;

WORKING SESSION IV

10:21- 10:30 a.m.	U.S. Delegate opens Session
10:31- 11:31 a.m.	Discussion
11:32- 11:40 a.m.	Wrap-Up & Conclusion
11:40 a.m.	WORKING GROUP SESSIONS CONCLUDE WITH ANNOUNCEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990 CONT;

12:00-1:30 p.m.

DELEGATE LUNCHEON

Location: Capitol Ballroom E, F & G
Contact: Julie Hanson
BEEPER: 719-1169

Attendees: 250
Press Plan: OPEN

Speaker: Adm. James Watkins

Scenario:

12:00 Noon

LUNCHEON BEGINS

12:05 p.m.

Lunch is served

12:25 p.m.

12:55 p.m.

ALL HOTEL SERVICE ENDS FOR
PROGRAM TO BEGIN

12:58 p.m.

Michael Deland introduces Sec.
Watkins

1:00- 1:25 p.m.

Speaker: James Watkins,
Secretary, Department of Energy

1:26 p.m.

MICHAEL DELAND CLOSSES LUNCHEON
AND MAKES ANNOUNCEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990 CONT;

1:45-3:00 p.m.

PLENARY SESSION II
Grand Ballroom, Salons II, III &
IV

Contact: Lyz Long
BEEPER: 719-1125

Moderator: D. Allan Bromley

Scenario:

2:00 p.m.

Allan Bromley opens Plenary
Session with brief remarks

2:04 p.m.

Alan Bromley introduces Michael
Deland

2:05- 2:29 p.m.

Review of Co-Chairmen's Report:
Michael Deland

PRESIDENT ARRIVES J.W. MARRIOTT
AND PROCEEDS TO HOLDING ROOM

2:29 p.m.

OFF-STAGE INTRODUCTION OF THE
PRESIDENT

2:30- 2:45 p.m.

PRESIDENT DELIVERS CLOSING
REMARKS

2:46 p.m.

CONFERENCE CONCLUDES