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**Collection/Office of Origin:** Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)  
**Series:** Bromley, D. Allan, Files  
**Subseries:** Presidential Priorities Files

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**OA/ID Number:** 62087  
**Folder ID Number:** 62087-005

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**Folder Title:**  
Executive Office of the President: Presidential Priorities (1) [1 of 5] [1992]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9203412  
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS  
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FROM: KENDALL, HENRY W.: UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 11/19/92

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES A COPY OF A STATEMENT FROM THE UNION OF SCIENTISTS' WARNING TO HUMANITY", REGARDING THE ENVIRONMENT.



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DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

ACTION REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE STAFF ACTION:

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE: 11/28/92  
OSTP DUE DATE: 11/24/92 STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

\*\*\*\*\*  
COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley  
ENVIRONMENT

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WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

*Handwritten note on yellow sticky paper: "WHS 11/24"*

OSTP RECEIVED: 11/19/92 DEPT RECEIVED:  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:

3412

T H E   W H I T E   H O U S E   O F F I C E

REFERRAL

NOVEMBER 19, 1992

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 363097

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 16, 1992

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: MR. HENRY W. KENDALL  
CHAIRMAN  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS  
26 CHURCH STREET  
CAMBRIDGE MA 02238

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES A COPY OF A STATEMENT FROM THE  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS, "WORLD  
SCIENTISTS' WARNING TO HUMANITY", REGARDING  
THE ENVIRONMENT

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN  
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE  
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE  
(OR DRAFT) TO:  
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY  
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON  
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: NOVEMBER 18, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. HENRY W. KENDALL

SUBJECT: ENCLOSES A COPY OF A STATEMENT FROM THE  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS, "WORLD  
SCIENTISTS' WARNING TO HUMANITY", REGARDING  
THE ENVIRONMENT

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLI		ORG	92/11/18		
REFERRAL NOTE:					
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COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_  
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ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 4660 4690 \_\_\_\_\_  
MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
*                       *                       *CORRESPONDENCE:  *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *           OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED        *           CODE = A   *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED         *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                       *           OUTGOING *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                       *                       *
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LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS  
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363097

**UNION OF  
CONCERNED  
SCIENTISTS**

11/16  
OSTP

November 16, 1992

The Honorable George Bush  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20500

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Emeritus, MIT; former  
Director-General of the  
European Center for Nuclear  
Research

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of more than 1,500 senior scientists throughout the world, I ask your consideration of the enclosed statement, "World Scientists Warning to Humanity."

The "Warning" summarizes damage already inflicted upon the earth and concludes that vital global systems are seriously threatened by the continuation of a great many destructive human activities. It emphasizes the absolute requirement that the nations of the world work together to curtail excess consumption of key resources, stabilize population growth, and utilize environmentally sound technologies.

The "Warning" reflects an exceptional degree of consensus within the international scientific community. Among the signers from 69 countries are 99 Nobel prize winners and senior officials from a number of national academies of science (see enclosure). All join me in urging you to be an active participant in the creation of a new ethic for stewardship of the earth's resources.

The "Warning" underscores many of the issues discussed at last June's UNCED meeting in Rio. The treaties on Climate Change and Biodiversity are essential to the changes we seek and warrant swift and effective implementation. In addition, we believe the linkages between population pressures, resource consumption, and environmental degradation merit increased attention, especially as the 1994 UN Conference on Population & Development approaches. All nations, whether developed or developing, have an obligation to address these issues and fulfill their respective responsibilities.

We urge you to carefully review the enclosed material and would welcome a response from you regarding the means by which you can contribute to immediate solutions. We stand ready to assist you in any way we can.

Sincerely,

*Henry Kendall*

Henry W. Kendall  
Chairman

Enclosures

*end*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

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ID# 363097

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- Enclosure(s) not scanned.
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Comments:

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# WORLD SCIENTISTS' WARNING TO HUMANITY

## INTRODUCTION

Human beings and the natural world are on a collision course. Human activities inflict harsh and often irreversible damage on the environment and on critical resources. If not checked, many of our current practices put at serious risk the future that we wish for human society and the plant and animal kingdoms, and may so alter the living world that it will be unable to sustain life in the manner that we know. Fundamental changes are urgent if we are to avoid the collision our present course will bring about.

## THE ENVIRONMENT

The environment is suffering critical stress:

### The Atmosphere

Stratospheric ozone depletion threatens us with enhanced ultra-violet radiation at the earth's surface, which can be damaging or lethal to many life forms. Air pollution near ground level, and acid precipitation, are already causing widespread injury to humans, forests and crops.

### Water Resources

Heedless exploitation of depletable ground water supplies endangers food production and other essential human systems. Heavy demands on the world's surface waters have resulted in serious shortages in some 80 countries, containing 40% of the world's population. Pollution of rivers, lakes and ground water further limits the supply.

### Oceans

Destructive pressure on the oceans is severe, particularly in the coastal regions which produce most of the world's food fish. The total marine catch is now at or above the estimated maximum sustainable yield. Some fisheries have already shown signs of collapse. Rivers carrying heavy burdens of eroded soil into the seas also carry industrial, municipal, agricultural, and livestock waste - some of it toxic.

### Soil

Loss of soil productivity, which is causing extensive land abandonment, is a widespread byproduct of current practices in agriculture and animal husbandry. Since 1945, 11% of the earth's vegetated surface has been degraded - an area larger than India and China combined - and per capita food production in many parts of the world is decreasing.

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## Forests

Tropical rain forests, as well as tropical and temperate dry forests, are being destroyed rapidly. At present rates, some critical forest types will be gone in a few years, and most of the tropical rain forest will be gone before the end of the next century. With them will go large numbers of plant and animal species.

## Living Species

The irreversible loss of species, which by 2100 may reach one third of all species now living, is especially serious. We are losing the potential they hold for providing medicinal and other benefits, and the contribution that genetic diversity of life forms gives to the robustness of the world's biological systems and to the astonishing beauty of the earth itself.

Much of this damage is irreversible on a scale of centuries or permanent. Other processes appear to pose additional threats. Increasing levels of gases in the atmosphere from human activities, including carbon dioxide released from fossil fuel burning and from deforestation, may alter climate on a global scale. Predictions of global warming are still uncertain — with projected effects ranging from tolerable to very severe — but the potential risks are very great.

Our massive tampering with the world's interdependent web of life — coupled with the environmental damage inflicted by deforestation, species loss, and climate change — could trigger widespread adverse effects, including unpredictable collapses of critical biological systems whose interactions and dynamics we only imperfectly understand.

Uncertainty over the extent of these effects cannot excuse complacency or delay in facing the threats.

## **POPULATION**

The earth is finite. Its ability to absorb wastes and destructive effluent is finite. Its ability to provide food and energy is finite. Its ability to provide for growing numbers of people is finite. And we are fast approaching many of the earth's limits. Current economic practices which damage the environment, in both developed and underdeveloped nations, cannot be continued without the risk that vital global systems will be damaged beyond repair.

Pressures resulting from unrestrained population growth put demands on the natural world that can overwhelm any efforts to achieve a sustainable future. If we are to halt the destruction of our environment, we must accept limits to that growth. A World Bank estimate indicates that world population will not stabilize at less than 12.4 billion, while the United Nations concludes that the eventual total could reach 14 billion, a near tripling of today's 5.4 billion. But, even at this moment, one person in five lives in absolute poverty without enough to eat, and one in ten suffers serious malnutrition.

No more than one or a few decades remain before the chance to avert the threats we now confront will be lost and the prospects for humanity immeasurably diminished.

# WORLD SCIENTISTS' WARNING TO HUMANITY

PROMINENT INDIVIDUALS AMONG MORE THAN 1,500 SIGNATORIES

- Anatole Abragam  
Physicist; Fmr. Member,  
Pontifical Academy of  
Sciences; France
- Carlos Aguirre  
President, Academy of  
Sciences, Bolivia
- Walter Alvarez  
Geologist, National  
Academy of Sciences, USA
- Viqar Uddin Ammad  
Chemist, Pakistani & Third  
World Academies, Pakistan
- Claude Allegre  
Geophysicist, Crafoord  
Prize, France
- Michael Alpers  
Epidemiologist, Inst. of  
Med. Research, Papua New  
Guinea
- Anne Anastasi  
Psychologist, National Medal  
of Science, USA
- Philip Anderson  
Nobel laureate, Physics;  
USA
- Christian Anfinsen  
Nobel laureate, Chemistry;  
USA
- How Ghee Ang  
Chemist, Third World  
Academy, Singapore
- Werner Arber  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
Switzerland
- Mary Ellen Avery  
Pediatrician, National Medal  
of Science, USA
- Julius Axelrod  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
USA
- Michael Atiyah  
Mathematician; President,  
Royal Society; Great Britain
- Howard Bachrach  
Biochemist, National Medal  
of Science, USA
- John Backus  
Computer Scientist, National  
Medal of Science, USA
- Achmad Baiquni  
Physicist, Indonesian &  
Third World Academies,  
Indonesia
- David Baltimore  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
USA
- H. A. Barker  
Biochemist, National Medal  
of Science, USA
- Francisco J. Barrantes  
Biophysicist, Third World  
Academy, Argentina
- David Bates  
Physicist, Royal Irish  
Academy, Ireland
- Alan Battersby  
Chemist, Wolf Prize in  
Chemistry, Great Britain
- Baruj Benacerraf  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
USA
- Georg Bednorz  
Nobel laureate, Physics;  
Switzerland
- Germot Bergold  
Inst. Venezolano de Investi-  
gaciones Científicas,  
Venezuela
- Sune Bergstrom  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
Sweden
- Daniel Bes  
Physicist, Argentinean &  
Third World Academies,  
Argentina
- Hans Bethe  
Nobel laureate, Physics;  
USA
- Arthur Birch  
Chemist, Australian Academy  
of Science, Australia
- Michael Bishop  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
USA
- Konrad Bloch  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
USA
- Nicholaas Bloembergen  
Nobel laureate, Physics; USA
- David Mervyn Blow  
Wolf Prize in Chemistry,  
Great Britain
- Baruch Blumberg  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
USA
- Bert Bolin  
Meteorologist, Tyler Prize,  
Sweden
- Norman Borlaug  
Agricultural Scientist, Nobel  
laureate, Peace; USA &  
México
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Forest Ecologist; Past  
President, Ecological Soc. of  
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Medal of Science, USA
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Science
- Ricardo Bressani  
Inst. of Nutrition,  
Guatemalan & Third World  
Academies, Guatemala
- Hermann Brück  
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Academy of Sciences, Great  
Britain
- Gerardo Budowski  
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Agriculture, USA

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Geneticist, National Medal  
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Fmr. President, Max Planck  
Inst.; Germany

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Biologist, Univ. de Chile,  
Chile

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Medical scientist, Philippine  
& Third World Academies,  
Philippines

Ennio Candotti  
Physicist; President,  
Brazilian Soc. Adv. of  
Science; Brazil

Henri Cartan  
Wolf Prize in Mathematics,  
France

Carlos Chagas  
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Janeiro; Fmr. President,  
Pontifical Academy of  
Sciences; Brazil

Sivaramakrishna  
Chandrasekhar  
Center for Liquid Crystal  
Research, India

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France

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Wolf Prize in Chemistry,  
Great Britain

Shiing-Shen Chern  
Wolf Prize in Mathematics,  
China & USA

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World Academies,  
Zimbabwe

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Engineering, National Medal  
of Science, USA

Stanley Cohen  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
USA

Stanley N. Cohen  
Geneticist, Wolf Prize in  
Medicine, USA

Mildred Cohn  
Biochemist, National Medal  
of Science, USA

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USA

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Sciences, Canada

Pierre Deligne  
Mathematician, Crafoord  
Prize, France

Frank Dixon  
Pathologist, Lasker Award,  
USA

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Academy of Sci.; Pontifical &  
Third World Academies,  
Brazil

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Medal of Science, USA

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Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
USA

Heneri Dzinotyiweyi  
Mathematician, African &  
Third World Academies,  
Zimbabwe

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Nobel laureate, Chemistry;  
Germany

Samuel Eilenberg  
Wolf Prize in Mathematics,  
USA

Mahdi Elmandjra  
Economist; Vice President,  
African Academy of Sciences;  
Morocco

Paul Ehrlich  
Biologist, Crafoord Prize,  
USA

Thomas Eisner  
Biologist, Tyler Prize, USA

Mohammed T. El-Ashry  
Environmental scientist, Third  
World Academy, Egypt &  
USA

Gertrude Elion  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
USA

- Aina Elvius  
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Oceanographer, National  
Academy of Sciences, USA
- Paul Erdos  
Wolf Prize in Mathematics,  
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Nobel laureate, Chemistry;  
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Pharmacologist, Accademia  
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Academy of Sciences,  
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- Madhav Gadgil  
Ecologist, National Science  
Academy, India
- Mary Gaillard  
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Award, USA
- Rodrigo Gamez  
Instituto Nacional de  
Biodiversidad, Costa Rica
- Antonio Garcia-Bellido  
Biologist, Univ. Auto.  
Madrid, Royal Society,  
Spain
- Leopoldo Garcia-Collin  
Physicist, Latin American &  
Third World Academies,  
México
- Percy Garnham  
Royal Society & Pontifical  
Academy, Great Britain
- Richard Garwin  
Physicist, National Academy  
of Sciences, USA
- Murray Gell-Mann  
Nobel laureate, Physics;  
USA
- Georgii Georgiev  
Biologist, Lenin Prize,  
Russia
- Humam Bishara Ghassib  
Physicist, Third World  
Academy, Jordan
- Ricardo Giacconi  
Astronomer, Wolf Prize in  
Physics, USA
- Eleanor J. Gibson  
Psychologist, National Medal  
of Science, USA
- Marvin Goldberger  
Physicist; Fmr. President,  
Calif. Inst. of Tech., USA
- Maurice Goldhaber  
Wolf Prize in Physics, USA
- Donald Glaser  
Nobel laureate, Physics; USA
- Sheldon Glashow  
Nobel laureate, Physics; USA
- James Gowans  
Wolf Prize in Medicine,  
France
- Roger Green  
Anthropologist, Royal Society,  
New Zealand
- Peter Greenwood  
Ichthyologist, Royal Society,  
Great Britain
- Edward Goldberg  
Chemist, Tyler Prize, USA
- Coluthur Gopalan  
Nutrition Foundation of  
India, Indian & Third World  
Academies, India
- Stephen Jay Gould  
Paleontologist, Author,  
Harvard Univ., USA
- Roger Guillemin  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
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- Herbert Gutowsky  
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of Sciences, Tanzania &  
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- Herbert Hauptman  
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- Elizabeth Hay  
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- Dudley Herschbach  
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- Gerhard Herzberg  
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- Antony Hewish  
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- George Hitchings  
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- Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin  
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Wolf Prize in Mathematics,  
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Science Working Group,  
IPCC; Great Britain
- Sarah Hrdy  
Anthropologist, National  
Academy of Sciences, USA
- Kenneth Hsu  
Geologist, Third World  
Academy, China &  
Switzerland
- Kun Huang  
Physicist, Chinese Academy  
of Sciences, China
- Hiroshi Inose  
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Academy; Japan
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Pathologist, African  
Academy of Sciences,  
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Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
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Concerned Scientists; USA
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Nobel laureate, Chemistry;  
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Pediatrician, Third World  
Academy, Myanmar & USA
- Gurdev Khush  
Agronomist, International  
Rice Institute, Indian Natl.  
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Philippines
- Susan Kieffer  
Geologist, National Academy  
of Sciences, USA
- Klaus von Klitzing  
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- Aaron Klug  
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Great Britain
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National Medal of Science,  
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- Walter Kohn  
Physicist, National Medal of  
Science, USA
- Janos Kornai  
Economist, Hungarian  
Academy of Science, Hungary
- Aderemi Kuku  
Mathematician, African &  
Third World Acads., Nigeria
- Ikuo Kushiro  
Geologist, Japan Academy,  
Japan
- Devendra Lal  
Geophysicist, National  
Science Academy, India

- Gerardo Lamás-Muller  
Biologist, Museo de Historia  
Natural, Peru
- Torvard Laurent  
Physiological chemist;  
President, Royal Academy  
of Sciences; Sweden
- Leon Lederman  
Nobel laureate, Physics;  
Chr., Amer. Assn. Adv. Sci.;  
USA
- Sang Soo Lee  
Physicist, Korean & Third  
World Academies, Rep. of  
Korea
- Yuan T. Lee  
Nobel laureate, Chemistry;  
USA
- Susan Leeman  
Pharmacologist, National  
Academy of Sciences, USA
- Jean Marie Lehn  
Nobel laureate, Chemistry;  
France
- Wassily Leontief  
Nobel laureate, Economics;  
USA
- Luna Leopold  
Geologist, National Medal  
of Science, USA
- Louis Leprince-Ringuet  
Physicist, French &  
Pontifical Academies,  
France
- Vladilen Letokhov  
Physicist, Lenin Prize in  
Science, Russia
- Rita Levi-Montalcini  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
USA & Italy
- Li Chang-lin  
Environmental Sciences,  
Fudan University, China
- Shan Tao Liao  
Mathematician, Chinese &  
Third World Academies,  
China
- William Lipscomb  
Nobel laureate, Physics;  
USA
- Jane Lubchenco  
Zoologist; President-Elect,  
Ecological Soc. of Amer.;  
USA
- Christopher Magazda  
Limnologist, African  
Academy of Sciences,  
Zimbabwe
- Lydia Phindile Makhubu  
Chemist, Third World &  
African Academies,  
Swaziland
- Khursheed Ahmad Malik  
Microbiologist, Pakistan &  
Third World Academies,  
Pakistan & Germany
- Lynn Margulis  
Biologist, National Academy  
of Sciences, USA
- Paul Marks  
Oncologist, National Medal  
of Science, USA
- George Martine  
Inst. for Study of Society,  
Population, & Nature; Brazil
- Frederico Mayor  
Biochemist; Dir. Gen.,  
UNESCO, Spain & France
- Ernst Mayr  
Zoologist, National Medal of  
Science, USA
- Maclyn McCarty  
Wolf Prize in Medicine,  
USA
- James McConnell  
Physicist, Pontifical  
Academy of Sciences,  
Ireland
- Digby McLaren  
Past President, Royal  
Society of Canada; Canada
- James Meade  
Nobel laureate, Economics;  
Great Britain
- Jerrold Meinwald  
Chemistry, Tyler Prize, USA
- M. G. K. Menon  
Physicist; President,  
International Council of  
Scientific Unions; India
- Gennady Mesiatz  
Physicist; Vice President,  
Russian Academy of Sciences;  
Russia
- Jan Michalski  
Biologist, Polish Academy of  
Science, Poland
- Hartmut Michel  
Nobel laureate, Chemistry;  
Germany
- Brenda Milner  
Neurologist, Academy of  
Sciences, Canada
- César Milstein  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
Argentina & Great Britain
- Franco Modigliani  
Nobel laureate, Economics;  
USA
- Andrei Monin  
Oceanologist, State Prize,  
Russia
- Marcos Moshinsky  
Physicist, Pontifical Academy  
of Sciences, México
- Nevill Mott  
Nobel laureate, Physics;  
Great Britain
- Teruaki Mukaiyama  
Chemist, Japan Academy,  
Japan
- Walter Munk  
Geophysicist, National Medal  
of Science, USA
- Anne Murray  
Ethnographer, Royal  
Academy of Sciences, Sweden
- Joseph Murray  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
USA
- Noreen Murray  
Biologist, Royal Society,  
Great Britain
- Lawrence Mysak  
Meteorologist; Vice President,  
Academy of Science, Royal  
Society of Canada; Canada
- Jayant Vishnu Narlikar  
Astrophysicist, Indian &  
Third World Academies,  
India

Anwar Nasim  
 Biologist, Third World  
 Academy, Saudi Arabia

Kim Nasmyth  
 Biologist, Royal Society,  
 Great Britain & Austria

James Neel  
 Geneticist, National Medal  
 of Science, USA

Louis Néel  
 Nobel laureate, Physics;  
 France

Yuval Ne'eman  
 Physicist, Natl. Acad. of Sci.  
 & Humanities, Israel

Erwin Neher  
 Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
 Germany

Marshall Nirenberg  
 Biochemist; Nobel laureate,  
 Medicine; USA

Yasutomi Nishizuka  
 Biochemist, Lasker Award,  
 Japan

John S. Nkoma  
 Physicist, Third World  
 Academy, Botswana

Paul Nchoji Nkwi  
 Anthropologist, African  
 Academy, Cameroon

Howard Odum  
 Ecologist, Crafoord Prize,  
 USA

Bede Nwoye Okigbo  
 Agricultural Scientist; Dir.,  
 U.N. Univ. Pgm. Natrl. Res.  
 in Afr.; Nigeria & Kenya

Ayub Khan Ommaya  
 Neurobiologist, Third World  
 Academy, Pakistan & USA

Cyril Agodi Onwumechili  
 Physicist, Fmr. Pres.,  
 Nigerian Acad. of Sciences,  
 Nigeria & Great Britain

Mary Jane Osborn  
 Microbiologist, National  
 Academy of Scientists, USA

Yuri Ossipyan  
 Physicist; Vice President,  
 Russian Academy of  
 Sciences; Russia

Autar Singh Paintal  
 Physiologist, Fmr. President,  
 Indian National Science  
 Academy, India

George Pake  
 Physicist, National Medal of  
 Science, USA

George Palade  
 Nobel laureate, Physics;  
 USA

Mary Lou Pardue  
 Biologist, National Academy  
 of Sciences, USA

Linus Pauling  
 Nobel laureate, Chemistry &  
 Peace, USA

Barbara Pearse  
 Molecular Biologist, Royal  
 Society, Great Britain

Muhammed Abed Peerally  
 Biologist, Third World  
 Academy, Mauritius

Manuel Peimbert  
 Astronomer, Univ. Nac. Aut.  
 de México, México

Roger Penrose  
 Mathematician, Wolf Prize  
 in Physics, Great Britain

John Philip  
 Agricultural Science,  
 Australian Academy of  
 Science, Australia

Lilian Pickford  
 Physiologist, Royal Society,  
 Great Britain

John R. Pierce  
 Electrical Engineer, National  
 Medal of Science, USA

John Polanyi  
 Nobel laureate, Chemistry;  
 Canada

George Porter  
 Nobel laureate, Chemistry;  
 Great Britain

Ilya Prigogine  
 Nobel laureate, Chemistry;  
 Belgium

Edward Purcell  
 Nobel laureate, Physics;  
 USA

Atta ur-Rahman  
 Chemist, Pakistani & Third  
 World Academies, Pakistan

G. N. Ramachandran  
 Mathematician, Inst. of  
 Science, India

Tiruppattur Ramakrishnan  
 Physicist, Indian & Third  
 World Academies, India

Chintamani Rao  
 Inst. of Science, Indian and  
 Pontifical Academies, India

Eduardo Rapoport  
 Ecologist, Third World  
 Academy, Argentina

Marianne Rasmuson  
 Geneticist, Royal Academy of  
 Sciences, Sweden

Peter Raven  
 Director, Missouri Botanical  
 Garden; National Academy of  
 Sciences, USA

Martin Rees  
 Astronomer, Royal Society &  
 Pontifical Academy, Great  
 Britain

Gerardo Reichel-Dolmatoff  
 Anthropologist, Columbian &  
 Third World Academies,  
 Columbia

Tadeus Reichstein  
 Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
 Switzerland

Frederick Reines  
 Physicist, National Medal of  
 Science, USA

Alexander Rich  
 Biologist, National &  
 Pontifical Academies, USA

Burton Richter  
 Nobel laureate, Physics; USA

Ralph Riley  
 Wolf Prize in Agriculture,  
 Great Britain

Claude Rimington  
 Inst. for Cancer Research,  
 Norwegian Academy of  
 Science, Norway

- Gustavo Rivas Mijares  
Engineer; Fmr. President,  
Academy of Sciences,  
Venezuela
- Frederick Robbins  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
USA
- Wendell Roelofs  
Entomologist, National  
Medal of Science, USA
- Betty Roots  
Zoologist, Academy of  
Sciences, Canada
- Miriam Rothschild  
Biologist, Royal Society,  
Great Britain
- Sherwood Rowland  
Chemist; President,  
American Association for  
the Advancement of  
Science; USA
- Janet Rowley  
Physician, National Academy  
of Sciences, USA
- Carlo Rubbia  
Nobel laureate, Physics, Italy  
& Switzerland
- Vera Rubin  
Physicist, National Academy  
of Sciences, USA
- Yuri Rudenko  
Energy Research Inst., State  
Prize laureate, Russia
- Elizabeth Russell  
Jackson Laboratory,  
National Academy of  
Sciences, USA
- Albert Sabin  
Virologist, National Medal  
of Science, USA
- Carl Sagan  
Astrophysicist & Author,  
USA
- Roald Sagdeev  
Physicist, Russian &  
Pontifical Academies, Russia  
& USA
- Ruth Sager  
Geneticist, National  
Academy of Sciences, USA
- Farrokh Saidi  
Surgeon, Third World  
Academy, Iran
- Abdus Salam  
Nobel laureate, Physics;  
President, Third World  
Academy of Sciences,  
Pakistan & Italy
- Frederick Sanger  
Nobel laureate, Chemistry;  
Great Britain
- José Sarukhan  
Biologist, Third World  
Academy, México
- Berta Scharrer  
Neuroscientist, National  
Medal of Science, USA
- Richard Schultes  
Botanist, Tyler Prize, USA
- Melvin Schwartz  
Nobel prize, Physics; USA
- Julian Schwinger  
Nobel laureate, Physics;  
USA
- Glenn Seaborg  
Nobel laureate, Physics;  
USA
- Michael Sela  
Weizmann Inst., Pontifical  
Academy of Science, Israel
- Arne Semb-Johansson  
Entomologist, Norwegian  
Academy of Science,  
Norway
- Salimuzzaman Siddiqui  
Chemist, Pontifical & Third  
World Academies, Pakistan
- Kai Siegbahn  
Nobel laureate, Physics;  
Sweden
- Thomas Silou  
Biochemist, African  
Academy of Sciences, Congo
- Herbert Simon  
Nobel laureate, Economics;  
USA
- Alexej Sitenko  
Physicist, Ukrainian Academy  
of Sciences, Ukraine
- Jens Skou  
Biophysicist, Royal Academy  
of Sciences, Denmark
- Charles Slack  
Agricultural Science, Royal  
Society, New Zealand
- George Snell  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
USA
- Roger Sperry  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
USA
- Alexander Spirin  
Biologist, Lenin Prize, Russia
- Earl Stadtman  
Biochemist, National Medal  
of Science, USA
- Thressa Stadtman  
Biochemist, National  
Academy of Sciences, USA
- Ledyard Stebbins  
Geneticist, National Medal of  
Science, USA
- Jack Steinberger  
Nobel laureate, Physics; USA  
& Switzerland
- Janos Szentgothai  
Fmr. President, Hungarian  
Academy of Sciences;  
Hungary
- Tan Jia-zhen  
Geneticist, Shanghai Univ.,  
China
- Andrzezej Tarkowski  
Embryologist, Polish
- Valentine Telegdi  
Wolf Prize in Physics,  
Switzerland
- Kirithi Tennakone  
Physicist, Third World  
Academy, Sri Lanka

- Walter Thirring  
Physicist, Austrian &  
Pontifical Academies,  
Austria
- Donnall Thomas  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
USA
- Jan Tinbergen  
Nobel laureate, Economics;  
Netherlands
- Samuel C. C. Ting  
Nobel laureate, Physics;  
USA
- James Tobin  
Nobel laureate, Economics;  
USA
- Susumu Tonegawa  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
Japan & USA
- Cheng Kui Tseng  
Oceanologist, Chinese &  
Third World Academies,  
China
- Hans Tuppy  
Biochemist, Austrian &  
Pontifical Academies,  
Austria
- James Van Allen  
Physicist, Crafoord Prize,  
USA
- Simon van der Meer  
Nobel laureate, Physics;  
Netherlands & Switzerland
- John Vane  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
Great Britain
- Harold Varmus  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
USA
- Martha Vaughan  
Biochemist, National  
Academy of Sciences, USA
- George Wald  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
USA
- Henrik Wallgren  
Zoologist, Society of Science  
& Letters, Finland
- E. T. S. Walton  
Nobel laureate, Physics,  
Ireland
- Prawase Wasi  
Hematologist, Third World  
Academy, Thailand
- Gerald Wasserburg  
Geophysicist, Crafoord  
Prize, USA
- James Watson  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
USA
- Victor Weisskopf  
Wolf Prize in Physics, USA
- Thomas Weller  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
USA
- Diter von Wettstein  
Physiologist, Royal Academy  
of Sciences, Denmark
- Fred Whipple  
Astronomer, National  
Academy of Sciences, USA
- Gilbert White  
Geographer, Tyler Prize,  
USA
- Torsten Wiesel  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
USA
- Jerome Wiesner  
Physicist, Fmr. President,  
Mass. Inst. of Tech., USA
- Maurice Wilkins  
Nobel laureate, Medicine;  
Great Britain
- Geoffrey Wilkinson  
Nobel laureate, Chemistry;  
Great Britain
- Richard Willems  
Geneticist, Estonian  
Biocentre, Estonia
- Edward O. Wilson  
Biologist, Crafoord Prize,  
USA
- Lawrence A. Wilson  
Agricultural Science, Third  
World Academy, Trinidad
- Evelyn Witkin  
Biologist, National Academy  
of Sciences, USA
- Yang Fujia  
Physicist, Chinese & Third  
World Academies, China
- Alexander L. Yanshin  
Geologist, Karpinsky Gold  
Medal, Russia
- Yongyuth Yuthavong  
Biochemist; Director,  
National Sci. & Tech. Devl.  
Agency, Thailand
- Zhao Zhong-xian  
Physicist, Chinese & Third  
World Academies, China
- Zhou Guang-zhao  
Physicist; President, Chinese  
Academy of Sciences, China
- Solly Zuckerman  
Zoologist, Royal Society,  
Great Britain

Over 1,500 members of national, regional, and international science academies have signed the Warning. Sixty-nine nations from all parts of Earth are represented, including each of the twelve most populous nations and the nineteen largest economic powers. The full list includes a majority of the scientists who have been awarded the Nobel Prize. Awards and institutional affiliations are listed for the purpose of identification only. The Nobel Prize in medicine is for physiology or medicine.

Union of Concerned Scientists, 26 Church Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02238-9105, USA.

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# WARNING

We the undersigned, senior members of the world's scientific community, hereby warn all humanity of what lies ahead. A great change in our stewardship of the earth and the life on it, is required, if vast human misery is to be avoided and our global home on this planet is not to be irretrievably mutilated.

## WHAT WE MUST DO

Five inextricably linked areas must be addressed simultaneously:

1. **We must bring environmentally damaging activities under control to restore and protect the integrity of the earth's systems we depend on.**

We must, for example, move away from fossil fuels to more benign, inexhaustible energy sources to cut greenhouse gas emissions and the pollution of our air and water. Priority must be given to the development of energy sources matched to third world needs — small scale and relatively easy to implement.

We must halt deforestation, injury to and loss of agricultural land, and the loss of terrestrial and marine plant and animal species.

2. **We must manage resources crucial to human welfare more effectively.**

We must give high priority to efficient use of energy, water, and other materials, including expansion of conservation and recycling.

3. **We must stabilize population. This will be possible only if all nations recognize that it requires improved social and economic conditions, and the adoption of effective, voluntary family planning.**

4. **We must reduce and eventually eliminate poverty.**

5. **We must ensure sexual equality, and guarantee women control over their own reproductive decisions.**

The developed nations are the largest polluters in the world today. They must greatly reduce their overconsumption, if we are to reduce pressures on resources and the global environment. The developed nations have the obligation to provide aid and support to developing nations, because only the developed nations have the financial resources and the technical skills for these tasks.

Acting on this recognition is not altruism, but enlightened self-interest: whether industrialized or not, we all have but one lifeboat. No nation can escape from injury when global biological systems are damaged. No nation can escape from conflicts over increasingly scarce resources. In addition, environmental and economic instabilities will cause mass migrations with incalculable consequences for developed and undeveloped nations alike.

Developing nations must realize that environmental damage is one of the gravest threats they face, and that attempts to blunt it will be overwhelmed if their populations go unchecked. The greatest peril is to become trapped in spirals of environmental decline, poverty, and unrest, leading to social, economic and environmental collapse.

Success in this global endeavor will require a great reduction in violence and war. Resources now devoted to the preparation and conduct of war — amounting to over \$1 trillion annually — will be badly needed in the new tasks and should be diverted to the new challenges.

A new ethic is required — a new attitude towards discharging our responsibility for caring for ourselves and for the earth. We must recognize the earth's limited capacity to provide for us. We must recognize its fragility. We must no longer allow it to be ravaged. This ethic must motivate a great movement, convincing reluctant leaders and reluctant governments and reluctant peoples themselves to effect the needed changes.

The scientists issuing this warning hope that our message will reach and affect people everywhere. We need the help of many.

We require the help of the world community of scientists — natural, social, economic, political;

We require the help of the world's business and industrial leaders;

We require the help of the world's religious leaders; and

We require the help of the world's peoples.

We call on all to join us in this task.

"Document Control"

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FROM: HONDA, HIROSHI: JAPANESE COMMITTEE FOR PACIFIC COAL FLOW, JAPAN

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 11/13/92

SUBJECT: REQUESTS A COPY OF THE SPEECH THAT THE PRESIDNET DELIVERED AT THE EARTH SUMMIT ON JUNE 12, 1992.

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE AS ACTION:  
NECESSARY

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE: 11/23/92  
OSTP DUE DATE: 11/18/92 STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 12-3-92  
\*\*\*\*\*

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

\*\*\*\*\*

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
REMARKS: ← PHONE: EXT:



OSTP RECEIVED: 11/13/92 DEPT RECEIVED:  
FILE: P-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

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3345  
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

NOVEMBER 13, 1992

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 361905

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 31, 1992

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: DR. HIROSHI HONDA  
DIRECTOR, ENERGY MASTER PLANS  
AND CONFERENCES  
JAPANESE COMMITTEE FOR PACIFIC  
COAL FLOW  
C/O INSTITUTE OF ENERGY ECONOMICS  
NUMBER 10 MORI-BUILDING, 18-1  
MINATU-KU TOYKO JAPAN

SUBJECT: REQUESTS A COPY OF THE SPEECH THAT THE  
PRESIDENT DELIVERED AT THE EARTH SUMMIT ON  
JUN 12 92

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN  
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE  
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE  
(OR DRAFT) TO:  
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY  
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON  
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: NOVEMBER 10, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: DR. HIROSHI HONDA

SUBJECT: REQUESTS A COPY OF THE SPEECH THAT THE  
PRESIDENT DELIVERED AT THE EARTH SUMMIT ON  
JUN 12 92

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLIC	<i>✓ DJ</i>	<i>RAR</i> ORG	92/11/10	<i>3</i>	___/___/___
REFERRAL NOTE:	_____	___	___/___/___	___	___/___/___
REFERRAL NOTE:	_____	___	___/___/___	___	___/___/___
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REFERRAL NOTE:	_____	___	___/___/___	___	___/___/___
REFERRAL NOTE:	_____	___	___/___/___	___	___/___/___

COMMENTS: PER INCOMING, WRITER REPRESENTED THE JAPANESE  
COMMITTEE FOR PACIFIC COAL FLOW AT THE SUMMIT  
ENCLOSED ARE COPIES OF 2 JAPAC NEWSLETTERS

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 3500 4690  
MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
*                       *                       *CORRESPONDENCE:  *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *      OF SIGNER    *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED        *      CODE = A     *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED        *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                       *      OUTGOING    *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                       *                       *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                       *                       *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                       *                       *
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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE  
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590  
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING  
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS  
MANAGEMENT.

*SPAWN*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

December 3, 1992

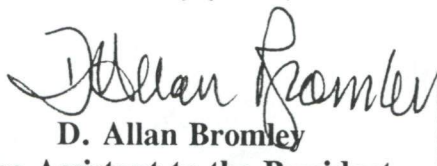
Dear Dr. Honda:

On behalf of President Bush, I would like to thank you for your letter of October 31, 1992, and for forwarding the copies of the Japanese Committee for Pacific Coal Flow Newsletters. The information in the newsletters on clean coal technologies, the "Coal Flow '92" Conference, and the Earth Summit was very interesting and I appreciate your sending them.

We agree that nations should strive for sustainable growth. President Bush has often stated that global stewardship is our shared responsibility and our shared opportunity. We believe that global stewardship is a continuing process of political, economic, and social decision-making that meets the needs of the present generation, while expanding the opportunities of future generations.

In response to your request, I have enclosed a copy of the President's speech at UNCED. It comes to you with the President's best wishes.

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley  
The Assistant to the President  
for  
Science and Technology

Enclosure

Dr. Hiroshi Honda  
Director  
Energy Master Plans and Conferences  
Japanese Committee for Pacific Coal Flow  
c/o Institute of Energy Economics  
Number 10 Mori-Building, 18-1  
Minatu-Ku, Tokyo  
Japan

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary  
(Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

For Immediate Release

June 12, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
IN ADDRESS TO  
THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON  
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Assembly Hall  
Riocentro Conference Center  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

**The President:** President Collor, Mr. Secretary General, Heads of Delegation. May I first express my admiration to Secretary General Boutros-Ghali and my gratitude to Secretary General Maurice Strong for his tireless work in bringing this "Earth Summit" together. This is truly an historic gathering.

The Chinese have a proverb: If a man cheats the Earth, the Earth will cheat man. The idea of sustaining the planet so that it may sustain us is as old as life itself. We must leave this Earth in better condition than we found it.

Today this old truth must be applied to new threats facing the resources which sustain us all -- the atmosphere and the ocean; the stratosphere and the biosphere. Our village is truly global. Some find the challenges ahead overwhelming. I believe that their pessimism is unfounded.

Twenty years ago, at the Stockholm Conference, a chief concern of our predecessors was the horrible threat of nuclear war -- the ultimate pollutant. No more. Upon my return from Rio, I will meet with Russian President Yeltsin in Washington, and the subject we will discuss is cooperation -- not confrontation.

Twenty years ago, some spoke of the limits to growth. Today we realize that growth is the engine of change and the friend of the environment.

Today, an unprecedented era of peace, freedom, and stability makes concerted action on the environment possible as never before. This summit is but one key step in the process of international cooperation on environment and development. The United States will work to carry forward the promise of Rio. Because as important as the road to Rio has been, what matters more is the road from Rio.

There are those who say that cooperation between developed and developing countries is impossible. Let them come to Latin America, where debt-for-nature swaps are protecting forests in Costa Rica and funding pollution control in Chile.

There are those who say that it takes state control to protect the environment. Let them go to Eastern Europe, where the poisoned bodies of children now pay for the sins of fallen dictators -- and only the new breeze of freedom is allowing for cleanup.

There are those who say that change can never come because the interests of the status quo are too powerful. Well, let them come right here to Brazil, where President Collor is forging a new approach that recognizes the economic value of sustaining the rainforest.

There are those who say that economic growth and environmental protection cannot be compatible. Well, let them come to the United States -- where, in the 20 years since Stockholm, our economy has grown by 57 percent, yet we have cut the lead going into the air by 97 percent, the carbon monoxide by 41 percent, the particulates by 59 percent. We have cleaned up our water and preserved our parks, wilderness, and wildlife.

There are those who say that the leaders of the world do not care about the Earth and the environment. Well, let them all come to Rio.

Mr. President, we have come to Rio. We've not only seen the concern, we share it. We not only care, we're taking action. We come to Rio with an action plan on climate change. It stresses energy efficiency, cleaner air, reforestation, new technology. And I am happy to report that I have just signed the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

And today, I invite my colleagues from the industrialized world to join in a prompt start on the convention's implementation. I propose that our countries meet by January 1st to lay out our national plans for meeting the specific commitments in the Framework Convention. Let us join in translating the words spoken here into concrete action to protect the planet.

We come to Rio with a proposal to double global forest assistance. We stand ready to work together, respecting national sovereignty, on new strategies for forests for the future. As a downpayment, we will double U.S. forest bilateral assistance next year. And we will reform at home, phasing out clear-cutting as a standard practice on U.S. National Forests; and working to plant one billion trees a year.

We come to Rio with an extensive program of technology cooperation. We stand ready, government and private sector, to help spread green technology and launch a new generation of clean growth.

We come to Rio recognizing that the developing countries must play a role in protecting the global environment, but will need assistance in pursuing these cleaner growths. So we stand ready to increase U.S. international environmental aid by 66 percent above the 1990 levels, on top of the more than \$2.5 billion dollars that we provide through the world's development banks for Agenda 21 projects.

We come to Rio with more scientific knowledge about the environment than ever before and with the wisdom that there is much, much we do that's not yet known. And we stand ready to share our science and to lead the world in a program of continued research.

We come to Rio prepared to continue America's unparalleled efforts to preserve species and habitat. And let me be clear. Our efforts to protect biodiversity itself will exceed -- will exceed -- the requirements of the treaty. But that proposed agreement threatens to retard biotechnology and undermine the protection of ideas. An unlike the climate agreement, its financing scheme will not work. And it is never easy, it is never easy to stand alone on principle, but sometimes leadership requires that you do. And now is such a time.

Let's face it, there has been some criticism of the United States. But I must tell you, we come to Rio proud of what we have accomplished and committed to extending the record on American leadership on the environment. In the United States, we have the world's tightest air quality standards on cars and factories, the most advanced laws for protecting lands and waters, and the most open processes for public participation.

And now for a simple truth. America's record on environmental protection is second to none. So I did not come here to apologize; we come to press on with deliberate purpose and forceful action. And such action will demonstrate our continuing commitment to leadership and to international cooperation on the environment.

We believe that the road to Rio must point toward both environmental protection and economic growth, environment and development. And by now it's clear, to sustain development, we must protect the environment; and to protect the environment, we must sustain development.

It's been said that we don't inherit the earth from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children. And when our children look back on this time and this place, they will be grateful that we met at Rio. And they will certainly be pleased with the intentions stated, and the commitments made. But they will judge us by the actions we take from this day forward. Let us not disappoint them.

Mr. President, once again, my congratulations to you, sir. Mr. Secretary General, our sincere thanks. And thank you all very, very much. (Applause.)

# JAPAC JAPANESE COMMITTEE FOR PACIFIC COAL FLOW

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October 31, 1992

OSTP  
H. E. Mr. George Bush  
President  
White House, Washington, D. C.  
the United States of America

Excellency,

I very much enjoyed an honor of hearing your speech on June 12, 1992 at the Earth Summit. I trust that the United States is the key nation in solving global environmental problems.

I represented the Japanese Committee for Pacific Coal Flow at the summit, which was established in 1987, some years after discussion between President Reagan and Prime Minister Nakasone. The mission of our committee is to help achieve orderly and stable coal flow in the Asia-Pacific region.

I am sending you some copies of our JAPAC Newsletters Nos. 1 and 2 under separate cover. No. 2 issue features articles on the Earth Summit including the essence of your speech. I hope these would be of interest to you and your staff.

I, however, failed to obtain the entire text of your speech and I would very much appreciate it if you could send me the text at your earliest possible convenience.

I trust that all attendees appreciated the privilege and honor of hearing your speech, and I sincerely hope that our earth family will converge to the one mutually acceptable and beneficial goal, sustainable growth.

Thank you very much for your attention and I respectfully await your reply.

Very truly yours,

*Dr. Hiroshi Honda*

Dr. Hiroshi Honda  
Director  
Energy Master Plans and Conferences

# JAPAC News No.1 Apr. 1992



THE JAPANESE COMMITTEE FOR PACIFIC COAL FLOW (太平洋コールフロー推進委員会)



## Message from the Chairman

*Masami Kadota*

I take great pleasure in presenting this first English edition of the JAPAC News. For the reader who has never heard of JAPAC before, I would like to take this chance to introduce the activities of our organization.

The Japanese Committee for Pacific Coal Flow (JAPAC) was established under partial funding by the Japanese government in September, 1987 to promote cooperation among the countries of Asia-Pacific in the field of energy, one of the most important issues in international efforts in the Pacific region. JAPAC is the author of the Pacific Coal Flow Expansion Initiative, the Japanese proposal on this issue.

The Pacific Coal Flow Expansion Initiative is a comprehensive plan to increase the supply of coal and speed the development of known resources through an international commitment to encourage the use of coal.

## A Warm Reception at the "JAPAC Forum in China on the Technology of Environmental Protection for Coal-Fired Power Plants"

The second annual JAPAC Forum was successfully held in China from Oct. 20 through Nov. 1, 1991 under the joint sponsorship of JAPAC and the China International Engineering Consulting Corporation (CIECC). The Forum was presented to over 150 guests in four venues: Beijing, Xi'an, Chongqing, and Shanghai. This was the second in

Since its inception, JAPAC has planned and participated in a number of events with the goal of carrying out the Pacific Coal Flow Expansion Initiative. These projects have been based on two themes:

1) We have sponsored various activities to improve communication and mutual understanding among concerned nations through exchanges of information: symposiums, forums for discussing measures to protect the environment and fact-finding missions to other nations.

2) We have constructed preliminary master plans and conducted feasibility studies for projects concerned with coal use.

We hope that this premiere issue of the English edition of the JAPAC News will contribute to a better understanding of the activities of the Japanese Committee for Pacific Coal Flow.

a series of forums sponsored by JAPAC for the purpose of promoting the expansion of production of and trade in coal. The JAPAC Forum in ASEAN was held in 1990.

Ten people attended the China Forum from Japan: JAPAC Vice-Chairman Ikuya Takase, who served as

group chief, representatives from Electric Power Development Company, Ltd. (EPDC), New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), the Japan Technical Co-operation Center for Coal Resources Development (JATEC), Sumitomo Colliery Akabira Co, Ltd. (SCA), Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.(MHI), Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.(KHI), the JAPAC office, and as an interpreter, Miss Bu Yan, who is now pursuing a doctoral degree at Tsukuba University. Because of schedule conflicts, Mr. Takase and the representative from JATEC were only able to attend the meetings in Beijing; acting group chief Mr. Masahiko Ogura of EPDC led the group through the remaining three meetings.

CIECC is a division of the Foreign Affairs Bureau, China, and we were accompanied throughout our tour by Gong Hai Wang, the division deputy chief of the Foreign Affairs Bureau.

Our two days in Beijing prior to the Forum, Oct. 21 and 22, were a whirl of activity. We had graciously been invited to visit a great number of offices there, CIECC, the Department of Safety and Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Energy, the State Planning Commission, the Huaneng International Power Development Corporation, the National Environmental Protection Agency, and the State Scientific and Technological Commission. We also met one noon with representatives of the Japanese government and industry residing in Beijing, and were invited to an evening reception by CIECC.

The JAPAC Forum in China on the Technology of Environmental Protection for Coal-Fired Power Plants was held on Oct. 23 in the China World Hotel. The organizers had originally expected about 50 to attend, but when the entrants swelled to 80, the hosts were forced to a gratifying scramble to procure extra tables, seats and meals.

The schedule of the Beijing Forum was the following, omitting lunch:

- 1) On behalf of CIECC, Wang Chuan, Vice President and Senior Engineer, addressed the assembly, thanking and congratulating JAPAC and the members of his corporation for their sponsorship of the JAPAC Forum in China.
- 2) A staff member of JAPAC described the activities of JAPAC and the program of the China Forum.
- 3) The representative from EPDC presented a comprehensive view of anti-pollution technologies which have been devised for coal-fired power stations (from the standpoint of a user).
- 4) The representative from MHI gave an overview of the various kinds of flue gas desulfurizers and their characteristics (from the standpoint of a manufacturer).
- 5) The presentation from KHI covered the same topic as the presentation from MHI.
- 6) The representative from SCA described their project to recover and generate electricity with vapors released dur-

ing coal mining operations.

7) The representative from NEDO gave a report on their coal mining operations and the overall conditions facing the coal mining industry in Japan.

Thanks to the thorough groundwork by CIECC prior to the Forum and to Miss Bu's assiduous interpreting, the question-and-answer portions of the session went on at considerable length. The organizers were gratified by the enthusiastic applause at the end of the session.

The China Forum continued at the following venues after the meetings in Beijing. The agendas of these were the same as in Beijing:

The Xi'an Forum was held in the Xi'an Hotel on Oct. 26, with about 30 guests.

The Chongqing Forum was held in Holiday Inn Yangtze, Chongqing on Oct. 29, with about 30 guests.

The Shanghai Forum was held in the Garden Hotel, Shanghai on Oct. 31, with about 15 guests.

We keenly sensed our Chinese counterparts' concern for the issues of efficiency in coal use and preservation of the environment, as they asked many questions of the speakers.

Our hosts in Chongqing generously invited us for a tour of two power-generation facilities.

The Chongqing Power Plant: 8 generators of capacity 12,000 kW, 4 of capacity 50,000 kW, 2 of capacity 200,000 kW, total capacity 696,000 kW.

This power plant came on line in 1954. The 75 tons/hour boilers serving the 12,000 kW generators used multicyclones for dust collection, but as this method only attained an efficiency of 80%, it is being replaced with scrubbers, which have raised collection to over 95%. The refit was complete on five of the seven stacks, but the cramped area allotted for the power plant has hindered work on the remaining two, which were belching black columns of smoke when we arrived for the visit. The 240 t/h boilers for the 50,000 kW generators have been refitted with modern scrubbers, while the 670 t/h boilers for the largest generators were originally installed with modern scrubbers. The operators said they intended to change over to electrostatic precipitators in the future. Ash is disposed of on the plant grounds. The coal they burn is of average sulphur content 2.7% (after cleaning at the mine site) and the rather low calorific value of 5,000 kcal/kg. The plant consumes 2.4 million tons of coal per year.

Luohuang Power Plant: 2 generators of capacity 360,000 kW

For its main source of steam, this plant uses boilers and their accessory units produced by the French manufacturer Alsthom. Construction began in September, 1989 on this plant, which is the first in China to use wet scrubbers for desulfurization and dust removal (components by MHI). Boiler Number 1 went on line on Sept. 11, 1991, but the operators are still adjusting the combustion conditions and have had no opportunity to test the desulfurizer. The coal used in this plant is of sulphur content 3%, and is brought by train car from a nearby mine. Ash is dumped about 6 km away, the clinkers transported by truck and the fly ash by pipeline. No equipment for removing NOx has been installed, but emissions at the stack have been measured at around 450 ppm. The stack is 240 m high. Plans call for an eventual capacity of 1.44 megawatts (4 of the above 360,000 kW generators).

We ran short of time and could not visit any plants in Shanghai, but were able to get a description of the plants from participants in the Forum. Shanghai is reported to be served by three coal-fired power plants. One is the recently completed Shidong Kou Power Plant, which has two 600,000 kW supercritical pressure boilers. One of the generators is running now, and the other is scheduled to go into operation in 1992.

The China Forum was a welcome opportunity for exchanges with our counterparts in four cities of that country. The comments by the Chinese participants at the Forum can be summarized as the following:

1) The Chinese energy policy calls for coal to continue as the principal energy source of the nation, providing up to

75% of the energy in the foreseeable future. Yearly production is to be increased from the present 1.1 billion tons to 1.4 billion tons by the year 2000.

2) Protection of the environment is a high priority in China, as it is everywhere else. The efforts to this end will focus first on improving efficiency and energy conservation. Boilers will be fitted with dust collectors and desulfurizers. Power plants built in the future will generally be of large scale.

3) The semi-dry type de-sulphurization equipment described by the Japanese participants seems to be an attractive option. While desulfurization efficiency is not as high as with some methods, it appears well suited to Chinese needs in its low requirements for capital, water and space. It deserves to be made into a topic for joint Japanese - Chinese development in the future.

We feel justified in saying that the China Forum has been an unqualified success in its original aim, which was to provide a medium for exchange with front-line managers in Chinese utilities. As inevitable with first-time events, however, we keenly felt the lack of time to explore problems in detail and engage in a thorough debate over their solutions. Nevertheless, we received a most enthusiastic reception in every city we visited, and our Chinese hosts were unanimous in requesting that we continue these activities in the years to come. Our delegation returned home with many warm memories of China and the satisfaction of a worthwhile task accomplished. The staff of JAPAC wishes to thank every participant, Japanese and Chinese, for their unstinting energy and cooperation.



## JAPAC 1991 Seminar #1: A Progress Report: Technologies Against CO<sub>2</sub> Developed by the Electric Power Industry

*Lecture by Dr. Tooru Sema*

The JAPAC 1991 Seminar #1 began at 2 p.m. on August 1 in the Tokai University Member's Club in the Kasumigaseki Building, Kasumigaseki, Tokyo. Lecturer Dr. Tooru Sema, Assistant Director of the Environmental Research & Development Coordination Division, the Central Research Institute of the Electric Power Industry (CRIEPI), gave an overview of advances in anti-CO<sub>2</sub> technology to the audience of 80.

This was the first seminar ever sponsored by JAPAC, but the organizers were gratified by the response; judging from the lively exchanges between the lecturer and the audience, and among members of the audience, a constructive and enjoyable time was had by all.

The lecture was broadly divided into three topics: 1) Global warming; 2) Current efforts by the power generation sector to cope with the exigencies of the problem; and 3) Approaches in the research of the CRIEPI into technologies for reducing CO<sub>2</sub>.

Electric utilities have sought the "best mix" of technologies for a stable supply of electricity, based on considerations of security of fuel supply, cost and environmental protection. As a result, utilities in Japan have concentrated their investments in nuclear and natural gas-fired facilities. They have also pursued steady programs to improve thermal efficiency and reduce losses during elec-

tric distribution and at other points. As a result, although the demand for electricity has increased by 34% during the last ten years, the rise in emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> has been kept to only 5%.

Even so, electric utilities produce a tremendous amount of CO<sub>2</sub>. The amount of carbon released into the atmosphere by Japanese utilities in 1988 has been estimated at 72.5 million tons, about 25% of the total emissions from Japanese sources of 294 million tons.

The Japanese power generation sector is approaching CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reductions as one of its highest priority problems. With an eye to contributions which will benefit those outside Japan as well as those inside, they are investigating several avenues: changes in the structure of power generating facilities, technology for raising efficiency and conserving energy, methods of curbing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and technology transfer.

All the utilities are pursuing action-oriented plans for grappling with the environmental issue; each has instituted a special group to study the possible countermeasures. Table A shows the methods currently under research by the utilities.

The CRIEPI has carried out studies of another proposed method of coping with CO<sub>2</sub>: recovery from flue gases through chemical absorption, followed by liquefaction and storage on the ocean floor at depths below 3,000 m. The additional cost this measure is estimated to impose on the use of various fuels is shown in Table B.

The carbon dioxide issue itself epitomizes the difficulty of the choices in energy policy. The CRIEPI's calculations,

Table A: Technologies under Development for Disposal of CO<sub>2</sub>, by Electric Companies

Item		Company No.										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Recovery from Flue Gases	Chemical Absorption			○			○		○			○
	Physical Adsorption		○	○	○	○	○					
	Other	○		○	○			○		○	○	○
Disposal at Sea	Liquefaction						○					○
	Transformation into Clathrate	○	○	○	○							
Recycling	Fixation by use of biotechnology	○	○	○	○	○	○		○		○	○
	Other		○				○				○	○
Other Methods of CO <sub>2</sub> Disposal		○		○	○			○		○		○

(Note) 1: Hokkaido, 2: Tohoku, 3: Tokyo, 4: Chubu, 5: Hokuriku, 6: Kansai, 7: Chugoku, 8: Shikoku, 9: Kyushu, 10: EPDC, 11: CRIEPI

as shown in Table B, predict that the undersea disposal scheme would add exorbitant costs to energy production. No single method will provide a sweeping, dramatic solution to the CO<sub>2</sub> problem. The best course appears to be to take the various, small steps which are now technologically feasible.

All people should be made aware of the facts of our energy situation. It is essential for everyone to realize that energy is not to be used carelessly; all of us as individuals must take steps to conserve energy and use it in the most efficient way possible.

Table B: Increase of Generation Costs by Program for Recovery, Liquefaction and Deep-sea Storage of CO<sub>2</sub>

Fuel	Present Price (Yen per kilowatt-hour)	Cost for Recovery and Liquefaction (percent)	Cost for Transportation and Deep-sea Storage (percent)	Overall Premium for Program (percent of original cost)
LNG	11.0	40~60	10	50~70
Oil	10.5	70~105	15	85~120
Coal	10.0	110~170	20	130~190



## JAPAC 1991 Seminar #2: Governmental Energy Policy as seen in New Initiatives in Coal Policy

Lecture by Mr. Kazuo Okumura

The JAPAC 1991 Seminar #2 began at 2 p.m. on October 4 in Tokai University Member's Club in the Kasumigaseki Building, Kasumigaseki, Tokyo. About 70 JAPAC

members gathered to hear Mr. Kazuo Okumura, Director of the International Coal Policy Office, Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, Ministry of International

Trade and Industry (MITI), Japan.

The Agency of Natural Resources and Energy instituted the New Coal Policy Study Group in October, 1990, charging it with suggesting medium - to long - term global coal policies. The New Coal Policy Study Group combined extensive polls of the private sector in its deliberations, the last session of which it completed in September, 1991. Mr. Okumura was the chief author of the report stating the conclusions of the Study Group, and was eager for the opportunity to address JAPAC members directly on the nation's new coal policy.

The summary of his talk is as follows:

A. International Cooperation to Develop Coal Resources and Expand Use of Coal

The demand for energy in developing countries is expected to soar in the not - so - distant future from the combination of population increases and advances in lifestyle. However, it will be difficult for them to increase their intake of petroleum, and the introduction of nuclear power would involve a whole new set of problems; this leaves no other option but coal, a difficult one for decision - makers, who hesitate to order large expansions in the use of coal in the present, rather unstable conditions of the world coal market. Coal has an undeniable reputation as a source of pollution. Worse, expanded use will require great infusions of capital, technology and trained personnel. Assistance from the advanced countries, especially Japan, will be a precondition for such projects.

Japan faced a serious and deepening problem with environmental pollution during the nineteen seventies, but its resounding success through the combined efforts of the public and private sectors has left it with a great edge in antipollution technologies. Furthermore, Japan is neck-and-neck with the United States in Overseas Development Assistance. It is no exaggeration to say that the world is looking to Japan to take the lead in providing

capital, technology and trained personnel for the sake of our planet.

B. A Program for Action in New Coal Development

It would be indefensible for Japan to plan only for itself in a scheme of a balanced supply - demand structure. We owe it to our neighbors to center our plans around the developing countries of Asia and the Pacific Basin, and to coordinate with the large - scale producers.

1. A Stable Supply and Demand of Coal in the World Market

Japan is the world's largest importer of coal, buying 27% of the total worldwide imports. The global demand for coal is expected to rise, as is the demand in Japan. We must ensure that production will rise fast enough to keep pace. Japan must offer much support if it is to benefit from a stable worldwide coal supply and demand situation. A large outlay of capital will be required for the development of fresh coal resources, for digging new mines, building infrastructure to serve the mining facilities, establishing Coal Centers to coordinate the export effort, and for other components. In summary, to maintain stability in the supply - demand structure, the Agency of Natural Resources and Energy recommends the following:

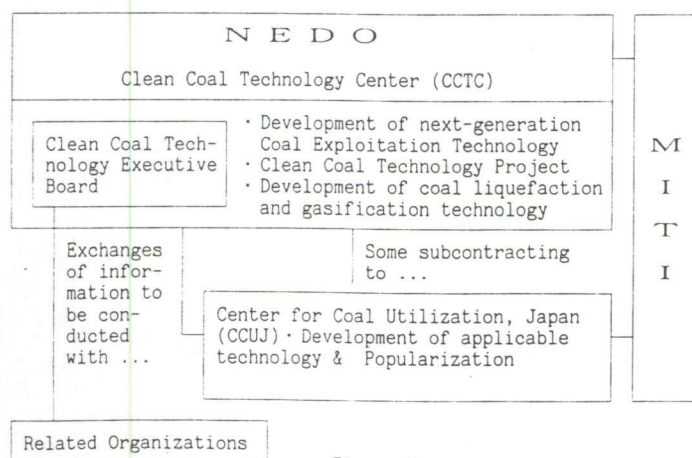


Figure 1

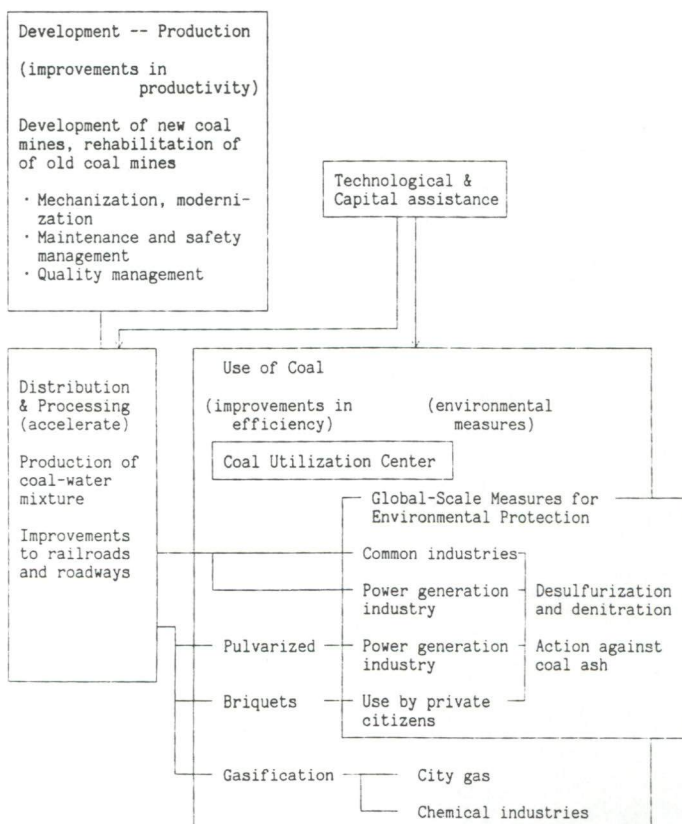


Figure 2

- a) Bolster financial support for overseas coal development.
- b) Offer assistance for modernizing infrastructure and facilities for environmental protection to producer countries.
- c) Provide support for establishment of Coal Centers.

## 2. Development and Transfer of "Clean Coal" Technologies

Many look to Japan for a comprehensive plan for development and transfer of technology which will reconcile the growing need for coal to the new regulations necessary for a clean environment. Coal is subject to restrictions on handling as it is a solid fuel; the disposal of coal ash presents another tough environmental problem. As the exploitation of coal is expanded, the beneficiaries of this process must redouble their efforts to develop clean coal technologies in new fields, for example, the coal cartridge system, coal-water mixtures and the transformation of coal ash into a resource, as well as better known research fields like coal liquefaction.

No revolutionary solutions to global-scale environmental problems such as global warming can be expected. Efforts must continue in existing technologies, to raise the combustion efficiency of fossil fuels, improve energy conservation systems, and the like. In summary, for the development and transfer of "clean coal" technologies, the

Agency of Natural Resources and Energy recommends the following:

- a) Establish a dedicated "Clean Coal Technology Center" (see Figure 1)
- b) Develop transferable technology for raising efficiency and coal conversion

## 3. Encouraging International Cooperation

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference (APEC) has established cooperation on energy policies as one of its main themes. Members have expressed their expectations for Japan to take leadership in developing and transferring clean coal technology. The Japanese public sector must combine with the private sector to lay out a comprehensive and detailed plan of action to be followed with our international neighbors. The Agency of Natural Resources and Energy recommends the following:

- a) Conceive plans for international cooperation in the fields of coal production, storage and use (see Figure 2)
- b) Team with China to form a model combined project with coal production and transportation facilities and a power plant

In fiscal 1992, MITI will establish a "Clean Coal Technology Center" under the auspices of NEDO for the sake of consistency in the research and development effort.



## On The Eve of the "Earth Summit"...

*Norio Tanaka, Secretary General of JAPAC*

Only a matter of weeks remain before the second meeting in twenty years of the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development, also known as the "Earth Summit." The sponsors of the Summit expect the participants to (1) adopt a "Global Charter", (2) sign treaties to establish a framework for slowing climatic changes and for safeguarding species and an agreement for protecting forests, and (3) adopt "Agenda 21", a plan for action through the turn of the century to protect the global environment.

The part of this program which impacts directly upon those involved in coal use projects is the treaty to control man-made climatic changes. At this writing, the fifth working-level session was about to be held from February 18 - 28 where the participants would debate over the proposed draft of the treaty. The sixth was to be held in April, 1992, and the planning meeting for the Earth Summit in March. According to the present version of the treaty, all countries are to take part to the best of their abilities in efforts to stop climatic warming, but the treaty provides for the developing countries to continue to

upgrade their economic environments, and guarantees the right of the developing countries to free choice in the sources of energy which best fit their needs. Furthermore, it commits the advanced signatories to massive efforts to transfer capital and technology to the developing countries.

What the treaty ultimately says depends on the events of the next few weeks, but it is clear that there are limits to what the advanced countries can accomplish to stabilize the atmospheric concentrations of gasses, mainly carbon products, which cause the greenhouse effect. The efforts of the developing countries are also of vital importance.

The most vital problem is the continuing population explosion. The earth's population is now 5.4 billion; it is estimated to balloon to 6.4 billion by the year 2000. It grows by approximately 100 million every year, three quarters of which is in the developing countries. In order to restrain this growth, economic activity in the developing countries must be increased, the standard of living improved, and the status of women raised. We believe that it

is necessary for the advanced countries to continue to infuse capital to relieve the developing countries' debt burden and as seed money for ventures for economic development, to contribute to technical education there, and to continue transfers of technology.

Second, citizens of the developing countries must realize that if they do not change over from non-commercial energy sources like firewood and charcoal to commercial fuels based on coal and petroleum, their nations will find rapid economic progress impossible. However, this will necessitate the introduction of desulfurizers and other anti-pollution equipment, high-efficiency energy transport systems and high-efficiency energy conservation systems to prevent local air pollution.

JAPAC has carried out several research projects on the theme of promoting coal flow in the Pacific Rim. We see great promise in the proven large reserves of high-quality coal here, supply for 320 years (1.0755 trillion tons), as well as the remaining reserves (ultimately, 5.5 trillion tons, 1600 years' supply). Nations may be forced into

## History and Profile of JAPAC

As a step to put into practice the Four Principles for the Pacific Cooperation proposed by the Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on his visit to Australia in 1985, Japan made a proposal of the Pacific Coal Flow Expansion Initiative in the meeting of the first symposium on Pacific Energy Cooperation in 1986. Since then this initiative has developed, with the support of the Asia-Pacific nations, into practical stages with a number of the initiative related projects in ASEAN countries.

In 1987 Japan established JAPAC, a non-governmental organization, to promote this cause. The committee is now active and productive.

### Outline of the Committee

1. The committee was established on September 29th, 1987 under the government's cooperation as the chief promoter of the Pacific Coal Flow Expansion Initiative in the private sector.
2. The committee is funded by membership fees from around 80 members consisting of private firms and organizations.

### Objectives

The committee is designed to contribute to stabilizing energy supply and demand in the Pacific Region (to help promote industrial development and improve living standards in the Asia-Pacific region, among others) by calling for more international, financial and technical cooperation in effective coal use and its related fields in the

"niches", depending on their present state of development. The ends of reserves of petroleum and natural gas are already in sight, and it seems doubtful that the developing countries can depend on wide use of these. Meanwhile, the advanced countries may be forced to nuclear power, which requires elaborate systems, and expensive renewable forms of energy, including electric and methanol automobiles.

We at JAPAC believe that our duty to the Asia-Pacific region is to foster the efficient use of coal. No matter the events at the "Earth Summit", coal seems to be the inevitable choice.

No realistic plan to meet the growing energy needs of Asia-Pacific can exclude coal. The Pacific Coal Flow Expansion Initiative takes into account the political and economic realities of all the Asian-Pacific nations. JAPAC calls upon the administrations of the nations of Asia-Pacific to consider the Pacific Coal Flow Expansion Initiative.

Pacific Region.

### Scope

1. Study and Research for the promotion of projects related to coal flow
2. Study and Research for the promotion of activities related to coal flow
3. PR activities of the Pacific Coal Flow Expansion Initiative
4. Other activities

### Main Activities

1. Activities by Subcommittees
  - Project Subcommittee
  - International Communication Subcommittee
2. Information exchanges among concerned countries
  - Dispatch of missions
  - Organizations of international symposia and forums
3. Educational/PR activities
  - Publication of quarterly report
  - Seminar

### List of Member Companies and Organizations

**Chairman :** Mr. M. Kadota, Chairman, Japan Electric Power Information Center

#### Vice Chairmen:

Mr. T. Ikuta, President, The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan  
 Mr. I. Takase, Vice President, Japan Coal Association  
 Mr. S. Murai, Senior Executive Managing Director, Electric Power Development Co., Ltd.

#### Adviser:

Mr. H. Hiyama, Executive Director, New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization  
 Mr. N. Kengaku, Vice President, The Overseas Economic

Cooperation Fund  
Mr. E. Tamori, Vice President, Japan International Co-  
operation Agency  
Mr. F. Yoshida, Executive Director, The Export - Import  
Bank of Japan  
Mr. K. Ogata, Adviser to the President, The Bank of  
Tokyo, Ltd.  
Mr. Y. Kodama, Adviser, The Industrial Bank of Japan

#### Members

Babcock Hitachi Kabushiki Kaisha  
Center for Coal Utilization, Japan  
Cosmo - Resources Consultant Co., Ltd.  
C. Itoh & Co., Ltd.  
Chiyoda Chemical Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.  
Dia Consultants Co., Ltd.  
Ebara Corporation  
Electric Power Development Co., Ltd.  
Engineering Advancement Association of Japan  
Fuji Electric Co., Ltd.  
Hitachi Ltd.  
Hitachi Zosen Corporation  
Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship Co., Ltd.  
Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd.  
Ishkawajima - Harima Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.  
Japan Coal Association  
J.G.C. Corporation  
Japan Technical Co-operation Center for Coal Resources  
Development  
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.  
Kanematsu Corporation  
Koken Boring Machine Co., Ltd.  
Kobe Steel Corporation  
Marubeni Corporation  
Matsushima Coal Mining Co., Ltd.  
Mitsubishi Corporation  
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.  
Mitsubishi Materials Co., Ltd.  
Mitsubishi Oil Co., Ltd.  
Mitsui Coal Mining Co., Ltd.  
Mitsui & Co., Ltd.  
Mitsui Engineering & Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.  
Mitsui - Matsushima Co., Ltd.  
Mitsui - Miike Machinery Co., Ltd.  
Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd.  
Mitsui SRC Development Co., Ltd.  
Newjec Inc.  
Nichimen Corporation  
Nippon Conveyor Co., Ltd.  
Nippon Yusen Kaisha  
Nissho Iwai Corporation

Nittetsu Mining Consultants Co., Ltd.  
Pacific Consultants International  
Shinkyoudo Coal Company  
Showa Shell Sekiyu K. K.  
Sumitomo Coal Mining Co., Ltd.  
Sumitomo Colliery Akabira Co., Ltd.  
Sumitomo Corporation  
Sumitomo Heavy Industries, Ltd.  
Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.  
Suncoch Consultant Co., Ltd.  
Taiheiyo - Coal Mining Corporation  
Taiheiyo Kouhatsu Inc.  
Taisei Corporation  
The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.  
The Coal Mining Research Center, Japan  
The Federation of Electric Power Companies  
The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.  
The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan  
The Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd.  
The Sakura Bank, Ltd.  
The Sanwa Bank, Ltd.  
The Tokai Bank, Ltd.  
Tokyo Electric Power Service Co., Ltd.  
Toshiba Corporation  
Toyo Engineering Corporation  
Toyo - Menka Kaisha Co., Ltd.  
Ube Industries, Ltd.  
West Japan Engineering Consultants Inc.  
Yamato Protec Corporation  
Yasukawa Electric Mfg Corporation

#### Editor' Note

I feel privileged to serve as the editor for this inaugural issue, which is an excerpt of the Japanese version of the December 1991 issue. JAPAC NEWS will be published two to four times a year, as is the Japanese version. The highlights of the next issue will be the JAPAC International Meeting "Coal Flow 92" held in Chiba and Tokyo, Japan on February 25 and 26, with a number of guests from overseas countries and Japan. A summary of JAPAC seminars held in Tokyo will also be covered. We welcome comments and/or requests associated with JAPAC activities and contributions to JAPAC NEWS from readers worldwide.

*Hiroshi Honda*

#### *JAPAC News No.1, April 1992*

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Printed by Sei - Sei Scientific Literature Services



# JAPAC News No.2 Oct. 1992

THE JAPANESE COMMITTEE FOR PACIFIC COAL FLOW (太平洋コールフロー推進委員会)

## JAPAC Hosts the "Coal Flow '92 in Japan" International Meeting

The Japanese Committee for Pacific Coal Flow presented its fourth annual International Meeting "Coal Flow '92" on February 25 and 26, 1992 in Tokyo, Japan. We are pleased to note that our conferences are steadily gaining recognition inside and outside Japan, particularly for our inspections at local facilities where some of the most advanced technology in the world is under development, and for our symposia on the subject of coal utilization.

We have received an increasing number of participants from overseas every year. This year marked the first attendance at our conference of two authorities in the field each from the Republic of Mongolia and the People's Democratic Republic of Vietnam; others returned to our conference from Pakistan, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, China, South Korea, Australia and Canada. With over 20 guests from abroad, our conference took on a decidedly international flavor, and an enjoyable and informative time was had by all.

One of our main attractions was a look at the next generation of technology for liquefaction and gasification of coal being developed by the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), which generously opened its most advanced facilities to inspection by the members. These were of great interest to every one of the audience, as they represent the most successful of Japanese efforts to alleviate, at a single stroke, many of the technical and economic challenges posed by the solid form of coal, which gives rise to environmental damage at the time of combustion.

Members also visited facilities of Idemitsu Kosan Co., one of the leading developers of coal utilization technology in Japan. One location was the huge bulk terminal in Chiba which incorporates some of the most advanced loading/unloading technology. Next, the members saw one of Idemitsu's research laboratories, where re-

searchers are taking a comprehensive approach to the environmental challenges of coal transport and use, from mining technology to improvements in combustors.

### *Outline of "Coal Flow '92" Program*

#### **A. Visits to leading facilities in development of coal technology**

At 9:00 AM on April 25, two buses left the front of the Tokyo Prince Hotel with 70 passengers, over 20 foreign guests and the rest, staff members of JAPAC. We went straight to the city of Kisarazu in Chiba Prefecture.

##### 1) Idemitsu Kosan Chiba Bulk Terminal

Idemitsu imports most of its coal from Australia; Chiba Bulk Terminal is the plant where it is unloaded and readied for distribution to domestic customers. The storage capacity of this tremendous facility is 200,000 tons of coal. The maximum size for vessels docking at the terminal is 86,700 tons dead weight with a draft of 12.6 meters. The continuous bucket elevator unloader moves 1,200 tons of coal per hour, while the capacities of the ship loader and the stacker/reclaimer are both 2,400 tons/hr. The sheer size of this equipment takes the breath away. The visitors to the plant were also quite interested in the pipe conveyors for moving coal about the interior of the plant; these 2,400 tons/hr and 1,200 tons/hr carriers completely protect the surroundings from dust and the coal from rain; they represent "environmentally friendly" technology which will be essential in the future.

##### 2) Idemitsu Central Research Laboratory

This laboratory is carrying out a very wide range of research efforts, from techniques of extraction in mines to dressing and blending of coal and quality assessment, to

methods of safety, including suppression of spontaneous combustion, technologies such as coal-water mixtures and the coal cartridge system, and uses of coal ash. Some of the personnel are also involved in consulting, including recommendations for quality of coal for specific end uses.

We could feel the pride of the Idemitsu staff in the sparkling new equipment and other resources under their care and the great motivation they bring to their work.

### 3) Research Association for Hydrogen - from - Coal Process Development (HYCOL)

This program is a part of the "Sunshine Project" of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). Administered by NEDO and the Sunshine Project Promotion Headquarters of the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology (MITI), it is a joint effort of 9 companies including Idemitsu Kosan and Mitsui SRC Development Company, Ltd. The goal of the Project is low-cost, high-volume production of hydrogen from coal. They have designed and constructed a complete pilot plant, from the supporting systems to the actual furnaces for the gasification of coal.

The plant consists of 1) coal preparation equipment, 2) coal feeders, 3) gasification and energy recovery systems and 4) washing equipment. The primary specifications call for it to handle 20 tons of coal per day, performing gasification at 1,500-1,800°C and an in-furnace pressure of 10 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> G. The plant has been in test operation since February, 1988.

#### Nippon Steel Corporation Kimitsu Works

The group members saw videos from Kimitsu Works public relations department and the NEDO coal liquefaction Process Support Unit (PSU), which provided clear explanations of the organizations' activities. We then broke up into three smaller groups for tours of the PSU site. The PSU lies close to the back perimeter of the Kimitsu Works grounds, so on the way there, we were able to get a look at the outside of the main plants of Nippon Steel housing blast furnaces, converters and other works from our bus.

Inaugurated in 1965, Kimitsu is the largest mill of Nippon Steel. It boasts a total area of 1,023 hectares (2,528 acres) and a yearly production of 8.9 million metric tons of crude steel and is manned by a staff of 5,600. It produces a wide assortment of goods, from sheet steel, pipe and wire to construction stock.

Kimitsu Works is actively pursuing relationships of technical cooperation with many overseas partners, and over 100 of the engineers employed here have traveled abroad to give technical instruction. At the same time, over 1,000 visitors have come from the United States, Italy, China and other countries to study at this mill every year.

Like HYCOL, the Process Support Unit is a test plant established under the auspices of the Sunshine Project. Located on the grounds of the Kimitsu Works, its goal is to develop methods for producing liquefied bituminous coal. It uses a process developed by NEDO called "NEDOL". The capacity of the present plant is one ton of

coal per day, but they are pursuing R & D with the ultimate aim of building a demonstration plant in the 150 tons/day class.

The PSU began designs with a basic plan in 1985; construction of the prototype was completed in mid-1988 and this has been in experimental operation since then. The prototype consists of the coal storage and preparation unit, the coal liquefaction unit, the distillation unit and the hydrogen melting/liquefaction unit.

Some of the features of the NEDOL method for liquefying bituminous coal are: 1) It is suitable for every grade of coal, from sub-bituminous through low rank bituminous coal; 2) the mass efficiency is high - most of the coal is recovered as liquid as light oils under comparatively moderate temperature conditions; and 3) the process is composed of predictable unit processes and is quite stable.

### B. The JAPAC Coal Flow '92 Symposium

After we had finished our inspections at facilities of the Idemitsu Kosan and the Kimitsu Works of Nippon Steel, we stayed in the Hotel Ginga in Kisarazu. The JAPAC Coal Flow '92 Symposium was held in a meeting room of the Ginga Hotel at 9:00 the next morning. The lecturers and their titles were as follows:

Lect. 1: On NEDO's Clean Coal Technology  
Mikiya Inoguchi  
Director, Coal Technology Department, NEDO

Lect. 2: The NEDO Hydrogen Manufacturing Process from Coal  
Hideo Futami  
Director, Coal Technology Department, NEDO

Lect. 3: The NEDO Coal Liquefaction Process  
Hisataka Yamamoto  
General Manager, Coal Liquefaction Department, Mitsui SRC Development Co.

Lect. 4: On Coal Utilization Development Industries  
Takeo Yamada  
General Manager, Technology & Energy Development Department, Idemitsu

Lect. 5: The Problems of the Ombilin Region Coal Development Project: A Request for International Cooperation  
Adeng Sunardi  
General Manager, Unit Pertambangan Ombilin

Each presentation was followed by a question-and-answer session, where the audience was able to engage in a lively dialogue with the lecturer; this format allowed the symposium to be judged a successful and most informative one for all.

The Symposium on Pacific Energy Cooperation is usually held prior to the JAPAC International Conference, but this year, it was scheduled directly after, on February 27 and 28. As soon as the Kisarazu Symposium had ended, the participants boarded buses and returned to the Tokyo Prince Hotel, where the JAPAC Welcome Party was hosted by JAPAC Chairman Masami Kadota.

About 100 guests attended the reception. Chairman Kadota made the opening address and Kazuo Okumura, Director of the International Coal Policy Office, Coal Department, MITI, made the guests' greeting on behalf of the Director General of the Coal Department. Satoru Mu-

rai, a Vice-Chairman of JAPAC, made the toast. Glasses still in hand, the gathering broke up into circles, who continued their conversations long after the official reception had come to a close.



## JAPAC Activities of Fiscal Year 1991

*Masami Kadota, Chairman of JAPAC*

I would like to start with a review of our activities of fiscal 1991. First, our international communication activities: in late October, we held the 'JAPAC Forum in China on the Technology of Environmental Protection for Coal-Fired Power Plants'. This was at four venues, Beijing, Xi'an, Chongqing, and Shanghai. While demonstrating some of the technologies for coal-fired power plants developed in our country, including environmental protection technologies, it was a precious opportunity to meet and exchange experiences and opinions with some of the best and the brightest of our Chinese counterparts.

We carried out the next of our increasingly popular international exchange meetings, the "Coal Flow '92 in Japan" meeting on February 25 and 26, 1992.

Turning to our project studies, we sent a party to Indonesia to gather preliminary data in preparation for a plan on development, transportation and use of Cerenti coal. Unfortunately, we were a little too early to finish what we had hoped to do, and we will not be able to accomplish a main survey during fiscal 1991.

However, thanks to guidance and advice from the International Coal Policy Office of the Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, we were able to survey the coal industry in the Republic of Mongolia in early December.

Originally, the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization had been asked to do the survey; they sent a request to the Institute of Energy Economics, who subsequently came to us. This was the first survey ever carried out by this committee. I believe, however, that our work on this report sets an excellent example for the kind of projects we can accomplish in the future.

We are in the midst of a project to establish "Preliminary Master Plans" for each of the countries involved in the Pacific Coal Flow Expansion Initiative. The Preliminary Master Plans are comprehensive policies on coal utilization and development, setting out programs for optimized coal utilization, incorporating measures for environmental protection and including development of existing resources, where possible. I believe that this project is one of the most important activities, if not the single most important, of our committee.

I would like to conclude my address with my thanks to all our honored guests from MITI and other bodies, to all our members, and with my request for your continued support for the activities of JAPAC in 1992.

(An excerpt of the speech delivered at the JAPAC kickoff meeting on January 10, 1992)



## New Coal Policies by Japanese Government

*Masao Doi, Director General of Coal Department, MITI*

This year, the fourth year of the Heisei Era, has been named "Year One of Our New Coal Policies" by the Agency of Natural Resources and Energy. Our motto shows our determination to develop the best possible policies over the next year.

Up to the present, our coal policies have centered on the domestic industry. As you know, we have been engaged in an extremely prolonged restructuring of the industry; this process is not finished.

At the same time, we will import over 100 million tons of

coal this year to fill our energy requirements. Step by step, we have established a variety of policy initiatives, like the "Pacific Coal Flow Expansion Initiative" and "Coal Frontiers" to keep our nation supplied with the energy it needs. With our focus on coal as an energy source, we are preparing to enter the twenty-first century; meanwhile, we must continue a complete restructuring of the coal industry.

Coal has occupied and will continue to occupy a growing place in the energy strategies of the nation. We have been warned by Chairman Kadota that while the Agency of

Natural Resources and Energy may have established JAPAC, we have not been maintaining close enough consultations with JAPAC. Still, there is enough coal to get us to the twenty-first century, in fact, the twenty-fourth century, so we can all afford to take the long view. The time is coming for both JAPAC and our organization.

In terms of both the new policy of coal as an increasingly important energy source and the budget for the coming year, our agency has selected four broad themes.

The first is to ensure a stable supply of coal from abroad. In planning for our sources of energy in the next century, nuclear energy is so fraught with problems that realistically, in the long run, steam coal can only be expected to take on a larger and larger role. Therefore, though we cannot spare much funding for it, we are budgeting for some new explorations on a reasonably encouraging basis. This will begin in fiscal 1992.

Next, in support of our efforts in environmental protection, funding has been released for NEDO to establish a Clean Coal Technology Center. Smooth international relations in the Asia-Pacific region are a prerequisite for the Pacific Coal Flow Expansion Initiative; here, APEC [the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference] has been very active and supportive. The United States

has also inaugurated a Clean Coal Technology Utilization Center. Clearly, it is time to consider expanding the scope of the Clean Coal Technology Center to the international.

And another aspect of our international projects: As you are well aware, we cannot keep up our present level of environmental aid to China in the form of grants. Grants are approved on a very limited basis, for so-called "basic human needs". Continued assistance on environmental technologies to the Chinese will have to be in yen-denominated loans or on the basis of investment. It is safe to say that grants will be expanded in the future, and on a special energy budget next year, Japan will construct one demonstration unit with sulphur scrubbers which will be shipped to China. This fits with the policies of technological dissemination and the encouragement of enterprises in the public interest.

We must do our very best in these new endeavors, and we at MITI look to you, our colleagues at JAPAC, to join hands with our Mr. Okumura in making 1992 a year in which Japan will take the first step in developing medium and long-term strategies for the future. Thank you.

(delivered at the JAPAC kickoff meeting on January 10, 1992)

## Attending the Earth Summit

*Hiroshi Honda*

The Earth Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from June 3 to June 14, 1992. I arrived at the Rio de Janeiro International Airport at 8:40 a.m. on June 2. I was able to pass swiftly through immigration, since special counters had been allocated for the summit attendees. Official summit buses were also in operation for the attendees to get to hotels downtown; however, it took anywhere from thirty minutes to over three hours to get there, depending on the driver's acquaintance with the city and the location of the hotel. I heard an American woman screaming in the bus, "Will it take another hour!?" An oriental couple took offense at something they overheard another passenger say which they took as racially prejudiced and began to quarrel with him. As I looked out at old, stately Portuguese buildings from the bus, I vividly felt that this country, especially in the urban areas, is a melting pot of the Southern European and the native cultures.

Rio Centro, the venue of the Earth Summit, was about 30 km west by road of Copacabana Beach where I stayed for the first two nights, and about 40km west of Flamengo, where I stayed for the following nights. It took about forty-five minutes from the hotels to Rio Centro; later, it took over one hour when the road traffic was under control for V. I. P.s.

At around 10 a.m. on June 3, Mr. Ghali, the Secretary General of the United Nations, opened the summit, whose official name was the United Nations Conference

on Environment and Development (UNCED). After his speech, President Collor of Brazil was elected the President of the UNCED and the agenda items were processed in course, though with some delays.

In the afternoon, ministers and administrators for the Environment and Environmental Protection, and representatives for environment-related organizations began to make their speeches. Mr. Carlos Borrego, Minister for Environment and Natural Resources of Portugal, officially represented the State members of the European Economic Communities. He stressed that 0.7% of the GNPs of developed nations should be pooled for a multi-lateral fund, that technological transfer should be promoted within the scope of intellectual property rights, and that entrepreneurship should be encouraged to promote technological transfer. I sensed a European political tactic in choosing Portugal, the southern nation in Europe, to represent the E. E. C. and state the above opinion. Mr. William Riley, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency of the United States of America, stated that forests are key to the environment of the planet Earth and that computer controlled monitoring is necessary for CO<sub>2</sub> control. I felt his speech was reasonably positive. Mr. Klaus Toepfer, Federal Minister for the Environment and Nuclear Safety of Germany stressed the importance of global partnership and global re-thinking, and that the industrialized countries have to take specific responsibilities. He also referred to the problems of Eastern Europe, which is in economic transition

now.

I had hoped that Mr. Shozaburo Nakamura, Minister of State, Director General of the Environmental Agency of Japan, would make a speech on June 3, but it was not until the afternoon of June 5 that I heard his speech. I felt the timing was quite like drinking beer after the bubbles have gone out of the glass. Japan, which has the best record in the world on environmental protection, should have made its speech along with the E. E. C., the United States, and Germany on the first day. I felt this was a good example of the weakness of Japan's diplomacy. Some modesty could be seen in the fact that Japan yielded to nine other nations for vice presidency representing the Asian nations attending the UNCED, since no other nations would step down from the candidacy and the final voting by all the nations seemed to be inevitable. I could not see any traces of this sort of modesty in the other major nations. I heard from a Japanese official that Japan preferred maintaining the solidarity of Asian nations to the temporary prestige of vice presidency. I wonder whether a nation which is expected to take leadership in environmental issues should exhibit such modesty.

It was very interesting to watch the Session on Agenda 21. The United States requested modifications on some of the chapters. A number of representatives of developing and European nations opposed the American proposal. The Japanese representative was the only one to express any support for the American position, but in such a partial and compromising manner it moved some of the participants and audience to open laughter. Tommy Koh made a praiseworthy performance as chairman with his soft, oriental tone. Debate on Chapter 9 "Protection of the Atmosphere", which is the most relevant to the energy issue, was the most interesting. Some of the OPEC nations such as Saudi Arabia, Iran and Kuwait requested that they delete the whole chapter; however, the developed nations mollified them by proposing to add an introduction to the chapter, compress the entire text, and modify many of the details of energy consumption controls. The United States insisted on including a statement that the chapter is not legally binding. Some of the developing nations raised the demand for special statements concerning economic development and measures against poverty

to be included in the chapter. The European nations were willing to include a statement concerning economic means such as fuel price policies for transportation. Some of the OPEC nations insisted on inclusion of the words "environmentally safe and sound energy systems" to preclude nuclear energy systems. Since their assertion was not accepted by a majority of the nations, they expressed their reservation on this chapter. We could rate this chapter as a success on the following three points:

- (1) Both developed and developing nations joined the discussion to construct various measures for promotion of sustainable development in a comprehensive manner, covering energy, transportation, industrial development, and terrestrial and marine resources development and land use.
- (2) The chapter makes specific proposals for comprehensive measures concerning the improvement of energy efficiency, promotion of new and renewable energy, etc.
- (3) Various state-of-the-art measures against ozone depletion and transboundary atmospheric pollution are included.

However, a proposal to establish an organization inside the United Nations to promote practice of the above measures was not adopted at this meeting.

During the UNCED, I had a chance to talk about our JAPAC activities with Indonesian representatives, Mr. Adian Silalahi of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Triyono Wibowo, Indonesian Mission to the United Nations. The World Coal Institute of London also dispatched active persons to the Summit. When I saw their leaflet "Coal? A Lot Is Being Said About Us!", I decided to call their representative Dr. Nicole Williams. Mr. Norio Tanaka, Secretary General of JAPAC, and I shared breakfast with her and discussed on how WCI and JAPAC should cooperate with each other.

The speeches of presidents, prime ministers and federal chancellors began on June 12. The following is a summary of their speeches:



Mr. Wibowo, the author, and Mr. Silalahi  
(from left to right)



Dr. Nicole Williams from Dr. Honda

(1) Secretary-General Ghali of the United Nations: We have to recognize that this planet is finite and fragile, that today is the last chance to protect future generations, and that we have to unite together under the United Nations now that the cold war is over. In these three points, we are at a historical turning point. I hope that all those who came here will always think and act in view of our future generations.

(2) Prime Minister Brundtland of the Kingdom of Norway: It is too late now to change the unsustainable development of human society. However, it is very important to make a commitment now in a global partnership to drastically reduce the burden on the global eco-system which industrialized nations have created with their production and consumption patterns.

(3) President Bush of the United States: I did not come to Rio to apologize. The United States has realized both economic development and environmental protection. I just signed the Pledge to protect the earth and I propose that developed nations shall present their own action plans by January 1, 1993. The United States does not sign the convention on biodiversity since it will delay the advancement of biotechnology and there is a financial problem. However, the United States will double its funds for forest protection and increase environmental ODA by 66% from the 1990 level. We borrow the earth from our descendants and we must not disappoint them.

(4) President Mitterrand of the French Republic: We need to know the earth well and the data from satellites should be accessible to all nations. France will increase her ODA as a fraction of GNP from the current 0.56% to 0.7% in 2000, and I hope other developed nations will follow France. In order to review the effects of this conference, we should get together again in three to four years.

(5) Federal Chancellor Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany: We have decided to carry out a plan to reduce the CO<sub>2</sub> emission level by 25 through 30% by 2005. We also supply funds for ex-communist countries. We support the plan to raise the amount set aside for Global Envi-

ronmental Facility to 3 billion SDR. In fact, we have already made debt relief of DM 9 billion.

(6) Prime Minister Miyazawa of Japan (in a letter): The world is at a turning point. The viability of our future generations depends on our taking global action. Japan will make her best effort to stabilize CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at the 1990 level by 2000 with its Action Plan to Arrest Global Warming. Japan will raise its total environmental ODA to US \$ 7 through 7.7 billion for the five year period beginning 1992.

(7) Secretary-General Strong of the UNCED: The most important aspect and foundation for the Rio Conference is the fact that we all got together. Humanity is the most successful species but has now become the uncontrollable species. If the outcome of this conference does not profit the earth's family, this historic chance will be lost. That is, either all of us will be saved or all of us will be lost.

(8) Summing-Up by President Collor of The Federal Republic of Brazil: The Rio Conference does not end in Rio. The world is aware that Rio-92 represents the starting point in the road in which nations, rich and poor, as well as men and women, will join together in the struggle for preservation of the planet, for development, for justice and, ultimately, for universal peace. The world is no longer the same as it was on 3 June.

I believe that humanity has just placed its toes at the starting line for sustainable growth with the outcome of this conference. On some critical issues, nations strongly exhibited their egos, creating some confrontations. But, I trust that the world will converge to the one mutually acceptable and beneficial goal, sustainable growth.

The night view of Rio was strikingly beautiful with lights at the feet of the hills glittering like jewelry surrounding the town. When our taxi lost its way into the foot of one during day, I found it was a slum. What a difference day and night make!! I could not help feeling the profound nature of the earth which embraces human society.



## JAPAC 1991 Seminar #3: The Connection between Coal and Recent Actions on Global Environmental Problems

*Lecture by Mr. Katsuo Seiki*

The JAPAC 1991 Seminar #3 was held on December 24 in the Tokai University Member's Club in the Kasumigaseki Building, Kasumigaseki, Tokyo. Despite the timing of the meeting at the busy year's end, over 80 participants came to hear lecturer Katsuo Seiki, then Deputy Director General for Global Environmental Affairs, MITI, and currently the Executive Director of the Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute. After giving his lecture, Seiki opened the floor to questions, and there was a spirited debate spanning the various subjects of politics, economics and technology.

Broadly, the lecture covered the three following subjects:

the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the "Earth Summit", environmental taxes and the dialogue between producers and consumers on fossil fuels. We summarize it here as follows:

### A UNCED

Meetings at both the governmental level and by non-governmental organizations (NGO) are in almost continuous session now in preparation for the Earth Summit scheduled for June, 1992 in Rio de Janeiro. The following five points are the goals of the working-level meetings:

1) The Earth Charter and the Rio Declaration on the Environment and Development: President Mahathir of Malaysia and some others have vigorously protested that this is being foisted upon them by the developed countries, an issue which will have to be resolved by negotiation between north and south.

2) Agenda 21: This is a plan for specific actions for nations to take through the turn of the century to protect the environment.

3) Technology Transfer: This is one of the most divisive issues; the conditions under which transfer is to be carried out remain a stumbling block, but there is a broad consensus on specifically what technologies need to be transferred. Examples of plans are MITI's Green Aid Plan and APEC's Clean Coal Technology Center.

4) Funding: This is the single most divisive issue at UNCED. The developing nations are pressing the richer nations hard to release more money. The negotiators must come to terms on three questions: the scale of funding and its uses, the sources of the funds, and the mechanisms for management of the funds.

5) Organization: It has been proposed to create a coordinating commission for environment and development as a United Nations organization, but what its powers would be is still an unknown quantity.

The debate on these issues has not yet begun to run in circles, but it will be a time-consuming task to resolve the dilemmas posed by the conflicting desires for a clean environment and development. Solutions must be sought by sticking to fundamentals – taking the long view, taking moderate steps with a philosophy of flexibility on the problem of burden sharing, making efforts to use existing mechanisms such as U.N. organizations for the systems to carry out the measures, and planning conservatively, as we still know so little at the scientific level about the problems of the global environment.

The negotiations on the Framework Convention on Climate Change will be finalized in February and April, 1992. These three elements are needed for a political agreement:

1) A commitment to stabilize the concentration of greenhouse gases: Each country has taken a slightly differing stand, but Japan's "Pledge and Review Scheme" seems likely to form a basis for the protocol. Under this there are no uniform goals for emissions; each nation simply promises to do what it can.

2) Development and reporting of national strategies: The problem here is the gap between the expressed wishes of the developing nations and the suggested guidelines and their links with funding.

3) Funding: Three proposals are vying for passage. The first, from the developing countries, stipulates that a new institution would be established which is separate from existing institutions, like the World Bank. The second, put forward by Great Britain and the United States, is for a Global Environmental Facility (GEF), a unified source of funds. The third, sponsored by the Scandinavian countries and most of the European Community, suggests a

trust fund, as a secondary source of GEF.

The other treaties anticipated to be signed at UNCED are the Statement on Forest Principles and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

## B Environmental Taxes

America shows no sign of introducing any such taxes at this time; Japan is moderating its stance on the issue with an eye to what other countries are saying. However, the European Commission has proposed a program with these features:

1) A tax of US\$3/barrel of oil would be imposed from January, 1993; this would be increased by \$1 every year to a maximum of \$10/barrel in the year 2000.

2) Taxes would generally be divided in half between energy taxes and CO<sub>2</sub> taxes; the rate would rise with production of CO<sub>2</sub>. Another rate would apply to nuclear energy; renewable energy sources would be tax-exempt.

3) Other taxes would be reduced to offset the revenues from the environmental tax.

4) Measures would be passed to remove some of the burden from industries such as steel which require high energy consumption.

The package reflects somewhat the interests of certain EC members, and the proposal has drawn much debate.

## C A Dialogue between Producers and Consumers on Fossil Fuels

Everyone knows by now that there will have to be major cuts in the levels of carbon dioxide emissions. However, the nations which are most dependent on the production, export or consumption of fossil fuels are on their guard against being forced to bear what they consider an excessive burden. Both sides understand to some extent the other's concerns, and there has been a growing dialogue between the producers and consumers.

The main topics of discussion are expected to be estimates of energy demand, price (including environmental taxes), technology transfer (including energy conservation measures) and technological developments related to fossil fuel use.





## JAPAC 1991 Seminar #4: Air Pollution in the People's Republic of China and Issues in International Cooperation by the Japanese Energy Industry

Lecture by Mr. Ken Hattori (Photo) and Mr. Yukichi Yanaka

The JAPAC 1991 Seminar #4 was held on January 31, 1992 in the Tokai University Member's Club in the Kasumigaseki Building, Kasumigaseki, Tokyo with about 60 JAPAC members in attendance.

The lectures were given by Ken Hattori and Yukichi Yanaka, Economist and Senior Economist, respectively, of the Energy and Environment Group of the Institute of Energy Economics, Japan. After the lectures, JAPAC staff members gave a slide presentation of the October, 1991 JAPAC Forum in China.

The information presented in these lectures was compiled in a survey commissioned from the Institute of Energy Economics, Japan in 1990 by the Committee for Energy Policy Promotion (CEPPI). The same material had been presented in the 272nd Regular Study Report Meet-

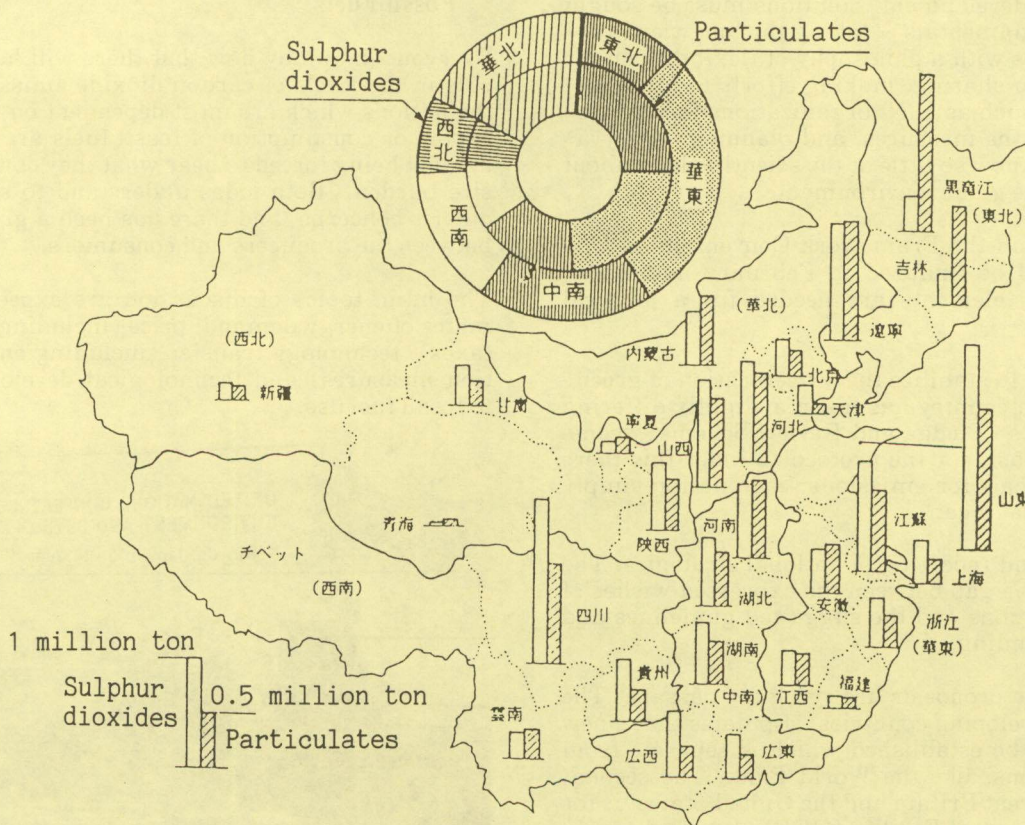
ing of the Institute on December 19, 1991, but as this has much to do with the activities of JAPAC, it was chosen for presentation in this Seminar.

The goals of the report were expressed as follows:

China ranks third in the world in terms of energy consumption. Coal represents a very high amount of its primary energy consumption, 76% as of 1989, and is the single most important energy source. Coal utilization is on the rise, and with it, problems from atmospheric pollution: "SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and rocks". Growing damage from dust (dust fall and airborne particles) is reported, as is environmental damage by acid rain from sulphur oxides and nitrous oxides.

On the positive side, our nation has a rich store of techni-

Figure 1 Exhaust Volume of Sulphur Dioxides and Particulates in Chinese Provinces, 1989



<source> Chinese National Statistical Register (1990)

cal know-how, thanks to Japanese measures to preserve the environment. If we are able to apply some of these to support the Chinese effort at environmental preservation, we will have made a major accomplishment in terms of international cooperation on the environment. This situation represents an opportunity; as we survey the Chinese air pollution and environmental measures, we can bring about cooperation between the Japanese energy industry and the Chinese, and as we work to overcome the problems and downfalls of international cooperative efforts, we may be able to evolve strategies in this area of endeavor which could benefit our counterparts across the globe.

The report was divided into three chapters. The first was entitled "The Present Level of Economic Development in the People's Republic of China and her Energy Problems", and was explained by Mr. Hattori. The second, "Atmospheric Pollution in the People's Republic of China", and the third, "Issues in International Cooperation with the People's Republic of China", were explained by Mr. Yanaka.

The following is a summary of the report:

(1) While China has gone through a period of expansion in its economy and energy consumption, it has bent insufficient efforts to handling its coal dust and desulphurizing exhausts. Air pollution in China is growing steadily worse. Acid rain has appeared not just around a few certain cities, but all across the nation; these have already caused some environmental damage.

(2) The basic figures for energy use in the 1980's suggest dramatic progress for Chinese conservation efforts, but this is deceptive, as it mainly reflects the great gain in productivity by light industry; if heavy industry is considered by itself, its progress clearly slowed to a crawl in the latter half of the decade.

(3) If China's energy efficiency is compared with those of the advanced nations, it is still pretty low, and has much potential for improvement. Energy conservation must be made an integral part of Chinese environmental strate-

Table A Comparison of Efficiency Rates (%) in China and Advanced Nations

Type of Combustors	China	Advanced Nat.
Thermal Power Plants	28-29	35-40
Industrial Boilers	55-60	70-80
Furnaces	20-30	50-60
Kitchen Ranges	15-20	50-60
Locomotives	6-8	20-25
	Steam power	Electric power & Diesel engine

(Source) Journal of Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade (February, 1991)

Table B Japanese and Chinese Patterns in Topics for Air Pollution Prevention Technologies

Equipment/Technologies	Equipment/Technologies		Motive or Priority	
	Japan	China	Japan	China
Particulates	Electrostatic Precipitators	① Energy Conservation ② Particle Reduction ③ Selection of fuel acc. to Region - incl. Use of low-sulphur coal in Coastal Industrial Zones ④ Measures acc. to sector: Small/Med. size industry - Fluidized bed boilers Public Welfare - briquets ⑤ Ground concentration regulations - lengthening stacks	① Record in use ② Technology transfer ③ Maintenance ④ Operating cost	① Low equipment cost ② Low operating cost ③ Contribution to productivity, incl. Energy conservation
Desulphurization	Limestone - Gypsum			
Denitration	Ammonia Catalytic Reduction			
Fluidized Bed	Atmospheric Pressure Circulating Fluidized Bed		① Operating cost ② Local environment ③ Equipment cost	

gies.

(4) Washing the coal would solve many of the problems cropping up during transportation as well as reduce emissions, but mine sites generally lack access to water. Water resources are one of the stumbling blocks to solving China's environmental problems.

(5) As China has little money to spare, attracting investment to raise productivity and to establish funds for environmental measures is one of its top priorities. Policy calls for "new technology or joint development of technology to enable increases in energy conservation and productivity through lower costs and higher efficiency."

(6) Japanese policy calls for the transfer of technology which has been proven in our nation and would be easy to transfer and maintain. However, before major transfers of facilities and programs of instruction in quality control can be considered, the Chinese must understand their value and the thought processes which led to development of the environmental measures.

(7) A comprehensive and meaningful relationship will need to be built up through regular exchanges of information to bridge the gap between the two nations. It is recommended to develop and transfer technology appropriate to the Chinese situation, such as lightweight flue gas desulphurizers and high-efficiency fluidized bed boilers.

(8) Japanese energy industries can contribute much to international cooperative efforts. It is recommended that they sponsor meetings to promote information exchanges on energy and the environment, design and publicize model plants, and participate in writing comprehensive environmental plans and research to support strategies for multinational problems, such as for acid rain.

(9) At the present, there are no regular funding sources for regular information exchange ventures, technical exchanges, research programs to support policies on energy and the environment or the like; it is recommended to establish a fund for exchanges of information on energy and the environment.



## JAPAC 1991 Seminar #5: Technological Advances in Fuel and Energy Systems in the Republic of Mongolia

*Lecture by Mr. Tsegmidyn Sukhbaatar*

The JAPAC 1991 Seminar #5 was held on March 2, 1992 in the Toranomon Pastoral, Tokyo. At this seminar, JAPAC members were privileged to hear a lecture from Tsegmidyn Sukhbaatar, Chief of Department for Technical Progress and Cooperation, Ministry of Fuel and Energy, Mongolia, who had come to Tokyo to attend SPEC. It was the first lecture from a non-Japanese we had heard at a seminar in a year.

The subject of Mr. Sukhbaatar's talk was the energy situation in Mongolia. That country has just changed its constitution at the end of 1991 and is in the process of changing to a market-style economy. A sampling of members' opinions showed that many found this lecture timely. Mr. Sukhbaatar's remarks are summarized here:

### **A Developing the coal industry**

Mongolia presently has 15 open-pit and two underground coal mines with a combined output of 7 - 8 million tons per year, from which it is filling its domestic demand for coal. Recoverable reserves are estimated at 50 billion tons. Thus, the Mongolian coal industry is expected to go through a sustained development in the years to come; one of the top priorities now is to upgrade the coal transportation equipment to sophisticated conveyors. Changeover will begin in 1992, and the plans are for the next 2 - 3 years to see the replacement of 50 - 70% of the old transporters at Sharingol, Baganur and Shee-Ovoo Mines.

Also, the demand for coal is going up every year, raising the question of what to do when the national production capacity begins to run short in 1997-98. From the presently known data on reserves, coal quality indicators, geological considerations and other factors, the only way open to fill the demand is by using the coking coal at Tavantorgoy. Exploitation of new coal beds is of urgent importance for the economic strength and benefits of transportation in the nation, and resolving this is the great task of 1992 - 93.

The current policy calls for about 25% of the national budget to be allocated for energy issues.

### **B Electrical Power and Heating**

The power system now in use in Mongolia consists of a central energy system and diesel generators for local networks in outlying prefectures and counties.

#### 1) The central energy system

Five thermal power plants in Ulaan Baatar, Darchan and Erdene are tied together in a high-tension grid; this powers all the principal industries and serves about 50% of the population. Geographically, the net covers about two-thirds of the country. However, it is not possible to supply power for heating to all buildings.

Furthermore, under the market economy, the price of fuel is bound to climb; with it, the price of electricity will also rise, but ordinary citizens may be protected from

this, as the rate rise might be restricted to industry.

## 2) Energy supply in outlying areas

The areas inhabited by the nomadic herdsman and farmers who make up about 30% of the total population of 2 million are served by electric power from diesel generating plants. The power of each diesel plant, located in the urban centers of each prefecture, ranges from 600 to 1,800 kW, and in the centers of counties, from 60 to 315 kW. The demand on these systems is expected to rise faster than that on the central energy system. At the present, the 20% of the population who are nomadic use little or no electricity, but would be able to use portable systems such as solar or wind power generators; developing these is a priority concern.

## C Energy projects

### 1) New power generation plants

A 600 MW thermal power generation plant is being planned contiguous to Baganur Mine with aid from several foreign countries. Hydroelectric facilities will have to be constructed as well to meet the increased energy needs of the near future.

Also, studies are in preparation to construct thermal or perhaps hydroelectric power plants and a high-tension grid to tie together the three prefectures in the West (Uvs, Hovd and Bainhongor).

### 2) Low-capacity power plants

Projects are underway to supply remote counties and hamlets with hydroelectric facilities using local rivers and wind power. Presently, a combined effort by Sergei-deph Energy and Science Production Association, and the British company Malek has put a small factory into operation which produces 50 W wind power units. This has supplied 160 units to nomads, but is prevented from mass production by difficulties in procuring materials. Plans call for fixed wind power units to be erected at the local centers of about 20 of the counties in the desert plateau; these are to supplement the diesel power plants.

## D Conclusion

100% of the components in the power plants operating now were manufactured in the former Soviet Union. As relations with Russia have been deteriorating in recent years, Mongolia intends to tighten its relationships with China, Japan and the United States and pursue opportunities for joint ventures. The nation has no experience with nuclear power plants, and there has been basic opposition to them, but planners feel forced to consider them for the future. The construction of a nuclear plant may be planned in 10 or 20 years; in preparation, Mongolia would like to pursue studies with Japan or South Korea.

Accomplishing these plans will require the participation of all the engineers and academic experts in the country, and both monetary and technical aid will be necessary from foreign countries.



## Some thoughts on the occasion of the International Exchange Meeting

*Norio Tanaka, Secretary General of JAPAC*

We were able to welcome many guests from various countries of Asia to "Coal Flow '92" last February. Speaking personally, it had been a long time since I had met so many Asians. When I think back and realize how dominated my encounters with non-Japanese have been by Americans and Europeans, it reminds me of the Japanese saying "Todai-moto kurashi", literally, "The foot of the lighthouse is the darkest place of all", which means we are apt to overlook valuable things if they are too close at hand. I recall another proverb, from China, which admonishes us to look beneath our feet.

As I spoke with the Vietnamese and Mongolian representatives, who were attending the meeting for the first time, I keenly felt the wide technological gap between those nations and Japan; at the same time, I felt an uncommon strength of determination in the spirits of these men to lead their respective countries forward in economic development.

When I look back to the development that took place in Japan after the war, I remember that the goal of the people was to build an economically secure society with the help of Western technology; of course, it was from this

spirit that we took up the motto "Catch up and surpass". However, though we may have accomplished this in terms of "food" and "clothing", in terms of "shelter", the Japanese are still far from satisfied. More dissatisfaction springs from the traffic congestion and environmental deterioration wrought by our country's unidirectional rush to Tokyo; workers are also less and less willing to accede to the long working hours and other demands of their companies.

Japan has many frustrations and problems remaining to be resolved, no matter the fact that it ranks in the Top Ten of the 174 countries of the world, both on the scale of per-inhabitant gross national product and energy consumption.

Surely, nearly every Japanese is aware of the width of these yawning gaps.

Japan's entry into the ranks of the most advanced nations represents a recovery of a speed which would have been unimaginable at the end of the war in 1945 or during the next hungry decade. The level of the economic indicators just mentioned in Japan in 1955 was the same as the

level in some Asian countries today. Even though our recovery can be credited to our devotion to our work, our educational level, continuing education by employers and other special elements, I cannot believe that these will always be lacking in the developing countries, including our Asian neighbors.

Also, we can recall that among the policies for reconstruction after the Second World War were the program for non-repayable disbursements proposed by American General George Marshall, which was refined into the Marshall Plan, and the Government Appropriation for Relief in Occupied Areas (GARROA) and Economic Rehabilitation in Occupied Areas (EROA) funds, which supplied necessities to Japan, from powdered milk and juice to stationery articles. This assistance prompted Japan's latent base for economic development; it was just the priming our pump needed. We also cannot forget that Japan's Bullet Train and national land development

## Editor's Note

The current issue features "JAPAC Coal Flow '92", speeches of Mr. Masao Doi, Director General of MITI, and our Chairman Masami Kadota, an article on the Earth Summit, a summary of JAPAC seminar series, and an article by our Secretary General Norio Tanaka. You will find that environmental issues appear constantly in this newsletter.

We received letters from Mr. Stephen Lisse of ASME Board on International Affairs and Mr. Joseph Romanek of The Houston Group, congratulating on our inaugural issue. We also received a fax message from Mr. Donald Clarke of the United States Department of the Interior concerning our newsletter. We appreciate responses from readers worldwide and welcome an opportunity to exchange views on coal flow issues.

The next issue will cover the JAPAC Board of Directors Meeting, the JAPAC Annual Meeting, JAPAC seminar series, etc. We might be able to include articles from in-

ternational readers in the following issues, since some of them showed an interest in such a contribution.

owe much of their success to loans from international financial institutions.

At this writing, only a few days remain until the Earth Summit in June. It is clear that no policies which fail to list growth for the undeveloped countries as a precondition for environmental preservation will ever be more than words. Whatever the results of this conference, the Earth Summit is a first step to resolving some of the issues dogging our time, including the North-South problem.

JAPAC must also stay abreast of current world trends. Realistically, we can expect that the utilization of coal will require increased monetary and technical incentives. Together with our friends and colleagues in the Asia-Pacific region, we must continue our search for constructive and creative uses of coal.

Mr. Hideo Nagaya of the Electric Power Development Company (EPDC) came on board as Deputy Secretary General of JAPAC, effective July 1, 1992. He replaced Mr. Nobuyuki Komiya, who returned to EPDC. Mr. Mitsuo Inabe, our conference news editor, retired from JAPAC, effective October 1, 1992. Mr. Tanehide Yokota of the Kawasaki Heavy Industries replaced Mr. Inabe.

"Coal Flow '93 in Japan" International Meeting will be held February 3-5, 1993 in Tokyo and Tsukuba. The meeting includes the reception on February 3, the tour to Science City "Tsukuba" on February 4, and the symposium on February 5. Those who are interested in the meeting are invited to contact Mr. Yokota of JAPAC office.

*Hiroshi Honda*

## JAPAC News No.2, October 1992

For inquiry, please contact:

JAPAC Office  
International Cooperation Department  
The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan  
No. 10 Mori Building, 18-1, Toranomon 1-chome  
Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan  
Telephone No. (03)3501-6625 or (03)3501-7838  
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Printed by Sei-Sei Scientific Literature Services

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9203590  
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS  
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FROM: HALLER, Thomas and NOTZLI, Roger: AIESEC FORUM

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 11/01/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING A FOLLOW UP LETTER TO HIS REQUEST FOR  
A STATEMENT FROM THE PRESIDENT REGARDING THE RIO  
CONFERENCE.

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE:  
OSTP DUE DATE: 12/28/92 STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

\*\*\*\*\*  
COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

\*\*\*\*\*  
WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
PHONE: EXT:  
REMARKS: THIS WAS FORWARDED AS BATCH MAIL FROM PRESIDENTIAL  
CORRESPONDENCE.

OSTP RECEIVED: 12/15/92 DEPT RECEIVED:  
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AIESEC  
z.H.v. OK FORUM '93  
Rämistrasse 66  
CH-8001 ZÜRICH

OSTP

The President of the  
United States of America  
George Bush  
White House  
Washington / DC  
U.S.A.

Zurich, November 1, 1992

AIESEC-CAREER DAYS, May 13th/14th 1993, UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH,  
with panel discussion  
" THE GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE NEW SWISS MANAGEMENT "

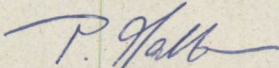
Dear Sir

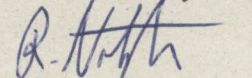
In July we asked you to write us a short statement as a contribution to our panel discussion "The Global Responsibility of the New Swiss Management". We would really appreciate to have also your opinion in our Career Days-Guide and ask you therefore to send us your letter until the end of November because the brochure will be printed and distributed in December.

Once again, we want to specify the topic of our discussion: As a resumption of 1992's Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, politicians, scientists and managers will talk about their new task which involves to see the context of the coming economic (the debts not only of the Third World, but also in Europe and the United States), social (Eastern Europe, Los Angeles, ...) and ecologic (ozone,...) problems. We can only solve these huge challenges together, we have to learn to think in a global, long-term way. How can a manager change his profit-oriented policy? What kind of new laws has a government to establish? What can the single individual contribute to an international understanding for having the chance to solve these problems?

We are really looking forward to receive some ideas from your part and would like to thank you in advance for your help.

Yours faithfully  
Organizing Committee AIESEC-Career Days 1993

  
Thomas Haller  
PR & Marketing

  
Roger Nötzli  
Company acquisition



"Document Control"

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ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS  
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FROM: WILLIAMS, Doug: USAF, RETIRED

TO: BAKER, James

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 10/15/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO DISCUSS HIS THEORIES AND HOW THEY CAN HELP RE-ELECT PRESIDENT BUSH.

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: PHYSICAL SCIENCES ASSIGNED: *→*

ACTION REQUIRED: AS/IF NECESSARY *None necessary* STAFF ACTION: *JK*

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE: OSTP DUE DATE: 12/14/92 STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 12/3/92  
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COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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*Letter is not coherent.*

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OSTP

TO: James Baker  
White House Chief of Staff

From: Douglas Williams  
Major, USAF Retired  
Principal Investigator

Subject: Plan Re-election Time

Dear Mr Baker,


Some months back, (see copy), I sent a paper to John Sununu who was filling your present position to the President. You can see by the copy, it was one of those "Thank you for sharing" responses.

I have the uncomfortable feeling that if he had paid more attention all this current re-election squabble and your present position in the polls would all have been avoided! ¿Quien sabe?

I shall try in a few short pages to get you guys up to speed. I don't know how long your attention span is these days, but I hope it is long enough to get through the first page.

Ready? This is all about a point of light.

respectfully,

  
Doug Williams  
October 15, 1992  
Shelton, WA

## A NEW AGE

Too many people in high places who are educated up to and through the Nuclear Age have the attitude that they know it all!

This is most unfortunate, because they tend to be the most difficult individuals to teach when something new comes along. It is exactly like a child having to teach the parents. This is unnatural, and the parents always resist.

It is the same with scientific advancement. The first people into a new field become excited, super-enthusiastic, and start acting like kids! We have a kind of silliness that one associates with children. And when, the old folks come around, they smile silently, shake their heads in wonder and said, "Well, these kids these days. What'll they think of next?"

Also unfortunately, the old folks often fail to seize the moment and begin learning the new. I think this was Sununu's problem. Typical old folk response.

But let's get to the issue, Mr Baker.

The Auroral Borealis (plasma) display occurs at low latitude and low altitude

What, you will ask, has this to do with the Re-election of George Bush? Fair enough question. Answer-everything!

To a layman, the above statement says little or nothing. But to a scientist, it speaks volumes.

This phenomena has been observed and has been pursued for recording for over eight years by this writer.

What it says to scientists is:

-- While modern research into Upper Atmosphere Electron activity dealing with the Aurora Borealis has been brilliant and most excellently done, all published theories about the CAUSE of the Aurora do not answer the mystery fully. These theories always end with self-criticism stating their incompleteness.

By learning and accepting the new expanded view of nature, one must eliminate all the elements from consideration, because of the EXTREME LOCATION of the phenomena! NO charged particles, including the electron, can penetrated the Earth's magnetosphere and elemental atmosphere to cause Auroral displays at ground level! Period! This is all true!

But the phenomena DOES occur!

So, ignore all the elements and their charged sub-atomic particles! This is where the old folks get bad headaches, Mr Baker.

This new super-reality FORCES us to pay attention and ignore the elements because we know they can not be involved with the phenomena.

Since using the elements is IMPOSSIBLE, what is left?

Welcome to the new field of Time and Space Physics!

All other possibilities for getting lost in our solving this mystery are eliminated. If we seek the answer to this mystery, we must enter this field and begin to understand the laws governing it. Time and space, (no pun intended) does not permit me to go into my own personal hypotheses here.

Indeed, it is at this point that I commend you to Dr Sigfried Hecker, Director of Los Alamos. The Air Force has it's Phillips laboratory group located up on the hill. You should be able to get confirmation of this new exciting field from him-and others.

The promises that lie in this field are monumental, Mr Baker. Monopole energy, new spacecraft, new ground vehicles, new transportation systems, etc. etc. You already are hearing many words that the scientific groups are tossing around. Cold fusion, superconductivity, ionization cascade, photoelectric effect.

For your understanding and location of yourself, all this new field is pin-pointed inside of Einstein's photo-electric effect. As a educated layman, this is what you need to focus your interest. Briefly, sunlight produces electrons-your camera photo-meter, for example.

But, the new field is about Time energy and it's cycle. It's laws and activities will yield to the same investigating minds that unraveled the atom.

In case you believe this is myth, one physicist has already died in this research. Two of his companions were injured last year when their experiment blew up. So we are already taking causalities in this new field, Mr Baker. To check, contact SRI in California. I believe the CEO is Mr Miller, I think.

I have forwarded my test of hypotheses to LANL, to Steve Howe, Nuclear Coordinator. He has a file on my babblings. As I said, we often sound like excited children!

## George Bush's Re-election

Maybe, without a good "dream" for the future, he should not be re-elected. But I kinda like the old shoe. He's OK, in my book. I just think he needs to be a student of us "new age children". NOW! Not later.

Call in your people from LANL and get the latest scoop. I am not suggesting they have it! With all the classification that goes on among people who live in closets, I can't really say what they do know!

But, from the crow's nest, tell the Captain of our ship of State, that there be icebergs dead ahead! I strongly recommend he change course and set sail for the Stars. Give the American Children back their dream! It is doable. It is founded on Super-reality. With such a dream, he should be elected. Without it, he can not be re-elected.

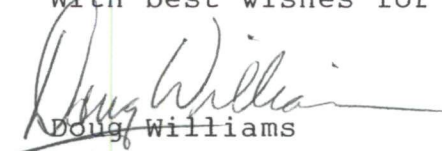
Besides being a retired disabled vet, my only other qualification for sending this letter, is being a christ-bearer. I hope you know about this, Mr Baker. To some it will mean one thing. To others it will mean something else. President Bush called for a thousand points of light. This one is bright!

All scientists know that using our(your) current technology, we will never get to the stars. Period. Using any elemental energy is just not enough to do it! Only by entering this new field boldly, with confidence, will future generations be able to go. The people who run this world are, unfortunately, tied to fossil fuels, as you and the President are. Please, take time and think about the time-frame to develop new fields. It will take decades, perhaps. But petroleum paranoia should not be the ruling fear it sometimes seems to be!

This dream of a possible future is for use by anyone. It does indeed represent the best course to follow.

REMEMBER THE ALAMO! Some things for the future of our nation and our children are worth giving our lives for! Aren't they? Some of us already have! Where will you be when we have to make a stand, Jim?

With best wishes for a bright future,

  
Doug Williams

W. 4251 Shelton-Matlock Rd, Shelton, WA, 98584,  
(206) 427-9091

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON


January 16, 1991

Dear Major Williams,


Thank you for your recent letter and for sending me your proposal.

I appreciate your sharing this with me.

Sincerely,

  
John H. Sununu  
Chief of Staff

Major Douglas L. Williams, USAF (Ret)  
1200 Madeira, S.E. #220  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108-4690

Rec'd 1-22-91  


Doug's project may be moving! hopa hopa!

# Los Alamos

Los Alamos National Laboratory  
Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545

DATE: December 11, 1990

N REPLY REFER TO: N-DO-90-SDH125

MAIL STOP: MS E552

TELEPHONE: (505) 667-9821

FTS 843-9821

*Doug,*

*stay charged!*

*Happy New Year!*

*see you in the spring!*  
*Bob*

*what first? chicken or egg?*

Mr. Douglas Williams  
1200 Madeira, S.E.  
#242  
Albuquerque, NM 87108

Dear Mr. Williams:

Because of my involvement in the Space Exploration Initiative and, more specifically, in advanced propulsion concepts, I was asked to contact you concerning your paper on "New Energy Possibilities." You have obviously spent a good deal of effort to generate your hypothesis and you have proposed several remarkable and innovative concepts. Along the line of the NASA Outreach Program, however, I would not hold much optimism. The current studies are focusing very heavily on existing technology or slightly advanced concepts, such as nuclear propulsion or aerobraking. Very few, if any, very advanced concepts are being considered unless the concept has been tested and proven (thus, removing the "advanced" state).

In any case, regardless of whether or not your ideas are picked up by the Rand Corporation/Synthesis Group, I would be interested in a more detailed description of the original event which you witnessed in 1984 in the desert. I agree that such a phenomena may not be predicted by our current understanding. I am also intrigued by your historical references to similar events. As to your hypothesis, your coupling of the electromagnetic forces to the neutrino is interesting and consistent with the unification of the nuclear-weak force to electricity and magnetism. However, the polarization which you predict on page 13 should produce some sort of radiation as the neutrinos align. Similarly on page 17, an oscillatory electron shell radius would emit observable X-rays of a predictable energy.

I intend to go over your paper again and to give it to two other colleagues, both of whom have a better theoretical background than I. If we have further comments, I will send them to you. As far as starting an experimental effort in this area, I am very doubtful. Current budgets do not support the intuitive exploratory research (even though it may offer great benefits).

I would appreciate receiving any further publications that you produce on the subject. Good luck.

Sincerely yours,

Steven D. Howe  
Coordinator for Space Nuclear Technology

SDH:mjm

xc: CRM-4 (2), MS-A150, w/o enc.  
Steven D. Howe  
File

*The first positive indicator that some one has even read it. I'm charged!*

*5 Brown that 12*

*This sounds encouraging to a lay person like me.*

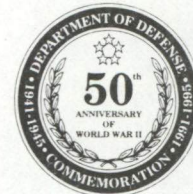
*already answered.*



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

U.S. ARMY WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE  
WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, NEW MEXICO 88002-

09 SEP 1992



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

Office of the Commanding General

Major Douglas L. Williams  
U.S. Air Force Retired  
1200 Madeira SE, #110  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108

Dear Major Williams:

In the normal course of a year, White Sands Missile Range receives numerous requests for support of university and private scientific, technical, managerial, operational and other research projects. With our existing test and evaluation obligations for the Department of Defense, we must prioritize this large number of requests into a small group of projects the Army will allow us to support. The lack of published recognition of your work made it difficult for us to prioritize your research with that of others and to further consider it for range support.

However, in reviewing your proposal, we not only found your thesis to be provocative, but we also felt that, under your criteria, other locations (other than Range Road 6 for which you requested) could be acceptable observing sites. These other locations include U.S. Highway 70, which passes through the Range to the south of Range Road 6, and U.S. Highway 380, which parallels our north range boundary to the north of Range Road 6. Use of either of these two highways should not only meet your observation criteria, but preclude extensive coordination with the Range which could slow your future research efforts.

I am sorry that we cannot favorably respond to all requests we receive, including yours. However, I wish you success in your endeavors and hope you are able to capture the phenomena you are pursuing. If I may be of other assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Richard W. Wharton  
Brigadier General, U.S. Army  
Commanding

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9203131

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS I

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: REDDY, Leo: THE NATIONAL COALITION FOR ADVANCED MANUFACTURING

TO: BAKER, James A. III

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 10/19/92

*Sally Kelly*

SUBJECT: A LETTER TO JAMES BAKER ASKING FOR HIS SUPPORT OF TECHNOLOGY EXTENTION SERVICES LEGISLATION CURRENTLY IN CONGRESS.

\*\*\*\*\*

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: INDUSTRIAL

STAFF ASSIGNED:

*Man Settles 10/27*

ACTION REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

STAFF ACTION:

\*\*\*\*\*

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 10/27/92

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

\*\*\*\*\*

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley  
PATRICK WHITE

\*\*\*\*\*

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE:

EXT:

REMARKS: *Shuman ret'd tracking sheet to Sally Kelly, along w/ DAB response + incoming correspondence.*

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/19/92

DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY



CENTRAL FILES:



T H E   W H I T E   H O U S E   O F F I C E

REFERRAL

3131

OCTOBER 19, 1992

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 357049

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED SEPTEMBER 8, 1992

TO:

FROM: MR. LEO REDDY  
PRESIDENT  
THE NATIONAL COALITION FOR ADVANCED  
MANUFACTURING  
1331 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NW  
SUITE 1500- NORTH  
WASHINGTON DC 20004

SUBJECT: LETTER TO JAMES A. BAKER, III ASKING FOR HIS  
SUPPORT OF TECHNOLOGY EXTENTION SERVICES  
LEGISLATION CURRENTLY IN CONGRESS

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN  
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE  
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE  
(OR DRAFT) TO:  
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY  
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON  
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

## WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING  
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD)   /  /

Name of Correspondent: Leo Reddy

MI Mail Report                      User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Letter to James A. Baker, III asking for his support of technology extension services legislation currently in Congress. *mlg*

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	Tracking Date	Disposition	Completion Date
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	YY/MM/DD	Type of Response Code	YY/MM/DD
<u>Jeff Vogt OPI-WHO</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>92/10/14</u>		<u>  /  /  </u>
	Referral Note:			
<u>CO KELL</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>92/10/14</u>	<b>DJ</b> <u>C92-10/14</u>	
	Referral Note:			
<u>99 OSTP</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>92/10/14</u>		<u>  /  /  </u>
	Referral Note:			
	-	<u>  /  /  </u>		<u>  /  /  </u>
	Referral Note:			
	-	<u>  /  /  </u>		<u>  /  /  </u>
	Referral Note:			

**ACTION CODES:**  
 A - Appropriate Action  
 C - Comment/Recommendation  
 D - Draft Response  
 F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure

I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary  
 R - Direct Reply w/Copy  
 S - For Signature  
 X - Interim Reply

**DISPOSITION CODES:**  
 A - Answered  
 B - Non-Special Referral  
 C - Completed  
 S - Suspended

**FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:**  
 Type of Response = Initials of Signer  
 Code = "A"  
 Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.  
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).  
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.  
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.



# NACFAM

The National Coalition for Advanced Manufacturing

To PUBLIC  
LIAISON  
for approp.  
action,  
please.

September 8, 1992

Ofc of Public Liaison

The Honorable  
James A. Baker III  
Chief of Staff  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I wrote to you on August 17 expressing support for your reference to technology extension centers in your farewell remarks at the State Department. On behalf of NACFAM, I have just sent a similar letter to Governor Clinton expressing support for his proposal in Connecticut yesterday for 170 manufacturing extension centers.

As I have done with Governor Clinton, I would like to encourage you to approach the technology extension issue, not as a partisan question, but as one of the central features of any economic policy conducive to manufacturing competitiveness. The origins of this approach emanate from the private sector and industry, not with either party or the government.

Expanded federal support for extension programs is part of a broader strategy for federal action, which NACFAM, an industry-led, grass-roots coalition, has been recommending consistently for over two years. The most recent articulation is contained in "NACFAM's Platform for 1992: An National Strategy for Modernizing America's Industrial Base" (copy enclosed), which we circulated widely in the Administration early this year and which was cited in Governor Clinton's September 7 speech.

We are pleased that the Administration has undertaken significant initiatives in the manufacturing technology field, including the developing Manufacturing Technology Centers and Advanced Technology programs at NIST, the National Technology Initiative, and the Advanced Manufacturing Initiative. NACFAM believes that these represent sound approaches to increasing productivity growth and should receive still stronger federal support.

NACFAM's basic position is that the strength and competitiveness of the U.S. industrial base is an issue of vital national interest, essential to our nation's economic security, standard of living, and global competitiveness. ~~This is why we urge a bipartisan approach to legislation currently before Congress on the subject of technology extension services.~~

As I stated in my August 17 letter, our Coalition would be delighted to organize a delegation to explore these issues with you in greater detail.

Sincerely,

Leo Reddy  
President

Encl: NACFAM's Platform for 1992

HE \ REDDY.D

NACFAM'S PLATFORM FOR 1992

**A National Strategy for**  
**Modernizing America's**  
**Industrial Base**

Proposed by the National Coalition for Advanced  
Manufacturing

Washington, D. C.

February 10, 1992

NACFAM

*Changing the  
Advanced Manufacturing  
Environment  
in the '90s*

NOW

THE NATIONAL COALITION  
FOR ADVANCED MANUFACTURING

*(Stan Settles X1408 has this document)*



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 28, 1992

Dear Mr. Reddy:

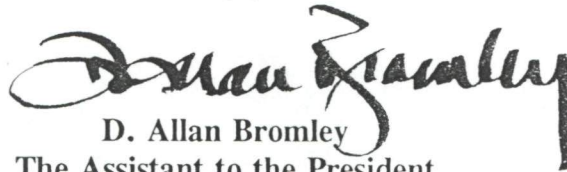
I am writing in response to your letter to The Honorable James A. Baker dated September 8, 1992. We appreciate your suggestion that we take "a bipartisan approach" to the subject of technology extension centers.

Our Advanced Manufacturing Technology (AMT) crosscut activity includes technology extension centers for the FY 1994 initiative. We are supporting funding of this as part of the integrated manufacturing theme of the AMT.

Dr. Stan Settles of OSTP is on the working committee of the AMT and is available to talk with you on the subject if you want more detail. You may reach Dr. Settles at (202) 395-1408.

Thank you for expressing interest in this subject and for your continuing efforts at improving America's manufacturing capability.

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley  
The Assistant to the President  
for Science and Technology  
and Director,  
Office of Science and Technology Policy

Mr. Leo Reddy  
President  
The National Coalition for Advanced Manufacturing  
1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Suite 1500, North  
Washington, D.C. 20004

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9203249  
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: RUSSELL, John F.: ELECTRONIC BUSINESS

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/17/92

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES A COPY OF THE SEPTEMBER 92 ISSUE OF  
ELECTRONIC BUSINESS MAGAZINE FEATURING "ELECTION  
REPORT 92: THE INDUSTRY SPEAKS OUT".

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: INDUSTRIAL ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE:  
OSTP DUE DATE: 11/04/92 STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

\*\*\*\*\*  
COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

\*\*\*\*\*  
WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/27/92 DEPT RECEIVED:  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9203249  
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: RUSSELL, John F.: ELECTRONIC BUSINESS

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/17/92

SUBJECT: ENCLOSES A COPY OF THE SEPTEMBER 92 ISSUE OF  
ELECTRONIC BUSINESS MAGAZINE FEATURING "ELECTION  
REPORT 92: THE INDUSTRY SPEAKS OUT".

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: INDUSTRIAL ASSIGNED:

*ASAD*  
*[Signature]*

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE:  
OSTP DUE DATE: 11/04/92 STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

\*\*\*\*\*  
COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley



\*\*\*\*\*  
WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/27/92 DEPT RECEIVED:  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

OCTOBER 23, 1992

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 352146

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED SEPTEMBER 17, 1992

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: MR. JOHN F. RUSSELL  
EDITOR  
ELECTRONIC BUSINESS  
275 WASHINGTON STREET  
NEWTON MA 02158

SUBJECT: ENCLOSES A COPY OF THE SEP 92 ISSUE OF  
ELECTRONIC BUSINESS MAGAZINE FEATURING  
"ELECTION REPORT '92: THE INDUSTRY SPEAKS  
OUT"

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN  
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE  
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE  
(OR DRAFT) TO:  
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY  
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON  
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

3249

THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: SEPTEMBER 24, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. JOHN F. RUSSELL

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES A COPY OF THE SEP 92 ISSUE OF  
ELECTRONIC BUSINESS MAGAZINE FEATURING  
"ELECTION REPORT '92: THE INDUSTRY SPEAKS  
OUT"

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D
JEFF VOGT		ORG	92/09/24		1/1
<i>CO KELL</i>	REFERRAL NOTE:	<i>DJ A</i>	<i>92/10/19</i>		<i>C 92/10/21</i>
<i>990STP</i>	REFERRAL NOTE:	<i>DJ R</i>	<i>92/10/19</i>	<i>23</i>	1/1
	REFERRAL NOTE:				1/1
	REFERRAL NOTE:				1/1
	REFERRAL NOTE:				1/1

*DJ*

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 4620

PL MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

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*****
*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
*                       *                       *CORRESPONDENCE:  *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *           OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED        *           CODE = A   *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED         *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                       *           OUTGOING *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                       *                       *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                       *                       *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                       *                       *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE  
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590  
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING  
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS  
MANAGEMENT.

352/4L

# Electronic Business

A Cahners Publication

Cahners Building  
275 Washington Street  
Newton, MA 02158-1630  
(617) 964-3030  
Fax (617) 558-4470

*J. H. Vogt*

September 17, 1992

President George Bush  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

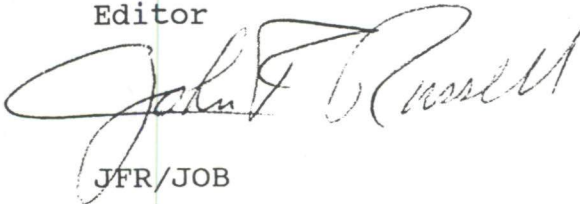
Dear Mr. President,

You know far better than I the many problems that are now facing U.S. industry. In the enclosed issue of Electronic Business, we present a roundtable discussion among seven leaders of the electronics industry. In it, they discuss both the problems and possible solutions. While they agreed on little, there was agreement on one point: Individual companies cannot solve all of their problems alone. To some extent, joint efforts within industry and between industry and government will be necessary to improve U.S. industry's competitiveness in the global economy.

We at Electronic Business would like to be part of the solution. To that end, we offer you their discussion as an important reflection of what industry leaders are thinking and, we hope, perhaps as guidelines for helping you shape U.S. policy. These seven panelists are representative of our 75,000 readers--all of them managers in the electronics industry.

Sincerely,

John F. Russell  
Editor



JFR/JOB

Enclosure

Why you can't afford to wait on CFC substitutes

PAGE 69

No end in sight for the capital-spending plunge

PAGE 81

How flexible factories can pay off today *and* tomorrow

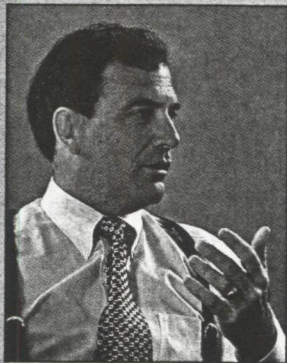
PAGE 58

A CAHNERS PUBLICATION

# Electronic Business<sup>®</sup>

FOR THE MANAGEMENT TEAM IN ELECTRONICS, COMPUTER, AND SYSTEMS COMPANIES—WORLDWIDE

SEPTEMBER 1992



"The biggest problem is that we don't really have an industrial policy that we can articulate... That has to change."

J. Daniel McCranie  
Chairman and CEO  
Seiq Technology

## ELECTION REPORT '92 ★ THE INDUSTRY SPEAKS OUT



"I'm not sure what an industrial policy is. I'd like to see a hell of a lot less regulation."

David Bossen  
President and CEO  
Measurex

A roundtable of seven executives discusses what Washington must do to assist the U.S. electronics industry. Here's their prescription

PAGE 28

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

November 2, 1992

Dear Mr. Russell:

Thank you for your letter to the President of September 17, 1992, enclosing an issue of Electronic Business.

My colleagues and I in the Administration found the article, "Election '92: Roundtable," most enlightening. It represents a useful input for policy formulation. Most of the comments deal with the importance of an effective technology policy, which indeed has been a high priority of the Bush Administration.

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley  
The Assistant to the President  
for Science and Technology  
and Director,  
Office of Science and Technology Policy

Mr. John F. Russell  
Editor  
Electronic Business  
275 Washington Street  
Newton, Massachusetts 02158-1630

*Damar*

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9203257  
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: KHEEL, Theodore W.: EARTH SUMMIT TIMES

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/14/92

SUBJECT: REQUESTS THAT THE PRESIDENT PROVIDE AN ARTICLE FOR  
THE NOVEMBER 2, 1992 SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE EARTH  
SUMMIT TIMES ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIO ACCORDS.

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE: 10/23/92  
OSTP DUE DATE: 10/23/92 STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 11/17/92

\*\*\*\*\*  
COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

\*\*\*\*\*  
WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS: See Document Number 9202158. (ALSO per NMaynard, it was  
generally agreed in EOP that he would not do this. Response was  
called in third week of October.) Close out.

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/23/92 DEPT RECEIVED:  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



OCT 27 1992  
OCT 28 1992

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9203257  
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: KHEEL, Theodore W.: EARTH SUMMIT TIMES

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/14/92

SUBJECT: REQUESTS THAT THE PRESIDENT PROVIDE AN ARTICLE FOR  
THE NOVEMBER 2, 1992 SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE EARTH  
SUMMIT TIMES ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIO ACCORDS.

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE: 10/23/92  
OSTP DUE DATE: 10/23/92 STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

\*\*\*\*\*  
COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

\*\*\*\*\*  
WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/23/92 DEPT RECEIVED:  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY  
CENTRAL FILES:

*Ramao*

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202158  
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: KHEEL, Theodore W.: EARTH SUMMIT TIMES  
TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 07/23/92

SUBJECT: REQUESTS AN ESSAY FROM THE PRESIDENT ON VIEWS ON THE  
EARTH SUMMIT'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE STEPS THE  
U.S. IS IMPLEMENTING ON AGENDA 21 BY AUGUST 21, 1992  
FOR THE "EARTH SUMMIT TIMES".

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE: 08/21/92  
OSTP DUE DATE: 08/07/92 STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 08/20/92  
\*\*\*\*\*

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

\*\*\*\*\*

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS: Action should be transferred to P. Bliss-guest, CEQ (per N. Maynard). NOTE: Per Telecon with Dale Curtis, CEQ, on 11/17/92, he called Theodore Kheel directly in August to say the President could not do this; he also called info to W.H. Correspondence. Close out.

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/03/92 DEPT RECEIVED:  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



AUG 10 1992

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202158  
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: KHEEL, Theodore W.: EARTH SUMMIT TIMES

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 07/23/92

SUBJECT: REQUESTS AN ESSAY FROM THE PRESIDENT ON VIEWS ON THE EARTH SUMMIT'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE STEPS THE U.S. IS IMPLEMENTING ON AGENDA 21 BY AUGUST 21, 1992 FOR THE "EARTH SUMMIT TIMES".

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

*Brief!*

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE: 08/21/92  
OSTP DUE DATE: 08/07/92 STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

\*\*\*\*\*  
COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

\*\*\*\*\*  
WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
PHONE: EXT:  
REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/03/92 DEPT RECEIVED:  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY  
CENTRAL FILES:

T H E   W H I T E   H O U S E   O F F I C E

REFERRAL

JULY 30, 1992

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

ACTION REQUESTED:  
DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 340967

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED JULY 23, 1992

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: MR. THEODORE W. KHEEL  
PUBLISHER  
EARTH SUMMIT TIMES  
280 PARK AVENUE  
NEW YORK NY 10017

SUBJECT: REQUESTS AN ESSAY FROM THE PRESIDENT ON VIEWS  
ON THE EARTH SUMMIT'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE  
STEPS THE U.S. IS IMPLEMENTING ON AGENDA 21  
BY AUG 21 92 FOR THE "EARTH SUMMIT TIMES"

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN  
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE  
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE  
(OR DRAFT) TO:  
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY  
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON  
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JULY 27, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. THEODORE W. KHEEL

SUBJECT: REQUESTS AN ESSAY FROM THE PRESIDENT ON VIEWS  
ON THE EARTH SUMMIT'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE  
STEPS THE U.S. IS IMPLEMENTING ON AGENDA 21  
BY AUG 21 92 FOR THE "EARTH SUMMIT TIMES"

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLIC	ORG	92/07/27		
REFERRAL NOTE:				
REFERRAL NOTE:				
REFERRAL NOTE:				
REFERRAL NOTE:				
REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS: KATSUHIKO YAZAKI IS INCLUDED ON INCOMING BUT  
NOT SIGNED

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 4620 4690  
MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

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*****
*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
*                      *                      *CORRESPONDENCE:  *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *      OF SIGNER    *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED        *      CODE = A     *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED        *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                      *      OUTGOING    *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                      *                      *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                      *                      *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                      *                      *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE  
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590  
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING  
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS  
MANAGEMENT.

# EARTH SUMMIT TIMES

◆ An International Publication

Sponsored by the Earth Summit Pledge Foundation, Kyoto Forum, and EcoFund '92



280 Park Avenue  
New York, NY 10017  
Telephone: 212-297-0488  
Telefax: 212-297-0566

July 23, 1992

THEODORE W. KHEEL  
Publisher

KATSUHIKO YAZAKI  
Co-Publisher

President George Bush  
The White House  
Washington, DC

Dear President Bush:

The Earth Summit Times, which was published daily in Rio during the Earth Summit, will publish a commemorative edition in September in time for the 47th session of the General Assembly. During the session, the General Assembly will act on the Declaration of Principles on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and Principles on Forestry Management adopted in Rio and sent to the General Assembly for endorsement. It will also act on procedures recommended in Chapter 38 of Agenda 21 for implementation of the agreements reached in Rio.

Under the recommended procedures, the United Nations system would, with the General Assembly as the supreme policy making forum, be responsible, under the direction of the Secretary General, for implementation of the agreements in coordination and cooperation with Member States and relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations. A new high level Commission on Sustainable Development to promote Agenda 21 would be established by and report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

We would be pleased to include in our special edition a brief essay, received by August 21, of your views on the Conference's recommendations and the steps your country is taking to implement Agenda 21 and promote sustainable development.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore W. Kheel and  
Katsuhiko Yazaki

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

November 18, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SALLY KELLEY  
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON  
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: DAMAR HAWKINS *Damar*

SUBJECT: CORRESPONDENCE FROM THEODORE W. KHEEL (ID #340967)

I understand from OSTP environmental staff that this action would be better handled by staff of the Council on Environmental Quality, specifically P. Bliss-guest. I further understand that staff of CEQ called Theodore Kheel directly in August to decline his offer and that CEQ staff let your office know. This may or may not be accurate but I wanted OSTP cleared on this one.

Thanks.

CB  
Close out please

D  
11/18/92

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202942

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS I

DIRECTORATE STATUS

\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: IRVING, Patricia M.: NATIONAL ACID PRECIPITATION ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 09/25/92

SUBJECT: SUBMITS A REPORT OF THE U.S. NATIONAL ACID PRECIPITATION ASSESSMENT PROGRAM ENTITLED "ACIDIC DEPOSITION: STATE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY" IN FOUR VOLUMES.

\*\*\*\*\*

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT STAFF ASSIGNED:

ACTION REQUIRED: AS APPROPRIATE STAFF ACTION:

\*\*\*\*\*

OSTP DUE DATE: 10/07/92 SENDER'S DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 11/17/92

\*\*\*\*\*

COPIES TO:

\*\*\*\*\*

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON: PHONE: EXT: REMARKS:



OSTP RECEIVED: 09/28/92 DEPT RECEIVED: FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:

2942

T H E W H I T E H O U S E O F F I C E

REFERRAL

SEPTEMBER 25, 1992

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY  
ATTN: NANCY MAYNARD

ACTION REQUESTED:  
APPROPRIATE ACTION

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 340495

MEDIA: LETTER,

TO:

FROM: PATRICIA M. IRVING PH.D.  
NATIONAL ACID PRECIPITATION  
ASSESSMENT PROGRAM  
722 JACKSON PLACE, NW  
WASHINGTON DC 20503

SUBJECT: SUBMITS A REPORT OF THE U.S. NATIONAL ACID  
PRECIPITATION ASSESSMENT PROGRAM ENTITLED  
"ACIDIC DEPOSITION: STATE OF SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY" IN FOUR VOLUMES

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN  
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE  
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE  
(OR DRAFT) TO:  
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY  
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON  
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

**WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 92109122

Name of Correspondent: Dr. Patricia Saving

MI Mail Report      User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Submit a report of the U.S. National Acid Precitation Assessment Program entitled "Acidic Deposition: State of Science and Technology" in four volumes.

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DISPOSITION			
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CB Seis</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>92109122</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>92109122</u>
<u>PD HERR</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>92109122</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>92109122</u>
<u>OSTP (Nancy Maynard, Rm 4281/2, OEOB)</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>92109125</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>

**ACTION CODES:**

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure
- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

**DISPOSITION CODES:**

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

**FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:**

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: Not for President's Transmittal to the Congress.

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.  
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).  
Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.  
Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

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ID 9432121 A INITIALS JCF

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ARRIVAL FORM IN MAIL ROOM

SOURCE GOVERNMENT AGENCY

ORG NATIONAL ACID PRECIPITATION ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

ADDR 722 JACOBSON PLACE, N.W.

CITY WASHINGTON DC DC 20008

ACKNOWLEDGE BY AX FORM AXA DATE 920914

INTEND P PRESIDENT

CATEGORY 0499

BOOK - N. S. C.

DESCRIP BOOKS. FOUR VOLUME SET OF "ACIDIC DEPOSITION: STATE OF SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY," PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL ACID PRECIPITATION  
ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.

\*\*\*\*\* NOT A GIFT \*\*\*\*\*

VALUE 000100

APPR VALUE PRICE ESTIMATED.

DISP OR OTHER

REMARK SENT TO EXECUTIVE CLERK'S OFFICE, RM. 5 0005, 9/14/92.

TOTVAL 0000100 GIFTS A

*Acidic Deposition:  
State of Science and Technology*

**VOLUME I**

**EMISSIONS, ATMOSPHERIC PROCESSES, AND DEPOSITION**

*Edited by:*

*Patricia M. Irving, Ph.D.  
National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program  
Office of the Director  
722 Jackson Place, NW  
Washington, DC 20503  
1991*

The U.S. National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

November 17, 1992

Dear Dr. Irving:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for forwarding a copy of "Acidic Deposition: State of Science and Technology." We appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending the volume, and look forward to reading the assessment.

The acid rain issue has been a complex and difficult issue, and there are many lessons which may be learned from the efforts described in this assessment.

Once again, thank you for forwarding the volumes.

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley  
Assistant to the President  
for  
Science and technology

Dr. Patricia M. Irving  
National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program  
Office of the Director  
722 Jackson Place, NW  
Washington, DC 20503

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9203046  
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: BUCHY, Jim: OHIO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 09/24/92

SUBJECT: RECOMMENDS MR. KERRY OTT FOR SELECTION AS A  
RECIPIENT FOR THE NATIONAL SCIENCE SCHOLARS PROGRAM.

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: DIRECTOR'S OFFICE ASSIGNED:



ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION:

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE:  
OSTP DUE DATE: 10/22/92 STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

\*\*\*\*\*

COPIES TO:

\*\*\*\*\*

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/08/92 DEPT RECEIVED:  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

OCTOBER 8, 1992

3046

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY  
ATTN: DR. ALAN BROMLEY

ACTION REQUESTED:  
APPROPRIATE ACTION

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 354009

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED SEPTEMBER 24, 1992

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: THE HONORABLE JIM BUCHY  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
OHIO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
281 DOGWOOD DRIVE  
GREENVILLE OH 45331

SUBJECT: RECOMMENDS MR. KERRY OTT FOR SELECTION AS A  
RECIPIENT FOR THE NATIONAL SCIENCE SCHOLARS  
PROGRAM

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN  
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE  
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE  
(OR DRAFT) TO:  
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY  
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON  
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

FD 002

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: OCTOBER 01, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE JIM BUCHY

SUBJECT: RECOMMENDS MR. KERRY OTT FOR SELECTION AS A  
RECIPIENT FOR THE NATIONAL SCIENCE SCHOLARS  
PROGRAM

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
CLIFFORD ALDERMAN		ORG	92/10/01	CA A	92/10/01
<i>990STP Dr Man Bromley</i>		A	92/10/08		
REFERRAL NOTE:					
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REFERRAL NOTE:					

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 2200  
IG MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
*                       *                       *CORRESPONDENCE:  *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *      OF SIGNER    *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED        *      CODE = A     *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED        *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                       *      OUTGOING    *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                       *                       *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                       *                       *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                       *                       *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE  
(ROOM 75, OE0B) EXT-2590  
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING  
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS  
MANAGEMENT.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 5, 1992

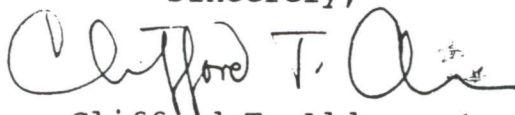
Dear Representative Buchy:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your recent letter recommending Mr. Kerry Ott be selected for the National Science Scholars Program. The President appreciated hearing from you on Mr. Ott's qualifications.

I have taken the liberty of sharing your letter with the proper officials within the Administration for their review and have asked them to give Mr. Ott's request every consideration.

Again, thank you for bringing this matter to the attention of the President. Please feel free to contact me if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Clifford T. Alderman".

Clifford T. Alderman  
Special Assistant to the President  
for Intergovernmental Affairs

The Honorable Jim Buchy  
State Representative  
281 Dogwood Drive  
Greenville, OH 45331

cc: Mr. Kerry Ott

8  
*Cliff Alderman*

354009

# Ohio House of Representatives



JIM BUCHY  
281 DOGWOOD DRIVE  
GREENVILLE, OHIO 45331

**Columbus**  
**43215**

COMMITTEES:  
Agriculture & Natural Resources  
Civil and Commercial Law  
Ways and Means

District Office:  
(513) 548-2128 (513) 548-6239  
Ohio Wats:  
(800) 762-1060  
Columbus Office:  
(614) 466-6344  
73rd House District

September 24, 1992

The Honorable George H.W. Bush  
President, The United States of America  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

This letter is written to recommend that Mr. Kerry Ott be selected as a recipient for the National Science Scholars Program.

I have watched Kerry Ott grow and develop physically and mentally. He possesses all the attributes needed to become very successful in life. Kerry Ott is intelligent. He maintained a 3.9 average on a 4 point scale for four years in high school. He was Salutatorian of his Graduating Class.

Kerry's interest and positive record in the science arena is profound. Kerry participated as a Delegate for the U.S. Department of Energy's Summer Program and was active in various science fairs with his various projects always being in the "Excellent" category.

Kerry Ott is very successful in extra curricular activities. He earned All-State accolades as a football player, and excelled in track, basketball, and other activities.

Kerry Ott is a leader and team player. He is most qualified and will have an outstanding career in the field of science.

For these reasons, Mr. President, I heartily recommend Mr. Kerry Ott's selection as a recipient of the National Science Scholar Program.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

*Jim Buchy*  
Jim Buchy  
State Representative

JB/ldt

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 5, 1992

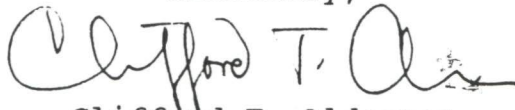
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State Representative  
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Greenville, OH 45331

cc: Mr. Kerry Ott

*Cliff Alderman*

354009

# Ohio House of Representatives



**Columbus**  
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Sincerely,

Jim Buchy  
State Representative

JB/ldt

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

3046



October 13, 1992



Dear Mr. Buchy:

Thank you very much for your letter of September 24 to President Bush nominating Mr. Kerry Ott for an award under the National Science Scholars Program. I have been asked to reply.

Each state, including Ohio, nominates four individuals from each congressional district for these awards. The state then forwards its rank-ordered list of nominees to the national program administered by the U. S. Department of Education. Thus, the best way to support a candidate is through the state process. This year's nominations are due at the national program by November 2. Each state, in turn, sets its own schedule for meeting this deadline. The program contact in Ohio is:

Dr. Frank Shiraldi, Assistant Director  
Ohio Department of Education  
Division of Elementary and Secondary Education  
65 South Front Street, Room 1005  
Columbus, Ohio 43266-0308  
614-466-2211

Meanwhile, I am forwarding your letter to the national program officer, Mr. Charles Brazil at 202-708-4607.

Again, thank you. Your interest in the National Science Scholars Program and your support for Mr. Ott are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Alphonse Buccino  
Education Advisor

cc: Dr. Charles Brazil

The Honorable Jim Buchy, State Representative

ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: SANCHEZ, Jesus: KING COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 09/22/92

SUBJECT: HE IS ENCLOSING A COPY OF A KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON POSITION PAPER ON INITIATIVES AND NATIONAL POLICIES NEEDED TO SUPPORT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THEIR EFFORTS TO HELP THE ENVIRONMENT.

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE:  
OSTP DUE DATE: 09/29/92 STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 10/20/92  
\*\*\*\*\*

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

\*\*\*\*\*

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 09/22/92 DEPT RECEIVED:  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



7830

T H E   W H I T E   H O U S E   O F F I C E

REFERRAL

SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

00:00:00

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

MAIL ROOM

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 351020

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED SEPTEMBER 9, 1992

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: MR. JESUS SANCHEZ  
DIRECTOR, KING COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL  
DIVISION  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, PLANNING AND  
RESOURCES  
3600 136TH PLACE SOUTHEAST  
BELLEVUE WA 98006

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES A COPY OF KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON  
POSITION PAPER ON INITIATIVES AND NATIONAL  
POLICIES NEEDED TO SUPPORT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS  
IN THEIR EFFORTS TO HELP THE ENVIRONMENT

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN  
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE  
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE  
(OR DRAFT) TO:  
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY  
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON  
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: SEPTEMBER 18, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. JESUS SANCHEZ

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES A COPY OF KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON  
POSITION PAPER ON INITIATIVES AND NATIONAL  
POLICIES NEEDED TO SUPPORT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS  
IN THEIR EFFORTS TO HELP THE ENVIRONMENT

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLIC		ORG	92/09/18		
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
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REFERRAL NOTE:					

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 2300 \_\_\_\_\_  
MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
*                       *                       *CORRESPONDENCE:  *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *           OF SIGNER  *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED        *           CODE = A   *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED        *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                       *           OUTGOING  *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                       *                       *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                       *                       *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                       *                       *
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```

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE  
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590  
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING  
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MANAGEMENT.

351020

**King County  
Environmental Division**

Department of  
Parks, Planning and Resources  
3600 - 136th Place Southeast  
Bellevue, WA 98006-1400  
(206) 296-6602

OSTI

September 9, 1992

President George Bush  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

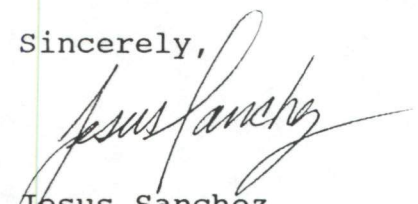
Dear President Bush:

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development has brought together world leaders to adopt an ambitious international program designed to combat environmental degradation and promote the concept of sustainable development.

King County, Washington, home to over 1.5 million people in Puget Sound, is clearly facing many of the same issues that were addressed in Rio de Janeiro.

Enclosed is a position paper on initiatives and national policies needed to support local governments as we begin to adopt plans for a more sustainable future. King County believes unified cooperation and coordination must occur on a global level if the environmental and economic stresses of the planet are to be lessened. It is time now to begin thinking globally and acting locally for our common future.

Sincerely,



Jesus Sanchez  
Director

JS:cr

Enclosure



# King County, Washington

In Support of the Earth Summit  
June 19, 1992

## Summary

King County, Washington, home to over 1.5 million people in Puget Sound, is clearly facing many of the same issues being confronted at the Earth Summit.

We have begun to realize that it is impossible to separate economic issues from environmental issues; many forms of development erode the environmental resources upon which they must be based, and environmental degradation can undermine economic development. We have begun to institute a wide variety of policies and programs designed to create a sustainable future for this region. However, there is a limit to what can be done at the local level. The federal government needs to provide more leadership and additional support to local and state governments.

Specifically, we strongly urge the federal government to adopt national policies that:

1. Stabilize carbon dioxide emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000.
2. Increase energy efficiency and develop environmentally sound and economically viable renewable sources.
3. Support the rebuilding of cities and public infra-structure.
4. Protect and restore natural resources.
5. Develop national accounting, tax, fiscal, and economic policies that internalize the costs of pollution and resource depletion and account for changes in ecological capital.

We urge our national government to take an active leadership role in the international efforts to plan for a sustainable future. These actions should include:

- Supporting the adoption of an "Earth Charter" that addresses the need for adopting a preventative approach to pollution control through clean production methods; a ban on the trans-frontier exports of hazardous waste; and a ban on the production, testing, and use of nuclear weapons.

- Supporting the creation of a new international institution to promote environmentally sustainable development and citizen participation.
- Reprioritizing and directing peace dividends towards the support of sustainable development.
- Assisting Third World countries in efforts to develop environmentally sustainable economies.
- Cooperating fully with international efforts to protect the global commons - the atmosphere, oceans, outer space, and Antarctica.

Before Washington State passed major legislation mandating the coordination of planning between jurisdictions, growth and development occurred in a haphazard fashion. Our natural environment, health, safety, and high quality of life suffered. With growth management planning, we have begun to address the roots of our local problem. King County believes the same unified cooperation and coordination must occur on a global level if the environmental and economic stresses of our planet are to be lessened. It is truly time to begin thinking globally and acting locally for our common future.

## I. The Environment and Development Issues of King County, Washington

**King County, Washington, home to over 1.5 million people in Puget Sound, is clearly facing the same issues being confronted at the Earth Summit.**

King County, Washington opens upon the shores of Puget Sound and unfolds eastward past the Seattle metropolitan area, continues through pastures and farmlands, extends across forests and foothills, and ends at the crest of the Cascade Mountain range. King County is home to more than 1.5 million people, making it the thirteenth most populous county in the United States. Large portions of King County are reserved as a forest production district, making the average density of the developed portion of the county high - 96% of the population live on 27% of the total land area. Since 1980, we have seen 237,000 more people come into the region and expect another 200,000 by the year 2012.

The burgeoning numbers of people and businesses that are settling here are adding to the burdens we already place on our air, land, and water. Nearly all of these environmental threats are exacerbated in some way by this growth.

The burgeoning numbers of people and businesses that are settling here are adding to the burdens we already place on our air, land, and water. Nearly all of these environmental threats are exacerbated in some way by this growth.

A majority of King County residents now feel that "quality of life" has deteriorated over past years. A random survey of King County households recently found that the natural environment was the most important factor to quality of life in King County, surpassing job opportunities, excellent schools, and diverse cultures, among others. A majority of respondents felt congested streets and freeways, environmental pollution, and county population growth were serious issues and these issues were ranked in the top five of eighteen community concerns.

We have begun to realize that our present way of living cannot be sustained. Our greatest challenge now is to recognize that we must collectively act together to put future development on paths that are sustainable.

## II. King County Initiatives

Like other jurisdictions, we have begun to recognize our responsibility to think globally and act locally.

King County is continuing to rethink its policies and programs in light of the relationships between development and the environment, and the long term impacts of the County's actions on the regional and global ecosystem. We are continuing to explore, clarify, and promote policies and programs that support long-term sustainable practices in the region. We are working with community leaders and other jurisdictions to define what it means to live in a healthy sustainable environment. In addition, we are looking at ways for a community to measure progress toward sustainability over time.

We have formulated goals and initiated a number of programs that will help this region become sustainable. These have been in the area of regulations, policies, resource management, voter-approved initiatives, and in-house County programs.

## Regulations

The following regulations have been adopted or are under consideration:

- Protected rural and other undeveloped areas by defining growth management areas in cooperation with other jurisdictions.
- Protected environmentally sensitive areas such as shorelines, streams, wetlands, and steep slopes.
- Reduced flooding and erosion of streams and rivers by requiring the development of stormwater runoff controls.
- Protected large areas of forest from development by establishing Forest Production Zones, covering approximately 50% of the County.
- Permanently protected over 12,000 acres of farmland through the purchase of development rights.
- Encouraged development to be compatible with natural features and discouraged the alteration of natural constraints.
- Banning wood burning stoves in new construction (under consideration).
- Providing standards and guidelines for clearing of vegetation. (under consideration)

## Resource Management

Our county has a number of agencies and programs that manage our natural resources:

- The Environmental Division was recently created to unify environmental policy development and implementation and to strengthen the County's diverse environmental protection efforts.
- Our nationally recognized wetlands research program has enabled us to better manage urban wetlands and the storm-water runoff that affects them.
- Our Solid Waste Division's waste reduction and recycling program is one of the most progressive in the nation. Special programs for cities, businesses,

schools, and citizens cover such issues as yard waste, hazardous waste, and recycling.

- A computerized Geographic Information System has enabled us to develop a consistent and coordinated approach to planning for wildlife habitat needs through the identification of wildlife habitat networks.
- A rate-funded Surface Water Management Utility works to finance drainage basin planning, improved system operation and maintenance, and capital improvements to control and treat stormwater runoff.
- We sponsor a number of public involvement and education programs focusing on stream stewardship, wetlands protection, development practices, wildlife, and recycling.
- In order to meet the goals of no net loss of wetlands, we have developed a non-regulatory wetlands preservation program which presents a wide range of preservation options including acquisition, management, education, public/private partnerships, and citizen involvement projects.
- Our Surface Water Management Utility has produced one of the most progressive drainage manuals in the nation. It regulates the design of surface and stormwater management systems with a mixture of requirements, performance, and design standards. Certain types of projects require the construction of surface and stormwater management systems to mitigate the impacts on natural and existing man-made drainage areas.

### Policies

- The King County Comprehensive Plan, adopted unanimously and signed into law in 1985, provides a strong, clear policy framework for managing growth while encouraging economic development, conserving King County's farm lands and forests, protecting the environment, sustaining quality rural and urban communities, and preserving open space.
- We have developed a number of surface water basin plans which recommend ways to protect valuable streams, wetlands, and fishery habitat and reduce flooding, erosion, and sedimentation.
- We apply and regularly update community plans which direct growth to concentrated areas where it can be served with urban services efficiently and cost effectively. These plans preserve rural neighborhoods and protect streams and other environmentally sensitive areas.

- We have actively encouraged the retention of forest land by designating approximately 50 percent of the County as forest lands of long term significance. Within this Forest Production Zone, residential and commercial uses are discouraged by zoning restrictions. Lands adjacent to the Forest Zone are managed for compatible uses.
- We seek to retain open space and forest lands in other parts of the county through policies that promote forestry and agricultural uses and provide tax relief to land owners who choose not to develop their properties.
- We are slowing the decline of local wildlife species by limiting the fragmentation of habitats through careful planning of development, roads, parks, and wildlife networks.

#### Voter-Approved Initiatives

The following initiatives have been approved by voters in our County:

- Farmland Preservation Bond Issue purchased \$50 million in development rights and protected 12,568 acres of farmland.
- Forward Thrust Bond Issue provided \$49 million to purchase an additional 4000 acres of park lands throughout King County.
- Open Space Bond Initiative provides \$117 million for purchase of 3,100 acres of land and 70 miles of trails.

#### In-house County Programs

King County has adopted in-house policies and programs to:

- Purchase recycled materials and to encourage County departments to recycle their waste products
- Convert our county fleet to use alternative fuels such as propane or compressed natural gas.
- Subsidize mass transit to encourage employees to bus or vanpool to work.
- Provide bicycles for County employees to ride at work.

### III. National Policies Needed To Support Local Initiatives

There is only so much that can be done at the local level. Local and state jurisdictions need leadership and support from the federal government.

#### National Energy Policy

Governments at all levels are beginning to consider how to respond to the likelihood of global climate change resulting from the increase of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. With more than 100 miles of coastline in King County, sea level rise and its associated impacts to erosion, wetlands loss, increased flooding, and urban inundation are becoming a serious concern.

As our County increases in population, we need to continue to provide incentives to reduce traffic congestion and auto emissions not only for global climate mitigation, but also for air quality control and fiscal conservatism. King County needs federal support to accomplish our local initiatives and urges the following national goals be adopted and achieved by the year 2000:

- Stabilize carbon dioxide emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000. Studies by the National Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Congress Office of Technology Assessment indicate that stabilization of carbon dioxide emissions can be achieved at little or no costs, or even at a net savings to the economy.
- Develop environmentally sound and economically viable renewable energy sources by using existing technology to tap solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal sources.
- Reduce consumption of energy and materials through the use of existing energy efficient technologies in manufacturing, building construction, vehicle fuel efficiency; support of alternatives modes of transportation; and incentives for waste reduction and recycling.

#### Urban Ecology

King County has been looking at a number of ways to control sprawl, make public transportation more efficient, preserve open space, and provide more affordable housing. Large-scale planned communities with higher densities and

prescribed boundaries are one of the solutions we are beginning to implement. King County urges the federal government to shift subsidies, tax and investment incentives, and economic policies to encourage the:

- Development of high density urban centers to replace suburban sprawl.
- Development of mass transit, pedestrian, and bicycle facilities as alternatives to automobile travel.
- Replacement of deteriorating infrastructure with more sustainable alternatives; for example, expanding mass transit lines rather than roads.

### Natural Resources

Local government efforts to protect and restore natural land and water resources in and around urban areas can be supported by national policies that focus on:

- Reducing air and water pollution. Federal regulations in the clean air and water acts do not go far enough to prevent and control pollution.
- Protecting and preserving existing resources. The proposed changes to the federal wetlands delineation manual seriously undermine our efforts to protect local wetlands. Under the new definition, 60% to 80% of the designated wetlands in Washington State could lose their protected status.
- Reforming policies that encourage deforestation, monoculture reforestation, habitat destruction, and deterioration of air and water quality. Examples include agricultural subsidies (excessive use of water for irrigation, overuse of chemical pesticides and fertilizer, clearing of marginal land), incentives to overcut forests, subsidies for development of non-renewable resources.
- Conserving genetic diversity by managing species and ecosystems together. For example, upgrade Endangered Species Act to "Endangered Ecosystems Act".
- Encouraging governments at all levels to enact laws and policies that encourage individual, community, and corporate responsibility for the protection of gene reservoirs.
- Setting aside large tracts of public land to form corridors for migrating wildlife.
- Limiting the introduction of non-native invasive plant and animal species.

### Integration of Environment and Economic Policy

Environmental protection and economic development cannot be treated separately; they are inexorably linked. Development cannot subsist upon a deteriorating environmental resource base just as the environment cannot subsist when growth ignores the costs of environmental destruction. Economics and environmental protection must be completely integrated in decision-making processes not just to protect the environment, but also to protect and promote development. To this end, we urge the federal government to take the following steps:

- Reform national accounting systems to internalize the costs of pollution and resource depletion in the price of goods and account for changes in ecological capital such as soil, water, minerals, fisheries, and forests.
- Reform the Gross National Product by including other welfare indicators such as social, environmental, and non-market factors. Such integrated measures would broaden the framework within which social welfare can be evaluated.
- Expand the mandates of all federal agencies to include environmental protection and environmentally sustainable development. Agencies should ensure that their policies, programs, and budgets encourage and support activities that are economically and ecologically sustainable. Planning horizons must be expanded to an ecological time scale.
- Build environmental objectives into taxation, prior approval procedures for investment and technology choice, foreign trade incentives, and all components of development policy.

### **IV. U.S. Leadership Needed on Global Issues**

**We urge our national government to take a more active leadership role in the international efforts to plan for a sustainable future. Such efforts will enhance the ability of local governments to choose policies that are sustainable.**

- Support the adoption of an "Earth Charter" which addresses the need for adopting a preventative approach to pollution control through clean production methods; a ban on the trans-frontier exports of hazardous waste; and a ban on the production, testing, and use of nuclear weapons.

- Re-institute ongoing support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) by contributing the United States' allotted portion of \$500 million to the fund.
- Support the creation of a new international institution to promote environmentally sustainable development.
- Assist Third World countries in efforts to develop environmentally sustainable economies by creating policies that correct unequal terms of trade, exchange debt relief for environmental protection, provide direct financial aid, and support transfer of technology.
- Reprioritizing and directing peace dividends to resource protection, environmentally sustainable development, and diversified job training.
- Stabilize carbon dioxide emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000; eliminate the use of CFCs and other ozone depleting chemicals.
- Cooperate fully with international efforts to protect the global commons - the atmosphere, oceans, outer space, and Antarctica; Ban ocean disposal of hazardous and nuclear wastes; Ratify the Law of the Sea Convention.
- Support an international "Species Convention" that articulates the concept of species and genetic variability as a common heritage.

## V. Conclusion

Before Washington state passed major legislation mandating the coordination of planning between jurisdictions, growth and development occurred in a haphazard fashion. Our natural environment, health, safety, and high quality of life suffered. With growth management planning, we have begun to address the roots of our local problem. King County believes the same unified cooperation and coordination must occur on a global level if the environmental and economic stresses of our planet are to be lessened. It is truly time to begin thinking globally and acting locally for our common future.



Jesus Sanchez, Interim Director  
Building and Land Development/  
Environmental Divisions

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 13, 1992

Dear Mr. Sanchez:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your letter and the very interesting position paper you sent regarding initiatives and policy development toward a sustainable future. It is clear that the people of King County truly appreciate the pragmatic importance of local and national governments working together to achieve a more sustainable future for this planet.

Global stewardship is a continuing process of political, economic, and social decision-making that meets the needs of the present generation, while expanding the opportunities of future generations. The United States has been, and will continue to be, a leader in environmental stewardship. President Bush believes that global stewardship is our shared responsibility and our shared opportunity. He is committed to working with both local and international communities to produce strategies for managing the Earth's natural resources in ways that assure the sustainability of humanity on this planet and in ways that maximize our potential for growth and opportunity for all. It is the President's conviction that environmental protection and economic growth, well-managed, complement one another.

Thank you for taking the time to express your interest in this important matter and for forwarding King County's position paper in support of the Earth Summit.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley  
The Assistant to the President  
for  
Science and Technology

Mr. Jesus Sanchez  
Director, King County Environmental Division  
Department of Parks, Planning and Resources  
3600 136th Place, Southeast  
Bellevue, Washington 98006

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202946

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS I

DIRECTORATE STATUS

\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: KLEIN, Ted: TED KLEIN AND COMPANY

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 09/18/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO URGE THE PRESIDENT TO CHANGE THE U.S. VOTE ON THE BIODIVERSITY CONVENTION.

\*\*\*\*\*

DIRECTORATE

STAFF

ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT

ASSIGNED:

ACTION

STAFF

REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

ACTION:

\*\*\*\*\*

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 10/15/92

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 11/12/92

\*\*\*\*\*

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

\*\*\*\*\*

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE:

EXT:

REMARKS: THIS WAS FORWARDED BY PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE AS BATCH MAIL.

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/01/92

DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 12, 1992

Dear Mr. Klein:

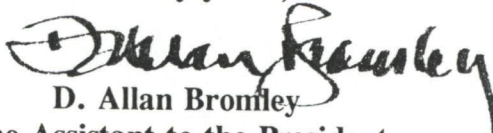
Thank you for your letter to President Bush regarding the Biological Diversity Convention held in Nairobi, and for expressing your position regarding the United States vote. The President appreciates your suggestions, and has requested that I respond on his behalf.

The United States has an impressive record of protecting various species of plants and animals -- a record ignored by those who criticized the Administration's stand against the Biodiversity Convention. Despite its noble intent, that accord contained serious flaws that rendered it unacceptable to the Administration. For example, some provisions of the Convention would not only have put American patent and other intellectual property rights at risk, but also threatened our exports of biotechnology products. By treating technological innovations as "common property," even though they are developed at great cost by private American companies and workers, the agreement would have reduced the incentives for such firms to engage in research and development activities, thereby resulting in fewer technological advances to protect our planet.

The Convention also has a financing mechanism in which developed nations such as the United States provide the resources while developing nations control how those resources will be spent. While the United States did not sign the Convention on Biodiversity, the United States issued a draft discussion paper at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro, to accelerate the worldwide collection and classification of data on plants and animals as part of a global effort to preserve biodiversity.

Once again, thank you for taking the time to write and express your support. Enclosed for your information is material that was prepared for UNCED, which outlines actions that the United States has taken to advance environmental protection. It comes to you with the President's best wishes.

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley

The Assistant to the President  
for  
Science and Technology

Mr. Ted Klein  
Ted Klein & Company  
1735 Connecticut Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20009



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2946

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**Ted Klein & Company**

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740 Broadway  
New York, New York 10003  
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FAX: (212) 460-9028

**Washington D.C. Office:**  
1735 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20009  
(202) 332-0031

---

FAX: (202) 332-0118

September 18, 1992

President George Bush  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Bush:

I urge you to support the Biodiversity Convention. A signature from the United States -- especially the Office of the President -- would lend its prestige to one of the single most important international agreements that has ever been created.

As someone who cares much about our environment, I am sure you would agree that it is important to protect the world's endangered plants and animals. I hope that you will reconsider your position and decide to change the United States' vote.

Cordially,

  
Ted Klein

TK/mt

cc: My Voice  
Dolphin Log  
The Cousteau Society  
8440 Santa Monica Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90069

**DRAFT**

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

September 17, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SALLY KELLEY

FROM: MARY SUIT JONES  
SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE REFERRALS

Per our conversation Wednesday, September 16, 1992, I am reporting the status of outstanding White House Referrals assigned to the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). Four of the seven referrals exceeding 50 days have been assigned to the Environment Office of OSTP and are currently awaiting signature. I will forward to you a copy of the outgoing response as well as the original incoming letter as soon as it has been signed. Please find the four referrals listed:

<u>RECID</u>	<u>FROM</u>
328292	FULLARTON, DAVID C.,MR.
331927	FREEMAN, GERALD M., MR.
333544	LAMB, HENRY, MR.
333889	MCGUIRE, RICHARD T., THE HONORABLE

In addition, referral 336857 FORD, WENDELL H., THE HONORABLE is being handled by the Director's Office and you will be receiving documentation from Damar Hawkins. The other two documents falling under the category of 50 days or older have also been assigned to Environment and you should be receiving documentation regarding them as well. Please be assured that we are making every attempt to close out all of outstanding correspondence assigned to OSTP and that I will forward to you the documents and responses as soon as they are completed.

I have enclosed referral 345650 BELENKY, SOL, PH.D., DR. which has been responded to and is complete.

Please contact me if you have any questions or concerns, X-7347. Thank you for your assistance.

Enclosure

**DRAFT**

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9203033  
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: THURMOND, Strom: UNITED STATES SENATE

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 09/14/92


SUBJECT: URGES DR. BROMLEY (OSTP) OR AN INDEPENDENT AGENCY TO  
REVIEW THE ENERGY DEPARTMENT DECISION TO DEFER THE  
EXISTING NEW PRODUCTION REACTOR PROGRAM FOR TWO  
YEARS.

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: PHYSICAL SCIENCES ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE:  
OSTP DUE DATE: 10/15/92 STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 10/8/92

\*\*\*\*\*  
COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

\*\*\*\*\*  
WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:   
REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

INFORMATION COPY ONLY - NO ACTION.

*Close out*

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/08/92 DEPT RECEIVED:  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY  
CENTRAL FILES:

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

OCTOBER 7, 1992

3033

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

ACTION REQUESTED:  
INFORMATION COPY - NO ACTION NECESSARY

REMARKS: ALSO REFERRED TO ENERGY AND DEFENSE

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 350366  
MEDIA: LETTER, DATED SEPTEMBER 14, 1992  
TO: PRESIDENT BUSH  
FROM: THE HONORABLE STROM THURMOND  
UNITED STATES SENATE  
WASHINGTON DC 20510

SUBJECT: URGES ALLAN BROMLEY (OSTP) OR AN INDEPENDENT  
AGENCY (NOT WITH DOE) TO REVIEW THE ENERGY  
DEPARTMENT DECISION TO DEFER THE EXISTING  
NEW PRODUCTION REACTOR PROGRAM FOR TWO YEARS

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN  
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE  
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE  
(OR DRAFT) TO:  
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY  
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON  
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

FG025

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: SEPTEMBER 16, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE STROM THURMOND

SUBJECT: URGES ALLAN BROMLEY (OSTP) OR AN INDEPENDENT AGENCY (NOT WITH DOE) TO REVIEW THE ENERGY DEPARTMENT DECISION TO DEFER THE EXISTING NEW PRODUCTION REACTOR PROGRAM FOR TWO YEARS

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
NICK CALIO		ORG	92/09/16	NC	A 92/09/29
NSSITT	REFERRAL NOTE: _____	A	92/10/06		T 1
99 DOE	REFERRAL NOTE: _____	E	92/10/07		C 1
99 DOD	REFERRAL NOTE: _____	E	92/10/07		C 1
PDPORT	REFERRAL NOTE: _____	E	92/10/06		C 1
99 OSTP	REFERRAL NOTE: _____	I	92/10/07		C

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1220  
MAIL USER CODES: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

- \*\*\*\*\*
- |                          |                      |                      |   |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| *ACTION CODES:           | *DISPOSITION         | *OUTGOING            | * |
| *                        | *                    | *CORRESPONDENCE:     | * |
| *A-APPROPRIATE ACTION    | *A-ANSWERED          | *TYPE RESP=INITIALS  | * |
| *C-COMMENT/RECOM         | *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL | * OF SIGNER          | * |
| *D-DRAFT RESPONSE        | *C-COMPLETED         | * CODE = A           | * |
| *F-FURNISH FACT SHEET    | *S-SUSPENDED         | *COMPLETED = DATE OF | * |
| *I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC* |                      | * OUTGOING           | * |
| *R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * |                      | *                    | * |
| *S-FOR-SIGNATURE         | *                    | *                    | * |
| *X-INTERIM REPLY         | *                    | *                    | * |
- \*\*\*\*\*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE (ROOM 75, OEOP) EXT-2590  
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS MANAGEMENT.

September 29, 1992

Dear Senator Thurmond:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President expressing your concerns about plans to defer the New Production Reactor program for two years.

We appreciate being advised of your thoughts and concerns. Please know that I have shared your comments with the appropriate Presidential advisors for their careful consideration.

Thank you again for writing.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Nicholas E. Calio  
Assistant to the President  
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Strom Thurmond  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

NEC:HGP:

bcc: w/ copy of inc to NSC - for Appropriate Action  
bcc: w/ copy of inc to Dept. of Energy - FYI  
bcc: w/ copy of inc to Dept. of Defense - FYI  
bcc: w/ copy of inc to Economic and Domestic Policy  
- FYI  
bcc: w/ copy of inc to OSTP - FYI

2505600

SAM NUNN, GEORGIA, CHAIRMAN

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CONNIE MACK, FLORIDA  
BOB SMITH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6050

ARNOLD L. PUNARO, STAFF DIRECTOR  
PATRICK A. TUCKER, STAFF DIRECTOR FOR THE MINORITY

*N. Calvo*

September 14, 1992

The President  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On September 10, 1992, the Secretary of Energy notified me that the Administration has decided to defer the existing New Production Reactor program for two years and has ordered design work halted immediately. As the Ranking Member on the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence and one of the strongest supporters of this critical national defense program, I want to express my strong objections to this action.

Although I support the understanding you reached with President Yeltsin this June on nuclear arms control, no progress has been made in reaching a formal agreement on a so-called "START II Treaty." In fact, there are those who believe the Russian military is not supportive of these reductions and may be attempting to undercut President Yeltsin's commitment to reduce nuclear weapons. This uncertainty and turmoil in the former Soviet Union casts doubt on the Administration's decision to defer one of the most important programs which would ensure the viability of our nuclear deterrent well into the 21st Century.

Although the Department of Energy makes a strong case that the United States will maintain an adequate tritium supply until after 2010 if we reach a START II agreement, there is at this time the possibility that no such agreement with Russia will be reached. Under those circumstances, the Nation's tritium supply will become critical by the year 2007 even if we continue the NPR program on its current schedule. Our only source of this vital component of nuclear weapons will be a 40-year old reactor, which has yet to produce tritium despite a questionable \$2.5 billion upgrade.

Furthermore, this delay in the NPR is a disturbing commentary on the commitment of the Department of Energy to a national energy policy. The New Production Reactor represents the first and only Department of Energy reactor project that has had general congressional support. Yet the Department is exerting every possible effort to avoid building a nuclear reactor at all. Not only does the Department plan to postpone

the decision on the New Production Reactor, it seems to have gone to considerable lengths to avoid any research on various new reactor options. According to the Department's announcement, the only work it proposes to support is the completion of research on tritium production in commercial light water reactors and to finish the programmatic environmental impact statement.

The Department even refuses to commit funds to the new tritium recovery facility that is needed for light water targets. Of the \$320 million that Congress would have appropriated for the NPR, it proposes to use approximately \$170 million for unspecified, and in my view ambiguous research in nonproliferation technologies, specifically in detecting chemical and biological weapons proliferation. These are areas that are not even within the purview of the Department of Energy.

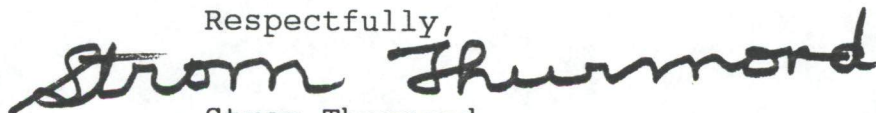
I agree that the proliferation of Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical weapons is a major concern, and the huge amount of weapons-grade plutonium present in Russia and the United States adds to that concern. Therefore, I am disappointed that the Department of Energy has not taken the lead in proposing research on a "triple play" reactor that would consume plutonium, produce electric power, and be available to produce tritium when needed. This type of reactor would help jump-start the nuclear reactor industry in this country as well.

Mr. President, the decision to delay the New Production Reactor is premature. It is based on projections that are overly optimistic and could risk our Nation's strategic nuclear posture as we enter the next century. This decision will undermine your strong defense record and common sense approach to nuclear policy.

I respectfully request that you reconsider this drastic step. It is ill-conceived and does not take into consideration the uncertain political and military climate facing this Nation. At a minimum, I recommend that this decision be reviewed by your Science Advisor, Dr. Bromley, or an independent agency not connected with the Department of Energy.

With warmest personal regards and best wishes,

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Strom Thurmond". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Strom Thurmond

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9203248

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS I

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: HARRELL, Sam: SEMI/SEMATECH

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 09/10/92

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES SEMI/SEMATECH 91-92 STATUS REPORT INDICATING AN UPSWING IN MARKET SHARE HOLDINGS FOR U.S. SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT AND PROCESSING MATERIALS.

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: INDUSTRIAL STAFF ASSIGNED:

ACTION REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE STAFF ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 11/06/92 STAFF DUE DATE DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

\*\*\*\*\*

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON: PHONE: EXT: REMARKS: REASSIGNED TO INDUSTRIAL PER PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

12/3 Shermen sent copy of DAB response to Sally Kelley

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/27/92 DEPT RECEIVED: FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Letter	To: Sam Harrell From: Allan Bromley Re: Response to 9/10 letter [P.L. 100-180, Sec 276(a)] (1 pp.)	12/2/92	(b)(3)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)  
**Series:** Bromley, D. Allan, Files  
**Subseries:** Presidential Priorities Files  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Executive Office of the President: Presidential Priorities (1) [1 of 5] [1992]

<b>Date Closed:</b> 5/7/2010	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 62087-005
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2005-0336-F	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>Re-review Case #:</b>	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>
<b>AR Case #:</b>	<b>MR Case #:</b>
<b>AR Disposition:</b>	<b>MR Disposition:</b>
<b>AR Disposition Date:</b>	<b>MR Disposition Date:</b>

### RESTRICTION CODES

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

**Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

OCTOBER 23, 1992

~~348~~  
3248

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

ACTION REQUESTED:

DRAFT REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF:  
WHITE HOUSE STAFF MEMBER

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 350089

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED SEPTEMBER 10, 1992

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: MR. SAM HARRELL  
PRESIDENT  
SEMI/SEMATECH  
2706 MONTOPOLIS DRIVE  
AUSTIN TX 78741

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES SEMI/SEMATECH'S 91-92 STATUS REPORT  
INDICATING AN UPSWING IN MARKET SHARE  
HOLDINGS FOR U.S. SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING  
EQUIPMENT AND PROCESSING MATERIALS

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN  
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE  
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE  
(OR DRAFT) TO:  
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY  
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON  
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: SEPTEMBER 15, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. SAM HARRELL

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES SEMI/SEMATECH'S 91-92 STATUS REPORT  
INDICATING AN UPSWING IN MARKET SHARE  
HOLDINGS FOR U.S. SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING  
EQUIPMENT AND PROCESSING MATERIALS

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
JEFF VOGT	ORG	92/09/15		1/1
<u>CO KELL</u> REFERRAL NOTE:	<u>A</u>	<u>92/10/19</u>		<u>92/10/21</u>
<u>9905TP</u> REFERRAL NOTE:	<u>DJ</u>	<u>92/10/19</u>		1/1
REFERRAL NOTE:	<u>DJ</u>	1/1		1/1
REFERRAL NOTE:		1/1		1/1
REFERRAL NOTE:		1/1		1/1

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 4900 \_\_\_\_\_  
PL MAIL USER CODES: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
*                       *                       *CORRESPONDENCE:  *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *           OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED        *           CODE = A   *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED        *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                       *           OUTGOING *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                       *                       *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                       *                       *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                       *                       *
*****

```

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE  
(ROOM 75,OE0B) EXT-2590  
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING  
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS  
MANAGEMENT.

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Letter	To: President Bush From: Allan Bromley Re: Semi/Sematech Status Report [P.L. 100-180, Sec 276(a)] (1 pp.)	9/10/92	(b)(3)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)  
**Series:** Bromley, D. Allan, Files  
**Subseries:** Presidential Priorities Files  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Executive Office of the President: Presidential Priorities (1) [1 of 5] [1992]

<b>Date Closed:</b> 5/7/2010	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 62087-005
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2005-0336-F	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>Re-review Case #:</b>	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>
<b>AR Case #:</b>	<b>MR Case #:</b>
<b>AR Disposition:</b>	<b>MR Disposition:</b>
<b>AR Disposition Date:</b>	<b>MR Disposition Date:</b>

### RESTRICTION CODES

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

**Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**

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- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information