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**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**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:** 62090  
**Folder ID Number:** 62090-003

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**Folder Title:**  
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"Document Control"

TYPE: Presidential Priority DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201235  
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: Dr. and Mrs. Christopherson

TO: President Bush

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/19/92

SUBJECT: They are writing to urge the President to attend the  
Earth Summit (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: ACTION: Draft fo DAB'signature

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92

\*\*\*\*\*

COPIES TO:

\*\*\*\*\*

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
PHONE: EXT:  
REMARKS: See response on document number 9201148

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 02/25/92  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



9201235

Hold

**CHRISTOPHERSONS**

809 Tule Lake Road S.

Tacoma, WA 98444

Tel. (206)537-3328

February 19, 1992

President George H. W. Bush  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Bush:

We fully concur with the decisions of the 44th, 45th and 46th General Assemblies which agreed to convene the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), and urged that **representation be at the level of Head of State.**

While the present state of our own United States economy is not without difficulties, our own wealth and resources are still without parallel in today's world. *We strongly urge, therefore, that you, through your own personal involvement and through your instructed delegates and committees, exercise the strongest possible leadership in building a global agenda at UNCED that truly addresses the inseparable needs of balanced development for all people and of safeguarding the future of the planet's ecosystems.* This cannot be done, in our opinion, unless a genuine global partnership is established between developing and industrialized countries which addresses the following:

- a) the fact that there is still a net drain of income and wealth from the developing to the industrialized countries which leaves the former unable to bear the full cost of setting aside scarce resources and of developing/purchasing new technologies more protective of the environment;
- b) the ecological reality that changes in lifestyle regarding population numbers and consumption patterns that are incumbent on all peoples;
- c) the moral reality that changes in decision-making in all economic and political institutions must promote more democratic participation and distributive justice for all nations.

We thank you for listening to this plea, and urge that you make such leadership an important part of our nation's election year debate.

Sincerely,

*Kenneth and Phyllis Christopherson*

Dr. and Mrs. K. E. Christopherson

"Document Control"

TYPE: Presidential Priority DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201259  
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: Patricia Overmeyer

TO: President Bush

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/19/92

SUBJECT: She is writing to urge the President to attend the  
Earth Summit (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: ACTION: Draft for DAB's signature

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE  
OSTP DUE DATE: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92  
DATE COMPLETED:

\*\*\*\*\*  
COPIES TO:

\*\*\*\*\*  
WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
PHONE: EXT:  
REMARKS: See response on document number 9201148

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 02/24/92  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



5!  
Earth  
9201259

Patricia Overmeyer  
5112 Parklawn Terr. #102  
Rockville, MD 20852

February 19, 1992

President George Bush  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington D.C.

Dear President Bush:

It dismays me that the President of the United States, a man that has himself said he is the leader of the "greatest nation on earth," is doing everything possible to make the United States appear to be the most apathetic and uncaring nation on earth.

This June, a great dream could come true. All the nations of the world could come together at one summit to recognize the importance of the world we live in, the world that sustains us. All the nations of the world could get together and agree to take steps to save our global environment and meet the needs of all peoples by assuring that our environment is protected for our posterity.

In preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), other world leaders are negotiating a global warming treaty to stabilize emissions of carbon dioxide and other ozone-destroying gases which are believed to contribute to the greenhouse effect--an environmental phenomena that may destroy life as we know it. Where are you Mr. Bush? How can you pronounce that the United States is the greatest nation on earth and then represent this country to the effect of turning your back on the earth and its people (and posterity). Do you really think that any penny you may save the almighty American industries by turning away from this summit of global importance will be better spent in perpetuating the destruction of our earth?

The United States of America should be a world leader on environmental protection. We should be taking a stand against the destruction of our wildlife and natural resources. Instead we are crusaders of destruction. We (you) are turning our back on life itself.

I urge you to rethink your policy on global warming and on America's representation at the UNCED summit. Please, provide

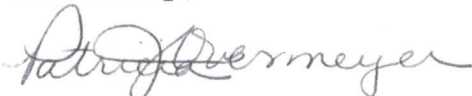
President Bush  
February 19, 1992

Page 2

the world with leadership. The United States must sign a global warming treaty that sets targets and timetables for reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. We must also take a leadership role in promoting reductions in the use of all toxic constituents. The United States must show our commitment to the world by committing to attend UNCED. You must signal to other nations that environmental protection is a top priority for the government of the United States.

We need an "environmental President" in the White House. The world needs a leader for environmental protection. To date, you are not the man. I believe that it may not be too late to change.

Sincerely,



Patricia Overmeyer

"Document Control"

TYPE: Presidential Priority DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201313  
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: Robert L. Raines

TO: President Bush

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/19/92

SUBJECT: He is writing to convey his support for President  
Bush and his "No Regret's Policy"

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: ACTION: Draft for DAB's signature

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE  
OSTP DUE DATE: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92  
DATE COMPLETED:

\*\*\*\*\*  
COPIES TO:

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

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 02/25/92  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



*enclosed article  
on global warming*

9201313

**POCAHONTAS LAND CORPORATION  
POCAHONTAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

800 Princeton Avenue  
P.O. Box 1517  
Bluefield, West Virginia 24701  
(304) 325-2054 - Telecopier

Robert L. Raines  
President  
(304) 325-7346

February 19, 1992

*OSTP Nancy  
Maynard*

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

Dear Mr. President:

Attached is an article that appeared in the February issue of Mining Engineering magazine. I thought it might be helpful in dispelling all the misinformation about this subject that seems to pervade the news media in the political circles.

*RLR*

Sincerely,

*Robert L. Raines*

Robert L. Raines  
President

RLR:cb  
GLOBAL.HES



**NORFOLK  
SOUTHERN**



# MINING ENCLOSURE

8°45'

CRIPPLE  
CREEK

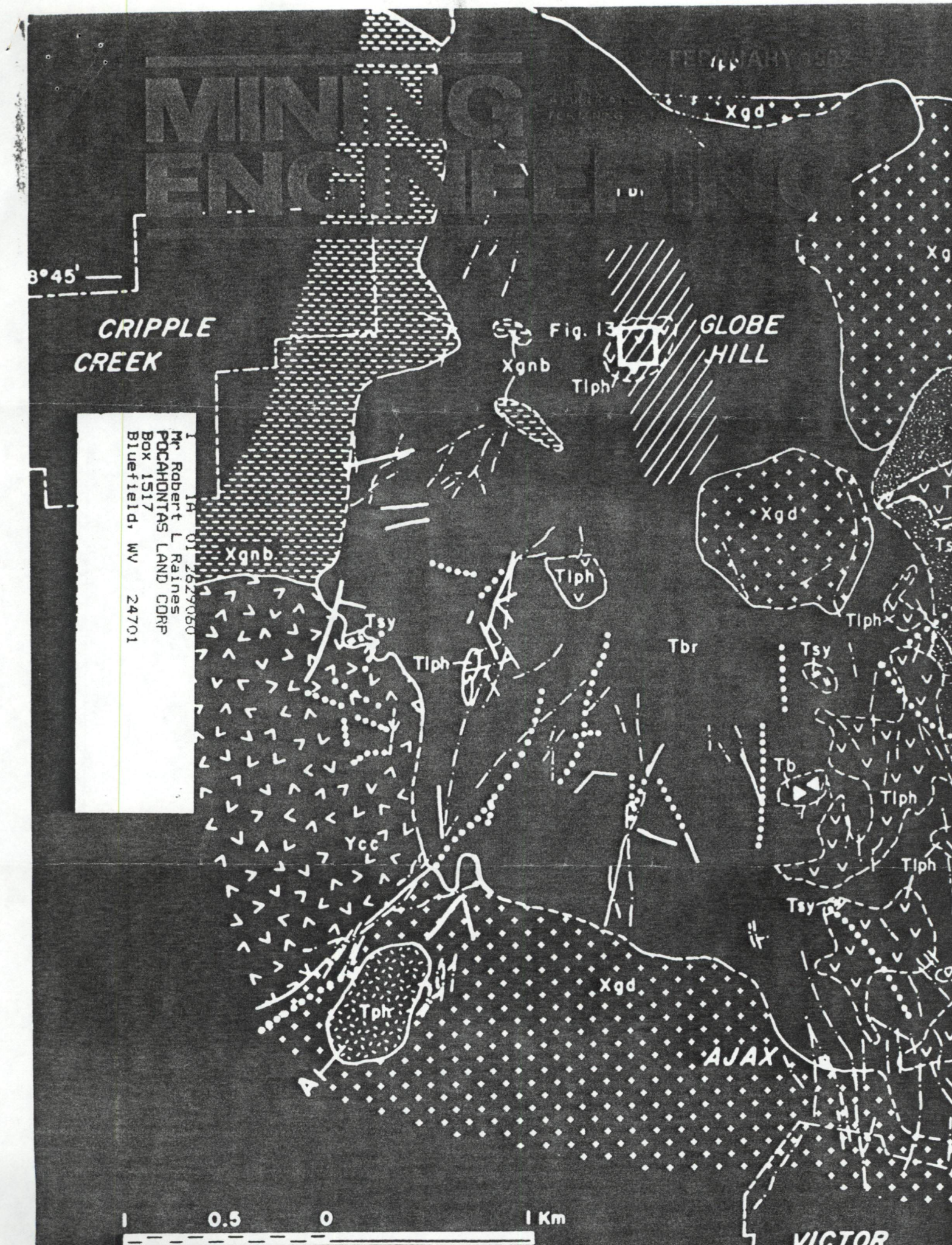
Fig. 13

GLOBE  
HILL

Mr Robert L Raines  
POCAHONTAS LAND CORP  
Box 1517  
Bluefield, WV 24701

JH 01 26279060

24701



# Global warming — an engineering appraisal

Raphael G. Kazmann

The predicted warming of the earth's surface, presently the subject of much debate, controversy and legislation, is based on what is termed "the greenhouse effect." This is the result of the property of certain atmospheric gases. These gases allow the passage of radiant energy to the earth's surface and reflect back, to the earth, the infrared radiation given out by the heated surface. Physicists have computed that if there were no greenhouse effect the average temperature of the earth, now about 15° C (60° F), would be close to -18° C (0° F).

Just what gases have produced this salubrious effect? Water vapor is the most important. Then come carbon dioxide, methane and a number of minor constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and man-made.

Climate change, its cause and its impact on human activities have been the subject of scientific and historical study for more than a century. Recently, some scientists have concluded that if the man-made increase in the carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases continues, by the late 21st century the earth's global average temperature will rise between 2° to 8° F. This temperature rise would cause the water in the oceans to expand and the massive polar glaciers to melt. In 1980, it was predicted that the sea level would rise 7.6 m (25 ft) by the late 21st century. By 1985, the predicted rise was 1 m (3 ft); and by 1989, it was 0.3 m (1 ft) (Jastrow, Nierenberg and Seitz, 1990). Agricultural scientists have pointed out that an increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide would enhance biological growth including the production of foodstuffs.

## Present debate — Science or politics?

The present public debate takes for granted that a rise in global temperature

Some scientists think the earth's temperature will rise between 2° and 8° F by the end of the 21st century. In 1980, it was predicted that this would cause the sea level to rise 7.6 m (25 ft). By 1985, that prediction was revised to 1 m (3 ft). That prediction was revised again by 1989 to 0.3 m (1 ft).

will occur due to human activity and that all efforts should be made to reduce the production of carbon dioxide, methane, etc. and regardless of cost, lest a disaster occur. Politicians see the debate as a publicity vehicle and an issue on which to obtain political office and power. The so-called environmentalists see an opportunity to impose all manner of economic changes on society, from mandating auto efficiencies to reducing methane production by decreasing meat consumption. A research project to determine how much methane is produced by individual cows has just been funded by an appropriation of \$200,000.

Third World nations are using the issue of possible global climate warming to extract economic assistance from the developed nations. Presumably this would enable Third World nations to participate in the effort to reduce atmospheric pollution.

The discussion is no longer a scientific one. It now promises to have direct impact on the politics, economics and livelihood of all of us. As engineers, we are obligated to examine the facts and the theories before reaching our conclusions and recommendations (if any).

There are a number of data sets that can be used to evaluate the likelihood of global warming caused by the activities of man (anthropomorphic impacts). These include temperature measurements, including those over and in the oceans, carbon dioxide measurements, observations of glaciers, the northernmost limits of certain species of trees, percentage of cloud cover, sea level changes and precipitation measurements. All of these parameters, and more, should reflect any change in climate, whatever the direction of change.

It is well established that the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere has risen from about 275 ppmv (parts per million by volume) before 1850 to 345 ppmv in 1985. Over the same period, methane went from 0.7 ppmv to 1.7 ppmv (US Department of Energy, 1990).

The temperature data is not "clean." The measurements have been complicated by the "heat island" effect. Cities are warmer than the surrounding countryside. So the temperatures recorded at the original weather stations have slowly risen as the stations were surrounded by the nearby cities as the suburbs expanded.

Much effort has been expended to remove the heat island effect and it is likely that the effort has improved the quality of the data. A more serious deficiency is that about 72% of the earth's surface is covered by water and measurements of air and water temperature have been both sporadic and not well-distributed spatially.

The records of air temperature in the contiguous 48 states are geographically well distributed and cover more than a century. From 1885 through 1984 there is no discernible trend: the mean temperature was 11.4° C (52.5° F). Between 1895 and 1940, the temperature rose about 0.4 of a degree. Between 1940 and 1970, it declined. And since 1970 there has been no clear cut trend (Jastrow, Nierenberg and Seitz, 1990).

From 1979 to 1990, satellite measurements of global average temperature,

Raphael G. Kazmann, member SME, is a consulting engineer, 231 Duplantier Blvd., Baton Rouge, LA 70808.

while variable, have exhibited no trend, according to a graph prepared by John R. Christy of the NASA Marshall Space Flight Center. This information is essentially corroborated (US Department of Energy, 1990) where global and hemispheric temperature changes are shown in graphical form. And a similar temperature increase is found between 1880 and 1940 and a similar decline between 1940 and 1970.

### Changes in climate

Climate has changed drastically during historical times. For example, in 986 AD, Eric the Red established a viable settlement in the fjords of Greenland—the climate was warm. By 1400, with the climate colder and the polar ice limit further south, the last of the colonists had perished—farming was no longer possible. So here we have a climatic temperature high (similar to the one that we now enjoy), followed by a period of declining temperatures that seems to have ended in the early part of the 18th century.

In the United States as late as 1850, Natchez, MS was the northernmost point on the river that oranges could be grown without protection (Twain, 1896). This is no longer true. The last commercially grown orange groves near the river were south of New Orleans and these were destroyed in the early 1980s by frost.

Then there is the "Plant Hardiness Zone Map" periodically produced by the US Department of Agriculture. It shows the low temperatures that control plant survival. The 1990 map shows that the zones shown in the 1965 map are now from 5° to 10° F colder. There is no warming trend. The north line of commercially grown orange trees in Florida has been gradually moving south for the past two decades.

This brief summary of some of the available data does not include information on cloud cover, precipitation, glacier movements or emissions from volcanoes. Much of this information is quite limited chronologically and spatially, although it is pertinent to a complete evaluation of our knowledge of global climate change. None of the information that the author has seen contradicts given observations.

### The Models — and their limitations

Engineers have long been familiar with mathematical models. Those used before the advent of the digital computer were called "formulas." Students were warned that formulas should be used cautiously. The formulas should

Global warming predictions are a scare based on incomplete and far from robust mathematical models, plus the desire of politicians to spend money without computing the costs and benefits. The predictions reveal serious deficiencies in data and theory. These should be corrected before any worldwide agreements are signed to prevent any sort of global disaster.

take into account the site-specific conditions that might have been ignored in deriving them. In many instances, the range of applicability was governed by codes of practice. Engineers also have to consider economic viability as well as such parameters as safety, health and the structure's life.

The job of the scientist is, basically, to try to extend the body of knowledge, to make new correlations, and to create new theories and to test them. If the theory proves to be wrong, possibly on the basis of new observations, so what? The only loss is the time and effort of the scientist and the funds expended to support him. The gain is that another blind-alley has been found and we will not go that way any more.

Computer models used in forecasting the greenhouse effect divide the earth's surface into small areas. The models make the assumption that the temperature in the area along with other parameters can each be represented by a single number. These small areas are about

800 km (500 miles) in extent at the latitude of the US and Europe. The reason the areas are so large is that currently available computers do not have the speed or power to describe conditions in smaller areas and to compute the interrelationships in a reasonably short period of time. From an engineering viewpoint, any index area that includes Oregon, which is both humid and semiarid, and Nevada and encompasses mountain ranges is too large and too complex to be represented by a single number for any parameter that you can name. The results of operating such a model cannot be expected to be reliable, when it comes to real-world decision making. What is needed here, for starters, is computing power two or three orders of magnitude faster and more powerful than those now available. Then the index areas could be reduced in size and their homogeneity improved.

Tsonis (1991) discussed the sensitivity of the global climate system models to initial conditions. As an example, he

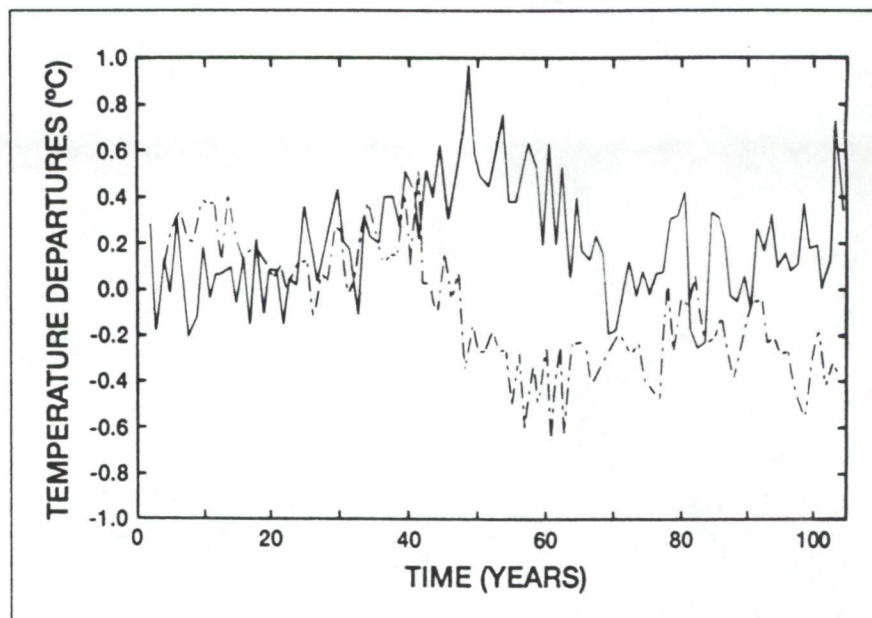


Fig. 1 — Simulated global mean temperature record for 108 years, based on a model that simulated the observed mean temperature record quite well. The two records, indicated by thin and thick lines, started from very similar initial conditions (1% difference). Note the wide discrepancy after the first 40 years of record (from Tsonis).

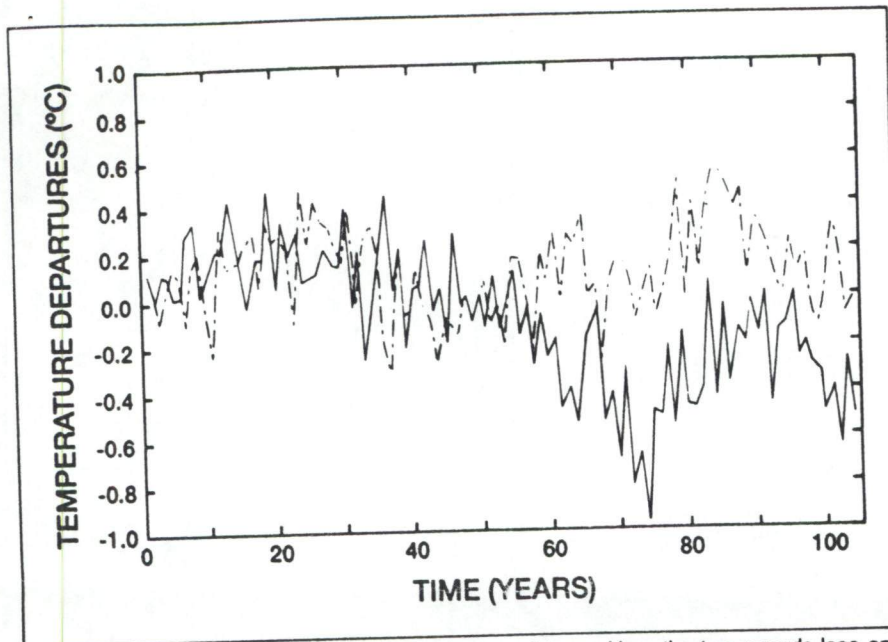


Fig. 2 — Same as Fig. 1, but for different initial conditions. Here the two records lose any resemblance after about 55 years. Note that no one claims to know the long-term average of any of the parameters used, to within 1% of their "true" value (from Tsonis).

made a number of runs on the General Climate Model (GCM) used by Hansen of the Goddard Space Center. Each run produces a record of temperatures for 108 years. The model produces vastly different predictions of temperature starting from 40 to 55 years into the run, depending on the assumed initial conditions.

A 1% difference in the initial conditions was enough to create totally different predictions of global temperature over the last half of the period. Figures 1 and 2 show the results of running the model, each pair of runs with initial conditions differing by 1%. In short, the model is not robust. This is another illustration of the engineer's axiom, "Hell hath no fury like an unjustified assumption!"

The uncertainties produced by lack of computing power and lack of model robustness pale beside the uncertainties posed by lack of knowledge of the details. Such details include, for example, understanding of cloud production and inadequate knowledge of positive and negative feedbacks.

Some gases, such as dimethyl sulfide, are emitted by certain species of marine algae and are converted to sulfate aerosols. These are believed to act as condensation nuclei in the formation of clouds (Boston, 1989). If the sea temperature were to rise slightly, the stock of algae might well increase, accompanied by an increase in the number of condensation nuclei.

Such a change could result in an increase in cloud cover that would reflect

sunlight and decrease the radiation reaching the surface and thus act to negate any temperature rise — a negative feedback.

Similarly, if warming should occur and the permafrost were to retreat northward, the permafrost peat bogs would thaw to a greater depth and dry out and oxidize. This would add to the carbon dioxide and methane in the atmosphere thus adding to the warming — an example of possible positive feedback. At the moment, we simply do not know enough about these and similar phenomena, and their geographic extent, to take them into account.

#### ✦ An engineering evaluation

The data show that the average temperature in the continental US has not changed significantly during the past 100 years. Other information indicates that the climate may actually be getting colder, not warmer. So any claim that anthropogenic gases are creating global warming must be viewed with suspicion. After all, the models that predict warming do not agree in detail among themselves and, moreover, do not appear to be robust.

So there is no demonstrable global warming, although the models predict that by now there should have been some measurable effect as a result of the increase in greenhouse gases. Consequently, there is no apparent need for industrialized nations to make wrenching changes in their industries and the lives of their citizens to cap carbon dioxide buildup. The current apprehen-

sions about global warming are similar to former scenarios of nuclear winter, cancer-causing cranberries, \$100 oil or the asbestos-cancer scare.

This is not to say that local communities that believe that industrial and vehicular emissions are an immediate threat to local health should not take action to protect themselves. But there is simply no justification for nationwide and worldwide panic about global warming. If the climate does warm up, it will be slow in terms of human lifetimes and there will be plenty of time to consider what to do and what action to take.

If anything is to be learned from this episode, it is that we need faster and more powerful computers and climate models that are robust. These will be developed in due course, probably sooner than anyone would predict. But the most important deficiency is our lack of knowledge of the parameters and relationships that control global temperatures. These would include the solar constant (it's not), the causes and extents and effects of various types of cloud cover, mass balances of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, methane, sulphur, ocean currents, and the response of algae to changes in climate.

In short, global-warming predictions are a scare based on incomplete and far from robust mathematical models plus the desire of politicians to spend money without computing the costs and benefits.

The predictions reveal serious deficiencies in data and theory. These deficiencies should be corrected before any world-wide agreements are signed to prevent one sort of global disaster or another.

As engineers, it is fitting that we proceed with caution. Let us base our actions on theories that have been checked by field measurement rather than advocate actions based on faulty computer models and an evident lack of understanding of all of the interacting parameters that create local and global climate changes. ♦

#### References

- Boston, P.J., 1989, "Gaia: a New Look at Global Ecology and Evolution," Global Climate Change, F. Singer, ed., Paragon House, p. 394.
- Jastrow, R., W. Nierenberg and F. Seitz, 1990, *Scientific Perspectives on the Greenhouse Problem*, Jameson Books, Ottawa, IL, p. 5.1, 38.
- Tsonis, A.A., 1991, *Sensitivity of the Global Climate System to Initial Conditions*, EOS, n. 30, p. 328.
- Twain, M., 1896, *Life on the Mississippi*, Harper Bros., ch. 39.
- US Department of Energy, 1990, *Global Climate Trends and Greenhouse Gas Data: Federal Activities in Data Collection, Archiving, and Dissemination*. DOE-PE 0094P, p. 73, 85.

**April 7, 1992**

**Dear Mr. Raines:**

**On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your very kind comments on US activities related to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) on a framework convention on climate change. The President appreciates your support and has asked that I respond to your letter of February 19, 1992 regarding this issue.**

**The President strongly believes that US policies in this area must be based on the most solid scientific and economic information base available. As you mentioned, the US Global Change Research Program is the world's largest such program and thus provides much of the scientific foundation for international agreements on climate change and ozone depletion. In fact, the Bush Administration has invested \$2.6 billion in global change research to date, with an additional \$1.3 billion proposed for fiscal 1993. Research on the scientific and economic aspects of global climate change will enable policy makers to make better judgements about potential impacts and policy actions.**

**Thank you for taking the time to express your interest on this issue and we appreciate your support.**

**With the President's best wishes,**

**Sincerely yours,**

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

**Mr. Robert L. Raines  
800 Princeton Avenue  
P.O. Box 1517  
Bluefield, West Virginia 24601**

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201143  
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: SMITH, MRS. JACK, C.

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/19/92

SUBJECT: SHE IS WRITING TO URGE THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE  
EARTH SUMMIT (UNCED) IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: ACTION: DRAFT FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92

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COPIES TO:

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

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 03/13/92  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



9201143

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1992

Dear Mrs. Smith:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your comments and suggestions about global environmental issues and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The President appreciates your concerns and has asked that I respond to your letter of February 19, 1992 regarding these issues.

The United States, under President Bush's leadership, is aggressively pursuing international efforts to address problems related to climate change, ozone depletion, forests, oceans, biological diversity, and technology cooperation with developing countries. The Administration has put forward specific proposals in various international fora to address each of these questions. More important, the United States is already taking specific steps here at home, through both legislation and administrative action, to begin tackling these problems.

Specifically regarding climate change, you may be pleased to know that the United States has already begun taking actions that will have the effect of reducing net emissions of greenhouse gases. These include:

- \* President Bush proposed and signed into law the 1990 Clean Air Act, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the utility sector through restrictions on utility air pollutants;
- \* The Bush Administration has proposed, both through the National Energy Strategy and through various regulatory measures, to improve energy efficiency in power generation and transmission, buildings, appliances, lighting, and transportation, which will restrain related carbon dioxide emissions;
- \* The President has proposed, through his tree planting initiatives, to increase the acreage and to improve the management of forests, which act as greenhouse gas "sinks";
- \* The President has proposed to expand the use of renewable and low-emission fuel sources;

- \* Since President Bush took office, he has doubled funding for conservation research and development (R&D) and increased funding for renewable R&D by 69 percent; and
- \* The Administration has not only proposed, but the President has signed into law, the phaseout of ozone-depleting compounds that are also greenhouse gases.

Additionally, in February 1992, in response to new scientific evidence, President Bush was the first head of state to commit his country unilaterally to accelerating the date for the complete phaseout of the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The President's action moves up the phaseout date of CFCs, which deplete the Earth's ozone layer, to December 31, 1995. Due to a number of previous Administration actions, U.S. production of ozone-depleting substances is already more than 40 percent below levels allowed by the internationally agreed Montreal Protocol. Under the new schedule, the U.S. will eliminate production four years ahead of the current international deadline, thus continuing the record of U.S. leadership in this area extending back to the mid-1970s.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach, addressing all greenhouse gases, not just carbon dioxide, and "sinks," such as forests. Focusing exclusively on carbon dioxide emissions, as some have proposed, is an inadequate response.

The United States has committed \$25 million to assist developing countries in planning to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change. The U.S. has stepped up its own climate action plan, first outlined in February 1991, including actions in such areas as energy efficiency, transportation, reduced emission supply technologies, agriculture, natural resources, and technology R&D. The United States has also committed \$50 million to the core fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and \$150 million in parallel financing through the U.S. Agency for International Development. In addition to addressing global climate change, the GEF also funds projects concerning biodiversity, international waters, and ozone.

The U.S. Global Change Research Program is the world's largest such program and thus provides much of the scientific foundation for international agreements on climate change and ozone depletion. The Bush Administration has invested \$2.6 billion in global change research, far more than any other country, with an additional \$1.3 billion proposed for year 1993 -- over six times the fiscal 1989 level. Research on the scientific and economic aspects

Page 3 - Mrs. Smith

of global climate change will enable policy makers to make better judgments about potential impacts and policy actions.

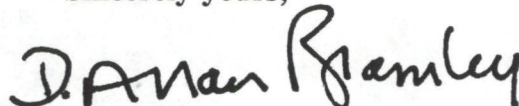
Regarding the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), scheduled this June in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, President Bush is committed to achieving international agreement on a framework convention on climate change. In addition to a global agreement on climate change, the Bush Administration also hopes UNCED will produce strategies and specific initiatives to improve conservation of forests, oceans, and biological diversity, and to increase technology cooperation with developing countries. You can be sure that the United States will be well represented at the conference.

As we move forward into the 1990s, the United States will continue to address global environmental challenges within a context of expanding economic opportunities for all the world's people. The United States wants concrete, practical results from UNCED -- results that will guide future action on the full range of environmental and developmental issues.

Thank you for taking the time to express your interest on these environmental issues with President Bush. You can be sure that the President will continue working with other nations to obtain global solutions to these challenging issues.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "D" and "B".

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

Mrs. Jack C. Smith  
3708 Manor Road  
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

14/ UNCED  
Mrs. Jack C. Smith  
3708 Manor Rd.  
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

Feb 19, 1992

President George H.W. Bush  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW  
Washington DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

I am really concerned about your decision, as of this date, not to attend the Earth Summit in June in Rio de Janeiro. The United States Government stands alone in its lack of commitment to lessening and even reversing the factors which contribute to the degradation of the environment.

It doesn't take a rocket scientist, as they say, to note the parallel track which has been plotted for earth's temperature and the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere over eons of time. We already can project that over the next decade, in our frenzy to drive automobiles and burn non-renewable fossil fuel reserves, we will push the level of CO<sub>2</sub> in the air up by

several hundred percent, unless there is a turn-around in our wasteful habits. A careful scientist would note that with the excessive destruction of trees and plant life everywhere on the planet, there is no capacity for reabsorbing (recycling) the gas which contributes so much to the greenhouse effect and thus very probably to global warming. He would say "Let's not push our luck, let's reverse the trend of excessive exploitation of resources."

The United States is not isolated from the rest of the world, yet it stands in opposition to 139 countries who are concerned about climate and who wish to formulate a world wide energy policy. Our policy seems to be "Don't propose anything that might make the auto industry or the consuming public mad." This is not leadership, which tries to plan for the future. This is pandering to the most selfish segments of our population. I don't think we have the right to do this, when our actions may bring suffering to future generations around the world.

Sincerely  
Charlotte D. Smith

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201158  
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: WALLS, CAROL

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/18/92

SUBJECT: SHE IS WRITING TO URGE THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE  
EARTH SUMMIT (UNCED) IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: ACTION: DRAFT FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92

\*\*\*\*\*

COPIES TO:

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

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 03/13/92  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



9261158

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1992

Dear Mrs. Walls:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your comments and suggestions about global environmental issues and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The President appreciates your concerns and has asked that I respond to your letter of February 18, 1992 regarding these issues.

The United States, under President Bush's leadership, is aggressively pursuing international efforts to address problems related to climate change, ozone depletion, forests, oceans, biological diversity, and technology cooperation with developing countries. The Administration has put forward specific proposals in various international fora to address each of these questions. More important, the United States is already taking specific steps here at home, through both legislation and administrative action, to begin tackling these problems.

Specifically regarding climate change, you may be pleased to know that the United States has already begun taking actions that will have the effect of reducing net emissions of greenhouse gases. These include:

- \* President Bush proposed and signed into law the 1990 Clean Air Act, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the utility sector through restrictions on utility air pollutants;
- \* The Bush Administration has proposed, both through the National Energy Strategy and through various regulatory measures, to improve energy efficiency in power generation and transmission, buildings, appliances, lighting, and transportation, which will restrain related carbon dioxide emissions;
- \* The President has proposed, through his tree planting initiatives, to increase the acreage and to improve the management of forests, which act as greenhouse gas "sinks";
- \* The President has proposed to expand the use of renewable and low-emission fuel sources;

- \* Since President Bush took office, he has doubled funding for conservation research and development (R&D) and increased funding for renewable R&D by 69 percent; and
- \* The Administration has not only proposed, but the President has signed into law, the phaseout of ozone-depleting compounds that are also greenhouse gases.

Additionally, in February 1992, in response to new scientific evidence, President Bush was the first head of state to commit his country unilaterally to accelerating the date for the complete phaseout of the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The President's action moves up the phaseout date of CFCs, which deplete the Earth's ozone layer, to December 31, 1995. Due to a number of previous Administration actions, U.S. production of ozone-depleting substances is already more than 40 percent below levels allowed by the internationally agreed Montreal Protocol. Under the new schedule, the U.S. will eliminate production four years ahead of the current international deadline, thus continuing the record of U.S. leadership in this area extending back to the mid-1970s.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach, addressing all greenhouse gases, not just carbon dioxide, and "sinks," such as forests. Focusing exclusively on carbon dioxide emissions, as some have proposed, is an inadequate response.

The United States has committed \$25 million to assist developing countries in planning to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change. The U.S. has stepped up its own climate action plan, first outlined in February 1991, including actions in such areas as energy efficiency, transportation, reduced emission supply technologies, agriculture, natural resources, and technology R&D. The United States has also committed \$50 million to the core fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and \$150 million in parallel financing through the U.S. Agency for International Development. In addition to addressing global climate change, the GEF also funds projects concerning biodiversity, international waters, and ozone.

The U.S. Global Change Research Program is the world's largest such program and thus provides much of the scientific foundation for international agreements on climate change and ozone depletion. The Bush Administration has invested \$2.6 billion in global change research, far more than any other country, with an additional \$1.3 billion proposed for year 1993 -- over six times the fiscal 1989 level. Research on the scientific and economic aspects

Page 3 - Mrs. Walls

of global climate change will enable policy makers to make better judgments about potential impacts and policy actions.

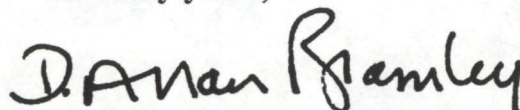
Regarding the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), scheduled this June in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, President Bush is committed to achieving international agreement on a framework convention on climate change. In addition to a global agreement on climate change, the Bush Administration also hopes UNCED will produce strategies and specific initiatives to improve conservation of forests, oceans, and biological diversity, and to increase technology cooperation with developing countries. You can be sure that the United States will be well represented at the conference.

As we move forward into the 1990s, the United States will continue to address global environmental challenges within a context of expanding economic opportunities for all the world's people. The United States wants concrete, practical results from UNCED -- results that will guide future action on the full range of environmental and developmental issues.

Thank you for taking the time to express your interest on these environmental issues with President Bush. You can be sure that the President will continue working with other nations to obtain global solutions to these challenging issues.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

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

Mrs. Carol Walls  
P.O. Box 163  
Laurel, Maryland 20725

FEBRUARY 18, 1992

DEAR MR. BUSH:

I URGE YOU TO CONSIDER ATTENDING OR SENDING A REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT TAKING PLACE IN JUNE, 1992. I CAN'T STRESS HOW IMPORTANT WE TAKE STEPS TO SAVE OUR WORLD. IF WE ALL DO NOT WORK TOGETHER, WE WILL END UP DESTROYING OUR PLANET.

PLEASE CONSIDER ATTENDING THIS MEETING. THANK YOU.

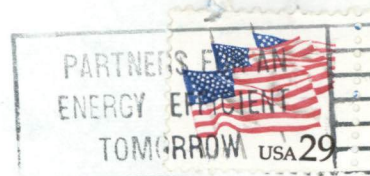
SINCERELY,

CAROL WALLS

P O BOX 163

LAUREL MD 20725

MRS CAROL A WALLS  
PO BOX 163  
LAUREL MD 20725-0163



PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON DC 20500



"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201159  
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: JULEN, KIMBERLEY

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/17/92

SUBJECT: SHE IS WRITING TO URGE THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE  
EARTH SUMMIT (UNCED) IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: ACTION: DRAFT FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92

\*\*\*\*\*

COPIES TO:

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

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 03/13/92  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



9201159

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1992

Dear Ms. Julen:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your comments and suggestions about global environmental issues and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The President appreciates your concerns and has asked that I respond to your letter of February 17, 1992 regarding these issues.

The United States, under President Bush's leadership, is aggressively pursuing international efforts to address problems related to climate change, ozone depletion, forests, oceans, biological diversity, and technology cooperation with developing countries. The Administration has put forward specific proposals in various international fora to address each of these questions. More important, the United States is already taking specific steps here at home, through both legislation and administrative action, to begin tackling these problems.

Specifically regarding climate change, you may be pleased to know that the United States has already begun taking actions that will have the effect of reducing net emissions of greenhouse gases. These include:

- \* President Bush proposed and signed into law the 1990 Clean Air Act, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the utility sector through restrictions on utility air pollutants;
- \* The Bush Administration has proposed, both through the National Energy Strategy and through various regulatory measures, to improve energy efficiency in power generation and transmission, buildings, appliances, lighting, and transportation, which will restrain related carbon dioxide emissions;
- \* The President has proposed, through his tree planting initiatives, to increase the acreage and to improve the management of forests, which act as greenhouse gas "sinks";
- \* The President has proposed to expand the use of renewable and low-emission fuel sources;

- \* Since President Bush took office, he has doubled funding for conservation research and development (R&D) and increased funding for renewable R&D by 69 percent; and
- \* The Administration has not only proposed, but the President has signed into law, the phaseout of ozone-depleting compounds that are also greenhouse gases.

Additionally, in February 1992, in response to new scientific evidence, President Bush was the first head of state to commit his country unilaterally to accelerating the date for the complete phaseout of the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The President's action moves up the phaseout date of CFCs, which deplete the Earth's ozone layer, to December 31, 1995. Due to a number of previous Administration actions, U.S. production of ozone-depleting substances is already more than 40 percent below levels allowed by the internationally agreed Montreal Protocol. Under the new schedule, the U.S. will eliminate production four years ahead of the current international deadline, thus continuing the record of U.S. leadership in this area extending back to the mid-1970s.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach, addressing all greenhouse gases, not just carbon dioxide, and "sinks," such as forests. Focusing exclusively on carbon dioxide emissions, as some have proposed, is an inadequate response.

The United States has committed \$25 million to assist developing countries in planning to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change. The U.S. has stepped up its own climate action plan, first outlined in February 1991, including actions in such areas as energy efficiency, transportation, reduced emission supply technologies, agriculture, natural resources, and technology R&D. The United States has also committed \$50 million to the core fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and \$150 million in parallel financing through the U.S. Agency for International Development. In addition to addressing global climate change, the GEF also funds projects concerning biodiversity, international waters, and ozone.

The U.S. Global Change Research Program is the world's largest such program and thus provides much of the scientific foundation for international agreements on climate change and ozone depletion. The Bush Administration has invested \$2.6 billion in global change research, far more than any other country, with an additional \$1.3 billion proposed for year 1993 -- over six times the fiscal 1989 level. Research on the scientific and economic aspects

Page 3 - Ms. Julen

of global climate change will enable policy makers to make better judgments about potential impacts and policy actions.

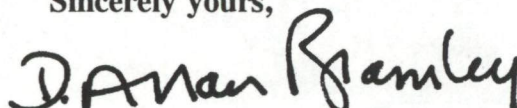
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As we move forward into the 1990s, the United States will continue to address global environmental challenges within a context of expanding economic opportunities for all the world's people. The United States wants concrete, practical results from UNCED -- results that will guide future action on the full range of environmental and developmental issues.

Thank you for taking the time to express your interest on these environmental issues with President Bush. You can be sure that the President will continue working with other nations to obtain global solutions to these challenging issues.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

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

Ms. Kimberley K. Julen  
10600 Ideal Avenue South  
Cottage Grove, Minnesota

UNC(1)

Dear Sir,

My name is Kimberley Kaye Julen and I am currently attending University of Wisconsin River Falls. At the college we have a recycling program for number 1 and 2 plastics, Aluminum cans, newspaper, and writing paper. This program has been very successful with out much promotion. I feel you have also been very successful by banning the use of aerosol cans several years earlier than planned. Although it would be a greater impact on the United States if you attended the Earth Summit June 1-12.

Sincerely,

Kimberley K. Julen

Kimberley K. Julen

1950

The first thing I noticed when I stepped  
 out of the plane was the fresh air. It was  
 so different from the stale air of the city.  
 I had heard that the mountains were beautiful,  
 and now I knew why. The view was  
 absolutely breathtaking. The mountains  
 were covered in green grass and  
 small white flowers. The sky was a  
 clear, bright blue. I had never seen  
 anything like this before. It was  
 like a dream. I had heard that the  
 mountains were beautiful, and now I  
 knew why. The view was absolutely  
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 covered in green grass and small  
 white flowers. The sky was a clear,  
 bright blue. I had never seen  
 anything like this before. It was  
 like a dream.

The mountains were  
 absolutely beautiful.

"Document Control"

TYPE: Presidential Priority DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201281  
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: Dr. and Mrs. Stephen Munson

TO: President Bush

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/17/92

SUBJECT: They are urging the President to attend the Earth  
Summit in Rio de Janeiro

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: ACTION: Draft for DAB's signature

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE  
OSTP DUE DATE: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92  
DATE COMPLETED:

\*\*\*\*\*  
COPIES TO:

\*\*\*\*\*  
WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
PHONE: EXT:  
REMARKS: See response on document #9201148

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 02/25/92  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:





9201281

55 St. Paul Street, Rochester, New York 14604-1391

716-232-1080

Rochester Association  
for the  
United Nations

February, 1992

Affiliated with the  
United Nations  
Association of the  
United States  
of America, Inc.

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President George Bush  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I fully concur with the decisions of the 44th, 45th and 46th General Assemblies that agreed to convene the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), and urged that representation be at the level of Head of State. Such a summit is of the greatest importance for a new world order that provides for our children's children.

While the present state of our own United States economy is not without some difficulties, our own wealth and resources are still without parallel in today's world. I strongly urge you, therefore, that through your own personal involvement and through your instructed delegates and committees, to exercise the strongest possible leadership in building a global agency at UNCED that truly addresses the inseparable needs of balanced development for all peoples and of safeguarding the future of the planet's ecosystems.

This cannot be done, in my opinion, unless a genuine global partnership is established between developing and industrialized countries that addresses the following:

- a) the fact that there is still a net drain of income and wealth from the developing to the industrialized countries that leaves them unable to bear the full cost of setting aside scarce resources and of developing/purchasing new technologies more protective of the environment

cont'd,over

Cont'd, President George Bush  
UNCED Conference

- b) the ecological reality that changes in lifestyle regarding population numbers and consumption patterns are incumbent on all peoples
  
- c) the moral reality that changes in decision-making in all economic and political institutions must promote more democratic participation and distributive justice for all nations.

Thank you for listening to this plea, and I urge that you make such leadership an important part of our nation's election year debate.

Sincerely,

*Dr. & Mrs. Stephen Munson*

Rochester Association for the United Nations

"Document Control"

TYPE: Presidential Priority DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201216  
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: Judith R. Nourse James C. Nourse, Ph.D.

TO: President Bush

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE:

SUBJECT: They are writing the president to urge him to attend  
the Earth Summit (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: ACTION: Draft for DAB's signature

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE  
OSTP DUE DATE: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92  
DATE COMPLETED:

\*\*\*\*\*  
COPIES TO:

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WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
PHONE: EXT:  
REMARKS: See response on document numbe 9201148

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 02/17/92  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:

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9201216

28 Finns Point Lane  
Hampton, VA 23669

February 17, 1992

President Bush  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

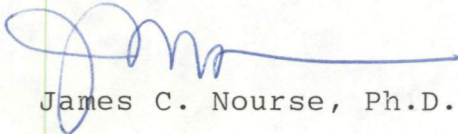
We are writing to urge you to commit the U.S. to cutting carbon dioxide emissions in the climate treaty negotiations and to attend the Earth Summit to provide the leadership needed to address critical global environmental issues.

We are also very concerned about your administration's proposals to change the policy of "no net loss" of wetlands. We would like to remind you of your campaign promise to protect our nation's wetlands, and urge you to support a study by the National Academy of Sciences before proceeding with proposed changes.

Sincerely,

*Judith R. Nourse*

Judith R. Nourse, RN



James C. Nourse, Ph.D.

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201156  
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: POLYS, MARGE (SISTER)

TO: PRESIDENT BSUH

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/17/92

SUBJECT: SHE IS WRITING TO URGE THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE  
EARTH SUMMIT (UNCED) IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: ACTION: DRAFT FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92

\*\*\*\*\*  
COPIES TO:

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

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 03/13/92  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY  
CENTRAL FILES:



9261156

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1992

Dear Sr. Polys:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your comments and suggestions about global environmental issues and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The President appreciates your concerns and has asked that I respond to your letter of February 17, 1992 regarding these issues.

The United States, under President Bush's leadership, is aggressively pursuing international efforts to address problems related to climate change, ozone depletion, forests, oceans, biological diversity, and technology cooperation with developing countries. The Administration has put forward specific proposals in various international fora to address each of these questions. More important, the United States is already taking specific steps here at home, through both legislation and administrative action, to begin tackling these problems.

Specifically regarding climate change, you may be pleased to know that the United States has already begun taking actions that will have the effect of reducing net emissions of greenhouse gases. These include:

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- \* The President has proposed to expand the use of renewable and low-emission fuel sources;

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- \* The Administration has not only proposed, but the President has signed into law, the phaseout of ozone-depleting compounds that are also greenhouse gases.

Additionally, in February 1992, in response to new scientific evidence, President Bush was the first head of state to commit his country unilaterally to accelerating the date for the complete phaseout of the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The President's action moves up the phaseout date of CFCs, which deplete the Earth's ozone layer, to December 31, 1995. Due to a number of previous Administration actions, U.S. production of ozone-depleting substances is already more than 40 percent below levels allowed by the internationally agreed Montreal Protocol. Under the new schedule, the U.S. will eliminate production four years ahead of the current international deadline, thus continuing the record of U.S. leadership in this area extending back to the mid-1970s.

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Page 3 - Sr. Polys

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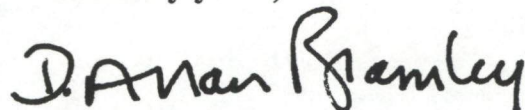
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As we move forward into the 1990s, the United States will continue to address global environmental challenges within a context of expanding economic opportunities for all the world's people. The United States wants concrete, practical results from UNCED -- results that will guide future action on the full range of environmental and developmental issues.

Thank you for taking the time to express your interest on these environmental issues with President Bush. You can be sure that the President will continue working with other nations to obtain global solutions to these challenging issues.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Sr. Marge Polys  
Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary  
Coordinator of Ministries  
610 West Avenue  
Monroe, Michigan 48161

*Unce D*



SISTERS, SERVANTS OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY  
OFFICES OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION  
610 West Elm Avenue • Monroe, Michigan 48161 • 313-241-0092

President Bush  
The White House  
Pennsylvania Ave.  
Washington, DC 20500

Dorothy McDaniel, IHM  
President

Patricia Guthrie, IHM  
Vice President

Marjorie Polys, IHM  
Coordinator  
of Ministries

Mary Ann Untener, IHM  
Coordinator  
of Human Resources

Lois Jackson, IHM  
Coordinator  
of Material Resources

February 17, 1992

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing in the name of the Sisters Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, a religious community of 870 women educators.

We are concerned over the lack of convincing and forceful effort being applied by our government with regard to participation in the upcoming Earth Summit in Rio.

We would like to encourage your administration to take a more constructive stance toward this historic world gathering. We believe it is necessary for you to reflect a stronger position on environmental protection and to be more supportive of the objectives of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

We are counting on your leadership in this matter.

Sincerely,

*Marge Polys, IHM*

Sr. Marge Polys, IHM  
IHM Coordinator of  
Ministries

MP/ee

"Document Control"

TYPE: Presidential Priority DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201215  
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: Ethan Russell

TO: President Bush

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE:

SUBJECT: He is writing to urge the President to attend the  
Earth Summit (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: ACTION: Draft for DAB's signature

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE:  
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92

\*\*\*\*\*  
COPIES TO:

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WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
PHONE: EXT:  
REMARKS: See reponse on document number 9201148

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 02/17/92  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



U need

**ETHAN RUSSELL & ASSOCIATES**

1205 ARDEN ROAD  
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91106  
TELEPHONE: (818) 792-9324  
FAX: (818) 792-3252

7201215

February 24, 1992

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

Dear President Bush:

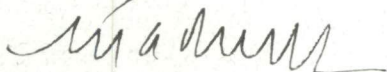
Congratulations for your part in implementing the following:  
"President Bush announced last week that production of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons, used in air conditioning and cleaning solvents, will be eliminated in the United States by Dec. 31, 1995."

However, the same article stated, regarding the US' stance vis a vis the "greenhouse effect" and the upcoming Earth Summit: "The U.S. government argues that each nation should be free to take whatever steps it considers necessary to reduce emissions of gases that can trap the sun's heat in the atmosphere, causing the greenhouse effect." This nationalist response is offered as the rationale for why the United States will not come into step with the other nations on this issue. The United States cannot ask underdeveloped countries to stop damaging the environment "if 4 percent of the world's population can be responsible for 24 percent of greenhouse gas emissions," said Kazuo Aichi, a Japanese parliament member and former chief of Japan's environmental agency. I agree.

Unhappily, our position seems very much to me like a passenger insisting that he has the right to drill a hole in the hull of a boat as long as he does so from within his own cabin. Clearly, these issues are global, we must come into compliance with world views, and we must insist, as in the CFC area, that others have no more right to continue to damage the ozone layer simply because the source originates from within their national boundaries. The consequences, after all, are clearly global.

These, and other related environmental issues, seem of primary importance to me: more pressing than the issues on the economy, since their results are more pervasive and longer lasting. Your, and the Administration's, attitudes in this respect, will surely influence my vote in the next elections.

With best wishes,



Ethan Russell

"Document Control"

TYPE: Presidential Priority DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201243  
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: Dr. Oswald T. Saavedra

TO: President Bush

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/17/92

SUBJECT: He is writing to urge the President to attend the  
Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: ACTION: Draft for DAB's signature

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92

\*\*\*\*\*

COPIES TO:

\*\*\*\*\*

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
PHONE: EXT:  
REMARKS: See response on document #9201148

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 02/25/92  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



OSWALD T. SAAVEDRA, M.D., P.A.  
DIPLOMATE AMERICAN BOARD OF INTERNAL MEDICINE  
1315 S. ORANGE AVENUE, SUITE 3A  
ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32806  
TELEPHONE (407) 423-4680

AS  
February 17, 1991

9201243

The President George Bush  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing this letter in behalf of our medical society and also in behalf of my children and their generations after.

Our planet is in great dispair and in need of treatment as soon as possible. I urge you to reverse your position on global climate policies and implore you to join all other countries in the world to stabilize CO2 emissions at present level.

Attending the Earth Summit in Rio, in person, will have a tremendous effect in emphasizing our country's leadership in this matter. Most of us voted for you just because you were the "environmental candidate". We all hope you will maintain that promise.

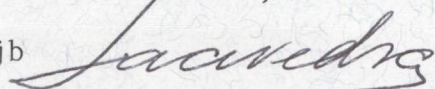
I personally have seen the miseries of environmental pollution with the subsequent effects on population while I lived and studied in the ex-USSR. I hope damage in such a degree will never occur anywhere else in the world.

We all feel that this planet is too precious to loose it!

Respectfully,

Oswald T. Saavedra, M.D.

OTS/jb



cc: Chairman Orange County  
Medical Society  
Environmental committee

cc: Christine Riddiough, Field  
Coordinator-Union of Concerned  
Scientists, Washington, D.C.

"Document Control"

TYPE: Presidential Priority DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201256  
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: Claudia Utley

TO: President Bush

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/16/92

SUBJECT: She is writing to urge the President to attend the  
Earth Summit (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: ACTION: Draft for DAB's signature

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE  
OSTP DUE DATE: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92  
DATE COMPLETED:

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COPIES TO:

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WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
PHONE: EXT:  
REMARKS: See response on document number 9201148

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 02/20/92  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



**CLAUDIA UTLEY**

4433 Colbath Ave. #42 Sherman Oaks, CA 91423 (818) 986-0754

9201256

February 16, 1992

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

Dear Mr. President:

You had to take a lot of flak in the last few months for your frequent overseas trips. Nevertheless, I urge you to please attend the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), better known as Earth Summit, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, this coming June. The conference will provide a crucial framework for worldwide conservation efforts and reforms.

I am dismayed that you as "environmental president of the United States of America" are not yet acknowledging the importance of this summit or, better still, planning to attend it. This indifference sends a troubling sign to Americans and other nations who wonder how committed U.S. politicians are to their claims as global leaders and responsible residents of our world.

Please attend Earth Summit either personally or represented by a high-standing government official from your administration.

Sincerely,

*Claudia Utley*  
Claudia Utley

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201154  
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: FORMAN, DOUGLAS

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/15/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO URGE THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE  
EARTH SIMMIT (UNCED) IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: ACTION: DRAFT FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92

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COPIES TO:

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

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 03/13/92  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



926 1159

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1992

Dear Mr. Forman:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your comments and suggestions about global environmental issues and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The President appreciates your concerns and has asked that I respond to your letter of February 15, 1992 regarding these issues.

The United States, under President Bush's leadership, is aggressively pursuing international efforts to address problems related to climate change, ozone depletion, forests, oceans, biological diversity, and technology cooperation with developing countries. The Administration has put forward specific proposals in various international fora to address each of these questions. More important, the United States is already taking specific steps here at home, through both legislation and administrative action, to begin tackling these problems.

Specifically regarding climate change, you may be pleased to know that the United States has already begun taking actions that will have the effect of reducing net emissions of greenhouse gases. These include:

- \* President Bush proposed and signed into law the 1990 Clean Air Act, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the utility sector through restrictions on utility air pollutants;
- \* The Bush Administration has proposed, both through the National Energy Strategy and through various regulatory measures, to improve energy efficiency in power generation and transmission, buildings, appliances, lighting, and transportation, which will restrain related carbon dioxide emissions;
- \* The President has proposed, through his tree planting initiatives, to increase the acreage and to improve the management of forests, which act as greenhouse gas "sinks";
- \* The President has proposed to expand the use of renewable and low-emission fuel sources;

- \* Since President Bush took office, he has doubled funding for conservation research and development (R&D) and increased funding for renewable R&D by 69 percent; and
- \* The Administration has not only proposed, but the President has signed into law, the phaseout of ozone-depleting compounds that are also greenhouse gases.

Additionally, in February 1992, in response to new scientific evidence, President Bush was the first head of state to commit his country unilaterally to accelerating the date for the complete phaseout of the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The President's action moves up the phaseout date of CFCs, which deplete the Earth's ozone layer, to December 31, 1995. Due to a number of previous Administration actions, U.S. production of ozone-depleting substances is already more than 40 percent below levels allowed by the internationally agreed Montreal Protocol. Under the new schedule, the U.S. will eliminate production four years ahead of the current international deadline, thus continuing the record of U.S. leadership in this area extending back to the mid-1970s.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach, addressing all greenhouse gases, not just carbon dioxide, and "sinks," such as forests. Focusing exclusively on carbon dioxide emissions, as some have proposed, is an inadequate response.

The United States has committed \$25 million to assist developing countries in planning to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change. The U.S. has stepped up its own climate action plan, first outlined in February 1991, including actions in such areas as energy efficiency, transportation, reduced emission supply technologies, agriculture, natural resources, and technology R&D. The United States has also committed \$50 million to the core fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and \$150 million in parallel financing through the U.S. Agency for International Development. In addition to addressing global climate change, the GEF also funds projects concerning biodiversity, international waters, and ozone.

The U.S. Global Change Research Program is the world's largest such program and thus provides much of the scientific foundation for international agreements on climate change and ozone depletion. The Bush Administration has invested \$2.6 billion in global change research, far more than any other country, with an additional \$1.3 billion proposed for year 1993 -- over six times the fiscal 1989 level. Research on the scientific and economic aspects

Page 3 - Mr. Forman

of global climate change will enable policy makers to make better judgments about potential impacts and policy actions.

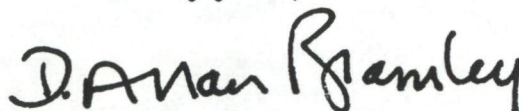
Regarding the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), scheduled this June in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, President Bush is committed to achieving international agreement on a framework convention on climate change. In addition to a global agreement on climate change, the Bush Administration also hopes UNCED will produce strategies and specific initiatives to improve conservation of forests, oceans, and biological diversity, and to increase technology cooperation with developing countries. You can be sure that the United States will be well represented at the conference.

As we move forward into the 1990s, the United States will continue to address global environmental challenges within a context of expanding economic opportunities for all the world's people. The United States wants concrete, practical results from UNCED -- results that will guide future action on the full range of environmental and developmental issues.

Thank you for taking the time to express your interest on these environmental issues with President Bush. You can be sure that the President will continue working with other nations to obtain global solutions to these challenging issues.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "B" and "L".

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

Mr. Douglas Forman  
5404 Wilson lane  
Bethesda, Maryland 20814

Unced

5404 Wilson Lane

Bethesda MD 20814

February 15, 1992

The President  
The White House  
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Mr President:

I have been learning about the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Rio de Janeiro in June

It is very important that our country play a lead role in this critical conference and the first step is for you to announce soon that you will go. The second step is for the US to play a constructive role at the Preparatory Commission meetings in New York in March.

Your prestige around the world is high and your leadership on environmental issues will benefit not only the United States, but the whole world. We need to control our carbon dioxide emissions, strengthen the international institutions, and fund adequately the UN essential programs.

I would welcome a reply as to your decisions on these matters.

Respectfully

Douglas Forman

"Document Control"

TYPE: Presidential Priority DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201219  
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: Edward B. Meservey

TO: President Bush

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/15/23

SUBJECT: He is writing to urge the president to attend the  
Earth Summit (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: ACTION: Draft for DAB's signature

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE:  
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92

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COPIES TO:

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WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
PHONE: EXT:  
REMARKS: See response on document number 9201148

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 02/24/92  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



9201219

2070 E 27 Ave.  
Eugene, OR 97403  
February 15, 1992

President George Bush  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Bush,

You have shown that you can lead the world in waging war, and in the process have saved the oil supply of the United States.

Please redeem your election campaign pledge to become the environmental president by leading the world for peaceful development, and save our earth's atmosphere from destruction by man-made greenhouse gases. Because the United States is the world's largest emitter of CO<sub>2</sub>, we should set an example by reducing, or at least stabilizing that emission.

Our country must be a leader, not a reluctant obstructionist, in the critical talks on the global warming treaty and other issues which will take place in February and March in New York City.

I strongly urge you to join the many other world leaders who are planning to attend the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro June 1-12. At that conference I hope you will be able to present a proposal for world cooperation in greenhouse gas reduction, a proposal of which we can be proud and for which our children and grandchildren will be grateful in the decades to come.

Yours sincerely,

*Edward B. Meservey*

Edward B. Meservey  
Research Physicist (retired)  
Princeton University

"Document Control"

TYPE: Presidential Priority DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201253  
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: David J. Rathe

TO: President Bush

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/15/92

SUBJECT: He is writing President Bush to urge him to attend  
the Earth Summit (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: ACTION: Draft for DAB's signature

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE  
OSTP DUE DATE: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92  
DATE COMPLETED: \*\*\*\*\*

COPIES TO:

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WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
PHONE: EXT:  
REMARKS: See response on document number 9201148

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 02/20/92  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



5/

earth

9201253

February 15, 1992

David J. Rathe, DO  
309 Wall St  
Danville, PA 17821

President George Bush  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Bush,

I write to you concerning the upcoming United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in June. I urge you to attend this conference of grave importance to the world. Please commit to specific timetables for reducing carbon dioxide emissions and air/water pollution. Please call for programs to curb global deforestation and provide incentives for sustainable management of production forests.

Please become the environmental president you vowed to be in this term and show the world and our environment "the White House effect."

Thank you for your concern and support of our environment.

Sincerely,  
DJR DO



"Document Control"

TYPE: Presidential Priority DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201249  
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: Bill Weir

TO: President Bush

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/15/92

SUBJECT: He is writing to urge the President to attend the  
Earth Summit (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: ACTION: Draft for DAB's signature

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE  
OSTP DUE DATE: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92  
DATE COMPLETED:

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COPIES TO:

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WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
PHONE: EXT:  
REMARKS: See response on document #9201148

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 02/20/92  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY  
CENTRAL FILES:



57.

Earth

Bill Weir

9201249

February 15, 1992

President George Bush  
Washington DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

BILL WEIR ASSOCIATES  
6904 RIDGEVIEW DRIVE  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA  
55439-1431 USA  
PHONE: (612) 751-0445  
VOICE MAIL: (612) 941-5360  
FAX: (612) 941-5360

I respectfully call upon you to live up to your promises to your constituents regarding protection of our earth's environment for humankind and other species. To do so, I urge that you take certain steps promptly that will help fulfill those promises:

- 1) Strongly support the Renewable Energy Tax Equity Act of 1992 (Summary enclosed).
- 2) Adopt and proclaim an effective program for our nation's participation in global leadership to promptly and substantially reduce the production and emission of carbon dioxide and other gases that are quite probably leading to a very destructive global warming. We must shift our electric power production away from coal, oil and nuclear fission to draw more and more from windpower, solar-power and when ready, nuclear fusion-power.
- 3) Direct our federal departments and agencies to amend their practices for purchase of electric-power and of generating systems, first to revise specification in Requests For Proposals so as to make competition truly fair among coal, oil, nuclear, wind and photovoltaic sources and systems, and also to take into account the Environmental Cost Differential among these alternatives in determining which are chosen.
- 4) Take major steps to ensure much stronger US leadership toward greater protection of our global environment, including your personal leadership at the Earth Summit this June in Brazil.

Please respond with assurance that you will follow through on your promises to become our "Environmental President."

Sincerely, *Bill Weir*

Trustee, Republican Presidential Task Force, NRSC  
Co-Producer, Republican Weekly TV Series "Main Street Minnesota"  
Elected Public Servant (Commissioner), Hennepin Parks Board

Bush Library Photocopy  
Preservation

## THE RENEWABLE ENERGY TAX EQUITY ACT OF 1992

A fundamental requirement for more rapidly realizing America's renewable energy potential is tax equity. The Renewable Energy Tax Equity Act of 1992 (RETEA) would provide renewable technologies with tax incentive options: (1) A ten percent business energy tax credit on investments in geothermal, solar, or small-scale wind energy; or (2) a production tax incentive of 2.5 cents per kilowatt-hour of electricity sold, rewarding investors in clean energy products with tax benefits based solely on the actual production and sale of electricity to a U.S. utility. This legislation is the most significant federal initiative that could be undertaken in support of wind and other renewable technologies.

Each renewable energy source has unique characteristics and requires special provisions to more rapidly enter the marketplace. A production tax incentive assists only those taxpayers who generate and sell electricity to a U.S. utility, preventing potential abuses of the tax code. This option is appropriate for technologies that are close to being cost competitive with conventional technologies, such as geothermal and large-scale wind. However, energy sources that are currently more expensive or capital intensive, such as photovoltaics and small-scale residential wind, would benefit more from the business energy tax credit. Solar thermal, while nearing cost competitiveness, still has quite high up-front capital costs, and might benefit from either option. Systems such as solar hot water systems generate no kilowatt-hours and thus would be entirely excluded by a production credit alone. Specific provisions have been included in RETEA to ensure that both credits cannot be received simultaneously.

Conventional sources of energy -- coal, oil, gas, and nuclear -- receive special incentives such as fuel expensing, artificial liability limits (through the Price-Anderson Act), resource depletion allowances, exploration incentives, exemption from the alternative minimum tax, minimum price controls, or intangible drilling expenses. In comparison, the current investment tax credit for renewables only applies to solar and geothermal, and rewards investment rather than the actual production of energy. Wind energy tax credits were discontinued in 1985.

Providing renewable tax incentives will: (1) ensure that the federal tax code treats all energy sources equitably; (2) enhance energy security by reducing dependence on foreign supplies; (3) create a more reliable domestic energy supply by diversifying fuel sources; (4) help maintain the balance of trade by supporting U.S. exports of equipment and skills; (5) create jobs -- renewable energy sources are more labor intensive than conventional fuels; and (6) put the U.S. on record as having taken proactive steps toward reducing CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gas emissions.

RETEA contains several provisions that are key to the success of the renewable energy industry, yet are not found in other energy tax equity legislation, including: inflation adjustment; extended qualification periods; and a phase-out of production credit with increased market prices.

Production incentives will protect taxpayers by providing a tax credit only when electricity is generated and sold to a utility. Regardless of the size of investment, if a project doesn't generate electricity to the anticipated standards, it does not receive the same credit. Structured properly, the option of energy tax credit or production incentive successfully addresses the needs of the entire renewable energy field, while creating greater equity in the energy tax code. If you would like more information on RETEA, contact Michael Marvin at (202) 408-8988.

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201155  
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: ALLMAN, MARY

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/14/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO URGE THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE  
EARTH SUMMIT (UNCED) IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: ACTION: DRAFT FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE  
OSTP DUE DATE: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92  
DATE COMPLETED:

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COPIES TO:

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

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 03/13/92  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



92 61155

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1992

Dear Ms. Allman:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your comments and suggestions about global environmental issues and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The President appreciates your concerns and has asked that I respond to your letter of February 14, 1992 regarding these issues.

The United States, under President Bush's leadership, is aggressively pursuing international efforts to address problems related to climate change, ozone depletion, forests, oceans, biological diversity, and technology cooperation with developing countries. The Administration has put forward specific proposals in various international fora to address each of these questions. More important, the United States is already taking specific steps here at home, through both legislation and administrative action, to begin tackling these problems.

Specifically regarding climate change, you may be pleased to know that the United States has already begun taking actions that will have the effect of reducing net emissions of greenhouse gases. These include:

- \* President Bush proposed and signed into law the 1990 Clean Air Act, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the utility sector through restrictions on utility air pollutants;
- \* The Bush Administration has proposed, both through the National Energy Strategy and through various regulatory measures, to improve energy efficiency in power generation and transmission, buildings, appliances, lighting, and transportation, which will restrain related carbon dioxide emissions;
- \* The President has proposed, through his tree planting initiatives, to increase the acreage and to improve the management of forests, which act as greenhouse gas "sinks";
- \* The President has proposed to expand the use of renewable and low-emission fuel sources;

- \* Since President Bush took office, he has doubled funding for conservation research and development (R&D) and increased funding for renewable R&D by 69 percent; and
- \* The Administration has not only proposed, but the President has signed into law, the phaseout of ozone-depleting compounds that are also greenhouse gases.

Additionally, in February 1992, in response to new scientific evidence, President Bush was the first head of state to commit his country unilaterally to accelerating the date for the complete phaseout of the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The President's action moves up the phaseout date of CFCs, which deplete the Earth's ozone layer, to December 31, 1995. Due to a number of previous Administration actions, U.S. production of ozone-depleting substances is already more than 40 percent below levels allowed by the internationally agreed Montreal Protocol. Under the new schedule, the U.S. will eliminate production four years ahead of the current international deadline, thus continuing the record of U.S. leadership in this area extending back to the mid-1970s.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach, addressing all greenhouse gases, not just carbon dioxide, and "sinks," such as forests. Focusing exclusively on carbon dioxide emissions, as some have proposed, is an inadequate response.

The United States has committed \$25 million to assist developing countries in planning to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change. The U.S. has stepped up its own climate action plan, first outlined in February 1991, including actions in such areas as energy efficiency, transportation, reduced emission supply technologies, agriculture, natural resources, and technology R&D. The United States has also committed \$50 million to the core fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and \$150 million in parallel financing through the U.S. Agency for International Development. In addition to addressing global climate change, the GEF also funds projects concerning biodiversity, international waters, and ozone.

The U.S. Global Change Research Program is the world's largest such program and thus provides much of the scientific foundation for international agreements on climate change and ozone depletion. The Bush Administration has invested \$2.6 billion in global change research, far more than any other country, with an additional \$1.3 billion proposed for year 1993 -- over six times the fiscal 1989 level. Research on the scientific and economic aspects

Page 3 - Ms. Allman

of global climate change will enable policy makers to make better judgments about potential impacts and policy actions.

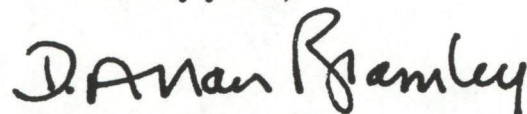
Regarding the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), scheduled this June in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, President Bush is committed to achieving international agreement on a framework convention on climate change. In addition to a global agreement on climate change, the Bush Administration also hopes UNCED will produce strategies and specific initiatives to improve conservation of forests, oceans, and biological diversity, and to increase technology cooperation with developing countries. You can be sure that the United States will be well represented at the conference.

As we move forward into the 1990s, the United States will continue to address global environmental challenges within a context of expanding economic opportunities for all the world's people. The United States wants concrete, practical results from UNCED -- results that will guide future action on the full range of environmental and developmental issues.

Thank you for taking the time to express your interest on these environmental issues with President Bush. You can be sure that the President will continue working with other nations to obtain global solutions to these challenging issues.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

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

Ms. Mary A. Allman  
17500 Buehler Road  
Olney, Maryland 20832

14 February 1992

President George Bush  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW  
Washington DC 20500-0002

Dear Mr. President:

It is fitting to write you today, the day we celebrate love. If you love the Earth, then lead your people, and the world, in saving our global environment. Take a strong leadership role in encouraging environmental protection.

Specifically,

- (a) **Support a global warming treaty to cut emissions** of carbon dioxide and other ozone-destroying gases. From February 18 through 28, the negotiating team of world leaders is meeting in New York City to put the finishing touches on this treaty. Your administration should have a strong voice there.
- (b) **Agree to a ban on the international trafficking of toxic waste**, and
- (c) **Commit to attending UNCED** in June 1992. This UN Conference on Environment and Development could bring the nations of the world together to stop global warming and achieve a safe home for countless generations. Let it not be said that the United States, a major consumer of the earth's resources, did not have the vision nor the commitment to protect our imperiled global environment.

It is disturbing, to say the least, to hear that:

- The U.S. is the only industrialized nation unwilling to sign a global warming treaty which would set targets and timetables for reducing the emission of greenhouse gases;
- The U.S. is the only country unwilling to consider a ban on trafficking of toxic wastes, allowing richer industrialized nations to dump their wastes in poorer developing countries;
- You have not yet committed to attend the UNCED meeting in Brazil, signalling to other nations that environmental protection is not a top priority for the U.S. government. (Yes, the world's citizens are reading your lips.)

Mr. President, please help make UNCED a success. It may be our last opportunity in this Century to sign a global warming treaty and make progress towards controlling environmental disasters.

Sincerely yours,

*Mary A. Allman*

17500 BUEHLER ROAD  
OLNEY, MD 20832

"Document Control"

TYPE: Presidential Priority DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201238  
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: John A. Satterwhite D.D.S.

TO: President Bush

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/14/92

SUBJECT: He is writing to urge the President to attend the  
Earth Summit (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: ACTION: Draft for DAB's signature

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92

\*\*\*\*\*

COPIES TO:

\*\*\*\*\*

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
PHONE: EXT:  
REMARKS: See response on document #9201148

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 02/19/92  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



9201238

John A. Satterwhite D.D.S.  
605 Peterson Dr.  
Phillips, Wi. 54555  
715-339-3021  
February 14, 1992

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

Dear President Bush,

I do not understand why you are not having the U.S. participate in the final treaty negotiations in preparation for the "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro this June.

The world looks to the U.S. as a leader let's act like a leader and set policies for the world to follow.

I strongly urge that you make a commitment to a global warming treaty that requires a 20% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2000.

Sincerely,



John A. Satterwhite D.D.S

JAS/as

"Document Control for Division of Life Sciences"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200451  
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: DICKINSON, William L.: U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/13/92

SUBJECT: HE IS FORWARDING INFORMATION REGARDING MR. ANDREW  
GRINSTEAD III WHO WISHES TO BE SELECTED TO CONSULT  
WITH THE FCCSET SUBCOMMITTEE ON BIOTECHNOLOGY  
RESEARCH.

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: LIFE SCIENCES ASSIGNED: Rachel E. Levinson

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE/ ACTION: Bromley Sign/Necessary Acti  
AS NECESSARY

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE:  
OSTP DUE DATE: 02/19/92 STAFF DUE DATE 02/19/92  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 02/20/92

\*\*\*\*\*  
COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley  
Carl Bretscher  
Damar Hawkins

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



OSTP RECEIVED: 02/13/92 DEPT RECEIVED: 02/14/92  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:

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

February 20, 1992

Dear Congressman Dickinson:

Mr. Calio referred your February 3 letter regarding Mr. E. Andrews Grinstead to my office for reply. We are pleased that Mr. Grinstead has indicated his interest in the President's National Biotechnology Research Initiative. As a highlighted component of the President's Fiscal Year 1993 Budget, the Biotechnology Research Initiative demonstrates the Administration's commitment to fostering U.S. leadership in this rapidly growing field, of which Mr. Grinstead's company, Hybridon, is a part. We will send Mr. Grinstead a copy of the report, *Biotechnology for the 21st Century*, with an invitation for him to provide comments.

Thank you for transmitting Mr. Grinstead's letter.

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley  
Director

cc: Mr. Grinstead  
Mr. Calio

The Honorable William L. Dickinson  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

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

February 20, 1992

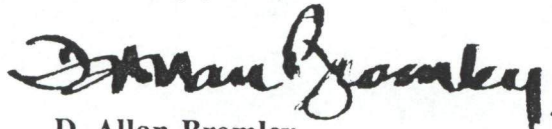
Dear Mr. Grinstead:

Your note to Congressman Dickinson regarding your interest in the President's National Biotechnology Research Initiative has been sent to me for response. Your letter indicates that announcements of the launching of this important effort are having the desired effect. That is, to send a strong message that the President is committed to maintaining our current global leadership position in biotechnology. This commitment recognizes the critical role of biotechnology in our nation's future technological strength, economic growth, and the health and quality of life of its people. However, the returns on this investment cannot be realized without the participation of companies such as Hybridon. Therefore, we are very pleased that you have indicated your willingness to provide your reflections and comments on the work of the Biotechnology Research Subcommittee of the Committee on Life Sciences and Health, Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology.

We have enclosed a copy of the report, *Biotechnology for the 21st Century*, published as a part of the President's Fiscal Year 1993 Budget. Any comments that you might wish to provide would be very much appreciated.

Again, we thank you for your interest and attention.

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley  
Director

Enclosure

cc: The Honorable William L. Dickinson

Mr. E. Andrews Grinstead  
Chairman of the Board and CEO  
Hybridon Inc.  
One Innovation Drive  
Worcester, Massachusetts 01605



**Biotechnology for the 21st Century**

**A Report by the  
FCCSET Committee  
on Life Sciences  
and Health**

**February 1992  
FY 1993**

**Biotech**

0451 A

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

RECEIVED

FEBRUARY 13 1992  
92 FEB 13

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

OSTP  
MAIL ROOM

ACTION REQUESTED:  
APPROPRIATE ACTION

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 305077  
MEDIA: LETTER, DATED FEBRUARY 3, 1992  
TO: NICK CALIO  
FROM: THE HONORABLE WILLIAM L. DICKINSON  
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
WASHINGTON DC 20515

SUBJECT: FORWARDS INFORMATION REGARDING MR. ANDREW  
GRINSTEAD III WHO WISHES TO BE SELECTED  
TO CONSULT WITH THE FCCSET SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
BIOTECHNOLOGY RESEARCH

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

57

ID# 305077

THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

PE

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: FEBRUARY 04, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

SUBJECT: FORWARDS INFORMATION REGARDING MR. ANDREW  
GRINSTEAD III WHO WISHES TO BE SELECTED  
TO CONSULT WITH THE FCCSET SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
BIOTECHNOLOGY RESEARCH

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
NECK CALIO		ORG	92/02/04	NCA	92/02/05
9905 TP	REFERRAL NOTE:	CJA	92/02/02		/ /
PPBULL	REFERRAL NOTE:	I	92/02/14		/ /
	REFERRAL NOTE:	CJ	/ /		/ /
	REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1240  
MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

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

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.

February 5, 1992

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding Mr. Andrew Grinstead's interest in consulting with the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy on biotechnology research.

We appreciate being advised of Mr. Grinstead's interest in this regard. In an effort to be of assistance, I have shared your correspondence with the appropriate Presidential advisors for their review and consideration.

Thank you again for your interest in writing.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Nicholas E. Calio  
Assistant to the President  
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable William L. Dickinson  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

NEC:JHH:

bcc: w/ copy of inc to Office of Science and  
Technology Policy - for appropriate action  
bcc: w/ copy of inc to Office of Presidential  
Personnel - FYI

WILLIAM L. DICKINSON  
2<sup>D</sup> DISTRICT, ALABAMA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
2408 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
PHONE: AREA CODE (202) 225-2901  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0102

2<sup>D</sup> DISTRICT COUNTIES:

BARBOUR      CRENSHAW  
BULLOCK      DALE  
BUTLER        GENEVA  
COFFEE        HENRY  
CONECUH      HOUSTON  
COVINGTON    MONTGOMERY  
PIKE

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515-0102

February 3, 1992

DISTRICT OFFICES:  
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MONTGOMERY, AL 36104

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MAIN STREET  
PHONE: AREA CODE (205) 493-9253  
OPP, AL 36467

COMMITTEES:  
ARMED SERVICES  
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

*Calio*  
Mr. Nick Calio  
Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Calio:

Enclosed please find information concerning Mr. Andrew Grinstead, III, who wishes to consult with the FCCSET subcommittee on biotechnology research.

Please bring Mr. Grinstead's request to the attention of the biotechnology research subcommittee of the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering & Technology at the White House Office on Science and Technology Policy.

Thank you for your efforts on Mr. Grinstead's behalf.

Sincerely yours,



WM. L. DICKINSON

WLD/lp

WILLIAMSON AND WILLIAMSON  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
GREENVILLE, ALABAMA 36037-0467

W. J. WILLIAMSON  
J. MCGOWAN WILLIAMSON  
WILLIAMSON J. WILLIAMSON, JR.

P. O. Box 467  
Telephone Area 205-382-2635  
FAX 205-382-2625

January 29, 1992

Attached is an article in the Biotechnology Daily Newspaper, "Bioworld Today" relating to a biotech initiative by the Administration.

Attached is a copy of a fax received today from E. Andrews (Andy) Grinstead, III, the son-in-law of W. Jack Williamson, Greenville, Alabama. This fax shows the business name, telephone and fax number for Mr. Grinstead.

Attached is an article copied from the Boston Sunday Telegram of October 27, 1991 which gives you the information concerning Andy Grinstead.

Tell the Congressman that Andy Grinstead is the son Admiral E. A. Grinstead, who is now retired but at his retirement was Chief of Supply for the Armed Forces. I am sure the Congressman met him as he has testified many times before the House Armed Services Committee.

Andy Grinstead is now the Chairman of the Board and CEO of two health-care companies. Hybridon Inc. is one and Gensis the other. Notice that these are put together by venture capital arm of Harvard Medical School.

Andy Grinstead is 46 years of age, a graduate of Harvard Undergraduate School and of Harvard Business School. After graduation from Harvard Business School, he went to work for Eli Lilly and Company of Indianapolis. In the course of this employment he served as their director in Iran and their director in Venezuela. Then later he returned to the home office in Indianapolis and was placed in charge of all new acquisitions of medical products companies. Then he went to Wall Street and served as an investment banker with Kidder, Peabody & Company Inc. and later with PaineWebber Inc. - all in the medical technology field.

Late in 1991 he was employed through Medical Science Partners to be Chairman of the Board and CEO of these two companies specializing in anti-sense technology and other new genetic discoveries in the health-care field.

He would be a natural to consult with the FCCSET Subcommittee on biotechnology research.

Anything you can do to get his name before this group would be appreciated.

# BioWorld Today

TUESDAY  
JAN 28, 1992

THE DAILY BIOTECHNOLOGY NEWSPAPER

Vol. 3, No. 1  
Page 1

## Amylin Receives First Patent Notice

Amylin Pharmaceuticals Inc. has received notice of allowance on its first patent, covering composition of the company's flagship hormone amylin, the San Diego company announced Monday.

The company (NASDAQ:AMLN), which is developing therapeutics for diabetes based on the hormone, said the patent will also cover formulations of amylin that include insulin.

The claims will cover use of amylin replacement therapy for reducing the risk of low blood glucose, which is associated with the diabetes that begins in childhood. Amylin, which is in a late-stage period, also announced that it has been cleared to start clinical trials of a synthetic amylin preparation.

Amylin believes an excess of the pancreatic hormone leads to obesity, deposits of amyloid in the pancreas and the insulin resistance that characterizes adult-onset or type II diabetes. It is also developing amylin and amylin agonists for use against type I insulin-dependent diabetes.

The company has an agreement with Glaxo Inc. to co-develop amylin blockers as potential therapies.

Amylin, which has filed or acquired more than 30 U.S. patent applications, last week completed its initial public offering and saw its shares jump nearly 50 percent above its IPO price of \$14. The stock closed up \$1.63 to \$23 on Monday.

## Yamanouchi To Sell ABS Test Kits

American Biogenetic Sciences Inc. on Monday said it has signed an exclusive 15-year agreement under which Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd. will market test kits containing ABS' monoclonal antibody to fibrinogen.

The Japanese company will make initial payments of \$1 million. The Notre Dame, Ind., company (NASDAQ:MABXA) also will retain all manufacturing rights and receive royalties on sale of kits containing the antibody, 45-J, in Japan and Taiwan.

45-J, which is fibrinogen-specific, is intended for use

## Bush To Discuss Biotech Initiative

WASHINGTON — The White House announced on Monday that President Bush will unveil a biotechnology research initiative and four other federal R&D initiatives in the State of the Union Address tonight.

The biotech initiative was crafted by the biotechnology research subcommittee of the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering and Technology. FCCSET is part of the White House Office on Science and Technology Policy.

The White House did not provide any information about the contents of the initiative. FCCSET spokesman also declined to provide details.

In addition to the biotech initiative, Bush will announce initiatives in advanced materials and processing; high performance computing and communications; global change research; and math and science education.

— Steve Usdin

... studies have shown that elevated levels of fibrinogen and blood protein fibrinogen can predict heart attacks and strokes.

Shares fell 7 cents to \$12.25 on Monday.

## Carrington Reports Profitable Year

Carrington Laboratories Inc. on Monday reported its first profitable year since the company went public in 1983, with net income of \$1.1 million, or 14 cents per share, on revenues of \$15.4 million for the year ended Nov. 30.

In 1990, the Irving, Texas, company (AMEX:CRN) lost \$6.1 million, or 98 cents per share, on revenues of \$11.6 million.

Carrington shares closed at \$19.88, up 13 cents.

The launch of three new products and continued growth in the wound- and skin-care line increased revenues, according to the company, whose products are based on a naturally occurring carbohydrate molecule. Reduction in the cost of goods sold, as well as substantially reduced operating expenses, boosted net income.

For the fourth quarter, Carrington had net income of \$423,000, or 5 cents per share, on revenues of \$4.3 million. For the 1990 quarter, net loss was \$3 million, or 48 cents per share, on revenues of \$8.3 million.

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HYBRIDON

FAX

Hybridon, Inc.  
One Innovation Drive  
Worcester, MA 01605  
(508) 752-7000  
Fax: (508) 752-7001

### Hybridon Fax

TO: Jack Williamson  
FAX #: 205-382-2625  
DATE: January 28, 1992  
FROM: Dana Miller for Andy Grinstead  
# OF PAGES: 1  
(to follow)  
MESSAGE:

Do you have any ideas on how I can get involved in this? Please let me know.

Thanks,  
Andy

If this transmission is not legible, please call Hybridon at (508) 752-7000. Our FAX number is (508) 752-7001. Thank you

# Killing the Messenger

## Hybridon drug targets AIDS; investors call in big guns

By Paul P. Heldman  
Staff Reporter

**E** Andrews Grinstead III spent the 1980s searching for the smartest technologies and best-run companies and then raising money for them.

He then embarked on a 10 month hunt for technology that will be "critical to drug discovery in the next century."

His quest landed him in Worcester.

The former investment banker and drug company executive is now charged with spurring the growth of Hybridon Inc., a 19-month-old biotechnology company that already has scrapped its first management team.

Grinstead, the leader of management team No. 2, now faces the formidable task of transforming Hybridon into something other than just another biotech company struggling to raise more money than it burns while working on the miracle cure.

He and his team boast some advantages:

- Hybridon was founded to develop one of the handful of technologies truly considered cutting edge. Anti-sense drugs have the potential to kill the messengers of AIDS, Alzheimer's and other diseases. The big questions are: Can it be done cheaply?

- The company's scientific founder, Dr. Paul C. Zamecnik of the Shrewsbury-based Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, is a pioneer in anti-sense technology.

- Grinstead, who became Hybridon chairman and chief executive in August, is a former investment banker who helped raise millions of dollars for financing and merging health care companies. "He has an enormous network of people in both the financial community and the research community," said Albert A. Holman III, a former Grinstead colleague and managing director at Kidder, Peabody & Co. Inc.

- And Hybridon's new president, Dr. Edward S. Neiss, oversaw bringing numerous drugs from the research phase to the market while affiliated with several major health-care organizations.

"This company is at the threshold of whether it's going to be good or great," Grinstead said recently from Hybridon's offices in the city's biotechnology park.

### 'NO SECRET'

Its quest for greatness was interrupted last summer with the departure of the company's first chairman and chief executive, Nigel L. Webb. It was "no secret" that Hybridon's directors had been disappointed with the performance of the first management team, according to Thoru Pederson, president and scientific director of the Worcester Foundation, which owns 12 percent of Hybridon.

The directors decided a change was essential so the timetables for financing and for development of pharmaceuticals could be met, Pederson, a Hybridon director, said last week.

Last June, as the level of dissatisfaction with the Webb team rose, Pederson met with Grinstead and Neiss.

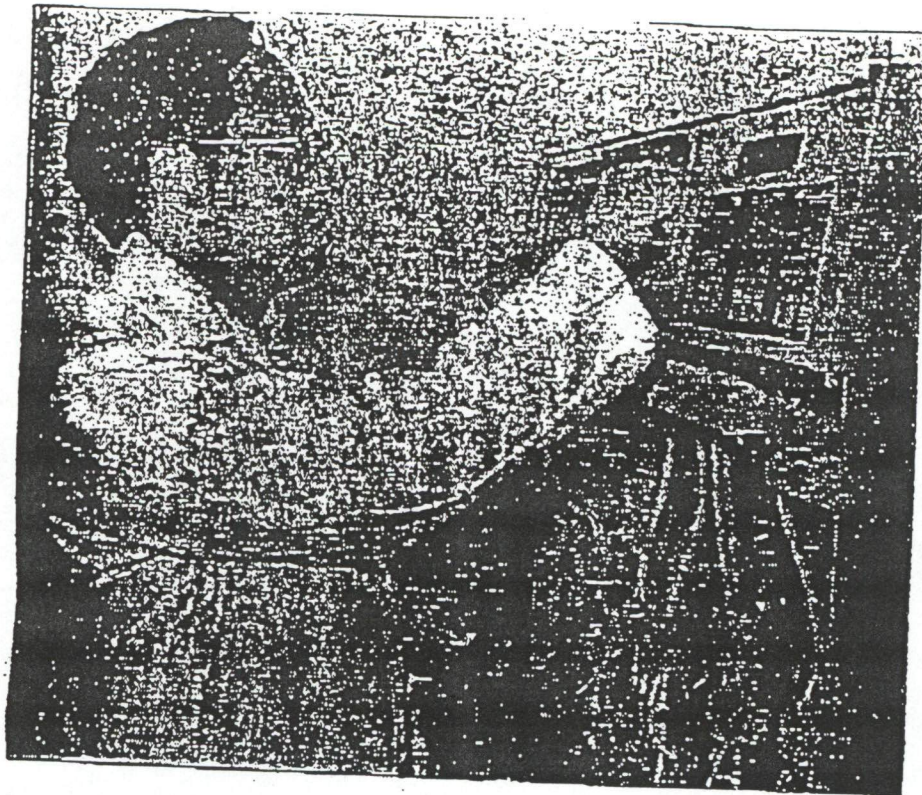
At the time, they were in the midst of planning a biotechnology startup that would focus on anti-sense technology and be based in San Diego. A corporate recruiter arranged a meeting with Medical Science Partners, the Brookline-based venture capital arm of Harvard Medical School and Hybridon's major investor.

Grinstead said he and Neiss realized Hybridon contained everything they wanted in their startup — and more: a founding scientist who is a pioneer in the field; and backing from a venture capital firm with worldwide financial and scientific contacts. "The finest network I've ever seen," Grinstead said.

Grinstead and Neiss, in turn, give Hybridon a potent force of financial prowess and drug development expertise, Pederson said.

"We couldn't have gone to a drawing board and designed a better combination of skills," he said.

With the transition to new leadership completed, Grinstead now plans to accelerate growth of the company the previous management



Dr. Jinyan Teng, senior research scientist at Hybridon, works in the laboratory.

DAN GOULD

put on the map. Grinstead said the company hopes to more than triple its ranks to 60 employees over the next 12 to 18 months. And Hybridon will close a private placement in November that will raise \$9 million.

The pursuit of worldwide capital to fund its research was in progress on a recent morning in Hybridon's 13,000 square feet of office and lab space. Executives briefed a Japanese investment banker and the president of a Norwegian venture fund management firm.

Both visitors are connected to Hybridon through Medical Science Partners and boast strong contacts in the health-care industry — an indication of the wide net cast by the Brookline venture capital company.

#### FUNDAMENTAL SCIENCE

Fredrik C. Schreuder, president of an Oslo-based medical venture management company, not only provided links to European sources of capital, but also put Hybridon in touch with an Oslo-based cancer research center that Hybridon is now collaborating with. He said he saw the strength of Hybridon's fundamental science.

Grinstead said the investors associated with Medical Science Partners have the resources to participate in more than one round of financing. "All our investors look like huge oak trees with roots," he

added to such a forest of wealth is crucial during the period before a company tries to raise money through the stock market.

"The most vulnerable time for these emerging growth companies is the time they're dependent on private capital," Grinstead said.

By June, Hybridon hopes to have filed an application with the federal government to start testing its anti-sense AIDS drug in humans. The company will then be in a position to go public, Grinstead said.

#### WORTHY INVESTMENT

He has spent a lot of time on the other side of such transactions, assisting companies in convincing large investors that a technology is worthy of their money.

"Andy's a talker," said James G. Groninger, who worked with Grinstead at Kidder, Peabody & Co and is now managing director at PaineWebber Inc. in Boston.

"But he is the most tenacious guy that I've seen in the investment banking business and I have been in it over 20 years. He is absolutely relentless in getting things done."

Getting Hybridon's products to market is still a distant prospect.

But Grinstead believes the technology promises a long-term payoff. "The history of drugs has been a blind search for chemicals that have some activity," he said. "It's like looking for a needle in a haystack."

#### BETTER ODDS

But anti-sense technology has better odds, Grinstead said. He says the technology is akin to finding the right key for a lock.

The genetic code for producing proteins that make up a virus is the lock. The anti-sense drug is the key that fits snugly into the gene's messenger and turns off its ability to carry the production plans of disease-causing viruses.

"Anti-sense is constructing keys that almost by definition can only fit a specific lock," he said.

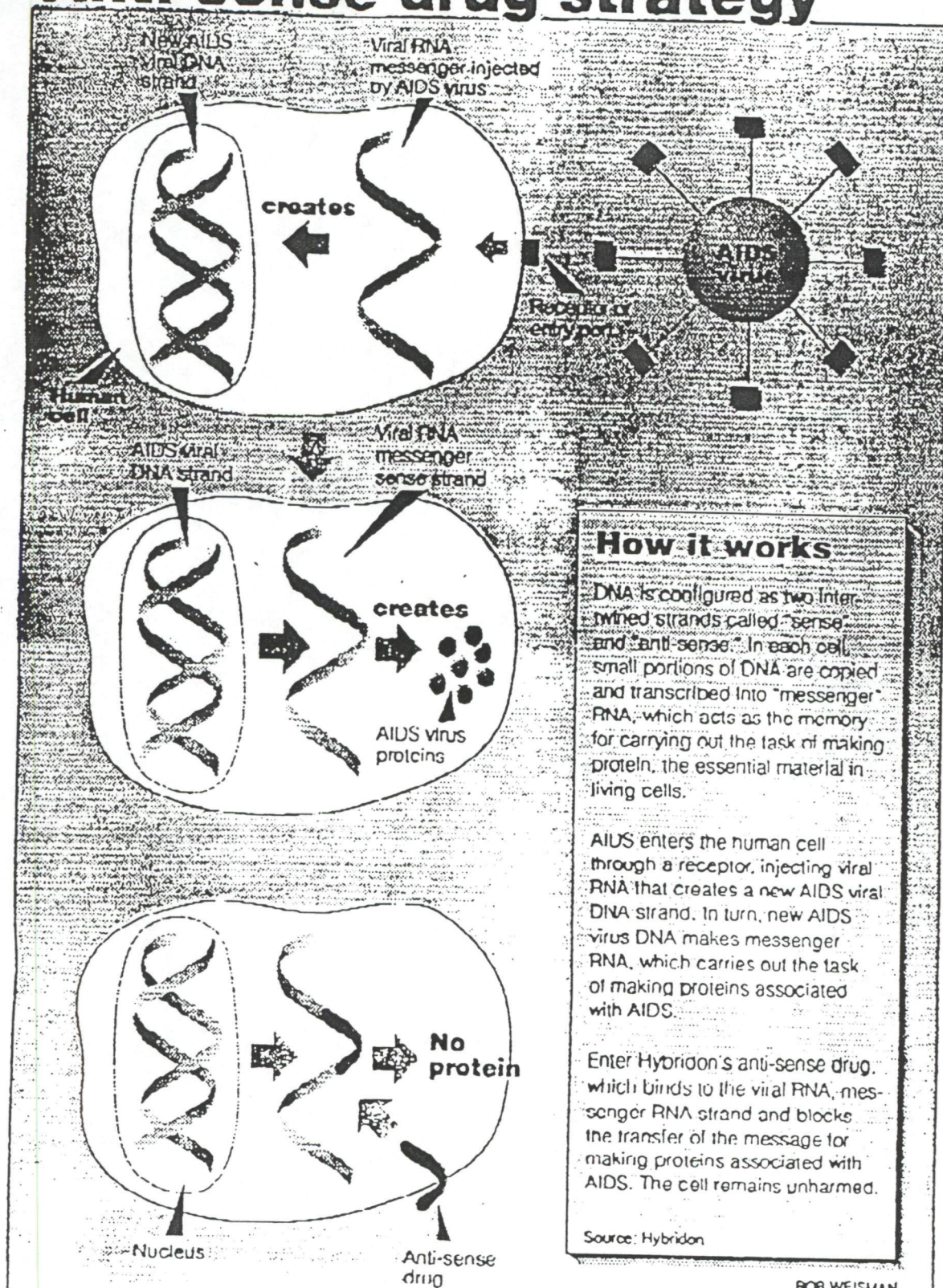
As scientists crack the genetic code for each of these viruses and diseases, companies such as Hybridon

should be able to capitalize on every new genetic blueprint that emerges from the laboratory.

He sees it as the opening up of the American West, a manifest destiny in a pharmaceutical world once restrained by its inability to crack the code.

"Theoretically, any good anti-sense drug," he said. "If you told me some group got a 48-hour jump," he said, "the only question I would ask is which direction did they head in."

# Anti-sense drug strategy



## How it works

DNA is configured as two intertwined strands called "sense" and "anti-sense." In each cell, small portions of DNA are copied and transcribed into "messenger" RNA, which acts as the memory for carrying out the task of making protein, the essential material in living cells.

AIDS enters the human cell through a receptor, injecting viral RNA that creates a new AIDS viral DNA strand. In turn, new AIDS virus DNA makes messenger RNA, which carries out the task of making proteins associated with AIDS.

Enter Hybridon's anti-sense drug, which binds to the viral RNA messenger RNA strand and blocks the transfer of the message for making proteins associated with AIDS. The cell remains unharmed.

Source: Hybridon

ROB WEISMAN

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201141  
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: Halsey, Dorothy

TO: President Bush

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/12/92

SUBJECT: SHE IS WRITING TO URGE THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE  
EARTH SUMMIT (UNCED) IN RIO DE JANEIRO

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: ACTION: DRAFT FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE:  
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE  
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92

\*\*\*\*\*  
COPIES TO:

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

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 03/13/92  
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY  
CENTRAL FILES:



9261141

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1992

Dear Ms. Halsey:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your comments and suggestions about global environmental issues and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The President appreciates your concerns and has asked that I respond to your letter of February 12, 1992 regarding these issues.

The United States, under President Bush's leadership, is aggressively pursuing international efforts to address problems related to climate change, ozone depletion, forests, oceans, biological diversity, and technology cooperation with developing countries. The Administration has put forward specific proposals in various international fora to address each of these questions. More important, the United States is already taking specific steps here at home, through both legislation and administrative action, to begin tackling these problems.

Specifically regarding climate change, you may be pleased to know that the United States has already begun taking actions that will have the effect of reducing net emissions of greenhouse gases. These include:

- \* President Bush proposed and signed into law the 1990 Clean Air Act, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the utility sector through restrictions on utility air pollutants;
- \* The Bush Administration has proposed, both through the National Energy Strategy and through various regulatory measures, to improve energy efficiency in power generation and transmission, buildings, appliances, lighting, and transportation, which will restrain related carbon dioxide emissions;
- \* The President has proposed, through his tree planting initiatives, to increase the acreage and to improve the management of forests, which act as greenhouse gas "sinks";
- \* The President has proposed to expand the use of renewable and low-emission fuel sources;

- \* Since President Bush took office, he has doubled funding for conservation research and development (R&D) and increased funding for renewable R&D by 69 percent; and
- \* The Administration has not only proposed, but the President has signed into law, the phaseout of ozone-depleting compounds that are also greenhouse gases.

Additionally, in February 1992, in response to new scientific evidence, President Bush was the first head of state to commit his country unilaterally to accelerating the date for the complete phaseout of the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The President's action moves up the phaseout date of CFCs, which deplete the Earth's ozone layer, to December 31, 1995. Due to a number of previous Administration actions, U.S. production of ozone-depleting substances is already more than 40 percent below levels allowed by the internationally agreed Montreal Protocol. Under the new schedule, the U.S. will eliminate production four years ahead of the current international deadline, thus continuing the record of U.S. leadership in this area extending back to the mid-1970s.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach, addressing all greenhouse gases, not just carbon dioxide, and "sinks," such as forests. Focusing exclusively on carbon dioxide emissions, as some have proposed, is an inadequate response.

The United States has committed \$25 million to assist developing countries in planning to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change. The U.S. has stepped up its own climate action plan, first outlined in February 1991, including actions in such areas as energy efficiency, transportation, reduced emission supply technologies, agriculture, natural resources, and technology R&D. The United States has also committed \$50 million to the core fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and \$150 million in parallel financing through the U.S. Agency for International Development. In addition to addressing global climate change, the GEF also funds projects concerning biodiversity, international waters, and ozone.

The U.S. Global Change Research Program is the world's largest such program and thus provides much of the scientific foundation for international agreements on climate change and ozone depletion. The Bush Administration has invested \$2.6 billion in global change research, far more than any other country, with an additional \$1.3 billion proposed for year 1993 -- over six times the fiscal 1989 level. Research on the scientific and economic aspects

Page 3 - Ms. Halsey

of global climate change will enable policy makers to make better judgments about potential impacts and policy actions.

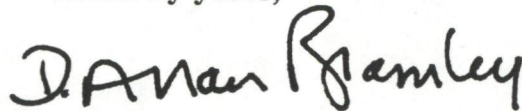
Regarding the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), scheduled this June in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, President Bush is committed to achieving international agreement on a framework convention on climate change. In addition to a global agreement on climate change, the Bush Administration also hopes UNCED will produce strategies and specific initiatives to improve conservation of forests, oceans, and biological diversity, and to increase technology cooperation with developing countries. You can be sure that the United States will be well represented at the conference.

As we move forward into the 1990s, the United States will continue to address global environmental challenges within a context of expanding economic opportunities for all the world's people. The United States wants concrete, practical results from UNCED -- results that will guide future action on the full range of environmental and developmental issues.

Thank you for taking the time to express your interest on these environmental issues with President Bush. You can be sure that the President will continue working with other nations to obtain global solutions to these challenging issues.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

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

Ms. Dorothy K. Halsey  
United Nations Association of the United States of America  
Cape Cod and Islands Chapter  
69 Horizon Drive  
Chatham, Massachusetts 02633



CAPE COD AND ISLANDS CHAPTER

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

February 12, 1992

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

Dear President Bush:

The Board of Directors of the Cape and Islands Chapter of the United Nations Association has asked me to request your support of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

We applauded your statement proclaiming United Nations Day 1991 in which you restated US support for international efforts to protect the environment.

Your personal attendance at the conference in Brazil would be of the greatest importance in ensuring the success of the conference.

We urge your support for a global warming treaty to cut emissions of carbon dioxide and other ozone-destroying gases, as well as a ban on the international trafficking of toxic waste.

Without your strong leadership, we believe that the conference will have little hope of success.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Dorothy K. Halsey', written in a cursive style.

Dorothy K. Halsey  
69 Horizon Drive  
Chatham, Ma. 02633

Governmental Relations Chairman

"Document Control"

TYPE: Presidential Priority DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201255  
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C  
\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: Mary M. Long

TO: President Bush

DATE OF  
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/12/92

SUBJECT: She is writing to urge President Bush to attend the  
Earth Summit (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIRECTORATE STAFF  
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF  
REQUIRED: ACTION: Draft for DAB's signature

\*\*\*\*\*  
SENDER'S DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE  
OSTP DUE DATE: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92  
DATE COMPLETED:

\*\*\*\*\*  
COPIES TO:

\*\*\*\*\*  
WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:  
PHONE: EXT:  
REMARKS: See response on document number 9201148

OSTP RECEIVED:  
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DEPT RECEIVED: 02/20/92



CENTRAL FILES:

51.

Earth

9201255



ATLANTA CHAPTER

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION  
of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

February 12, 1992

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Rob Townes

President George Bush :

You are doing a fine job as president of all citizens of the United States - no small task when we all have multiple ideas of how you should be doing it.

One small suggestion: You personally attend the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro this spring. - for us, for your resolution to be the environmental president, and to give a charge to other nations that our globe is a precious gift.

Sincerely  
Mary M. Long V.P.  
United Nations Assn - Atlanta