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Folder Title:
White House Conference on Global Change 4/17/90 [OA 8311] [1]

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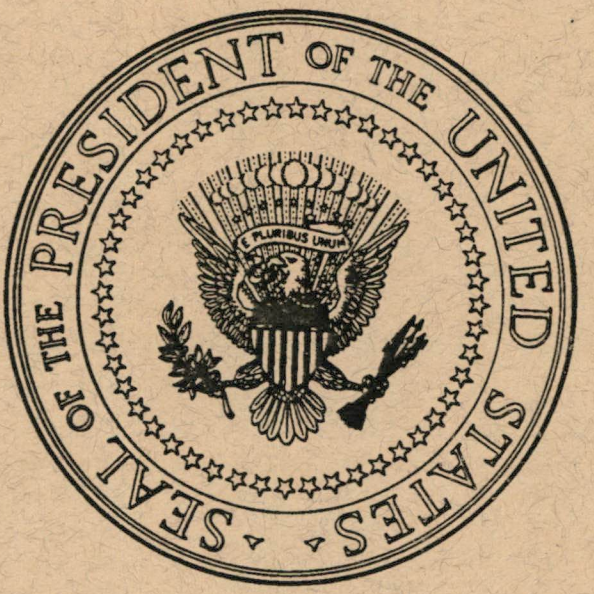
Mark Langs FYI



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

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

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INTRODUCTION

President Bush's White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change, April 17-18, 1990, in Washington, D.C., will convene ministerial-level officials from seventeen nations, EC, OECD, and the United States, and bring together the essential disciplines of science, economics, and the environment.

The Conference is designed to enhance international cooperation and to build the basis for future joint efforts in addressing changes to these vital areas.

This package is designed to provide each delegation with pre-conference planning information and to solicit your country's responses to the Delegate Information Survey and Conference Content Questionnaire. Your role as a representative of your country's delegation, in the communication and dissemination of these materials to your government counterparts at home, is critical to the success of this international conference.

Enclosed is general background information available on the White House Conference.

We need your input on the Conference Content Questionnaire and information on your delegation NO LATER THAN 29 March 1990.

Respond to Conference Coordinator:

Dr. Franmarie Keel

White House Conference on Global Change
Suite 615
1019 - 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Phone: (202) 653-5980
Fax: (202) 653-2034
Telex: 249118SDAVISUR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 23, 1990

Dear :

On April 17 and 18, 1990, the United States will host a White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change. I take pleasure in inviting you to send an official delegation to this conference.

The meeting will be devoted to advancing the understanding of scientific and economic issues related to global change. Its primary goal is to improve both the state of knowledge in these fields and the analytic tools required to develop potential policy responses. It is my hope that the expertise, experience, and data available in our respective countries can be brought together in a more integrated and coherent fashion. By working together, our nations can enhance international cooperation in these vital areas and contribute to the success of the ongoing IPCC process.

For the conference to be of greatest benefit to all of us, it would be highly desirable if your senior scientific, environmental, and economic officials could attend. The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality will serve as co-chairmen for this meeting.

Brumley
Boskin
Blood

I look forward to participating personally in and learning from this conference. I hope it will serve as a useful and important step in our joint efforts to address changes in the global environment.

Sincerely,

EXAMPLE OF INVITATION LETTER

FACT SHEET

FACT SHEET

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

April 17-18, 1990
Washington, D.C.

- On February 5, 1990, the President invited the Heads of State from seventeen countries, the European Community (EC), and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to send ministerial-level delegates to a White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change.

- The Conference will be held in Washington, D.C. on April 17-18, 1990.

- The President first indicated his intention to host such a Conference on this subject during his Summit meetings with President Gorbachev, on December 4, 1989, and later on Monday, February 5, 1990, during his speech to the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

- The Conference will be devoted to science and economics research issues relevant to policy on global change, including climate. The Conference is designed to address important next steps that substantially enhance and broaden international understanding of science and economics research issues that relate to global change. Further, the Conference seeks to frame the initial steps towards a strategy for implementing joint international science and economics research efforts. It also seeks to integrate and link scientific and economic research results to both the domestic and international policy process and because it seeks for the first time to join research issues central to both the science and the economics related to global change.

- The Conference focuses on "Global Change," a scope of research interest that has evolved out of the science that concerns itself with understanding the fundamental processes that govern the way the global Earth functions. Thus, the research agenda not only includes scientific and economics research issues related to global climate change, but also includes other important global processes.

- The Conference is conceived as an integral part of the ongoing international process of trying to understand changes in the global environment. The need for substantially improved understanding of both the science and economics of global change has been noted by virtually all world leaders. This Conference will focus on scientific and economic research issues as a complementary effort to the on-going Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other upcoming international meetings that seek to address the serious policy issues that evolve out of the concerns for the changes in the global environment, particularly climate change. The President strongly supports the IPCC efforts and expects that the results of the Conference will contribute to the on-going international debate on these issues. For example, the leadership of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has been invited to take an active role in the Conference.

- The Conference will convene a delegation of three ministerial-level officials from a representative group of nations, each representing one of three disciplines: science, economics, and the environment. The Conference was conceived with the idea that a small representative group of countries would be invited to participate; their selection is based on the simple criteria that the meeting should include countries or representatives of country interests that have substantial populations, large land masses, industrialized economies or heavy future energy needs, substantial research infrastructures, or have provided international leadership on issues related to climate and global change. A representative group of countries has been selected. The President has asked the Heads of State of the following countries and organizations to send a delegation:

1. Australia
2. Brazil
3. Canada
4. Federal Republic of Germany
5. France
6. India
7. Indonesia
8. Italy
9. Japan
10. Mexico
11. Netherlands
12. Nigeria
13. Norway
14. Poland
15. Soviet Union
16. United Kingdom
17. Zaire
18. European Community (EC)
19. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

PRELIMINARY AGENDA
FOR
THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ON
SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH
RELATED TO GLOBAL CHANGE

April 17–18, 1990
Washington, D.C.

Monday, April 16, 1990

4:00 PM Registration, Information, and Hosting Desk Opens
7:00 PM Reception for all Delegates at the Air & Space Museum
(Hosts: Robert A. Mosbacher, Secretary of Commerce & Martin Harwit, Director, National Air & Space Museum)

Tuesday, April 17, 1990

7:30 AM Registration, Information, and Hosting Desk Opens
(Continental Breakfast)

Plenary Session I:
Scientific and Economic Uncertainties: Research Challenges
Chairman: Dr. D. Allan Bromley
8:30 AM Opening Remarks - Nicholas F. Brady, Secretary of the Treasury
8:45 AM Goals and Expectations for the Conference - Conference Co-chairman

Followed by a Welcome by President George Bush

9:15 AM Theme I Presentation:
"Uncertain Change: The Scientific and Economics Research Challenge"
- Dr. D. Allan Bromley

9:45 **Adjourn to Working Sessions**

Working Group Session I:
Theme 1: Uncertain Change: The Scientific and Economics Research Challenge
10:00 AM Three Working Groups will address a series of questions that relate to this theme, with each group composed of about seven science, seven environmental, and seven economics ministers. (Each group will be chaired by a member of a visiting delegation.)

1:00 PM Lunch - Speaker: William K. Reilly, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency

Plenary Session II:

Integrating Scientific and Economics Research in the Policy Process
Chairman: Michael J. Boskin

2:15 PM Theme II Presentation:
Integrating Scientific and Economics Research in the Policy Process
Michael J. Boskin

2:45PM **Adjourn to Working Session**

Working Group Session II:

Theme II: Integrating Scientific and Economics Research in the Policy Process

3:00 PM Three Working Groups, as in Session I, will address a series of questions that relate to this theme

5:30 PM Working Sessions Adjourn

Evening - Reception and State Dinner

6:15 PM Shuttle Buses take Delegates to NAS/NAE

6:30 PM Reception, hosted by the National Academies of Science and Engineering, for all delegates and other invited guests

8:00 PM Formal Dinner (Black Tie) - Diplomatic Suite of the Department of State

10:00 PM End of the Day - Shuttle Buses take delegates to hotel

Wednesday, April 18, 1990

7:30 AM Continental Breakfast

9:00 AM **An Address by Bert Bolin, Chairman of the IPCC**

Plenary Session III:

Building Partnerships for Scientific and Economics Research
Chairman: Michael R. Deland

9:30 AM Theme III Presentation:
"Building Partnerships for Scientific and Economics Research"
Michael R. Deland

10:00AM **Adjourn to Working Sessions**

Working Group Session III:
Theme III: Building a Partnership for Scientific Research

10:15 AM Three Working Groups, as in Session II, will address a series of questions that relate to this theme

12:30 PM Lunch
Speaker: Admiral James D. Watkins (Ret), Secretary, Department of Energy

Plenary Session IV:
Summary Reports and Closing Remarks

2:00 PM Summary Reports - presented by each Working Group

2:15 PM Summary Remarks - Conference Co-Chairmen

Followed by Closing Remarks by President George Bush

3:00 PM Conference Ends

3:30 PM Closing Reception

DELEGATE
INFORMATION SURVEY

Office of the White House Conference on
Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change

COUNTRY DELEGATION

Country: _____

Con-firmed		Name	Title	Bio	Photo
☐	1.			☐	☐
☐	2.			☐	☐
☐	3.			☐	☐
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☐	10.			☐	☐

Office of the White House Conference on
Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change

DELEGATE BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Country/Organization: _____

Prepared By: _____ **Date Prepared:** _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

_____

Branch: _____

_____

Address: _____

_____

_____

Branch Phone: _____

Direct Phones: _____

_____

Fax: _____

Telex: _____

OTHER INFORMATION

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ASSISTANT INFORMATION

Name: _____

Title: _____

Phone: _____

Fax: _____

Language: _____ English Speaking? (Y/N) ____

What type of accommodations do you prefer? (single, double, king) _____

_____

Are you travelling with security? Are they in addition to the 10 in the delegation? _____

_____

Do you have any dietary requirements or restrictions? _____

_____

How are you travelling? _____

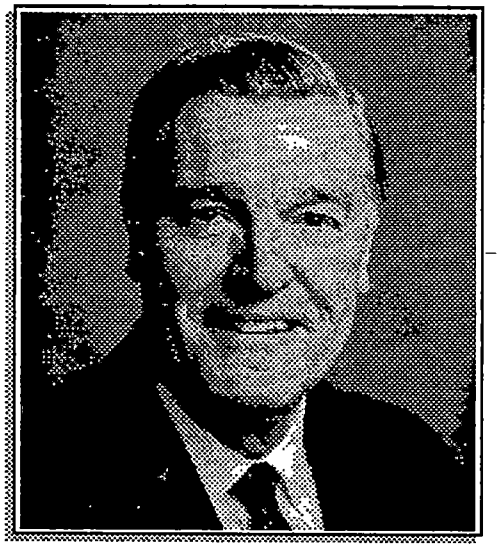
If commercial, what airline, flight number, airport and time of arrival? _____

_____

If government, do you plan to fly into Dulles, National or Andrews Air Force Base? _____

_____

Total number in delegation _____



James D. Watkins
Secretary
Department of Energy

James David Watkins was nominated by the President to be the sixth Secretary of Energy on January 20, 1989. Admiral Watkins was confirmed by the United States Senate and sworn into office on March 1, 1989.

Admiral Watkins was born in California on March 7, 1927, and claims the city of Pasadena as his home. A 1949 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, his tours as flag officer included Chief of Naval Personnel; Commander of the Sixth Fleet; Vice Chief of Naval Operations; and, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet. Admiral Watkins was selected by President Reagan to become the 22nd Chief of Naval Operations on June 30, 1982. His military decorations include several Distinguished Service and Legion of Merit medals, the Bronze Star with combat "V" and other medals, campaign and service ribbons, and decorations from many foreign nations.

Following his retirement on June 30, 1986, Admiral Watkins devoted his time to issues regarding America's youth, and worked with a number of philanthropic organizations to establish a national program for personal excellence. He also served as a member of advisory boards in both the education and energy fields and has received several honorary doctorates and public service awards.

In October 1987, Admiral Watkins was appointed Chairman of the Presidential Commission on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (AIDS) Epidemic, submitting the Commission's final report to the President on June 24, 1988.

Admiral Watkins received his master's degree in mechanical engineering in 1958, and is a graduate of the reactor engineering course at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. He was selected by Admiral Hyman G. Rickover to enter the Navy's nuclear-powered submarine program in 1959, and was qualified as an Engineering Officer of the Watch at one of the Navy's land-based reactor plants. He served for three years in the Atomic Energy Commission as Admiral Rickover's assistant for Naval Nuclear Propulsion and later, in a variety of assignments associated with the management of the nuclear navy. These assignments included Commanding Officer of a nuclear-powered submarine and Executive Officer of the world's first nuclear-powered cruiser.

Admiral Watkins married Sheila Jo McKinney of San Diego, California, in 1950. They have six children: Katherine Watkins Coopersmith, Laura Jo Watkins Kauffmann, Susan, Charles, James Jr., and Edward. Admiral and Mrs. Watkins have eight grandchildren.

CONFERENCE CONTENT QUESTIONNAIRE

CONFERENCE CONTENT QUESTIONNAIRE

This conference is being designed to promote the sharing of ideas and information. Your answers to this questionnaire will be a vital component of these exchanges and will help to create a successful conference and a better understanding of the global challenges we share. By completing this questionnaire, **in English,** and returning it to us by March 29, 1990, you will assure that your answers are shared among all delegates and that a solid foundation for the conference is established.

Theme I: UNCERTAIN CHANGE: THE SCIENTIFIC AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH CHALLENGE

The following questions seek to get a sense of your country's interest and involvement in scientific and economics research related to global change. The term "scientific and economics research related to global change" encompasses all research relevant to global change, including analysis that may originally have been motivated by other concerns. For example, analysis of the impact of consumption in the composition and level of energy uses on economic growth and investment levels should be included in your inventory.

What scientific research related to global change is being conducted or is now planned in your country? Provide a breakdown of this work into the following categories:

- global/regional forecasts of human activities leading to possible global change;

- global/regional models of geophysical global change processes;

- social and economic impact of possible global change, either with or without adaptive responses; and

- social and economic consequences of specific actions that might be taken to arrest possible global change.

What potential conflicts, if any, between your interest in continued economic progress and your interest in arresting possible undesirable global change have been identified by your existing research? What scientific and economics research is most critical to improving our understanding of relevant tradeoffs and possibly improving the tradeoff themselves?

What is your government's current and projected budget for scientific and economics research relevant to global change issues? How are your research efforts coordinated across agencies and departments within your government?

What is the institutional structure for conducting scientific and economics research relevant to global change in your country?

▼ Government agencies and laboratories

▼ Universities

▼ Industry

What studies have been conducted in your country on methods (and possible social and economic consequences) of limiting greenhouse gas emissions?

What studies have been conducted in your country regarding the social and economic consequences of global warming that may occur? How sensitive are these estimates to the assumed rate of warming and to the application of adaptation measures?

What are the present sources, by percentage, of electrical energy in your country? What are the projected sources, and overall usage levels, in 2000, 2010, and 2020? What technologies are currently under consideration or being planned to increase energy efficiency in generation and utilization in your country?

Theme II: INTEGRATING SCIENTIFIC AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH IN THE POLICY PROCESS

The need for substantially improved understanding of both the science and economics of global change issues has been noted by virtually all world leaders. The following questions seek to identify how your country integrates such research into its policy decisions.

What mechanisms exist in your country for providing economic and scientific information concerning global change issues to decision makers?

How is scientific and economics information concerning global change used by decision makers in your country to address the environmental ramifications of economic policies and the economic consequences of environmental policies?

What scientific and economic models are used by your government in estimating the environmental and economic consequences of government actions related to global change?

What scientific and economics research questions are most important to answer in order to support the development of domestic and international policies towards global change?

Theme III: BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR SCIENTIFIC AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH

The conference will be designed to enhance and broaden international understanding of science and economics research issues related to global change. The following questions seek to determine your government's interest in framing the initial steps towards a strategy for implementing joint international research efforts.

What lessons can be learned from your country's experience in integrating scientific and economic energy-related research over the past two decades?

Forecasts of technology advances, their costs, and market penetration necessarily involve both scientific and economic considerations. How can scientific and economic research be integrated to provide the most accurate and closely-bounded technology forecasts possible? How can this research contribute to technology development?

What are your government's current forecasts of future technologies relevant to mitigation of or adaptation to global change?

What international mechanisms would be most effective to carry out economic and scientific research on global change?

Do you anticipate that new entities will be required to carry out joint research efforts? If existing organizations can fill the need, which ones should be used? What changes will be needed in these organizations to produce integrated research?

What are the major barriers to carrying out integrated economic and scientific research on global change?

What data bases relevant to global change do you have in your country which might be made available for sharing with the international community?

Please forward any relevant, previously prepared materials that you wish to distribute to the conference.

Respond to Conference Coordinator:

Dr. Franmarie Keel

White House Conference on Global Change
Suite 615
1019 - 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Phone: (202) 653-5980
Fax: (202) 653-2034
Telex: 249118SDAVISUR

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

Michael R. Deland
Chairman

(202) 395-5080

April 13, 1990

Mark/Chriss:

Another good solid job. Again, attached are our specific comments.

In general, we need to emphasize the interdependence of environmental and economic concerns. A growing economy requires a sound, safe environment and vice versa.

Also the President's overriding theme of global stewardship needs to be highlighted -- particularly at the conclusion.

Mike

Enclosure

cc: Jim Cicconi

Would be delighted to talk this through if it would be helpful — Good job!

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/12/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4/13/90

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE, APRIL 18

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☑	MCCLURE	☐	☐
SUNUNU	☑	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☑	☐	PORTER	☑	☐
DARMAN	☑	☐	ROGICH	☑	☐
BATES	☑	☐	UNTERMEYER	☐	☐
CARD	☑	☐	WINSTON	☐	☑
CICCONI	☐	☑	BOSKIN	☑	☐
DEMAREST	☑	☐	BROMLEY	☑	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☑	DELAND	☑	☐
GRAY	☑	☐	ADAIR, Doug	☐	☑
HAGIN	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than NOON, Friday, April 13, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

CLOSE HOLD

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

(Lange/Cawley)
April 12, 1990
5:45 P.M.
[GLOBAL.DOC]

1990 APR 12 PM 6:24

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE
J. W. Marriott, Grand Ballroom
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990
2:30 P.M.

[Acknowledgements...]

After all of the work that has taken place here -- in what I know was an atmosphere of lively debate -- I would begin with thanks, and a moment of perspective: for your purpose here is profoundly important to the state of nature, and the fate of mankind.

Your presence offers hope for a new era of environmental cooperation around the world -- and the promise of a quieter, more thoughtful, more careful tenancy of nature's legacy to humanity.

A growing sense of **global stewardship** prompted us to host this conference. It is a sense of stewardship shared by all of you, and by the nations you represent. And it arises out of a natural sense of obligation. An understanding that we owe our existence, all that we know and are, to this miraculous sphere that sustains us.

Such stewardship finds expression in many ways -- from public demonstration, to landmark legislation. But it is also rewarded in many ways, in moments unexpected and unforgettable. To feel the cold rush of water falling from an ancient glacier, to see the glint of light in a panther's eye, to stand in silent witness to the timeless beauty of a heron's flight: Such moments

are among the most precious mankind might know on this abundant earth.

Such moments also have a special power -- a resonance that at once elevates the mind's eye, and yet humbles us as well. Before such beauty the works of humanity seem somehow small. We may build cathedrals, temples and mosques; monuments and mausoleums to great men and women and high ideals. And still we know we can build no monuments to compare with nature. Our greatest creations cannot equal God's smallest.

Yet as our tools and intellects advance, we've learned of our power to alter the earth. We understand that small actions, taken together, have profound global consequences for the environment we share, and the humanity we share it with. **Global stewardship can only be understood in human terms.**

That is the reason we have held this conference.

Ours is a prosperous planet -- with greater hopes now than ever before that **more** of our people may come to know an unexpected peace, and an unprecedented prosperity.

So we are called upon to ensure that both the earth's integrity -- and mankind's prospects for prosperity, peace, and in some regions, even survival -- are not put at risk by intemperate action.

The minds at work here are among the very best we have -- and the best insurance that our actions are sound. Here, for the first time, we gathered talent from around the world -- scientists, economists, environmentalists, energy ministers,

policy-makers -- to assess the environmental and developmental future of the planet. An **unprecedented** cross-fertilization of disciplines -- and of nations. That alone is reason for hope.

If you have raised more questions than conclusions here, your work has been worthwhile. But if diversity of perspective is expected, unity of purpose is crucial. In an atmosphere of uncertainty, we must foster a climate of good will -- and a stubborn hope, that we might forge solutions without the excessive heat of politics.

Among all of the challenges in our tenancy of the planet, climate change is, of course, foremost in your minds. You are helping us work from what we know, through the uncertainty of both the science and the economics of climate change. But there is one area where we will allow for no uncertainty -- and that is **our commitment to finding solutions that work.**

There are several things that the climate change debate is not about. It is not "Jobs versus Environment" -- the two are inseparably interdependent, as the destructive experience of so many developing nations has shown. We must clearly understand both environmental cause and economic effect. For if we cannot see the forest for the trees, we risk losing both.

Nor is the climate change debate about "Economists versus Environmentalists." Only in the most primitive minds has it been reduced to a rhetorical holy-war between bean-counters and tree-huggers.

But above all, the climate change debate is not about "Research versus Action" -- for we have **never** considered research any substitute for action. We already know enough to act -- and we are.

Over the last two days you've heard from key members of this administration about action the United States is already taking. Not only are we ~~One~~ leading investment in climate change research. We are taking action now to stabilize and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ~~strategies~~, our Clean Air legislation, our comprehensive national energy strategy, our search for alternative and more efficient energy sources, our re-forestation initiatives, and technical assistance programs to developing nations.

What bears emphasis is that we are **committed** to -- **moving** on -- and out **front** with -- domestic and international policies that are environmentally aggressive, effective, and efficient. ~~and cost-effective.~~

And we are deeply committed to an international partnership, through the I.P.C.C. process. We look forward to its Interim Assessment -- and would encourage a framework convention as part of a **comprehensive approach** addressing the system, sources, and sinks as a whole. We hope to host the first negotiating sessions here in the U.S. -- and we've just [**insert to come**].

All of you here today understand climate change as one of many challenges in the call to global stewardship. Ozone depletion, water supply, ocean pollution, wetlands, deforestation, biodiversity, population change, hunger, energy demand -- in short, **all** of the interrelated issues of

sustainable development: Each demands our attention. And each has a human dimension we must never forget.

Understand the choices we are making. They affect us all, but in profoundly different ways.

In too many developing countries, the consequences of ~~premature~~ uninformed policy-making will be reflected in ~~life-threatening competition for limited~~ damage to precious and life-giving resources. In political instability -- and man-made limits to prosperity. And it will be most painfully reflected in the hollow eyes of hungry children, and their prospects for survival.

If developed nations ignore the needs of developing nations, it will imperil us all. We know that a change in G.N.P. of even a few tenths of a percent often means the difference between adequate shelter, food, and health care -- and human castastrophe.

To bear this in mind is no barrier to action. It merely suggests that those who have ascended the economic hill must **think twice before building walls that would prevent others from making the climb.** They must extend a helping hand.

~~It is a reminder that economic limits have serious human costs. And it suggests that the best policies are those of well-managed growth: The only kind of growth that true global stewardship allows -- but only possible if~~ the nations of the world ~~are~~ must be linked in partnerships of every kind: scientific, economic, technical, agricultural, environmental.

Developing nations will contribute a growing share of the world's emissions in the coming decades. They face the greatest threats from environmental degradation of every kind -- and can least afford the consequences.

But pollution is not, as we once believed, the inevitable by-product of progress. The developed nations of the world will better serve their own interests, and those of the world community, **not** by seeking limits to growth -- which would never survive human nature -- but by catalyzing environmental protection through ~~more intelligent,~~ more **informed,** ~~more~~ **efficient** and cleaner growth.

~~Here, I must confess to some confusion.~~ Those who value environmental quality most highly, should be the most ardent supporters of strategies that tap the power of free wills and free markets, that turn human nature to environmental advantage. Efficient strategies and environmental protection are the **only** realistic hope that developing nations might avoid making the mistakes that developed nations have made.

And we have made mistakes. When America made its transition from an agrarian to an industrial economy, we paid a price. What we learned, we learned the hard way. And in some ways, we're still fighting our way back. But over the past century we've made tremendous progress -- especially in the last twenty years.

Two decades ago, this nation -- holding to its birth-right of free expression and the value of the dissenting voice -- was home to one protest movement in an era of protests, called Earth

By the same token, those who value economic development most highly should be the most ardent defenders of the environment.

Day. It motivated President Nixon to sign into law "a national policy [to] encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment." And it set in motion a new sense of conscience, that a few idealists hoped would change the world.

It did. What began as an isolated American movement twenty years ago is now shared by 135 countries on seven continents. And while many thought our experiment in environmental protection would prove impossible -- that you couldn't maintain both a productive economy and protective ecology -- we've learned that economic prosperity and environmental protection go hand in hand.

And we understand no nation can act effectively alone. Unilateral action is futile. But united action? Essential -- and more than merely possible, as the Montreal Protocol proved.

Around the world, America and other nations now extend an offered hand to emerging democracies in Eastern Europe and ~~in this hemisphere. And only now do we see the extent of the challenge we share.~~ developing societies around the world.

In this hemisphere and in Africa, the raging fires of forests burned for compelling but mistaken economic reasons have been visible to astronauts in space. Other nations, in the struggle to support life, have been virtually stripped of the resources that sustain life.

~~And whether through the tyranny of ignorance, or the ignorance of tyrants, pollution has been unveiled as one of Eastern Europe's cruelest dictators. An oppressor. Not man -- but man-made.~~

In the majestic city of Krakow, monuments to great men, statues that survived countless invasions throughout the centuries ~~by Swedish Kings and Austrian emperors, by Hitler and by Stalin~~, have been defaced by pollution, as their medieval majesty is reduced to shapeless lumps of stone.

If mankind's greatest creations cannot equal God's smallest, some may grieve that our greatest destruction is turned at times upon ourselves. And we may not see much hope in the faces of the starving, or the faces of ancient monuments. But we <u>can</u> find cause for optimism among the men and women in this room.

Let us act on what we know, and in good faith. The earth cannot, must not be sacrificed to blind material ambition -- nor can the health, the very survival of millions be sacrificed by intemperate policies. Let us work to meet the needs of this generation, while preserving the earth for the next, and all that follow.

# # #

take this idea — which is good — But link it back into the overarching theme of global Stewardship.

Not limited by econ.

" " " budgets

" " imagination

We have proven that

w/ energy in our own country.

since 1970's, the use of

energy & for GNP

ML

this copy (went to POTUS)

(Lange/Cawley)
April 13, 1990
7:30 P.M.
[GLOBAL.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE
J. W. Marriott, Grand Ballroom
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990
2:30 P.M.

[Acknowledgements...]

After all of the work that has taken place here -- in what I know was an atmosphere of lively debate -- I would begin with thanks, and a moment of perspective: for your purpose here is profoundly important to the state of nature, and the fate of mankind.

Your presence offers hope for a new era of environmental cooperation around the world -- and the promise of a quieter, more thoughtful, more careful tenancy of nature's legacy to humanity.

A growing sense of **global stewardship** prompted us to host this conference. It is a sense of stewardship shared by all of you, and by the nations you represent. And it arises out of a natural sense of obligation. An understanding that we owe our existence, all that we know and are, to this miraculous sphere that sustains us.

Such stewardship finds expression in many ways -- from public demonstration to landmark legislation. But it is also rewarded in many ways, in moments unexpected and unforgettable. To feel the cold rush of water falling from an ancient glacier, to see the glint of light in a leopard's eye, to stand in silent witness to the timeless beauty of a heron's flight: Such moments

are among the most precious mankind might know on this abundant earth.

Such moments also have a special power -- a resonance that at once elevates the mind's eye, and yet humbles us as well. Before such beauty, the works of humanity seem somehow small. We may build cathedrals, temples and mosques; monuments and mausoleums to great men and women, and high ideals. And still we know we can build no monuments to compare with nature. Our greatest creations cannot equal God's smallest.

Yet as our tools and intellect advance, we've learned of our power to alter the earth. We understand that small actions, taken together, can have profound global consequences for the environment we share, and the humanity we share it with. **The importance of global stewardship can be best understood in human terms.**

That is the reason we have held this conference.

We also recognize that ours is an increasingly prosperous planet -- with greater hopes now than ever before that **more** of our people may come to know an enduring peace, and an unprecedented quality of life.

So we are called upon to ensure that the earth's integrity is preserved -- and that mankind's prospects for prosperity, peace, and in some regions, even survival, are not put at risk by the unintended consequences of noble intentions.

The minds at work here are among the very best we have -- and they are the best insurance that our actions are sound. We

have gathered talent from around the world -- scientists, economists, environmentalists, energy ministers, policy-makers -- to assess the environmental and developmental future of the planet. An **unprecedented** cross-fertilization of disciplines -- and of nations. That alone is reason for hope.

But if diversity of perspective is expected, unity of purpose is crucial. In an atmosphere of uncertainty, we must foster a climate of good will -- and a stubborn hope -- that we might forge solutions without the excessive heat of politics.

Among all the challenges in our tenancy of the planet, climate change is, of course, foremost in your minds. We are working through the uncertainty of both the science and the economics of climate change. But there is one area where we will allow for no uncertainty -- and that is **our commitment to sound analyses and sound policies.**

There are several things that the climate change debate is not about. It is not "Jobs versus Environment" -- the two are inseparably interdependent, as the common global experience of so many nations has shown. We must clearly understand that a clean and wholesome environment is not possible without a strong economy -- just as a strong economy depends on a clean and wholesome environment. **If we lose sight of the forest for the trees, we risk losing both.**

Nor is the climate change debate about "Economists versus Environmentalists." Only in the most primitive minds has that

debate has been reduced to a rhetorical holy-war between bean-counters and tree-huggers.

But above all, the climate change debate is not about "Research versus Action" -- for we have **never** considered research a substitute for action. In fact, we are already moving in areas where research has led to action.

Over the last two days you've heard, formally and informally, that the United States is already moving forward. You've heard about our leading investment in climate change research, our action to stabilize and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, our Clean Air legislation, our use of market-based incentives to control pollution, our search for alternative and more efficient energy sources, our re-forestation initiatives, and our technical assistance programs to developing nations.

What bears emphasis is that **we are committed to domestic and international policies that are environmentally aggressive, effective, and efficient.**

And we are deeply committed to an international partnership, through the I.P.C.C. process. We look forward to its Interim Assessment. And we would encourage a framework convention as part of a **comprehensive approach** to address the system, sources, and sinks as a whole -- if a decision is made that international action is needed to reduce net emissions. We hope to host the first negotiating sessions here in the U.S. -- and **[[Insert on specific proposals made at the conference, from O.S.T.P.]]**.

All of you here today understand climate change as one

of many challenges in the call to global stewardship. Ozone depletion, water supply, ocean pollution, wetlands, deforestation, biological diversity, population change, hunger, energy demand -- in short, **all** the interrelated issues of the global environment. Each demands our attention. Each will have great impact. Some we can predict and regrettably, some can't be easily anticipated. And each has a human dimension we must never forget.

Understand the choices we are making. They affect us all, but in profoundly different ways.

In too many developing countries, the consequences of uninformed policy-making will be reflected in damage to precious and life-giving resources. Perhaps, in political instability -- certainly in man-made limits to prosperity. And it will be most painfully reflected in the hollow eyes of hungry children, and their prospects for survival.

If developed nations ignore the growth needs of developing nations, it will imperil us all. We know that even small changes in G.N.P. growth rate often threaten adequate shelter, food, and health care -- for millions and millions of people.

To bear this in mind is no barrier to action. It merely suggests that those who have ascended the economic hill must **think twice before preventing others from making the climb.** They must extend a helping hand. This is only possible if the nations of the world are linked in partnerships of every kind: scientific, economic, technical, agricultural, environmental.

Developing nations will contribute a growing share of the world's emissions in the coming decades. They face the greatest threats from environmental degradation of every kind -- and can least afford the consequences.

But pollution is not, as we once believed, the inevitable by-product of progress. The developed nations of the world will better serve their own interests, and those of the world community, **not** by seeking limits to growth -- which are contrary to human nature -- but by achieving environmental protection through more **informed**, more **efficient**, and **cleaner** growth.

Those who value environmental quality most highly, should be the most ardent supporters of strategies that tap the power of free wills and free markets -- that turn human nature to environmental advantage.

In the same way, those who value economic development most highly should be the most ardent defenders of the environment, which provides the basis for a healthy economy. Efficient strategies are the **only** realistic hope for developing nations to avoid making the mistakes that developed nations have made.

And we have made some mistakes. When America made its transition from an agrarian to an industrial economy, there was an impact. What we learned, we learned the hard way. Over the past century we've made tremendous progress -- especially in the last twenty years. We want to share that knowledge -- our technologies, new processes, and pollution **prevention** techniques -- with the developing world.

Two decades ago, this nation -- holding to its birth-right of free expression -- was home to a movement symbolized by Earth Day. It motivated President Nixon to sign into law "a national policy [to] encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment." And it set in motion a new sense of conscience that a few idealists hoped would change the world.

It did. What began as an isolated American movement twenty years ago is now shared by over 130 countries on seven continents. And while many thought our experiment in environmental protection would prove impossible -- that you couldn't maintain both a productive economy and healthy ecology -- we've learned that economic prosperity and environmental protection go hand in hand.

And we understand no nation can act effectively alone. Unilateral action is futile. But united action? Essential -- and possible, as the Montreal Protocol proved.

Around the world, America and other nations now extend an offered hand to emerging democracies in Eastern Europe and to developing societies around the world.

In this hemisphere and in Africa, the raging fires of forests and grasslands burned for compelling but ultimately tragic economic reasons have been visible to astronauts in space. Other nations, in the struggle to support life, have been virtually stripped of the resources that **sustain** life.

And whether through the tyranny of neglect, or the neglect of tyrants, pollution has been unveiled as one of Eastern Europe's cruelest dictators. An oppressor. Not man -- but man-made.

In the majestic city of Krakow, monuments to great men, statues that survived countless invasions by kings and emperors, by Hitler and by Stalin, have been defaced by pollution -- their medieval majesty reduced to shapeless lumps of stone.

If mankind's greatest **creations** cannot equal God's smallest, some may grieve that our greatest **destruction** is turned at times upon ourselves.

Let us neither grieve nor quarrel, but act on what we know can help, and act in good faith. **Our challenge is global stewardship.** To work together to find long-term strategies that will meet the needs of both the developed and developing world.

Our conviction, and my sincere belief, is that environmental protection and economic growth, well-managed, **complement** one another -- and that we can serve this generation, while preserving the earth for the next -- and all that follow.

It is an uncommon opportunity we share. **So let us seize the moment. Together, we will succeed.**

# # #

Look for ways to positivize Rev. Courtois
like devil nations, designation deserve ——.

(Lange/Cawley)
April 16, 1990
3:30 P.M.
[GLOBAL.DOC]

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J. W. Marriott, Grand Ballroom
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990
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# # #

Chris,
Streamlined & added 20 yr success graf;
re-wrote tighter in various places.
M.F.

(Lange/Cawley)
April 17, 1990
1:35 P.M.
[GLOBAL.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE
CLOSING ADDRESS
J. W. MARRIOTT, GRAND BALLROOM
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990
2:30 P.M.

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PULLED THE POETRY]

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Among all the challenges in our tenancy of the planet, climate change is, of course, foremost in your minds. We are leading the search for response strategies, and working through the uncertainty of both the science and the economics of climate change. But there is one area where we will allow for no uncertainty -- and that is **our commitment to action -- to sound analyses and sound policies.**

The common experience of so many nations has shown us several things that the climate change debate is not about. It is not "Jobs versus Environment" -- because the two are inseparable and interdependent.

We cannot allow the question of climate change to characterized as a debate between "Economists versus Environmentalists." To say that this issue has "sides" is about as productive as saying that the earth is flat. It may simplify things, but it doesn't do justice to the facts.

The truth is, **strong economies allow nations to fulfill the obligations of stewardship -- and environmental stewardship is crucial to sustaining strong economies.** If we lose sight of the forest for the trees, we risk losing both.

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[[Finally, here at this conference, we've offered four new proposals: To endorse a "Charter for Cooperation in Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change" ; To create "International Institutes for Research on the Science and Economics of Global Change" ; To encourage data and information

transfer through a "Global Change Communications Network" ; and to endorse a "Statement of Principle to develop an internal strategy for cooperation in Scientific and Economic Research in Global Change."]]

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We have many paths to choose from. Some of them are fraught with risk to precious and life-giving resources. Risk to geopolitical stability. And certainly, man-made limits to prosperity -- most painfully reflected in the hollow eyes of hungry children and their prospects for survival.

If developed nations ignore the growth needs of developing nations, it will imperil us all. We know that even small changes in G.N.P. growth rate often threaten adequate shelter, food, and health care -- for millions and millions of people.

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progress, and assist others now making the climb. But this will only be possible if the nations of the world are linked in partnerships of every kind: scientific, economic, technical, agricultural, environmental.

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Those who value environmental quality most highly should be the most ardent supporters of strategies that tap the power of free wills and free markets -- strategies that turn human nature to environmental advantage. Equally, those who value economic development most highly should be the most ardent defenders of the environment, which provides the basis for a healthy economy. Efficient strategies are the **only** realistic hope for developing nations to save themselves from the mistakes that developed nations have made.

And we have made mistakes -- but over the past century we've made tremendous progress, especially in the last twenty years. Our automotive emission controls have brought about a new generation of cars that emit only four percent as much pollution as the typical 1970 model. We've cut airborne particulates by 60 percent, carbon monoxide by about 40 percent, cut sulfur emissions, and virtually eliminated lead from the air -- all during a period of population growth and economic **expansion**.

CUT SOME HERE, ADDED HERE

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# # #

(Lange/Cawley)
February 4, 1989
3:45 P.M.
[IPCC.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1990
10:15 A.M.

Thank you, Dr. Bolin [Bo-leen]. Professor Obasi. Dr. Tolba. Delegates of the World Meteorological Organization, and the United Nations Environment Program. Let me commend **all** of you, for coming together to examine an issue of such great importance. The recommendations this distinguished organization makes can have a profound effect on the world's environmental and economic policy.

By being here today, I hope to underscore concern -- my country's, and my own -- about environmental stewardship; and to reaffirm our commitment to finding responsible solutions. It is both an honor and a pleasure to be the first American President to speak to this organization, as its work takes shape.

You are called upon to develop recommendations which strike a difficult yet critical international bargain: a convergence between global <u>environmental</u> policy, and global <u>economic</u> policy. A bargain where **both** perspectives benefit -- and **neither** is compromised.

As experts, you understand that economic growth and environmental integrity need not be contradictory priorities. One reinforces and complements the other. Each, a partner. Both are crucial.

A sound environment <u>is</u> the basis for the continuity and quality of human life and enterprise. Clearly, strong economies allow nations to fulfill the obligations of environmental stewardship. Where there is economic strength, such protection is possible. But where there is poverty, the competition for resources gets tougher. Stewardship suffers.

For all of these reasons, I sincerely believe we must do everything in our power to promote global cooperation: For environmental protection **and** economic growth. For intelligent management of our natural resources **and** efficient use of our industrial capacity. And for **sustainable** and **environmentally sensitive** development -- around the world.

The United States is strongly committed to the I.P.C.C. process of international cooperation on global climate change.

We consider it vital, that the community of nations be drawn together -- in an orderly, disciplined, rational way -- to review the history of our global environment, to assess the potential for future climate change, and to develop effective programs.

The state of the science; the social and economic impacts; and the appropriate strategies -- all are crucial components to a global resolution. **The stakes here are very high; the consequences, very significant.**

The United States remains committed to aggressive and thoughtful action on environmental issues. Last week, in my State of the Union address, I spoke of stewardship: because I believe it's something we owe ourselves, our children and their children.

So we are renewing the ethic of stewardship in our domestic programs. In our work to forge international agreements. In our assistance to developing and East Bloc nations. And here, by chairing the Response Strategies Working Group.

I have just submitted a budget to our Congress for fiscal 1991. It includes over $2 billion in new spending to protect the environment. And, underscoring our commitment to your efforts, I am pleased to note that funding for the U.S. Global Change Research Program will increase by nearly 60 percent, to over **one billion dollars**.

That commitment, by far the largest ever made by any nation, reflects our determination to **improve our understanding of the science** of climate change.

We are working with our neighbors around the world to enhance global monitoring and data management, improve analysis, reduce the uncertainty of predictive models, and conduct regular reassessments of the state of the science.

Our program allows NASA, her sister agencies, and all our international partners, to move forward with the "Mission to Planet Earth." That will initiate the U.S. Earth Observing System, in cooperation with Europe and Japan, to advance the state of knowledge about the planet we share.

Furthermore, even as we wait for the benefits of this research, the United States has already taken many steps in our country that bring both **economic and environmental benefits.** Steps that make sense on their own merits in terms of responsibility and efficiency, which help reduce emissions of CFC's, carbon dioxide, and other pollutants now entering the atmosphere. **Let me outline them very briefly:**

We are pursuing new **technology development** that will increase the **efficiency** of our energy use, and thus reduce total emissions.

We're crafting a revised **Clean Air Act** with incentives for our private sector to find creative, market-driven solutions to enhance air quality.

We've launched a major **reforestation initiative** to plant a **billion** trees a year on private land across America.

And we're working out a comprehensive review and revision of our **National Energy Strategy**, with initiatives to increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable sources. These efforts, already underway, are the heart of a $336 million Department of Energy program, and are expected to produce energy savings through the year 2000 of over $30 **billion** -- while achieving significant pollution reduction. Quite a return on investment.

We're also working through diplomatic channels with our colleagues in other countries, and through innovative measures like debt-for-nature swaps, to do more than simply reduce global deforestation. **We hope to reverse it** -- not unilaterally, but by working with our international neighbors.

The **economics** of our response strategies to climate change are getting intensive study in America. We are developing real data on the costs of various strategies, assessing new measures, and encouraging other nations to follow suit. And we look forward to sharing this knowledge and technical support with our international colleagues.

As we work to create **policy** and agreements on action, we want to encourage the most creative, effective approaches. Wherever possible, we believe that market mechanisms should be applied -- and that our policies must be consistent with economic growth and free market principles in **all** countries. Our development efforts and our dialogue can help us reach effective and acceptable solutions.

Last December at Malta, in my meeting with President Gorbachev, I proposed that the United States offer a venue for the first negotiating session for a framework convention, once the I.P.C.C. completes its work. I reiterate that invitation here, and look forward to your cooperation in that agenda.

We all know that human activities are changing the atmosphere in unexpected and unprecedented ways. Much remains to be done. Many questions remain to be answered. Together, we have a responsibility to ourselves and the generations to come, to fulfill our stewardship obligations. But that responsibility demands that we do it right.

We acknowledge a broad spectrum of views on these issues, but our respect for a diversity of perspective does not diminish our recognition of our obligation -- or soften our will to produce policies that **work**. Some may be tempted to exploit legitimate concerns for political positioning. Our responsibility is to maintain the quality of our approach, our commitment to sound science, and an open mind to policy options.

So the United States will continue its efforts to improve our understanding of climate change -- to seek hard data, accurate models, and new ways to improve the science -- and determine how best to meet these challenges. Where politics and opinion have outpaced the science, we are accelerating our support of the technology to bridge that gap. And we are committed to coming together periodically, for international assessments of where we stand.

Therefore, this spring, the United States will host a White House conference on science and economic research on the environment -- convening top officials from a representative group of nations, to bring together the three essential disciplines: science, economics, and ecology. They will share their knowledge, assumptions, and state-of-the-art research models, to outline our understanding and help focus our efforts. I look forward to participating in this seminar, and to learning from its deliberations.

Our goal continues to be matching policy commitments to emerging scientific knowledge -- and a reconciling of environmental protection to the continued benefits of economic development. And as Secretary Baker observed a year ago, **whatever** global solutions to climate change are considered, they should be as specific and as cost-effective as they can possibly be.

If we hope to promote environmental protection **and** economic growth around the world, it will be important not to work in conflict, but with our industrial sectors. That will mean moving beyond the practice of command, control, and compliance -- toward a new kind of environmental cooperation -- and toward an emphasis on pollution **prevention**, rather than mere mitigation and litigation. Many of our industries, in fact, are already providing crucial research and solutions.

One corporation, for example, started an in-house program called Pollution Prevention Pays, that has saved the company well over half a **billion** dollars since 1975 -- and prevented 112,000 tons of air pollutants, 15,000 tons of water pollutants, and almost 400,000 tons of sludge and solid waste from being released into the environment. They've done it by rewarding employees for

coming up with the ideas. And they have clearly demonstrated the benefits of doing it right.

Where developing nations are concerned, some argue we'll have to abandon the free-market principles of prosperous economies. In fact, we think it's all the more crucial in the developing countries, to harness incentives of the free enterprise system, in the **service** of the environment. \\

I believe we should make use of what we know. We know that the future of the earth must not be compromised. We bear a sacred trust in our tenancy here -- and a covenant with those most precious to us: our children, and theirs. We also understand the efficiency of incentives -- and that well-informed free markets yield the most creative solutions. We must now apply the wisdom of that system, the power of those forces, in **defense** of the environment we cherish.

Working together, with good faith and earnest dialogue, I believe we can reconcile vitality with environmental protection. Let me commend you on your outstanding work -- and wish you all deliberate speed in your efforts to address a very difficult, but very important, human concern.

Thank you -- and God bless you.

# # #

SPEECH OF

ADMIRAL JAMES D. WATKINS, U.S. NAVY (RETIRED)
U.S. SECRETARY OF ENERGY

BEFORE

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

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990

D R A F T

APRIL 12, 1990
5:00 p.m.

Speech of Admiral James D. Watkins, U.S. Navy (Retired)
U.S. Secretary of Energy
before
The White House Conference
on
Science and Economics Research Related
to Global Change
Wednesday, April 18, 1990

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. It is a pleasure to have the opportunity to talk to you about my views on developing an international consensus to protect our environment. As President Bush said in his State of the Union Address two months ago, we have a special responsibility, which he called "global stewardship," to pass on to our children a world rich in natural wonder and capable of supporting economic growth for all regions.

The record of international responses to regional and global environmental concerns is limited -- it is only over the last 10 years that nations have agreed worldwide to cooperate to solve environmental problems. While the U.S. has had tough legislation to protect the Nation's waterways and air since 1970, and first developed legislation to study how to protect these resources in the 1950's, concerted international responses did not begin until the end of the 1970's. In 1979, for example, the United Nations Economic Commission of Europe (ECE) developed the Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution Convention, the world's first framework for coordinating responses to regional industrial pollution.

In the early 1980's, the U.N. Environmental Programme attempted to reach a global agreement on the protection of the stratospheric ozone layer. The U.S. and other countries sought both a framework convention and a control protocol as one single step. But that effort failed, primarily because no global consensus had been developed on the extent of the problem and on the appropriate response. We learned our lesson from this failure -- the lesson of the pitfalls of premature action. Then in 1985, the Vienna Convention established a process to develop a consensus that was previously lacking. Negotiations began in December 1986 in Geneva and a mere nine months later culminated in the Montreal Protocol. The same process is expected to lead to a phasing out of primary ozone depletion substances, with agreement expected by this June.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established in November 1988 with a clear mandate to conduct the science and impact assessments crucial to understanding the problems of climate change. These studies, to be completed this summer, will lay the basis for a framework convention. In fact, many heads of state have already committed to this convention. The U.S. has proposed that it host the initial negotiating session for the convention.

We are continuously gaining new insights into the complex phenomenon of global climate change. Our estimates of

temperature increase and sea level rise expected from a doubling of atmospheric carbon dioxide are constantly under revision.

For example, scientists in the United Kingdom recently introduced better simulation of cloud processes in their climate change model. For an effective doubling of carbon dioxide, their estimate of average global surface warming dropped from 5.2 degrees Celsius to 1.9 degrees Celsius. Another forecast, using models with improved representation of ocean heat uptake and circulation has predicted that the Southern Hemisphere will not warm at the rate of the Northern Hemisphere -- in fact, parts of the southern regions may actually cool.

These forecasts are based on calculations from the General Circulation Models (GCMs). These models simulate the physical results of climate change on powerful supercomputers. Unfortunately, the GCMs are inadequate in predicting the role of clouds in reradiating heat, and the role our oceans play in absorbing heat and removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

A major component of the U.S. climate research program is aimed at improving the predictability of the GCM's within the next five-to-ten years. We recognize the pivotal role that clouds play in the climate feedback balance and have launched research activities to better include them in the climate models. Data from the earth's surface to the top of the atmosphere will

be used to solve the puzzle of cloud interactions. We have also realized the importance of the oceans in climate change and have joined with other nations in studies of both ocean circulation and biology.

Processing vast amounts of climate data acquired by both satellite and ground-based observing systems requires greatly expanded data processing systems. We are aggressively pushing forward the frontiers of scientific computing with innovative computer architectures and advanced software systems.

To achieve our overall research goals, we are proposing to spend more than $1 billion in FY 1991. The NASA Mission to Planet Earth will be the centerpiece of an integrated international satellite program for monitoring global change.

Although the detail from the GCMs is inadequate, they will influence the assessments made by the IPCC working groups. Impacts of potential change cannot be measured currently, although there have been efforts to estimate the impacts assuming that certain ranges of regional climate change occur. Response strategies involve both limitation of change in the form of reduced emissions, and adaptation to climate change. Adaptation is particularly sensitive to the lack of regional detail and the uncertainty surrounding the timing, and magnitude. The IPCC assessments will provide valuable guides for future negotiations

and future research directions, both internationally and nationally.

The completion of the IPCC report is not a goal unto itself, but it is only the beginning of our deliberations and debate.

An environmental era is beginning. An era in which environmental goals can be integrated with our economic policies, our energy policies, and our international financial and technology assistance programs. The promise of this era can be fulfilled only if we understand that economic growth and environmental protection need to be mutually sustaining. A sound environmental policy and a strong economy need to be hand-in-hand -- both are key to environmental stewardship. The economy is not sound if the environment is in ruins and the environment won't be healthy if a nation's economy cannot afford to protect environmental quality.

For these reasons we must usher in a new era of global cooperation: for environmental protection and economic growth; for intelligent management of industrial and natural resources; and above all, for sustainable development -- around the world.

We cannot afford to embark on this era unwisely or rashly. We must have the knowledge, the technological expertise and the

economic tools to ensure that we head down the best paths to sustainable economic development.

I am concerned about calls by some for precipitous actions. Some are suggesting that we must act now without credible scientific or economic analysis. They believe that there is enough evidence to take action. Some even call for the imposition of international sanctions to significantly reduce greenhouse gases. Some have suggested that we must impose heavy taxes on coal use. Such taxes intended to stabilize and then reduce emissions of carbon dioxides by 20 percent, have been estimated to reduce some nations' gross domestic product by up to five percent per year. Actions that impose heavy economic penalty, delay our ability to negotiate an international agreement. To act without knowing the magnitude and dimensions of mitigation costs is to doom international cooperation to failure.

Likewise, it is equally unsound to commit to quantitative targets before the IPCC assessment is complete. Otherwise we must ask ourselves: Can we ignore the scientific evidence? Can we afford to act before we have assessed the costs? Can we build a true global consensus without allowing the IPCC process to lay the foundation for it?

It is time to put emotion, politics, self-serving assumptions, and beliefs that are unsupported by available

evidence aside; and to look objectively at the scientific and economic data.

[One example is the recent Alar scare in the United States. The Alar scare began with a TV report that warned that 6,000 children would eventually get cancer from apples treated with Alar. Apple sales nosedived. Schools pulled apples from their lunch programs. Parents poured apple juice down the drain. Even those growers who did not use Alar and did not sell apples treated with Alar, saw customers switch from their red apples to green apples. Orchards in the country lost an estimated $250 million.

Shortly after the report aired, the National Research Council released a three-year study reporting no evidence that pesticides or natural toxins in food contribute significantly to cancer risks in the U.S. According to the Food and Drug Administration, cancer risks posed by diet mostly result from naturally occurring substances, not man-made contributions to the food chain.

Then there's the asbestos saga. Science magazine recently published the results of a study finding that the available data does not support the notion that low-level exposure to asbestos in buildings and schools is a health risk.

[Although asbestos has caused disease in the work place, recent epidemiological data suggest that exposure to chrysotile at the current occupational standards does not increase the risk of asbestos-associated diseases.

Yet, asbestos engenders fear and panic in U.S. society. Extensions of EPA requirements to approximately 733,000 public and commercial buildings containing asbestos will cost $53 billion in today's dollars over the next 30 years.

We must work to ensure that similar stories are not told of us and how we interpreted -- or misinterpreted -- the often conflicting information on the understanding of the science and impacts of climate change.

We must work to ensure that climate change science produces credible and substantial recommendations for prudent action. Theories alone will not mobilize the world community to action.]

This does not mean that we should ignore the warnings that climate change, sufficient to be a threat, may someday occur. We should respond today in a sound and reasonable manner by applying the knowledge that we possess. In many areas we can act to pursue objectives that make sense both for mitigation of potential climate change and for other social, economic and

environmental reasons. Or stated differently, we are purchasing an insurance policy at a reasonable premium while we verify the scientific uncertainties. In the U.S. and in many of your countries, positive steps are being taken now.

Let me provide some examples of initiatives we have taken:

- To reduce demand for new power plants and additional pollutants, we are employing new energy efficiency programs and more stringent standards for:
  - -- refrigerators, freezers, residential furnaces; and commercial buildings;
  - -- more efficient lighting in Federal Government buildings;
  - -- improved fuel efficiency for automobiles; and
  - -- through better Utility Resource Planning, we are also reducing energy demand through encouraging greater load management and energy efficiency investments.

- We are joining many of you in the Montreal Protocol by phasing out CFC's and reducing halons to stop the depletion of the ozone layer.

- We will be implementing a revised Clean Air Act that will curtail acid rain, urban ozone and toxic

pollutants. Because the programs allow market choices to meet the emissions reductions, we believe that as much as 10 percent of electricity emission reductions will occur due to conservation measures.

- We will plant one billion trees a year as sinks for carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. This program alone could capture close to one-half billion tons of atmospheric carbon dioxide by the year 2000.

- We are considering legislation that encourages the use of alternatives to gasoline as a way to reduce CO2 emissions from automobile fuels.

- We have deregulated the use of natural gas to promote greater use not only for the home, but for transportation fuel and for generating electricity. Natural gas is safe, cost-effective, and emits less CO2.

- We are spending $5 billion on clean coal technologies. These new technologies can reduce CO2 emissions by 20 to 40 percent compared to existing technologies through enhanced plant performance.

- We are spending $138 million in 1990 on renewable energy, such as solar energy, biomass, wind, hydro and geothermal, that emit no CO_2.

- We are developing safer, more cost-effective nuclear power plants that also emit no CO_2.

- We are developing a National Energy Strategy that will, among other objectives, provide the Nation with a focused, long-range approach for reducing pollution, including greenhouse gases, in the most economic way possible.

- Finally, we announced this week that we will take steps to upgrade public housing units to reduce their energy consumption, thereby reducing emissions.

If successful, these actions could reduce greenhouse gas emissions by as much as 300 million tons per year by 2000 from current projections. The U.S. tree planting initiative would capture another half-billion tons by the year 2000. National efforts like these in energy efficiency, tree planting and the promise of clean coal technology, increased use of natural gas, safer nuclear power, and expanded use of renewable energy, increase our potential to limit greenhouse gas emissions into the next century.

No one nation, nor even all the industrial countries together, can resolve the climate change issue. For example, to reduce CO2 globally by 20 percent by the year 2005, efforts that would involve stabilizing Eastern European emissions and totally eliminating OECD emissions would not be enough if developing countries continued their current emission trends.

Obviously, the solution must involve all nations -- and nations at all levels of development. For each nation has a right to expect a better life for its citizens. We must work together to develop effective steps to transfer the best of our emission reduction technologies -- in energy, industry and agriculture -- to other countries.

In the U.S. we are taking steps to transfer clean coal technology and greater energy efficiency to other countries. Specifically, through the Support for Emerging European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989, we will be providing valuable assistance to Poland and Hungary, in support for their efforts to promote more environmentally sound energy production. For example, in FY 1991, the President has proposed that $20 million be authorized to help Poland burn fossil fuels more cleanly.

In some countries, there are immediate opportunities for expanding the use of renewable energy options. The U.S. is

actively involved in transferring such technologies to other countries through various government programs. These efforts are coordinated by the Committee on Renewable Energy Commerce and Trade. We call it CORECT.

By employing greater energy efficiency, investing in new, less polluting energy technology and sharing that technology with emerging nations, we can begin today to build consensus on the appropriate, sustainable steps to curb greenhouse gases.

To that end, the international community must focus its efforts on the IPCC process. All other international efforts need to serve the IPCC process and be judged in that light. The basic question for other international meetings is: Do they support the IPCC process which is directed at a common understanding of the dimensions of climate changes and its possible responses? If not, then these other efforts will not contribute to solving the problem for the long-term.

When President Bush, in his State of the Union Address, spoke of stewardship, he meant that we owe our children and our grandchildren a world well-cared for -- because the planet we inhabit is only borrowed, never owned.

Stewardship means just that. It means caretaking, remembering that our environment is fragile and we are temporary.

As Emerson said, "We do not inherit the Earth from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children."

Thank you.

DRAFT

2nd DRAFT
APRIL 13, 1990

GLOBAL CHANGE: A COMMITMENT TO ACTION

Remarks by

WILLIAM K. REILLY

Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE

J.W. Mariott Hotel
Washington, DC
April 17, 1990

DRAFT

- Introductory remarks (Mark Twain joke?).

- You have heard this morning about research needs -- scientific research and economic research. I am here to talk about something else.

  -- I am here to talk about <u>action</u>: action in the face of inconclusive information; policy-making in the face of uncertainty.

  -- Neither we in the United States nor you in other countries will be able to wait for total enlightenment to inform our policy choices.

  -- So let me describe some of the important actions we can take -- and are taking -- right now, even as we aggressively pursue the search for conclusive answers to climate questions.

- First, it's clear that we must work together; no one of our countries is alone, and none can effectively address global climate problems apart from the others.

  -- Accordingly, we attach great value to our international collaboration.

-- The vehicle for that collaboration is the IPCC -- the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

-- The IPCC is asking the right questions, it is pulling together the relevant information, and we in the United States are playing a key role as chair of the Response Strategies Working Group.

-- Among the U.S. contributions to the IPCC process have been two important reports to Congress by my own Agency: one on effects, and another, still in draft, on stabilization.

-- We will continue to do this kind of technical work and analysis to help lay the groundwork for the next phase of the IPCC process -- climate change treaty negotiations.

-- And we encourage other countries, as well, to continue to contribute to this growing body of knowledge and information.

-- Doing our homework on the range of response strategies available -- and the cost of these options -- is critical to ensuring that the Framework Convention discussions which will begin at the end of the year are purposeful; laying proper groundwork today will save time later.

o Second, we must devote substantial resources to strengthening the science of climate change.

-- Sound science is critical to consensus-building; without it, we will have only controversy and confusion.

-- President Bush has proposed a 57 percent increase in funding for global change research for the next fiscal year.

-- This includes a substantial boost in the funding for atmospheric monitoring by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's satellites.

-- It is, in fact, U.S. science that is powering the debate on global climate change.

-- And a long-term commitment to research and development can bring down the cost of existing options, and develop new options as well.

o Third, a framework already has been established for an international response to global change through our efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer.

-- The United States first acted to reduce emissions of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons in 1978.

-- Nine years later, the Montreal Protocol established an international regime requiring a 50 percent reduction in CFC production and use by 1998.

-- Meanwhile, the development of substitutes is proceeding much more rapidly than we had anticipated.

-- All of this has come about because of unprecedented international and business-government cooperation to address what science tells us is a clear and present threat to the well-being of our planet.

-- The importance of international and intersectoral cooperation is only one of the lessons we are learning from the ozone depletion model. Here are some others:

-- First, <u>periodic assessment and revision</u> is important when dealing with issues on the cutting edge of science.

-- Since the Protocol was signed, the link between CFCs and the ozone hole has been confirmed; and new evidence indicates that ozone depletion is more severe and occurring at a faster rate than was originally thought.

-- As a result, when the Protocol is renegotiated this June, it probably will be strengthened to require a full phase-out of CFCs by the end of the century.

-- Second, <u>it's smart to take only what science gives you:</u> A response that is supported by existing knowledge, and thus able to generate a consensus, is preferable to one that goes beyond accepted science and gains only limited participation.

-- By adopting an incremental approach based on periodic assessment and review, the Montreal Protocol has gathered wide international participation and support -- not only for the original agreement but also for current efforts to strengthen the terms of the agreement.

-- And third, <u>the concerns of the developing nations must be addressed:</u> international environmental problems cannot be solved without their participation.

-- While developing countries today account for less than 15 percent of total CFC consumption, their continued use of these chemicals would offset even a complete elimination of ozone-depleting chemicals in the developed world.

-- Although 23 developing nations have signed the Montreal Protocol, many others have not, including China and India.

-- The poor countries of the world are desperately looking for a way out of poverty, and they are understandably wary of anything that smacks of restraints on economic expansion or on their development aspirations.

-- The Montreal Protocol addresses these concerns by giving developing countries a ten-year grace period before they must begin reducing CFC use; and by committing the developed world to providing assistance to developing nations that join the protocol.

-- I should also note that along with providing a framework for addressing global change, the elimination of CFCs will, of course, also help to combat climate change.

o The fourth action I want to mention is President Bush's proposal for a major reforestation initiative called "America the Beautiful," calling for the planting of one billion trees a year over the next 10 to 15 years.

-- We estimate that the trees planted under this program will absorb about two to four percent of the carbon dioxide now being emitted into the atmosphere by the United States.

-- Other nations may want to consider similar initiatives; reforestation has many benefits besides carbon dioxide absorption, including reduced soil erosion, improved air quality, enhanced wildlife habitat, and new recreation areas.

o Fifth, the President has proposed -- and our Congress is on the verge of adopting -- a significant strengthening of our Clean Air Act.

-- These amendments will reduce this nation's sulfur dioxide emissions from utilities by about half and stabilize them at that level; reduce nitrogen oxide emissions by at least two million tons a year; reduce hydrocarbon emissions from vehicles by 40 percent; VOCs from industrial facilities by 34 percent (?); and toxic air emissions by 75 to 90 percent.

-- The President's proposals also encourage the development of less-polluting fuels, such as compressed natural gas in automobile fleets and ethanol and methanol fuels in private automobiles.

-- Many of these provisions will bring about reductions in carbon dioxide and other gases that contribute to climate change.

-- For example, the proposed cap on total SO2 emissions encourages utilities to undertake more energy efficiency. It also creates incentives for industry to be more efficient.

-- The proposed changes reduce carbon monoxide emissions, which decreases the lifetime of methane. And reductions in NOX and VOCs generally reduce tropospheric ozone, another greenhouse gas.

o And sixth, we are pursuing a variety of energy conservation initiatives, all of which are important in combatting climate change **(need to coordinate with DOE to insure this doesn't overlap Adm. Watkins' address on Wednesday):**

-- The Department of Energy is implementing efficiency standards for major household appliances, such as dishwashers, clothes washers and clothes dryers.

-- Our states are looking at ways to give utilities incentives to promote energy efficiency, by allowing them to profit from conserving energy as well as selling energy. **(Any numbers on potential savings?)**

-- Some states, such as Oregon, are also changing their building codes to increase energy efficiency in new construction. **(Any numbers?)**

-- We're vigorously pursuing automobile fuel efficiency: the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1976 has increased vehicle fuel efficiency significantly in the last 15 years. **(Any numbers?)**

-- Finally, we are conducting research on various forms of nonfossil energy, including renewables and nuclear. The Administration has requested a 27 percent increase in the 1991 budget for renewable energy.

-- We still have a long way to go on energy conservation; and we <u>will</u> go a long way.

o We have learned a great deal from our experience over the past 20 years, since Earth Day 1970 ushered in the environmental revolution.

-- Many of these lessons can be applied now to issues of global climate change.

-- For one thing, we have learned that great improvements are possible with commitment and sustained investment.

-- The gains we have made in reducing air and water pollution in this country are quantifiable, they are measurable, they are significant, and they are indisputable.

-- In every major category of air pollution except nitrogen oxides, emissions on a national basis have either leveled off or declined since 1970.

-- Emissions of particulates are down 64 percent; sulfur oxides, down 25 percent; VOCs, down 29 percent; carbon monoxide, down 38 percent; and lead, a major success story thanks to our switch to unleaded gasoline, down 96 percent.

-- Overall water pollution trends are more mixed because of population and industrial growth; but we have had substantial success in reducing pollutants in many specific areas. In the Great Lakes, for example, fecal coliform is down, nutrients are down, algae are down, biological oxygen demand is down.

-- Twenty years ago it looked doubtful there would be any fish at all in Lake Erie; now there are plenty. Our own Potomac River, once so polluted that people were advised to avoid even wading in it, is well on the path to recovery.

-- I believe that we can achieve similar results as we come to grips with climate change.

-- We also have learned that we need to provide the right economic incentives to promote environmental protection; that we need to integrate economic policy with energy policy with environmental policy.

-- The acid rain provisions of the President's Clean Air Act proposals are an example of the use of market incentives to achieve environmental gains at the lowest cost.

-- The command-and-control approach of the original Clean Air Act was successful up to a point -- as indicated by the improvements in air quality I just mentioned.

-- But this approach is much more difficult to apply to diffuse, diverse sources of pollution -- such as many of those that contribute to climate change.

-- To get at these sources, we saw the need to incorporate market incentives into the law -- to send a signal to the marketplace that "the environment is an issue that won't go away; you'd be wise to address it."

-- Under the new law, electric utilities emitting high amounts of sulfur dioxides will be given emission allowances designed to reduce their sulfur dioxide emissions by about half. They will be free to buy emission allowances from others if cutting back on emissions would cost more than the allowances do.

-- On the other hand, the companies could reduce emissions so far that they would be able to bank or sell their extra allowances; and they'll be free to pursue the cheapest method of pollution control -- energy conservation, different fuels, new technology -- provided only that they get the pollution reductions the country wants.

-- A third lesson is that there is a potentially critical role for tax policy in environmental protection.

-- Many nations have been experimenting with tax incentives and disincentives to reduce emissions related to climate change.

-- In this country, we are taxing CFC's, and we will take in $400 million from this tax this year, $5 billion over the next five years.

-- Fourth, as I mentioned with respect to CFCs, we have learned that the special needs of developing countries must be addressed.

-- We in the United States will help to do this, and so must the multilateral aid and lending institutions.

-- We will continue and strengthen our programs of technology transfer, and we will strongly support the work of the International Environmental Technical Transfer Advisory Board.

-- Technology transfer and technical assistance programs to developing countries are important options for encouraging the adoption of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.

-- But the developing nations themselves must be willing to participate; they cannot have a pass - - they must be part of the solution.

-- Their forest policies and their energy policies must change; they must be willing to pursue development that is sustainable and environmentally sound.

-- And finally, we must be flexible in our search for solutions.

-- Rather than insisting on tightly prescribed, "quick-fix" remedies to immediately perceived problems, we must set long-term goals and allow nations and industries the space to work out solutions best suited to their own individual needs.

(Terry Davies asks of the following: Absent strong emission standards, what incentive would Detroit have had to move to cleaner-burning engines? Also, doesn't this contradict our earlier point about taking an incremental approach based on existing science?)

-- (From our experience with the Clean Air Act, we know that imposing technical "fixes" on short-term time horizons is counterproductive; all it does is impede progress by removing the incentive for introducing more fundamental, long-lasting changes in technology.

-- (The best example was the step-by-step reductions in motor vehicle emissions in the 1970s, which as a practical matter foreclosed the development of more fundamental and beneficial changes to the internal combustion engine.)

-- The IPCC process will let us take a longer-term perspective on climate change, through its exchange of information on the science, the economics and the environmental effects.

o Summary and Conclusion:

-- While the IPCC process is doing its work, many other things can be done to reduce emissions related to climate change that are good public policy <u>regardless</u> of any assumptions we might make about the degree or timing of climate warming.

-- As I have mentioned, the United States is taking many such "climate conscious" steps; the measures already underway, including the phaseout of CFCs, will reduce U.S. emissions of climate-altering gases by _____ **percent.**

-- Meanwhile research on global change, on the likely effects of such change, and on the costs of policy measures is necessary to guide future actions; we are intensely pursuing such research and encourage other nations to join us.

-- The IPCC has set a model for such cooperation; let's give it a chance to complete its work.

-- Clearly, the global climate is a matter of profound importance.

-- The envelope that sustains life is very thin and, as we have learned from the Antarctic ozone hole, fragile and vulnerable to destabilization by human activity.

-- More than at any previous moment in human history, nature and natural systems are in human hands, dependent on human efforts.

-- Our situation today gives a new meaning to stewardship, and a new significance to the concept of global environmental cooperation.

-- We are committed to action to address the problem of climate change.

-- The United States has long been a leader on environmental issues -- and we intend to continue to be a leader.

-- We are looking forward to working with you -- and the entire international community -- on the challenges that like ahead.

-- Thank you.

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 SEC. BRADY

DRAFT

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

Good Morning. I am pleased to welcome this distinguished assembly of delegates to the inaugural White House conference on global change.

This is the first international conference to bring together experts in the disciplines of economics, science and the environment. Over the next two days we will have the opportunity to explore and discuss the relationship of these disciplines to the issue of global change.

We meet here to acknowledge and explore our common interest in improving and preserving the environment in the face of ever-increasing demands placed on it by the forces of expanding populations, economic growth and development and technological advances. We have gathered here because we recognize that success in managing global environmental issues will only be attained when we have developed coherent policies which fully integrate environmental solutions with economic realities. Only when we have achieved this integration of science and economics can we be assured that we are pursuing policies and programs in the best interest of the peoples of the world.

Our challenge is made all the greater by a lack of consensus among experts as to the true nature, rate and extent of changes in the global climate occurring now, and projected for the future. We cannot resolve these issues in the next two days, but we can advance and clarify the world's understanding of the relationship between the scientific and economic aspects of the

environmental challenges we face.

Our work here is the natural extension of work we have already begun in other forums. Our purpose is to complement the efforts of Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change as it strives to identify what is known and what is still uncertain in the science of global climate change.

Here in the United States President Bush has taken the lead in focusing national attention on global climate change issues--even before taking office he commanded our attention by his description of the challenge before us. "We face," he said, "The prospect of being trapped on a boat that we have irreparably damaged--not by the cataclysm of war, but by the slow neglect of a vessel we believed to be impervious to our abuse."

The Bush Administration has formulated general guidelines on issues concerning climatic change. First, nations can't afford to wait for a final resolution of the scientific uncertainties before they act. Second, while we wait for scientific advances, nations should take those actions already justified on economic and other grounds. Third, any action considered should be specific, focused on a clear goal, and cost-effective. Fourth, the most effective actions will be those that both protect the environment and allow continued economic development.

Here in the United States we are pursuing this policy framework with concrete actions. The President has asked Congress for $1 billion in the next fiscal year to study global climate change. We estimate this represents more than half of all the money spent on climate change research worldwide. A key

element of this research is an ambitious 15-year program to gather more accurate data, for which we will develop new polar orbiting satellites to gather more accurate data on oceans, clouds and land masses.

The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the Department of Commerce also supports a range of work in international climate monitoring and modeling, under The World Meteorological Organization--work that holds the potential for greater accuracy in predictions of climate trends.

The United States has also made a commitment to phase out chlorofluorocarbons by the year 2000. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is working with industry to find alternatives to CFC's and to control emissions of carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform. EPA has also extended its assistance to several developing countries who are seeking to reduce their CFC emissions, in conformance with the Montreal Protocol.

By the year 2050, well over half of greenhouse gas emissions are expected to come from developing countries. Because developing countries must be a part of any solution of global climate problems, the United States has urged their attention to these issues by requiring attention to environmental considerations in programs of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

At the September 1989 annual meetings of the World Bank and IMF, President Bush called for more emphasis on the environment in national policy making, especially in promoting energy efficiency and conservation and greater protection of tropical

forests. In keeping with the President's instructions, U.S. officials have pursued environmental reforms with the OECD, and the regional development banks as well. In addition, the U.S. has stated its intention to support placing environmental issues on the agenda of the proposed European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The United States has also supported World Bank and the U.S. Agency for International Development efforts to use debt-for-nature swaps to preserve forests and wetlands. In the recent past, swaps have been signed in Ecuador, Costa Rica, the Philippines, and Madagascar. A swap recently arranged in Zambia will help protect two of Africa's most important wetlands. While the dollar amounts involved in these swaps have been small, an important principle has been established. Thus I believe debt-for-nature swaps should play an increasing role in addressing climate change.

As these initiatives demonstrate, economic issues are intrinsically and inextricably linked to environmental concerns. We wish to preserve the environment to improve and sustain a certain quality of life for all the peoples of the world. But we must recognize that a great part of that quality of life also rests on economic development and growth. It is largely through economic growth that we can bring the nations of the world freedom from hunger, lower infant mortality, longer life expectancy and liberation from oppressive poverty. Thus we must carefully balance and evaluate the relationship between proposals to address global climate change and economic activities and policies.

Our meetings here can make a valuable contribution to establishing a common understanding and assessment of the issues. Let us work together to establish a consensus that will allow us to advance our ability to make the important decisions in the future. Let us reach agreement on areas of opportunity for cooperative action in scientific and economic research. Let us plan to integrate scientific and economics research into the policy process. Let us begin to build partnerships for pursuing that research. If we can achieve agreement on these issues we will have taken an important step towards meeting the challenge of global climate change.

And as we pursue these goals, let us do so in the spirit of the words spoken by the Native American chief, "We do not inherit the earth from our ancestors; rather, we borrow it from our children."

NOT SEATTLE.. IS THIS A CHIEF?

I welcome you and look forward to what we can achieve together.

DRAFT

REILLY'S OUTLINE

PROPOSED OUTLINE FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON THE ENVIRONMENT

I. INTRODUCTION

a) General statement of committment to and concern for the global environment and economic development

- Reiterate determination that the President will take active role in addressing concern about global climate change
- Reiterate the President's and Secretary Baker's approach (spelled out in IPCC speech)
- Reiterate Noordwijk commitment to greenhouse gas stabilization as soon as possible, consistent with the requirement for global economic growth that can enhance the quality of life for people everywhere.
- Stress strong U.S. commitment to environment; e.g., domestic programs, leadership in forging international agreements on environment, assistance to and cooperative efforts with developing countries and current or former centrally planned economics.
- Emphasize that problem has developed over a long time period. Solving the problem will also require some time.
- Significant uncertainty over the timing and magnitude of global warming.
- Significant uncertainty over regional climatic changes, e.g., rainfall patterns, sea level rise, loss of biodiversity.

b) Nature of the solutions

- Long-term commitment to R&D can bring down the cost of existing options and develop new options.
- Developing greater flexibility will allow institutions to respond to changes as they occur, e.g., educate forestry and agricultural experts at State level about drought management policies

- o **Diverse sources and sinks of greenhouse gases and varied needs and conditions of different countries require a comprehensive set of response options.**

- o International cooperation can improve the chances for implementing effective response options.

II. LESSONS LEARNED OVER LAST TWO DECADES AND CURRENT APPROACHES FOR RESPONDING TO GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

a) Montreal Protocol

- o U.S. took a lead role in the Montreal Protocol.

- o U.S. and other nations are commited to phase out major CFC's by 2000.

- o Efforts to develop effective substitutes and to assist developing countries reduce CFC use will support reduction effort.

- o Elimination of CFC's will address proven threat of stratospheric ozone depletion as well as making significant contribution to reduction of greenhouse gases.

b) Tree Planting

- o "America the Beautiful" program will plant 1 billion trees annually over the next 10-15 years.

- o Additional benefits include reduced soil erosion, improved air quality, improved habitats for wildlife, and increased areas for recreation.

c) Administration Clean Air Act

- o Proposed cap on total SO2 emissions encourages utilities to undertake more energy efficiency. Also creates incentives for industry to be more efficient.

- o Proposed changes reduce carbon monoxide emissions which decreases lifetime of methane. Also reductions in NOX and VOC generally reduce tropospheric ozone, another greenhouse gas.

- o Proposals generally encourage substitution of natural gas for other fossil fuels, thereby net carbon intensity of emissions.

d) Implementing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

- The Administration is implementing efficiency standards for major household appliances, such as dishwashers, clothes washers and clothes dryers.

- Energy Policy and Conservation Act (1976) has increased vehicle fuel efficiency significantly in past 15 years

- Research is being conducted on transportation efficiency and alternative transportation fuels. States have proposed or are implementing many of these, e.g. California's proposal for alternative fuel powered autos.

- States are evaluating approaches for giving utilities incentives to promote energy efficiency by allowing them to profit from conserving energy as well as selling energy.

- States, such as Oregon, are implementing building codes to increase energy efficiency in new construction.

- Research is being conducted on various forms of nonfossil energy including renewables and nuclear. The Administration has recently requested a 27 percent increase in the 1991 budget for renewable energy (over the amount appropriated for 1990).

- All of these options result in additional benefits, such as reduced air and water quality degradation, lower energy prices, greater energy security, and less reliance on imported fuel.

e) Long-Term Research, Development and Demonstration

- The U.S. has formed a Working Group on Mitigation and Adaptation Technologies under the direction of the Committee on Earth Sciences which will coordinate all federal mitigation and adaption research.

- A long-term perspective and commitment to research, development and commercialization of new technologies will provide more cost-effective options in the future. The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry has outlined a 100 year RD&D plan. While we have not studied it in full detail we support the idea that they are thinking ahead over the long term.

f) Long-Term Adaptation

- o Institutions will benefit from developing the flexibility to respond to climate changes as they occur.
- o The U.S. is undertaking research on alternative agricultural and forestry practices and species that can adapt to climate changes.
- o Countries can incorporate potential future effects in planning the development and enlargement of parks and natural reserves.
- o Restrictions on commercial and residential development can help ensure that wetlands and seashores are protected from sea-level rise. Example of Maine: building codes placing responsibility in hands of homeowners and building owners for damage due to sea-level rise.

g) Market Incentives for Implementing Response Options

- o The marketplace, if given the proper signals and incentives, is the most effective means for solving the complex problems associated with responding to global climate change.
- o U.S. Acid Rain legislation will allow emissions trading, which may lower costs of compliance by 20% (details to be added).
- o A full accounting for environmental damages and benefits needs to be developed and incorporated into the price system to achieve the efficient outcomes.

h) International Partnerships

- o Addressing global climate change can benefit from closer international partnerships, particularly between industrialized and developing countries.
- o The U.S. is expanding its assistance to Eastern Europe. This will include support for energy efficiency improvements.
- o AID is implementing a $15 million dollar global climate program to assist key countries reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

- Technology transfer and technical assistance programs to developing countries are important options for encouraging the adoption of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.

- Donor countries can also encourage more rational lending practices for energy sector projects among the multilateral development banks.

III. CONCLUSIONS

- Many steps can be taken to reduce greenhouse gases that are good public policy regardless of assumptions about climate warming.

- The U.S. is taking such steps. Measures already underway will reduce U.S. greenhouse emissions by _____ percent (including CFC's).

- Research on global change, on the likely effects of such change, and on the costs of policy measures is necessary to guide future steps. We are intensely pursuing such research and encourage other nations to join us. The IPCC has set a model for such cooperation.

ABC end of segment on in

CBS "announced no major init." "An excuse for no action"
a "lot" check the policy"
"spending not for programs to fix the problem"
Economists question policies, cost ((so do SCIENTISTS))
Campaign Ad – R's took a wait & see attitude"
"Envio. Pres. more talk than action on enviro."

NBC Bush – argued moving too quickly could cost economically.
3°-8° rise. Drought flooding.
said we argued would "Risks 3rd world industrialization"
— MORE: survival.
steps like driving smaller cars, alts to oil & coal

Disappointed in coverage of my remarks – characterized that I wanted to balance envir & econ.

I'm not looking to balance envir & econ. Misses the point.
Calling for an entirely new way of looking at the problem.

We are not waiting to take action.

exponential:

To convey the sweep of those advances over time, I'd begin with a "thought experiment" -- not original, but illustrating the pace of our progress.

If you reduce the earth's existence to the Six Days of Creation -- beginning midnight Sunday -- then life begins at noon on Tuesday. Dinosaurs don't appear until four on Saturday afternoon. They're gone by nine that night. A creature like man arrives five minutes before midnight -- still Neanderthal eleven seconds before midnight.

"Only a second and a half before midnight do we take up agriculture, a quarter of a second, Christianity, a fortieth of a second the Industrial Revolution, and two-thousands of a second" the incredible rate of advances witnessed [now]. It is

This is from the Dept. Director or DAA — J.R. or R.J. Something

Some Thoughts for the Presidents Closing Remarks:

- Repackage "no regrets" policy as "Precautionary Action Plan" given the uncertainties and high risks involved ~~a~~ (economically) sound precautionary action is needed
  - CFC's
  - Reforestation
  - Energy Efficiency
  - ~~etc~~ (concept to development)
- Endorse Japan's 100 YR PLAN - Action Plan for 21st Century
- ~~N~~ Note the prominent place of "global environment" on agenda for G-7 in Houston
- Give specifics about offer to "host" framework convention negotiations.

  ie.

  when — in December 1990 (or Jan 91)
  where — in Williamsburg (or Geneva) ~~or~~
  details:
  - US will provide for LDC participation
  - all UN countries invited
  - will seek ~~appro~~ endorsements WMO, UNEP & UNGA of proposal
  - ~~preliminary~~ "preparatory" mtg to be held ~~in~~ or "hinge" of second World Climate Conference (November

Re "Stabilization"

- As agreed in Noordwijk, as a part of the Precautionary Action Plan, we should, while pursuing scientific and economic research, stabilize GHG emissions "as soon as possible". As some nations suggest, this could be ~ 2000.

- With regard to CO_2 emissions

  - we should vigorously pursue reductions in emissions from energy conservation, energy efficiency, and use of nonfossil fuels.

  - we must, however, take care not to precipitate negative impacts on developing countries. eg The delegate from Japan cautioned that a 20% reduction by 2000 by Industrialized countries could result in negative global GNP growth of 0-4%

GNP growth in Developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean could be negative -1.3%. These impacts are not acceptable and must be avoided.

IMPACTS OF CO_2 EMISSION CONTROL BY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES ON WORLD ECONOMY (GNP GROWTH)

	1980 -1990	1990 - 2000 BASE CASE	1990 - 2000 STABILIZATION IN 2000	1990 - 2000 20% REDUCTION IN 2000
DEVELOPED COs	2.8	2.9	1.4	1.0
DEVELOPING COs	3.3	4.3	2.7	2.6
CPEs	4.8	2.6	1.4	1.0
WORLD TOTAL	3.3	2.9	1.6	1.3

IMPACTS OF CO2 EMISSION CONTROL BY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES ON WORLD ECONOMY (GNP GROWTH PER CAPITA)

	1980 -1990	1990 - 2000 BASE CASE	1990 - 2000 STABILIZATION IN 2000	1990 - 2000 20% REDUCTION IN 2000
DEVELOPED COs	2.0	1.9	0.7	0.3
DEVELOPING COs	0.7	1.7	0.5	0.3
EAST ASIA	6.3	4.4	2.8	2.4
ASEAN	2.4	3.9	2.4	2.1
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	-0.4	1.0	-1.1	-1.3
AFRICA	-0.8	0.2	-0.5	-0.3
MIDDLE EAST	-1.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.5
CPEs	3.6	1.5	0.5	0.0
WORLD TOTAL	1.5	1.2	0.0	-0.4 *

Note: negative global growth due to the increase in the proportion of lower income countries

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

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

1. Of the various issues concerning the global environment, global warming commands the greatest attention.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

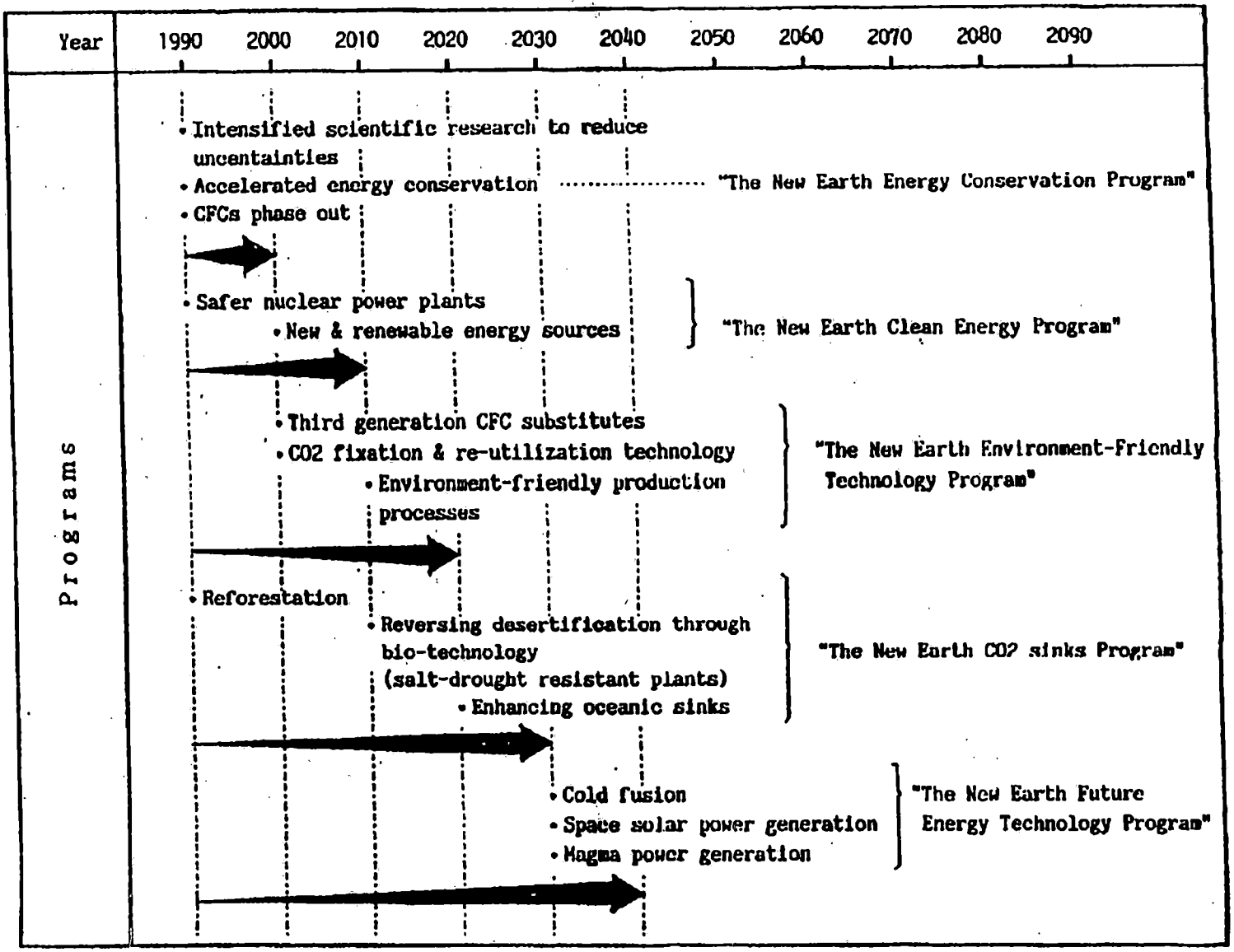
3. The Action Program is intended to reduce emissions and enhance sinks, so that concentrations will begin to peak off. By the latter half of the twenty-first century, greenhouse gas concentrations should actually be decreasing.

4. Such a strategy should be the basis of a global partnership in which all countries, developed and developing, East and West, come together and act in unity.

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

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

"The New Earth 21"
— Action Program for the 21st Century —



THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release April 12, 1990

PRESS BRIEFING BY
EPA ADMINISTRATOR WILLIAM REILLY;
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY, DR. ALLAN BROMLEY;
CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS, DR. MICHAEL BOSKIN;
CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, MR. MICHAEL DELAND;
AND UNDER SECRETARY OF ENERGY HENSON MOORE

The Briefing Room

3:58 P.M. EDT

MR. HART: The co-chairs of the White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change: Dr. Allan Bromley, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology Policy; Michael Boskin, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; Michael Deland, Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality; as well as EPA Administrator William Reilly; and Under Secretary of Energy Henson Moore are here today to brief on the Conference, which will be held next Tuesday and Wednesday, April 17th and 18th, at the J.W. Marriott.

This briefing is on the record for camera and sound. We'll start off with Mr. Reilly. Thank you.

ADMINISTRATOR REILLY: Thank you, Steve.

The President and the administration take the questions related to global change, the environmental issues, scientific questions, economic concerns very seriously. The budget -- some of our major initiatives on clean air, decision to phase chlorofluorocarbons, tree planting initiative -- all of those, I think, are measures of that seriousness. And included among the initiatives that we are moving forward with is a conference that you now have some information about that will begin Tuesday morning involving 17 countries, and the OECD and the European Community. Countries represented at a higher level than we have yet convened on climate issues, involving senior people on economics, on the environment and on science.

The purpose of this conference is to encourage a sound scientific and economic basis for climate policy. It's to reinforce the intergovernmental panel on climate change, which has been the major forum that has addressed these issues and has engaged the world community, though not at a level and not on some of the specific questions that we're going to discuss next week. We -- particularly Allan Bromley and I, who represented the United States at the Nordvik, Netherlands conference on climate change, had the sense at that meeting that there was a significant missing dimension. It was the relationship of economics and economic policy, the economic consequences of climate change, the economic consequences of various mitigation strategies to address it -- that was not seriously engaged.

We hope -- I particularly would like to see at this meeting -- countries come forward with their specific plans and share with us as we propose to share with them, a good deal of the research -- scientific, economic and other -- that we have gotten underway. And hope by that to foster a more rational and a more informed debate leading finally to a negotiation of a treaty to which the President's committed on climate change negotiations that we hope will begin toward the end of this year. And finally to effect the policy process.

MORE

Let me say that this meeting is about information, it's about research, it's about ideas. It is not about targets and timetables. We contemplate having a very serious exchange on a profoundly important issue with quite significant countries. It is one that should help us a great deal, all of us involved and many countries that will not be there, in formulating our policies and making decisions involving treaties on those kinds of questions. This, however, is a meeting that will involve the exchange of research, the identification of uncertainties, and that basically is directed towards informing priorities for further research and study all leading to a more informed policy process.

Let me turn this over to Dr. Michael Boskin, who is just off a plane from the Soviet Union, which will no doubt equip him to be even more lucid than he usually is, to talk about the economic aspects involved next week.

DR. BOSKIN: Thanks, Bill. One of the things we are most interested in doing in this conference is to raise the level of debate and engage the seriousness of discussion and research on the science and economics of possible global change. Dr. Bromley will address some of the science issues in a few moments, but as you know, there is a great deal of scientific uncertainty about what the likely potential impacts may be of a greenhouse gas emissions and other climate change issues.

Obviously, those have economic consequences, and as Bill Riley has said, any policy to attempt to mitigate any possible global climate change would also have substantial economic consequences. As with the science research, the economics research is accelerating rapidly, but starting -- but is in relatively early stages. There are a variety of things that we know -- that substantial curtailment of fossil fuels would obviously be very costly. The least cost alternative to fossil fuel burning, nuclear power, is not popular in some places. New technology in the future may well-equip us to deal in ample time with any possible global climate change issues, and we need to examine in detail what we can understand from the science -- what possible scenarios about future climate change may be, where the uncertainties are -- so when we think about understanding what the economic costs and consequences of possible climate change or mitigation or adaptation strategies will be, it can be based on a firm scientific understanding.

Without that the economics won't be well-informed, and without the firm science and economics base sensible environmental policy will be very difficult to make in an atmosphere of doing the right thing at the right time with the understanding of what the scientific foundation is and the economic consequences are. We're talking here about possible global change. By definition that involves not just the climate and the ecology of the world's nations, but the economies of them and the relations of the economies of them -- and that includes among developing countries and among developed countries and between the two groups of countries.

And so it's extremely important, and I think it's a measure of the seriousness that the President and others in the administration -- including the people that you see on the stage and others -- place in trying to put the evolution of policy, domestically and internationally, on these issues on the firmest possible footing that we are devoting so much time and energy to this process.

I might just add to amplify on one thing that Bill said -- we have proposed in this budget for Fiscal Year 1991 spending over $1 billion on climate change research. And obviously at a time when the budget resources are very scarce, that is just another measure of the seriousness with which we take the responsibility for global stewardship, the responsibility to make sure that we fully understand what the implications are of possible changes in the environment and

possible policies to try to mitigate any possible changes.

Thank you. Let me now turn it over to Dr. Allan Bromely, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy Assistant to the President for Science, who is one of the co-chairs of this conference and is the person who will speak to you on science as well as some other issues.

DR. BROMLEY: Thank you, Michael. Well, ladies and gentlemen, one of the things that I would clearly want to emphasize is that we intend this conference to be very much a working conference. One where we really can get an exchange of ideas and get a vastly increased sensitization in the three communities -- science, economics and environment -- a sensitization that simply was missing in the past. As Bill Riley mentioned when we were in Nordvik last fall, it was conspicuous by its absence when you thought about the economic dimension of the whole global change question. The fact that economics provides, if you will, the glue that ties together the scientific understanding of global change phenomena with rational policies -- national and international.

Now, within the United States, ourselves, we have, during the past 18 months with the help of the Committee in Earth Sciences, for example, pulled together what I think is a model for a national program toward understanding of and responding to possible effects of global change. One of the things we would like to do in this conference is to share the work that we have done thus far with our colleagues from other countries -- specifically to ask them what they have done thus far because, quite frankly, we came back from Nordvik, for example, with something of the impression that a number of the countries there who were prepared to sign up for substantial CO2 reduction, for example, had not perhaps fully analyzed how this would be done or what the impact on their economic growth and future might be.

So this particular conference, as I said, is going to be a working conference. And I want to emphasize in particular that it is intended, has been from the very beginning, by the President and by all of us to be complementary to, to support, to strengthen the activities of the IPCC. We still view the IPCC, the UN-sponsored international program, as being the fundamental vehicle for international activity in this field.

And what we are doing here is to introduce what we believe to be a new dimension into the discussion, both nationally and internationally. We also very much hope that at least we will begin to establish initial structures, initial strategies for a truly global attack on a problem that is intrinsically global in nature. A problem that could only be resolved by truly global solutions. And I think that by coming up with such a program we can begin to draw in the expertise, the experience, the data from the participant countries and work together in a more coherent, integrated fashion than we have in the past. And so I look forward to a significant focus on the uncertainties that exist in the science, in the economics, in the environmental impacts.

And through a focus of that sort we can make sure that all of us, all of the nations participating can use the resourses that we're devoting to global change understanding and response in the most effective way. If we in the sciences, for example, are told by the economists that a particular set of data are really not terribly important to them, really wouldn't affect their economic models very much, then simply we will change our programs and measure something that our economists friends tell us will help them to do a better job of estimating what economic costs might be. And this works in all of the interfaces between the three groups that will be involved in this conference.

So we specifically plan it as a working conference. We do not anticipate major hard copy documents coming out of this

conference other than the co-chairmen's report. And if it is as successful as I believe it is going to be, we'll form a basis for a whole new level of cooperation on the international scene.

Let me turn the microphone over, if I may, to Michael Deland, who is our co-chairman and chairman of the Council of Environmental Quality.

MR. DELAND: Thank you, Alan. I will just briefly reiterate because I think it's important to do so -- number one, it is a working conference, but secondly, that this is the first time in history that representatives from the various disiplines -- science, economics, environmental field, and importantly the energy field -- have been gathered together in a forum and in a working session designed for the open and candid exchange of ideas. And it is important to note that the energy officials will be there because if, indeed, this is a problem of the magnitude that some predict, energy and energy efficiency will be a key component to the solution.

So with that, I'll turn it over to the representative from Energy, Henson Moore.

MR. MOORE: Thank you, Michael. I'll be very brief. People are writing increasingly about three E's -- the environment, the economy, and energy. They are inextricably intertwined and this conference will deal with all facets of all three of these, hopefully. Let me simply say that when you talk about energy you're talking about a major source of the problem and a major source of the solution of the very serious problem of global climate change.

We're very cognizant of that and we're looking forward to the exchange of ideas, information, research that helps us begin to solve those problems, which we're grappling with in our own country, in coming up with a national energy strategy.

Q May I start with the simple point that you talk about the uncertainties. Do you even amongst yourselves agree as to what the nature and the scope of the problem is?

DR. BROMLEY: As far as the scientific understanding is concerned, I think we do, in fact, have a general agreement as to what we know with some certainty. What we don't know, let me put it very simply, that I think you would find general consensus on the fact that during the past century there has been an increase of about half of a degree centigrade in the average temperature of the planet. What we do not know at this time is whether any of that increase in temperature can be attributed unambiguously to anthropogenic causes. What we also would agree in general on --

Q What is that?

DR. BROMLEY: Anthropogenic -- man-made. What we are also in agreement on is the fact that if we continue to load our atmosphere with greenhouse gases we will eventually get additional warming. What we do not know is the timing, the magnitude, or the rate of that increase. More important, we do not know what Mother Nature may be doing during the same period that we have under consideration.

So there is no question that the greenhouse gases themselves work toward increasing temperatures, but we have no way at this time of predicting what the natural fluctuations in the background might be doing. So they might, for example, cancel out some of the greenhouse warming that would otherwise take place, or they could increase the warming that we could attribute to greenhouse gases.

Q Mr. Reilly said that this is not going to be a conference of partisan timetables. Could you gentlemen please give us some sense of when it will be time to set targets and timetables?

In other words, at what point down the future in terms of reduction?

ADMINISTRATOR REILLY: Well, we have, I think, undertaken as serious an effort as any country that I'm aware of and at the highest levels to consider the various ramifications of this problem. We have pushed the science very far and very fast. We have also -- and this is not something I guess we can take a great deal of credit for because we haven't, in this country, gone as far as I think we're going to want to go, or perhaps should have at this point -- done more economic research. And it's only been in the past year or so that we've done any significant economic research on this question. Even for that, it's significantly more than other countries.

We need to know a great deal, clearly, about the science, about economic choices available to us, about the likely consequences of different strategies for social and economic effects. We need to know a good deal about other countries, particularly many that are going to have to be centrally involved in helping us address climate managment problems but that, thus far, have not indicated much interest in participating in the IPCC process, much receptivity to the science, much less any preparedness to enter into a negotiation on a climate treaty, which we ourselves are committed to at the end of this year. Those questions with respect to details of policy will undoubtedly be addressed as the time arises to undertake those negotiations. They won't be reached unilaterally in the United States. If they were, they would have a relatively inconsequential effect on the climate problems, though they might have a significant effect on our economic posture and competitiveness.

So the answer to that question is, it won't happen next week. We will of, obviously, look at a range of choices with respect to moving into negotiations, but that will unfold at that time.

Q Who are those countries you are talking about? And will they be here in Washington this year?

ADMINISTRATOR REILLY: We have had -- and one of the difficulties with the IPCC process is there have rarely been more than 40 or so countries involved in that dialogue. I think we had 56 here in January and that's the largest number ever assembled. Many focusing on the climate issue for the first time, being exposed to some of the science for the first time. There are, obviously, many more that are going to have to be engaged. But even some of the countries that have been involved have been somewhat skeptical about the process and have even not yet ratified the Montreal protocol that would phase out 50 percent of chlorofluorocarbons, a significant greenhouse gas.

We're going to have to engage these countries, I think, in the diplomatic process. One very useful purpose of this conference is I think that we will be able, in the context of relatively small number of countries represented at these very high levels, to get a degree of attention and focus on these questions that we've never had.

Q Can you give names, please?

DR. BROMLEY: There's a media sheet that has a list of the countries.

Q Right, those who are going to be here in Washington, but who are those --

ADMINISTRATOR REILLY: Well, two of the countries that I'm referring to that have not yet ratified the Montreal protocol are India and China. Their part in making a CFC convention work is obviously essential. And their role in addressing the climate problem would be even more critical.

Q Mr. Reilly, you and Mr. Bromley both sounded as

though what you hope to do is to kind of slow down some of the countries in Europe, I guess, particularly, that seem to be rushing headlong into adopting measures that would set these targets and timetables for reducing pollutants without, as you suggest, giving it the full economic study that you think it deserves. Is that your goal? I mean, this has politically embarrassing for you in particular.

ADMINISTRATOR REILLY: President Bush has proposed the total phaseout of what represents a quarter of our greenhouse gases. He's put forward a Clean Air Act that the Environmental Defense Fund has said will have the effect of removing 22 million automobiles, a fifth of our fleet, from the road for 10 years -- its effect as a result of conservation incentives. Taken other measures that were referred to here on the budget and in support of scientific research. Done a number of things, quite a number more than most other countries, with respect to this issue.

We found ourselves, nevertheless, in Nordvik hearing some countries at least propose very specific and ambitious cutbacks in greenhouse gas emissions, and assumed, I think, at that time, that there was a good deal of analysis and much more consultation with other ministries affected than, in fact, has proved to be true. We want to stimulate that analysis. We want to know what lies behind some of those commitments. We want to see if other countries may have done more economic research, for example, than they shared with us there, or than we're aware of now. This conference should really help that process. And we've invited them and it's part of the preparatory materials to communicate their answers to some pretty critical questions that will help us all, I think.

Q Which of these countries that you're referring to in this instance?

ADMINISTRATOR REILLY: Well, I'm referring to a whole range of countries that were represented there, but particularly countries in the European Community.

Q Dr. Bromley talked about the -- what we have a consensus on in terms of science. What about in terms of economics? I mean, where do we agree? Is there some sort of minimum cost involved here?

DR. BOSKIN: Well, I think that there are -- first of all, the economics depends on the science. We have to know what the economic ramifications of some possible global warming will be, obviously, depends upon what may happen. And as Bill and Allan have told you, there is some uncertainty about that, about what will happen, over what time frame, at what rate, how much, et cetera.

A prospective on some of it is that the people who -- that those scientists who do believe there will be appreciable global warming over the next century are talking about an amount that would roughly translate into a change in temperature less than moving from Washington to Atlanta. So while there may be some serious economic consequences, this is sort of not -- nobody's talking about something that's sort of wildly outside the range of human experience to adapt to.

We also have had technology assist us in adapting to various movement around the planet. For example, air-conditioning has made previously less hospitable climes much more hospitable. But it is clear that if you set a goal such as stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions, or stabilizing or cutting CO2, that that would have very, very large economic costs which would be borne disproportionately enomously by developing countries. Because if you look at where the projected greenhouse gas emissions are likely to come from, as Bill has said, we are a small part of that. The advanced economies as a whole are a minority of it and projected to be an ever-declining fraction of it as the developing countries seek to develop and will

burn fossil fuels in various ways as a result of the attempt to industrialize.

So the economic consequences of some of the suggested changes would be quite substantial. What we need to know is more about what the scientists can tell us in as short order as possible to understand what the economic ramifications would be if it did prove to be likely that there would be some substantial climate change of what that -- indeed, how costly that would be. And to get innovative ways to adapt to it if, indeed, it occurs, to try to lessen some of those disruptions to the economy while we were doing what was right with respect to the environment.

Q Dr. Bromley, will this conference be used just to exchange existing knowledge and research, or will it be used to call for additional research?

DR. BROMLEY: It will certainly involve calling for additional research. And it will involve discussion among experts to decide what kind of additional research is most important and most critical for the national and international programs in which we are all participating.

Q Those areas being economics --

DR. BROMLEY: Economics, energy, science and the environment.

Q Would this be international research, sir? Joint research between various nations?

DR. BROMLEY: Yes, indeed. Yes, indeed. We hope that this, in fact, lays the foundation for a much more cooperative international approach to the understanding of both the science and the economics of these environmental questions.

Q Will that research that you called for at this meeting -- will you have some sort of a target as far as when you would like to have those results known? A year, two years, three years, four years?

DR. BROMLEY: I don't think so, because you can't control that; Mother Nature does. You can say that these are the things that we would really like to know, but then how long it takes us to get those answers depends on a great many things outside of our control. But certainly we will try and develop at least the beginning of a program that highlights what the most important new information would be in terms of our understanding and responding to the questions that are being discussed here.

Q This was referred to earlier, but I'm still not clear on as far as you're not going to set targets and timetables --

DR. BROMLEY: No.

Q -- at this session. When do you think you'll be able to set any targets and timetables?

DR. BOSKIN: It depends on the answers.

DR. BROMLEY: That's precisely it. That we can't -- at the moment, as was the case when Bill and I were at Nordvik -- we simply felt that we could not responsibly agree to timetables and specific numbers because we simply didn't have sufficient understanding of the consequences of various possible scenarios.

Q One last question. How do you refer to some environmentalists who say this whole conference is a leadership facade and what it will be doing is just calling for more research instead of actually pushing for action?

DR. BROMLEY: I think the important thing we have to emphasize here is that while it is quite true that we have accelerated our research in the face of uncertainties, what is driving the President's agenda, what Bill Reilly just referred to, is decision-making in the face of uncertainties. And we have made a whole series of decisions -- Bill listed some of them for you. What we are working toward is an insurance policy.

In the face of uncertainties, we are developing policies for which there are other good reasons and rationales that if it should turn out that the greenhouse effects are not as serious as some people now think they will be, we will have accomplished very substantial positive goals anyway.

And Bill has listed a number of those that affect the source side of the equation: We are cutting down our CO2 emissions by various techniques; we are cutting out our CFC emissions. If you look on the other side of the equation -- the sinks for greenhouse gasses; the President's initiative, expressed through the Department of Agriculture, for planting billions of trees on private land each year will have the potential of soaking up some 13 million tons of carbon each year for a long period. We are also negotiating with our friends in Brazil and other tropical countries to work with them through debt-for-nature swaps, for example, to try to retain more of the tropical forests.

And through that whole combination of activities, all of which have marvelous other reasons -- let me mention only the one for the tropical forests -- the tropical forests contain 80 percent of the uncharacterized gene pool that is the heritage of our entire species. We have to protect that gene pool for all sorts of reasons into the future and protecting the tropical forests does that at the same time as it has a major impact in taking out of the atmosphere much of the greenhouse gas that we put into it.

Q Dr. Bromley, you're not going to set goals or make policy. What do you want to come of this co-chairmen's report? What's it going to do? Is it going to set a framework for the way research is going to be done? Is it in the form of a declaration to work together on research? What do you want to do with that?

DR. BROMLEY: Well, we obviously have to wait and see how the conference proceeds and what emerges, and it will be the report of that. But let me say some of the things that I would hope that it would contain.

First of all, I would hope that it would form the foundation for a much more aggressive international cooperation, both in science and in economics, in these areas. I would hope that it would include a statement of agreement reached by the participants as to what things we know with some certainty, those things that we do not, and where the major and most important uncertainties lie, both in the science and in the economics. And what I would hope it would do is to essentially represent the best synthesis of current knowledge of science, of economics, of environmental fact, that could feed into the IPCC process and into the Second World Climate Convention this fall in October.

And beyond that, as Bill Reilly has just indicated, would be an important input into the negotiation of the framework convention that would play the same role for the greenhouse problem as the convention on ozone protection has played.

Q When do you all anticipate a framework convention -- actual negotiations -- getting underway, and how long will those negotiations presumably last?

ADMINISTRATOR REILLY: We hope that they'll get underway toward the end of this year, no later than early next year. And it's

difficult to say how long it will take to conclude them. We very much hope that one effect of this conference will be to broaden the participation and increase the interest on the part of some key countries in entering into those negotiations.

The Vienna convention, on which we base our concept of a framework treaty on climate change, took about 18 months to negotiate. It was probably a simpler negotiation, a simpler convention than this one will be, so I would suppose we're looking at a minimum of close to two years. But we would very much hope to see that done during the first term of this administration, and we'll work very hard to see that that happens.

Let me just add something to this, if I might. And that is that this meeting will be the first at which we will engage the new Brazilian environment minister on plans for protection of the environment of that marvelously rich country -- rich in species, rich in all sorts of natural diversity -- and to talk seriously about their plans for the Amazon. It will be the first moment that we will be able to focus attention on a new hundred-year plan that the Japanese have prepared to address climate change issues -- a very ambitious, very interesting and novel program of research and study that they propose. And they have proposed that we become involved and perhaps share in some of that activity.

Not only we will do that, other countries will as well. And I think that as interesting as the nuances of our own policy on this or any differences we may have with some European governments, a more profoundly consequential question lies in some of those other nations and what they are proposing to do about protecting forests, managing their own resources, deploying their own research funds, cooperating with other countries in helping them address some of these questions.

Q Just to follow up on that for a second.

DR. BOSKIN: Let me just make one point here though about this question of speeding up and slowing down and all that sort of stuff. I think it's important, whatever the pace of the framework convention and so on, I think it's incontrovertable that accelerating and improving the information, the scientific and economic research as an input into that process will help produce -- potentially help produce better outcomes at the end. And if it's going to go on for two years or whatever, whenever it starts, that will reflect many things. But clearly, the United States has taken a strong leadership role not only by hosting this conference, but by putting a substantial emphasis on this research, substantial scientific and economic research efforts in the administration and various agencies, in the private sector; substantial amounts of money at a time, as I've said, of budget stringency in a variety of areas.

So when I think of this, I find that kind of an awkward and, in a sense, kind of a silly way to phrase the issue. In a sense, what we are trying to do is accelerate sensible decisions.

Q Could I just -- there was something really unanswered here, Mr. Reilly. I'm unclear of how you could enter a negotiations in a framework convention when you have all of these outstanding questions that you all feel are still there. Could you explain how you can enter these negotiations?

ADMINISTRATOR REILLY: Well, the major purposes of framework negotiations is to engage the world community; get them to take seriously something that many of them don't thus far, expose them to the science, expose them to our own economic research and that of other countries, and then begin to see whether they will become involved. We have to, obviously, determine some formula for equivalency with respect to the various greenhouse gases. That is a job for a framework convention. We've got to accelerate our understanding of the relationship between sources and sinks and

characterize them. There is a great deal of work still to be done on that issue and we've got to consider the various types of initiatives that might be both suggested by the information that we have and also acceptable to a broad enough part of the world community to follow on, as perhaps protocols on a framework convention. That is a very complicated and difficult process. And I think that we hope at a minimum to advance the likelihood that it will be effective and that it will go faster and smoother as a result of the meeting we're having next week.

Let me just add one other point. Secretary Watkins would have been here today. He is out of town; has very much been a part of the process leading up to this meeting and obviously the national energy strategy will be critical in addressing the question down the road. So he would have been here but for his travel. Thank you.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END 4:33 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

APRIL 17, 1990

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: MARK LANGE

SUBJECT: CLOSING REMARKS, CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

Attached is a revised draft of your remarks to close the White House Conference on Global Change tomorrow.

The draft has been doubly sensitized to the concerns of developing countries -- and incorporates intelligence gleaned from the proceedings.

The bracketed section in the middle is a rough place-holder for forthcoming language about specific proposals being made.

(Lange/Cawley)
April 17, 1990
6:20 P.M.
[GLOBAL.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE
CLOSING ADDRESS
J. W. MARRIOTT, GRAND BALLROOM
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990
2:30 P.M.

Dr. Bromley, Dr. Boskin, Mr. Deland. Secretaries Watkins and Lujan. Dr. Bolin [bo-LEEN], and distinguished delegates to this unprecedented conference:

After all of the work that has taken place here -- in what I know was an atmosphere of lively debate -- I would begin with thanks, and a moment of perspective: for your purpose here is profoundly important to the state of nature, and the fate of mankind.

Your presence offers hope for a new era of environmental cooperation around the world -- and the promise of a quieter, more thoughtful, more careful tenancy of nature's legacy to humanity.

A growing sense of **global stewardship** prompted us to host this conference. It is a sense of stewardship shared by all of you, and by the nations you represent. And it arises out of a natural sense of obligation. An understanding that we owe our existence, all that we know and are, to this miraculous sphere that sustains us.

Such stewardship finds expression in many ways -- from public demonstration to landmark legislation. But it is also rewarded in many ways, in moments unexpected and unforgettable.

Nature's beauty has a special power -- a resonance that at once elevates the mind's eye, and yet humbles us as well.

Before nature, the works of humanity seem somehow small. We may build cathedrals, temples and mosques; monuments and mausoleums to great men and women, and high ideals. And still we know we can build no monuments to compare with nature. Our greatest creations cannot equal God's smallest.

Yet as our tools and intellect advance, we've learned of our power to alter the earth. We understand that small actions, taken together, can have profound global consequences for the environment we share, and the humanity we share it with. **The importance of global stewardship can be best understood in human terms.**

We also recognize that ours is an increasingly prosperous planet -- with greater hopes now than ever before that **more** of our people, in <u>every</u> nation, may come to know an enduring peace and an unprecedented quality of life.

So we are called upon to ensure that the earth's integrity is preserved -- <u>and</u> that mankind's prospects for prosperity, peace, and in some regions, even survival, are **not put at risk by the unintended consequences of noble intentions.**

That is the reason we have held this conference.

The minds at work here are among the very best we have -- and they are the best insurance that our actions are sound. We have gathered talent from around the world -- scientists, economists, environmentalists, energy ministers, policy-makers

-- to assess the environmental and developmental future of the planet. An **unprecedented** cross-fertilization of disciplines -- and of nations. That alone is reason for hope.

But if diversity of perspective is expected, unity of purpose is crucial. In an atmosphere of uncertainty, we must foster a climate of good will -- and a stubborn hope -- that we might forge solutions without the excessive heat of politics.

Among all the challenges in our tenancy of the planet, climate change is, of course, foremost in your minds. We are leading the search for response strategies, and working through the uncertainty of both the science and the economics of climate change. But there is one area where we will allow for no uncertainty -- and that is **our commitment to action -- to sound analyses and sound policies.**

The common experience of so many nations has shown us several things that the climate change debate is not about. It is not "Jobs versus Environment" -- because the two are inseparable and interdependent.

We cannot allow the question of climate change to characterized as a debate between "Economists versus Environmentalists." To say that this issue has "sides" is about as productive as saying that the earth is flat. It may simplify things, but it doesn't do justice to the facts.

Judging from [illegible] the press I sense misunderstanding about my remarks yesterday.

The truth is, **strong economies allow nations to fulfill the obligations of stewardship -- and environmental stewardship is crucial to sustaining strong economies.** If we lose sight of the

forest for the trees, we risk losing both.

But above all, the climate change debate is not about "Research versus Action" -- for we have **never** considered research a substitute for action. In fact, we are already moving in areas where research has led to action.

Over the last two days you've heard, formally and informally, that the United States is already taking ~~steps~~ actions to stabilize and reduce emissions -- through our Clean Air legislation, our use of market-based incentives to control pollution, our search for alternative energy sources, our emphasis on energy efficiency, our reforestation initiatives, and our technical assistance programs to developing nations.

These policies were developed to address ~~other~~ a number of environmental objectives. However, our phase-out of CFC's, the impact of our Clean Air Act on emissions, our tree-planting initiative and other ~~steps~~ strategies will produce reductions in net greenhouse gases that will reach 15 percent by the year 2000 -- and considerably higher in later years.

We are also making a leading investment in climate change research -- absolutely essential, because it will tell us what to do next. But what bears emphasis is that **we are committed to domestic and international policies that are environmentally aggressive, effective, and efficient.**

And we are deeply committed to an international partnership, through the I.P.C.C. process. We look forward to its Interim Assessment. And we would encourage a framework convention as

part of a **comprehensive approach** to address the system, sources, and sinks as a whole, if a decision is made that international action is needed to reduce net emissions. We hope to provide a venue for the first negotiating sessions here in the U.S.
[[Finally, here at this conference, we've offered four new proposals: To endorse a "Charter for Cooperation in Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change" ; To create "International Institutes for Research on the Science and Economics of Global Change" ; To encourage data and information transfer through a "Global Change Communications Network" ; and to endorse a "Statement of Principle to develop an internal strategy for cooperation in Scientific and Economic Research in Global Change."]]

All of you here today understand climate change as one of <u>many</u> challenges in the call to global stewardship. Ozone depletion, water supply, ocean pollution, wetlands, deforestation, biological diversity, population change, hunger, energy demand -- in short, **all** the interrelated issues of the global environment. Each demands our attention. Each will have great impact.

Some we can predict -- and regrettably, some can't be easily anticipated. But each has a human dimension we must never forget. **Understand the choices we are making. They affect us all, but in profoundly different ways.**

We have many paths to choose from. Some of them are fraught with risk to precious and life-giving resources. Risk to

geopolitical stability. And certainly, man-made limits to prosperity -- most painfully reflected in the hollow eyes of hungry children and their prospects for survival.

If developed nations ignore the growth needs of developing nations, it will imperil us all. We know that even small changes in G.N.P. growth rate often threaten adequate shelter, food, and health care -- for millions and millions of people.

To bear this in mind is no barrier to action. Those who have ascended the economic hill must break down the barriers to progress, and assist others now making the climb. But this will only be possible if the nations of the world are linked in partnerships of every kind: scientific, economic, technical, agricultural, environmental.

Pollution is not, as we once believed, the inevitable by-product of progress. True global stewardship will be achieved not by seeking limits to growth -- which are contrary to human nature -- but by achieving environmental protection through more **informed**, more **efficient**, and **cleaner** growth.

Those who value environmental quality most highly should be the most ardent supporters of strategies that tap the power of free wills and free markets -- strategies that turn human nature to environmental advantage. Equally, those who value economic development most highly should be the most ardent defenders of the environment, which provides the basis for a healthy economy. Efficient strategies are the **only** realistic hope for developing

nations to save themselves from the mistakes that developed nations have made.

And we have made mistakes -- but over the past century we've made tremendous progress, especially in the last twenty years. Our automotive emission controls have brought about a new generation of cars that emit only four percent as much pollution as the typical 1970 model. We've cut airborne particulates by 60 percent, carbon monoxide by about 40 percent, cut sulfur emissions, and virtually eliminated lead from the air -- all during a period of population growth and economic **expansion.**

We want to share that knowledge -- our technologies, new processes, and pollution **prevention** techniques -- with the developing world.

Two decades ago, this nation -- holding to its birth-right of free expression -- was home to a movement symbolized by Earth Day. It motivated President Nixon to sign into law "a national policy [to] encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment." And it set in motion a new sense of conscience that a few idealists hoped would change the world.

It did. What began as an isolated American movement twenty years ago is now shared by over 130 countries on seven continents. And while many thought this experiment in environmental protection would prove impossible -- that you couldn't maintain both a productive economy and a healthy environment -- we've learned that economic prosperity and environmental protection go hand in hand.

And we understand no nation can act effectively alone. Unilateral action is futile. But united action? Essential -- and possible, as the Montreal Protocol proved.

America and other nations must now extend an offered hand to emerging democracies in Eastern Europe and to developing societies around the world. In some, the raging fires of forests and grasslands burned for compelling but devastating economic reasons have been visible to astronauts in space. Other nations, in the struggle to support life, have been virtually stripped of the resources that **sustain** life.

And in Eastern Europe, whether through the tyranny of neglect, or the neglect of tyrants, pollution has been unveiled as one of the old world's cruelest dictators. An oppressor. Not man -- but man-made.

In the majestic city of Krakow, monuments to great men, statues that survived countless invasions by kings and emperors, by Hitler and by Stalin, have been defaced by pollution -- their medieval majesty reduced to shapeless lumps of stone.

If mankind's greatest **creations** cannot equal God's smallest, some may grieve that our greatest **destruction** is turned at times upon ourselves.

Let us neither grieve nor quarrel, but act on what we know can help -- and act in good faith. **Our challenge is global stewardship.** To work together to find long-term strategies that will meet the needs of the entire world, and all therein.

Our conviction, and my sincere belief, is that environmental protection and economic growth, well-managed, **complement** one another -- and that we can serve this generation, while preserving the earth for the next -- and all that follow.

It is an uncommon opportunity we share. **So let us seize the moment. Together, we will succeed.**

# # #

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, NW.
WASHINGTON, DC 20503

DATE: 4/17/90

TO: MARK LANGE

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

FAX NUMBER: 6218

SUBJECT OF MATERIAL: LAST MINUTE SUGGESTIONS FOR GLOBAL WARMING SPEECH

NUMBER OF PAGES: 1

MESSAGE: IN RESPONSE TO CONFERENCE SCUTTLEBUTT...

FROM: TOM SUPER

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

FAX NUMBER: FTS: 395-3744

Page 4, second full paragraph:

Over the last two days you've heard, formally and informally, that the United States is already taking steps to stabilize and reduce greenhouse gas emissions--our Clean Air legislation, our use of market-based incentives to control pollution, our search for alternative energy sources, our emphasis on energy efficiency, our reforestation initiatives, and our technical assistance programs to developing nations.

We are also making a substantial investment in climate change research...research that is absolutely essential because it will tell us what we need to do next.

What bears emphasis is our commitment to domestic....

[The idea here is to talk about research after we talk about action, so that research is seen not as a substitute for action, but as the mechanism that defines our next action.]

Page 5, last paragraph:

To bear this in mind is no barrier to action. Those of us who have ascended the economic hill must extend a helping hand. This is....

[The idea here is to avoid emphasizing the idea that actions to counteract global warming would stop economic growth. As the Japanese understand very well, economic growth indeed will continue, but in different industries and different technologies.]

Mark Lange
FYI
enviro-quotes,
from
JD

GRUPENHOFF COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
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TELECOPIER (301) 530-8910

JOHN T. GRUPENHOFF, PH.D.

December 19, 1989

Memo to: **Ann Boren**

From: **John Grupenhoff** John

Subject: **HERE IS THE BOOK I WAS TALKING ABOUT THAT WAS GOING TO COME TO YOU, WRAPPED, AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT TO YOU AND YOUR STAFF**

I have yellow-marked several pages and paperclipped them -- those are the best quotes, I think.

If the President does choose to use these (you probably won't know that for awhile), I would really like to tell Ted Everts, Executive Director of the Association of Space Explorers, which is the organization that put this book together, so that he can feel good and tell his organization about it (that will put you and them closer together and that will be helpful for the future).

I have selected eight quotes. The first is from Cousteau in his introduction; the second is from Makarov, one of the Russian founders of the Association of Space Explorers.

Those on pages 21, 25 and 38 are of interest. However, I particularly like the quote on page 71 by Yuri Artyukhin of Russia, and the one on page 72 by Ernst Messerschmid of the Federal Republic of Germany about the change from fifteen years ago in pollution covering the earth. Also, on page 84 is a good quote by Glazkov of the U.S.S.R.

I am xeroxing these and am going to try to FAX them to you so that you can have them in case the messenger takes longer than I would like.

I have inscribed the book to you and your colleagues.

Happy holidays!

I am FAXing pages just in case the messenger does not get to you in time for you to get it to the White House. J.

Looking outward to the blackness of space, sprinkled with the glory of a universe of lights, I saw majesty – but no welcome. Below was a welcoming planet. There, contained in the thin, moving, incredibly fragile shell of the biosphere is everything that is dear to you, all the human drama and comedy. That's where life is; that's where all the good stuff is.

Loren Acton
USA

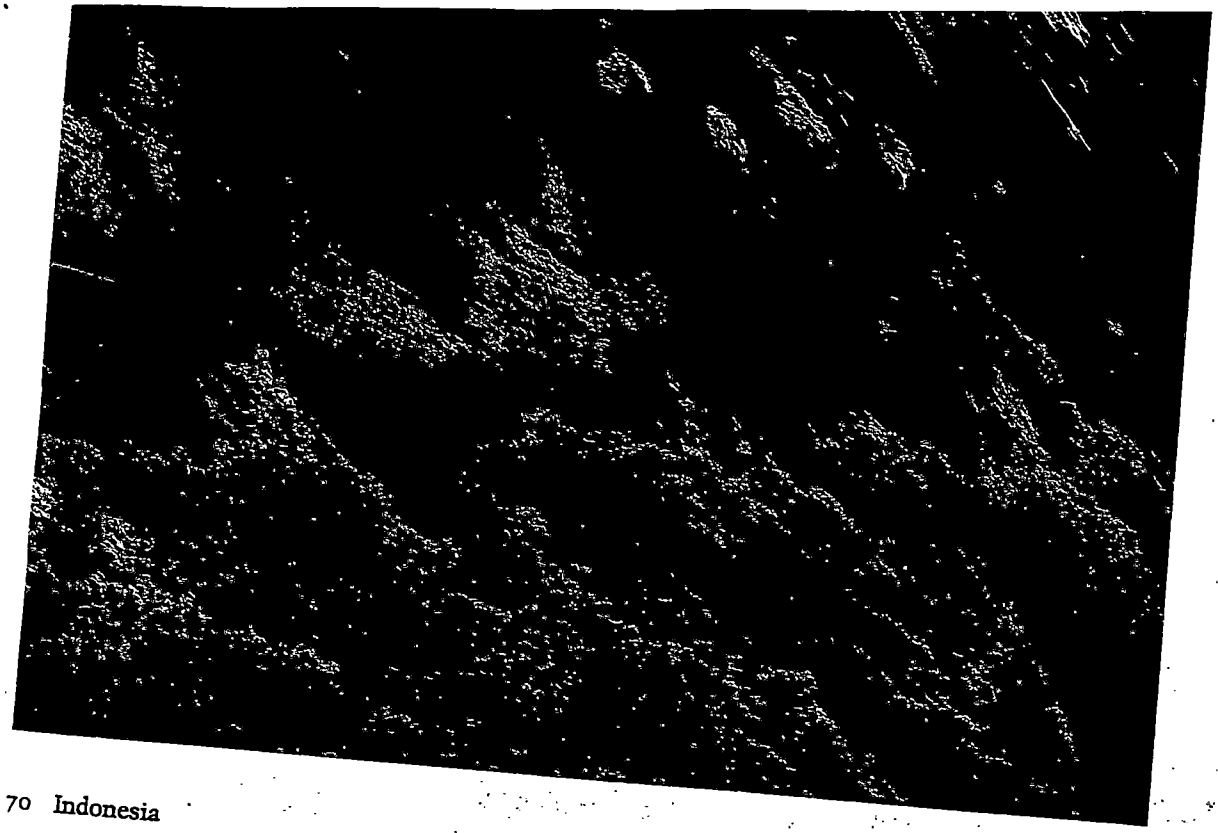
p.21

V [illegible] the most [illegible] the silence. It was [illegible] silence, unlike any I have [illegible]countered on Earth, so [illegible] and deep that I [illegible] [illegible] heart beating, my blood vessels [illegible], even the [illegible] of my muscles [illegible] over each other seem[illegible] audible. Th[illegible] more stars in the [illegible] expected. The sky was [illegible] black, yet at the [illegible] [illegible]ght with sunlight.

The Earth was small, light blue, and so touchingly alone, our home that must be defended like a holy relic. The [illegible] was absolutely round. I believe I never [illegible]

Aleksei Leonov
USSR

его поразило меня гам.
Немысли [illegible]ая ти[illegible] [illegible]на,
не быва[illegible] на З[illegible] [illegible]е,
и полна [illegible] что
[illegible]шать со[illegible]ственн[illegible]е
[illegible]я сердц[illegible] пу[illegible]ь[illegible]с[illegible]руют
, даже с[illegible]ыш[illegible]н[illegible] [illegible]ороха
[illegible]кулов. [illegible] в [illegible]ебе звезд
[illegible]ем я мо[illegible] пре[illegible]ст[illegible]вить
-черно[illegible] не[illegible]б[illegible] с[illegible]егка
солнеч[illegible] [illegible] м[illegible]и[illegible]нием...
такая мале[illegible]ькая,
[illegible]тельно одинокая –
[illegible]й нужно свято
[illegible]ла идеально круглой.
[illegible]е понимал по-
[illegible]а «круглый» до тех
[illegible]дел Землю из



Неважно, в каком озере или море
ты обнаружил очаги загрязнения
или в лесах какой страны увидел
возникшие очаги пожаров, над каким
континентом зарождается ураган. Ты
охраняешь всю свою Землю.

Юрий Артюхин
СССР

It isn't important in which sea or lake
you observe a slick of pollution, or in
the forests of which country a fire
breaks out, or on which continent a
hurricane arises. You are standing
guard over the whole of our Earth.

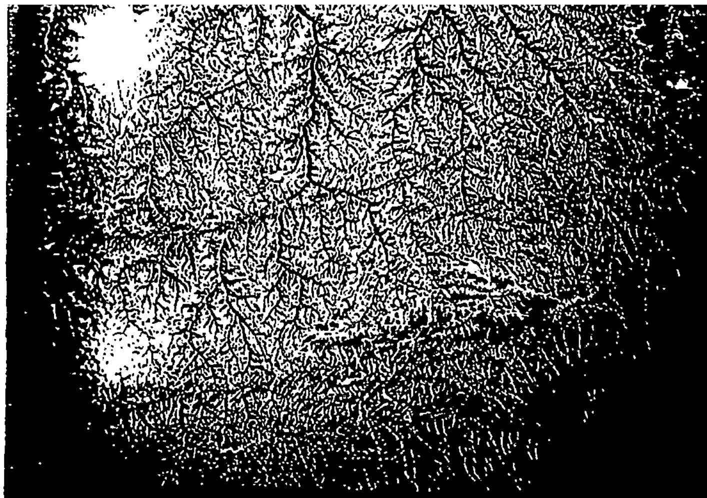
Yuri Artyukhin
USSR

Ich mache mir Sorgen, wenn der russische Kosmonaut mir erzählt, daß die Atmosphäre über dem Baikal-See genauso verschmutzt ist wie über Europa, und wenn der amerikanische Austronaut erwähnt, daß er vor 15 Jahren viel klarere Fotografien von Industriezentren aufnehmen konnte als heute.

Ernst Messerschmid
Bundesrepublik Deutschland

When the Russian cosmonaut tells me that the atmosphere over Lake Baikal is as polluted as it is over Europe, and when the American astronaut tells me that fifteen years ago he could take much clearer pictures of the industrial centers than today, then I am getting concerned.

Ernst Messerschmid
Federal Republic of Germany



[illegible] Plateau, South Yemen

When [illegible] you look at the [illegible] other way toward the stars you realize [illegible] a [illegible], way to the [illegible] next [illegible]ing [illegible]

[illegible] Acton
USA

[illegible]ческого полета
[illegible] обозримое
[illegible]изненно. Черная
[illegible]игающие звезды
[illegible] об уникальности
[illegible]еческого в
[illegible]енной порой
[illegible]ия, вызывала
[illegible]ия заставляла
[illegible]ать.
[illegible]еспредельно
[illegible]ив нам,
[illegible] выстоять,
[illegible]дро одарила нас
[illegible]ла за миллиарды
[illegible]о развития. Мы
[illegible]огущественными.
[illegible]обро?

[illegible]
I was convi[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ce – [illegible] emptiness, the [illegible] unblinking stars [illegible] [illegible]nd [illegible] [illegible]nd [illegible] for me, and yet [illegible] same time compell[illegible] [illegible] everything differently.

Nature has been limitlessly kind to us, having helped humankind appear, stand up, and grow stronger. She has generously given us everything she has amassed over the billions of years of inanimate development. We have grown strong and powerful, yet how have we answered this goodness?

Yuri Glazkov
USSR

Preface

Oleg Makarov

USSR

WITH ASSOCIATION OF SPACE EXPLORERS WAS FOUNDED — ALSO, FIRST AWARD TO COUSTEAU

l p
ve ne
th.
dy feels the
it obeys the na
consciously you keep returning to the
very thin walls separate you from the
incomprehensible emptiness of space,
quish life instantly and pitilessly.
the Earth with mixed feelings of d
on. It's not just that beneath you is
hole of your world, but that the power
have been given was generated by
elligence and ability, and maybe they
endless universe.
hese or similar feelings and thoughts
s for the creation of a special brother-
ts of Earth. Those who have been in
in spite of the complete disparity be-
are one in an important way, namely
f being an inhabitant of Earth, a feel-
esponsibility to preserve the only
hey realize that any predicament, di
tacle can be overcome.
people including Mike Murphy, J
Arbatov, and Andrei Kokoshin
gan to pursue the brilliant idea of
ciation of Space Explorers. The fi
which took place after lengthy
rred in 1983 in Pushchino near M
Schweickart, Mike Collins, Ed
Yeliseyev, Aleksei Leonov, Vitali
Valeri Kubasov taking part. It became

parent that something could and should be done together. Our major anxiety and personal responsibility was to protect and conserve the Earth's environment. We decided that, if the efforts we were putting into the foundation of our Association were to have results, then the theme of our first congress, "The Planet Our Home," should be our main one. We also decided to give an award to the person whose life is an example of consideration to all living things and to the riches of the natural world. We agreed unanimously that the prize should go to Jacques-Yves Cousteau, who said to us, "You have helped us understand the stars. You have changed our ideas about humanity, space, and the unknown, and that is important for future happiness."

We have since met again, had discussions, written long letters to each other, and held extended telephone conversations, because we have found that it is not so easy to agree on the variety of details. We all come from different countries, and on Earth the distances that separate them seem so enormous; it seems that only from outer space does our blue planet resemble a touchingly small sphere. But all the differences and difficulties can be overcome, and the right words can be found, when we are united by a common important goal – a goal that is really so simple – to make our conviction and knowledge more understandable to every dweller on Earth, and to convey it to them more quickly. We hope that everyone will come to share our particular cosmic perception of the world and our desire to unite all the peoples of the Earth in the task of safeguarding our common and only, fragile and beautiful, home.

and closed their little fingers in a futile attempt to
one of the twinkling sparks that dot our dreams.
ittle fellows obeyed the command reported by
"God elevated man's forehead and ordered him
template the stars."

ıe of us three was gifted with a space e
y, and I know that deep in our subcons
is buried. But the three of us have dedic
explore another infinity, the sea. And ea
e met, discussed, or worked with space pioneers,
e felt like brothers.

ather was ninety-one when the Apollo program
loyed. He never believed that a human being
ver reach the moon. When Borman, Lovell, and
in *Apollo 8*, spun ten times around the moon,
ne: "Wonderful. Extraordinary. But believe me
l never *land* on the moon." Unfortunately, he
before Armstrong made his historic first walk
ıeen of our nights.

hen, probes have been sent to most of the
nets; space stations have been put in orbit to
ate that human beings can live and work in
e; astronauts and cosmonauts have been able
ıeir space stations, walk in space, and even
ntial repairs. A program to land people on
preparation.

uired technology has immediately been
ractical and profitable applications: world-
nunications, global positioning systems for
ircraft, and remote sensing to better know

This fallout has proved to be surprisingly bene
to knowledge, to science, and to th
ity. But it was unfor
into ou

Foreword

Jacques-Yves Cousteau

...nelds to
...the space explorers of
...y gathered in a meeting at Paris,
they were all friendly exchanging such feelings.

From their exceptional journeys, they all came back with the revelation of beauty. Beauty of the black sky, beauty and variety of our planet, beauty of the Earth seen from the Moon, girdled by a scintillating belt of equatorial thunderstorms. They all emphasize that our planet is one, that borderlines are artificial, that humankind is one single community on board spaceship Earth. They all insist that this fragile gem is at our mercy and that we must all endeavor to protect it.

The meaning of space conquest is symbolized by the famous set of pictures taken from the moon, celebrating the birth of a global consciousness that will help build a peaceful future for humankind. That future is in the hands of those who dedicate their lives to explore Teilhard de Chardin's three infinities: the infinitely big, the infinitely small, and the infinitely complex. And from all the beauty they discover while crossing perpetually receding frontiers, they develop for nature and for humankind an infinite love.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

PRESS BRIEFING
BY
MARLIN FITZWATER

April 16, 1990

The Briefing Room

11:38 A.M. EDT

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12:00 NOON EDT

#186-04/16

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

PRESS BRIEFING
BY
MARLIN FITZWATER

April 16, 1990

The Briefing Room

11:38 A.M. EDT

MR. FITZWATER: Good morning. I'd rather be at the Easter Egg Roll, folks, and I've got no news, so let's get out to the sunshine.

Q You were working the crowd out there.

MR. FITZWATER: I was, man. Some little kid about five years old asked for my autograph. I was ready to stay all day. (Laughter.)

Q He thought you were the rabbit. (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: Mommy, there's the bunny. Crazy kid.

Q What's the weather forecast for Key Largo?

MR. FITZWATER: Weather's going to be warm and sunny, beautiful weather there.

Q Bring the foul weather gear.

Q What's the departure time for Key Largo, for check in time?

MR. FITZWATER: We'll have a full schedule this afternoon. There are additional events that have been added to the schedule at all locations, and we'll have all those for you this afternoon. I don't have them here this morning --

Q Date of return?

MR. FITZWATER: -- try to ruin the trip as much as -- pardon?

Q What is the date of return?

MR. FITZWATER: Sunday, Sunday night, yes.

Q Is it still safe to drop off Friday night, or not?

MR. FITZWATER: No. I mean, are you kidding me? What are you talking about?

Q He's coming back Sunday night, now?

Q Yes.

MR. FITZWATER: First of all, a reminder at 2:00 p.m. today we'll have a background pre-brief for tomorrow's official working visit of Honduras President Rafael Callejas. The briefer will be, on background, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Bernard Aronson. And this afternoon at 2:00

p.m. the President meets with Prime Minister Designate of Singapore, Prime Minister Goh, and we'll have open photo, writing pool there.

The President also has a 1:30 p.m. attendance at a briefing on Nicaragua for constituency groups in Room 450. He does have brief remarks, and we'll have open photo, writing pool coverage of that.

Q Marlin, might he say something about Lithuania at that event?

MR. FITZWATER: I do not anticipate any comment on Lithuania today.

And a meeting with Secretary Cheney at 3:30 p.m., Governor Sununu at 4:30 p.m. and that's it for the day.

Q Is he making any news in his Nicaragua remarks?

MR. FITZWATER: No hard news, no.

Q What's the point of this thing, then?

MR. FITZWATER: He will talk to the group, again, about getting support for the Panama-Nicaragua Aid Bill. He will talk about our desire for repatriation into Nicaraguan society, and that's the major thrust of the remarks.

Q Do you have any new tactical approach to this Panama-Nicaragua aid?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I don't know. The Congress is on recess at the moment, and we will continue to lobby more directly when they return. And we'll use this interim time to try to spread the word of the need and the resourcefulness of various people who are interested in getting this legislation passed.

Q Who, precisely, are these people that he's talking to?

MR. FITZWATER: I'm glad you asked that, Mick.

Q Who are they?

Q I mean, are they old ladies who buy helicopters? (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: Last administration there, Mick.

Q What are the old ladies buying this administration? (Laughter.)

Q Savings and loans. (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: All right. Let's see here. The audience will include key business leaders, investment groups, think tank representatives, nonprofit organizations, conservative leaders, prominent members of the U.S. Nicaraguan communities. OPIC Executive Vice President Jim Berg will brief on his recent visit to Nicaragua and possible investment opportunities in that country. We will also have Mark Edelman, Deputy Administrator of the Agency for International Development, Fred Zeder of Overseas Private Investment Corporation and James Berg of OPIC. And I guess I don't have a complete list; maybe we can find those for you. But anyway that's the group.

All right. Well, I hate to say it, but the big news is the Global Change Research Conference starts tomorrow. That'll be big. And the President will have an address at exactly -- he will open and close the conference -- and according to the agenda, which

we put out a couple days ago and I hope you all still have -- the plenary session opens at 9:30 a.m.

Q What time do we have to be there, Marlin?

MR. FITZWATER: Let's see. I guess John's not out here, is he? Do we know -- have the time of the travel pool? The President speaks at the plenary opening session, which is around 9:30 a.m.

Q Do you anticipate an advance text on that, Marlin?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't think so. That early in the morning, probably not.

Q Global warming?

Q Sununu hasn't finished it yet.

MR. FITZWATER: This is the White House Conference on Science and Economics Research on Global Warming --

Q Change.

Q Change.

Q You said the bad word.

MR. FITZWATER: Global Change -- you're right.

Q Former White House Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater. (Laughter.)

Q Former White House Spokesman. (Laughter.)

Q Once an environmentalist, always an environmentalist. (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: Strike that from the record, would you, please? (Laughter.)

All right. Do we have anything to talk about here real?

Q Lithuania? Is the President pleased that nothing has happened, although the deadline has passed? (Laughter.)

Q Boy, is that ever a reach.

Q He didn't get 70 percent for nothing, Terry.

MR. FITZWATER: Interesting cast to your question there, Terry. We have not received word of any significant change in the situation there. We continue to monitor the events in Lithuania. As I understand it, the Cabinet is meeting now or has been meeting this morning. But there's been no response that we're aware of.

Q Is this the kind of restraint that you were looking for from Mr. Gorbachev?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we don't want to characterize it, but simply to monitor the process as we go along.

Q Yesterday, Dole said that, with due respect for the President, if this happens, if there is a crackdown, that the Congress may act on its own as it has done in the past. The White House may be cautious, but the Congress move on trade or some other matter. Would the President consider that a challenge, or is that something that he would be concerned with if the Congress would take that sort of action?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, the Congress is a little more free to engage in hypotheticals than we are, because anything we say would be interpreted as a plan of action. And we just are not willing to do that. So I can't really address the situation in the way Senator Dole did. We do believe we are on a course that is designed to encourage a peaceful dialogue and a peaceful resolution of this issue. We obviously have been reviewing all of our options over the last several weeks, but we believe the best plan at the moment is not to speculate on what course of action we might take.

Q Has he talked to Mitchell or Dole about this?

MR. FITZWATER: The President --

Q He said he wanted to talk to Mitchell about his conversation with Gorbachev.

MR. FITZWATER: The President has talked to both Senator Dole and Senator Mitchell about this issue, not in meetings just for that purpose, but you will recall that Senator Mitchell and Senator Dole were here to discuss their respective trips just before they departed and Lithuania was discussed with them at that time. In addition, there have been other consultations with the Hill.

So I think they're aware of our views. And I might add that Senator Mitchell's comments in the Soviet Union were in line with our views and we think very constructive and helpful.

Q Will Mitchell be in to see the President?

Q Marlin, does the President have a meeting set to hear from the Senators who are back from Moscow?

MR. FITZWATER: He will hear from both of them. It has not been set yet, but we're looking for scheduling time. It won't be today, but probably tomorrow or Wednesday.

Q Marlin, the President said in Bermuda that the first reports out of Lithuania were deeply disturbing. Now that he presumably has had a chance to get an intelligence briefing on the situation, would he still characterize the situation as deeply disturbing?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes, we think that's an appropriate characterization and would leave it right there. We think the President's attitude was accurately reflected in those remarks. The situation is still playing itself out in terms of a response by Lithuania, as well as any actions intended by the Soviet Union. So we would stick with those words.

Q Marlin, there were also warnings out of the Soviet Union this weekend not to meddle in internal affairs. Do we regard Lithuania as an internal affair of the Soviet Union?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I think Prime Minister Thatcher said it pretty well for all of us when she said we'll continue to speak out as we see fit.

Q The Lithuanians over the weekend were reportedly contacting some Western governments, or at least trying to, to ask for aid in case of an economic blockade of some sort. Has there been any contact with the United States, either directly or through a third country?

MR. FITZWATER: I'm not aware of any specific contacts or requests, although we continue to have diplomatic contacts and reporting through third parties and others on a continuous basis on this issue. But I'm not aware of any direct contacts.

Q Was the issue raised, Marlin?

Q Would we consider supplying oil or natural gas should the Soviet Union cut off those commodities?

MR. FITZWATER: I haven't heard of any particular requests, so we would not address any specific aspects in terms of response at this time.

Q On arms control, despite the walking back that administration officials have described, Gorbachev told those Senators he still wants to initial a START treaty. What is the White House assessment of what is going on?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we hope that he intends to follow through on that commitment and is committed to making progress on the START talks. It's hard to say. You'll recall right here I ventured the possibility that sometimes there is last-minute maneuvering before a treaty is signed, as there was in INF. President Gorbachev seems to have had a very similar kind of explanation. And we simply hope that that is the case, that the problems will be worked out. But I don't think we have any more information following his statement on what he said.

Q Can you give us an idea of what, though, you mean by "initial"? I mean, that's an awfully funny word to use for both sides when a treaty is on the line here. What do you mean by "initial"?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we aren't willing to give it any more definition because it really depends on what happens in the talks. But I would say that it -- that's just a technical way of expressing the idea that we reach agreement on some of the major issues involved in the START discussions. But something less than a treaty -- exactly what form our public pronouncement of that agreement would take is hard to say, and I think initials were the terms used to describe that process. Presumably we would sit down at a table some way and say here is what we've agreed on so far, and that would be the way it would go.

Q There were reports over the weekend that Thatcher and Bush engaged in extensive conversations on short-range nuclear forces. Is that the case, and what was the upshot of that?

MR. FITZWATER: They did discuss the short-range nuclear forces issue. We don't have any conclusions to it. The main subject was simply to review the position of the Alliance and the position of both sides. But there are no new announcements or policy changes of any kind.

Q Well, what is our position on the Lance right now?

MR. FITZWATER: It's the same as that agreed to by the Alliance. There has been no change at this point. At this point we're committed to modernization.

Q Are we trying to get them to agree with us to be uncommitted to modernization?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we're having a lot of discussions on this point, but we're not willing to speculate on outcome at this point. But it is a matter for debate and discussion, but I just have to leave it at that at this moment.

Q When Congress gets back, why doesn't the President just call a budget summit with the Congressional leaders and sort of get the ball rolling? Why doesn't he take the first step instead of waiting for them to come up with their resolution?

MR. FITZWATER: Because we have a budget up there. We're already taken the first step. What we're waiting for from them now

is their response, to produce their budget, which was due on April 1st. And so the ball is in their court.

Q Is there any truth to the report that the administration is preparing a major review or revamping of banking regulations as kind of a package?

MR. FITZWATER: The -- (Laughter.)

Q Can I rephrase that?

MR. FITZWATER: No, I kind of like the way you put that. That's a dressed truth, isn't it? No. The Treasury Department is conducting a study of certain elements of the banking system as required by one of the pieces of legislation that passed a year ago. I don't remember which one it is. I think it's the deposit insurance aspects of it. And as a part of that study, they are broadening it to consider other problems in the financial industry. Of course, the savings and loan situation certainly demands attention.

And I think it's fair to say that Treasury is looking at the broad regulatory aspects of banking. And we don't have any conclusions at the moment. It's certainly a long ways from being completed. But there is a concern that we have an adequate regulatory scheme to protect depositors and to protect the safety of our institutions.

Q Okay, so deposit insurance is being considered as well as --

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know what the specifics were.

What was the law that authorized that study, do you know? Do you remember, Steve?

MR. HART: Yes, it was the SIRREA law.

MR. HART: That was the --

MR. FITZWATER: What does SIRREA stand for, just for us Neanderthals who don't --

Q Ohhh, Marlin.

Q Do you have dates for Mandela-de Klerk?

MR. FITZWATER: Not yet. Not yet.

Q Who will be here first?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. I'll know that when I have dates.

Q Marlin, in addition to the summit with Gorbachev and the Houston summit, is there -- are there any plans, if tentative, for him to brief the foreign ministers -- NATO ministers in Brussels or Paris or anything?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we don't have specific plans, but Prime Minister Thatcher and the President did discuss the possibility of a summit --

Q Thatcher wants him to come over there. It would be after the Gorbachev summit? Isn't that the gist of it?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I don't want to say what she wants, but basically there is -- let's just say there is a feeling on both sides that there needs to be some kind of consultations. But it's not clear yet whether there would be a summit, whether it would be a ministerial meeting, or what the locations were. But I think there

is some evidence that that will be needed and we're heading in that direction.

Q You wouldn't rule out Bush going?

Q Well, are we heading toward Scotland or are we heading toward something else?

MR. FITZWATER: Let me finish John. I'm sorry.

Q You wouldn't rule out Bush going, though?

MR. FITZWATER: I wouldn't rule it out, but at this point we don't have a meeting to announce.

Q Would you rule out Scotland as being the forum for that, since the four ministers are meeting there right after?

MR. FITZWATER: That's always a possibility, although I think it's also a possibility that that meeting would either be replaced by a summit meeting or it would be in addition to another summit meeting.

Q What will be the subjects of discussion during such a meeting?

MR. FITZWATER: The future of the Alliance, modernization -- all of these questions -- Eastern Europe, Lithuania.

Q Marlin, Senator Dole yesterday also said that he felt the Senate resolution which he cosponsored recognizing Jerusalem as Israel's capital was ill-timed and counterproductive. Does the administration share that view?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, this was their resolution. And of course, our policy is that our embassy is in Tel Aviv and so I don't know that we have a specific position on the resolution. But our policy is clear, that the Israelis consider Jerusalem their capital, but our embassy is in Tel Aviv.

Q Well, he made some reference --

Q -- our saying that we do not -- the administration does not consider Jerusalem to be Israel's capital?

MR. FITZWATER: Does not what?

Q Consider Jerusalem to be Israel's capital.

MR. FITZWATER: No, our position is that our embassy is in Tel Aviv. (Laughter.)

Q He said something about having cleared this with the White House, though. (Laughter.)

Q Can you explain the --

MR. FITZWATER: I think you can get it.

Q He said something about having run this by the White House and there weren't any objections and then he kind of went along with it and then all of a sudden everybody realized that they'd made this big mistake. Do you know anything about that?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't. No one here seems to recall. (Laughter.)

Q There's a lot of that going around. (Laughter.)

Q But enough about Iran-Contra. (Laughter.)

Q The environmental speeches. Which is going to be the more important of the two? Which is the -- I mean, is Tuesday's speech like a welcoming one and Wednesday is the big one, or vice versa?

MR. FITZWATER: No. I think the one tomorrow morning is probably the most important in the sense that it sets out our policy and our position on this issue. The closing speech, I don't -- I have not seen that draft, so I hate to be too specific. But I don't think that it will set forth any policy changes, but will probably sum up some of the major viewpoints of the conference.

Q Was the President disturbed to see a report over the weekend that a lot of steel is coming in from South Africa, despite U.S. sanctions against that country?

MR. FITZWATER: I did not get a chance to talk to him about that. I don't know. I saw that story just before I came down, but I don't have a response to it. I don't know about the accuracy of it.

Q Marlin, last week you had declined to comment on the role of Rabbi Schneerson of Brooklyn in the failure of Peres to form a government in Israel. Over the weekend there was a report that the President had issued a proclamation honoring the Rabbi in question. Could you tell us whether that proclamation should in any way be seen as an endorsement to that Rabbi's position that land should not be -- there should not be land for peace?

MR. FITZWATER: Do you know anything about any of this?

MR. HART: No. I know this background, I don't know about a proclamation or anything.

MR. FITZWATER: I don't either. Where's this proclamation come from?

Q It was Evans and Novak over the weekend.

MR. FITZWATER: Did they issue it, or what? (Laughter.)

Q The Wall Street Journal has a story on that.

Q According to Evans and Novak, there was a White House proclamation honoring him on his 88th birthday, despite the fact that his position is that there should be no land for peace, which goes in contradiction --

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. I'll look into it, but I'm not aware of that proclamation. Evans and Novak -- (laughter) -- that's interesting. I don't know; I'll check.

Q No, but Marlin, seriously, I mean, if you honor a guy whose policy is directly against U.S. policy on the issue, there ought to be some explanation.

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we honor a lot of people for a lot of things they do. It doesn't mean we agree with every policy they have.

Q But mightn't you want to distance yourself on this particular --

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we mightn't want to find out what this proclamation's about first. (Laughter.)

All right, thank you. Let's go outside. Boy, is it a great day.

Q Wear your hat.

MR. FITZWATER: It is beautiful out there. Little kids. Enough to make you want to be a parent again, you know. Whoa.

Q Whoa. (Laughter.)

Q On the record.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END 12:00 NOON EDT

#186-04/16