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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 17, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN THE OPENING ADDRESS
TO THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE
AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH RELATED TO GLOBAL CHANGE

The Grand Ballroom
The J.W. Marriott Hotel
Washington, D.C.

10:06 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Please be seated, and welcome. Thank you very much for the welcome. I apologize for the slight delay in there. Thank you, Secretary Brady, and members of the U.S. delegation, members of my Cabinet and the cochairmen of this conference, Michael Boskin and Allan Bromley; Michael Deland. And I'm pleased to welcome this international field of distinguished high-level officials -- experts all on the environment, economics, science and energy. Welcome to the White House Conference on Global Change.

Two months ago I had the honor of addressing the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. And let me recognize Bert Bolin who is here, IPCC Chairman, here with us this morning. I see this conference helping to accelerate the IPCC's agenda as it searches for understanding of some very critical questions, broadening the dialogue by exploring the link between scientific research and economic analysis in the study of global change.

And of course, this conference is itself another sign of the growing importance of the environment on the international agenda. Here in the United States we've moved one step closer to a great victory for the environment, strengthening our own clean air statutes, already the world's toughest, with a comprehensive package of new clean air initiatives.

Ten months ago we renewed momentum lost in legislative stalemate for 12 years. Just this month, a clean air package cleared the United States Senate with House action hopefully possible in May. We're moving forward on clean air legislation because it is in America's interest. But like so many of the environmental issues that concern us, we aren't the only beneficiary of a better environment.

When it comes to the environment, we are learning that local actions can have global consequences. Understanding the effects of our actions on our Earth system is the first step to a sound environment. And the subject that led me to invite all of you here is just exactly that.

I want to speak just briefly this morning so you can get on about your work. But I want to speak about what we can do over the course of the next couple of days to advance our understanding of global change. This conference will help in three ways. First, it provides an opportunity to help sort out the science on this complex issue, to start with what we know about the Earth, and this home we share. About the factors, natural as well as man-made, that cause our environment to change, and to work from what we know toward answers to the many uncertainties that abound.

Perhaps it's not surprising when the subject is global

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change that the debate often generates more heat than light. Some of you may have seen two sides -- on one of our talk shows on Sunday respected men debating global change. One scientist argued that if we keep burning fossil fuels at today's rate, and I quote, "By the end of the next century, Earth could be nine degrees Fahrenheit warmer than today." And the other scientist saw no evidence of rapid change and warned against a drastic reordering of our economy that could cause us, in his words, "to end up the impoverished nation awaiting a warming that never comes." Two scientists, two diametrically opposed points of view. Now, where does that leave us?

What we need are facts, the stuff that science is made of. A better understanding of the basic processes at work in our whole world -- better Earth system models that enable us to calculate the complex interaction between man and our environment. And that's why I've asked Congress, our Congress, to approve a 60 percent increase in our budget for the global change research program -- an aggressive research program for which we budgeted more than \$1 billion in 1991 to reduce the uncertainties surrounding global change. To advance the scientific understanding we need if we are to make decisions to maximize benefits and minimize the unintended consequences.

The second way this gathering can advance our understanding is to address the economic factor and environmental questions. We know that cleaning up our environment costs money -- a lot of money -- and we know it means changes in the way we work and live. Here, in the United States, we're already making those changes, moving forward on clean air, planting trees through our "America the Beautiful" initiative, and working with other nations to find ways to halt deforestation, phasing out the use of CFCs, encouraging conservation, exploring alternative sources of fuel and energy, and market-based incentives for pollution control.

And yet, as we move forward, all of us must make certain we preserve our environmental well-being and our economic welfare. We know that these are not separate concerns. They are two sides of the same coin. Recognizing this fact is in the interest of every nation here today. It's in the interest of the developed world, and the developing world alike.

Let me focus for just a moment on the developing world. In a climate of poverty or persistent economic struggle, protecting the environment becomes a far more difficult challenge. Cold statistics don't begin to capture the harsh realities that are at stake. Development doesn't mean just another point in the gross national product, the GNP; it's measured in human lives, an end to hunger, lower infant mortality, longer life expectancy. Not just quality of life, but life itself.

Environmental policies that ignore the economic factor, the human factor, are destined to fail. But there's another reason to consider the economic factor when the issue is the environment. There is no better ally in service of our environment than strong economies. Economies that make possible the increased efficiencies that enable us to make environmental gains. Economies that generate the new technologies that help us arrest and reverse the damage that we've done to our environment. We need new economies that allow us to make vital investments in our common future.

And that brings me to the third way this conference contributes to a net gain in knowledge. The fact that it provides us the opportunity to form a partnership between nations and across the many disciplines represented here. Few subjects offer a greater challenge to the understanding of man than global change. And yet, too often the different disciplines focusing on this question have worked in isolation with little interchange of ideas, analysis, information.

This conference is a new departure because it brings

together environmentalists and economists, experts on energy and science to search for common ground. To search the expertise each discipline can bring to this difficult and demanding concern. And this new partnership must bind nations as well. The fact of the matter is, no one nation acting alone can safeguard our Earth environment. Success requires a sense of global stewardship, an understanding that it is the Earth that endures, and that all of us are no more than tenants in temporary possession of a sacred trust.

For the next two days, you, in essence, will be grappling with the questions, the fundamental questions of global stewardship; questions of global consequence. I know there's a debate raging out there, but I am confident that this approach that brings all of you experts together is the way to go.

I thank you very much for joining us here. I will be over after digesting the product of your work tomorrow, to have a few more words to say. But from the bottom of my heart, I thank you for coming. There have been a lot of these environmental conferences around the world, but this one, I think, approaches the fundamentals. And we are fortunate to have here in America you experts from all around the world.

Thank you for coming. I look forward to hearing the results of your work. God bless you all. Thank you very much.
(Applause.)

END

10:17 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 18, 1990

FACT SHEET

UNITED STATES INITIATIVES AFFECTING GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

During his first year in office, the President has advanced a large number of initiatives to enhance the quality of the environment. Several of these initiatives, when fully implemented, will result in substantial reductions in future greenhouse gas emissions in the United States -- at least 15 percent by 2000, and even more in later years. The measures are outlined below.

Full Phase-Out of Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

The President has committed the United States to seeking an international agreement for a worldwide phaseout of the production and use of CFCs by the year 2000. As a further step, the President signed into law a unilateral U.S. fee on production of CFCs. This will reduce U.S. emissions of CFCs below levels allowed by international protocols.

Clean Air Act

The President's proposed revisions to the Clean Air Act call for two steps which will substantially reduce carbon dioxide emissions:

- o A 10 million ton reduction of sulfur dioxide emissions from 1980 levels; and
- o A cap on emissions at this sharply reduced level in perpetuity.

These measures in combination create a powerful incentive for energy conservation in the electric utility sector. The President's proposal on clean air would also increase the use of alternative fuels and includes measures to reduce carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and volatile organic compounds. Both of these initiatives will result in substantial reductions of greenhouse gas emissions.

Reforestation

The President's fiscal year 1991 budget contains \$175 million to fund the first year of a multi-year program to plant one billion trees annually for the next ten years. This program has the potential, if continued for 20 years, to sequester up to 5 percent of annual U.S. carbon dioxide emissions.

Increased Funding for Solar and Renewable Energy and for Energy Conservation

The President's fiscal year 1991 budget contains about \$360 million for research and development activities in solar and renewable energy and energy conservation. This represents a 75 percent increase over the amount requested in the previous year, and an increase of about 10 percent above fiscal year 1990 enacted levels. This research will be critical to identifying technologies which will allow us to meet our energy needs in environmentally efficient ways.

Energy Saving Appliance Standards

The Department of Energy recently issued new appliance standards which will result in increased energy conservation and reduced energy demand to service affected products. These standards are projected to reduce U.S. carbon dioxide emissions by up to one percent by the year 2000.

Commitment to Increased Research

In addition to these measures which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the President remains committed to a major research effort. The President's FY 1991 budget proposes spending over one billion dollars on global change research. This research is targeted towards investigating the underlying causes, effects, and consequences of global change. This funding is in addition to the \$660 million already allocated for such research in FY 1990.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 18, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN THE CLOSING ADDRESS
TO THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ON SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH
RELATED TO GLOBAL CHANGE

The J.W. Marriott

2:32 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you, Dr. Bromley, very much. Dr. Boskin, Mr. Deland and Secretaries Watkins and Lujan of our Cabinet. Dr. Bolin, and distinguished delegates to this truly unprecedented conference.

After all of the hard work that's 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 has offered 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.

You know, during these last two days we've listened and learned -- and I've been briefed thoroughly on some of the committee's works -- learned about Brazil's new initiatives to protect the Amazon rain forest, about Nigeria's plans to remove lead from gasoline, about Mexico's promising efforts to reduce the Mexico City air pollution.

A year ago I participated in an American education summit, and found the most productive sessions were those working groups. This conference was structured with that lesson in mind. So my thanks go to all the delegates who played such an integral role in those working groups -- particularly the foreign delegates who served as co-chairmen.

A growing sense of global stewardship prompted us to host this conference. It's 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. Somebody told me that the evening you had over at the museum brought this into very, very clear perspective when you heard from some of the NASA people.

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, 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 really can't 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

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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 every nation, may come to know an enduring peace and an unprecedented quality of life.

So we're 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.

That's the reason we've 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've gathered talent from around the world -- scientists, economists, environmentalists, energy ministers, policymakers -- to address the environmental and developmental future of the planet. An unprecedented cross-fertilization of disciplines and of nations. That alone, I think, 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 goodwill and a stubborn hope that we might forge solutions without the excessive heat of politics.

Among all the challenges in our tenancy of this planet, climate change is, of course, foremost in your minds. We're 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.

To those who suggest we're only trying to balance economic growth and environmental protection, I say they miss the point. We are calling for an early new way of thinking to achieve both while compromising neither. By applying the power of the marketplace in the service of the environment.

And we cannot allow a question like climate change to be 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 just doesn't do justice to the facts or to our future. 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've never considered research a substitute for action. Over the last two days, you've heard, formally and informally, that the United States is already taking action 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 a broad range of environmental concerns, in particular our phaseout of CFCs, the impact of our Clean Air Act on emissions, our tree-planting initiative, and other strategies will produce reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that will reach 15 percent in 10 years -- and considerably more later on.

We're also making a leading investment in climate change research -- absolutely essential because it will tell us what to do

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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 IPCC process. We look forward to its interim assessment. And we would encourage a framework convention as a part of a comprehensive approach to address the system, sources, and sinks as a whole if a decision is made that environmental action is needed to reduce net emissions. We hope to provide a venue for the first negotiating sessions here in the United States.

And finally, here in conference working groups, we've offered four new ideas -- a charter for cooperation in science and economic research related to global change; possible creation of international institutes for research on the science and economics of global change; data and information transfers through a global change communications network; and a statement of principles for implementing international cooperation in scientific and economic research related to global change.

I call on you to support these suggestions. 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.

And some we can predict, and regrettably and frankly, 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, and 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 GNP growth rate often threaten adequate shelter, food, and health care for millions and millions of people. And 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 the most, 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 already made.

And we have made mistakes. But over the past century, we've made tremendous progress in this country, especially in the last 20 years. In the United States, 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. And now we want to share that knowledge -- our technologies, new processes, and pollution prevention techniques -- with the developing world.

Two decades ago, America -- holding to its birthright 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 the environment. And it set in motion a new sense of conscience that a few idealists hoped would change the world.

And it did. What began as an isolated American movement 20 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've learned that worldwide, united action is 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, that I visited a couple of years ago, 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 convictions, 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. And so let us seize the moment. And together, we will succeed.

Thank you for what, I believe, is a significant contribution to environmental progress in the world. Thank you for coming our way. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

2:50 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 5, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Georgetown University
Washington, D.C.

10:20 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Dr. Bolin, and thank you for all you're doing in leading this very important effort here. To Professor Obasi and Dr. Tolba, and all the delegates of the World Meteorological Organization, and the UNEP -- the United Nations Environment Program. Let me commend all of you for coming together to examine an issue of such great importance.

I also want to salute Bill Riley, our able EPA Administrator. He will become the next Cabinet official in the U.S. government. I want to thank Assistant Secretary Bernthao for his leadership from the U.S. side of things. And also salute my able Science Advisor who is with us today, Dr. Bromley, who many of you know.

The recommendations that 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 personal concern about your work, about environmental stewardship, and to reaffirm our commitment to finding responsible solutions. It's both an honor and a pleasure to be the first American President to speak to this organization, as its work takes shape.

You're called upon to deliver recommendations which strike a difficult and yet critical international bargain: a convergence between global environmental policy and global economic 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 is 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 much 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

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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 you efforts, I am pleased to note that funding for the U.S. Global Change Research Program will increase by nearly 60 percent, to over \$1 billion.

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 science.

Our program allows NASA and 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 and 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 the 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, turn it around -- not unilaterally, but by working with our international neighbors.

The economics of our response strategies to climate change are getting intensive study here in our country, in the United

MORE

States. We're 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 in 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 tremendous 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 personally 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 -- and there are others, but I'll single out one of them -- 3M started an in-house program called Pollution Prevention Pays -- one company. And that has saved the company well over a half a billion dollars since 1975 -- 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 ideas. And they have clearly demonstrated the benefits of doing it right.

Where developing nations are concerned, I know some argue that 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. And so 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 all very much. It is a great pleasure to be the first President to address this distinguished group. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

10:36 A.M. EST

December 20, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: JENNIFER GROSSMAN
CAROL BLYMIRE
CAROLYN CAWLEY
BOB SIMON

SUBJECT: 1990 HIGHLIGHTS FACT-CHECK

Foreign Policy

- 1) Last tick on NSC insert: "The President has travelled to 28 countries..."

Sorry guys, try "17 countries" (and 19 cities FYI).

Deficit Reduction and Budget Reform

- 1) First tick: "..\$492 billion defecit reduction.."
 - a. Barry Anderson at OMB suggests replacing this with: "nearly half a trillion defecit reduction"
- 2) Second tick: "Gained substantial budget process reforms....real, enforceable cuts."

Barry suggests substituting: "Implemented the toughest enforcement system **ever**.." (and then therefore cutting "enforceable cuts" at the end).

- b. Barry suggests "discretionary spending caps" as opposed to simply "spending caps."
 - c. Suggested to be added to list of reforms:
"categorical or mini-sequesters if defecit targets are exceeded in 94/95"

Trade (see Carolyn's memo)

Education Reform

- 1) Second tick: "..Center for Education Choice."
Should read: "..Center for Choice in Education."

- 2) Third tick: "..Drug Free Schools Urban Emergency Grants.."
Should read: "..drug-free Emergency Grants Program.."
- 3) Fifth tick: "Increased number of children served by Head Start to 548,000."
Should read: "..to 549,000."
 (this from Christa Renolyds, who oversees Head Start at HHS)

Combatting Crime and Drugs

Carol checked this, says it's all fine.

A Healthy Environment

- 1) First tick: "..Comprehensive Clean Air Act.."
Should read: "..comprehensive Clean Air Act.." (small c)
 --Tom Souper, EPA
- 2) Fourth tick: "phase-out" should read "phaseout" (Webster's II)
- 3) Fifth tick: Ed Johnson at EPA says that "Gained agreement on negotiations..." sounds like we've already negotiated an agreement. He says that countries have only agreed that they will negotiate.

NEW

[Mike Deland also weighed in to voice caution; we will be negotiating such an accord, but the details are still very much up in the air.

Note: Johnson says that this future accord is now being casually referred to as the "global forest act."

Empowering Individuals

Bob checked this, says it's all fine except for one point and he's awaiting that call.

Dan has
picg

90 DEC 12 PM 5:31

1990 HIGHLIGHTS
OF BUSH ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Foreign Policy

Provided food aid, technical assistance and training to Eastern Europe's emerging democracies. Established Enterprise Funds (a three year, \$300 million package) for Poland and Hungary.

Provided \$750 million in emergency aid to newly democratic Panama and Nicaragua.

Negotiated a CFE (Conventional Forces in Europe) treaty, resulting in significant Warsaw Pact and NATO artillery, aircraft and tank reductions.

Signed treaties with the Soviet Union agreeing to deep reductions in chemical weapons stockpiles, and limiting nuclear tests.

Played leadership role in events culminating in the London NATO Summit, which paved the way for the reunification of Germany.

Participated in CSCE Summit, redefining that organization's role in the new Europe.

Forged international coalition to combat Iraqi aggression in the Persian Gulf.

Reached agreements with international oil producers to boost production, in response to Gulf crisis.

Designed short- and medium-term actions to respond to the Gulf crisis by increasing production of domestic oil supplies, reducing demand, and improving energy efficiency.

Overall, the President travelled to 28 countries, and met with 70 heads of state during 1990.

Deficit Reduction and Budget Reform

Achieved a five-year, \$492 billion deficit reduction agreement.

Gained substantial budget process reforms -- including ^{Spending} pay-as-you-go provisions, and real, enforceable cuts.

credit reform

Free Trade

Proposed the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, a comprehensive trade, investment and debt reduction plan to advance free market reform in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Obtained Brady Plan debt reduction agreements for the Philippines, Morocco, Costa Rica and Venezuela, Chile, Uruguay and Mexico.

Concluded the Structural Impediments Initiative talks with Japan, agreeing on actions to be taken by Japan to remove and reduce trade barriers.

Concluded trade agreements with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Bulgaria. Began negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement with Mexico.

Negotiated a market-oriented Farm Bill -- setting food, conservation, and trade policy for the coming five years.

Education Reform

Formulated and announced the National Education Goals, together with the nation's governors.

Promoted educational choice for parents. Established Center for Education Choice.

Enacted National Science Scholars Program, providing scholarships to over 900 top college-bound students from across the country, awarded by merit.

Enacted \$24 million in Drug Free Schools Urban Emergency Grants, to aid schools in areas with severe drug problems as they develop and implement comprehensive drug education and prevention programs.

Health

Increased funds for battling AIDS.

Increased number of children served by Head Start by 22 percent.

Combatting Crime and Drugs

Prosecuted record numbers of fraud cases in financial institutions.

and expanded the number of federal law enforcement agents and prosecutors
Implemented a \$1.4 billion federal prison expansion program,

Prepared and implemented a National Drug Control Strategy.

Signed the Document of Cartagena, establishing drug control cooperation with Peru, Bolivia and Colombia.

Provided record funding for drug treatment, prevention and state and local law enforcement, through block grants.

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A Healthy Environment

Proposed and gained passage of the Comprehensive Clean Air Act of 1990, to combat acid rain, toxic air pollutants and air quality in cities.

Achieved a 25 percent increase in Superfund clean-ups.

Obtained ^{Began} funding to begin the President's ^{"America the Beautiful"} program to plant a billion trees per year.

^{Proposed} Negotiated an agreement for the phase-out of all chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and other ozone-depleting chemicals.

Gained agreement on negotiations for an ^{comprehensive} international accord on forestry, to ~~preserve the world's great forests.~~ ^{to address} ~~the forestation and re-forestation.~~

Individual Empowerment

Proposed Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere (HOPE) legislation, adopted as part of the National Affordable Housing Act, to encourage home ownership and tenant management.

Expanded the earned income tax credit.

Negotiated passage of comprehensive child care legislation, ^{that guarantees} ^{parental}

Pressed successfully for passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Gained passage of the Immigration Act of 1990, which provides for increased skill-based immigration.

Initiated a package of tort reforms for volunteers and their organizations.

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