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Folder Title:
Goddard Space Flight Center 6/1/92 [OA 7576] [3]

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George Bush Presidential Library Transfer Sheet

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DESCRIPTION:

Environmental Quality
22nd Annual Report 1992
The Council of Environmental Quality
the Executive Office of the President

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Office of Speechwriting; Speech File-Backup

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Folder Title:

Goddard Space Flight Center 6/1/92 [3]

OA/ID Number:

7576

Transferred by:

RFH

Date of Transfer:

8/5/1996

Received by:

Doug Campbell

Date Received:

11/20/2019

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Print Record

Air Emissions Reductions 1977-1987

Percent Reduction



Source: U.S. EPA

Lessons For the 90's

- Market-Based Policies
 - Acid rain trading system
 - Wetlands banking
- Pricing Signals
 - Seattle plan
 - CFC phaseout
- Pollution Prevention
 - Voluntary toxics reduction
- Performance Standards
 - Reformulated Gasoline Consortium
- Public & Private Sector Cooperation
 - Grand Canyon Visibility Plan
- Increased Investments in R&D

New Funding for Environmental Protection Initiatives

Table E-1. THE BUDGET INCLUDES \$2.4 BILLION IN NEW FUNDING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION INITIATIVES

(Budget authority; dollar amounts in millions)

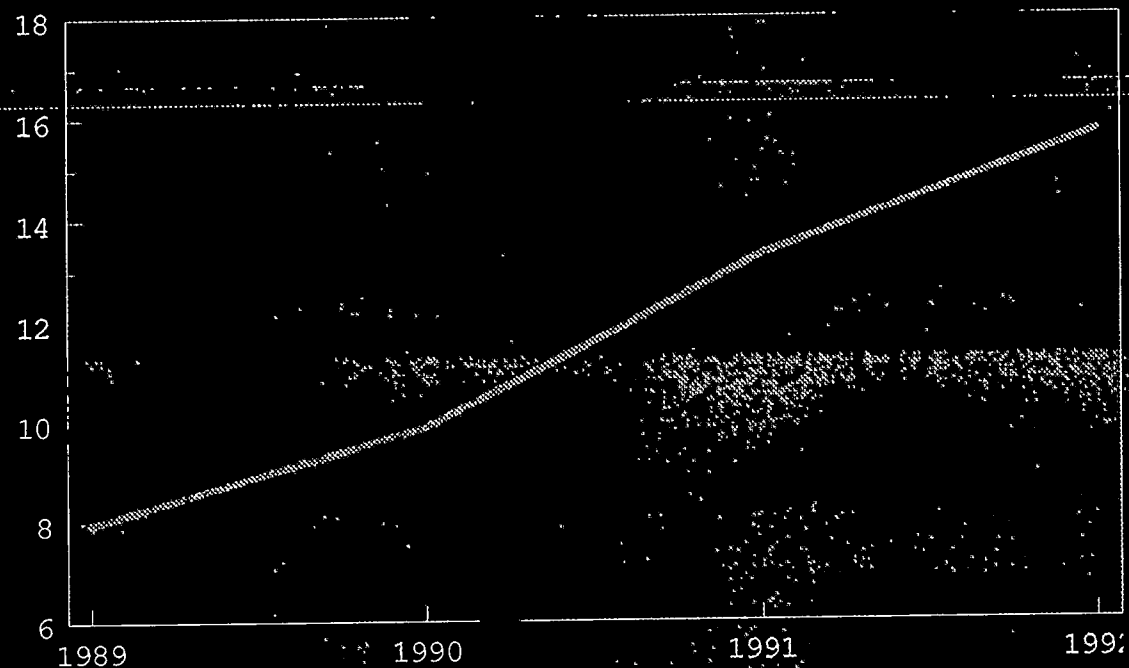
Summary of Major Initiatives	Actual		1991 Enacted	1992 Proposed	Percent Change, 1991-92
	1989	1990			
America the Beautiful	363	411	589	785	+33
Reforestation	—	—	70	140	+100
Legacy '99	517	563	819	823	+1
Protecting America's Wetlands ¹	201	283	299	489	+64
EPA Operating Budget	1,752	1,938	2,313	2,477	+7
Superfund	1,410	1,530	1,616	1,750	+8
Federal Facility Cleanup:					
Department of Energy	1,762	2,354	² 3,687	4,352	+18
Department of Defense	1,155	1,282	1,923	2,582	+34
Other Agencies	107	147	172	211	+23
Global Change Research	—	659	954	1,186	+24
Natural Resources Research	680	710	844	900	+7
Total	7,947	9,877	13,287	15,695	+18

¹Total has been adjusted to eliminate double counting of DOI Wetlands already included in America the Beautiful and wetlands, Coastal American and global change research included in EPA's operating budget.

²Includes a proposed \$340 million 1991 supplemental for Environmental Restoration and Waste Management.

Funding For Environmental Protection Initiatives Under President Bush

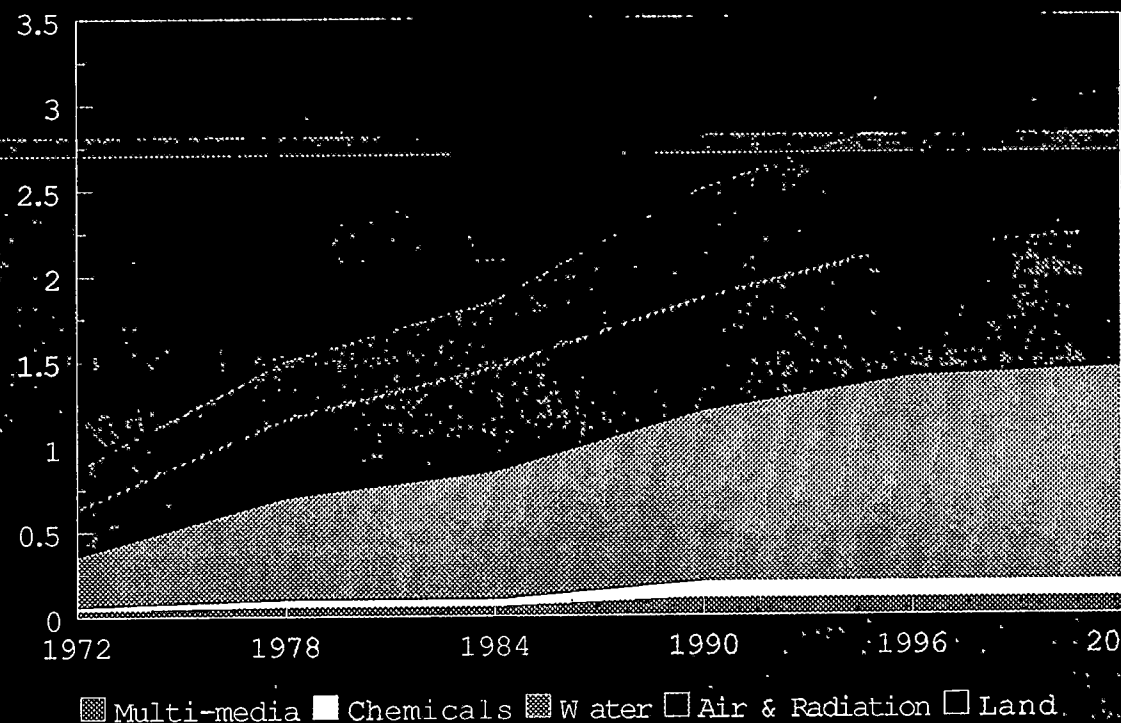
Budget Authority (Dollars)
Billions



Source: President's 1992 Budget

Environmental Investments

Percent of GNP



Source: U.S. EPA

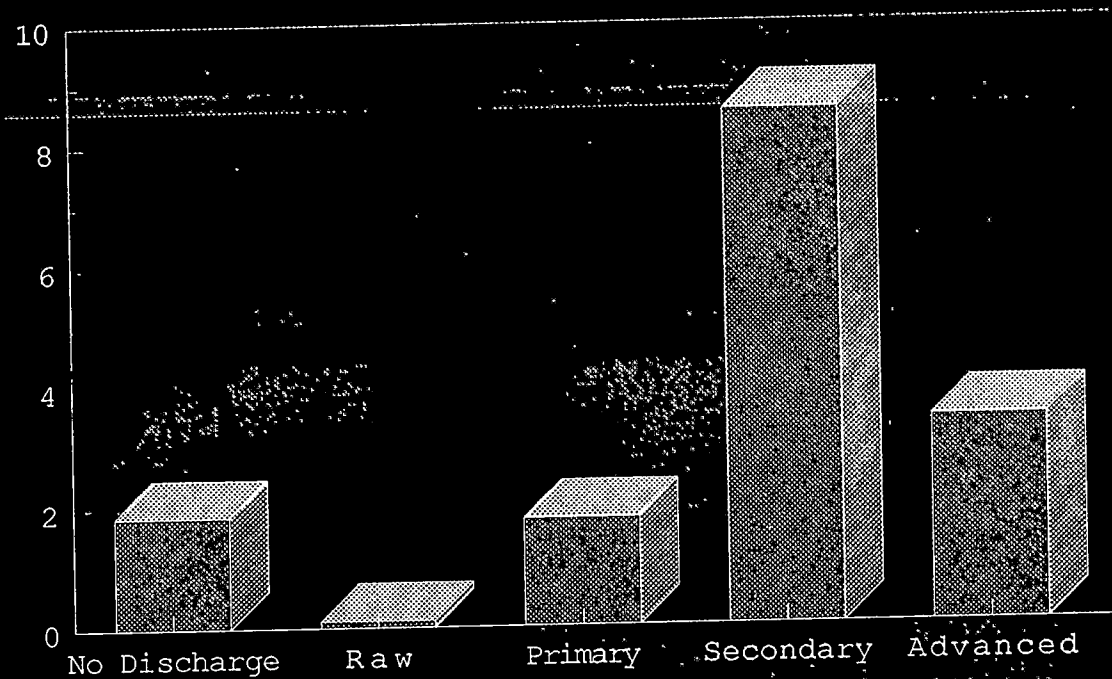
Cities with Largest Current Year Secondary Treatment Needs (In Millions of Dollars)

■ 1. Boston, MA	2,006
■ 2. New York, NY	1,033
■ 3. Los Angeles, CA	838
■ 4. San Diego, CA	554
■ 5. Seattle, WA	511
■ 6. Detroit, MI	508
■ 7. Milwaukee, WI	355
■ 8. Sayreville, NJ	340
■ 9. St. Louis, MO	294
■ 10. Houston, TX	210
■ 11. Washington, DC	194

Source: U.S. EPA

1988 Treatment Level of Operational Facilities

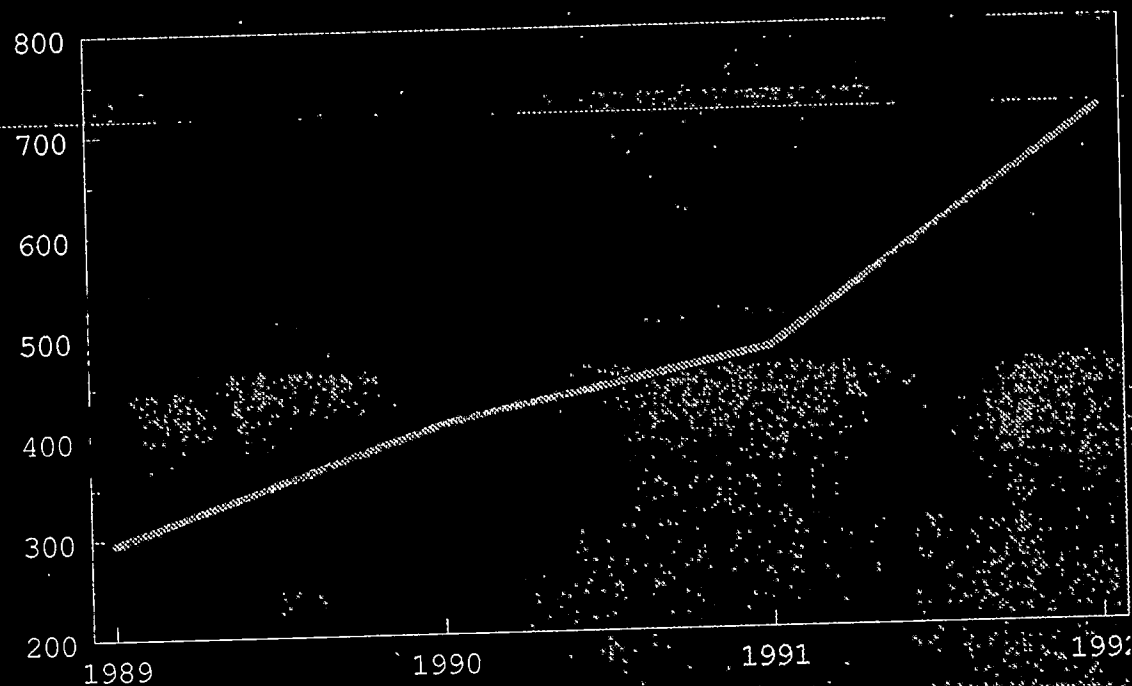
Number of Facilities
Thousands



Source: U.S. EPA

Funding for Wetlands Research, Protection & Enhancement

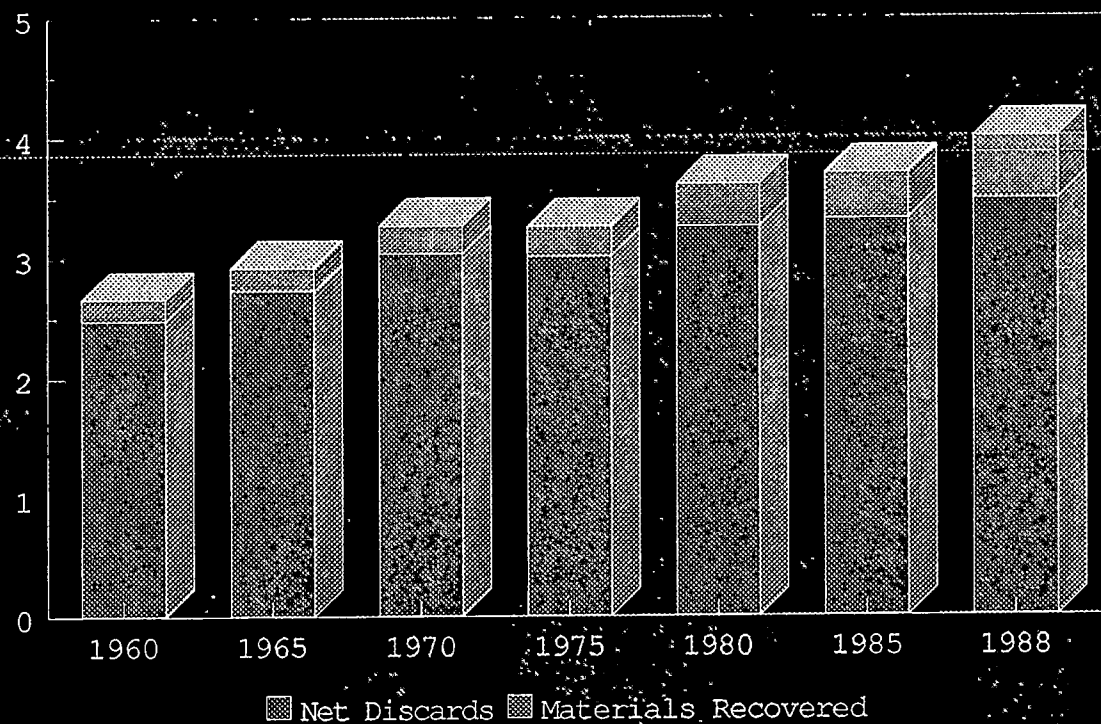
Budget Authority (Dollars)
Millions



Source: President's 1992 Budget

Municipal Solid Waste Disposal & Recovery

Pounds per Person per Day



Source: U.S. EPA

Global Climate Change

"The Comprehensive Approach"

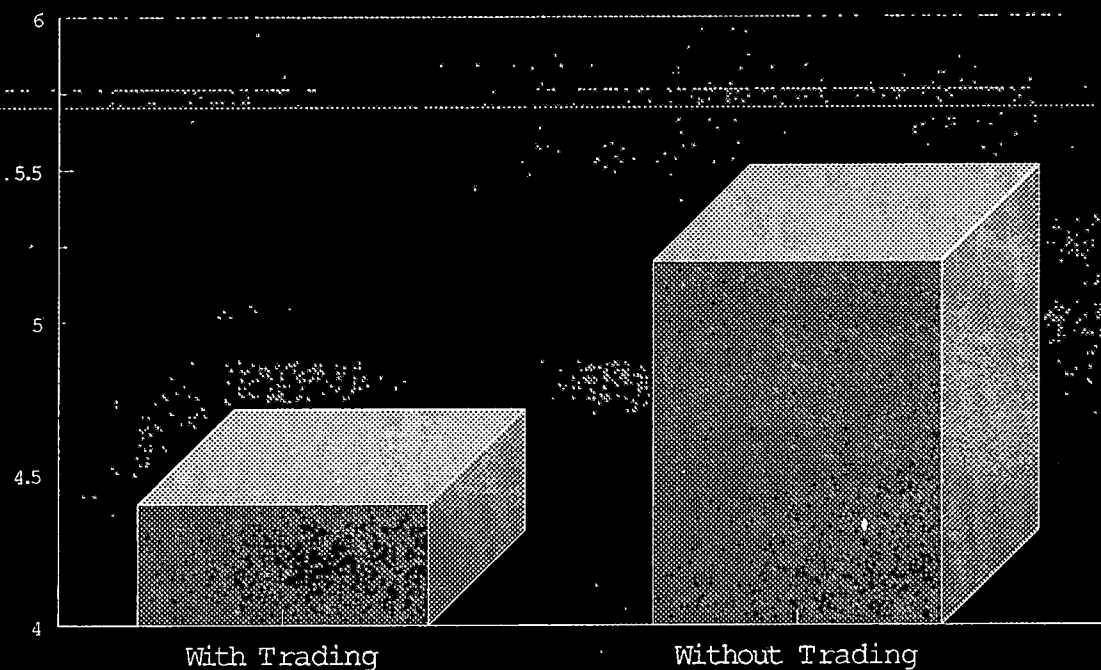
- Measures tailored to each nation's circumstances
- Responses can improve as new science develops
- Each investment in solving the problem yields maximum environmental benefits
- Accounts for all greenhouse gases



Utility Costs to Comply with Acid Rain Title of CAA (Year 2001)

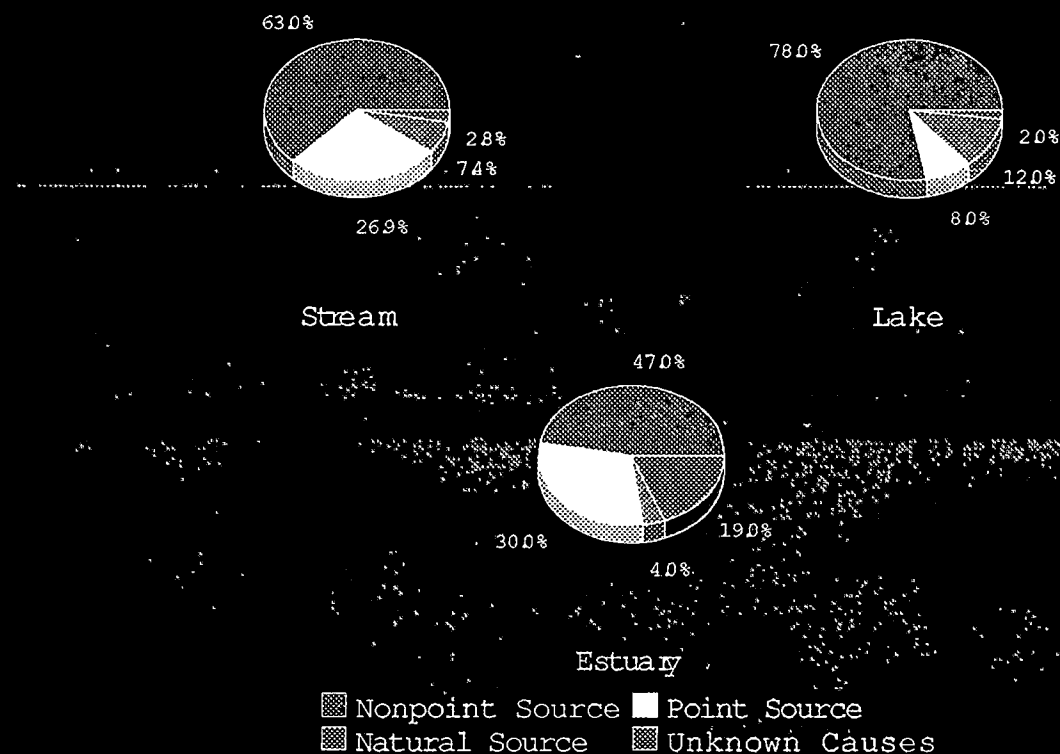
1988 Dollars per Year

Billions



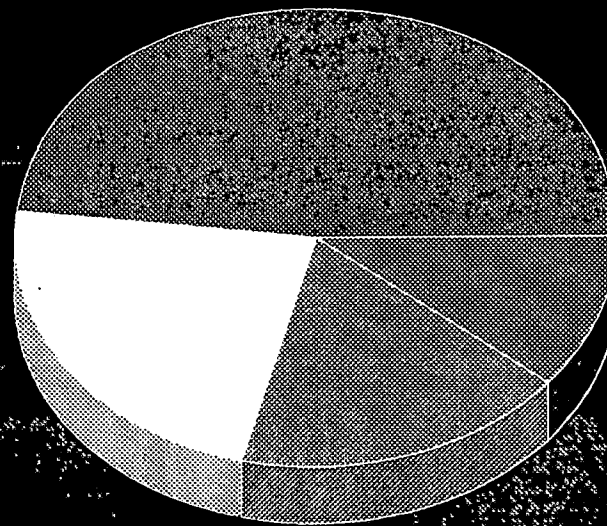
Source: ICF Resources Inc.

Sources of Pollution in Waters Assessed as Impaired



Source: GAO

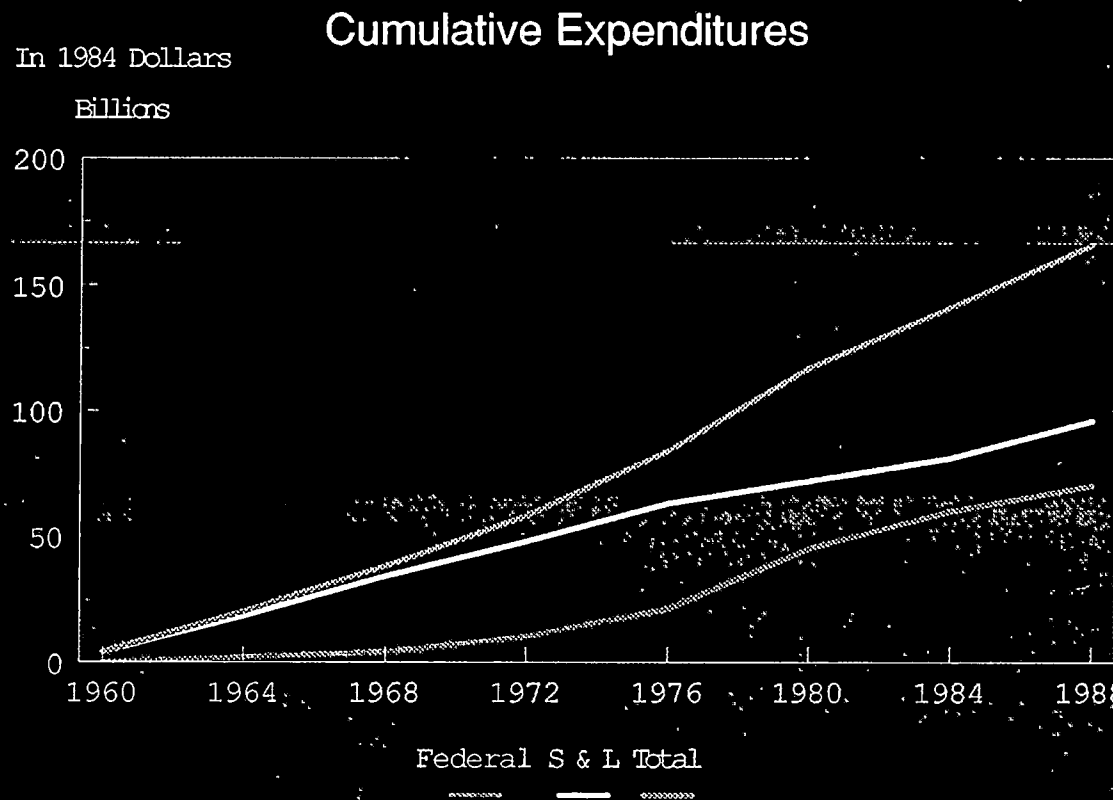
Sources of Urban Ozone



Volatile Organic Compounds

■ Cars & Trucks	■ Paints, Solvents & P
■ Small Operations & L	■ Factories

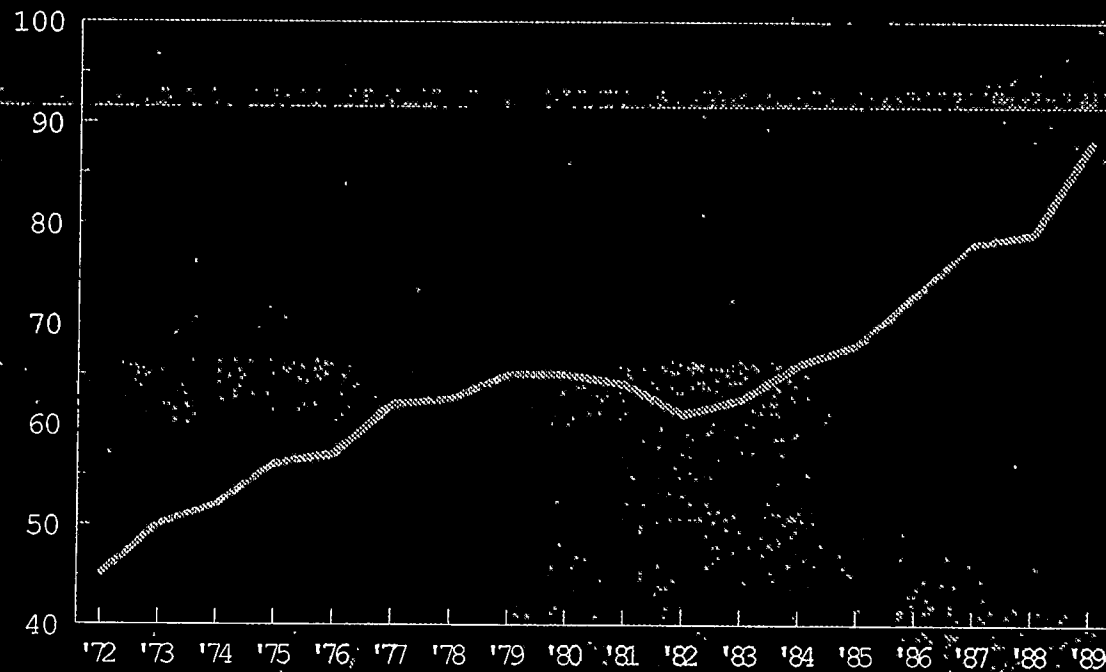
Sewage Treatment Construction Funding



U.S. Pollution Control Expenditures

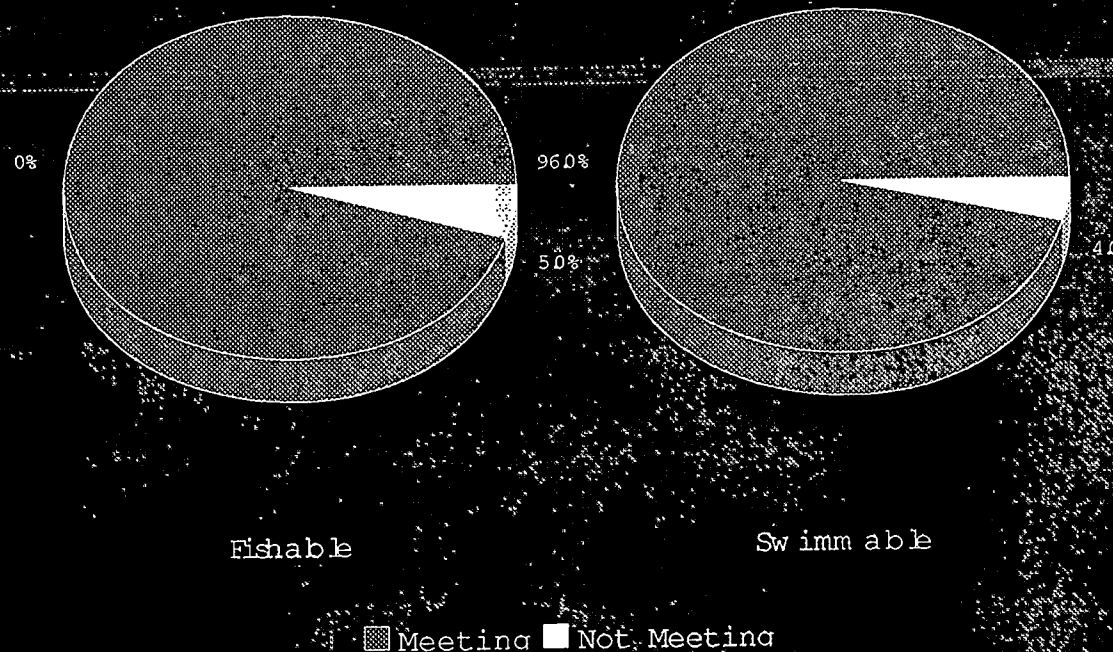
1986 Dollars

Billions



Source: U.S. EPA

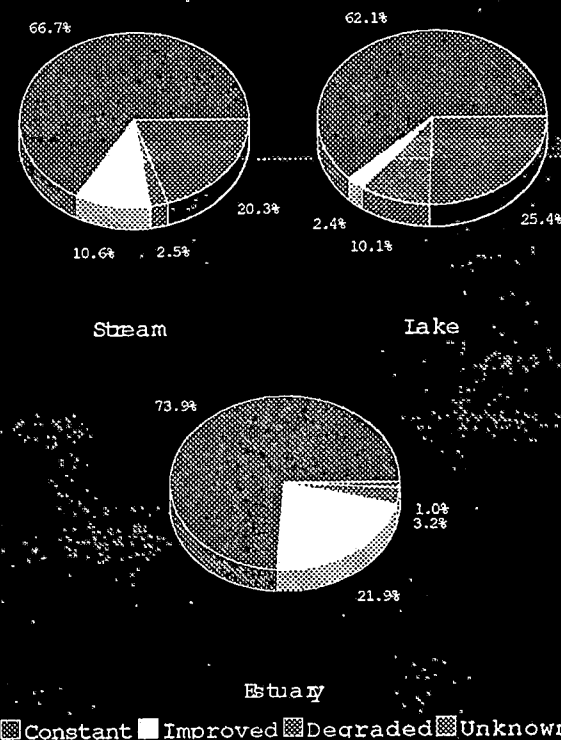
Attainment of Clean Water Act Goals in Assessed Lakes and Reservoirs



Source: National Water Quality Inventory, 1988

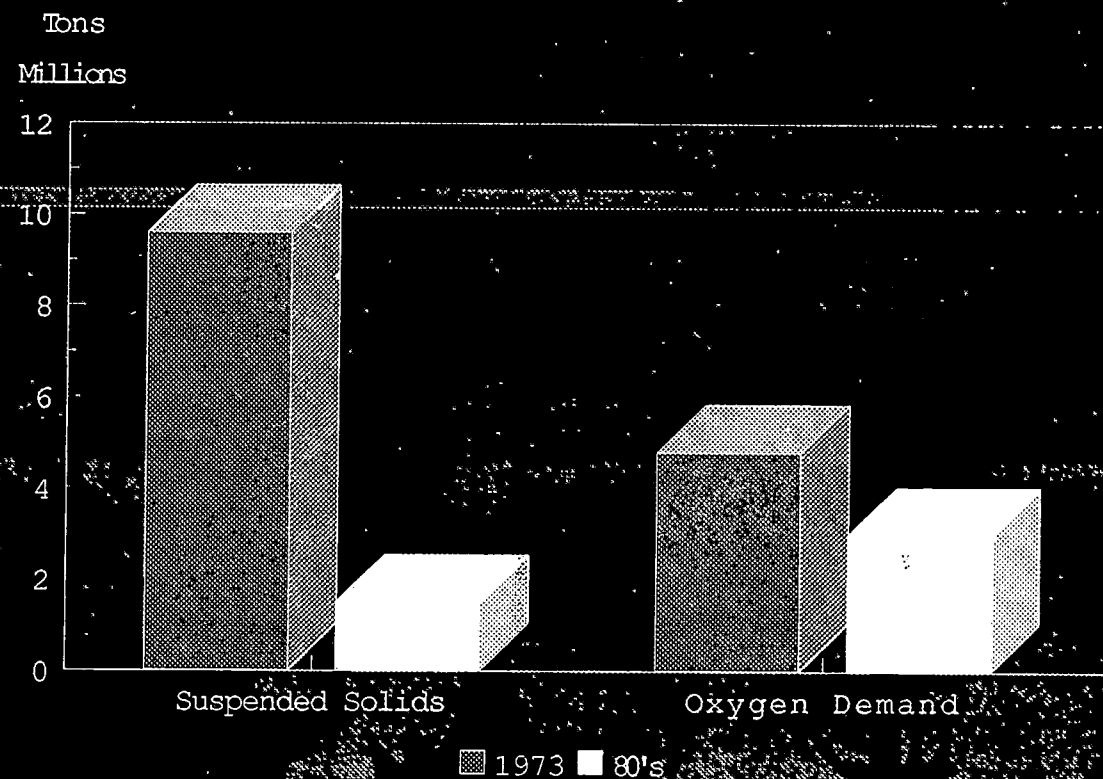
Water Quality Changes 1972 - 1982

- Stream: 2.5% Degraded
10.6% Improved
- Lake: 10.1% Degraded
2.4% Improved
- Estuary: 3.2% Degraded
21.9% Improved

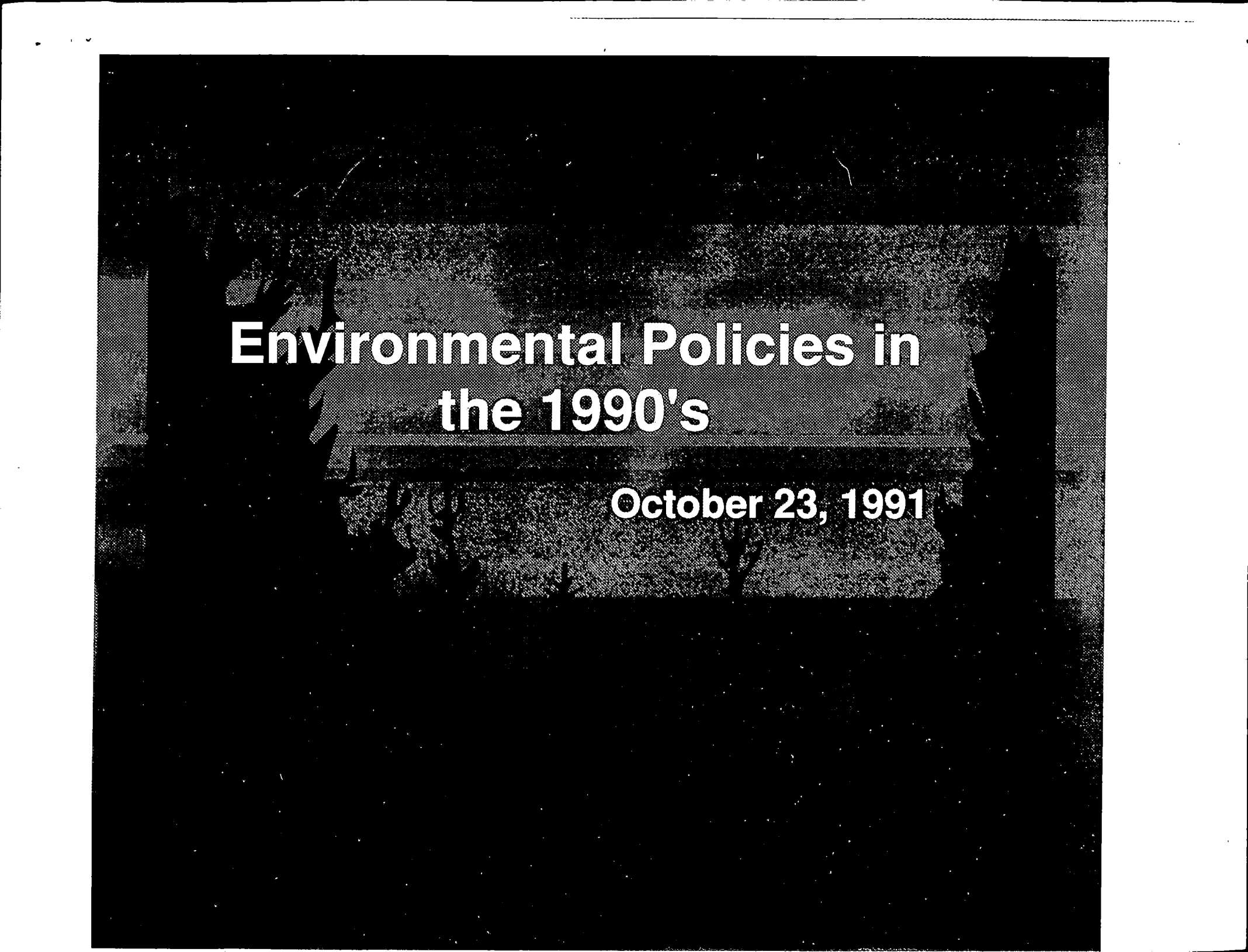


Source: National Council on Public Works Improvements.

Reduced Water Discharges 1973 - Mid 1980's



Source: U.S. EPA



Environmental Policies in the 1990's

October 23, 1991

STOCKHOLM DECLARATION ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

June 16, 1972

The first United Nations Conference on the Human Environment was held June 5-16 in Stockholm. The purposes and accomplishments were best summarized by Canadian Maurice Strong, secretary general of the conference and a member of the UN Secretariat: "The fundamental task of the Stockholm conference has been to take the political decisions that will enable the community of nations to act together in a manner consistent with the earth's physical interdependence. This was our mandate. This is what we did."

Three major accomplishments of the conference were : (1) a 200-point program of global measures to monitor and improve the environment of the earth; (2) a plan for a permanent UN secretariat to coordinate international environmental matters; and (3) an international declaration of accepted environmental principles. The principles were considered important, despite their non-binding character, as standards against which future actions could be measured by world opinion.

The Conference on the Human Environment was suggested by the Swedish government nearly four years before it was convened. On Dec. 3, 1968, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution to hold such a conference in 1972. A 27-nation preparatory committee was set up to plan the meeting and draft proposals. More than 80 nations submitted "national reports" on their environmental problems, and the 350 basic conference documents comprised some 12,000 pages. Substantive discussions and votes on action proposals at Stockholm were to be divided among six subject areas: (1) planning management of projects to pro-

mote environmental quality in inhabited areas; (2) environmental aspects of natural resources management; (3) identification and control of international pollutants; (4) educational, informational, social and cultural aspects of environmental problems; (5) development and the environment; and (6) institutional arrangements.

United States preparations were centered in the Department of State, and a "U.S. National Report on the Human Environment" was issued in June 1971. It was widely criticized for its limited scope by environmental, consumer and public-interest groups which complained that citizen participation was being discouraged. This led to appointment of an advisory committee which in its May 1972 final report, titled "Stockholm and Beyond," made recommendations to the American delegation and discussed UN recommendations.

The U.S. delegation was headed by Russell E. Train, chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, and the special assistant to the Secretary of State for Environmental Affairs, Christian A. Herter Jr., who was vice chairman. The other accredited delegates were Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. (R Tenn.); Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior; Laurance S. Rockefeller, chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality; and William D. Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. In addition, there were 11 congressional and 18 noncongressional alternates and advisers as well as 25 technical advisers.

The delegation was instructed to oppose, among other things, use of a proposed UN environmental fund to solve specific development problems in individual countries; creation of a new UN specialized agency; an increase in development assistance; or any change in language pertaining to nuclear testing included in the draft Declaration on the Human Environment. The inflexibility thus imposed on the delegation resulted in its voting alone or with a tiny minority on several questions.

Despite widespread fear that the conference would collapse in a confrontation between rich countries and poor countries, it accomplished virtually everything it set out to do. The meeting brought together 1,200 representatives from 114 countries and 400 international agencies. The UN General Assembly, moreover, followed up the conference by voting on Dec. 15 to establish a permanent specialized agency to carry on an international program to safeguard the human environment. Maurice Strong, the Canadian industrialist who served as secretary general at Stockholm, was elected executive director of the agency to be located at Nairobi, Kenya.

Text of the statement of principles embodied in the Declaration on Human Environment adopted by the United

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Nations Conference on the Human Environment at Stockholm, Sweden, June 16, 1972:

1. Man has the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality which permits a life of dignity and wellbeing, and bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations. In this respect, policies promoting or perpetuating apartheid, racial segregation, discrimination, colonial and other forms of oppression and foreign domination stand condemned and must be eliminated.

2. The natural resources of the earth including the air, water, land, flora and fauna and especially representative samples of natural ecosystems must be safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations through careful planning or management as appropriate.

3. The capacity of the earth to produce vital renewable resources must be maintained and wherever practicable restored or improved.

4. Man has a special responsibility to safeguard and wisely manage the heritage of wildlife and its habitat which are now gravely imperiled by a combination of adverse factors. Nature conservation including wildlife must therefore receive importance in planning for economic developments.

5. The non-renewable resources of the earth must be employed in such a way as to guard against the danger of their future exhaustion and to insure that benefits from such employment are shared by all mankind.

6. The discharge of toxic substances or of other substances and the release of heat, in such quantities or concentrations as to exceed the capacity of the environment to render them harmless, must be halted in order to insure that serious or irreversible damage is not inflicted upon ecosystems. The just struggle of the peoples of all countries against pollution should be supported.

7. States shall take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas by substances that are liable to create hazards to human health, to harm living resources and marine life, to damage amenities or to interfere with other legitimate uses of the sea.

8. Economic and social development is essential for insuring a favorable living and working environment for man and for creating conditions on earth that are necessary for the improvement of the quality of life.

9. Environmental deficiencies generated by the conditions of underdevelopment and natural disasters pose grave problems and can be remedied by accelerated development through the transfer of substantial quantities of financial and technological assistance as a supplement to the domestic effort of the developing countries and such timely assistance as may be required.

10. For the developing countries, stability of prices and adequate earnings for primary commodities and raw material are essential to en-

vironment management since economic factors as well as ecological processes must be taken into account.

11. The environmental policies of all states should enhance and not adversely affect the present or future development potential of developing countries, nor should they hamper the attainment of better living conditions for all, and appropriate steps should be taken by states and international organizations with a view to reaching agreement on meeting the possible national and international economic consequences resulting from the application of environmental measures.

12. Resources should be made available to preserve and improve the environment, taking into account the circumstances and particular requirements of developing countries and any costs which may emanate from their incorporating environmental safeguards into their development planning and the need for making available to them, upon their request, additional international technical and financial assistance for this purpose.

13. In order to achieve a more rational management of resources and thus to improve the environment, states should adopt an integrated and coordinated approach to their development planning so as to insure that development is compatible with the need to protect and improve the human environment for the benefit of their population.

14. Rational planning constitutes an essential tool for reconciling any conflict between the needs of development and the need to protect and improve the environment.

15. Planning must be applied to human settlements and urbanization with a view to avoiding adverse effects on the environment and obtaining maximum social economic and environmental benefits for all. In this respect projects which are designed for colonialist and racist domination must be abandoned.

16. Demographic policies, which are without prejudice to basic human rights and which are deemed appropriate by governments concerned, should be applied in those regions where the rate of population growth or excessive population concentrations are likely to have adverse effects on the environment or development, or where low population density may prevent improvement of the human environment and impede development.

17. Appropriate national institutions must be entrusted with the task of planning, managing or controlling the environmental resources of states with the view to enhancing environmental quality.

18. Science and technology, as part of their contribution to economic and social development, must be applied to the identification, avoidance and control of environmental risks and the solution of environmental problems and for the common good of mankind.

19. Education in environmental matters, for the younger generation as well as adults, giving due consideration to the underprivileged, is essential in order to broaden the basis for an enlightened opinion and

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

responsible conduct by individuals, enterprises and communities in protecting and improving the environment in its full human dimension. It is also essential that mass media of communications avoid contributing to the deterioration of the environment, but, on the contrary, disseminate information of an educational nature on the need to protect and improve the environment in order to enable man to develop in every respect.

20. Scientific research and development in the context of environmental problems, both national and multinational, must be promoted in all countries, especially the developing countries. In this connection, the free flow of up-to-date scientific information and experience must be supported and assisted, to facilitate the solution of environmental problems; environmental technologies should be made available to developing countries on terms which would encourage their wide dissemination without constituting an economic burden on the developing countries.

21. States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to insure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other states or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

22. States shall cooperate to develop further the international law regarding liability and compensation for the victim of pollution and other environmental damage caused by activities within the jurisdiction or control of such states to areas beyond their jurisdiction.

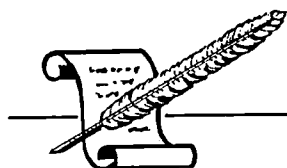
23. Without prejudice to such general principles as may be agreed upon by the international community, or to the criteria and minimum levels which will have to be determined nationally, it will be essential in all classes to consider the systems of values prevailing in each country; and the extent of the applicability of standards which are valid for the most advanced countries but which may be inappropriate and of unwarranted social cost for the developing countries.

24. International matters concerning the protection and improvement of the environment should be handled in a cooperative spirit by all countries, big or small, on an equal footing. Cooperation through multilateral or bilateral arrangements or other appropriate means is essential to prevent, eliminate or reduce and effectively control adverse environmental effects resulting from activities conducted in all spheres, in such a way that due account is taken of the sovereignty and interests of all states.

25. States shall insure that international organizations play a coordinated efficient and dynamic role for the protection and improvement of the environment.

26. Man and his environment must be spared the effects of nuclear weapons and all other means of mass destruction. States must strive to reach prompt agreement, in the relevant international organs, on the elimination and complete destruction of such weapons.

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HISTORIC DOCUMENTS 1972

Compiled by Congressional Quarterly, Inc.

agents thereof, which may impair the treaty rights of the United States or its citizens in China, including those which relate to the sovereignty, the independence, or the territorial and administrative integrity of the Republic of China, or to the international policy relative to China, commonly known as the open-door policy; and that it does not intend to recognize any situation, treaty, or agreement which may be brought about by means contrary to the covenants and obligations of the pact of Paris of August 27, 1928, to which treaty both China and Japan, as well as the United States, are parties".

The doctrine was defined on Dec. 1, 1931 as follows:

"The American nation will not recognize any territorial changes which are not the result of peaceful means nor the validity of an occupation or acquisition of some territory if it has been achieved through the use of armed force".

This formula, extended to all of the American States, was included in art. 2 of the Anti-War Treaty of Nonaggression and Reconciliation, called the ▷ Saavedra Lamas Treaty, 1933.

Q. WRIGHT, "The Note of January 7, 1932", in: *American Journal of International Law*, No. 26, 1932; A.D. MCNAIR, "The Stimson Doctrine of Nonrecognition. A Note on its Legal Aspects", in: *The British Yearbook of International Law*, 1933; Q. WRIGHT, "The Legal Foundation of the Stimson Doctrine", in: *Pacific Affairs*, No. 8, 1935; R. LANGER, *Seizure of Territory. The Stimson Doctrine and Related Principles in Legal Theory and Diplomatic Practice*, Baltimore, 1947; H. WEHBERG, *Die Stimson Doktrin. Festschrift Spiropoulos*, 1957; Ch.G. FENWICK, *The OAS. The International System*, Washington, DC, 1963.

STINGER. An anti-aircraft missile, developed during the late 1970's for US foot soldiers as the last line of defence against fighter planes. The missile is shot from the shoulder from a launcher that resembles a bazooka with a computerized viewfinder attached, and is guided to its target by a device sensitive to the infrared heat of aircraft engines. The Stinger missiles were supplied by the USA to the guerilla units in Afghanistan until March 1988.

J.H. CUSHMAN Jr., *In Afghanistan, Stinger is More Than a Missile*, in: *The New York Times*, January 18, 1988. KEESING's *Record of World Events*, June, 1988.

STIPENDIARIES OF CMEA FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. A subject of an Agreement of the CMEA countries on the General Conditions for the Admission and Study of Stipendiaries from Developing Countries in Institutions of Higher Education of CMEA Member Countries. The highlights of the conditions for admission:

citizens of developing countries up to 30 years of age and who have documents or certificates concerning the completion of secondary education, recommended by the appropriate agencies of their countries shall submit the following documents through these agencies before 15 June of each year: an officially certified copy of an education document; an official medical opinion concerning state of health; a questionnaire of the established form; six photographs; and official copy of a birth document. The studies are free of charge. A stipend shall be paid by the CMEA country in the currency of the CMEA country. The stipendiary shall be provided with communal housing and shall be granted the possibility to dine in student lunchrooms on the same basis as students of the CMEA country where they are studying.

W.E. BUTLER (ed.), *A Source Book on Socialist International Organizations*, Alphen, 1978, pp. 919-922.

STOCK EXCHANGE. An institution of an international nature where buying and selling transactions of various currencies, securities and gold and silver, take place if this is not prohibited by the law of a given country (e.g. USA, 1933). The first

stock exchange appeared in the 14th century in the home of the patrician family Van der Burse in Bruges (thus in French *Bourse*, German *Börse*). The Stock exchange in Great Britain and USA is an institution with private legal status closed to outsiders; in other countries it is more or less under the control of the state. The quotations of stock exchange transactions are the basis for publishing the daily market prices. Among the oldest stock exchanges are: Antwerp - 1541, Lyon and Toulouse - 1549, Hamburg - 1558, London - 1566, Amsterdam 1608. The stock exchanges of advanced capitalist countries considered world exchanges are located: in France - La Bourse de Paris, branches in Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Nancy and Nantes; In Japan - in Tokyo, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Nagoyi and Osaka; in FRG - Bremen, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Frankfurt am Main, Hanover, Munich and Stuttgart; West Berlin has its own stock exchange; in Switzerland - Berne, Geneva, Lausanne and two in Zurich (Bourse de Valeurs and Bourse Suisse de Commerce);

in Great Britain - The Stock Exchange in London, the Northern Stock Exchange in Oldham; the Scottish Stock Exchange in Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Dundee; and the Council of Associated Stock Exchanges in Belfast, Corcaigh and Dublin; in the USA - American Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange in New York City; in Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Colorado Springs, Detroit, Philadelphia, Honolulu, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Salt Lake City and Spokane.

In Nov., 1972 the president of The New York Stock Exchange visited Moscow for the first time and expressed interest in the "universal internationalization" of stock exchange shares in connection with the growing importance of East-West commercial transactions.

C.A. DICE, W.J. EITEMAN, *Leading World Stock Exchanges: Practice and Organization*, London, 1964; B.L.L.M. THOLE, *Lexicon of Stock-Market Terms*, in *English/American, French, German and Dutch*, Amsterdam, 1965.

STOCKHOLM. The capital of Sweden, city and port. Founded in the 13th century; was important center of the Hanseatic League. Headquarters of about 40 international organizations reg. with the UIA.

Yearbook of International Organizations.

STOCKHOLM APPEAL, 1950. A document drawn up by the World Peace Council at its Third Session, Mar. 15-21, 1950, in the capital of Sweden in the form of an appeal to the peoples of the world to hold an international plebiscite concerning nuclear weapons ban and individual signing of the following text:

"We demand unconditional prohibition of nuclear arms as instruments of aggression and mass-annihilation of people, we demand strict international control over this resolution's implementation. We will consider as a war criminal each government which will first use nuclear weapons against any other country. We call on all people of good will to endorse this appeal".

STOCKHOLM APPEAL, 1975. A Declaration on Detente, Peace and Security in Europe adopted by the World Peace Council at Stockholm on June 2, 1975.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE 1984-1986. On the basis of the ▷ Helsinki Final Act, the Conference on Confidence and Security Building

Measures and Disarmament in Europe opened in Stockholm, on Jan. 17, 1984. Sessions of the Conference, at which 35 European countries were represented, took place from May 8 to July 6, from Sept. 11 to Oct. 12 and from Nov. 6 to Dec. 14; in 1985 from Jan. 29 to March 23, from May 14 to July 5, from Sept. 10 to Oct. 18 and from Nov. 5 to Dec. 20; and in 1986 from Jan. 28 to March 15, from April 15 to May 23, from June 10 to July 18 and from Aug. 19 until Sept. 19, closed with a ▷ Stockholm Declaration 1986.

KEESING's *Contemporary Archive*, 1986.

STOCKHOLM DECLARATION, 1986. The Final Act of the ▷ Stockholm Conference 1984-1986, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1987 and is binding on all 35 participant countries. The agreement covered military activities in Europe, the advanced exchange of information about all significant activities, rules of inspection and verifications.

KEESING's *Contemporary Archive*, 1986.

STOCKHOLM DECLARATION ON HUMAN ENVIRONMENT, 1972. A Declaration adopted by the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, June 16, 1972:

"The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, having met in Stockholm from 5 to 16 June, 1972, having considered the need for a common outlook and for common principles to inspire and guide the peoples of the world in the preservation and enhancement of the human environment, proclaims:

(1) Man is both creature and moulder of his environment, which gives him physical sustenance and affords him an opportunity for intellectual, moral, social and spiritual growth. In the long and tortuous evolution of the human race on this planet a stage has been reached when, through the rapid acceleration of science and technology, man has acquired the power to transform his environment in countless ways and on an unprecedented scale. Both aspects of man's environment, the natural and the man-made, are essential to his well-being and to the enjoyment of basic life itself.

(2) The protection and improvement of the human environment is a major issue which affects the well-being of peoples and economic development throughout the world; it is the urgent desire of the peoples of the whole world and the duty of all governments.

(3) Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. In our time man's capability to transform his surroundings, if used wisely, can bring to all peoples the benefits of development and the opportunity to enhance the quality of life. Wrongly or heedlessly applied, the same power can do incalculable harm to human beings and the human environment. We see around us growing evidence of man-made harm in many regions of the earth: dangerous levels of pollution in water, air, earth and living beings; major and undesirable disturbances to the ecological balance of the biosphere; destruction and depletion of irreplaceable resources; and gross deficiencies harmful to the physical, mental and social health of man, in the manmade environment, particularly in the living and working environment.

(4) In the developing countries most of the environmental problems are caused by under-development. Millions continue to live far below the minimum levels required for a decent human existence, deprived of adequate food and clothing, shelter and education, health and sanitation. Therefore, the developing countries must direct their efforts to development, bearing in mind their priorities and the need to safeguard and improve the environment. For the same purpose the industrialized countries should make efforts to reduce the gap between themselves and the developing countries. In the industrialized countries, environmental problems are generally related to industrialization and technological development.

(5) The natural growth of population continuously presents problems on the preservation of the environment and adequate policies and measures should be adopted, as appropriate, to face these problems. Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. It is the people that propel social progress, create social

Stockholm Declaration on Human Environment, 1972

wealth, develop science and technology and, through their hard work, continuously transform the human environment. Along with social progress and the advance of production, science and technology, the capability of man to improve environment increases with each passing day.

(6) A point has been reached in history when we must shape our actions throughout the world with a more prudent care for their environmental consequences. Through ignorance or indifference we can do massive and irreversible harm to the earthly environment on which our life and well-being depend. Conversely, through fuller knowledge and wiser action, we can achieve for ourselves and our posterity a better life in an environment more in keeping with human needs and hopes. There are broad vistas for the enhancement of environmental quality and the creation of a good life. What is needed is an enthusiastic but calm state of mind and immense but orderly work. For the purpose of attaining freedom in the world of nature, man must use knowledge to build, in collaboration with nature, a better environment. To defend and improve the human environment for present and future generations has become an imperative goal for mankind – a goal to be pursued together with, and in harmony with, the established and fundamental goals of peace and of world-wide economic and social development.

(7) To achieve this environmental goal will demand the acceptance of responsibility by citizens and communities and by enterprises and institutions at every level, all sharing equitably in common efforts. Individuals in all walks of life as well as organizations in many fields, by their values and the sum of their actions, will shape the world environment of the future. Local and national governments will bear the greatest burden for large-scale environmental policy and action within their jurisdictions. International cooperation is also needed in order to raise resources to support the developing countries in carrying out their responsibilities in this field. A growing class of environmental problems, because they are regional or global in their extent or because they effect the common international realm, will require extensive cooperation by nations and action by international organizations in the common interest. The Conference calls upon the governments and peoples to exert common efforts for the preservation and improvement of the human environment for the benefit of all the people and their prosperity."

The Conference then laid down the following 26 principles:

"(1) Man had the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permitted a life of dignity and well-being, and he bore a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations. In this respect, policies promoting or perpetuating apartheid, racial segregation, discrimination, colonial and other forms of oppression and foreign domination stood condemned and had to be eliminated.

(2) The natural resources of the earth, including the air, water, land, flora and fauna and, especially, representative samples of natural ecosystems, were to be safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations through careful planning or management, as appropriate.

(3) The capacity of the earth to produce vital renewable resources was to be maintained and, wherever practicable, restored or improved.

(4) Man had a special responsibility to safeguard and wisely manage the heritage of wildlife and its habitat which were now gravely imperilled by a combination of adverse factors. Nature conservation, including wildlife, was therefore to receive importance in planning for economic development.

(5) The non-renewable resources of the earth were to be employed in such a way as to guard against the danger of their future exhaustion and to ensure that benefits from such employment were shared by all mankind.

(6) The discharge of toxic substances or of other substances and the release of heat, in such quantities or concentrations as to exceed the capacity of the environment to render them harmless, had to be halted in order to ensure that serious or irreversible damage was not inflicted upon ecosystems. The just struggle of the

peoples of all countries against pollution should be supported.

(7) States were to take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas by substances that were liable to create hazards to human health, to harm living resources and marine life, to damage amenities or to interfere with other legitimate uses of the sea.

(8) Economic and social development was essential for ensuring a favourable living and working environment for man and for creating conditions on earth that were necessary for the improvement of the quality of life.

(9) Environmental deficiencies generated by the conditions of under-development and natural disasters posed grave problems and could best be remedied by accelerated development through the transfer of substantial quantities of financial and technological assistance as a supplement to the domestic effort of the developing countries and such timely assistance as might be required.

(10) For the developing countries, stability of prices and adequate earnings for primary commodities and raw material were essential to environmental management, since economic factors as well as ecological processes had to be taken into account.

(11) The environmental policies of all States should enhance and not adversely affect the present or future development potential of developing countries, nor should they hamper the attainment of better living conditions for all, and appropriate steps should be taken by States and international organizations with a view to reaching agreement on meeting the possible national and international economic consequences resulting from the application of environmental measures.

(12) Resources should be made available to preserve and improve the environment, taking into account the circumstances and particular requirements of developing countries and any costs which might emanate from their incorporating environmental safeguards into their development planning and the need for making available to them, upon their request, additional international technical and financial assistance for this purpose.

(13) In order to achieve a more rational management of resources and thus to improve the environment, States should adopt an integrated and coordinated approach to their development planning so as to ensure that development was compatible with the need to protect and improve the human environment for the benefit of their population.

(14) Rational planning constituted an essential tool for reconciling any conflict between the needs of development and the need to protect and improve the environment.

(15) Planning was to be applied to human settlements and urbanization with a view to avoiding adverse effects on the environment and obtaining maximum social, economic and environmental benefits for all. In this respect, projects which were designed for colonialist and racist domination had to be abandoned.

(16) Demographic policies which were without prejudice to basic human rights and which were deemed appropriate by Governments concerned should be applied in those regions where the rate of population growth or excessive population concentrations were likely to have adverse effects on the environment or development, or where low population density might prevent improvement of the human environment and impede development.

(17) Appropriate national institutions were to be entrusted with the task of planning, managing or controlling the environmental resources of States, with the view to enhancing environmental quality.

(18) Science and technology, as part of their contribution to economic and social development, were to be applied to the identification, avoidance and control of environmental risks and the solution of environmental problems and for the common good of mankind.

(19) Education in environmental matters, for the younger generation as well as adults, giving due consideration to the underprivileged, was essential in order to broaden the basis for an enlightened opinion and responsible conduct by individuals, enterprises and communities in protecting and improving the environment in its full human dimension. It was also essential that mass media of communications avoid contributing to the deterioration of the environment, but, on the contrary, disseminate information of an educational

nature, on the need to protect and improve the environment in order to enable man to develop in every respect.

(20) Scientific research and development in the context of environmental problems, both national and multinational, were to be promoted in all countries, especially the developing countries. In this connexion, the free flow of up-to-date scientific information and transfer of experience was to be supported and assisted to facilitate the solution of environmental problems; environmental technologies should be made available to developing countries on terms which would encourage their wide dissemination without constituting an economic burden on the developing countries.

(21) States had, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control did not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

(22) States were to co-operate to develop further the international law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage caused by activities within the jurisdiction or control of such States to areas beyond their jurisdiction.

(23) Without prejudice to such criteria as might be agreed upon by the international community, or to standards which would have to be determined nationally, it was essential in all cases to consider the systems of values prevailing in each country, and the extent of the applicability of standards which were valid for the most advanced countries but which might be inappropriate and of unwarranted social cost for the developing countries.

(24) International matters concerning the protection and improvement of the environment should be handled in a co-operative spirit by all countries, big or small, on an equal footing. Co-operation through multilateral or bilateral arrangements or other appropriate means was essential to effectively control, prevent, reduce and eliminate adverse environmental effects resulting from activities conducted in all spheres, in such a way that due account was taken of the sovereignty and interests of all States.

(25) States were to ensure that international organizations played a co-ordinated, efficient and dynamic role for the protection and improvement of the environment.

(26) Man and his environment had to be spared the effects of nuclear weapons and all other means of mass destruction. States were to strive to reach prompt agreement, in the relevant international organs, on the elimination and complete destruction of such weapons."

The Conference adopted the Declaration by acclamation, subject to observations and reservations made by a number of governments. Among these were the following:

A number of states – including Canada, Chile, Egypt, India, Kenya, Pakistan, Sudan, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia – held that the Declaration, while not perfect, represented a first step in developing international environmental law. Kenya, however, expressed concern at the emphasis the Conference had given to the physical, as opposed to social, environment of man; it regretted that no explicit reference had been made to the pollution of the minds of men, which resulted in policies such as apartheid. The Philippines also felt that the Declaration should have affirmed the primacy of human over physical factors.

China stated that the Declaration had failed to point out the main reason for the pollution of the environment – namely, the policy of plunder, aggression and war carried out by imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist countries, especially by the super-powers. China, therefore, did not agree with a number of views embodied in the Declaration.

Algeria declared that the environmental despoliation of colonialism was still going on. Although a considerable evolution of the concept of the environment had occurred during the Conference, the

Declaration should have affirmed the need to end the misuse of natural resources by certain powers. The United Kingdom considered that there were certain references to highly political matters in the Declaration which were out of place. The purpose of the Conference was to reach a consensus on priorities for action, not to discuss strategic issues, the United Kingdom held.

The following reservations or comments were made with regard to specific principles.

South Africa stated that the first principle – which called for the condemnation and elimination of policies promoting or perpetuating apartheid, racial segregation, discrimination, and colonial and foreign domination – constituted interference by the Conference in the internal affairs of states.

With regard to the second principle, concerning the preservation of representative ecosystems, the United States said that in its view the phrase meant retention of a complete system, with all the complex interrelationships intact. Uruguay also stressed it was necessary to preserve ecosystems as a whole.

A number of comments were made with regard to the final principle, concerning nuclear weapons. China maintained that the principle should have called for the prohibition and destruction of biological, chemical and nuclear weapons.

Peru, the Philippines, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania also felt that the principle did not condemn the use of such weapons in strong enough terms.

Japan said that, in its interpretation, the wording of the principle definitely implied prohibition of nuclear weapon testing.

The United States said it fully supported the purpose behind the principle but that the international agreements referred to therein must be adequately verifiable.

After considering the reports of its three main committees, the Conference adopted 109 recommendations for environmental action at the international level.

Included were 18 recommendations concerning the planning and management of human settlements.

UN Yearbook, 1972, pp. 319–330.

STOCKHOLM EFTA CONVENTION, 1960. A Convention on Jan. 1, 1960 signed at Stockholm by Austria, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland. The Convention establishing the European Free Trade Association came into force on May 3, 1960. The main provisions of the Convention: elimination of tariffs on industrial goods and progressive reduction of quantitative restrictions on all imports from member states, special arrangements have been made for fish and other marine products as also for agricultural goods.

J.S. LABRINDIS, *The Structure, Functions and Law of the EFTA*, London, 1965.

STOCKHOLM PLAN, 1952. The European Broadcasting Agreement, signed in Stockholm June 30, 1952; entered into force July 1, 1953, defined the European Broadcasting Area and modified the Copenhagen Plan, 1948.

European Broadcasting Conference 1952, Final Act, ITU, Geneva, June 1952.

STOCK MARKET. ▷ Stock Exchange.

STOCKPILING. A policy of accumulation of strategic materials for use in event of war, blockade or disruption in world transport. The United States in 1950 started stockpiling about eighty strategic materials.

STOMATOLOGY. A subject of international co-operation. Organizations reg. with the UIA:

European Group for Scientific Research on Stomatodontology, f. 1957, Brussels. Publ.: *Bulletin*.

International Stomatological Association, f. 1907, Rome.

Yearbook of International Organizations.

"STOP PRICES". A system for determining prices in mutual trade between the CMEA states, established in the 1950s for the purpose of insulating them from the passing fluctuations of world prices. Initially from 1951 to 1953 prices in the trade among socialist states were frozen, modified somewhat in bilateral treaties of 1954–57. In 1958 at its IX session CMEA adopted the system of "stop prices", based on the acceptance of the mean world prices for the past 5-year period in calculating the turnover of the member states, i.e. in the years 1960–65 the average world prices during the past 5-year period 1954–59 were in force, then in the years 1966–70 the average world prices for 1960–65, and in the period 1971–75 the average for the years 1966–70. However, in the first half of the 1970s there was a sudden increase in prices on the capitalistic market, caused i.a. by the energy crisis, and then the difference between the level of prices on the CMEA market and world prices began to increase greatly: in 1971 – 15%, in 1972 – 24%, in 1973 – 52%, and in 1974 – 110%. In this situation the Executive Committee of CMEA, in Jan., 1975 adopted the principle of annual updating, while retaining as the basis for updating the "stop prices" or the average for the last 5-year period, with the difference that each year one takes a new average for the last 5-year period, thus in 1978 for the years 1972–77, and in 1979 for the years 1973–78. This system is not regarded as final, and the need for further reform was recognized, especially in the 1980s, when the "stop prices" started to be higher than the world prices. The Havana Conference of CMEA in Nov., 1984 discussed this problem.

STORE. An international volume unit = 1 cubic meter, or approximately 1.31 cubic yards.

STORE BAEIT OR GREAT BELT. ▷ Danish Straits.

STOWAWAYS. A subject of one of the Maritime Brussels Conventions: the International Convention relating to Stowaways, signed on Oct. 10, 1957 at Brussels by Belgium, Finland, France, Greece, Israel, Norway, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland and the Vatican City, stating that

"Stowaway means a person who, at any port or place in the vicinity thereof, secretes himself in a ship without the consent of the shipowner or the master or any other person in charge of the ship and who is on board after the ship has left that port or place."

The highlights of the Convention:

"If on any voyage of a ship registered in or bearing the flag of a Contracting State a stowaway is found in a port or at sea, the master of the ship may deliver the stowaway to the appropriate authority at the first port.

This authority may return him to any State of which it considers that he is a national and is admitted as such by that State.

The costs of maintenance of a stowaway at his port of disembarkation as well as those for returning him to the country of which he is a national shall be defrayed by the shipowner, without prejudice to the right of recovery, if any, from the State of which the stowaway is a national. In all other cases the shipowner shall defray the costs of returning the stowaway but he will not be liable to defray the maintenance costs of a period exceeding three months from the time when the stowaway is delivered to the appropriate authority.

Any obligation to provide a deposit or bail as a guarantee for payment of the above costs shall be determined by the law of the port of disembarkation."

▷ Carriage of Passengers by Sea.

IMCO, *Maritime Conventions*, Geneva, 1970.

STRAITS. A narrow strip of sea joining two seas, a sea with an ocean, two oceans, or a bay with a sea subject of international conventions related to strategic significance of straits. The first international treaty concerning straits was signed in 1774 by Russia and Turkey in Küçük Kaynarca; the first multilateral agreement was the so-called London convention of July 13, 1841, concluded by Austria, Prussia, Russia, Great Britain, Ottoman Turkey; slightly amended and renewed in Paris Mar. 30, 1856, and then replaced by the treaty of the Black Sea and the Danube signed on Mar. 18 1871, in London; affirmed by art. 64 of the Berlin Treaty of July 13, 1878. Each of these treaties concerned ▷ Turkish straits. The question of the Danish straits was debated at an international conference in Copenhagen where Austria, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Great Britain and Bremen, Hamburg, Hannover, Mecklenburg, Lübeck and Oldenburg signed on Mar. 14, 1857, a treaty with Denmark (in force from June, 1868) eliminating customs in those straits, and granting Denmark one-time compensation to the amount of 30 million thalers. Denmark retained the obligation to maintain navigation safety equipment.

The Chile-Argentina agreement of 1881 determined neutrality of the coast along the ▷ Magellan Strait and full freedom of navigation.

A declaration concerning Egypt and Morocco signed on Apr. 8, 1904, in London in which the governments of Great Britain and France guaranteed free passage through the Gibraltar Strait, was reaffirmed by the Anglo-Spanish convention signed on Nov. 27, 1912 in Madrid.

Free passage through the La Perouse Strait and the Tartar Strait was guaranteed by the Russian-Japanese Peace Treaty signed on Sept. 5, 1903 in Portsmouth.

Hostilities in Danish and Turkish straits, 1914–18 prompted Bulgaria, France, Greece, Japan, Yugoslavia, Romania, Turkey and the USSR to sign on July 24, 1923 in Lausanne, the Convention on Straits which provided for "the principle of free passage and navigation, by sea and air, in the Dardanelles, the Marmara Sea and Bosphorus" (art. 1) a special annex to art. 2 specified regulations for "passage and navigation of sea and air craft, merchant and war craft, in both peace and war time" demilitarized the straits and adjacent zones, and imposed limits on the tonnage of war fleets which were to be supervised by a Straits Commission acting under the auspices of the League of Nations. The convention came into force in 1924 after having been ratified by all signatories except the USSR which objected to the granting to non-coastal states of the right to bring their fleets to the Black Sea.

The Lausanne Convention was replaced by the Montreux Convention regarding the Régime of the Straits, with Annexes and Protocol, signed on Jul. 20, 1936 in Montreux, by Australia, Bulgaria, France, Great Britain, Greece, Japan, Romania, Turkey, USSR and Yugoslavia. The highlights of the Convention:

"Art. 1. In time of Peace merchant vessels shall enjoy complete freedom of transit and navigation in the Straits, by day and by night, under any flag and with any kind of cargo, without any formalities, except as provided in art. 3 below."

"Art. 3. All ships entering the Straits by the Aegean Sea or by the Black Sea shall stop at a sanitary station near the entrance to the Straits."

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EDMUND JAN OSMAŃCZYK

The Encyclopedia of The United Nations and International Relations



Taylor and Francis, 1990
New York – Philadelphia – London

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/29/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: TODAY, 5/29 5:00pm!!PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS
SUBJECT: GODDARD SPACE CENTER - MONDAY, JUNE 1 - 2:00 p.m.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	HORNER	☐	☐
SKINNER	☐	☒	MCBRIDE	☒	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	MOORE	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	PETERSMEYER	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	PORTER	☒	☐
BROMLEY	☒	☐	ROLLINS	☒	☐
CALIO	☒	☐	SMITH	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	YEUTTER	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☒	☐	FINDLAY	☐	☒
GRAY	☒	☐	KAUFMAN	☐	☒
HOLIDAY	☒	☐	MCGROARTY	☐	☒
DELAND	☒	☐	ALBRECHT	☒	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Dan McGroarty, RM. 122, x2930, no later than 5:00 p.m., TODAY, FRI. MAY 29, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

((Grady))
5/27/92

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS:

ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS
GODDARD SPACE CENTER
GREENBELT, MARYLAND
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992
2:00 p.m.

22 MAY 29 P12:39

Thank you, Administrator Dan Goldin, for that introduction.
((Senator Mikulski)), ((Administrator Reilly)):

You know, in just over a month on the job, Dan Goldin has supervised the recovery of a satellite on Endeavor's maiden voyage, won a vote to save the space station on the floor of the House, and launched his own "cultural revolution" at NASA. I'd say the "new NASA" is off to a flying start.//

Twenty years ago this month, the leaders of the world gathered in Sweden to talk about the human environment.

The Stockholm Declaration they adopted had a simple conclusion, that: "...through fuller knowledge and wiser action, we can achieve for ourselves and our posterity a better life in an environment more in keeping with human needs and hopes."

That meeting occurred when the environmental movement was in its infancy. Later that year, the first Clean Water Act passed the United States Congress. Our EPA at the time was one year old. America, like so many nations around the world, was just beginning to face up to the consequences of unmitigated pollution.

Back then, DDT levels showing up in wildlife around the Great Lakes were eight times what they are today. PCBs were six times as prevalent. Thousands of miles of rivers and streams

were not fit for swimming or fishing. Sulfur dioxide and lead clogged the lungs of city dwellers. The Cayohoga River in Cleveland actually caught fire spontaneously -- prompting the songwriter Randy Newman to pen the song "Burn on, big river, burn on."

Much has occurred since those early days of environmentalism. And much of what has occurred happened first in the United States of America. In just two decades, we've passed a comprehensive superstructure of statutes to protect our air, our water, and our wildlife -- to expand our natural areas and to clean up the lingering legacy of hazardous wastes. Today, America is a safer, cleaner nation -- and our laws have served as a model for environmental laws the world over.

We were the first nation to recognize the danger of CFC emissions by eliminating aerosol propellants, which we did in 1978. Other nations are now following suit as they meet their obligations under an international agreement to phase out CFCs.

We were the first nation, back in 1975, to adopt catalytic converters to reduce emissions from our cars and trucks -- European nations are now in the process of adopting them.

In 1982, we began phasing out lead from American gasoline. Today, ambient levels of lead in our air have been cut by 95 percent. Now, several other nations are looking at the possibility of cutting back on leaded gasoline as a means of meeting their clean air objectives.

Since 1977, carbon monoxide levels in our air have been cut 30 percent; ozone 20 percent; particulate 25 percent; and sulfur dioxide 18 percent. The discharge of suspended solids into our waterways was cut by over 80 percent. And as of 1988, 96 percent of our lakes and reservoirs were found to be fishable and swimmable.

Throughout these two decades since Stockholm, then, America has been the leader in protecting the environment.

In the last four years, we have worked to extend that record -- on every front. The 1990 Clean Air Act will cut emissions of sulfur dioxide in half, emissions of toxic chemicals by ninety percent, and the number of U.S. cities not meeting smog and carbon monoxide standards from over a hundred to a handful by the end of the decade.

We've signed new laws to prevent oil spills by requiring double hulls on oil tankers, to protect the flyways of migratory birds, and to help protect our largest rainforest -- the Tongass. We have fined and jailed polluters in record numbers; placed a moratorium on oil and gas drilling in precious areas of our coasts; added over a billion dollars to our system of parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and public lands; launched a reforestation plan to plant a billion trees a year; and signed international agreements on everything from the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes to the protection of the African elephant.

Next week, dozens of heads of state will again gather -- in Rio de Janeiro. I will join them, because the United States has a stake -- indeed, every nation has a stake -- in a safer, cleaner world.

And I suppose it is only fitting to come to this center, on the eve of the Rio summit, to talk about my vision for building such a world. To talk about what we have accomplished -- and what we hope to accomplish. To talk about the lessons learned since Stockholm, and about the road ahead.

Goddard, through its invaluable contributions to the understanding and observation of our earth, has in a very real sense made progress at the UNCED meeting possible.

Your work has revealed some fundamental truths about the environmental challenges we face.

A spacecraft created at Goddard provided the world with its first image of Earth from space. In one breathtaking photo, you underlined what volumes of words could not have described better -- that the earth and its atmosphere are our common inheritance. That any solution to the problems facing the earth must involve every nation -- because those problems are global in scope.

It was Goddard scientists who developed the Upper Atmospheric Research Satellite -- UARS --- launched last year, which is providing us new insight about the ozone layer. The buildup of chlorine in the upper atmosphere, and the depletion of

ozone, are long-term problems, built up over many years. They will require sustained commitment to solve.

And the lion's share of the science that the world is using to understand our climate comes from a program with its heart and soul right here -- the U.S. Global Change Research Program, built around the Earth Observing System that Goddard is developing. We are still learning about the enormously complex challenges this planet faces -- from global warming to El Nino, from biodiversity to desertification. To make the right decisions, we will need to learn as we go. So we need a sustained investment in the knowledge base that makes sound policymaking possible.

At the end of the day, that's what the Rio summit is all about. Policy. Making decisions. And taking action.

Frankly, the United States of America has brought a very non-nonsense approach to the preparations for Rio. We have made it clear that what matters to us, what matters from the perspective of the global environment, and what should matter to those who care about its health, is action.

From the beginning of the climate change negotiations which formed the centerpiece of this conference, we made clear this bias for action.

We offered to host the first round of negotiations at Chantilly, Virginia in 1991. And at that time, we laid on the table an action agenda on climate change -- with specific policy proposals we were implementing or prepared to implement, and with our specific calculations concerning how much we expected to

reduce greenhouse gas emissions as a result of those policies. The result was encouraging. We found that our expected year 2000 greenhouse gas emission levels were expected to be below our current levels.

When the science changed, indicating that cutting CFCs would not reduce warming as much as we had thought, we supplemented that plan. Earlier this year, we added a whole range of additional measures -- from EPA's Green Lights program to the range of energy efficiency measures contained in my National Energy Strategy. We again laid our plan on the table -- in specific detail -- showing that our policies would reduce U.S. net greenhouse gas emissions by 125 to 200 million tons a year by the year 2000.

No other nation has laid out such a specific plan of action. And that explains our strategy during the negotiations. That every nation should have a plan of action, with a focus on results -- not rhetoric.

It may not have been widely reported in the press, but in area after area, the U.S. laid down specific proposals, and worked for their adoption. Forests. Oceans. Living Marine Resources. Public participation. Financing.

Make no mistake: America has not retreated, and will not retreat from its leadership role in protecting the global environment.

Today, the United States spends about two percent its Gross National Product -- over 100 billion dollars per year --

protecting the environment from pollution. That investment is scheduled to rise.

That continuing commitment of resources and national energy reflects one central tenet of our policy -- that what counts is performance over the long haul. We may not go to Rio with the best words, but we will go with the best policies.

More importantly, the commitment to act must not end at UNCED. If Rio is a one-shot deal, it will have been a failure.

So when I travel to Brazil next week, I will bring with me several proposals to extend the commitment of the world community into the future. We need not just the will to meet, but the will to act.

To make sure that the process and the institutional capacity for follow-up exists, we will endorse a continuing entity under the auspices of the United Nations -- a Council on Sustainable Development -- to help foster the international cooperation we will need to tackle these global problems.

To strengthen the will to act, I will offer a four point plan of cooperation.

First with respect to climate. The signing of a convention that calls for action plans is just a first step. Now countries must move quickly to develop them. So I will join in proposing a "prompt start" to implementation of climate action plans.

The United States is already well along the road to not only developing but implementing its action plan. But we stand ready

to assist others -- particularly the developing countries -- in preparing theirs.

The participation of these developing countries is vital. Over the next three decades, carbon dioxide emissions from the developing countries are projected to triple. While today these nations account for about one quarter of the world's emissions, by the year 2025, they will contribute almost half. So any agreement which ignores the need to include them is destined to fail.

To begin this process, the United States has already committed to help fund country studies that can help these nations identify the sources of emissions and the best means of curbing them.

We have insisted throughout the negotiations that any solution to the climate change problem must be comprehensive -- that is, it should allow for the inclusion of all sources and sinks of greenhouse gases. The agreement we have reached does just this.

One of the most cost effective means of reducing net emissions for many countries will be to enhance greenhouse sinks -- in particular, forests.

So the second point which I will propose in Rio is a major new initiative to protect and enhance the world's forests.

The benefits of forests are many -- they filter the air and water; they provide products from timber and fuelwood to

ingredients for Ben and Jerry's Ice Cream; they sequester carbon; and they provide habitat for all manner of living things.

Tropical forests cover just seven percent of the world's surface -- yet they are home to more than half the world's species. And forest loss today contributes about 20 percent of net man made carbon dioxide emissions.

We can jump start progress on addressing global warming and protecting the biological diversity of the earth with a single forceful step on behalf of forests -- and we can do it today.

At the Houston Economic Summit two years ago, I proposed to the leaders of the G-7 countries that we work for a global forest convention. And it remains my hope that the principles leading to such a convention will be agreed at Rio.

But I propose today to move ahead in advance of that formal convention. At Rio, I will ask the other industrialized countries of the world to join me in doubling worldwide forests assistance. The goal of this initiative would be to stabilize world forest cover by the end of this decade.

About \$1.35 billion dollars a year are now provided worldwide in forest assistance. I propose to double this amount to \$2.7 billion. As a downpayment, the U.S. will increase its bilateral forest assistance by 150 million dollars next year.

Forests today are under stress. In the last decade, tropical forests have disappeared at a rate of over 40 million acres a year.

This initiative would reverse that trend. The assistance can be provided through existing bilateral or multilateral mechanisms. And recipient countries could propose new projects.

The plan is to encourage investor countries to in effect bid on the most effective projects. This down payment on forests will use a market mechanism to achieve the greatest environmental return -- because investments will flow to the projects with the greatest marginal benefit in terms of decreased net emissions or critical habitat preserved.

((We will also act to get our own house in order. We will push Congress to fund our program -- the world's largest reforestation effort -- to plant a billion trees a year. And this week, the Forest Service will adopt new rules to end the clearcutting of our national forests as an acceptable forest practice.))

Saving the forests may be the most effective immediate step the world can take -- but it is not the only one.

The history of the world has been to benefit from technology. Technology has made us more productive, and raised our standard of living. In the U.S., technology has helped us cut pollution, and become more energy efficient as well.

That's one reason that my budget includes an investment of almost a billion dollars in developing the new energy and efficiency related technologies of tomorrow.

It is time for a new generation of clean growth -- the world over. We need a quantum leap in the world's develop,

fueled by new, more energy efficient technology -- and yes, I hope much of it will be American technology.

In preparation for the UNCED summit, I met with the Business Council for Sustainable Development -- businessmen from around the world who sense the opportunity presented by a partnership between businesses and governments oriented toward cleaner, more efficient development.

I am pleased to note that hundreds of American businessmen will be travelling to Rio for this conference. I want the opportunities facing them -- and the benefits their goods and services can provide to the rest of the world -- to be long lasting.

So the third part of our plan is to support a broad program of technology cooperation at Rio -- and afterwards. Specifically, I propose to create a Technology Cooperation Corps. This Corps would be teams of U.S. businessmen and women who, with institutional support from the government, would investigate the needs of countries around the world for environmentally sound technology, and knock down the barriers to making it available.

The need for an ongoing program of technology cooperation underscores the point that our ability to address global environmental challenges is evolving -- as indeed is our understanding of the challenges themselves.

So the fourth point of any program for a cleaner future must involve a continued program of research and understanding. This year, we are requesting over \$1.4 billion for the U.S. Global

Change Research Program -- that's more than half the money spent on climate research in the entire world.

We want to make sure that this work is useful. That was the point behind our restructuring of the EOS program last year -- to get results faster, cheaper, and better. That's what Dan Goldin is driving for throughout NASA. Today, I am signing a National Space Policy Directive, developed by Vice President Quayle's Space Council, that will place us firmly on this path. By using new technology and smaller satellites, we can move up the timetable for obtaining critical data on global change.

The directive does something else -- it formalizes our policy of making this data available and affordable for scientists and researchers from the public and private sector from all around the world.

We believe in sharing the benefits of our earth observation system -- and I will take that message to Rio. To make that message concrete, we will distribute at UNCED, at no cost, thousands of copies of computer disks -- each with over a billion bytes of data -- with our best information on greenhouse effects.

And upon our return, the U.S. will open this year a Global Change Research Information Office to disseminate this information to governments, businesses, and scientists.

UNCED not only holds out the promise of ushering in an era of sustainable development; it gives us the chance to help launch a new generation of clean growth.

These four steps -- the preparation of solid action plans; a dramatic first step to protect and enhance forests; cooperation in deploying cleaner, more efficient technology; and an ongoing program to develop and share sound science -- can help us seize that opportunity long after the speeches in Rio have been given and the conference is over.

Our predecessors who met at Stockholm had the gift of foresight. They explicitly called for the discussion at Rio to be about both environment and development. They knew, back then, that the two were inextricably linked.

Only a growing economy which provides hope for the future can generate the resources and the will to manage natural assets for the longer term and the common good. But only assets which are so managed can support the growth on which so much human hope is hinged. By definition, for development be successful in the long-term, it must be sustainable.

They couldn't have known how clear the lessons of history would be in the intervening two decades. How it would be revealed for all to see, when the pollution spawned by totalitarianism in Eastern Europe and for former Soviet Union was exposed to the world, that only free markets and democratic systems provide the accountability necessary for a clean environment.

They couldn't have known that, as the leaders of the world prepared to gather for this next earth summit, the specter of

nuclear war -- with its unthinkable destruction -- would be calmed as never before in our postwar history.

They couldn't have envisioned that, with a world at peace, a more knowledgeable public, and a commitment from the public and private sectors of virtually every country, those who would be coming to Rio would be poised to launch a new generation of clean growth.

The signers of the Stockholm declaration called the protection and improvement of the environment "the urgent desire of all peoples." They could never have known how far we'd come in these two decades -- and how much further we'd have the potential to go.

Thank you, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

#

Alice Noyio

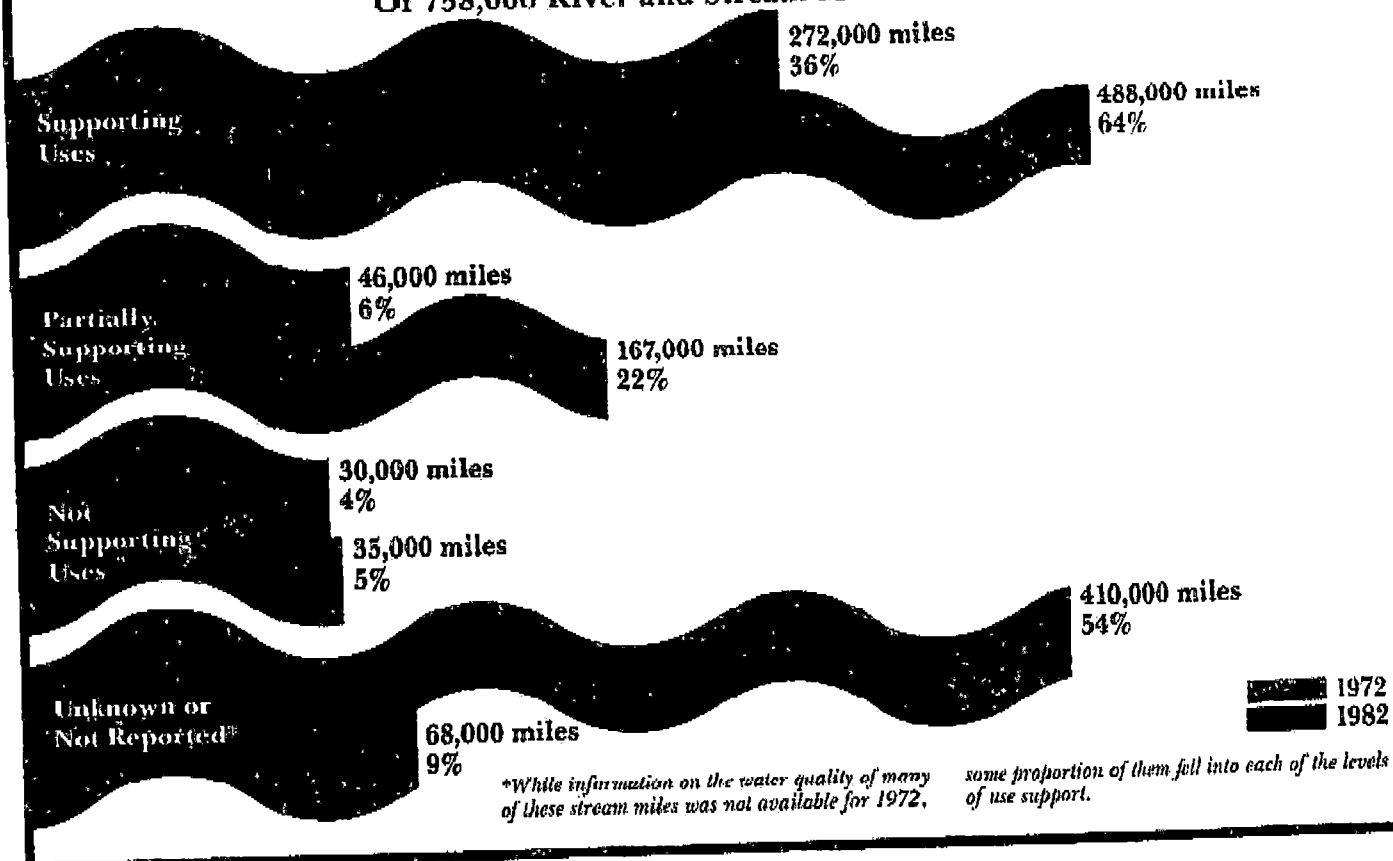
A M E R I C A ' S
**CLEAN
WATER**

The States' Evaluation of Progress 1972-1982

Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators
444 North Capitol Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

Stream Water Quality 1972-1982

Of 758,000 River and Stream Miles Assessed



WATER QUALITY

STREAMS AND RIVERS

Achieving "Fishable/Swimmable" Waters:

The Clean Water Act establishes as a goal Fishable/Swimmable water quality "providing for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, and for recreation in and on the water" "wherever attainable." Most of the Nation's surface waters have these uses designated as their ultimate quality targets.

Over 120,000 stream miles are designated for uses more stringent than Fishable/Swimmable, such as

drinking or food processing. Only 32,000 miles have stream standards set for less stringent uses.

Evaluating Water Quality:

States evaluate the quality of their waters by the extent to which these waters support the uses for which they have been designated. [Terms shown in bold are defined in the Glossary, page 14.]

These uses, which can include fishing, public water supply or agriculture, and the levels of quality necessary for their maintenance, are the components of water quality standards. Standards are established by each State in accordance with requirements of the Clean Water Act and State law. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) is

responsible for overseeing compliance with the Federal law.

States made significant accomplishments in water quality between 1972 and 1982. In the States that reported on water quality changes over this decade:

- 296,000 miles of streams maintained the same quality;
- 47,000 miles improved; and
- 11,000 miles were degraded.

Changes for another 90,000 miles were reported to be unknown.

The maintenance of water quality during the past decade represents a major accomplishment in itself. The nation's population has grown 11%, and in many areas, surface water use for industry, resource development and recreation has increased dramatically. Growing populations and

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Communications, Education,
And Public Affairs
(A-107)

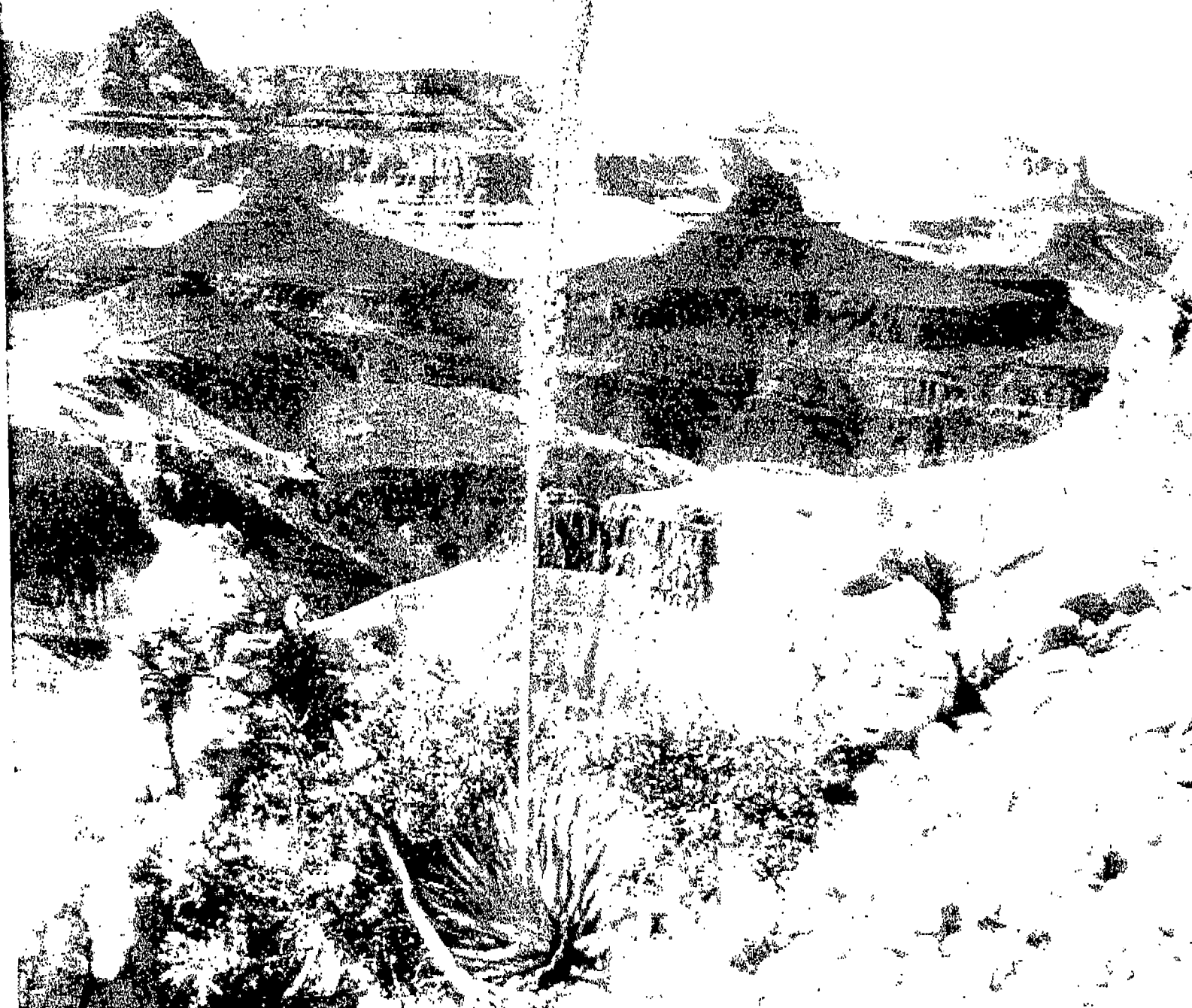
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April 1992

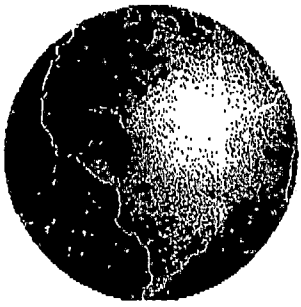


Securing Our Legacy

An EPA Progress Report 1989-1991

LESSER





Reducing Risks to Health and the Environment

Environmental protection in the United States grew incrementally during the 1970s and the 1980s. Responding to urgent problems of many kinds—belching smokestacks, filthy rivers and streams, polluting cars, abandoned hazardous waste sites—America's legislators passed a series of specific, narrowly focused laws. Because each law was conceived separately from all the others, little attention was given to their interrelationships or their relative priorities.

Today's problems demand different strategies. As EPA's Independent Science Advisory Board (SAB) suggested in its seminal 1990 report, *Reducing Risk, EPA must target available resources—within statutory limits—at the greatest risks to human health and the environment. The report's first and most basic recommendation is that EPA do a better job setting priorities. Other recommendations call for devoting more attention to risk reduction and pollution prevention, and for placing stronger emphasis on the protection of natural systems and the integration of environmental and economic concerns.*

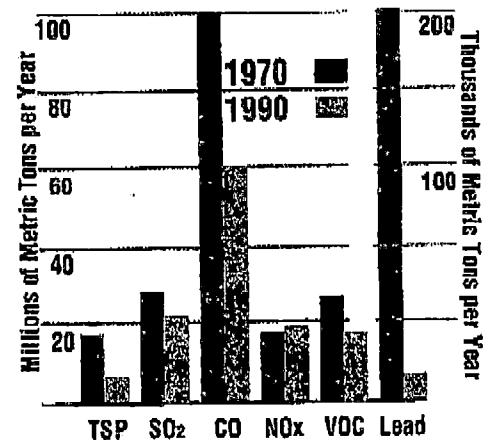
The SAB report has helped set EPA's course for years to come, and it has fundamentally reframed the debate over the nation's environmental policies.

The Clean Air Act

Carrying out the mandates of the historic Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 is a complex effort made all the more urgent because 74 million Americans still live in counties with unhealthy air. This number is down 10 million since 1989, chiefly because carbon monoxide and particulate emissions have been reduced.

The new law requires EPA to issue 55 major regulations and 30 guidance documents and take many other actions within its first two years. This is a fivefold increase in the pace of regulatory activity in EPA's air program. By early 1992, EPA had proposed or issued rules that, when they take effect, will remove two-thirds of the 56 billion pounds a year of pollutants that the Clean Air Act promises to scrub from the air by the year 2005. This amounts to 224

Changes in Air Emissions

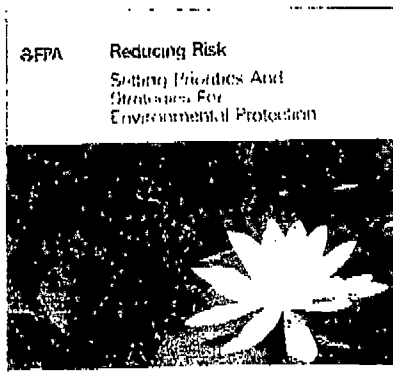


SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS has been made over the last two decades in the battle against most of the problem air pollutants targeted by the 1970 Clean Air Act: total suspended particulates (TSP); sulfur dioxide (SO₂); carbon monoxide (CO); nitrogen oxides (NO_x); and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Especially dramatic is the rapid decline in lead emissions—and their associated health risks—from the EPA-mandated phaseout of leaded gasoline.

Recommendations to EPA

- Target environmental protection efforts to opportunities for the greatest risk reduction.
- Give as much importance to reducing ecological risk as to reducing human health risk.
- Improve data and methodologies that support the assessment, comparison, and reduction of different environmental risks.
- Reflect risk-based priorities in strategic planning and budgeting.
- Along with the nation as a whole, make greater use of all the tools available to reduce risk.
- Emphasize pollution prevention as the preferred option for reducing risk.
- Integrate environmental considerations into the broader aspects of public policy in the same way economic concerns are integrated.
- Improve public understanding of environmental risks and train a professional workforce to help reduce them.
- Develop improved analytical methods to value natural resources and to account for long-term environmental effects in economic analyses.

—EPA Science Advisory Board
September, 1990



"We must return to EPA's original mission—to see the whole world as diverse, productive, and interconnected."

—William K. Reilly

Regulatory Clusters

In the past, EPA program offices (air, water, solid waste, pesticides and toxic substances) usually worked independently on regulations, policies, and programs that might affect the same pollution source, the same pollutant, or the same natural system. This often had the effect of simply moving pollutants from one environmental medium to another, with little or no actual reduction in quantity.

To integrate the Agency's work better, EPA is now forming "clusters"—teams of analysts and managers from different parts of the Agency—to mount coordinated approaches to common problems. Each cluster focuses on a specific source (petroleum refining), pollutant (lead), environmental resource (ground water), or other logical grouping of Agency activities (the special needs of small communities). Each team tries to ensure that within its area, regulations and non-regulatory activities fit together to provide cost-effective, risk-oriented environmental protection.

Lead Pollution

One of the Agency's first clusters is targeting lead. Since Congress created EPA, there has been significant progress in removing lead from the air. Thanks to the nationwide switch to unleaded gasoline and the use of catalytic converters, air emissions of lead have been cut by 97 percent in 20 years, and blood lead levels in children dropped dramatically between 1980 and 1990.

In early 1991, using the cluster approach, EPA launched a comprehensive cross-program (air, water, and waste) strategy to reduce further the health risks from lead exposure. EPA is also working with other federal agencies to ensure a coordinated approach to reducing risks from lead.

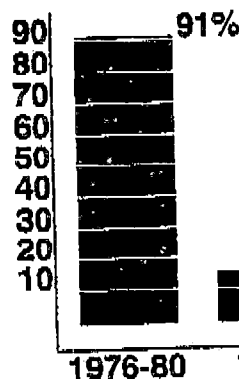
EPA's lead strategy includes:

- A national training program for lead control and abatement, including course materials, grants to worker organizations, and a model plan for state

- accreditation of control professionals.
- A poisoning prevention guide to help communities establish lead poisoning programs.
- An education campaign in conjunction with the President's Commission on Environmental Quality to advise the public how to reduce lead exposure in the home, school, and workplace.
- New techniques for lead detection and control.
- Actions to restrict lead in solder and plumbing fixtures, to regulate corrosion in drinking water systems, and to require the replacement of corroding lead water service lines.
- A July 1991 lead enforcement initiative that for the first time coordinated the filing of enforcement actions to reduce a specific environ-

Levels of Lead in Children's Blood

SHARP DECLINES In the number of American children with elevated levels of lead in their blood have been recorded, but millions of children—especially poor, urban African-American children—are still at risk. Chart shows EPA's estimates of the percentage of children with blood lead above 10 micrograms per deciliter of blood, the "level of concern" established by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control. The government's goal is to virtually eliminate the lead problem by the year 2000.





Fax Message from the EPA Office of Water

Number of Pages To Follow 6
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Please deliver immediately to:

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Sent by Ben Lesser
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**To Confirm Receipt or Report Transmission Problems, Please
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Name Arlene A. Wright
Voice Phone 260-5700

Sent via Fujitsu Dex 140 (202) 260-5711

8TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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February 14, 1991, Thursday, AM cycle

LENGTH: 525 words

HEADLINE: PROGRESS PAINFULLY SLOW AT GLOBAL WARMING CONFERENCE

BYLINE: By Irwin Arief, Science Correspondent

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD:
ENVIRONMENT-WARMING

BODY:

Environmentalists and many European and Third World nations accused the United States Thursday of stalling a global warming agreement because it wants to avoid new limits on gases that cause the "greenhouse" effect.

"When the United States should have been moving the negotiations toward substantive discussions on policy, our representatives were dragging their feet, stalling any but the most minimal progress; and even that has been limited to procedural issues," said Sen. Albert Gore.

Gore, a Tennessee Democrat, is an outspoken critic of the Bush administration on the global warming issue.

The organizational session of a conference on global climate change, convened by the United Nations last week in nearby Chantilly, Virginia, ended Thursday having accomplished few of its goals, said many conference delegates.

But a U.S. official, who asked he not be quoted by name, called the criticism "exaggerated" and said he was pleased with the outcome of the first two weeks of talks.

The major dispute among delegates is whether to seek worldwide goals for stabilizing or reducing emissions of the greenhouse gases blamed by scientists for trapping heat in the atmosphere and causing world temperatures to rise gradually.

The European Community and most other delegations strongly back such goals, particularly for carbon dioxide.

But the U.S., producer of 22 percent of the world's carbon dioxide emissions, has opposed this for fear of damaging its economy, which is heavily dependent on fossil fuels that produce carbon dioxide when they are burned.

Brazilian Science and Technology Minister Jose Goldemberg accused the U.S. of seeking to evade its responsibilities and said it should not expect developing nations to save their tropical rainforests unless it agreed to curb its carbon dioxide emissions.

The U.S. delegation insisted at the conference that its own plan for reducing emissions was already in place.

Reuters, February 14, 1991

This included last year's passage of clean air reforms by Congress, an international commitment to phase out use of the ozone-destroying industrial gases known as chlorofluorocarbons and Bush's plan to plant a billion trees a year.

Some delegates had hoped for a draft treaty by the end of the opening session, but ended up with little more than an agreement to form two working groups, one to discuss the mechanisms of global warming and one to draft the accord.

The conference's ultimate goal is a final agreement for signing at a U.N. Conference on the environment set for Brazil in June 1992.

The U.S. delegation waited until the last day of the conference to agree to an EC demand that the working group on mechanisms be able to discuss commitments to stabilize or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The U.S. did so only after others agreed the working group take into account actions that nations had already taken to reduce emissions.

In another controversy, delegates at the last minute agreed to India's insistence that the working group consider providing new funding to developing nations whose efforts to industrialize their economies would be hampered by limits to curb new gas emissions.

4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

American Forests
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Association 1991

July, 1991

SECTION: Vol. 97 ; No. 7-8 ; Pg. 22

LENGTH: 2397 words

HEADLINE: Watershed year for world forests; Includes related articlesSpecial
Coverage: Forests on a Shrinking Globe

BYLINE: Pardo, Richard D.

BODY:

The next 12 months are shaping up as the Year of Thinking Globally and Acting Locally in forestry. So much activity in international forestry will occur between now and next summer that you'll need a scorecard to keep track of the action.

Global activities will include the 10th World Forestry Congress, hitting Paris for two weeks September 17-26; the start-up of a new United Nations funding initiative, led by the World Bank, called the Global Environment Facility (GEF); and the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Stockholm Conference on the Environment with the convening of the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Brazil next June, headed by Maurice Strong of Canada, the man who brought us Stockholm in 1972. It will also be the year in which the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) is either reformed by its sponsors or brought down by bureaucratic constraints that critics say have almost crippled this first real global forestry effort.

It's also a period during which international treaties on climate change and on the conservation of biological diversity may be negotiated, and the year that George Bush and other leaders of the Economic 7 have set for the creation of an international agreement on forestry.

So much for Thinking Globally. We'll take a closer look in a minute.

The other half of the slogan is Acting Locally. The next few months also promise increased activity on ground-level projects by development assistance agencies in the U.S. and elsewhere, which are working more closely than ever before with citizen organizations (so-called nongovernmental organizations, or NGOS). (See "A Vision in Mali" on page 28.)

Now for a preview of the coming year's activities and a few predictions.

For the working forestry professionals of the world, the 10th World Forestry Congress in Paris promises to be a watershed event. The theme "Forests, a Heritage for the Future" may not sound all that inspiring; but it's not the theme that counts as much as the opportunity that comes only every six years for foresters to get together with colleagues from around the world for two weeks of almost nonstop discussions, information exchange, and networking. Even with all the advances in modern telecommunications, nothing is more useful than meeting face-to-face with people with whom you share a deep professional bond but

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seldom get to see.

What comes out of Paris could set the forestry agenda for the 90s and beyond, much as the 1978 Eighth World Forestry Congress in Jakarta put in motion the idea that "forests are for people" and launched the continuing crusade for social and community forestry.

If Paris is the opening round of this global year of forestry, the UNCED meeting in Brazil next June will be the main event. The Brazil meeting is what almost every international organization governmental and nongovernmental-is pointing toward and what is driving international activities at such a frantic pace over the next several months. Every nation wants to show the world just how concerned and committed it is to making environmentally sound and socially acceptable resource development a reality.

If the meeting is anywhere near as successful in galvanizing public opinion and political action as was the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972, then the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil could be a real turning point in world history-the point at which the need for global solutions became accepted as an imperative of the New World Order.

This is one reason George Bush and other heads of state at the Houston Economic Summit last summer called for the completion of a global forestry agreement by 1992. Until Houston, few were taking seriously the idea of a global convention on forestry. But now, at least the U.S. State Department, which is heading up an interagency U.S. effort, is giving it high priority, and some of the environmental groups attending the recent climate-change negotiations in Chantilly, Virginia, held informal meetings to discuss a forest convention.

An international negotiating committee under U.N. auspices has already begun meeting to draft a convention on global warming, to be signed (it is hoped) in 1992. Forestry is an important part of the solution since trees can be a sink for carbon dioxide, one of the major greenhouse gases. Forests can also be a part of the problem. Forest fires, shifting cultivation, and other forms of deforestation in tropical rainforests are estimated to be responsible for 10 to 20 percent of annual global CO₂ emissions.

Draft proposals for a convention on conservation of biodiversity also focus on tropical rainforests, which comprise an immense storehouse of plant and animal resources threatened by continuing habitat destruction. A draft of a convention on biological diversity has been prepared by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), working in collaboration with the Natural Resources Defense Council. The draft may be used by the U.N. Environment Program (UNEP) as a basis for negotiating such a convention. The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has also been involved.

When it comes to negotiating a forestry agreement, developing countries will be highly protective of their sovereignty over their own natural resources. They will also be looking for badly needed financial and technical assistance, and will be reluctant to accept any obligations that might be considered harmful to their long-term economic development.

Developed countries will be looking to persuade tropical governments to initiate policy reforms. They will also be trying to avoid significant new financial obligations or quid pro quos that might have a negative economic

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impact at substantially strengthened its international forestry program (see -International Forestry: The Forest Service's Fourth Leg" on page 17), most U.S. assistance in tropical forestry is the responsibility the U.S. Agency for International Development, an agency within the Department of State.

USAID support for forestry activities and biological diversity is on the increase. In FY 1988, \$ 50.2 million was obligated for 90 forestry projects. By the following year, funding for forestry projects had increased to \$ 76.8 million covering 112 projects, with an additional 23 tropical forestry projects in the planning stage. Funding for biological diversity similarly increased.

FY 1990 saw an increase in the number of forestry projects to 203, but a decrease in funding to \$ 66.8 million as the budget deficit took its toll. The FY 1991 budget bumps the funding level back up to \$ 71.8 million, for fewer but larger projects, with more emphasis on policy reforms.

USAID has also become more innovative in its forestry programs, working more with NGOs and using financial aid to leverage the kind of policy reforms that will bring about positive change in AID-assisted countries.

For example, the agency has entered into a 10-year cooperative agreement with the World Wildlife Fund, Nature Conservancy, and World Resources Institute to assist conservation efforts in AID-assisted countries. Funding could reach the level of \$ 28.4 million over the 10 years.

USAID is also providing assistance in debt-for-nature swaps. In 1989 USAID provided a \$ 1 million grant to help the World Wildlife Fund buy \$ 2.1 million of debt in Madagascar. Local currency from the swap will go into programs to manage and protect six national parks and reserves.

In the Philippines, USAID is using a "green carrot" to encourage policy reforms in the forestry sector. An AID assisted project just getting under way will provide \$ 125 million for a Natural Resource Management Program, \$ 75 million of which will be provided in four "performance-based" disbursements tied to the Philippine government's progress in implementing policy reforms to enhance forest management and improve industry efficiency.

Another \$ 25 million will be used in a debt-for-environment swap, the proceeds of which will be used to endow support for environmental NGO activities in the Philippines. Among the policy reforms agreed upon are a ban on logging in the remaining old growth tropical forests and intensive management of residual secondary forests to supply a leaner and more efficient forest industry. If all goes as hoped, the result could be a profound change for the better in Philippine forestry.

One of the most active NGOs at the local level is CARE, which had its beginnings as a worldwide relief organization following World War II. (Remember those CARE packages?)

CARE implemented its first agroforestry project in 1974. Current CARE activities include 87 projects with an annual budget of more than \$ 32 million. For the most part, the focus is on helping the rural poor improve their income and health through sustainable farming techniques.

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According to Peter Hazelwood, a CARE deputy director, the year of 1990 saw 5,903 nurseries in operation, 879 miles of hedgerows and windbreaks planted, 8,612 acres of forest planted (with a 71.8 percent survival rate), and 54,582 acres of forest managed. A total of 281,200 farmers (including 38,074 women) were involved in agro-forestry and natural-resource management activities. Of these, some 99,802 farmers were involved in managing forest plantations.

Another innovative community forestry program is being financed by five European countries (Sweden, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Switzerland) and operated through FAO under the direction of Marilyn Hoskins, an American anthropologist who has served since 1984 as FAO's community forestry officer. According to Hoskins, this new program is designed to work with grassroots NGOs, local governments, and universities to create support systems for community forestry efforts. The role of rural women will receive particular attention, along with nutritional aspects of community forestry, including the use of food trees in gardens, agroforestry, and woodlots.

What then, does all of this activity mean for forestry in the months and years ahead:

Tropical deforestation will not be brought to a halt by the year 2000, any more than suburban development in the U.S. will be controlled. (The State of Maryland lost 14,000 acres of forestland to development in 1990.) We will see the beginnings of real improvement in efforts to increase the area of tropical forest under sustainable management (an amount that today is negligible). This means more jobs for forest economists, who need to come up with new investment and management strategies that can provide continued economic returns within acceptable environmental and social norms.

Global warming and biological diversity will continue to be the major global issues. In terms of forestland use, they will translate into concern over management of natural forests for sustainable development and concern over the role of forest plantations in long-term land use. International conventions on both biodiversity and global warming could be negotiated before the end of 1992.

A forest convention, however, may not be finalized in 1992, but something close to it will be introduced in time for the UNCED meeting, and will soon be the focus of negotiation. How to manage natural tropical forests for economic benefits within acceptable social and environmental limits will be the major forestry challenge of the 90s.

The role of plantation forestry in developing countries will continue to be a source of controversy. In the '60s and '70s, plantations of fast-growing exotic species were seen as the answer to fuelwood and timber shortages, often replacing natural forests. Environmental concerns in the 80s shifted the emphasis to smaller-scale community woodlots, with large plantations limited to reforesting already logged-over forest and abandoned agricultural land. In the '90s calls for massive reforestation to alleviate global warming, coupled with reduced logging from natural forests, could bring about a return to large-scale industrial plantations, with implications for social and environmental problems.

The 10th World Forestry Congress (WFC) in Paris will need to come up with an even more creative final declaration than usual if it hopes to receive serious consideration at the 1992 UNCED meeting in Brazil, where almost everyone will

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have something to say (or at least, an opinion) about forestry. WFC delegates and drafters of the WFC statement will have a chance to offer forestry strategies with multiple payoffs by designing programs that produce forest goods and services at the same time as they reduce the amount of atmospheric carbon dioxide.

Flawed as is in some respects, the TFAP has generated national-level attention to forestry issues that would not otherwise have happened. The developing countries feel comfortable with it, which may be why the developed countries don't. Nonetheless, the TFAP cannot be abandoned. There is nothing to replace it.

Efforts will continue to involve local people in forest management where there is competition for the use of resources. NGOs will continue to play a greater role in helping people meet their own needs and improve land management at the level of the village or individual family. Land-tenure issues, small-holder credit, tree nurseries, and institutional mechanisms at the local level are the focus of many projects. At the national level, strengthening of land-use planning and land-managing agencies is drawing increasing attention from donors, along with the need for policy reforms such as those being promoted in the USAID project.

In the final analysis, however, I know of no organization that has come up with a more innovative and dynamic program of thinking globally and acting locally than the American Forestry Association's worldwide treeplanting initiative, Global ReLeaf. AFA's Neal Sampson would be the first to admit that planting trees will not solve the world's forestry problems, but he also knows that there's no better way to get people involved than by putting a tree in their hand, and that is one of the closest things I know to a universal truth. AF

GRAPHIC: ;Photograph

SUBJECT:

Forests and forestry, Conferences, meetings, seminars, etc. ; World Forestry Congress, 1991 ; United Nations, Environmental policy ; United States. Agency for International Development, Environmental policy

LOAD-DATE-MDC: August 22, 1991

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/29/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: TODAY, 5/29 5:00pm!!SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS
GODDARD SPACE CENTER - MONDAY, JUNE 1 - 2:00 p.m.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	HORNER	☐	☐
SKINNER	☐	☒	MCBRIDE	☒	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	MOORE	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	PETERSMEYER	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	PORTER	☒	☐
BROMLEY	☒	☐	ROLLINS	☒	☐
CALIO	☒	☐	SMITH	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	YEUTTER	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☒	☐	<u>FINDLAY</u>	☐	☒
GRAY	☒	☐	<u>KAUFMAN</u>	☐	☒
HOLIDAY	☒	☐	<u>MCGROARTY</u>	☐	☒
DELAND	☒	☐	<u>ALBRECHT</u>	☒	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Dan McGroarty, RM. 122, x2930, no later than 5:00 p.m., TODAY, FRI. MAY 29, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

((Grady))
5/27/92

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS:

ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS
GODDARD SPACE CENTER
GREENBELT, MARYLAND
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992
2:00 p.m.

22 MAY 29 12:39

Thank you, Administrator Dan Goldin, for that introduction.
((Senator Mikulski)), ((Administrator Reilly)):

You know, in just over a month on the job, Dan Goldin has supervised the recovery of a satellite on Endeavor's maiden voyage, won a vote to save the space station on the floor of the House, and launched his own "cultural revolution" at NASA. I'd say the "new NASA" is off to a flying start.//

Twenty years ago this month, the leaders of the world gathered in Sweden to talk about the human environment.

The Stockholm Declaration they adopted had a simple conclusion, that: "...through fuller knowledge and wiser action, we can achieve for ourselves and our posterity a better life in an environment more in keeping with human needs and hopes."

That meeting occurred when the environmental movement was in its infancy. Later that year, the first Clean Water Act passed the United States Congress. Our EPA at the time was one year old. America, like so many nations around the world, was just beginning to face up to the consequences of unmitigated pollution.

Back then, DDT levels showing up in wildlife around the Great Lakes were eight times what they are today. PCBs were six times as prevalent. Thousands of miles of rivers and streams

were not fit for swimming or fishing. Sulfur dioxide and lead clogged the lungs of city dwellers. The ^{Cuyahoga}~~Cayohoga~~ River in Cleveland actually caught fire spontaneously -- prompting the songwriter Randy Newman to pen the song "Burn on, big river, burn on."

Much has occurred since those early days of environmentalism. And much of what has occurred happened first in the United States of America. In just two decades, we've passed a comprehensive superstructure of statutes to protect our air, our water, and our wildlife -- to expand our natural areas and to clean up the lingering legacy of hazardous wastes. Today, America is a safer, cleaner nation -- and our laws have served as a model for environmental laws the world over.

We were the first nation to recognize the danger of CFC emissions by eliminating aerosol propellants, which we did in 1978. Other nations are now following suit as they meet their obligations under an international agreement to phase out CFCs.

We were the first nation, back in 1975, to adopt catalytic converters to reduce emissions from our cars and trucks -- European nations are now in the process of adopting them.

In 1982, we began phasing out lead from American gasoline. Today, ambient levels of lead in our air have been cut by 95 percent. Now, several other nations are looking at the possibility of cutting back on leaded gasoline as a means of meeting their clean air objectives.

Since 1977, carbon monoxide levels in our air have been cut 30 percent; ozone 20 percent; particulate 25 percent; and sulfur dioxide 18 percent. The discharge of suspended solids into our waterways was cut by over 80 percent. And as of 1988, 96 percent of our lakes and reservoirs were found to be fishable and swimmable.

Throughout these two decades since Stockholm, then, America has been the leader in protecting the environment.

In the last four years, we have worked to extend that record -- on every front. The 1990 Clean Air Act will cut emissions of sulfur dioxide in half, emissions of toxic chemicals by ninety percent, and the number of U.S. cities not meeting smog and carbon monoxide standards from over a hundred to a handful by the end of the decade.

We've signed new laws to prevent oil spills by requiring double hulls on oil tankers, ^{habitats} to protect the ~~flyways~~ of migratory birds, and to help protect our largest rainforest -- the Tongass. We have fined and jailed polluters in record numbers; placed a moratorium on oil and gas drilling in precious areas of our coasts; added over a billion dollars to our system of parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and public lands; launched a reforestation plan to plant a billion trees a year; and signed international agreements on everything from the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes to the protection of the African elephant.

Jay
Sullivan
Dept
Director
Public
Affairs
Natl
Park
Service

208-6416

Next week, dozens of heads of state will again gather -- in Rio de Janeiro. I will join them, because the United States has a stake -- indeed, every nation has a stake -- in a safer, cleaner world.

And I suppose it is only fitting to come to this center, on the eve of the Rio summit, to talk about my vision for building such a world. To talk about what we have accomplished -- and what we hope to accomplish. To talk about the lessons learned since Stockholm, and about the road ahead.

Goddard, through its invaluable contributions to the understanding and observation of our earth, has in a very real sense made progress at the UNCED meeting possible.

Your work has revealed some fundamental truths about the environmental challenges we face.

A spacecraft created at Goddard provided the world with its first image of Earth from space. In one breathtaking photo, you underlined what volumes of words could not have described better -- that the earth and its atmosphere are our common inheritance. That any solution to the problems facing the earth must involve every nation -- because those problems are global in scope.

It was Goddard scientists who developed the Upper Atmospheric Research Satellite -- UARS --- launched last year, which is providing us new insight about the ozone layer. The buildup of chlorine in the upper atmosphere, and the depletion of

ozone, are long-term problems, built up over many years. They will require sustained commitment to solve.

And the lion's share of the science that the world is using to understand our climate comes from a program with its heart and soul right here -- the U.S. Global Change Research Program, built around the Earth Observing System that Goddard is developing. We are still learning about the enormously complex challenges this planet faces -- from global warming to El Nino, from biodiversity to desertification. To make the right decisions, we will need to learn as we go. So we need a sustained investment in the knowledge base that makes sound policymaking possible.

At the end of the day, that's what the Rio summit is all about. Policy. Making decisions. And taking action.

Frankly, the United States of America has brought a very no-nonsense approach to the preparations for Rio. We have made it clear that what matters to us, what matters from the perspective of the global environment, and what should matter to those who care about its health, is action.

From the beginning of the climate change negotiations which formed the centerpiece of this conference, we made clear this bias for action.

We offered to host the first round of negotiations at Chantilly, Virginia in 1991. And at that time, we laid on the table an action agenda on climate change -- with specific policy proposals we were implementing or prepared to implement, and with our specific calculations concerning how much we expected to

reduce greenhouse gas emissions as a result of those policies. The result was encouraging. We found that our expected year 2000 greenhouse gas emission levels were expected to be below our current levels.

When the science changed, indicating that cutting CFCs would not reduce warming as much as we had thought, we supplemented that plan. Earlier this year, we added a whole range of additional measures -- from EPA's Green Lights program to the range of energy efficiency measures contained in my National Energy Strategy. We again laid our plan on the table -- in specific detail -- showing that our policies would reduce U.S. net greenhouse gas emissions by 125 to 200 million tons a year by the year 2000.

No other nation has laid out such a specific plan of action. And that explains our strategy during the negotiations. That every nation should have a plan of action, with a focus on results -- not rhetoric.

It may not have been widely reported in the press, but in area after area, the U.S. laid down specific proposals, and worked for their adoption. Forests. Oceans. Living Marine Resources. Public participation. Financing.

Make no mistake: America has not retreated, and will not retreat from its leadership role in protecting the global environment.

Today, the United States spends about two percent its Gross National Product -- over 100 billion dollars per year --

protecting the environment from pollution. That investment is scheduled to rise.

That continuing commitment of resources and national energy reflects one central tenet of our policy -- that what counts is performance over the long haul. We may not go to Rio with the best words, but we will go with the best policies.

More importantly, the commitment to act must not end at UNCED. If Rio is a one-shot deal, it will have been a failure.

So when I travel to Brazil next week, I will bring with me several proposals to extend the commitment of the world community into the future. We need not just the will to meet, but the will to act.

To make sure that the process and the institutional capacity for follow-up exists, we will endorse a continuing entity under the auspices of the United Nations -- a Council on Sustainable Development -- to help foster the international cooperation we will need to tackle these global problems.

To strengthen the will to act, I will offer a four point plan of cooperation.

First with respect to climate. The signing of a convention that calls for action plans is just a first step. Now countries must move quickly to develop them. So I will join in proposing a "prompt start" to implementation of climate action plans.

The United States is already well along the road to not only developing but implementing its action plan. But we stand ready

to assist others -- particularly the developing countries -- in preparing theirs.

The participation of these developing countries is vital. Over the next three decades, carbon dioxide emissions from the developing countries are projected to triple. While today these nations account for about one quarter of the world's emissions, by the year 2025, they will contribute almost half. So any agreement which ignores the need to include them is destined to fail.

To begin this process, the United States has already committed to help fund country studies that can help these nations identify the sources of emissions and the best means of curbing them.

We have insisted throughout the negotiations that any solution to the climate change problem must be comprehensive -- that is, it should allow for the inclusion of all sources and sinks of greenhouse gases. The agreement we have reached does just this.

One of the most cost effective means of reducing net emissions for many countries will be to enhance greenhouse sinks -- in particular, forests.

So the second point which I will propose in Rio is a major new initiative to protect and enhance the world's forests.

The benefits of forests are many -- they filter the air and water; they provide products from timber and fuelwood to

ingredients for Ben and Jerry's Ice Cream; they sequester carbon; and they provide habitat for all manner of living things.

Tropical forests cover just seven percent of the world's surface -- yet they are home to more than half the world's species. And forest loss today contributes about 20 percent of net man made carbon dioxide emissions.

We can jump start progress on addressing global warming and protecting the biological diversity of the earth with a single forceful step on behalf of forests -- and we can do it today.

At the Houston Economic Summit two years ago, I proposed to the leaders of the G-7 countries that we work for a global forest convention. And it remains my hope that the principles leading to such a convention will be agreed at Rio.

But I propose today to move ahead in advance of that formal convention. At Rio, I will ask the other industrialized countries of the world to join me in doubling worldwide forests assistance. The goal of this initiative would be to stabilize world forest cover by the end of this decade.

About \$1.35 billion dollars a year are now provided worldwide in forest assistance. I propose to double this amount to \$2.7 billion. As a downpayment, the [U.S. will increase its bilateral forest assistance by 150 million dollars next year.]

Forests today are under stress. In the last decade, tropical forests have disappeared at a rate of over 40 million acres a year.

This initiative would reverse that trend. The assistance can be provided through existing bilateral or multilateral mechanisms. And recipient countries could propose new projects.

The plan is to encourage investor countries to in effect bid on the most effective projects. This down payment on forests will use a market mechanism to achieve the greatest environmental return -- because investments will flow to the projects with the greatest marginal benefit in terms of decreased net emissions or critical habitat preserved.

OMB
David
Gibbons
4586

((We will also act to get our own house in order. We will push Congress to fund our program -- the world's largest reforestation effort -- to plant a billion trees a year. And this week, the Forest Service will adopt new rules to end the clearcutting of our national forests as an acceptable forest practice.))

Park Service

Saving the forests may be the most effective immediate step the world can take -- but it is not the only one.

The history of the world has been to benefit from technology. Technology has made us more productive, and raised our standard of living. In the U.S., technology has helped us cut pollution, and become more energy efficient as well.

That's one reason that my budget includes an investment of almost a billion dollars in developing the new energy and efficiency related technologies of tomorrow.

OMB
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It is time for a new generation of clean growth -- the world over. We need a quantum leap in the world's develop,

fueled by new, more energy efficient technology -- and yes, I hope much of it will be American technology.

In preparation for the UNCED summit, I met with the Business Council for Sustainable Development -- businessmen from around the world who sense the opportunity presented by a partnership between businesses and governments oriented toward cleaner, more efficient development.

I am pleased to note that hundreds of American businessmen will be travelling to Rio for this conference. I want the opportunities facing them -- and the benefits their goods and services can provide to the rest of the world -- to be long lasting.

So the third part of our plan is to support a broad program of technology cooperation at Rio -- and afterwards. Specifically, I propose to create a Technology Cooperation Corps. This Corps would be teams of U.S. businessmen and women who, with institutional support from the government, would investigate the needs of countries around the world for environmentally sound technology, and knock down the barriers to making it available.

The need for an ongoing program of technology cooperation underscores the point that our ability to address global environmental challenges is evolving -- as indeed is our understanding of the challenges themselves.

So the fourth point of any program for a cleaner future must involve a continued program of research and understanding. This year, we are requesting over \$1.4 billion for the U.S. Global

Change Research Program -- that's more than half the money spent on climate research in the entire world.

We want to make sure that this work is useful. That was the point behind our restructuring of the EOS program last year -- to get results faster, cheaper, and better. That's what Dan Goldin is driving for throughout NASA. Today, I am signing a National Space Policy Directive, developed by Vice President Quayle's Space Council, that will place us firmly on this path. By using new technology and smaller satellites, we can move up the timetable for obtaining critical data on global change.

The directive does something else -- it formalizes our policy of making this data available and affordable for scientists and researchers from the public and private sector from all around the world.

We believe in sharing the benefits of our earth observation system -- and I will take that message to Rio. To make that message concrete, we will distribute at UNCED, at no cost, thousands of copies of computer disks -- each with over a billion bytes of data -- with our best information on greenhouse effects.

And upon our return, the U.S. will open this year a Global Change Research Information Office to disseminate this information to governments, businesses, and scientists.

UNCED not only holds out the promise of ushering in an era of sustainable development; it gives us the chance to help launch a new generation of clean growth.

These four steps -- the preparation of solid action plans; a dramatic first step to protect and enhance forests; cooperation in deploying cleaner, more efficient technology; and an ongoing program to develop and share sound science -- can help us seize that opportunity long after the speeches in Rio have been given and the conference is over.

Our predecessors who met at Stockholm had the gift of foresight. They explicitly called for the discussion at Rio to be about both environment and development. They knew, back then, that the two were inextricably linked.

Only a growing economy which provides hope for the future can generate the resources and the will to manage natural assets for the longer term and the common good. But only assets which are so managed can support the growth on which so much human hope is hinged. By definition, for development be successful in the long-term, it must be sustainable.

They couldn't have known how clear the lessons of history would be in the intervening two decades. How it would be revealed for all to see, when the pollution spawned by totalitarianism in Eastern Europe and for former Soviet Union was exposed to the world, that only free markets and democratic systems provide the accountability necessary for a clean environment.

They couldn't have known that, as the leaders of the world prepared to gather for this next earth summit, the specter of

nuclear war -- with its unthinkable destruction -- would be calmed as never before in our postwar history.

They couldn't have envisioned that, with a world at peace, a more knowledgeable public, and a commitment from the public and private sectors of virtually every country, those who would be coming to Rio would be poised to launch a new generation of clean growth.

The signers of the Stockholm declaration called the protection and improvement of the environment "the urgent desire of all peoples." They could never have known how far we'd come in these two decades -- and how much further we'd have the potential to go.

Thank you, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

#

USDA FOREST SERVICE
International Forestry Staff

To: George Roumanis
WH

From: R. Michael Martin
USDA/FS/International Forestry Staff
Auditors Building/1SE
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, D.C. 20250-6090

205-
1650

Comments:

as requested
Tongass

1 pages to follow this cover page.
If all pages are not received call sender at (202)
205-1571.
Replies may be sent via fax to (202) 205-1603.

FORESTS

Tree Planting

The President proposed and signed into law in 1990 a bill creating a National Tree Trust Foundation, which will mobilize private efforts and resources to encourage Americans to plant and care for trees in cities and towns. The Foundation has been funded with a one-time seed-money appropriation of \$ 20 million.

The President has launched a National Tree Planting program, a long-range forest management improvement and reforestation initiative for private non-industrial forest lands in rural America. The goal of the program is to plant one billion trees per year for the next 20 years. In the fiscal 1991 budget \$ 70 million was appropriated to begin tree planting. The President's 1992 budget proposed full funding of \$ 140 million to achieve the target level of planting one billion trees a year.

Tongass Forest

In November 1990, President Bush signed the Tongass Timber Reform Act which:

- Withdrew 1 million acres of temperate rain forest from logging and designated 296,000 of these acres as wilderness;
- Repealed a legislative requirement that 4.5 billion board feet of timber be harvested each decade.
- Required no-logging buffer zones along major salmon streams.

Global Forest Convention

The G-7 adopted at Houston the U.S. call to negotiate a global forest convention or agreement by 1992, indicating a commitment to responsible stewardship of the world's forests, promoting both sound economic growth and sound environmental policies.

To begin discussion of the key features of a forests convention, the U. S. drafted "Principles of a Global Forest Convention." Included are "General Principles" describing the nature and structure of a convention and "Specific Principles Relating to Particular Forest Concerns," suggesting areas which the convention should address in forest management and protection. Areas addressed are:

- *General Principles:* Global Stewardship; Global Participation; International Cooperation; Comprehensive Coverage; Flexible, Performance-Based Approach; Use of Market Mechanisms; Integration of Policies;

This initiative would reverse that trend. The assistance can be provided through existing bilateral or multilateral mechanisms. And recipient countries could propose new projects.

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OMB

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entire and energy strategy
That's one reason that my budget includes an investment of almost a billion dollars in developing the new energy and efficiency related technologies of tomorrow.

OMB

It is time for a new generation of clean growth -- the world over. We need a quantum leap in the world's develop,

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1993 Budget --

Table 6.7 pg. 107, para 1

Total all activity 914 million
Total energy 725 million

Mike Beugg

< 6996

OMB - Energy & Sci.

Forest Service

Denver Jones

Asst Dir. Affairs
Public Affairs

205-1055

Asst Dir
Public Affairs
Andy Fischer

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phase out of clear-cutting

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commercial

timber harvest practice

on ~~the~~ new forests.

"I will
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LOANS/IRAQ (Reuter) -- Secret loans to Iraq by a U.S. branch of a leading Italian bank have helped Saddam Hussein to build up his military forces, House Banking Committee Chairman Rep. Gonzalez said. He said the failure of federal and state regulators to learn of the \$3 billion in loans by the Atlanta branch of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro demonstrated the need for better regulation of foreign banks operating in the U.S.

U.S.-SOVIETS/CHENEY (Moscow/Reuter) -- Secretary Cheney, who arrived in Moscow to discuss the Gulf crisis and arms control, said in a new sign of warming ties that Moscow and Washington should tell each other about long-term defense plans.... "There is no question that there has been a fundamental shift in Soviet policy," he told reporters on the plane bringing him from London. "I want to find out what they are thinking in their long-term defense plans with respect to their own forces. I want to be forthcoming with them in terms of what we are doing."

SOVIET ECONOMY (Moscow/Reuter) -- The Kremlin unveiled its latest economic reform blueprint, committing the USSR to a market system within two years. The draft plan will be debated by parliament.

U.N./ISRAEL/BRITAIN (Jerusalem/Reuter) -- Britain failed to persuade Israel to cooperate with a U.N. investigative mission on the Temple Mount killings.... "The Israeli government has made its position clear," British Foreign Secretary Hurd told reporters after talks with Foreign Minister Levy.

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Forest Service
Denver
JAMES
Asst Dir
Public Affairs
Randy SmithForest
serviceAndy
Fisher
204-1055

OMB

Public - 4361
affairs

E.P.A. -

founded

in Dec. 1970

E.P.A. - 260-2090

Michael
Collins

Clean Air Act

contact person -

Office of Air + Radiation

Pam -

implementing - Rob Brenner

260-5580

- Mark Joyce

260-4724

Tom Kiernan

Dep. Ass't

260-7400

White House News Summary

Tuesday, October 16, 1990

9:45 A.M. CDT, 10:45 EDT UPDATE

FARM BILL (AP) -- A House-Senate conference committee completed the 1990 farm bill early today, approving \$13.6 billion in budget cuts over five years and committing agriculture to its strongest ever environmental responsibilities.... "We ended up with the most environmentally progressive farm bill ever," said Sen. Leahy.

TRADE/JAPAN (AP) -- U.S. negotiators are cautiously encouraged by Japan's progress in implementing an unusual agreement to attack the underlying causes of the huge trade imbalance between the two nations.... Assistant Treasury Secretary Dallara termed Monday's talks constructive and useful.... A senior Administration official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the Japanese expressed concern about the failure so far of U.S. policy makers to reach agreement on a deficit-reduction plan. However, the official said they were encouraged by the apparent willingness of the Administration and Congress to consider raising taxes.

GULF/LIBYA (Nicosia/Reuter) -- Libyan leader Gaddafi said developments in the Gulf could force Libya to put one million people under arms in a general mobilization, the official news agency JANA reported.

GULF/SOVIET (Moscow/Reuter) -- Yevgeny Primakov, the Soviet envoy who met Saddam Hussein in Baghdad recently, was setting out today for more meetings on the Gulf crisis in Italy, France and the U.S., Interfax reported. He was due in Washington Thursday.

Remarks by Linda G. Stuntz
Acting Deputy Secretary of Energy

at the
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research

April 30, 1992

"Debunking the Myth of the Environmentally Ugly American"

Today, I'd like to talk about energy from an environmental perspective. Specifically, I want to explore with you what I call "The myth of the environmentally ugly American."

I picked up a Washington Times two weeks ago; the headline said, "U.S. Called Obstacle to Pact on Warming." The story was from a Paris OECD meeting, reporting that, "The United States continues to be the biggest obstacle to reaching agreement on a treaty aimed at curbing global warming, negotiators at multinational talks said yesterday."

Another news story a few days later quoted Jerry Brown out on the campaign trail, saying, "The nation is being turned into a stinking junkyard, and it doesn't have to be."

OK, this is an election year; you expect some rhetoric. But these are disturbingly typical stories. They add to and reinforce the perception that America is the world's

environmental "Terminator". This is Part One of the Myth -- that America's pollution problems are out of control and that we are doing nothing to correct them. Energy production and use gets hit heavily under this part of the myth.

The reality is that while the United States, of course, has environmental challenges, a quick tour around the globe demonstrates that we are hardly the evil empire of environmental degradation that some would have you believe.

- Sulfur dioxide from coal and oil burning has affected 75 percent of Europe's forests, yet only now is the EC getting serious about reducing sulfur dioxide emissions. The sulfur content of diesel fuel must be lowered to 0.2 percent by October, 1994. Our own Clean Air Act requires that the sulfur content of diesel fuels be less than 0.05 percent by October 1993.

- The EC will not require catalytic converters on cars until later this year -- a move the U.S. made in 1975. Lead-free gasoline is still not widely available in EC countries -- while in the U.S., 99 percent of all cars burn only unleaded fuel.

Newsweek
Article
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conf. 10

- The EC has no law to protect wetlands or to deal with underground storage of hazardous wastes -- while both are subject to extensive and stringent regulation in the United States.

- In the United States we reduced emissions of sulfur oxides from 18 million metric tons in 1970 down to 15 million metric tons in 1986 -- In the same time period, China's totals almost doubled, growing from 11 million metric tons to 20 million metric tons.
- Hong Kong (which means "fragrant harbor") dumps two million metric tons of raw sewage into Victoria Harbor every day.
- The Mediterranean Basin, basically a closed sea, has even worse pollution problems. While it has never suffered a massive petroleum spill, the myriad small spills and oil washed from tankers each year flushes about 17 times as many tons of oil into the sea as were spilt from the Exxon Valdez. The average concentration of tar in the surface water is 10 times higher than the next oiliest regional sea, Kurishio, to the east of Japan.
- 90 percent of the sewage discharged from the southern shore of Europe into the Mediterranean is completely untreated. All of the raw sewage of Athens, for example, is pumped directly into the sea. Three-quarters of all industrial pollution of the northern countries of Europe ends up in the Mediterranean, with the Rhone and the Po rivers being among the worst contributors, draining much of Western Europe's main industrial areas.
- Mexico City has become infamous for its smog. On March 16th this year, the ozone level reached 398 points (above 300 is deemed "very dangerous")

to health; satisfactory is below 100.) Emergency restrictions on automobiles were declared and the ozone level dropped -- but four days later it was back up above 360. Other pollutants from the city's 3.5 million cars are just as bad, yet only recently has the government taken action toward unleaded gasoline.

- The environmental problems and waste management disasters of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are only beginning to come to light, but they are of such magnitude as to be almost incomprehensible. And with a weak economy, an antiquated industrial complex, and a citizenry with money for only the barest of necessities, it will take decades and billions of dollars to correct the wrong that has been done.

The point is not to criticize the efforts of other nations to deal with these difficult problems. Nor do I believe that the U.S. cannot, and need not, do better. My only point here is that we already are doing better, relatively speaking, than you would ever suspect from reading the popular press or listening to the political rhetoric. Indeed, the EPA estimates that complying with its rules will cost business \$140 billion this year, three times the cost of 10 years ago, and about 2 percent of our GDP. (And this is almost certainly low, as I believe Dr. Schmalensee would agree that most EPA cost estimates are). Surely that is putting our money where our mouth is when it comes to the U.S. commitment to advancing environmental quality.

Part Two of the Myth -- that President Bush cares little about the environment, and that this Administration has done little for the environment

also is demonstrably false.

Without the President's leadership, backed up by the hard work and keen insight of Dr. Schmalensee, there would have been no Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Even the Administration's harshest critics agree with this, and that it is one of the most significant pieces of environmental legislation in the past two decades. The great wailing and gnashing of teeth accompanying the promulgation of regulations to implement this landmark legislation should be seen for what it is: the entirely predictable efforts of conflicting special interests to have the rules written the way they want. That this Administration is committed to implementing this Act in a manner that will allow the most cost-effective compliance with the Act's requirements in no way conflicts with our commitment to this law and to cleaner air.

The Bush Administration also has increased funding for the study, protection and enhancement of wetlands from \$295 million in 1989 to \$600 million in 1992.

The President has added over \$750 million to the budget for expanding and improving our national parks, forests and public lands -- and launched a program encouraging the planting of one billion trees per year across America.

He also directed the Department of Energy to lead the development of a comprehensive National Energy Strategy (NES), a strategy that harmonizes our need for secure supplies of competitively priced energy to fuel economic growth and our need to preserve and enhance the quality of our environment.

Even on the issue of global climate change, where this Administration is being most roundly criticized, President Bush's 1993 budget proposal devotes over \$1 billion to research, more than all the rest of the world, together, is spending.

Within DOE, it will surprise you to learn, I suspect, that environmental restoration and waste management (EM) is the fastest growing program not only in DOE, but in the entire federal government. In fiscal 1993, EM is requesting a budget of \$5.3 billion -- a threefold increase since President Bush and Admiral Watkins took over in 1989. By 1995, we estimate the Department will have more than 30,000 federal and contractor employees dedicated to EM activities at former defense production sites across the country.

All in all, I think any fair evaluation of this Administration's environmental record would find it to be a very good one. I'm certain, though, that with the current frenzy over the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) coming up in June in Brazil, we can expect the bombardments of the President's environmental policies to continue, particularly in regard to global climate change.

This leads me to Part Three of the Myth -- that the Bush Administration is not taking responsible action to deal with potential global climate change.

In fact, President Bush was one of the first world leaders to call for negotiations on a framework convention for studying and dealing with possible

global climate change. The U.S. also was one of the lead nations to support the establishment of a worldwide Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in an effort to provide some scientific basis for the climate change negotiations now underway in the United Nations. Interestingly, however, the work of the IPCC seems to have receded in importance as the UNCED conference has drawn nearer. Did you know that the results of the update to the IPCC 1990 assessment, issued in February 1992, actually reduced somewhat the estimates of projected warming, especially in the Northern hemisphere, contained in the earlier assessment? Perhaps even more importantly, the amount of uncertainty with respect to these projections actually increased between the first and second assessments, rather than decreased, as you might expect (e.g., sulfates, aerosols, Mt. Pinatubo, etc.). Isn't it remarkable how little publicity this assessment has received?

The truth is, no one can conclusively say that the earth's climate is getting hotter (beyond natural variability) -- or, if it is, why (sunspots?) or what the physical and economic consequences or regional impacts might be. Neither can we say conclusively what role human economic development might be playing in long-term global climate change. All this points dramatically toward the need for more international research, performed within some sort of logical, coordinated framework, to improve our scientific understanding of "greenhouse gasses" -- how they interact with the atmosphere, ocean currents, cloud cover and the "thousand-and-one" other components making up global climatic conditions.

That is why the U. S. investment in R&D is so important. Despite this

scientific uncertainty, the United States is committed to taking actions to mitigate potential climate change -- actions we believe will significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions here and elsewhere, while increasing our energy Security, reducing pollution and contributing to other important national objectives. Indeed, no other country in the world, save possible the Dutch, has put on the table the kind of detailed action plan that we have to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but like Rodney Dangerfield says, "We don't get no respect."

This brings me to Part Four of the Myth -- that the United States is not willing to cooperate with other nations, particularly developing nations, to improve the global environment.

First, the United States fully recognizes the need to provide financial assistance to help developing countries address climate change and other global issues. The President has ordered a contribution of \$50 million to the core fund of the Global Environment Facility of the World Bank -- which we believe is the appropriate financial mechanism for providing such assistance.

Second, the U.S. is unilaterally committing \$25 million over the next two years to enable developing nations to perform in-country studies to prepare national inventories of greenhouse gas emissions and to develop their own national strategies to address those emissions.

Third, it is U.S. leadership that has resulted in international agreements reducing the use of CFC's. In the early 1980s, the U.S. sought an

international ban on the use of CFC's as spray can propellants -- following our own unilateral decision in 1978 to ban such uses of CFC's in the U.S. It wasn't until 1987, however, that the Europeans agreed to go along with such restrictions.

As new scientific data has indicated the need for further controls, the U.S. once again has set the international standard. Earlier this year, President Bush unilaterally stepped up the pace of the scheduled CFC phase-out -- ordering it completed in the U.S. by the end of 1995. Now he is actively encouraging other world leaders to join us in this action.

Fourth, the United States is actively addressing the issues of technology cooperation, including transfer of technology and technical expertise, as related to global environmental issues and energy. DOE has a very aggressive program in this regard, both here and overseas. We are working in Poland, for instance, to help them adapt clean coal technology -- which much of the developing world desperately needs.

Part Five of the Myth -- that environmental quality is incompatible with economic growth, energy production and use, and industrialization -- is perhaps the most dangerous part.

The truth is that without a strong and growing economy -- without science, without technology, and without the production and use of reliable sources of energy, there is little hope for environmental improvement. We have to look no further than the examples of Eastern Europe and the states of

the former Soviet Union to see the truth of this statement -- economic stagnation brings environmental decline.

It is only through the continuing application of our best minds, our best research, and a concerted effort to air accurate energy and environmental information that we will be able to put energy, environment and the economy in a mutually supportive relationship. I cannot over-emphasize the importance of this last point. If you have never heard of "Captain Planet" on the movie, "Fern Gully", you don't know the epic dimensions of the misinformation being conveyed to our impressionable youngsters. Left unchallenged the myth of the environmentally ugly American could well become a self-fulfilling prophesy.

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EXAMINATION BOOK

BUSH ADMINISTRATION

Subject: Environment

Term: First

CGQ

1. A measure of water quality is the number of river and stream miles that are clean enough to "fully support" designated uses. Designated uses (eg, cold water fishery, drinking water) are determined and reported to the EPA by state and local authorities. Between 1988 and 1990 the number of river miles fully supporting designated uses...

- (A) decreased by 5 thousand miles
- (B) increased by 7 thousand miles
- (C) stayed roughly the same
- (D) increased by 46 thousand miles

2. Sulfur dioxide pollution causes acid rain. In 1970, the U.S. emitted over 31 million tons of sulfur dioxide. By the year 2000, U.S. sulfur dioxide emissions will have...

- (A) decreased by 18%.
- (B) increased by 15%.
- (C) stayed about the same.
- (D) decreased by 45%.

3. What is the percentage change in environmental enforcement actions from 1985 to 1991?

- (A) no change
- (B) down 20%
- (C) up 5%
- (D) up 30%

4. Between 1985 and 1990 the size of the U.S. National Wilderness System has...

- (A) decreased by about 1 million acres.
- (B) decreased by over 7 million acres.
- (C) increased by about 3 million acres.
- (D) increased by over 6 million acres.

5. Between 1985 and 1991 the length of the U.S. Wild and Scenic River System has...

- (A) increased by about 1,900 miles.
- (B) not changed.
- (C) decreased by over 1,100 miles.
- (D) increased by about 2,200 miles.

6. In constant dollars, how much have U.S. pollution abatement expenditures changed between 1985 and 1989?

- (A) decreased by about \$12 billion
- (B) increased by about \$2 billion
- (C) no change
- (D) increased by about \$15 billion

7. The Montreal Protocol includes a fund to help LDCs meet their obligations to reduce CFC emissions. Of all nations with responsibility to contribute, the United States'...

- (A) was last to contribute
- (B) contributed only under pressure from Canada and several European nations
- (C) refused to honor the provision and appealed to the UN
- (D) was first to contribute

8. Between 1989 and the President's proposal for 1993, the budget for cleanup of federal facilities will have...

- (A) decreased by almost 100%
- (B) stayed roughly the same when adjusted for inflation
- (C) increased by about 3% per year
- (D) increased by over 200%

ANSWERS

1. The correct answer is D. During the first three years of the Bush Administration the number of river and stream miles fully supporting designated uses increased by about 7%, or 46 thousand miles.
2. The correct answer is D. New and innovative initiatives, such as emissions trading, will enable the President's 1990 Clean Air Act to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions by up to 45% by 2000.
3. The correct answer is D. Under President Bush's leadership, the EPA initiated 3,416 environmental enforcement actions in 1991 compared to 2,609 in 1985, an increase of about 30%.
4. The correct answer is D. In 1985 the U.S. Wilderness System totaled 88.7 million acres, by 1990 the system had grown to almost 95 million acres, an increase of over 6 million acres (an area larger than Massachusetts).
5. The correct answer is D. Between 1985 and 1991 the length of the U.S. Wild and Scenic River System increased by about 2,200 miles or about 30%.
6. The correct answer is D. Between 1985 and 1989, U.S. residents increased pollution abatement expenditures by over 15 billion dollars.
7. The correct answer is D. The U.S. was the first country to contribute to the LDC fund of the Montreal Protocol. The U.S. leads the world in the control of ozone depleting substances.
8. The correct answer is D. Dedicated to environmental protection and remediation, the Bush Administration proposes to invest over \$9 billion in federal facility cleanup in FY93, an increase of over 200% from FY92.

Pat Quinn
260-2090

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

Randy Newman Reference

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June 22, 1989, Thursday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 446 words

HEADLINE: Cleveland Marks 20th Anniversary of River Fire

BYLINE: By KRISTI UMBREIT, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: CLEVELAND

KEYWORD: River Fire

BODY:

People in this industrial city don't mind commemorating a 1969 river fire that made Cleveland the butt of pollution jokes nationwide.

The 20-minute fire on the Cuyahoga River, surrounded by steel, chemical, salt and cement plants, was a last straw that prompted vigorous cleanup efforts.

"It was used nationally as a symbol for the environmental movement. It had very strong impact in getting the EPA started," said Jim Cox, a businessman who works with a group trying to make the river cleaner and more attractive.

The group planned riverside festivities Thursday and a boat parade headed by the fireboat that extinguished the infamous fire 20 years ago.

At first, Cleveland Mayor George Voinovich refused to release the fireboat for the event, which he figured would resurrect some of the public razzing the city has endured.

"Eventually, when it came out it wasn't an event to celebrate the fire but to celebrate the comeback of the river, he relented," Cox said.

On June 22, 1969, a burning pile of unspecified debris, apparently soaked with industrial contaminants already in the river, was spotted floating near a Norfolk & Western railroad trestle. The wooden trestle then caught fire.

Local officials speculated a train rolling over the trestle tracks sparked the fire. It caused about \$50,000 in damage, but some say there was more extensive damage to the city's image.

The following year, songwriter Randy Newman penned "Burn On" in tribute to the Cuyahoga fire. Sample lyrics:

"The Lord can make you tumble

The Associated Press, June 22, 1989

And the Lord can make you turn

And the Lord can make you overflow

But the Lord can't make you burn.

➤ Burn on, big river, burn on."

The Cuyahoga, a winding, 100-mile river that begins about 30 miles northeast of Cleveland and empties into Lake Erie, also had a surface fire in 1936 and two in the 1950s.

But in recent years, both the Cuyahoga and Lake Erie have undergone change. Many of the metal pipes that once spewed pollutants and sewage plant effluents directly into the water are gone.

Businesses, civic groups, local government and others have spent about \$1.5 billion for new sewers, cleanup treatments and stricter environmental laws.

John Olive, a University of Akron biology professor and a specialist in river water quality, says many forms of aquatic life - fish, mayflies and other insects - are increasing. At the same time, midges, leeches and other indicators of pollution are decreasing, Olive said.

At one section of the Cuyahoga, near downtown Cleveland, patrons at waterside restaurants can watch pleasure boats skip across the river.

"It's a cleaner river, more friendly to aquatic life and human life," said Cox.

GRAPHIC: LaserPhoto staffing

-(216)-621-3300

Greater Cleveland
Growth ASSOC.

Vicki
Gators - marketing & communications
dept.

Cuyahoga River -
caught fire 6/22/69
@ 12 PM

Caused by oil slicks
from waterfront
industrial dumping.

Never Determined how it ignited

Tower Records 331-2400

Randy Newman, Reprise Records
dist. by Warner, Elektra, Atlantic

BACKGROUND:

--He points out that, even without an organized effort, the concept of empowerment has had "an extraordinary impact on legislation" (e.g. parental choice; child care) in the last 18 months, moving from "fringe to mainstream" -- says "could become a majority idea with some work."

--Bartlett says it has worked best when associated with specifics such as child care (and the \$1,000 voucher -- "empowering parents to make their own choices") -- calls this approach "incredibly successful."

#

ACTION:

--He says that the next step, beyond building "a rhetorical case" must be to make the idea specific and real (backed by legislation), or else "people will just turn it off." (He says that if ideas aren't translated into real proposals, government becomes only a "think tank.") "Have to convert into legislation, or the idea doesn't exist."