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Folder Title:
Opening Address to White House Conference on Science & Economics Research Related to Global Change 4/17/90 [OA 4727]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release April 17, 1990

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

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

10:06 A.M. EDT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Perhaps it's not surprising when the subject is global

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This conference is a new departure because it brings

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

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

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

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

END 10:17 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 13, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON CW

FROM: DAN MCGROARTY DMcG

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE: WELCOME

I. SUMMARY

On Tuesday, April 17, at 10:00 a.m. you will address the first plenary session of the White House Conference on Global Change at the J.W. Marriott. About 400-450 people will be in the audience, representing the U.S. and seventeen foreign delegations, the EC and OECD.

Chairman Boskin is the moderator for the session, and Secretary Brady will speak before you. The three co-chairmen of the conference -- Chairmen Boskin and Deland and Director Bromley -- will be there. Also present will be; Governor Sununu, Secretaries Mosbacher, Lujan, Yeutter, Watkins, Administrator Reilley, Erich Bloch (Director of National Science Foundation), and John Knauss (Director of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration).

II. DISCUSSION

The remarks (10 min./teleprompter) discuss the three ways this conference will help tackle global change, focusing on the issues of scientific uncertainty and understanding; the relation of science and economics, and the need to form an international partnership of knowledge and investigation on the matter.

# # #

McGroarty/Dooley
April 13, 1990
3:00 pm
[change]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE
J.W. MARRIOTT
APRIL 17, 1990
10:00 A.M.

Thank you. [Introductory acknowledgements.] I'm pleased to welcome this international field of distinguished high-level officials -- experts on the environment, economics, science and energy to the White House Conference on Global Change.

Two months ago, I had the honor of addressing the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change -- the UN body doing such vital work on this key environmental issue. I see this conference helping to accelerate the IPCC's agenda as it searches for understanding of some very critical questions. //

This gathering is the first to focus on the obligation to broaden the global change dialogue -- the first to explore the link between scientific research and economic analysis in the study of global change. // And of course, this conference is itself another sign of the growing importance of the environment on the international agenda.

Here in the United States, we've moved one step closer to a great victory for the environment: strengthening our Clean Air statutes -- already the world's toughest -- with a comprehensive package of new Clean Air initiatives.

Ten months ago, we renewed momentum lost in legislative stalemate for 12 years. / This month, a clean air package cleared the U.S. Senate, with overwhelming support. And just two weeks ago, the House Committee on Energy and Commerce voted out its own version of a clean air bill, 42-1 -- with a full, floor vote in the House possible in early May. //

The hard work isn't over. Both Houses -- and the White House -- still have plenty to say on the shape of the final Clean Air bill. But we certainly hope that the United States will have a new Clean Air Act on the books before the year is out. //

We're moving ahead on Clean Air legislation because it is in America's interest. But, like so many of the environmental issues that concern us -- we aren't the only beneficiary of a better environment. // When it comes to the environment, we are learning that local actions can have global consequences.

Understanding the effects of our actions on our Earth system is the **first step to a sound environment** -- and the subject that led me to invite all of you here. I want to speak this morning about what we can do over the course of the next two days to advance our understanding of the critical question of global change.

This conference will help in three ways.

First, it provides an opportunity to help sort out the science on the complex issue of global change. // To start with what we know -- about the Earth, this home we share. About the factors -- natural as well as man-made -- that cause our

environment to change. // And to work from what we know toward answers to the many **uncertainties** that abound.

Perhaps it's not surprising when the subject is global change that the debate often generates more **heat than light**. // One thing we do know is that we can't afford to bury our heads in the sand. // What we need are **facts:** the stuff science is made of. A better understanding of the **basic processes** and their relationships as they work in our environment. **Better earth system models** -- that enable us to calculate the complex interaction between **man** and our **environment**.

That's why I've asked Congress to approve a 60% increase in our budget for the Global Change Research Program -- an aggressive research program for which we've budgeted **more than $1 billion dollars in 1991** -- to **reduce the uncertainties** surrounding global change, and move us closer to the **scientific understanding we need,** if we are to make decisions to maximize benefits -- and minimize unintended consequences. //

The second way this gathering can advance our understanding is to address the economic factor in environmental questions. We know that cleaning up our environment costs money. We know it means changes in the way we work and live. Here in the U.S., we're already making those changes -- moving forward on clean air. Planting trees -- through our America the Beautiful initiative -- and working with other nations to find ways to halt deforestation. Phasing-out the use of CFCs. Encouraging conservation and exploring alternative sources of fuel and

energy, and market-based incentives for pollution control. We're proud of all we've done -- but we know we're far from finished.

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

Let me focus for a moment on the developing world. In a climate of poverty, or persistent economic struggle, protecting the environment becomes a far more difficult challenge. Cold statistics don't begin to capture the harsh realities at stake. **Development doesn't mean just another point of GNP -- it's measured in human lives. An end to hunger. Longer life expectancy. Lower infant mortality. // Not just quality of life -- but life itself. Environmental policies that ignore the economic factor -- the human factor -- are destined to fail.**

But there is another reason to consider the economic factor when the issue is the environment. Economic policies that ignore the environment will undermine the very basis for both **life** and **growth.** There is no better ally in service of our environment than strong economies. Economies that make possible the increased efficiencies that enable us to make environmental gains. Economies that generate the new technologies that help us arrest and reverse the damage we have done to our environment. Whatever the technology -- whether it's CFC substitutes, new

refrigerants, reformulated gasoline -- each new venture provides economic opportunities as well as environmental benefits. // **We need economies that allow us to make vital investments in our common future.** //

That brings me to the third way this conference contributes to a net gain in knowledge: the fact that it provides us the opportunity to form a partnership -- between nations, and across the many disciplines represented here.

No subject is so vast as the field of global change. Few subjects offer a greater challenge to the understanding of man. And yet, too often, the different disciplines focusing on this question have worked **in isolation** -- with little interchange of ideas, analysis, information.

This conference is a new departure -- a logical next step in the study of global change -- because it **brings together,** for the first time at a high level and in a working format, environmentalists and economists, experts from the fields of energy and science -- to search for **common ground. To provide an opportunity to share the expertise each discipline can bring to this difficult and demanding concern.**

And this new partnership must bind **nations** as well. The fact of the matter is, **no one nation -- acting alone -- can safeguard our Earth environment.** Success requires a sense of **global stewardship -- an understanding that it is the Earth that endures -- and that all of us are no more than tenants, in temporary possession of a sacred trust.** //

For the next two days, you'll be grappling with questions of **global stewardship -- questions of global consequence**. I thank all of you for joining us here -- for seeking to advance our current state of understanding on an issue with such profound affect on every nation and every individual for generations to come. // God bless you all.

# # #

TO Dan + Mark A 4/16

From the desk of
George Bush

Dave
In my remarks we may want to point to these views by name

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(ABC-2)

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MANDELA

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Thatcher's ir ause of her decision to resume
investments i South Africa. Today, he said, they'll sit down later this summer. (NBC-6)

ENVIRONMENT

ABC's Kathleen deLaski reports that global warming is the biggest issue for many environmentalists for this year's Earth Day. But today on "This Week with David Brinkley," scientists were still debating whether it's even happening.
(**Michael Oppenheimer**, Environmental Defense Fund: "If we let fossil fuel burning continue as we are now by the end of the next century Earth could be 9 degrees Fahrenheit warmer than today.")
As a result some scientists say many fertile areas could one day be desert and coastal areas like New York could be under water. But other scientists say those projections are wrong, and there is no reason to spend a lot of money reducing carbon dioxide emissions.
(**Patrick Michaels**, University of Virginia: "The very real possibility, given the way the data is running, is that we wind up with an impoverished nation waiting a warming that never comes.")
The Bush Administration is not choosing sides.
(**EPA Administrator Reilly**: "We have to be cautious, careful, and take out something of an insurance policy.")
At the global warming conference here this week President Bush is expected to tell other countries that more research is needed before any dramatic steps are taken.

Simpson reports that in an unusual twist, scientists in California are challenging the wisdom of an environmental protection law enacted by Congress saying it goes much too far in the effort to keep the Pacific Ocean clean.

ABC's Jed Duvall reports 190 million gallons of sewage every day pours out into the ocean in San Diego, CA. But those who say it is all right are distinguished scientists of extraordinary reputation. The pipe goes out two miles offshore and empties at a depth of 200 feet. The toxics and 80 percent of the solids have been removed. And fish and plant life there are abundant.
(**Mia Tegner**, Scripps Institution of Oceanography: "Certain amounts of sewage spread well over large areas -- in other words, so they're well-diluted, are in fact simply an addition of nutrients to the ocean.")

-more-

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. 132159SS

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

653 2996

DATE: 4/12/90 **ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:** 4/13/90 9:00 AM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING REMARKS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☑	MCCLURE	☐	☐
* SUNUNU N/C 6797	☑	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
* SCOWCROFT N/C 2224	☑	☐	PORTER N/C 2998 (PINK DOING.)	☑	☐
DARMAN 3060	☑	☐	* ROGICH N/C 6421	☑	☐
BATES 6630	☑	☐	UNTERMEYER	☐	☐
* CARD 2533	☑	☐	ROGERS N/C	☐	☑
CICCONI	☐	☑	WINSTON	☐	☑
DEMAREST 7620	☑	☐	BROMLEY	☑	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☑	DELAND	☑	☐
GRAY 2632	☑	☐	BOSKIN 5042	☑	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	ADAIR, Doug	☑	☐

REMARKS: Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 9:00 AM, Friday, April 13, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

CLOSE HOLD

* — ON TRIP W/ POTUS.

DARMAN
~~PINK/PORTER~~
BROMLEY
~~GRAY~~
~~DEMAREST~~
(ADAIR)

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

1990 APR 12 PM 12:08

McGroarty/Dooley
April 12, 1990
11:00 am
[change]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE
J.W. MARRIOTT
APRIL 17, 1990
X:XX A.M.

Thank you. [Introductory acknowledgements.] I'm pleased to welcome this international field of high-level officials -- experts on the environment, economy, science and energy to the White House Conference on Global Change.

Two months ago, I had the honor of addressing the International Panel on Climate Change -- a UN body doing such vital work on this key environmental issue. I see this conference making a key contribution to the process begun by the IPCC. // This gathering is the first to focus on a new dimension in the global change dialogue -- the first to explore the link between scientific research and economic analysis in the study of global change. // And of course, this conference is itself another sign of the growing importance of the environment on the international agenda.

Here in the United States, we've moved one step closer to a great victory for the environment: the passage of a significantly stronger Clean Air Act. Ten months ago, we renewed momentum lost for 12 years. / This month, our clean air package cleared the U.S. Senate, with overwhelming support. And just

two weeks ago
~~last week~~, the House Committee on Energy and Commerce voted out its own version of a clean air bill, 42-1 -- ~~and~~ with a full, floor vote in the House may come in early May. //

The hard work isn't over. Both Houses -- and the White House -- still have plenty to say on the shape of the final Clean Air bill. But we ~~can say with~~ hope certainty that the United States will have a new Clean Air Act on the books before the year is out. //

~~Let me be clear:~~ We're moving ahead on Clean Air legislation because it is <u>in America's interest</u>. But, like so many of the environmental issues that concern us -- we aren't the only beneficiary of a better environment. // When it comes to the environment, we are learning that <u>local</u> actions can have <u>global</u> consequences.

Understanding the effects of our actions on the environment is the **first step to a sound** ~~ecology~~ environment -- and the subject that led me to invite all of you here. I want to speak this morning about what we can do over the course of the next two days to advance our understanding of the critical question of <u>global change</u>.

This conference will help in three ways.

First, it provides an opportunity to help **<u>sort out the science</u> on the complex issue of global change.** // To start with <u>what we know</u> -- about the Earth, this home we share. About the factors -- natural as well as man-made -- that cause our environment to change. // And to <u>work from what we know</u> toward answers to the many **<u>uncertainties</u>** that abound. One thing we do know is that we can't afford to bury our heads in the sand.

Perhaps it's not surprising when the subject is global change that the debate often generates more **heat** than **light**. // Certainly, the apocalyptic pronouncements we've all heard don't help us make policy. If they're meant to wake us up -- warn us about the urgency of this issue -- well, we already know enough to know we can't afford to bury our heads in the sand.

What we need is **fact**: the stuff science is made of. A better understanding of the **basic processes** at work in our environment -- and how they relate to one another. **Better earth system models** -- that enable us to calculate the complex interaction between **man** and our **environment**.

That's why I've asked Congress to approve a 60% increase in our budget for the Global Change Research Program -- an aggressive research program for which I've budgeted **more than $1 billion dollars in 1991** -- to **reduce the uncertainties** surrounding global change, and move us closer to the **scientific understanding we need**. //

The second way this gathering can advance our understanding is to address the economic factor in environmental questions. We know that cleaning up our environment costs money. We know it means changes in the way we work and live. Here in the U.S., we're already making those changes -- whether it's moving forward on clean air, phasing-out the use of CFCs, or exploring alternative sources of fuel and energy. We're proud of what we've done -- but we know we're far from finished.

We know that these are not separate concerns. They are two sides of the same coin. Recognizing

And yet as we move forward, all of us must make certain we preserve our **environmental well-being and our economic welfare.** This fact is in the interest of every nation here today -- in the interests of the **developed** world and the **developing** world alike.

Let me focus for a moment on the developing world. In a climate of poverty, or persistent economic ~~decline~~ struggle, protecting the environment becomes a far more difficult challenge. Cold statistics don't begin to capture the harsh realities at stake. **Development doesn't mean just another point of GNP -- it's measured in human lives. An end to hunger. Longer life expectancy. Lower infant mortality. // Not just quality of life -- but life itself. Environmental policies that ignore the economic factor -- the human factor -- are destined to fail.**

Economic policies that ignore the environment will undermine the very basis for both life and growth.

But there is another reason to consider the economic factor when the issue is the environment. There is no better ally in service of our environment than strong economies. Economies that make possible the increased efficiencies that enable us to make environmental gains. Economies that generate the new technologies that help us arrest and reverse the damage we have done to our environment. // Economies that allow us to make vital investments in our common future.

That brings me to the third way this conference contributes to a net gain in knowledge: the fact that it provides us the opportunity to form a partnership -- between nations, and across the many disciplines represented here.

No subject is so vast as the ~~study~~ field of global change -- the **ecology of the Earth.** No subject offers greater challenges to

the understanding of man. Too often, these different disciplines focusing on this question have worked **in isolation** -- with little interchange of ideas, analysis, information.

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# # #

D's to the A's.
(Bromley's)

McGroarty/Dooley
April 13, 1990
2:00 pm
[change]

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APRIL 17, 1990
10:00 A.M.

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losing forever. Phasing-out the use of CFCs. Encouraging conservation and exploring alternative sources of fuel and energy, and market-based incentives for pollution control. We're proud of all we've done -- but we know we're far from finished.

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

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No subject is so vast as the field of global change -- the ~~ecology of the Earth~~. No subject offers greater challenges to the understanding of man. Too often, these different disciplines focusing on this question have worked **in isolation** -- with little interchange of ideas, analysis, information.

This conference is a new departure -- a logical next step in the study of global change -- because it **brings together,** for the first time at a high level and in a working format, environmentalists and economists, experts from the fields of energy and science -- to search for **common ground. To provide an opportunity to share the expertise each discipline can bring to this difficult and demanding concern.**

And this new partnership must bind **nations** as well. The fact of the matter is, **no one nation -- acting alone -- can safeguard our Earth environment.** Success requires a sense of **global stewardship -- an understanding that it is the Earth that**

endures -- and that all of us are no more than <u>tenants, in temporary possession of a sacred trust</u>. //

For the next two days, you'll be grappling with questions of global consequence. I thank all of you for joining us here -- for seeking to advance our current state of understanding on an issue with such profound affect on every nation and every individual for generations to come. // God bless you all.

# # #

But what is remarkable is not the <u>differences **that remain** -- but the differences **we've overcome:** the solid ground of consensus we've reached on so many contentious issues.</u> The result:

insert to Page 3

Responding to change involves costs, but as importantly, it also involves opportunities. The essence of environmental protection is to be economically efficient -- waste less of what we use. That provides us with technological challenges and business opportunities. Whether it is finding substitutes for CFCs, designing new refrigerators, or reformulating our gasoline, we in the US are

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. 132159SS

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/12/90 **ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:** 4/13/90 9:00 AM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING REMARKS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE

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

REMARKS: Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 9:00 AM, Friday, April 13, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

CLOSE HOLD

I Staffed to:

✓ Reilly
✓ Henson Moore
Mc Brady
Mc Steve D.

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

McGroarty/Dooley
April 12, 1990
11:00 am
[change]

1990 APR 12 PM 12:08

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE
J.W. MARRIOTT
APRIL 17, 1990
X:XX A.M.

Thank you. [Introductory acknowledgements.] I'm pleased to welcome this international field of high-level officials -- experts on the environment, economy, science and energy to the White House Conference on Global Change.

Two months ago, I had the honor of addressing the International Panel on Climate Change -- a UN body doing such vital work on this key environmental issue. I see this conference making a key contribution to the process begun by the IPCC. //

FRAMEWORK TREATY? See last page

This gathering is the first to focus on a new dimension in the global change dialogue -- the first to explore the link between scientific research and economic analysis in the study of global change. // And of course, this conference is itself another sign of the growing importance of the environment on the international agenda.

Here in the United States, we've moved one step closer to a great victory for the environment: the passage of a significantly stronger Clean Air Act. Ten months ago, we renewed momentum lost for 12 years. / This month, our clean air package cleared the U.S. Senate, with overwhelming support. And just

two weeks ago, ~~last week,~~ the House Committee on Energy and Commerce voted out its own version of a clean air bill, 42-1 -- and a full, floor vote in the House may come in early May. //

(Reilly)

The hard work isn't over. Both Houses -- and the White House -- still have plenty to say on the shape of the final Clean Air bill. But we can say with certainty that the United States will have a new Clean Air Act on the books before the year is out. //

Let me be clear: We're moving ahead on Clean Air legislation because it is in America's interest. But, like so many of the environmental issues that concern us -- we aren't the only beneficiary of a better environment. // When it comes to the environment, we are learning that local actions have global consequences.

Understanding the effects of our actions on the environment is the **first step to a sound ecology** -- and the subject that led me to invite all of you here. I want to speak this morning about what we can do over the course of the next two days to advance our understanding of the critical question of global change.

This conference will help in three ways.

First, it provides an opportunity to sort out the science on the complex issue of global change. // To start with what we know -- about the Earth, this home we share. About the factors -- natural as well as man-made -- that cause our environment to change. // And to work from what we know toward answers to the many **uncertainties** that abound.

Perhaps it's not surprising when the subject is global change that the debate often generates more heat than light. // Certainly, the apocalyptic pronouncements we've all heard don't help us make policy. If they're meant to wake us up -- warn us about the urgency of this issue -- well, we already know enough to know we can't afford to bury our heads in the sand.

What we need is fact: the stuff science is made of. A better understanding of the basic processes at work in our environment -- and how they relate to one another. Better earth system models -- that enable us to calculate the complex interaction between man and our environment.

That's why I've asked Congress to approve a 60% increase in our budget for the Global Change Research Program -- an aggressive research program for which I've budgeted more than $1 billion dollars in 1991 -- to reduce the uncertainties surrounding global change, and move us closer to the scientific understanding we need. //

The second way this gathering can advance our understanding is to address the economic factor in environmental questions. We know that cleaning up our environment costs money. We know it means changes in the way we work and live. Here in the U.S., we're already making those changes -- ~~whether it's~~ ~~we're~~ moving forward on clean air, phasing-out the use of CFCs, or ~~e~~Exploring alternative sources of fuel and energy. We're proud of what we've done -- but we know we're far from finished.

~~working to stop deforestation~~ planting trees -- and working to halt the deforestation that threatens the world's wildlife, ~~the irretrievable loss of species~~ millions of species that inhabit the world's forests (we wish loving forever.)

And yet as we move forward, all of us must make certain we preserve our **environmental well-being and our economic welfare.** This is in the interest of every nation here today -- in the interests of the **developed** world and the **developing** world alike.

Let me focus for a moment on the developing world. In a climate of poverty, or persistent economic ~~decline~~ struggle, protecting the environment becomes a far more difficult challenge. Cold statistics don't begin to capture the harsh realities at stake. **Development doesn't mean just another point of GNP -- it's meansured in human lives. An end to hunger. Longer life expectancy. Lower infant mortality. // Not just quality of life -- but life itself. Environmental policies that ignore the economic factor -- the human factor -- are destined to fail.**

✓ (Henson Moore)

But there is another reason to consider the economic factor when the issue is the environment. There is no better ally in service of our environment than strong economies. Economies that make possible the increased efficiencies that enable us to make environmental gains. Economies that generate the new technologies -- ~~on CFC substitutes~~ that help us arrest and reverse the damage we have done to our environment. // ~~Subs~~ Substitutes for CFC, new ~~refrigerants~~ refrigerants, reformulated Sasoline -- all of these new inventions provide econ opp. as well as env. benefit.

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No subject is so vast as the ~~study~~ field of global change -- the **ecology of the Earth.** No subject offers greater challenges to

✓ (Reilly) should not say "study."

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# # #

2 general points from Reilly:

1. He would like the President to make a personal statement on forest losses, tied into the tree planting initiative. He would like the President to express his concern for deforestation + the wildlife in the forests etc.
2. He would like the President to reiterate his commitment to developing the framework for an international treaty on climate change + that he is hosting a conference next fall to negotiate that framework treaty.

ID # _____ CU

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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

Name of Correspondent: Jim Ciccone

☐ **MI Mail Report** **User Codes:** (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Presidential Remarks: Welcoming Remarks: White House Conference on Global Change

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
Cmoc		ORIGINATOR	90/04/12			/ /
Cmat 17		Referral Note: R	90/04/12		S	90/04/22
Cmgray		Referral Note: I	90/04/12			/ /
Cmto2		Referral Note: I	90/04/12			/ /
		Referral Note:				
			/ /			/ /
		Referral Note:				

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

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

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

Comments: _____

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

5/81

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Document No. 132159SS

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/12/90 **ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:** 4/13/90 9:00 AM

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

McGroarty/Dooley
April 12, 1990
11:00 am
[change]

1990 APR 12 PM 12:08

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The hard work isn't over. Both Houses -- and the White House -- still have plenty to say on the shape of the final Clean Air bill. But ~~we can say with certainty that the United States will have~~ if we can ~~keep~~ hold the legislation to a workable test of cost-effectiveness, I think we will have a new Clean Air Act on the books before the year is out. //

Let me be clear: We're moving ahead on Clean Air legislation because it is <u>in America's interest</u>. But, like so many of the environmental issues that concern us -- we aren't the only beneficiary of a better environment. // When it comes to the environment, we are learning that <u>local</u> actions have <u>global</u> consequences. For example, one side-benefit of enactment of workable clean air legislation will be a reduction in (see p. 3) Understanding the effects of our actions on the environment is the **first step to a sound ecology** -- and the subject that led me to invite all of you here. I want to speak this morning about what we can do over the course of the next two days to advance our understanding of the critical question of <u>global change</u>. (CO_2 and its equivalent [20?] million tons or more annually)

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Perhaps it's not surprising when the subject is global change that the debate often generates more heat than light. // Certainly, the apocalyptic pronouncements we've all heard don't help us make policy. If they're meant to wake us up -- warn us about the urgency of this issue -- well, we already know enough to know we can't afford to bury our heads in the sand.

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The second way this gathering can advance our understanding is to address the economic factor in environmental questions. We know that cleaning up our environment costs money. We know it means changes in the way we work and live. Here in the U.S., we're already making those changes -- whether it's moving forward on clean air, phasing-out the use of CFCs, ~~or~~ exploring alternative sources of fuel and energy, or using market-based incentives for pollution control. We're proud of what we've done -- but we know we're far from finished.

And yet as we move forward, all of us must make certain we preserve our **environmental well-being** and **our economic welfare.** This is in the interest of every nation here today -- in the interests of the **developed** world and the **developing** world alike.

Let me focus for a moment on the developing world. In a climate of poverty, or persistent economic decline, protecting the environment becomes a far more difficult challenge. Cold statistics don't begin to capture the harsh realities at stake. **Development doesn't mean just another point of GNP -- it's meansured in human lives. An end to hunger. Longer life expectancy. Lower infant mortality. // Not just quality of life -- but life itself. Environmental policies that ignore the economic factor -- the human factor -- are destined to fail.**

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RESPONSE:

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

1990 APR 12 PM 12:08

McGroarty/Dooley
April 12, 1990
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[change]

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APRIL 17, 1990
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Thank you. [Introductory acknowledgements.] I'm pleased to welcome this international field of high-level officials -- experts on the environment, economy, science and energy to the White House Conference on Global Change.

Two months ago, I had the honor of addressing the ~~International~~ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change -- ~~a~~ the UN body doing such vital work on this key environmental issue. ~~I see this conference making a key contribution to the process begun by the IPCC. //~~ We sincerely hope that this will be a key contribution to the process of the IPCC.

This gathering is the first to focus on a new dimension in the global change dialogue -- the first to explore the link between scientific research and economic analysis in the study of global change. // And of course, this conference is itself another sign of the growing importance of the environment on the international agenda.

Here in the United States, we've moved one step closer to a great victory for the environment: the passage of a significantly stronger Clean Air Act. Ten months ago, we renewed momentum lost for 12 years. / This month, our clean air package cleared the U.S. Senate, with overwhelming support. And just

last week, the House Committee on Energy and Commerce voted out its own version of a clean air bill, 42-1 -- and a full, floor vote in the House may come in early May. //

I think the President ought to talk about the no-regrets policies. For example, the Clean Air Act will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The hard work isn't over. Both Houses -- and the White House -- still have plenty to say on the shape of the final Clean Air bill. But we can say with certainty that the United States will have a new Clean Air Act on the books before the year is out. //

Let me be clear: We're moving ahead on Clean Air legislation because it is in ~~America's~~ interest. But, like so many of the environmental issues that concern us -- we aren't the only beneficiary of a better environment. // When it comes to the environment, we are learning that local actions have global consequences.

I like this argument.

Understanding the effects of our actions on the environment is the **first step to** ~~**a sound ecology**~~ protecting that environment -- and the subject that led me to invite all of you here. I want to speak this morning about what we can do over the course of the next two days to advance our understanding of the critical question of global change.

Ecology has a slightly different meaning.

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Jokes will be hard to pull off with this crowd.

Perhaps it's not surprising when the subject is global change that the debate often generates more heat than light. // Certainly, the apocalyptic pronouncements we've all heard don't help us make policy. If they're meant to wake us up -- warn us about the urgency of this issue -- well, we already know enough to know we can't afford to bury our heads in the sand.

What we need is **fact:** the stuff science is made of. A better understanding of the **basic processes** at work in our environment -- and how they relate to one another. **Better earth system models** -- that enable us to calculate the complex interaction between ~~man~~ humanity and our **environment**.

That's why I've asked Congress to approve a 60% increase in our budget for the Global Change Research Program -- an aggressive research program for which I've budgeted **more than $1 billion dollars in 1991** -- to **reduce the uncertainties** surrounding global change, and move us closer to the **scientific understanding we need.** //

The second way this gathering can advance our understanding is to address the economic factor in environmental questions. We know that cleaning up our environment costs money. We know it means changes in the way we work and live. Here in the U.S., we're already making those changes -- whether it's moving forward on clean air, phasing-out the use of CFCs, or exploring alternative sources of fuel and energy. ~~We're proud of what we've done -- but we know we're far from finished.~~ And change does not mean is not necessarily painful, because many of the changes we've made have improved our lives.

And yet as we move forward, all of us must make certain we preserve our **environmental well-being and our economic welfare.** This is in the interest of every nation here today -- in the interests of the **developed** world and the **developing** world alike.

Let me focus for a moment on the developing world. In a climate of poverty, or persistent economic decline, protecting the environment becomes a far more difficult challenge. Cold statistics don't begin to capture the harsh realities at stake. Good **Development doesn't mean just another point of GNP -- it's meansured in human lives. An end to hunger. Longer life expectancy. Lower infant mortality. // Not just quality of life -- but life itself. Environmental policies that ignore the economic factor -- the human factor -- are destined to fail.**

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Again, ecology not quite right.

human
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# # #

Why not conclude with the idea of Global Stewardship contained in the printed (and I assume approved) document signed by the President?

S. Olson

N. Maynard

↑ Global Stewardship Here

Secretary Watkins comments

1990 APR 12 PM 12:08

McGroarty/Dooley
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Take credit somewhere in this area for having the toughest clean air stds in the world! (if that's)

We have strong law + President is strengthening it!

last week, the House Committee on Energy and Commerce voted out its own version of a clean air bill, 42-1 -- and a full, floor vote in the House may come in early May. //

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What we need is facts: the stuff science is made of. A better understanding of the basic processes at work in our environment -- and how they relate to one another. Better earth system models -- that enable us to calculate the complex interaction between man and our environment.

That's why I've asked Congress to approve a 60% increase in our budget for the Global Change Research Program -- an aggressive research program for which I've budgeted more than $1 billion dollars in 1991 -- to reduce the uncertainties surrounding global change, and move us closer to the scientific understanding we need. //

Move to #1

The second way this gathering can advance our understanding is to address the economic factor in environmental questions. We know that cleaning up our environment costs money. We know it means changes in the way we work and live. Here in the U.S., we're already making those changes -- whether it's moving forward on clean air, phasing-out the use of CFCs, or exploring alternative sources of fuel and energy. We're proud of what we've done -- but we know we're far from finished.

And yet as we move forward, all of us must make certain we preserve our environmental well-being and our economic welfare. This is in the interest of every nation here today -- in the interests of the developed world and the developing world alike.

Let me focus for a moment on the developing world. In a climate of poverty, or persistent economic decline, protecting the environment becomes a far more difficult challenge. Cold statistics don't begin to capture the harsh realities at stake. Development doesn't mean just another point of GNP -- it's measured in human lives. An end to hunger. Longer life expectancy. Lower infant mortality. // Not just quality of life as but life itself. Environmental policies that ignore the economic factor -- the human factor -- are destined to fail.

But there is another reason to consider the economic factor when the issue is the environment. There is no better ally in service of our environment than strong economies. Economies that make possible the increased efficiencies that enable us to make environmental gains. Economies that generate the new technologies that help us arrest and reverse the damage we have done to our environment. //

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This conference is a new departure -- a logical next step in the study of global change -- because it brings together environmentalists and economists, experts from the fields of energy and science -- to search for common ground, to create a clearing house through which we share the expertise each discipline can bring to this difficult and demanding concern.

Strong Point ! Should this be advanced earlier in Speech ?

And this new partnership must bind nations as well. The fact of the matter is, no one nation -- acting alone -- can safeguard our Earth environment. Success requires a sense of global stewardship -- an understanding that it is the Earth that endures -- and that all of us are no more than tenants, in -- temporary possession of a sacred trust. //

For the next two days, you'll be grappling with questions of global consequence. I thank all of you for joining us here -- for seeking to advance our current state of understanding on an issue with such profound effect on every nation and every individual for generations to come. // God bless you all.

# # #

Gov. Sununu's comments

90 MAR 13 All : 19

1990 APR 12 PM 12:08

McGroarty/Dooley
April 12, 1990
11:00 am
[change]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE
J.W. MARRIOTT
APRIL 17, 1990
X:XX A.M.

Thank you. [Introductory acknowledgements.] I'm pleased to welcome this international field of high-level officials -- experts on the environment, economy, science and energy to the White House Conference on Global Change.

Two months ago, I had the honor of addressing the International Panel on Climate Change -- a UN body doing such vital work on this key environmental issue. I see this conference making a key complementary contribution to the process begun by the IPCC. //

This gathering is the first to focus on ~~a new~~ dimension ~~in~~ of the obligation to broaden the global change dialogue -- the first to explore the link between scientific research and economic analysis in the study of global change. // And of course, this conference is itself another sign of the growing importance of the environment on the international agenda.

Here in the United States, we've moved one step closer to a great victory for the environment: the passage of a significantly stronger Clean Air Act. Ten months ago, we renewed momentum lost in legislative stalmate for 12 years. / This month, our clean air package cleared the U.S. Senate, with overwhelming support. And just

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Let me be clear: We're moving ahead on Clean Air legislation because it is <u>in America's interest</u>. But, like so many of the environmental issues that concern us -- we aren't the only beneficiary of a better environment. // When it comes to the environment, we are learning that <u>local</u> actions have <u>global</u> consequences.

Understanding the effects of our actions on the environment is the **first step to a sound ecology** -- and the subject that led me to invite all of you here. I want to speak this morning about what we can do over the course of the next two days to advance our understanding of the critical question of <u>global change</u>.

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# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 13, 1990

90 MAR 13 P12:37

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: EDWARD GOLDSTEIN ESG

THROUGH: ROGER PORTER
TERESA GORMAN

SUBJECT: Draft Welcoming Remarks for White House Conference on Global Climate Change

Thank you for providing for our review a copy of your draft Presidential remarks for the upcoming White House Conference on Global Climate Change. The speech properly highlights the President's positive environmental record and lays out in logical form how nations need to expand their understanding of global climate change from both scientific and economic perspectives. We would suggest that the speech expand on the President's welcome to the audience. It might be appropriate, for example, for the President to single out some of the individual conference leaders for praise. We have a few other comments on the substance of the draft which are presented below:

o ✓ pg. 2, para. 2, line 3 "But we can say with certainty that the United States will have a new Clean Air Act on the books before the year is out."

There is a possibility that the final version of the Clean Air Act would be unacceptable to the Administration. We suggest that the wording be changed to the following:

"We certainly hope that the United States will have a new Clean Air Act on the books before the year is out."

o ✓ pg. 2, para. 3, line 5 "we are learning that local actions can have global consequences."

The point here is many local actions do not have global consequences.

o ✓ pg. 3, para. 4, line 7 Following the clause on phasing-out the use of CFCs, we suggest adding the following:

"encouraging energy conservation, or exploring alternate sources of fuel and energy."

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. 132159SS

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/12/90 **ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:** 4/13/90 9:00 AM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING REMARKS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☑	MCCLURE	☐	☐
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FITZWATER	☐	☑	DELAND	☑	☐
GRAY	☑	☐	BOSKIN	☑	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	ADAIR, Doug	☑	☐

REMARKS: Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 9:00 AM, Friday, April 13, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

OK - E.R. Quade

CLOSE HOLD

90 MAR 13 AM 11:52

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

McGroarty/Dooley
April 12, 1990
11:00 am
[change]

1990 APR 12 PM 12:08

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE
J.W. MARRIOTT
APRIL 17, 1990
X:XX A.M.

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# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11:15

Counsels Ofc.

1st pg, 1st ¶

"experts on the environment economy, science..."

- change economy to economics

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. 132159SS

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/12/90 **ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:** 4/13/90 9:00 AM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING REMARKS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE

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DARMAN	☑	☐	ROGICH	☑	☐
BATES	☑	☐	UNTERMEYER	☐	☐
CARD	☑	☐	ROGERS	☐	☑
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FITZWATER	☐	☑	DELAND	☑	☐
GRAY	☑	☐	BOSKIN	☑	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	ADAIR, Doug	☑	☐

REMARKS: Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 9:00 AM, Friday, April 13, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE: Bob Grady will call in comments
X4844

CLOSE HOLD

90 MAR 13 P1:16

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

McGroarty/Dooley
April 12, 1990
11:00 am
[change]

1990 APR 12 PM 12:08

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE
J.W. MARRIOTT
APRIL 17, 1990
X:XX A.M.

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CLOSE HOLD

Document No. 132159SS

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90 MAR 13 AM : 06

DATE: 4/12/90 **ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:** 4/13/90 9:00 AM

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RESPONSE:

CLOSE HOLD

minor comments

90 MAR 13 AM : 13

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

McGroarty/Dooley
April 12, 1990
11:00 am
[change]

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The second way this gathering can advance our understanding is to address the economic factor in environmental questions. We know that cleaning up our environment costs money. We know it means changes in the way we work and live. Here in the U.S., we're already making those changes -- whether it's moving forward on clean air, phasing-out the use of CFCs, or exploring alternative sources of fuel and energy. We're proud of what we've done -- but we know we're far from finished.

And yet as we move forward, all of us must make certain we preserve our **environmental well-being** and **our economic welfare.** This is in the interest of every nation here today -- in the interests of the **developed** world and the **developing** world alike.

Let me focus for a moment on the developing world. In a climate of poverty, or persistent economic decline, protecting the environment becomes a far more difficult challenge. Cold statistics don't begin to capture the harsh realities at stake. **Development doesn't mean just another point of GNP -- it's measured in human lives. An end to hunger. Longer life expectancy. Lower infant mortality. // Not just quality of life -- but life itself. Environmental policies that ignore the economic factor -- the human factor -- are destined to fail.**

But there is another reason to consider the economic factor when the issue is the environment. There is no better ally in service of our environment than strong economies. Economies that make possible the increased efficiencies that enable us to make environmental gains. Economies that generate the new technologies that help us arrest and reverse the damage we have done to our environment. //

That brings me to the third way this conference contributes to a net gain in knowledge: the fact that it provides us the opportunity to form a partnership -- between nations, and across the many disciplines represented here.

No subject is so vast as the study of global change -- the **ecology of the Earth.** No subject offers greater challenges to

the understanding of man. Too often, these different disciplines focusing on this question have worked **in isolation** -- with little interchange of ideas, analysis, information.

This conference is a new departure -- a logical next step in the study of global change -- because it **brings together** environmentalists and economists, experts from the fields of energy and science -- to search for **common ground, to create a clearing house through which we share the expertise each discipline can bring to this difficult and demanding concern.**

And this new partnership must bind **nations** as well. The fact of the matter is, **no one nation -- acting alone -- can safeguard our Earth environment.** Success requires a sense of **global stewardship -- an understanding that it is the Earth that endures -- and that all of us are no more than tenants, in temporary possession of a sacred trust.** //

For the next two days, you'll be grappling with questions of global consequence. I thank all of you for joining us here -- for seeking to advance our current state of understanding on an issue with such profound affect on every nation and every individual for generations to come. // God bless you all.

# # #

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. 132159SS

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

APR 12 1990
CEQ

DATE: 4/12/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4/13/90 9:00 AM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING REMARKS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☑	MCCLURE	☐	☐
SUNUNU	☑	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☑	☐	PORTER	☑	☐
DARMAN	☑	☐	ROGICH	☑	☐
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GRAY	☑	☐	BOSKIN	☑	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	ADAIR, Doug	☑	☐

REMARKS: Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 9:00 AM, Friday, April 13, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

CLOSE HOLD

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

McGroarty/Dooley
April 12, 1990
11:00 am
[change]

1990 APR 12 PM 12:08

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE
J.W. MARRIOTT
APRIL 17, 1990
X:XX A.M.

Thank you. [Introductory acknowledgements.] I'm pleased to welcome this international field of high-level officials -- experts on the <u>environment, economy, science and energy</u> to the White House Conference on Global Change.

Two months ago, I had the honor of addressing the International Panel on Climate Change -- a UN body doing such vital work on this key environmental issue. I see this conference ~~making a key contribution to the process begun by the IPCC~~ helping to accelerate the IPCC's agenda of ~~//~~ searching for some way understanding of critical questions. *

This gathering is the first to focus on a <u>new dimension</u> in the global change dialogue -- the first to explore the link between <u>scientific research and economic analysis</u> in the study of global change. // And of course, this conference is itself another sign of the growing importance of the <u>environment</u> on the <u>international</u> agenda.

Here in the United States, we've moved one step closer to a great victory for the environment: the passage of a significantly stronger Clean Air Act. Ten months ago, we renewed momentum lost for 12 years. / This month, our clean air package cleared the U.S. Senate, with overwhelming support. And just

* ~~The Blueprint~~ This comment serves to (1) reinforce the primacy of IPCC in this process and (2) head of criticism of "discussion/study as a means to delay"

last week, the House Committee on Energy and Commerce voted out its own version of a clean air bill, 42-1 -- and a full, floor vote in the House may come in early May. //

The hard work isn't over. Both Houses -- and the White House -- still have plenty to say on the shape of the final Clean Air bill. But we can say with certainty that the United States will have a new Clean Air Act on the books before the year is out. //

* ~~Let me be clear:~~ We're moving ahead on Clean Air legislation because it is in America's interest. But, like so many of the environmental issues that concern us -- we aren't the only beneficiary of a better environment. // When it comes to the environment, we are learning that local actions have global consequences.

Understanding the effects of our actions on the environment

** is the **first step to a sound** ~~**ecology**~~ environment -- and the subject that led me to invite all of you here. I want to speak this morning about what we can do over the course of the next two days to advance our understanding of the critical question of global change.

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* Tone down the implication that we act only from self-interest.

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* not necessary to criticize quite so harshly

** Revised ¶ on separate sheet

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

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Economies that allow us to invest in our (underwrite) future needs

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Economies that allow us to make vital investments in our common future.

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# # #

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

Michael R. Deland
Chairman

(202) 395-5080

Friday Am

Dan / Chris —

An excellent job! Attached are some "finetuning" suggestions from CEQ.

Suggestions on concluding speech will follow shortly.

Well done!

MJ

cc Jim Cicconi

5750.

Robin O'Malley

Recycled Paper

90 MAR 13 A10:55

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. 132159SS

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

APR 12 1990
CEQ

DATE: 4/12/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4/13/90 9:00 AM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING REMARKS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
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REMARKS: Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 9:00 AM, Friday, April 13, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

CLOSE HOLD

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

McGroarty/Dooley
April 12, 1990
11:00 am
[change]

1990 APR 12 PM 12:08

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J.W. MARRIOTT
APRIL 17, 1990
X:XX A.M.

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This gathering is the first to focus on a <u>new dimension</u> in the global change dialogue -- the first to explore the link between <u>scientific research and economic analysis</u> in the study of global change. // And of course, this conference is itself another sign of the growing importance of the <u>environment</u> on the <u>international</u> agenda.

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Understanding the effects of our actions on the environment
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This conference will help in three ways.

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** More appropriate terminology for technical group.

insert to Page 3

Responding to change involves costs, but it as importantly, it also invokes opportunities. The ~~treasure~~ essence of environmental protection is to be economically efficient -- waste less of what we use. That provides us with technological challenges and business opportunities. Whether it is finding substitutes for CFCs, designing new refrigerators, or reformulating our gasoline, we in the US are

Perhaps it's not surprising when the subject is global change that the debate often generates more heat than light. // Certainly, the apocalyptic pronouncements we've all heard don't help us make policy. If they're meant to wake us up -- warn us about the urgency of this issue -- well, we have succeeded. We know enough to know we can't afford to bury our heads in the sand.

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* not necessary to criticize quite so harshly

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

Let me focus for a moment on the developing world. In a climate of poverty, or persistent economic decline, protecting the environment becomes a far more difficult challenge. Cold statistics don't begin to capture the harsh realities at stake. Development doesn't mean just another point of GNP -- it's measured in human lives. An end to hunger. Longer life expectancy. Lower infant mortality. // ~~[illegible]~~ quality of life -- and often life itself. Environmental policies that ignore the economic factor -- ignore this most human factor -- and are destined to fail.

But there is another reason to consider the economic factor when the issue is the environment. Economic policies that ignore the environment will undermine the very basis for both life and growth. There is no better ally in service of our environment than strong economies. Economies that make possible the increased efficiencies that enable us to make environmental gains. Economies that generate the new technologies that help us arrest and reverse the damage we have done to our environment. // Economies that allow us to invest in our common future.

That brings me to the third way this conference contributes to a net gain in knowledge: the fact that it provides us the opportunity to form a partnership -- between nations, and across the many disciplines represented here.

No subject is so vast as the study of global change -- the ecology of the Earth. No subject offers greater challenges to

Economies that allow us to make vital investments in our common future.

the understanding of man. Too often, these different disciplines focusing on this question have worked in isolation -- with little interchange of ideas, analysis, information.

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And this new partnership must bind nations as well. The fact of the matter is, no one nation -- acting alone -- can safeguard our Earth environment. Success requires a sense of global stewardship -- an understanding that it is the Earth that endures -- and that all of us are no more than tenants, in temporary possession of a sacred trust. //

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# # #

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. 132159SS

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

2869

DATE: 4/12/90 **ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:** 4/13/90 9:00 AM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING REMARKS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☑	MCCLURE	☐	☐
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HAGIN	☐	☐	ADAIR, Doug	☑	☐

REMARKS: Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 9:00 AM, Friday, April 13, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

April 13, 1990

CLOSE HOLD

TO: CHRISS WINSTON

I concur with the attached Presidential remarks.

Brent Scowcroft

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

cc: James Cicconi

RECEIVED
90 APR 12 P 3 : 09

CLOSE HOLD

CLOSE HOLD

McGroarty/Dooley
April 12, 1990
11:00 am
[change]

1990 APR 12 PM 12:08

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE
J.W. MARRIOTT
APRIL 17, 1990
X:XX A.M.

Thank you. [Introductory acknowledgements.] I'm pleased to welcome this international field of high-level officials -- experts on the environment, economy, science and energy to the White House Conference on Global Change.

Two months ago, I had the honor of addressing the International Panel on Climate Change -- a UN body doing such vital work on this key environmental issue. I see this conference making a key contribution to the process begun by the IPCC. //

This gathering is the first to focus on a new dimension in the global change dialogue -- the first to explore the link between scientific research and economic analysis in the study of global change. // And of course, this conference is itself another sign of the growing importance of the environment on the international agenda.

Here in the United States, we've moved one step closer to a great victory for the environment: the passage of a significantly stronger Clean Air Act. Ten months ago, we renewed momentum lost for 12 years. / This month, our clean air package cleared the U.S. Senate, with overwhelming support. And just

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And yet as we move forward, all of us must make certain we preserve our **environmental well-being and our economic welfare.** This is in the interest of every nation here today -- in the interests of the **developed** world and the **developing** world alike.

Let me focus for a moment on the developing world. In a climate of poverty, or persistent economic decline, protecting the environment becomes a far more difficult challenge. Cold statistics don't begin to capture the harsh realities at stake. **Development doesn't mean just another point of GNP -- it's meansured in human lives. An end to hunger. Longer life expectancy. Lower infant mortality. // Not just quality of life -- but life itself. Environmental policies that ignore the economic factor -- the human factor -- are destined to fail.**

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# # #

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. 132159SS

Action HG
cc RLS
MJB

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/12/90 **ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:** 4/13/90 9:00 AM

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RESPONSE:

CLOSE HOLD

90 MAR 13 A10:24

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

1990 APR 12 PM 12:08

McGroarty/Dooley
April 12, 1990
11:00 am
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last week, the House Committee on Energy and Commerce voted out its own version of a clean air bill, 42-1 -- and a full, floor vote in the House may come in early May. //

The hard work isn't over. Both Houses -- and the White House -- still have plenty to say on the shape of the final Clean Air bill. But we can say with certainty that the United States will have a new Clean Air Act on the books before the year is out. // We will continue to work with Congress to develop an environmentally strong and economically sound new Clean Air Act

Let me be clear: We're moving ahead on Clean Air legislation because it is <u>in America's interest</u>. But, like so many of the environmental issues that concern us -- we aren't the only beneficiary of a better environment. // When it comes to the environment, we are learning that <u>local</u> actions have <u>global</u> consequences.

Understanding the effects of our actions on the environment is the **first step to a sound ecology** -- and the subject that led me to invite all of you here. I want to speak this morning about what we can do over the course of the next two days to advance our understanding of the critical question of <u>global change</u>.

This conference will help in three ways.

First, it provides an opportunity to <u>sort out the science</u> on the complex issue of global change. // To start with <u>what we know</u> -- about the Earth, this home we share. About the factors -- natural as well as man-made -- that cause our environment to change. // And to <u>work from what we know</u> toward answers to the many **<u>uncertainties</u>** that abound.

Perhaps it's not surprising when the subject is global change that the debate often generates more heat than light. // Certainly, the apocalyptic pronouncements we've all heard don't help us make policy. If they're meant to wake us up -- warn us about the urgency of this issue -- well, we already know enough to know we can't afford to bury our heads in the sand.

What we need is fact: the stuff science is made of. A better understanding of the **basic processes** at work in our environment -- and how they relate to one another. **Better earth system models** -- that enable us to calculate the complex interaction between man and our environment.

That's why I've asked Congress to approve a 60% increase in our budget for the Global Change Research Program -- an aggressive research program for which I've budgeted **more than $1 billion dollars in 1991** -- to **reduce the uncertainties** surrounding global change, and move us closer to the **scientific understanding we need.** //

The second way this gathering can advance our understanding is to address the economic factor in environmental questions. We know that cleaning up our environment costs money. We know it means changes in the way we work and live. Here in the U.S., we're already making those changes -- whether it's moving forward on clean air, phasing-out the use of CFCs, or exploring alternative sources of fuel and energy. We're proud of what we've done -- but we know we're far from finished.

And yet as we move forward, all of us must make certain we preserve our **environmental well-being and our economic welfare.** This is in the interest of every nation here today -- in the interests of the **developed** world and the **developing** world alike.

Let me focus for a moment on the developing world. In a climate of poverty, or persistent economic decline, protecting the environment becomes a far more difficult challenge. Cold statistics don't begin to capture the harsh realities at stake. **Development doesn't mean just another point of GNP -- it's meansured in human lives. An end to hunger. Longer life expectancy. Lower infant mortality. // Not just quality of life -- but life itself. Environmental policies that ignore the economic factor -- the human factor -- are destined to fail.**

But there is another reason to consider the economic factor when the issue is the environment. There is no better ally in service of our environment than strong economies. Economies that make possible the increased efficiencies that enable us to make environmental gains. Economies that generate the new technologies that help us arrest and reverse the damage we have done to our environment. //

That brings me to the third way this conference contributes to a net gain in knowledge: the fact that it provides us the opportunity to form a partnership -- between nations, and across the many disciplines represented here.

No subject is so vast as the study of global change -- the **ecology of the Earth.** No subject offers greater challenges to

the understanding of man. Too often, these different disciplines focusing on this question have worked **in isolation** -- with little interchange of ideas, analysis, information.

This conference is a new departure -- a logical next step in the study of global change -- because it **brings together** environmentalists and economists, experts from the fields of energy and science -- to search for **common ground, to create a clearing house through which we share the expertise each discipline can bring to this difficult and demanding concern.**

And this new partnership must bind **nations** as well. The fact of the matter is, **no one nation -- acting alone -- can safeguard our Earth environment.** Success requires a sense of **global stewardship -- an understanding that it is the Earth that endures -- and that all of us are no more than tenants, in temporary possession of a sacred trust.** //

For the next two days, you'll be grappling with questions of global consequence. I thank all of you for joining us here -- for seeking to advance our current state of understanding on an issue with such profound affect on every nation and every individual for generations to come. // God bless you all.

# # #

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. 132159SS

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/12/90 **ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:** 4/13/90 9:00 AM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING REMARKS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE

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

REMARKS: Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 9:00 AM, Friday, April 13, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

CLOSE HOLD

No Comments —
(ER out of town)

Thanks,

4/12 6:30 pm

90 MAR 13 A8:49

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

McGroarty/Dooley
April 12, 1990
11:00 am
[change]

1990 APR 12 PM 12:08

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE
J.W. MARRIOTT
APRIL 17, 1990
X:XX A.M.

Thank you. [Introductory acknowledgements.] I'm pleased to welcome this international field of high-level officials -- experts on the environment, economy, science and energy to the White House Conference on Global Change.

Two months ago, I had the honor of addressing the International Panel on Climate Change -- a UN body doing such vital work on this key environmental issue. I see this conference making a key contribution to the process begun by the IPCC. //

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# # #

WASHFAX RECEIPT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

B

S/S #

MESSAGE NO. _____ CLASSIFICATION UNCLASS. No. Pages _____

FROM: WANDA NESBITT (Officer name) S/S-S (Office symbol) (STATE) 647-8339 (Extension) _____ (Room number)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION _____

TO: (Agency)	DELIVER TO:	Extension	Room No.
	Chriss Winston	456-6218	

FOR: CLEARANCE ☐ INFORMATION ☐ PER REQUEST ☒ COMMENT ☐

REMARKS: STATE COMMENTS ON REMARKS FOR GLOBAL CHANGE CONF.

(STATE OES + ~~Ambrhe~~ Cormack have reviewed)

WEDNESDAY - Remarks - Comments on pg 1 only.

Wed, April 18 remarks - Comments on pgs 3, 4, 5, 6, 48.

FORM 7-79 DS-1760

90 MAR 16 P2:55

1990 APR 12 PM 12:08

McGroarty/Dooley
April 12, 1990
11:00 am
[change]

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

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

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

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

No clear examples of developing countries come to mind

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

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

Over the last two days you've heard from key members of this administration about action the United States is already taking -- our leading investment in climate change research and response strategies, our Clean Air legislation, our comprehensive national energy strategy, our search for alternative and more efficient energy sources, our re-forestation initiatives, and technical assistance programs to developing nations.

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

usually IPCC is cited without periods after each abbreviated word

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Not clear what confusion is - many environmentalists strongly support free-market approaches

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

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

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

juxtaposition of Swedes/Austrians with Hitler/Stalin may be inappropriate

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

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

# # #