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Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Draft Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13626
Folder ID Number: 13626-003

Folder Title:
Goddard Space Flight Center 6/1/92 [OA 5809] [3]

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George Bush Presidential Library Transfer Sheet

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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:

13617

Transferred by:

RFH

Date of Transfer:

8/5/1996

Received by:

Doug Campbell

Date Received:

11/20/2019

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((Grady))
5/27/92

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS:

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

2 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.

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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

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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.

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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.))

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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.

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((Grady))
5/27/92

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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 to 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.

#

Document No. 330733ss

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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HORNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SKINNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCBRIDE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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CALIO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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FITZWATER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FINDLAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KAUFMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MCGROARTY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DELAND	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ALBRECHT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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:

*See comments and attachment. Thanks.
FR
Paul Fortenta
05/29*

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

(Oct)

May 29, 1992

COMMENTS ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS

Although this is clearly a serious and substantive speech, it lacks the very sense of leadership that it claims is so important.

The real message of the speech -- that freedom and accountability in our system is what allows us to protect the environment -- is buried 13 pages deep. What precedes it does not make an argument about freedom, leadership, and responsibility for the environment. Instead the speech is almost obsequious in its deference to "the Stockholm Declaration," the Chantilly negotiations, UNCED, and other pieces of internationalism.

This should be a speech about why the environment is important to America -- and why the American system is best equipped to lead the world in this area. In fact, the Goddard Space Center is proof -- if proof were needed -- that a system that values growth, technology, and innovation contributes to the protection of the environment.

I understand the need for the President to claim credit for his accomplishments in protecting the environment. But it all sounds so unpresidential. The lengthy chronology of environmental milestones that fills the first six pages is neither newsworthy nor inspiring.

((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 ^{modern day} environmental movement was in its infancy. Later that year, the first ^(EPA) 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. ^{comprehensive (DOE)}

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

2

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." ^{lyrics}

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~~^{set} 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.

(Interior) even though our GDP has increased about 35 percent and population 12 percent

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.

(Interior) Throughout these two decades since Stockholm, then, America has been the leader in ~~the forefront of~~ environmental protection.

In the last four years, we have worked to extend that record -- on every front. The 1990 Clean Air Act ^{Amendments (DOE)} 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~~ ^{several} 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.

4

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 an economically vibrant (interior)*

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 ~~are~~ ^{many of} solutions to the problems facing the earth must involve every nation -- because those problems are global in scope. *Global problems require global solutions.*

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~~ ^{a program to which will} 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, ^{global climate change (DOE)} ~~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 ^{decisions (DOE)} ~~policy-making~~ possible.

(DOE)
U provide key data

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 ~~close to~~ ^{close to} our current levels, ~~in spite of increased economic activity.~~ ^(interior)

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

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. -- except the Netherlands -- (EPA)

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~~ ^{commitment to} in protecting the global environment, while ensuring vibrant economic activity. ^(interior)

Today, the United States spends ~~about~~ ^{over} two percent ^{of} its Gross National Product -- over ~~200~~ ¹²⁰ billion dollars per year -- ^(interior)

(Interior)

Not only is this more than what any other nation spends on the environment, it exceeds most nations defense budgets!

7

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

(DOE)

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.

(Interior) unnecessary

~~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.~~

(DOE)

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

the twin imperatives of environmental quality and sustained economic growth

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.

(Interior)

One of the most cost effective means of reducing net emissions for many countries will be to enhance greenhouse sinks -- in particular, ~~forests~~ ^{conserving vegetations} by limiting land conversion by ^{increasing the productivity}

(Interior)

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

agriculture and forestry.

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

extend?
improve?...

~~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 forest assistance. The goal of this initiative ^{is} ~~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.

(EPA)
"Forests Go the Future" initiative. The center piece of this effort will be a (Interior)

Note: where does the remaining 1.2 billion come from

(EPA)
is conservation of the world forest cover? "stabilize" is a loaded word for LDCs... check with state dept.

Note: over financing is not recommended.

(Interior)
help stem, if not
10

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 ^{donor (EPA)} ~~recipient~~ 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~~ ^{a standard} forest operating practice.))

~~clearcutting~~ - ^{preservation and enhancement (DOE)} ~~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, ?

Delete:

Too much detail. We have not discussed this yet.

(Interior)

(EPA)
the market - place of ideas

(Interior)

Important
has announced the definition will be 3-4 trees per acre - everybody will think that this definition will not be clearcutting.

convoluted (EPA)

And in the future

★

? (EPA)

11

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 ^{more environmentally sound (EPA)} 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, ^{which brings} This ^{is my} fourth point
year, we are requesting over \$1.4 billion for the U.S. Global

12

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.

climate change


(CEPA)

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(CEPA)

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add more on economy


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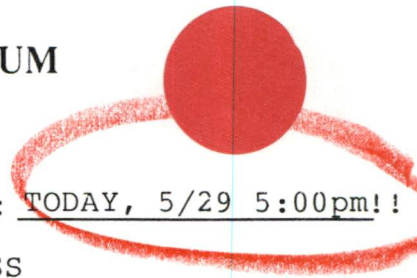
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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM



92 MAY 29 P7:30

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REMARKS:

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RESPONSE:

~~No comment~~ See comment - page 9
~~R. Howard may provide additional comments @ a later time.~~

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
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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.

Unable
to substantiate
this figure
(R. Howard
4657)

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 to 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.

#

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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HORNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SKINNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCBRIDE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MOORE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CALIO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	YEUTTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>FINDLAY</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>KAUFMAN</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>MCGROARTY</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DELAND	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ALBRECHT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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:

FACT-CHECK
MASTER

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

MASTER

((Grady))
5/27/92



PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS ^{22 MAY 29 P12:39}
GODDARD SPACE CENTER
GREENBELT, MARYLAND
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992
2:00 p.m.

Thank you, Administrator Dan Goldin, for that introduction.

~~((Senator Mikulski)), ((Administrator Reilly))~~ X Dr. John Klineberg.
(Dir. of Goddard)

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.

(June, 1972) 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."

EPA founded 12/70. That meeting occurred when the environmental movement was in its infancy. Later that year, ^{Congress} ~~the first Clean Water Act passed~~ ^{passed landmark Clean Water legislation.} ~~the United States Congress.~~ Our EPA at the time was ~~one year~~ ^{two years} old. America, ~~like so many nations around the world,~~ ^{stet} was ~~just~~ ^{stet} beginning to face up to the consequences of unmitigated pollution.

1976 - early record
p. 263 + 34
CEQ report
Env. Quality '91
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~~ Thousands of miles of rivers and streams

EPA wanted it out.

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

(Jack Jenkins)
Linda Stuntz
Speech;
office
reconfirmed

Linda Stuntz
Bill Reilly

This is not a particularly persuasive factoid. I am getting alternative examples of how we've cleaned up water

Since 1977, carbon monoxide levels in our air have been cut 30 percent; ozone 20 percent; particulate 25 percent; and sulfur dioxide 18 percent. ⁴² ¹⁷ ^{5 21} ¹⁷ We have achieved an 80% reduction in suspended solids from industrial & sewage treatment plants. 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. → NO: Currently, 60% of lakes and reservoirs are fishable & swimmable.

cut, new facts coming

Jen

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.

Dan Dillage EPA

We've signed new laws to prevent oil spills by requiring double hulls on oil tankers, to protect the ^{habitats} 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.

Dan Dillage EPA

* Must mention: lead levels in air cut by 94% since 77

(Starts 6/3).

When I go to Rio next week

more than 100

4

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

Research suggestion to Shoden

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.

Goddard-managed spacecraft
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 ~~R~~ E 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.

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Jim McCulla NASA ?

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Climate change in

X
Dullage

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FACT ✓

8

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Bill Plisher
EPA



Do not mention a brand name. Also they're LIBERAL ice cream makers!

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Pres Doc.
7/11/90
p. 990

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Double check.



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Andy Fisher
205-1035

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G
P
A
D
V

OMB
P1-107
table 6-7



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Budget
p. 1-90

Budget
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The most advanced program on global

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NASA

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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~~ ^{the} peoples ^{of the whole world."} 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 ~~X~~ and ~~God bless~~ the United States of America.

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Dan - there is no mention of the oceanography satellite (TOPEX) the POTUS will be viewing prior to the speech. → from Jeannie

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Now, so far I've talked about what the Government can do. But as I finish here, let me just say the more I am in this wonderfully challenging job—and again, I'm very grateful to the people around this room because I see many, many that go back to my earliest days in Texas politics—but the longer I am in this job, the more convinced I am that Government alone simply cannot solve these problems. It can't be done.

You might say, "What keeps a kid in school? What keeps a kid away from drugs? What keeps a kid out of the gangs?" It's not Government. It is family. Barbara Bush said it right: What happens in your house is far more important than what happens in the White House. We have got to find ways to strengthen the American family, and we must find ways to see that not one piece of legislation passes that diminishes the American family.

I've been in politics a long, long time. I computed it the other day. Half of my adult life since I got out of the Navy and went to school and then moved out to Odessa in the spring of 1948, half of my adult life has been in public life, and exactly half has been in the private sector. We have been blessed, both Barbara and I have been blessed, by the challenges and the joy that we've had in all kinds of fascinating assignments.

The more I think of our country, I'd say this: We have been through tough times. The country's been through tough times. That's changing. Things are beginning to move. We are not a pessimistic Nation. We are a rising Nation, and we are full of promise for the future. I have vowed, as we try to get something done with Congress before the shift goes entirely into politics in this every-4-year dance that we're all engaged in, that I will not attack any single opponent. I haven't done it since it started. Five people in the Democratic side, one on the Republican side, bolstered by the press that love a good fight. I am not going to do it. I am going to concentrate on trying to lead this country. I'm going to concentrate on trying to build and get something done.

But I want each and every one of you to know that I am ready for the battle that lies ahead. I have never felt more confident of a victory, and I have never felt more fired

up about taking our sound message of values and opportunity to the American people in the fall.

So let all these other balloons go up. Let everybody else have their day in the sun. Our day is going to prevail because we are right on the issues, because we are compassionate and caring about the American people, and because our fundamental values, our fundamental values of faith and family is what this country is all about.

Thank you all for what you're doing, and may God bless the United States of America. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 7:37 p.m. at the Grand Kempinski Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Dr. W.A. Criswell, pastor, First Baptist Church of Dallas; Fred McClure, managing director, First Southwest Co.; Robert A. Mosbacher, Jr., chairman, Texas Victory '92; Kay Bailey-Hutchison, Texas State treasurer; and Rick Perry, Texas commissioner of agriculture. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks to Goddard Space Flight Center Employees in Greenbelt, Maryland

June 1, 1992

Thank you very, very much. Thank you for this welcome to Goddard. And Dan Goldin, thank you, sir, for the introduction, the leadership you're giving the Agency. With me is Bill Reilly. We've been talking today about the upcoming summit in Brazil, the environmental meeting down there. And this visit is very timely for both of us, I think, seeing what magnificent contribution Goddard makes to a better understanding of our planet. I want to salute Mike Deland, who was with us up at Camp David a little bit ago. He runs our Council on Environmental Quality. He's at my side in the White House, a sound environmentalist. Dr. Klineberg, I listened, I had the applause meter on when you walked in, and either they're scared of you or you're doing something right. [Laughter] I don't know which it is, but it was most

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using the aerosol phaseout as credit to meet the terms of the Montreal Protocol. We are 42 percent ahead of the schedule required by that agreement. And earlier this year, on the basis of science developed by NASA, we unilaterally decided to speed up our timetable for phasing out CFC's to the end of 1995. We were the first nation, back in 1975, to adopt catalytic converters to reduce those emissions from our cars and trucks. In 1982, we began phasing out lead from American gasoline, and now ambient levels of lead in our air have been cut by 95 percent. Other nations are only now taking these two steps.

I came to this office committed to extend America's record of environmental leadership. And I've worked to do so in a way that is compatible with economic growth because this balance is absolutely essential and because these are twin goals, not mutually exclusive objectives. You see, those who met 20 years ago at Stockholm and called for this UNCED, this summit, explicitly called for the discussion at Rio to be about both environment and development. And they knew even back then that the two were inextricably linked. Only a growing economy 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 to be successful in the long term, it has got to be sustainable. And so, I invite comparison of the record that we as a country and as an administration have built. It is aggressive. It is comprehensive. And it is ambitious, but carefully balanced. What we've done in this administration reflects the new environmentalism, more sophisticated in its approach, that harnesses the power of the marketplace in the service of the environment. Let me give you some examples.

The 1990 Clean Air Act, which I proposed and signed into law, is the most ambitious air pollution legislation anywhere on Earth. It will cut acid rain, smog, toxic chemical emissions. And yet it will do so with innovations the whole world is watching. We have a trading system for sulfur dioxide reductions, have a new generation of cleaner fuels and cleaner cars, a massive—and to date suc-

cessful—voluntary air toxics reduction program.

Our national parks are under stress from millions of visitors. And so, just in the last 4 years, we've added over a million and half acres to America's parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and to other public land. We've created 57 new wildlife refuges and restored or protected more than a half a million acres a year of important wetlands. And at the same time, we've streamlined the permitting process so that projects which don't hurt wetlands aren't slowed down. And we've made sure to respect people's private property rights.

We've placed a moratorium on oil and gas drilling along the most environmentally sensitive areas of our coasts, signed new laws to protect against oilspills, to end below-cost timber sales in America's largest rain forest, the Tongass, and to promote environmental education. We've backed our laws up with strict enforcement to make the polluters pay. And the results have been record contributions to cleanups from businesses.

And we have attended to the international environment with new agreements to stop the irresponsible export of toxic wastes, to ban trade in ivory and thereby stop the extinction of elephants due to poaching, and to use debt forgiveness to protect the environment through debt-for-nature swaps.

In short, our country, America, retains its place at the forefront of international environmental accomplishment. Our laws have served as a model for environmental laws the world over. America's environmental accomplishments have not come by mistake; they are the result of sustained investment. Today, the U.S. spends about 2 percent of its gross domestic product, over \$100 billion per year, on pollution control. In comparison to other nations, that's among the highest in the world.

Americans have always believed that actions speak louder than words. And simple wisdom has guided our approach to the questions on the table at Rio. We will sign a good agreement on climate change. It is based on the idea that every nation should prepare an action strategy as we in the United States have done. We first laid our plan on the table in February 1991 with specific policy proposals and specific calculations concerning how



impressive. And thanks for your hospitality. May I salute Brian Dailey, out here, of the Space Council. And I'd like to thank Dr. Fisk, who helped us in the tour.

Now, you know that it's been a month, and in just over a month on the job, Dan Goldin supervised the recovery of a satellite on *Endeavor's* maiden voyage; he won a vote, a very important vote, to save the space station on the floor of the House; and he launched his own cultural revolution at NASA. And I'd say the new NASA is off to a flying start. And I am very grateful to him for taking on this terribly important assignment heading up NASA.

Twenty years ago this month, 20 years ago, the leaders of the world gathered in Sweden to talk about the human environment. The Stockholm Declaration that 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. Much has been accomplished since those early days of environmentalism, and much has been learned.

We've learned that only market-oriented economies and democratic systems provide the accountability needed to protect against environmental degradation. The coating of soot that the world found when the curtain of secrecy was pulled back from Eastern Europe was but one visible demonstration of that.

We've learned that the economy can grow even while pollution is reduced. Since 1973, our GDP has grown by more than 50 percent. And yet air quality has gotten better: Emissions of carbon monoxide and smog-forming ozone, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter are all down by more than 20 percent. And water quality has gotten better: We've achieved an 80 percent reduction in suspended solids from industrial and sewage treatment plants.

We've learned that technology, spurred by the right incentives, can provide help to the environment that no amount of regulation of old technology could have achieved. Technological progress can cut pollution rather than increase it. And at the same time, the efficiency gained is good for profits.

And we've learned that market-based mechanisms and flexibility, aimed at ambitious objectives and backed up by rigorous enforcement, can help us solve environmental problems at less cost than command-and-control regulation.

We've learned about a new generation of environmental problems that are global in scope and that will require international cooperation to solve. This week, and I referred to this earlier, over 100 heads of state will gather in Rio de Janeiro, and it will be time to apply those lessons. And what better place to discuss our plans for taking on the problems of the international environment than here at Goddard.

I thought as I was on this little tour, which was all too quick but nevertheless gave me a little feel about the magnificent work that the wonderful employees of Goddard do, I thought wouldn't it be a wonderful thing if these 100 or more heads of state could actually walk through the laboratories here and get a practical feeling for what it is you are doing, to see how they can better monitor the changes that they talk about or that they get from their environmental ministers. It's a wonderful thing. And I think it's very timely that I've had this opportunity, and I look forward to sharing with those people down in Rio.

It is science developed here that has given the world a new window from which to see its environment. A spacecraft managed by Goddard provided humanity with its first image of Earth from space. It was your scientists, Goddard's scientists, who developed the upper atmosphere research satellite launched last year, which is providing us new insight about the content of the ozone layer. 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 Global Change Research Program, built around the Mission to Planet Earth that Goddard is developing.

When we go to Rio, the U.S. will go proudly as the world's leader, not just in environmental research but in environmental action. The United States was 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

much greenhouse gas emissions would be reduced. When the science on CFC's changed, we added new measures, and we again laid our plan on the table. We showed that our policies would reduce projected year 2000 greenhouse gas emissions by 125 million to 200 million tons, or by 7 to 11 percent. No other nation except The Netherlands has laid out such a specific plan of action. And that's why we insisted that the focus be on results, not on rhetoric. It may not have been widely reported in the press, but in area after area, the United States laid down specific proposals and worked for their adoption: Forests, oceans, living marine resources, public participation, financing. Let me be clear: Our commitment to action did not begin and will not end with Rio.

So, when I travel down there next week, to Brazil, I will bring with me several proposals to extend the commitment of the world community into the future. Let me outline for you my four-point plan of cooperation:

First, I will propose a major new initiative to protect and enhance the world's forests. I mentioned lessons learned about cost effectiveness. Well, halting the loss of the Earth's forests is one of the most cost-effective steps we can take to cut carbon dioxide emissions. Forests also filter the air and water. They provide products from timber and fuelwood to pharmaceuticals and foodstuffs. They are home to more than half the world's species. At the Houston G-7 summit 2 years ago, I proposed a global forest convention. At UNCED, we should get agreement on the principles leading up to it. But I propose today to move ahead faster. At Rio, I will ask the other industrialized countries to join me in doubling worldwide forest assistance with a goal of halting the loss of the world's forests by the end of the decade. As a down payment, the U.S. will increase its bilateral forest assistance by \$150 million next year. The plan is to encourage partnerships between recipient countries who could propose new projects and investor countries who, in effect, could bid to support the most effective proposals for sequestering CO₂ or preserving biodiversity.

Second, with respect to climate, the signing of a convention that calls for action plan is simply a first step. We must implement them. So I will join in proposing a prompt start to adoption of climate action plans. Of course, as new and better science becomes available on climate change, we will adjust our action plan accordingly. The solution to climate change must include the developing countries. While today they account for about a quarter of the world's emissions, by the year 2025 they will contribute over half. So we must have their participation, and we will fund "country studies" to get them started. These countries will need new technologies if they are to enjoy green growth. And America can provide them. So, my budget includes an investment of almost \$1 billion in developing new energy-efficient technologies. Hundreds of American businessmen will be traveling to Rio to make the case for our technology. But this effort must continue.

So then the third part of our plan is to support a program, a board program of technology cooperation. In particular, we're going to create a Technology Cooperation Corps to identify the green technology, those green technological needs of countries around the world, and then to knock down the barriers to making it available.

The fourth point of my program for a cleaner future is a continued program of research and understanding. This year we are requesting over \$1.4 billion for the Global Change Research Program. That's more than the amount spent on climate research by the rest of the world put together. With Dan Goldin's leadership here at NASA, we will push for a program that provides results faster, cheaper, and better. At Rio, I will propose to make the data from our climate change program available and affordable for scientists and researchers all around the world. As part of this effort, we will distribute at that Conference, at UNCED, thousands of copies of computer disks with data on greenhouse effects, and we will open this year a Global Change Research Information Office.

These four steps—a dramatic program to protect and to enhance forests; quick action on climate change; cooperation in deploying

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cleaner, more efficient technology; and then an ongoing program to develop and share sound science—can help us seize that opportunity long after those speeches in Rio have been given and the Conference is over.

Two decades ago, when they gathered at Stockholm, the leaders of the world could not possibly have foreseen the tumultuous events of the intervening two decades. Then they worried about nuclear war as a chief environmental threat. They couldn't have known that today the specter of nuclear war, with its unthinkable destruction, would be calmed as never before in our postwar history. They could not possibly have envisioned that, with the fall of statism and communism, those who would come to Rio would have the chance to launch a new generation of clean growth guided by the wisdom of free peoples and fueled by the power of free markets. They could never have known how far we'd have come in 20 years. Now it is for us to imagine how much further we can go. And what better place to make that point than standing before these people that are dedicated to demonstrating to the rest of the world how much farther we can go.

I am grateful to each and every one of you who gives of himself or herself to further the science and thus to improve and keep something very, very special, the environmental quality of our entire world. Thank you for what you do. And may God bless our great country. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 2:44 p.m. in the auditorium in Building 8. In his remarks, he referred to John M. Klineberg, Director, Goddard Space Flight Center; Brian D. Dailey, Executive Secretary-Designate, National Space Council; and Lennard A. Fisk, Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications, NASA. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Nomination of Alison Podell Rosenberg To Be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development

June 1, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Alison Podell Rosenberg, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development for the Bureau of Africa, U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency. She would succeed Scott M. Spangler.

Since 1988, Ms. Rosenberg has served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Policy and Assistance for the Bureau of African Affairs at the Department of State. Prior to this, she served as Director of African Affairs for National Security Council staff, 1987-88, and Associate Assistant Administrator and Director in the Office of Policy Development and Program Review at the Agency for International Development, 1985-87.

Ms. Rosenberg graduated from Smith College (B.A., 1967). She was born September 5, 1945, in Miami, FL. Ms. Rosenberg is married, has one child, and resides in McLean, VA.

Nomination of Walter B. McCormick, Jr., To Be General Counsel of the Department of Transportation

June 1, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Walter B. McCormick, Jr., of Missouri, to be General Counsel of the Department of Transportation. He would succeed Arthur J. Rothkopf.

Currently Mr. McCormick serves as Republican chief counsel and staff director of the U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation in Washington,