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001. paper	World Bank document; Expanding Access to Bank Information: Proposed Revisions to the Directive on Disclosure of Information (34 pages)	06/10/1993	P1/b(1)
002. paper	World Bank document; Operations Inspection in the Bank: Issues and Options (23 pages)	06/10/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Council on Environmental Quality
Kathleen "Katie" McGinty
OA/Box Number: 2572

FOLDER TITLE:

[Environmental Speeches and Background]

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
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- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Christian --

please make a ^{kel & card}
file for my speech.



RENEWING

THE

EARTH

A WORKSHOP ON FAITH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

WORLD YOUTH DAY
DENVER, COLORADO
AUGUST 12, 1993

"When you send forth your spirit, they are created,
and you renew the face of the earth." (Ps. 104)



Participants

Most Reverend John R. Roach, Archbishop of Saint Paul/Minneapolis, is chairman of the United States Catholic Conference Committee on International Policy.

Most Reverend John Ricard, Auxiliary Bishop of Baltimore, is chairman of the United States Catholic Conference Committee on Domestic Policy.

Mr. Robert Andre Dumas is policy advisor on African affairs for the USCC Office of International Justice and Peace and coordinator of this workshop.

Ms. Kathleen McGinty is Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the White House Office on Environmental Policy.

Mr. Paul Winter for the past 30 years has followed a steady course toward his "Earth Music," a celebration of the creatures and cultures of the whole earth. His search involves the re-linking of people and nature through music, and has led him to play in 35 countries while releasing more than 25 recordings and earning five Grammy nominations.

Mr. Michael Watts, a senior at Loyola High School in Baltimore Maryland, is an intern with Catholic Relief Services Baltimore.

Thanks

We would like to offer special thanks to Mr. Ben Hawley, N.S.J. for his assistance in coordinating preparation for this event; to Ms. Rose Chacon of the World Youth Day Staff for her help in arrangements with World Youth Day; to Mr. Paul Gorman, Executive Director of the National Religious Partnership on the Environment, for advice and assistance in planning this workshop, and to Ms. Dolores Leckey and Rev. Kenneth Jenkins of the United States Catholic Conference, and Sister Peg Maloney of the Archdiocese of Denver, for special assistance.

A special word of thanks to Ms. McGinty and Mr. Winter and their staffs for their generosity in participating in this project, and to Mr. Todd Gipstein of The National Geographic Society for his assistance in preparation and presentation of the slide show. Mr. Robert Andre Dumas of the USCC Office of International Justice & Peace, for serving as general program coordinator. Father Drew Christiansen, S.J. and Mr. John Carr of USCC's Department of Social Development and World Peace supervised the planning of the program.

This workshop is a project of USCC's *Renewing the Earth* environment program in collaboration with *National Religious Partnership for the Environment*.

Renewing the Earth

A Workshop on Faith and the Environment

Welcome: Mr. Robert Andre Dumas

Opening Prayer: Mr. Michael Watts

Reading: *Genesis*

Introductory Remarks: Archbishop John R. Roach

A Celebration of Voices of the Earth: Mr. Paul Winter

Song of the Earth
Sound over All Waters
Wolf Eyes
Minuet
Common Ground

Reading: *Psalm 104*

Slide Talk:

Ms. Kathleen McGinty

Mass of the Earth: Mr. Paul Winter

Kyrie
Adoro Te Devote
For the Beauty of the Earth
Stained Glass Morning
Sun Psalm
Blue Green Hills of Earth
Agnus Dei

Reading: *Saint Francis' Canticle of the Creatures*

Concluding Remarks and Prayer: Bishop John H. Ricard, S.S.J.

The ecological crisis reveals the urgent moral need for a new solidarity, especially in relations between the developing nations and those that are highly industrialized.

Pope John Paul II
The Ecological Crisis:
A Common Responsibility

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RENEWING THE EARTH



An Invitation to Reflection
and Action on Environment in Light of
Catholic Social Teaching

A Pastoral Statement of the
United States Catholic Conference

November 14, 1991

ANNOTATED SCHEDULE
WORLD YOUTH DAY '93
AND
PAPAL ACTIVITIES

Please be advised that times and activities listed below are subject to change. Please consult schedules provided upon your arrival and throughout World Youth Day '93 at the Hyatt Regency Denver for possible changes.

NB: A photo credential for bishops is required for admission to all Papal events. This credential must be obtained in person at the Hyatt Regency Denver, 1750 Welton Street, Denver, Colorado, beginning on Wednesday, August 11, 1993.

Wednesday, 11 August 1993, Memorial of Saint Clare

9:00 a.m.- 10:00 p.m.	World Youth Day Registration Security Credentialing for Bishops	Hyatt Regency Denver
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World Youth Day materials may be picked up by bishops at the Hyatt Regency Denver beginning 9:00 a.m., Wednesday, through approximately 9:00 p.m. Saturday. Each bishop must personally appear to have a photo identification issued by the United States Secret Service. This identification is required for admission to Papal events.

6:00 p.m.- 7:30 p.m.	Buses Depart Hyatt Regency Denver for Mass and Opening Ceremony	Civic Center Park
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Bishops are asked to bring their personal alb, zucchetto, and simple mitre. Vesting will take place in two stages. First, bishops are asked to vest in alb at the room designated at the Hyatt Regency Denver. There folded chasubles and stoles will be distributed. In albs, the bishops will be bused to RTD plaza for final vesting in chasubles and stoles and formation of the procession. Since it will not be possible to return to RTD plaza through the crowd after the Mass, buses will be located at a designated location behind the altar area. Chasubles and stoles will be collected before boarding the buses for the return to the Hyatt Regency Denver.

11:30 p.m.	Night Prayer	Various Locations
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Night Prayer will be celebrated at various downtown locations, as well as at housing areas for those staying outside the downtown area.

Thursday, 12 August 1993

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 8:30 a.m. | Morning Prayer | Civic Center Park |
| | Morning Prayer will be organized by the Tekawitha Conference. | |
| 9:00 a.m. | Sacrament of Penance | Catechetical Sites |
| | The Sacrament of Penance will be available prior to catechetical sessions in the language of the session. | |
| 10:00 a.m. | Catechesis and Mass | Catechetical Sites |
| | Bishops are invited to participate in any catechesis session and celebration of Mass. Please bring an alb, stole, and zucchetto. Upon your arrival at the Hyatt Regency Denver, information concerning locations and language groups will be provided. Transportation to catechetical sessions is the responsibility of individual bishops. | |
| 2:30 p.m. | Arrival of His Holiness John Paul II | AMR Combs Air Field |
| | U.S. Cardinals and suffragan bishops of the Province of Denver will participate in this Welcome Ceremony hosted by the White House. Those designated to be in attendance will depart the Hyatt Regency Denver for AMR Combs Air Field at 12:30 p.m. | |
| 3:45 p.m. | Courtesy Visit of the Holy Father with the President of the United States | Regis University |
| | This meeting of President Clinton and Pope John Paul II is private. | |
| 3:45 p.m.
5:30 p.m. | Departure from Hyatt Regency Denver for Papal Youth Welcome Ceremony | Mile High Stadium |
| | All bishops are invited to participate in the Papal Youth Welcome at Mile High Stadium. Buses will depart the Hyatt Regency Denver at 3:45 p.m. Photo credential is required. Recommended dress: house cassock. | |
| 7:00 p.m. | Departure from Mile High Stadium for Reception hosted by Archbishop Keeler in honor of Cardinal Pironio | Hyatt Regency Denver |
| | This reception honors Cardinal Eduardo Pironio, President of the Pontifical Council for the Laity, and hosted by Archbishop William H. Keeler, President of the NCCB/USCC. Substantial hors d'oeuvres which would take the place of dinner will be served. | |
| 11:30 p.m. | Night Prayer | Various locations |

Friday, August 13, 1993

6:00 a.m. Departure by bus from Hyatt Regency Denver for Cathedral Church
7:30 a.m. Concelebrated Mass with the Holy Father

The Mass will be concelebrated by the Holy Father and all bishops. Vesting will be in two stages. Bishops are asked to board buses vested in alb and zucchetto. Chasubles and stoles will be given to each to be carried to the Cathedral Church. At the church bishops will be invited to put on stoles and chasubles.

9:15 a.m. Return by bus to the Hyatt Regency Denver

8:30 a.m. Morning Prayer Civic Center Park & Mile High Stadium

Transportation is the responsibility of individual bishops.

10:00 a.m. Catechesis

12:00 noon Mass Catechetical Sites

3:00 p.m. - Culture Events/Workshops/Diocesan Gatherings
5:00 p.m.

A complete list cultural events, workshops, etc. will be available at the Hyatt Regency Denver.

6:30 p.m. Depart by bus from Hyatt Regency Denver for Mile High Stadium
7:30 p.m. Celebration of THE WAY OF THE CROSS

The Way of the Cross will be led by Cardinal Pironio. Upon arrival at the hotel, please check to determine if transportation will be available to this event.

10:00 p.m. Return by bus from Mile High Stadium to Hyatt Regency Denver

11:30 p.m. Night Prayer Various Locations

Saturday, August 14, 1993, Memorial of Maximilian Mary Kolbe

8:00 a.m. Pilgrimage Mass Civic Center Park

This Mass will be celebrated for those youth and young adults who will be making the 15 mile pilgrimage to Cherry Creek State Park. If you wish to concelebrate, please be aware that there are no facilities for vesting. Please bring alb, stole, and zucchetto. (Individual Celebration of Mass is available at the Hyatt Regency Denver.)

9:15 a.m. Pilgrimage to Cherry Creek State Park

The pilgrimage is a traditional element of World Youth Day celebrations. This 15 mile pilgrimage begins at Civic Center Park and concludes at the site of the Vigil and Papal Mass.

9:00 a.m. Papal Mass for Youth Forum Delegates Cathedral Church

This celebration is restricted to Youth Forum Delegates, Cardinals, and those specifically invited by the Pontifical Council for the Laity. Those invited to participate will be notified of transportation to the Cathedral.

10:00 a.m. Catechetical Mass Catechetical Sites

For those not participating in the Pilgrimage Mass or the Papal Youth Forum Delegate Mass, Eucharistic Celebrations will be provided at catechetical sites. A complete list will be available upon registration at the Hyatt Regency Denver. Transportation to these sites is the responsibility of the individual. (Individual Celebration of Mass is available at the Hyatt Regency Denver.)

12:00 noon Youth departure by bus to Cherry Creek State Park

3:45 p.m. Archdiocese of Denver Papal Welcome Celebration

This celebration is solely for the people of the Archdiocese of Denver.

5:00 p.m. Departure by bus from the Hyatt Regency Denver for Cherry Creek State Park
7:15 p.m. World Youth Day Vigil

Buses will depart from the Hyatt Regency Denver at 5:00 p.m. This celebration, at which the Holy Father will preside, is in anticipation of the Papal Mass to be celebrated at the same site Sunday morning. The youth and young adults are invited to spend the night in prayer at the park.

9:30 p.m. Buses return to the Hyatt Regency Denver

Sunday, August 15, 1993, Solemnity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary

6:30 a.m. Departure by bus from Hyatt Regency Denver for Cherry Creek State Park
9:30 a.m. Papal Mass and Angelus

Bishops are asked to bring an alb, stole, zucchetto, and simple mitre. Liquid refreshments will be available in the vesting area prior to the celebration.

12:30 p.m. Return by bus to the Hyatt Regency Denver

WORLD YOUTH DAY CONCLUDES

CONTINUING PAPAL SCHEDULE

- 4:45 p.m. Papal Meeting with U.S. Vietnamese Catholics Mile High Stadium
For invited bishops transportation will be available from the Hyatt Regency Denver at 3:15 p.m.
- 6:10 p.m. Visit with Children Mount Saint Vincent Home
This meeting is private.
- 7:15 p.m. Departure Ceremony AMR Combs Aviation
The departure is a private opportunity for the Holy Father to thank those responsible for his protection and organizers of World Youth Day.
- 7:45 p.m. Departure of Papal Aircraft for Rome

Those images really do seem peaceful and tranquil. Doesn't seem possible that there is anything of any significance that could be wrong.

We've all seen the signs of trouble on a local level.

Air pollution.

Rivers ^{so polluted} (that _{they} catch fire.

Trash -- mounds of trash

Oil spills

And their victims.

But could there be anything of a global dimension that is wrong? Could we have really big environmental problems? And if so, why don't we recognize it and take action?

Well, sometimes the process of change is so gradual, it really is hard to recognize it. Let me use an example.

Do you remember the experiment with the frog? A frog that jumps into a pot of boiling water will jump right out. But, if that same frog is put in a pot of lukewarm water and the water is slowly brought to a boil, the frog just sits there. That is, until we rescue him!! I knew you all wanted a happy ending!!

But I think that we are a lot like that frog. We don't recognize the serious environmental problems we face because in many respects the change has been gradual. Our primitive nervous system hasn't felt a punch, so we're not jumping into action.

Sometimes our problem isn't just the slowness of change. Sometimes we just have trouble seeing a pattern. Sometimes it's just very tough for us to put the pieces of the puzzle together -- all of the individual bits of evidence we see just don't add up for us.

Look at this picture. The squares don't seem to add up to much. But if we think a little harder. If we focus a little more carefully -- a pattern will emerge. Here our picture is of Abe Lincoln.

Will the pieces of the pollution puzzle come together for us?

In missing the big pollution picture, we're also missing the little picture too. Remember I said that caring about the environment is about respecting human dignity? Do you realize that, because we aren't seeing the pattern today, some 47,000 children under the age of 5 die every day? They die from things like contaminated water and spoiled food -- things closely linked to air, land and water pollution. Every day.

One other problem. We also sometimes find it tough to see the truth because we just have the wrong ideas in our head. We can sometimes be totally convinced of something that just ain't so.

Let me tell you a story by way of example. The Vice President tells me he had a classmate in 6th grade who got into a lot of trouble with his teacher one day. They had a map of the world in the front of the class. And one day the boy raised his hand. His teacher -- pretty annoyed at being interrupted finally called on him. The boy went to the front of the room and, tracing the east coast of South America and the west coast of Africa asked "Did they ever fit together?"

And the teacher said "Of course not! That's the most ridiculous thing I've ever heard! The continents are clearly too big and too massive to move."

The boy -- crushed -- became a drug addict and a ne'er do well, his creativity stifled for good.

But of course we know now that the continents do move. This is an example of one of my favorite sayings from Yogi Berra. He said:

Well today, we have an assumption in our heads about our relationship to the Earth that "just ain't so." We assume that the Earth is so vast and so massive that we humans can't have any real or lasting impact on it.

But we can. From the earliest moments of modern man's existence. From the time we discovered fire. FIRE SLIDE. To the present with our extremely sophisticated technologies, COMPUTER CHIP, we have been dramatically shaping and changing our world.

We are builders and shapers. From the ancient GREAT WALL OF CHINA. To the LABYRINTH OF ROADS THAT WRAP OUR CITIES. To the endless miles of FARMLAND. To STRIP MINING. To DAMS AND BRIDGES. To our CITIES where all signs of the natural world are gone.

That the view from space is a view of human
handiwork

In fact, we have so changed the earth that our imprint is visible thousands of miles away in space.

Here's what the astronauts see at night. The lights of our cities.

Here's what else they see. Fires burning in the Amazon. Burning down the rainforest. Fires burning in the Middle East. Gas being flared from oil wells. And more forests burning. Here in Central Africa.

So let's get rid of the 6th grade teacher's mistake. Let's not assume that we can't have an impact on the earth. But what are the reasons that that impact is now very threatening. What is changing us from mere shapers of the earth to potential destroyers of the earth.

I'd like to talk about three reasons for our changed relationship with the earth.

First, the POPULATION EXPLOSION.

Alright. I see you all squirming. A boring science discussion you could handle. But let's not get into really uncomfortable issues like abortion.

Well hold on. I had the exact same reaction when I first started to study and work on the environment.

This is an uncomfortable topic for us. We are Catholics -- and I am Catholic too. We believe strongly in the sacredness of all life, so we strongly resist any implication that people -- human beings -- should be seen in any way as a bad thing.

And we especially don't want to be pointing to things that could sound like we are supporting abortion.

But that's not what this is about. It's not only about how many people are living, but about how each one is living. It's about lifestyle. The impact on the environment is a product of how many people are living times the impact of each person on the environment.

I learned from friends in developing countries. From my friends in Asia. In Africa. In South America. They pointed out, for example, that while the United States constitutes only 5% of the world's population, we consume fully 25% of the earth's resources.

So, if we are going to deal with environmental degradation, we need to be concerned not only with how many of us there are,

but with how big of an impact each of us is having on the planet.

And we're having a much bigger impact today than ever before. That's why I'd like to talk to you about two of the three reasons for our changed relationship to the planet together -- the POPULATION EXPLOSION and the SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION. It's because of our powerful new technologies that the impact each of us has on the planet has been massively magnified.

→ 3rd reason.

Let's look at the numbers. Let's see the pattern here.

TURN THE LIGHTS UP

Let me try to draw a graph for you of the population pattern.

Let's go back 200,000 years ago -- to the emergence of modern man. For the first 100,000 years, there is little change in population. But then the agricultural revolution happened and by the time of Christ there were some 250 million people on earth.

Travelling another 1,500 years -- til the time Christopher Columbus set sail for the "New World" -- population had climbed to 500 million.

By 1776 -- when Thomas Jefferson was writing the Declaration of Independence -- we had reached 1 billion people. This increase begins to reflect the impact of the Industrial Revolution.

By the end of WWII, the population doubled, and there were about 2 billion people on earth. My older brother is here today, and that was about the time when he was born. Now, in the course of his lifetime so far, we have gone from 2 billion to nearly 6 billion people.

If my brother lives another 44 years, it is likely that population will grow to nearly 10 billion people.

Do you see the trend? Here's what's happening. It took 10,000 generations for us to reach 2 billion people. But now, in the space of just one lifetime it is likely that we will go from 2 billion to 10 billion people on earth.

Clearly, that is a dramatic change. And my point is that this change dramatically changes the relationship between human beings and the earth. This is the first cause of that changed relationship.

A lot of other changes follow from this major fundamental

change.

Remember what our friends from developing countries told us about consumption being an equally important part of the equation? Let me use an example to try to demonstrate what they were concerned about:

Imagine you had a small pond. Imagine there was one lily pad in that pond. Now imagine that that lily pad "reproduced". Then you would have two. More reproduction and you have four. Then 8. Then 16.

There comes a point at which the small pond will be half full. What happens next?

Does the pond become 3/4 full or just a little more full?

No. The next step is that the pond is completely full.

To put it back in terms of population and pressures on the environment, there comes a point at which a little more population growth -- and the consumption that goes along with that -- could exhaust the earth's resources.

What are some of the other trends and patterns that have followed population growth:

CARBON DIOXIDE INCREASES

CHLORINE INCREASES -- AND OZONE DECREASES

METHANE INCREASES

Oh we need to focus on this one for a moment. The increases in methane are posing a particularly dangerous situation.

We're discovering some interesting new sources of methane?

Beans anyone? Yes, the flatulence factor. Leads to chronic olefactory distress.

And how 'bout the contribution animals are making? An explosive situation in some parts of the world.....

But seriously....

SPECIES LOSS

I really do want to take a serious look at this problem. Here we could draw our graph not only across the stage, but out the door and around the block. In fact, we could go back 65 million years. To the time the dinosaurs disappeared, and we

not just
perpetrators.
Victims.

would not see the rate of species loss we are seeing today. In fact we are losing species at a rate that is 1,000 times faster than any seen in the last 65 million years.

Every year, 27,000 species of God's plants and animals disappear from the face of the earth forever. That's 72 species a day.

To really bring it home, during the course of our discussion today, 3 species will be wiped out for good.

And the connection here to population growth?

CROWDED CITY

During this same hour, 11,000 people will be added to world population.

CONSUMPTION

TRASH

Energy & the Air pollution it generates.

RACING TRAFFIC

FOUL AIR

EERY POLLUTED SUNSETS

How does all of this species loss happen. Lots of ways. But one of the main ways is that we are destroying their homes.

Let's look at the problem of deforestation for a second.

Logger & Clear cut.

GLOBE

How big is this problem? We think of our planet as the blue planet and indeed 70% of the planet is water.

GREEN GLOBE

But we've got lots of forests, right? Let me guess that in the back of your mind, you may be thinking like the 6th grade teacher. Too big for us to have much of an impact???

MAP SLIDE

Wrong. Every year we cut, slash or burn an expanse of forests equal in size to the whole country of BELGIUM.

Plus SWITZERLAND.

Plus ICELAND combined. Three whole countries worth.

YELLOW FADES INTO BURNING, BURNING, FELLED LOGS, DRAMATIC

Slashed & Burned., In the tropics.

*Up in Smoke
Clear Cuts in the North.*

CLEAR CUTS.

Not far from here, we're doing this very thing. Here in the US we have less than 10% of our original forest cover left.
LOGGER AND TREE SLIDE.

We've cut it down. CLEAR CUT. Barren.

Here's a ^{real life} view of a whole country's worth of deforestation. This is the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Haiti's forests are gone. And again, environmental problems are human problems. With all of their natural resources gone, we all know the pain that the people of Haiti are now suffering.

How fast are we losing our forests??

Going. Going. Going. Gone. At the rate of a football field's worth every ^{3 miles} second.

Maybe you're still thinking like the 6th grade teacher, though. Alright so some forests are gone. But, they grow back. No real damage of any lasting sort, right?

Let me up the ante a bit. What about an entire sea? Can we humans really have a big impact on an entire body of water?

Let's travel for a moment to the former Soviet Union. There is a sea there called the Aral Sea. It was the 3rd largest inland sea in the world. It was an incredibly rich sea -- full of all kinds of fish.

But then the politicians got an idea: "Let's just borrow some of the water that feeds this Sea. We want to do some farming around here."

SHIPS IN DESERT

This is the result. Pretty bizzarre, right? Yes, those are boats in the desert. Yes, that used to be a rich sea. But, we human beings started something that spun completely out of our control. This is the result.

Now they're fishing for answers.

GLOBE

Can we ratchet this up one step further? I think we should because I suspect tha you may still be saying:

"O.K. -- some forests gone."

"O.K. -- one sea looking pretty bad."

"But the forest can grow back; the people of Haiti can move somewhere else where there still are forests. And there are

other places to fish; the people from around the Aral Sea can move there. There is always some place else to go."

Are there any problems that we can't hide from? Do we really have global problems? I don't see that pattern, you may be saying. I still think the earth is just too big."

SLIDE OF THIN ATMOSPHERE

This is the earth's atmosphere. I bet you thought that was real big too. But this is it. It's thin. It's just 1/1000th the diameter of the earth. In fact, from here to the top of the sky is probably closer than from here to the airport.

And we know that the atmosphere is all that protects from radiation bombardment from space. And
Are we hurting our atmosphere today?

You know, we produce and use thousands of chemicals every year. But did you know that because of just one family of chemicals -- the CFCs -- we are doing great damage to the atmosphere?

it is the envelope that keeps us nourished by air & oxygen.

AEROSOL CAN

How does this work? The CFCs -- that we used to use in aerosol cans, for example -- and that we use in refrigerators and in firefighting equipment today -- deliver chlorine into the stratosphere. Once it gets there, the chlorine kind of acts like a pac man. It gobbles up all of the ozone gas.

SUN

Is this a big problem? Well it is. The ozone layer is what protects all life on earth from damaging ultraviolet radiation. When the ozone goes away, those rays get in. And those rays then cause thousands of cases of cancer. Thousands of cases of cataracts. Thousands of cases of blindness. And those rays weaken our entire immune systems. Making us vulnerable to all kinds of diseases.

Like the frog that was dropped in boiling water, we have had a terrible shock to our system here and we have begun to take action. In 1985, a team of scientists, studying satellite data and data from Antarctica discovered the Antarctic ozone hole.

The ozone layer was not only in trouble but

But, we were warned about this long before 1985. Two scientists in particular, Dr. Sherry Rowland and Dr. Mario Molina warned us that CFCs would do this.

But the rest of the scientific community was like the 6th grade teacher and told Rowland and Molina that they must be crazy.

And the rest of us were also blind to the problem. We refused to see the pattern Rowland and Molina were sketching.

Because of our moral blindness, our children will suffer physical blindness.

Today, I think we are making the same mistake all over again. We're saying the earth is too big and we're too small. We're failing to see the pattern. We're thinking that another chemical -- carbon dioxide -- that the scientists are telling us is a problem -- isn't.

If you can bear with me for a few moments, I really want to delve into this one. I want to do this because I believe that, unless we act on this one, the consequences will be catastrophic.

FIRST KUWAIT SLIDE//SECOND KUWAIT SLIDE

Remember these pictures? These are the fires burning in Kuwait during the Persian Gulf War. Remember how shocked we all were and horrified by all of this pollution?

Well, here is the really shocking fact. All of that pollution. All of that smoke and soot. All of it amounted to less than 1% of the CO₂ we put up into the atmosphere every day.

And this is really beginning to add up. Let me open your eyes to the pattern:

EARTH PHOTO

This is an actual photo of the earth. It's really a composite of 3000 photos taken from space and assembled so that we could get a cloud-free look at our planet when the entire planet was in summer.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

If we cover one half of our earth -- the Southern Hemisphere -- we discover an important fact. Most of the landmass of the earth is in the Northern Hemisphere.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

The Southern Hemisphere, by comparison, has little landmass.

WHOLE EARTH

Bear with me. The importance of this fact will become evident in just a moment.

VP IN ANTARCTICA

The VP travelled there to talk to scientists that are working there. Let me tell you what they are doing.

TREE RING

We all know that you can tell how old a tree is by counting its rings.

GLACIER

Glaciers are like that too. We can tell periods of time by counting the lines in the glacier.

The scientists in Antarctica take advantage of this fact.

ICE CORE

They drill deep down into the ice and pull out cores that date way back in time. In fact, they now have reached back 160,000 years.

By analyzing parts of the ice, they can tell what chemicals were in the air at any given time. And, by doing a different kind of analysis they can even tell what the global temperature was at any given time.

Here the scientists tell me is when the US passed the CAA. They know that because the air in the decades following was much cleaner.

CO2/TEMPERATURE CHART

Here's the scientists' data. Here is CO2 and here is temperature.

This is the point I want to make here. Look closely at these lines. At temperature and at CO2. What do you think? Does this remind you of anything?.....Do you think maybe they fit together?

2nd CO2/TEMPERATURE CHART

This is a more up-to-date view. The point to notice here is that we now have levels of CO2 in the atmosphere that is higher than any we have seen in the last 160,000 years.

And where are we headed?

3rd CO2/TEMPERATURE

Right through the roof.

GLOBE/SUN

Now the earth, as you know, goes through various seasons as it rotates on its axis and tilts toward and away from the sun.

GLOBE INHALE

When the Northern Hemisphere tilts toward the sun, when the Northern Hemisphere is in summer, something happens. The plants and trees grow. How do they do that? Remember photosynthesis. A little sun. Some water. And carbon dioxide. When the plants and trees grow, they suck in CO₂ from the atmosphere. CO₂ levels in the atmosphere get drawn down.

It's as if the earth breathes in.

GLOBE EXHALE

When the Northern Hemisphere tilts away from the sun -- in winter -- basically the opposite occurs. CO₂ levels go up.

It's as if the earth breathes out.

GLOBE INHALE

Earth breathes in -- CO₂ comes down

GLOBE EXHALE

Earth breathes out -- CO₂ goes up.

O.K. we're getting to the really important point. Let's look at the trends over the last few decades. *Let's chart the CO₂*

Breathes. EXHALE/INHALE, etc.

LAST GLOBE WITH FULL MAUNA LOA GRAPH

Do you see the pattern? The lines are going up and down. And we now all understand that process. But, the whole pattern here seems to be shooting upwards. What's going on? Well, all that pollution we're putting out there is really adding up.

Did you ever play pinball? You know -- if you lean on the machine or you push it too hard -- it starts to flash "Tilt!" "Tilt!"

That's what the atmosphere is telling us here. In fact, the scientists tell us that, if we let this trend continue, we risk climatic disruptions greater than any we have seen in the last 10,000 years.

Are you still skeptical. You should be. I've only shown you the trend since 1958. We shouldn't jump to any conclusions about that little bit of data.

Travel with me to Antarctica. ANTARCTICA

What do you think of this pattern?

Do you think it's alright for us to let this happen? I have to say, that I think its crazy as hell. And I think it is terribly irresponsible. And I think it is a terrible injustice to our children.

Now let me be clear. I think we recognize the pattern in the lines. But -- it is true that we have not proven that CO2 actually causes temperature increase.

Many will say -- we need still more evidence.

But let me tell you a story that I think is instructive here. The VP had a sister, Nancy. Nancy smoked. Nancy died of lung cancer at a very early age. You know, the tobacco companies say -- yeah, there's a pattern between smoking and lung cancer -- but no one has ever proved the link.

Today, some coal and oil companies are telling us the same thing about CO2 and temperature.

Don't you think that, maybe, the burden of proof should be on ~~the other foot~~? *then why say we don't have a problem.*

SUN

What are some of the consequences if we fail to take action?

DROUGHT
FAMINE

SUN
GLACIER

And increased temperature could cause the glaciers to melt. This would make SEA level rise and would threaten coastal communities and entire low-lying nations.

Do we have any evidence that any of this is already occuring?

FIRST LONNIE THOMPSON SLIDE

Take a look at this picture for example. This was taken by a scientist named Lonnie Thompson from Ohio State Univ. who studies glaciers.

Keep your eye on this bolder for a moment.

SECOND LONNIE THOMPSON SLIDE

This is 12 years later. Notice anything? The glacier is

gone.

No proof, but maybe a pattern? In fact, Lonnie says all of the glaciers in South America are melting.

5,000 YEAR OLD MAN

Do you remember this guy? This is the hunter the hikers came across in the Alps a few years ago. He is 5000 years old. Why do you suppose the hikers just now came across him? Was it because they never hiked that way before? Or could it be that the ice there has never melted in the last 5000 years?

The caption here says: "Out of the ancient ice came a corpse, clinging to secrets about the way we were."

I think that, if we keep sitting in the water while it boils. If we continue to fail to see the pattern. If we keep kidding ourselves that the earth is too big, then this man really tells us a hell of a lot about the way we are.

SUN

GLOBE PATTERN

Will we see the pattern. Ozone depletion. Deforestation. Trash. Drought. Pollution. Garbage Barge.

FROG IN BOILING WATER

Will we take action? *How hot does it have to get?*

Well, this is some pretty complicated stuff we've been going through. And I know it's tough to face the problems I'm talking about. In fact, it would be much easier to just deny there is any problem and say that we don't need to worry about all of this.

Reminds me of a line from some folks that you may be familiar with -- Dire Straits -- who said: "DENIAL AIN'T JUST A RIVER IN EGYPT."

POPULATION//POPULATION EXPLOSION AND SCI AND TECH REV

We've talked about the first two reasons for our changed relationship with the earth -- the population explosion and how each of our impacts on the earth have been greatly magnified by the science and technical revolution.

But there is a third reason for our changed relationship.

ALL THREE REASONS SLIDE

The third reason has to do with the way we think about the earth.

GREEK RUINS

To understand this, we need to take another trip. This time back to ancient Greece.

PLATO/ARISTOTLE

About 3 centuries before Christ was born, a sharp debate began between 2 famous philosophers -- Plato and Aristotle.

At the heart of the debate was the question -- how does the intellect -- our minds relate to the physical world?

HEAD SILHOUETTE

For Plato, the answer was that it did not. He believed that the intellect was wholly separate from -- completely detached from -- the physical world.

EYE

Aristotle had a different view. He believed that the intellect draws all it knows from the physical world. From the senses -- sight, smell, touch, sound.

PLATO/ARISTOTLE

Well Plato won the debate in the Greek world. Aristotle's ideas survived. But in the Eastern world -- they travelled there with Alexander -- Aristotle's pupil -- who conquered the Eastern world.

Plato's ideas travelled with the Greeks and became very influential in Christian thought. And the idea that the intellectual was separate from the physical was reinforced in the Christian tradition by the notion that had sprung up that somehow the spirit is separate and apart from the body and that, in fact, the body corrupts the soul.

We know this today -- if you ask kids where is heaven, where do they point?

NATURE IMAGES

In the thirteenth century, though, this view began to be challenged. Going back before Plato and Aristotle, St. Thomas Aquinas reflected on the message in Genesis that God created all of creation and thought all of creation was good. He reflected on the story of Noah's Ark where God saved not only man, but 2

representatives of all creatures. And God made his covenant not only with man, but with all of creation.

To Aquinas it was clear. God is so great, he thought, that man alone can't fully reflect his greatness. Rather, it takes the beauty and majesty of all of creation to just barely begin to reflect the greatness of the creator.

Aquinas said:

"God produced many and diverse creatures, so that what was wanting to one might be supplied by another....hence the whole universe together participates in the divine goodness more perfectly, and represents it better than any single creature whatever."

BIBLE/COMPASS

Just as Aquinas' ideas started to catch on, however, they were snuffed out by the dawn of the Industrial Revolution.

STARFIELD

It all began one day in the 17th century when a young mathematician named Rene Descartes fell asleep on the banks of the Danube river.

CLOCK

GEARS

He dreamed that all the parts of the universe were like one big machine. All of the bees, the birds, the rivers, -- nothing more than cold and inanimate cogs in a celestial wheel. *operating like clockwork -- according to regular set principles. A big machine.*

Going back to Plato's ideas once again, he thought that the mind is completely detached from the physical world. And in fact, that the mind was all there was of us. In his famous phrase:

"I think, therefore, I am."

As the thought of the powerful industrial revolution roared forth, Aquinas' ideas were completely drowned out.

That is the view that holds us today. The view that pits man against nature. The view that tells us we should try to conquer nature. The view that tells us we are APART FROM -- NOT APART OF -- nature.

MAN/SNAKE, etc.

It's a contest between human construction and natural force.

GLOBAL STEWARDSHIP BROCHURE

Here is some of our recent political thinking on this. This is a brochure that the Bush administration published for a global warming conference in 1990.

EARTH IN BALANCE

Let's take a close up look at one of the frames.

Here you see it. The intellectual. Separate. Distant from the earth. Feeling herself completely separate from the earth, she is weighing how much protecting the earth is really worth.

The world. 6 bars of gold. This is insane. Where is the understanding that all of life is in that balance too? All of creation is in that balance.

Where is our respect for life if we would weigh it all against 6 bars of gold?

Life is in this balance. God's creation is in this balance.

I am profoundly reminded here of Judas. Of 30 pieces of silver. Of the life of Christ.

KOYAANISQUATSI

The Hopi Indians have a word for the situation we find ourselves in. Koyaanisquatsi. It means life out of balance. And importantly, it means that it is time for a new way of living.

Today, we need urgently to search out that new way. All of us here today is blessed in that regard. For we need look no further than our own Pope John Paul II for guidance. He said:

POPE QUOTE

And other cultures are equally blessed. Others know the truth of the rich interconnectedness of all of creation. Others know that we are A PART OF -- not A PART FROM -- creation.

CHIEF SEATTLE QUOTE

WEB OF LIFE

If we fail to see this light, I fear the consequences for our tiny, vulnerable planet.

TINY PLANET

STARFIELD

Is it too late for us? Some think it is. Even the great humanitarian Albert Schweitzer despaired of our ability to change.

SUN

But I have hope. And you should too

If I had told you just a few years ago that all of the countries of Eastern Europe would abandon communism and embrace democracy -- would you have believed me. If I had said all of those statues of Lenin would come tumbling down, would you have believed me? If I had told you that Nelson Mandella would walk free and that President de Klerk would abandon the hateful apartheid system, would you have thought I was crazy?

But those things did happen. The big -- seemingly immovable Berlin wall -- like the big continents -- did move. We must be inspired by that.

There was a time in the United States, too, when big walls of racial hatred separated us black from white. But there was a generation of people in the 1960s dedicated to change. Determined to make the walls move. Their anthem was the African American hymn, "We shall overcome."

Today, I am confident that we can overcome, too. We can overcome our inertia -- we can be the frog that jumps into action.

We can overcome our blindness -- we will see the pattern.

We can overcome our ignorance -- we will be the people who know deeply and profoundly that the continents do move.

We can be the people who recognize God's reflection in all of creation.

Together, we too shall overcome.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Internal Transcript

May 25, 1993

REMARKS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT
AT RIO TO THE CAPITOLS CONFERENCE

Commonwealth Convention Center
Louisville, Kentucky

1:21 P.M. CDT

THE VICE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much for such a warm welcome. It is truly a delight and a pleasure to be here. And Governor Jones, how can I thank you enough for such a generous and warm introduction. I appreciate it more than I can tell you. Brereton and Libby Jones have been good friends to Tipper and me. And I have tremendous admiration for your leadership here in the commonwealth of Kentucky, Governor. I know you've taken on the hard fights And you have really shown tremendous integrity and leadership. I really admire that.

Brereton and Libby were with Tipper and me on the night of the inauguration. In fact, we were on the same dance floor. (Laughter.) What are you laughing about? (Laughter.) There was some videotape of Tipper and me dancing that night. And the next day I walked around the White House and the Capitol and people kept coming up and saying, you know, your wife, Tipper, is a great dancer. (Laughter.) And I waited for the rest of the comment, and it never seemed to come.

But even that didn't prepare me for the sight which confronted me one evening a few weeks later when I turned on the television late at night, and I saw one of the late night comedians, Jay Leno; and he showed that videotape of Tipper and me dancing. Then he kind of focused in just on me dancing. (Laughing.) And then he had a contest, and he pulled five guys out of the audience and had a contest to see if any of them could dance worse than the new Vice President of the United States of America. (Laughter.) It was quite an experience.

But it's great to be here with Brereton and Libby. and to Mayor Jerry Abramson, another tremendous leader and friend; to Jefferson County Judge Executive Dave Armstrong, about whom I can say exactly the same things -- You all are blessed with leadership here in Louisville and in Kentucky. To Diane Taylor, the Governor's Chief of Staff, who's worked so hard on this event. And to two people who are not here, but who have helped to make this event possible, Senator Wendell Ford, one of my closest friends in the United States Senate and a tremendous leader; and Congressman Ron Mazzoli, also a friend. I was with him in the White House this morning. He wanted to be here, but could not be here.

Let me commend the Governor and his staff and all of those who have had a part in making this conference possible. We are on the verge of significant changes not only in our country but in our world. And those states and those nations which do the best job of trying to look ahead to anticipate the changes that are coming and identify the problems, the obstacles and also the opportunities are going to be those states and those nations which best prepare their people for the future and their businesses for the opportunity to earn profits from the new challenges that lie directly ahead.

MORE

Sustainable development represents a tremendous challenge. We'll talk about that this afternoon And you will talk about it throughout your conference.

I thought that I would begin, though, by showing some pictures, if you will permit me to do so, because I believe very deeply that what we're facing now is, first of all, a challenge to our ability to understand how high the stakes are. We now face global challenges, and it's easy to lose sight of what's really involved. So I'd like to show a few pictures, and if we could turn the lights down, I'd like to start just with a very brief sequence of slides, and then I'll show some individual slides. So if we could turn the lights down.

(Slides are shown.)

When we use the phrase -- you can leave the lights down actually. I'm going to show a few more pictures -- several more. When we use the phrase sustainable development, it implies that there is something called unsustainable development. And we've all seen examples of that on a local basis. But what would it be like on a global basis? And why don't we recognize the danger we face if, indeed, the danger is so great?

Well, sometimes when the process of change seems deceptively gradual, it is hard to recognize it. There's an old story from science classes about an experiment involving a frog that is put into a pot of boiling water, and the frog jumps right out. It recognizes the danger. But when the same frog is put in a pot of lukewarm water, which is then slowly brought to a boil, it just sits there until it's rescued. I've learned in years of telling this story it has become increasingly important to rescue the frog in the middle of the story -- (laughter and applause) -- because you want to have a happy ending. But the point of the story is that the frog's nervous system is so primitive that it needs a sudden contrast before it makes the connection between its danger and its salvation.

Well, one of the obstacles to making that connection is not only the speed with which change occurs, but also our ability to recognize it when the information describing the pattern comes at us in bits that are separated from each other to make up a kind of a mosaic pattern.

Years ago when I was a newspaper reporter in Nashville, Tennessee, right after I got back from Vietnam, there was a weather man on one of the local TV stations there who I became good friends with -- his name was Pat Sajak. You know him, of course, from his famous show, Wheel of Fortune. And I watch Wheel of Fortune because I'm friends with Pat. I may be one of the few men in America to watch Wheel of Fortune mainly for Pat Sajak. (Laughter.) His sidekick, Vanna White, here -- can you see this slide? They flip over placards to reveal letters one by one. And then the contestants try to guess what the well-known phrase is, "the birds and the bees" or whatever. This one is actually, I think, the Bordeaux region of France. But the point of this is, I was watching it not too long ago when Vanna White had turned up just enough letters that the entire audience had guessed the phrase. But the contestants were locked in their competition and they just didn't get it. And the audience started getting very frustrated -- "Don't you see it? Don't you see it?"

Politically in our country, I believe that is similar to the situation we face where the global environmental crisis is concerned. At the grass roots, most people recognize something is going on, and they have begun to get a little frustrated with political leaders who just don't see the pattern yet. There are many manifestations of it; I've just selected one example of one of the

manifestations of it, which I think is one of the most salient manifestations. I'll be talking about several of them.

But if we could show different parts of the environmental crisis, we would see the energy crisis, which is part of it. We would see the consumption patterns, we would see the mountains of garbage in every city and state, not only in our country but around the world. Remember the garbage barge took a two-year tour of the Caribbean? The oil spills that are so common around the world.

There are many different parts of the pattern. But putting them together is sometimes difficult. And one reason is that we have to have some perspective on it. We have to have some way to see the large pattern. And let me give you an example of why that's difficult.

Sometimes, when you're very close to something, it's hard to see it, but when you're far away it's easier to see it. This is an example of a computer-generated picture that's probably not recognizable on the front row. Somebody way in the back -- can anybody in the back recognize that? Excuse me? Abraham Lincoln. Does that sound surprising to you all in the front? Let me resolve it a little bit more, a little bit clearer now. When you have a little bit more information, it becomes easier to see what the underlying pattern is.

When we try to look at the global environmental crisis and the need for sustainable development, we have limited amounts of information available to us in any given place. We don't find it easy to see the tens of thousands of children under the age of five that die unnecessarily every 24 hours around the world. We don't find it easy to see the global nature of the pattern. And when the scientists put together information about the problem, they deal with limited information as well. *Beet up human images*

This is a temperature map of the United States from several years ago. You can't even recognize the United States. They gradually have become better in getting more detailed information, and gradually the scientific community gets a clearer picture. *Je*

You can turn down some of these lights, if you will, so people can see the screen a little bit more easily. Can we do that? I think they'll be able to see the slides a little bit more easily. Can we turn these down also? Thank you.

I had an experience when I was in the sixth grade that illustrates this point about pattern recognition. We had a map of the world at the front of the classroom that looked a little bit like this. (Shows map.) Can you see that in back? I'm worried about these lights here. Can you see it? Okay. We had a map of the world. One of my classmates raised his hand and asked a question. And he pointed to the outline of South America on its east coast. And then he pointed to an outline of Africa on its west coast. And he said, "Did they ever fit together?" And the teacher said, "Of course not. That's the most ridiculous thing I've ever heard." That child grew up to become a drug addict and a ne'er do well, his creativity in life was stifled. (Laughter.) But of course, as we now know, the continents did fit together and many people explore for oil and gas and minerals on the basis of exactly where they fit together.

It's an example of one of my favorite sayings from Yogi Berra. He said, "What gets us into trouble is not what we don't know, it's what we know for sure that just ain't so." (Laughter.) Well, we have a large assumption about our relationship to the Earth right now that we know for sure that just ain't so. We assume that the Earth is so vast and so enormous that we human beings cannot

possibly have any lasting or meaningful impact on nature itself or the patterns of nature that play out on a global scale. That used to be so, but it's not so any longer.

One reason is that parts of the Earth's environment are more vulnerable to the impacts of human civilization. For example, if you look at the Earth -- this is a picture of the Earth that is assembled from actual photographs, 3,000 separate photographs taken to give a cloud-free view of every square inch of the Earth. I'll show you the full, flat projection of it in a moment. There is -- you can see, incidentally, on this picture what the North Pole looks like in summer. There's Greenland. There's Louisville. (Laughter.) And the Earth is, indeed, vast. But the atmosphere around the Earth is actually quite thin. From here to the top of the sky is not much farther than it is from here out to the airport. The thickness of the Earth's atmosphere is about 1/1000 the diameter of the Earth. And we are capable of changing the composition of that atmosphere. We are in the process of doing that right now.

See the Corona

Corona

You've sometimes seen the pictures that the astronauts bring back from space of a sunrise that gives a view of how thin the atmosphere is on the horizon. In any event, there are three reasons for a dramatic change in the relationship between human civilization and the ecological system of the Earth. The first reason is the population explosion; and I'll talk about that in a moment. But let just give you all three reasons first. There's the population explosion, the scientific and technological revolution and a way of thinking, which I'll talk about at the end -- our assumption that what we do just doesn't matter.

But let me talk first of all about the population explosion. You can turn the lights back up for just a minute because I want to describe this graphically. If I drew a graph across the stage of the population, we would first have to agree on when human beings first appeared on Earth. And I don't want to start a religious argument. We had a trial about that in my home state, and I'm a little reluctant to get into that. (Laughter.)

But if we accept for just a moment as an assumption that the scientists are correct, then the story looks something like this. About five million years ago there was a huge, sudden, deep ice age on Earth which wiped out the forests of central Africa and left in its place of the forest grasslands. And one species, or one family of primates was able to survive by standing upright to see across the tall grass and adapt to the change that had just taken place. Two and a half million years ago there was a recurrence of that event, and the primate which survived at that time had a larger brain, made tools, and began to proliferate.

One million years ago there were a series of ice ages that came in rapid succession, and between the third and fourth of those the modern version of Homo sapiens appeared. At least that's the scientific story. So let's start back then -- hundreds of thousands of years ago.

If you start the graph you would see very little change in population for the first 100,000 years; very little change, actually, until about 20,000 years ago when the last ice age ended and then population began to increase, until around the time of Julius Caesar there were about 250 million people on Earth. The Agriculture Revolution had led to such large numbers. By the time Christopher Columbus sailed there were 500 million people. By the time Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence there were one billion people. By the end of World War II there were a little more than two billion people on Earth.

Now, I was born around that time -- some of you were as well. And in my 45 years, we have gone from a little over two

billion to 5.5 billion. And if I live for another 45 years, then in my lifetime it will go to nine billion, at least. Some say 10 billion or 11 billion.

Now, the point is this: If we go for 10,000 generations before we get to two billion people, and then in the course of a single human lifetime, we go from two billion people to almost 10 billion people, that is a dramatic change that is occurring right now in our lifetimes. And that is the first cause of the dramatic change in the relationship between human civilization and the Earth. And a lot of things have come about as a result of that.

Now, if you could turn the lights back down, let me illustrate this with the graph. I'm not sure that you can read these numbers, but this just goes back to 10,000 -- 12,000 years ago, the Industrial Revolution, and you see the recent increase.

Now, if you look at other patterns in our world they reflect this basic pattern of population explosion right now. For example, ozone depletion and the concentrations of chlorine in the atmosphere. For example, the accumulation of methane in the atmosphere -- it follows the same pattern. For example, the accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere -- again, it follows the same pattern. The loss of living species follows the same pattern.

Here, this flat part of the line goes back not 10,000 or 100,000 years, but 65 million years, all the way out of the auditorium and down the street, until our lifetimes and our century, and all of a sudden it is jumping upward at a rate 1,000 times faster than the rate that has obtained for the last 65 million years.

So it is a change that is fairly dramatic and unprecedented, and it leads to some of the ills that we're all familiar with: the exploitation of the environment in new ways; soil erosion; the loss of vegetative cover; aridity; desertification; recurrent famines in many parts of the world; the garbage crisis -- you could go on and on with the list. In fact, if you -- you remember the fires in Kuwait that took place not long ago -- if you look at all of the air pollution -- the CO₂, the other results of those fires -- all of them put together represented less than one percent each day of what we will put into the Earth's atmosphere today, and tomorrow, and the following day, and every day. And the amounts are increasing worldwide rapidly.

I talked before about the concentrations of chlorine in the atmosphere. Let me just use this as an example. The air in this room has six times as many chlorine atoms in each lungful as it did 50 years ago. If we had bottled air from this place 50 years ago and compared it to bottled air now -- it doesn't look green but it had six times as many chlorine atoms. People argue about how serious that is; I think it's a serious problem. But the point I'm making is, isn't remarkable that in the course of one human lifetime we are now capable of changing the composition of all of the air everywhere on Earth? At the North Pole, the South Pole, in the Amazon, everywhere, and introducing six times as many chlorine atoms.

The same thing is true of carbon dioxide, which I mentioned a moment ago. And let me make a point about this. I think this is just a couple of slides of some of the sources of carbon dioxide.

I first became interested in this issue, actually, some 20, 25, 27 years ago when I saw a graph that had become this graph. This is the increase of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere from when they first started measuring it in 1958 until last year. And there's an interesting point I want to make with this. Why does the line go down and up every year? Each one of those represents one

year. Well, if you look at the entire Earth's surface, and this is a picture I referred to a moment ago, you can see from the photograph the Sahara, the Himalayas, et cetera. We don't stop to think about it but most of the land mass on Earth is in the Northern Hemisphere where most of us live. I think almost three-quarters of the land mass is above the Equator and about a quarter below the Equator

Breathing earth

What that means is that when it is springtime for the Northern Hemisphere, as it is for us right now, and the Northern Hemisphere is pointed toward the sun, all of the vegetation in the Northern Hemisphere breaths in CO₂ and that has an impact on a worldwide basis because when the bulk of the vegetation in the Northern Hemisphere breaths in CO₂ it brings down the concentrations in the Earth's atmosphere.

I'm not sure you can see that line. Yes, here it is. Yes, when it breaths out CO₂, if you will, the concentrations go up. When it breaths it in, it goes down. And that had been occurring every year, and every year the peak had gotten much higher. And as a result, a lot of people have begun asking over the years, how long is this going to keep going on? And what are the consequences if we load up that thin atmosphere with so many extra chemicals and so much extra carbon dioxide?

Well, there is a second reason why it's building up and that is because just as the vegetation breaths in CO₂, when we cut it down then, less of it is breathed in. Every year we are destroying an amount of forest land that is equal to the country of Belgium, Switzerland, and Iceland put together. Every single year. And if we continue it with the kind of burning that is common in the Third World now, and the kind of devastation that you see in the Amazon, for example, where this picture was taken, and all over the Earth, then the consequences are ones that we have to think about.

In case somebody believes this isn't a political problem, look at this picture. This is the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. And you can see on this side it is devastated and on this side the forests still exist. We're losing about one football field worth every second is what it amounts to.

Now, let me go to the second reason for this dramatic change in the relationship between our civilization and the Earth. The second reason is -- after the population explosion -- is the scientific and technological revolution. Let me use an example to illustrate this. Warfare has been a part of civilization since the very beginning. But when the new technology of nuclear weapons was invented, the consequences of that age-old pattern of behavior called warfare were changed dramatically, and we had to change our way of thinking about warfare.

Well, just as warfare has been a common feature of our civilization, exploiting the Earth for sustenance has been our principal strategy for surviving and for creating a better life for ourselves. But the introduction of new technologies that magnify our ability to have an impact on the Earth have changed the consequences of all-out exploitation. So now you can see the results of -- on a worldwide basis -- I showed you that picture of the Earth before. This is the same picture at night. You can see the lights of the cities worldwide. Again, there's Louisville. This is -- these aren't cities here. Those are the gas flares on the oil wells in the Persian Gulf. You can see the outlines of the continents. Here is another view.

I wish we could turn these lights down, because I'm not sure you can see the colors, unfortunately. Can we turn them down? Just turn them off if that's -- can we handle that? (Applause.) Thank you.

The white are the cities, the yellow are gas flares, the red are burning forests as seen from space in the Eastern Hemisphere. Here's the Persian Gulf with the yellow gas flares. Here are the burning forests in Central Africa. You can see the lights of India. A closer look -- you can see the Japanese squid fleet out in the ocean at night. They're so numerous.

But we're having such an impact that sometimes the images that result are startling. I took a trip to the former Soviet Union and went to a place called the Aral Sea, the third largest inland sea in the world, or at least it was. Here are the ships sitting in the middle of the sand because they used our new power to have an impact on nature to use the water for something else, and they started a pattern that got away from them. The evaporation just took off and they couldn't stop it. They still haven't been able to stop it. Now they ship fish from 2,000 miles away to keep the people employed in the cannery. That's not sustainable. It's a bizarre sight to see this fishing fleet sitting out in the middle of the desert now -- camels walking by.

Let me tell you about another trip that I took to the most remote area on Earth that doesn't light up at night -- and keep the lights down, please. This is a satellite picture of Antarctica. I wish I had more time to tell you about it. It's a very interesting place. But I want to tell you what I found there. Scientists near the South Pole dig down into the ice to construct a record of the past.

You know how foresters can read tree rings? Well, when they dig down through the ice and find different layers of ice, each year there's another layer. Let me show you an illustration of that. Can you see these annual lines of ice? Every year there's another line. And in Antarctica, the lines are very close together because there's not much snow that falls each year. But each layer captures little bubbles of the air that existed in the year when that snow fell. And they can measure the chemical composition of the air and tell you how much CO₂ there was and how much -- and what the temperature was by analyzing different isotopes of oxygen. They pull out these ice cores. When I was there, they pulled one that measured recent decades and he said, "Right here is where Congress passed the Clean Air Act." They can tell it, in that case, with the naked eye that far away. They can find when the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed.

In any event, they construct a record that goes back 160,000 years. This is the last ice age, 20,000 years ago. And this is the next to last ice age, 160,000 years ago. And this is the period of great warming in-between the ice ages.

For purposes of reference, this is temperature, the red line -- and this is CO₂, the yellow line. This is the difference between a nice day at today's temperature, and if you live in New York City having a mile of ice over your head during the last ice age. That much difference represents the difference between present day temperatures and an ice age.

Now, is there any relationship between these two lines -- between CO₂ and temperature? It looks to my eyes as if there is. If my classmate from the 6th grade -- the guy who discovered continental drift -- (laughter) -- if he was here, just as he said, you know, it looked to me like Africa and South America fit together, I think he would say these two lines seem to fit together.

Now, one thing that's happening now is the CO₂ line is going up so rapidly that within the next 30 years it's going to look like that. Now, if these lines have gone up and down in a close relationship for as far back as we can measure, 160,000 years, is it wise for us to assume that it's perfectly all right to do this over

the next 30 or 40 years? Can it have any consequences? Who should bare the burden of proof?

Is it just a coincidence that in the last 15 years as the CO2 line has gone up so rapidly, that temperatures worldwide have gone up rapidly? Now, temperatures fluctuate from year to year and from decade to decade, but after a while, when you have five of the six hottest years in recorded history in the last decade, you have to begin to ask the question, is this a coincidence or not. And again, who should bare the burden of proof, because the consequences for the Earth's environment can be, according to the scientists, quite grave, the melting of ice around the world, the effect on sea level. We're beginning to see some effects which many scientists are linking to this trend.

Here is a picture of -- this was taken by a scientist at Ohio State named Lonny Thompson who's made a study of glaciers all over the world -- and virtually all of them are receding. This one is in the Andes. He took this 12 years ago and then he went back last year and set his camera up at the same spot. See this bolder here, keep your eye on that bolder because here's what has happened to this glacier in the last 12 years. (Shows slides.) Fairly significant change.

Do you remember in -- well, this current issue of National Geographic magazine, Life magazine had this guy the hunter from 2000 B.C. -- I think now they've decided he's even older than that, 3500 B.C. -- do you remember the guy discovered in the ice or in the Alps? It says, "Out of the ancient ice came a corpse clinging to secrets about the way we were." Well, he has some secrets about the way we are also. How come after 5000 years they just discovered this guy? You know, these hikers are walking through the Alps and they go, oh, a 5000 year-old man. All of a sudden he's there. Well, the reason is because the ice there hasn't melted in 5000 years, but it's melting now.

Now, let me make quickly a point about the global nature of the problem this represents. The Earth's climate system is really a kind of engine, a weather engine, if you will, for redistributing heat and cold. It redistributes heat from the Equator to the Poles and it redistributes cold from the Poles to the Equator. And it's accomplished through a system of wind patterns and ocean currents and clouds. And if we change those patterns the consequences are not trivial.

Many people feel that what has a big impact on that pattern is the relationship between temperatures at the Equator and temperatures at the Poles or X over Y. And because of the phenomenon of heat melting ice and changing the way sunlight is reflected or absorbed, if you have an increase of three degrees worldwide, that means that it only decreases one degree at the Equator but as much as eight degrees at the Poles. So there is less heat to be redistributed. And these patterns can change.

The ocean patterns, for example, including patterns like -- well, here is another view of the Earth with the North Pole. And I don't think you can see this line here, but that's where the Amazon comes out into the ocean, and the Gulf Stream comes up the coast of the Americas toward Greenland. And then a cold wind comes across the North Pole and it evaporates. And it works a little bit like this: The warm current comes up to this area around Greenland and when the cold air hits it, it evaporates at the rate of about 5,000 a second. And that forms a deep cold current going back underneath it in the other direction. And the evaporated steam, if you will, of water and moisture, vapor, heads over to England and to Europe. That's why Paris, which is so much farther north than New York, is warmer. And actually, they get as much heat as one-third of the sunlight that is received by Europe each year from this mechanism.

Now, if the wind is not as cold and the current is -- the difference between the current and the wind is not as much, you get a change in the pattern. I won't dwell on this, but that's what happens when the Gulf stream goes back -- it makes a worldwide loop. That's what the world ocean current looks like. If we change some important components of the Earth's climate system, its not -- the consequences again -- (End of side one of tape.)

(Side two, in progress) -- doesn't matter that much and we don't have to take responsibility for our actions. And many have speculated on why people feel that way, and I won't belabor this, it goes way back. And I won't take any time on this, but this is from the Middle Ages from the Vatican where Raphael did a painting of Plato and Aristotle that embodies a huge argument that has been raging in Western thought for thousands of years. Plato is pointing up towards the heavens and Aristotle is gesturing down toward the Earth. Are we separate from the Earth or are we connected to the Earth? Are we part of nature or are we above it all and separate from it?

Let me show you another example. This is not really intended to be a political point, but I want to use this illustration. A couple of years ago there was a conference held at the White House that had this point on global stewardship, and it used this illustration of the concept of balance. On one side of the scales is the entire Earth and on the other side are six bars of gold. How do we strike a balance between something worth this much and something worth this much? Do we have that out of wac? Is it really appropriate to think of it merely in those terms? And is it easier to just deny that there is any problem and say, we don't have to worry about this, we don't have to think about it?

Reminds me of a line from one of the popular singing groups, Dire Straits, who said, "Denial ain't just a river in Egypt." (Laughter and applause.) To which one of my friends added this point, despair -- on the concept of despair -- despair ain't just the tire in the trunk. I'm not sure I can get away with that one.

But let me close by saying that the consequences of failing to realize this challenge can be extremely significant. But there is every reason for hope that we will not only be successful in confronting it, but that we will find tremendous new opportunities.

Here's a headline that occurred not long ago in a business section -- I think this is The Washington Post. It says, "Going green and the bottom line: Firms finds that global environmentalism can cut costs."

Why is it that Japan has now established an ambitious program to make solving the global environmental crisis a keystone of their business strategy for the next several decades? Why is Germany doing the same thing? Where Japan is concerned, I guess that there are two possibilities. Either they're just really dumb when it comes to world business and they don't know what they're doing, or the other possibility is they may see some real opportunities here and they may think it makes good business sense to build the new products and technologies that foster economic progress without environmental destruction.

There are businesses that are profiting greatly not only by making those products, but also by using the effort to reduce pollution as a way to eliminate business waste. If you eliminate waste in the form of pollution you're eliminating economic waste, and many businesses are finding that that is true right now.

I have been in touch in the last few months with lots of businesspeople around this country who believe that it is in or

nations best interest to move forward aggressively to try to exploit these new markets. The world is seeking the new products that foster this kind of progress and either we will sell them to the world or Japan and Europe will sell them to the world.

We can solve this crisis. We can stabilize world population, develop the new technologies we need and change our way of thinking to see ourselves as part of the ecological system and begin to profit from making and selling the new products and technologies that are needed.

President Clinton has changed our policy. He is signing the biodiversity treaty. He is setting -- (applause) -- he is setting targets on carbon dioxide and is offering new incentives for the development of the technologies that are likely to be so profitable. He has changed, in fact, on the first day in office the population of policy and is establishing the United States as a leader in population policy again. (Applause.) And we will continue to offer the kind of leadership that is good not only for the environment but for business.

Let me close with just one final point. And I'm going to ask you to turn the lights down again at the end. I'm sorry to keep sending you that signal. I was going through the solutions for this crisis not long ago at a conference where there were many scientists present. And at the end one of the scientists raised his hand and said, you know, I agree with everything you've said, but I know enough about politics to tell you that what you're proposing is just not likely to occur. These patterns are too big. The momentum toward continuing our current way of doing things is just too powerful. We can't possibly change. It's just not likely that we will.

And I said, well, now wait a minute. We'll get used to slow, gradual change, but what if I had said to you four or five years ago, in the next few month all of the communist countries in Eastern Europe will suddenly abandon communism and become democracies and chose free market capitalism, would you have said that was likely? He said, no, I guess not. What if I told you that Nelson Mandela and Mr. de Klerk in South Africa would announce the end of apartheid and set out on a torturous difficult road toward reconciliation in South Africa, would you have said that's likely to take place? And he said, no, I would not.

What if I told you that all the statues of Lenin would be torn down and that communism would be declared dead in the world, and that we would have a chance to remake the world in the aftermath of the Cold War, as difficult as that challenge is, would you have said that was likely to occur in the just the space of a few years? And he said, no, I would not have said that was likely.

The same thing holds with this challenge. We can assume that it's not going to happen, or we can be a part of the solution. We can decide that we want to make it happen, that the consequences of it not happening are too great, and that the opportunities inherent in the change that must take place are ones that we want to seize.

I believe that it is likely to happen. I believe that there is every basis for hope, and that with the kind of leadership the commonwealth of Kentucky is showing right here at the grass-roots level, with the kind of leadership we're seeing in the White House and with the movement we're seeing in many parts of the world, I think we are going to have change in the direction of sustainable development.

And I'd just like to close -- if you could turn the lights off -- with this final set of slides. (Slides are shown.)

**" Man lost his capacity to foresee
and forestall.
He will end by destroying the
earth."**

Albert Schweitzer

**"The commitment of believers to a
healthy environment for everyone stems
directly from their belief in God the
Creator.**

**Respect for Life and for the dignity of the
human person extends also to the rest of
creation, which is called to join man in
Praising God. "**

His Holiness Pope John Paul II

**" This we know:
That earth does not belong to us;
We belong to the earth.
All things are connected,
Like the blood which unites one family.
Whatever befalls the earth,
Befalls the sons and daughters of the earth.
We did not weave the web of life;
We are merely a strand in it.
Whatever we do to the web, we do to ourselves. "**

Native American

Gore Environment Speech Sequences

August 6, 1993 — McGinty Version 3.0

Canned Sequence: Beautiful Earth

Environmental Ills

Boiling Frog Cartoons

Pattern Recognition Mosaics: Lincoln / Smoke / Baby

Drifting Continents

5 min

Yogi: "What Gets Us In Trouble...."

Series of slides showing humanity's impact on earth

Earth & night lights / Two hemispheres with night lights

10 min

3 Reasons word slides. All three, then 1 & 2 (Population & Technology)

Lily Pad Growth / World

Population Growth with Inset Graphs / Flatulence Humor

Sequence of pictures showing effects of population demands.

Earth, Forests / World Map / 3 Countries showing yearly loss

Deforestation Photos / Haiti & Dom. Republic / Tree squares fade to black

The Aral Sea — Ships in the desert

*Higher
population
growth*

→ only print → see patterns.

*high
cities
traffic
Cape
Stephens*

high
Earth / Atmospheric Corona / *49 min* Spray Can / Sunrise from Space

Frog Cartoons / Kuwait Fires / Smokestacks /

Earth land mass distribution above/below equator

Breathing Earth / CO2 Building Chart 1958-92

Antarctica / Data Gathering / Tree Rings, Glacial Striations

CO2 Chart / Coastline / Drifting Continents / ~~CO2 #2 / *4 hr*~~

~~Global Temperature Anomaly Chart / CO2 Chart #3~~

Sun / Parched Earth / Famine Group

Sun / Glacier / Ocean / Glacier Retreat / *1 hr.* 4,000 Year Old Man

Sun / Earth Mosaic / Frog Cartoon / ~~"Denial ain't just a river in Egypt"~~

3 Reasons Word Slides: #3, "Our Way of Thinking," highlighted

Greek Ruin / School of Athens painting

Mind zoom graphic / Eyeball / School of Athens / Candles

Cosmos & Series of photographs of critters & environments

Bible / Scientific Instruments

Starry Sky / Clock / Mechanical Gizmo

Sequence of comparisons: Man vs Nature / Hercules & Snake Statue

Global Stewardship Brochure

Word Slide: “Koyaanisqatsi” Hopi Language

Word Slide: “Pope John Paul II” Quote

Word Slide: “Web of Life” Native-American Poem 1 hr. 12

Spider web / Earth in Space / Starry Sky

Word Slide: “Schweitzer Warning”

***Canned Sequence:* World Change & Hope (We Shall Overcome)**



Have a nice day!!!

70
501-8261

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Internal Transcript

May 25, 1993

REMARKS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT
AT RIO TO THE CAPITOLS CONFERENCE

Commonwealth Convention Center
Louisville, Kentucky

1:21 P.M. CDT

THE VICE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much for such a warm welcome. It is truly a delight and a pleasure to be here. And Governor Jones, how can I thank you enough for such a generous and warm introduction. I appreciate it more than I can tell you. Brereton and Libby Jones have been good friends to Tipper and me. And I have tremendous admiration for your leadership here in the commonwealth of Kentucky, Governor. I know you've taken on the hard fights And you have really shown tremendous integrity and leadership. I really admire that.

Brereton and Libby were with Tipper and me on the night of the inauguration. In fact, we were on the same dance floor. (Laughter.) What are you laughing about? (Laughter.) There was some videotape of Tipper and me dancing that night. And the next day I walked around the White House and the Capitol and people kept coming up and saying, you know, your wife, Tipper, is a great dancer. (Laughter.) And I waited for the rest of the comment, and it never seemed to come.

But even that didn't prepare me for the sight which confronted me one evening a few weeks later when I turned on the television late at night, and I saw one of the late night comedians, Jay Leno; and he showed that videotape of Tipper and me dancing. Then he kind of focused in just on me dancing. (Laughing.) And then he had a contest, and he pulled five guys out of the audience and had a contest to see if any of them could dance worse than the new Vice President of the United States of America. (Laughter.) It was quite an experience.

But it's great to be here with Brereton and Libby. and to Mayor Jerry Abramson, another tremendous leader and friend; to Jefferson County Judge Executive Dave Armstrong, about whom I can say exactly the same things -- You all are blessed with leadership here in Louisville and in Kentucky. To Diana Taylor, the Governor's Chief of Staff, who's worked so hard on this event. And to two people who are not here, but who have helped to make this event possible, Senator Wendell Ford, one of my closest friends in the United States Senate and a tremendous leader; and Congressman Ron Mazzoli, also a friend. I was with him in the White House this morning. He wanted to be here, but could not be here.

Let me commend the Governor and his staff and all of those who have had a part in making this conference possible. We are on the verge of significant changes not only in our country but in our world. And those states and those nations which do the best job of trying to look ahead to anticipate the changes that are coming and identify the problems, the obstacles and also the opportunities are going to be those states and those nations which best prepare their people for the future and their businesses for the opportunity to earn profits from the new challenges that lie directly ahead.

MORE

Sustainable development represents a tremendous challenge. We'll talk about that this afternoon And you will talk about it throughout your conference.

I thought that I would begin, though, by showing some pictures, if you will permit me to do so, because I believe very deeply that what we're facing now is, first of all, a challenge to our ability to understand how high the stakes are. We now face global challenges, and it's easy to lose sight of what's really involved. So I'd like to show a few pictures, and if we could turn the lights down, I'd like to start just with a very brief sequence of slides, and then I'll show some individual slides. So if we could turn the lights down.

(Slides are shown.)

When we use the phrase -- you can leave the lights down actually. I'm going to show a few more pictures -- several more. When we use the phrase sustainable development, it implies that there is something called unsustainable development. And we've all seen examples of that on a local basis. But what would it be like on a global basis? And why don't we recognize the danger we face if, indeed, the danger is so great?

Well, sometimes when the process of change seems deceptively gradual, it is hard to recognize it. There's an old story from science classes about an experiment involving a frog that is put into a pot of boiling water, and the frog jumps right out. It recognizes the danger. But when the same frog is put in a pot of lukewarm water, which is then slowly brought to a boil, it just sits there until it's rescued. I've learned in years of telling this story it has become increasingly important to rescue the frog in the middle of the story -- (laughter and applause) -- because you want to have a happy ending. But the point of the story is that the frog's nervous system is so primitive that it needs a sudden contrast before it makes the connection between its danger and its salvation.

Well, one of the obstacles to making that connection is not only the speed with which change occurs, but also our ability to recognize it when the information describing the pattern comes at us in bits that are separated from each other to make up a kind of a mosaic pattern.

Years ago when I was a newspaper reporter in Nashville, Tennessee, right after I got back from Vietnam, there was a weather man on one of the local TV stations there who I became good friends with -- his name was Pat Sajak. You know him, of course, from his famous show, Wheel of Fortune. And I watch Wheel of Fortune because I'm friends with Pat. I may be one of the few men in America to watch Wheel of Fortune mainly for Pat Sajak. (Laughter.) His sidekick, Vanna White, here -- can you see this slide? They flip over placards to reveal letters one by one. And then the contestants try to guess what the well-known phrase is, "the birds and the bees" or whatever. This one is actually, I think, the Bordeaux region of France. But the point of this is, I was watching it not too long ago when Vanna White had turned up just enough letters that the entire audience had guessed the phrase. But the contestants were locked in their competition and they just didn't get it. And the audience started getting very frustrated -- "Don't you see it? Don't you see it?"

Politically in our country, I believe that is similar to the situation we face where the global environmental crisis is concerned. At the grass roots, most people recognize something is going on, and they have begun to get a little frustrated with political leaders who just don't see the pattern yet. There are many manifestations of it; I've just selected one example of one of the

MORE

manifestations of it, which I think is one of the most salient manifestations. I'll be talking about several of them.

But if we could show different parts of the environmental crisis, we would see the energy crisis, which is part of it. We would see the consumption patterns, we would see the mountains of garbage in every city and state, not only in our country but around the world. Remember the garbage barge took a two-year tour of the Caribbean? The oil spills that are so common around the world.

There are many different parts of the pattern. But putting them together is sometimes difficult. And one reason is that we have to have some perspective on it. We have to have some way to see the large pattern. And let me give you an example of why that's difficult.

Sometimes, when you're very close to something, it's hard to see it, but when you're far away it's easier to see it. This is an example of a computer-generated picture that's probably not recognizable on the front row. Somebody way in the back -- can anybody in the back recognize that? Excuse me? Abraham Lincoln. Does that sound surprising to you all in the front? Let me resolve it a little bit more, a little bit clearer now. When you have a little bit more information, it becomes easier to see what the underlying pattern is.

When we try to look at the global environmental crisis and the need for sustainable development, we have limited amounts of information available to us in any given place. We don't find it easy to see the tens of thousands of children under the age of five that die unnecessarily every 24 hours around the world. We don't find it easy to see the global nature of the pattern. And when the scientists put together information about the problem, they deal with limited information as well.

This is a temperature map of the United States from several years ago. You can't even recognize the United States. They gradually have become better in getting more detailed information, and gradually the scientific community gets a clearer picture.

You can turn down some of these lights, if you will, so people can see the screen a little bit more easily. Can we do that? I think they'll be able to see the slides a little bit more easily. Can we turn these down also? Thank you.

I had an experience when I was in the sixth grade that illustrates this point about pattern recognition. We had a map of the world at the front of the classroom that looked a little bit like this. (Shows map.) Can you see that in back? I'm worried about these lights here. Can you see it? Okay. We had a map of the world. One of my classmates raised his hand and asked a question. And he pointed to the outline of South America on its east coast. And then he pointed to an outline of Africa on its west coast. And he said, "Did they ever fit together?" And the teacher said, "Of course not. That's the most ridiculous thing I've ever heard." That child grew up to become a drug addict and a ne'er do well, his creativity in life was stifled. (Laughter.) But of course, as we now know, the continents did fit together and many people explore for oil and gas and minerals on the basis of exactly where they fit together.

It's an example of one of my favorite sayings from Yogi Berra. He said, "What gets us into trouble is not what we don't know, it's what we know for sure that just ain't so." (Laughter.) Well, we have a large assumption about our relationship to the Earth right now that we know for sure that just ain't so. We assume that the Earth is so vast and so enormous that we human beings cannot

possibly have any lasting or meaningful impact on nature itself or the patterns of nature that play out on a global scale. That used to be so, but it's not so any longer.

One reason is that parts of the Earth's environment are more vulnerable to the impacts of human civilization. For example, if you look at the Earth -- this is a picture of the Earth that is assembled from actual photographs, 3,000 separate photographs taken to give a cloud-free view of every square inch of the Earth. I'll show you the full, flat projection of it in a moment. There is -- you can see, incidentally, on this picture what the North Pole looks like in summer. There's Greenland. There's Louisville. (Laughter.) And the Earth is, indeed, vast. But the atmosphere around the Earth is actually quite thin. From here to the top of the sky is not much farther than it is from here out to the airport. The thickness of the Earth's atmosphere is about 1/1000 the diameter of the Earth. And we are capable of changing the composition of that atmosphere. We are in the process of doing that right now.

You've sometimes seen the pictures that the astronauts bring back from space of a sunrise that gives a view of how thin the atmosphere is on the horizon. In any event, there are three reasons for a dramatic change in the relationship between human civilization and the ecological system of the Earth. The first reason is the population explosion; and I'll talk about that in a moment. But let just give you all three reasons first. There's the population explosion, the scientific and technological revolution and a way of thinking, which I'll talk about at the end -- our assumption that what we do just doesn't matter.

But let me talk first of all about the population explosion. You can turn the lights back up for just a minute because I want to describe this graphically. If I drew a graph across the stage of the population, we would first have to agree on when human beings first appeared on Earth. And I don't want to start a religious argument. We had a trial about that in my home state, and I'm a little reluctant to get into that. (Laughter.)

But if we accept for just a moment as an assumption that the scientists are correct, then the story looks something like this. About five million years ago there was a huge, sudden, deep ice age on Earth which wiped out the forests of central Africa and left in its place of the forest grasslands. And one species, or one family of primates was able to survive by standing upright to see across the tall grass and adapt to the change that had just taken place. Two and a half million years ago there was a recurrence of that event, and the primate which survived at that time had a larger brain, made tools, and began to proliferate.

One million years ago there were a series of ice ages that came in rapid succession, and between the third and fourth of those the modern version of Homo sapiens appeared. At least that's the scientific story. So let's start back then -- hundreds of thousands of years ago.

If you start the graph you would see very little change in population for the first 100,000 years; very little change, actually, until about 20,000 years ago when the last ice age ended and then population began to increase, until around the time of Julius Caesar there were about 250 million people on Earth. The Agriculture Revolution had led to such large numbers. By the time Christopher Columbus sailed there were 500 million people. By the time Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence there were one billion people. By the end of World War II there were a little more than two billion people on Earth.

Now, I was born around that time -- some of you were as well. And in my 45 years, we have gone from a little over two

MORE

billion to 5.5 billion. And if I live for another 45 years, then in my lifetime it will go to nine billion, at least. Some say 10 billion or 11 billion.

Now, the point is this: If we go for 10,000 generations before we get to two billion people, and then in the course of a single human lifetime, we go from two billion people to almost 10 billion people, that is a dramatic change that is occurring right now in our lifetimes. And that is the first cause of the dramatic change in the relationship between human civilization and the Earth. And a lot of things have come about as a result of that.

Now, if you could turn the lights back down, let me illustrate this with the graph. I'm not sure that you can read these numbers, but this just goes back to 10,000 -- 12,000 years ago, the Industrial Revolution, and you see the recent increase.

Now, if you look at other patterns in our world they reflect this basic pattern of population explosion right now. For example, ozone depletion and the concentrations of chlorine in the atmosphere. For example, the accumulation of methane in the atmosphere -- it follows the same pattern. For example, the accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere -- again, it follows the same pattern. The loss of living species follows the same pattern.

Here, this flat part of the line goes back not 10,000 or 100,000 years, but 65 million years, all the way out of the auditorium and down the street, until our lifetimes and our century, and all of a sudden it is jumping upward at a rate 1,000 times faster than the rate that has obtained for the last 65 million years.

So it is a change that is fairly dramatic and unprecedented, and it leads to some of the ills that we're all familiar with: the exploitation of the environment in new ways; soil erosion; the loss of vegetative cover; aridity; desertification; recurrent famines in many parts of the world; the garbage crisis -- you could go on and on with the list. In fact, if you -- you remember the fires in Kuwait that took place not long ago -- if you look at all of the air pollution -- the CO₂, the other results of those fires -- all of them put together represented less than one percent each day of what we will put into the Earth's atmosphere today, and tomorrow, and the following day, and every day. And the amounts are increasing worldwide rapidly.

I talked before about the concentrations of chlorine in the atmosphere. Let me just use this as an example. The air in this room has six times as many chlorine atoms in each lungful as it did 50 years ago. If we had bottled air from this place 50 years ago and compared it to bottled air now -- it doesn't look green but it had six times as many chlorine atoms. People argue about how serious that is; I think it's a serious problem. But the point I'm making is, isn't remarkable that in the course of one human lifetime we are now capable of changing the composition of all of the air everywhere on Earth? At the North Pole, the South Pole, in the Amazon, everywhere, and introducing six times as many chlorine atoms.

The same thing is true of carbon dioxide, which I mentioned a moment ago. And let me make a point about this. I think this is just a couple of slides of some of the sources of carbon dioxide.

I first became interested in this issue, actually, some 20, 25, 27 years ago when I saw a graph that had become this graph. This is the increase of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere from when they first started measuring it in 1958 until last year. And there's an interesting point I want to make with this. Why does the line go down and up every year? Each one of those represents one

year. Well, if you look at the entire Earth's surface, and this is a picture I referred to a moment ago, you can see from the photograph the Sahara, the Himalayas, et cetera. We don't stop to think about it but most of the land mass on Earth is in the Northern Hemisphere where most of us live. I think almost three-quarters of the land mass is above the Equator and about a quarter below the Equator *check figure*

What that means is that when it is springtime for the Northern Hemisphere, as it is for us right now, and the Northern Hemisphere is pointed toward the sun, all of the vegetation in the Northern Hemisphere breaths in CO₂ and that has an impact on a worldwide basis because when the bulk of the vegetation in the Northern Hemisphere breaths in CO₂ it brings down the concentrations in the Earth's atmosphere.

I'm not sure you can see that line. Yes, here it is. Yes, when it breaths out CO₂, if you will, the concentrations go up. When it breaths it in, it goes down. And that had been occurring every year, and every year the peak had gotten much higher. And as a result, a lot of people have begun asking over the years, how long is this going to keep going on? And what are the consequences if we load up that thin atmosphere with so many extra chemicals and so much extra carbon dioxide?

Well, there is a second reason why it's building up and that is because just as the vegetation breaths in CO₂, when we cut it down then, less of it is breathed in. Every year we are destroying an amount of forest land that is equal to the country of Belgium, Switzerland, and Iceland put together. Every single year. And if we continue it with the kind of burning that is common in the Third World now, and the kind of devastation that you see in the Amazon, for example, where this picture was taken, and all over the Earth, then the consequences are ones that we have to think about.

In case somebody believes this isn't a political problem, look at this picture. This is the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. And you can see on this side it is devastated and on this side the forests still exist. We're losing about one football field worth every second is what it amounts to.

Now, let me go to the second reason for this dramatic change in the relationship between our civilization and the Earth. The second reason is -- after the population explosion -- is the scientific and technological revolution. Let me use an example to illustrate this. Warfare has been a part of civilization since the very beginning. But when the new technology of nuclear weapons was invented, the consequences of that age-old pattern of behavior called warfare were changed dramatically, and we had to change our way of thinking about warfare.

Well, just as warfare has been a common feature of our civilization, exploiting the Earth for sustenance has been our principal strategy for surviving and for creating a better life for ourselves. But the introduction of new technologies that magnify our ability to have an impact on the Earth have changed the consequences of all-out exploitation. So now you can see the results of -- on a worldwide basis -- I showed you that picture of the Earth before. This is the same picture at night. You can see the lights of the cities worldwide. Again, there's Louisville. This is -- these aren't cities here. Those are the gas flares on the oil wells in the Persian Gulf. You can see the outlines of the continents. Here is another view.

I wish we could turn these lights down, because I'm not sure you can see the colors, unfortunately. Can we turn them down? Just turn them off if that's -- can we handle that? (Applause.) Thank you.

The white are the cities, the yellow are gas flares, the red are burning forests as seen from space in the Eastern Hemisphere. Here's the Persian Gulf with the yellow gas flares. Here are the burning forests in Central Africa. You can see the lights of India. A closer look -- you can see the Japanese squid fleet out in the ocean at night. They're so numerous.

But we're having such an impact that sometimes the images that result are startling. I took a trip to the former Soviet Union and went to a place called the Aral Sea, the third largest inland sea in the world, or at least it was. Here are the ships sitting in the middle of the sand because they used our new power to have an impact on nature to use the water for something else, and they started a pattern that got away from them. The evaporation just took off and they couldn't stop it. They still haven't been able to stop it. Now they ship fish from 2,000 miles away to keep the people employed in the cannery. That's not sustainable. It's a bizarre sight to see this fishing fleet sitting out in the middle of the desert now -- camels walking by.

Let me tell you about another trip that I took to the most remote area on Earth that doesn't light up at night -- and keep the lights down, please. This is a satellite picture of Antarctica. I wish I had more time to tell you about it. It's a very interesting place. But I want to tell you what I found there. Scientists near the South Pole dig down into the ice to construct a record of the past.

You know how foresters can read tree rings? Well, when they dig down through the ice and find different layers of ice, each year there's another layer. Let me show you an illustration of that. Can you see these annual lines of ice? Every year there's another line. And in Antarctica, the lines are very close together because there's not much snow that falls each year. But each layer captures little bubbles of the air that existed in the year when that snow fell. And they can measure the chemical composition of the air and tell you how much CO₂ there was and how much -- and what the temperature was by analyzing different isotopes of oxygen. They pull out these ice cores. When I was there, they pulled one that measured recent decades and he said, "Right here is where Congress passed the Clean Air Act." They can tell it, in that case, with the naked eye that far away. They can find when the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed.

In any event, they construct a record that goes back 160,000 years. This is the last ice age, 20,000 years ago. And this is the next to last ice age, 160,000 years ago. And this is the period of great warming in-between the ice ages.

For purposes of reference, this is temperature, the red line -- and this is CO₂, the yellow line. This is the difference between a nice day at today's temperature, and if you live in New York City having a mile of ice over your head during the last ice age. That much difference represents the difference between present day temperatures and an ice age.

Now, is there any relationship between these two lines -- between CO₂ and temperature? It looks to my eyes as if there is. If my classmate from the 6th grade -- the guy who discovered continental drift -- (laughter) -- if he was here, just as he said, you know, it looked to me like Africa and South America fit together, I think he would say these two lines seem to fit together.

Now, one thing that's happening now is the CO₂ line is going up so rapidly that within the next 30 years it's going to look like that. Now, if these lines have gone up and down in a close relationship for as far back as we can measure, 160,000 years, is it wise for us to assume that it's perfectly all right to do this over

the next 30 or 40 years? Can it have any consequences? Who should bare the burden of proof?

Is it just a coincidence that in the last 15 years as the CO2 line has gone up so rapidly, that temperatures worldwide have gone up rapidly? Now, temperatures fluctuate from year to year and from decade to decade, but after a while, when you have five of the six hottest years in recorded history in the last decade, you have to begin to ask the question, is this a coincidence or not. And again, who should bare the burden of proof, because the consequences for the Earth's environment can be, according to the scientists, quite grave, the melting of ice around the world, the effect on sea level. We're beginning to see some effects which many scientists are linking to this trend.

Here is a picture of -- this was taken by a scientist at Ohio State named Lonny Thompson who's made a study of glaciers all over the world -- and ~~virtually all of them are receding~~. This one is in the Andes. He took this 12 years ago and then he went back last year and set his camera up at the same spot. See this bolder here, keep your eye on that bolder because here's what has happened to this glacier in the last 12 years. (Shows slides.) Fairly significant change.

Do you remember in -- well, this current issue of National Geographic magazine, Life magazine had this guy the hunter from 2000 B.C. -- I think now they've decided he's even older than that, 3500 B.C. -- do you remember the guy discovered in the ice or in the Alps? It says, "Out of the ancient ice came a corpse clinging to secrets about the way we were." Well, he has some secrets about the way we are also. How come after 5000 years they just discovered this guy? You know, these hikers are walking through the Alps and they go, oh, a 5000 year-old man. All of a sudden he's there. Well, the reason is because the ice there hasn't melted in 5000 years, but it's melting now.

Now, let me make quickly a point about the global nature of the problem this represents. The Earth's climate system is really a kind of engine, a weather engine, if you will, for redistributing heat and cold. It redistributes heat from the Equator to the Poles and it redistributes cold from the Poles to the Equator. And it's accomplished through a system of wind patterns and ocean currents and clouds. And if we change those patterns the consequences are not trivial.

Many people feel that what has a big impact on that pattern is the relationship between temperatures at the Equator and temperatures at the Poles, or X over Y. And because of the phenomenon of heat melting ice and changing the way sunlight is reflected or absorbed, if you have an increase of three degrees worldwide, that means that it only decreases one degree at the Equator but as much as eight degrees at the Poles. So there is less heat to be redistributed. And these patterns can change.

The ocean patterns, for example, including patterns like -- well, here is another view of the Earth with the North Pole. And I don't think you can see this line here, but that's where the Amazon comes out into the ocean, and the Gulf Stream comes up the coast of the Americas toward Greenland. And then a cold wind comes across the North Pole and it evaporates. And it works a little bit like this: The warm current comes up to this area around Greenland and when the cold air hits it, it evaporates at the rate of about 5,000 a second. And that forms a deep cold current going back underneath it in the other direction. And the evaporated steam, if you will, of water and moisture, vapor, heads over to England and to Europe. That's why Paris, which is so much farther north than New York, is warmer. And actually, they get as much heat as one-third of the sunlight that is received by Europe each year from this mechanism.

MORE

Now, if the wind is not as cold and the current is -- the difference between the current and the wind is not as much, you get a change in the pattern. I won't dwell on this, but that's what happens when the Gulf stream goes back -- it makes a worldwide loop. That's what the world ocean current looks like. If we change some important components of the Earth's climate system, its not -- the consequences again -- (End of side one of tape.)

(Side two, in progress) -- doesn't matter that much and we don't have to take responsibility for our actions. And many have speculated on why people feel that way, and I won't belabor this, it goes way back. And I won't take any time on this, but this is from the Middle Ages from the Vatican where Raphael did a painting of Plato and Aristotle that embodies a huge argument that has been raging in Western thought for thousands of years. Plato is pointing up towards the heavens and Aristotle is gesturing down toward the Earth. Are we separate from the Earth or are we connected to the Earth? Are we part of nature or are we above it all and separate from it?

Let me show you another example. This is not really intended to be a political point, but I want to use this illustration. A couple of years ago there was a conference held at the White House that had this point on global stewardship, and it used this illustration of the concept of balance. On one side of the scales is the entire Earth and on the other side are six bars of gold. How do we strike a balance between something worth this much and something worth this much? Do we have that out of wack? Is it really appropriate to think of it merely in those terms? And is it easier to just deny that there is any problem and say, we don't have to worry about this, we don't have to think about it?

Reminds me of a line from one of the popular singing groups, Dire Straits, who said, "Denial ain't just a river in Egypt." (Laughter and applause.) To which one of my friends added this point, despair -- on the concept of despair -- despair ain't just the tire in the trunk. I'm not sure I can get away with that one.

But let me close by saying that the consequences of failing to realize this challenge can be extremely significant. But there is every reason for hope that we will not only be successful in confronting it, but that we will find tremendous new opportunities.

Here's a headline that occurred not long ago in a business section -- I think this is The Washington Post. It says, "Going green and the bottom line: Firms finds that global environmentalism can cut costs."

Why is it that Japan has now established an ambitious program to make solving the global environmental crisis a keystone of their business strategy for the next several decades? Why is Germany doing the same thing? Where Japan is concerned, I guess that there are two possibilities. Either they're just really dumb when it comes to world business and they don't know what they're doing, or the other possibility is they may see some real opportunities here and they may think it makes good business sense to build the new products and technologies that foster economic progress without environmental destruction.

There are businesses that are profiting greatly not only by making those products, but also by using the effort to reduce pollution as a way to eliminate business waste. If you eliminate waste in the form of pollution you're eliminating economic waste, and many businesses are finding that that is true right now.

I have been in touch in the last few months with lots of businesspeople around this country who believe that it is in or

nations best interest to move forward aggressively to try to exploit these new markets. The world is seeking the new products that foster this kind of progress and either we will sell them to the world or Japan and Europe will sell them to the world.

We can solve this crisis. We can stabilize world population, develop the new technologies we need and change our way of thinking to see ourselves as part of the ecological system and begin to profit from making and selling the new products and technologies that are needed.

President Clinton has changed our policy. He is signing the biodiversity treaty. He is setting -- (applause) -- he is setting targets on carbon dioxide and is offering new incentives for the development of the technologies that are likely to be so profitable. He has changed, in fact, on the first day in office the population of policy and is establishing the United States as a leader in population policy again. (Applause.) And we will continue to offer the kind of leadership that is good not only for the environment but for business.

Let me close with just one final point. And I'm going to ask you to turn the lights down again at the end. I'm sorry to keep sending you that signal. I was going through the solutions for this crisis not long ago at a conference where there were many scientists present. And at the end one of the scientists raised his hand and said, you know, I agree with everything you've said, but I know enough about politics to tell you that what you're proposing is just not likely to occur. These patterns are too big. The momentum toward continuing our current way of doing things is just too powerful. We can't possibly change. It's just not likely that we will.

And I said, well, now wait a minute. We'll get used to slow, gradual change, but what if I had said to you four or five years ago, in the next few month all of the communist countries in Eastern Europe will suddenly abandon communism and become democracies and chose free market capitalism, would you have said that was likely? He said, no, I guess not. What if I told you that Nelson Mandela and Mr. de Klerk in South Africa would announce the end of apartheid and set out on a torturous difficult road toward reconciliation in South Africa, would you have said that's likely to take place? And he said, no, I would not.

What if I told you that all the statues of Lenin would be torn down and that communism would be declared dead in the world, and that we would have a chance to remake the world in the aftermath of the Cold War, as difficult as that challenge is, would you have said that was likely to occur in the just the space of a few years? And he said, no, I would not have said that was likely.

The same thing holds with this challenge. We can assume that it's not going to happen, or we can be a part of the solution. We can decide that we want to make it happen, that the consequences of it not happening are too great, and that the opportunities inherent in the change that must take place are ones that we want to seize.

I believe that it is likely to happen. I believe that there is every basis for hope, and that with the kind of leadership the commonwealth of Kentucky is showing right here at the grass-roots level, with the kind of leadership we're seeing in the White House and with the movement we're seeing in many parts of the world, I think we are going to have change in the direction of sustainable development.

And I'd just like to close -- if you could turn the lights off -- with this final set of slides. (Slides are shown.)

END

KATIE McGINTY

ENVIRONMENT TALK

— DENVER —

AUDIO-VISUAL SEQUENCES

August 11, 1993

TODD GIPSTEIN

(202) 857-7028

(702) 276-7948

Environment Speech Sequences

August 11, 1993 — McGinty Version 4.0

Canned Sequence: Beautiful Earth

Environmental Ills — Sequence of slides

Boiling Frog Cartoons

Pattern Recognition Mosaics: Lincoln / Smokestacks / Baby

Drifting Continents

Yogi: "What Gets Us In Trouble...."

Series of slides showing humanity's impact on earth

Earth & night lights

Two hemispheres with night lights

3 Reasons word slides.

All three, then 1 & 2

(Population & Technology)

*Ask for lights up: do walk across stage
for population growth...*

Lily Pad Growth / World

Population Growth with Inset Graphs / Flatulence Humor

Sequence of pictures showing effects of population demands.

Earth, Forests

World Map / 3 Countries showing yearly loss

Deforestation Photos

Haiti & Dominican Republic

Tree squares fade to black

The Aral Sea — Ships in the desert

Earth / Atmospheric Corona / Spray Can / Sunrise from Space

2 Frog Cartoons

Kuwait Fires / Smokestacks

Earth land mass distribution above/below equator

Breathing Earth

C02 Building Chart 1958-92

(Good luck!)

Antarctica / Data Gathering / Tree Rings, Glacial Striations

**Sun / Earth Mosaic / Frog Cartoon /
“Denial ain't just a river in Egypt”**

3 Reasons Word Slides: #3, “Our Way of Thinking,” highlighted

C02 Chart / Coastline / Drifting Continents / CO2 Chart #2

Sun / Parched Earth / Famine Group

Sun /Glacier / Ocean /Glacial Retreat / 4,000 Year Old Man

**Greek Ruin / School of Athens painting
Mind zoom graphic / Eyeball
School of Athens / Candles**

Series of photographs of critters & environments

Bible / Scientific Instruments

Starry Sky / Clock / Mechanical Gizmo

Hercules & Snake Statue

Sequence of comparisons: Man vs Nature

Global Stewardship Brochure

“Koyaanisqatsi”

- 1. Crazy life 2. Life in turmoil**
- 3. Life out of balance**
- 4. A state of life that calls for a another way of living.**

— From the Hopi Indian language

“Pope John Paul II”

The commitment of believers to a healthy environment for everyone stems directly from their belief in God the Creator.

Respect for Life and for the dignity of the human person extends also to the rest of creation, which is called to join man in Praising God.

— *His Holiness Pope John Paul II*

“Web of Life” Native-American Poem

**This we know:
That earth does not belong to us;
We belong to the earth.
All things are connected,
Like the blood which unites one family.
Whatever befalls the earth
Befalls the sons and daughters of the earth.
We did not weave the web of life;
We are merely a strand in it.
Whatever we do to the web,
We do to ourselves.**

Spider web / Earth in Space / Starry Sky “Schweitzer Warning”

**Man lost the capacity to foresee and forestall.
He will end by destroying the earth.**

— *Albert Schweitzer*

Canned Sequence: World Change & Hope (We Shall Overcome)

Applause & Kudos Fame and Fortune

If you mention Todd's help, you can say he's from National Geographic, but don't mention their support.

Have a nice day!!!

Clinton Presidential Records

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the former location of a 3.5 floppy diskette.

NOTICE: The files from this diskette are not available because the disk is damaged, or the files are in an un-recognizable format.

Collection/FOIA: ____ 2012-0769-F _____

Diskette Title: Forest Summit Interview Summary Mike Schmidt

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. paper	World Bank document; Expanding Access to Bank Information: Proposed Revisions to the Directive on Disclosure of Information (34 pages)	06/10/1993	P1/b(1)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Council on Environmental Quality
Kathleen "Katie" McGinty
OA/Box Number: 2572

FOLDER TITLE:

[Environmental Speeches and Background]

2012-0769-F
kc1960

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. paper	World Bank document; Operations Inspection in the Bank: Issues and Options (23 pages)	06/10/1993	P1/b(1)

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TO: PRESIDENT

FROM: HARCOURT, MIKE

DOC DATE: 06 JUL 93
SOURCE REF: 030982

KEYWORDS: CANADA
MP

ENVIRONMENT

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: PREMIER OF BRITISH COLOMBIA LTR RE FUTURE USE OF TATSHENSHINI-ALSEK
WILDERNESS AREA BORDERING ALASKA

ACTION: APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 10 AUG 93 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: LOWENKRON

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
LOWENKRON

FOR CONCURRENCE
CLAUSSEN

FOR INFO
WALKER

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSWEA

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1