

SIA SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

181 Metro Drive, Suite 450 ♦ San Jose, CA 95110
Phone (408) 436-6600 ♦ Fax (408) 436-6646

November 26, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Staff Secretary to the President
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

REF: Semiconductor Industry's Perspective on PFCs

Dear Mr. Stern:

In January of this year, representatives of the U.S. semiconductor industry met with Undersecretary of State Timothy Wirth to emphasize the importance of the use of perfluorocompounds (PFCs) in the manufacturing processes of the U.S. semiconductor industry. In view of the upcoming ICOP3 meeting in Kyoto, Japan, the industry would like to reiterate the importance of PFCs to the U.S. semiconductor industry, to review the voluntary commitments the industry and EPA have made to reduce PFC emissions, and to request that the Administration continue to support the industry's voluntary efforts to reduce PFC emissions.

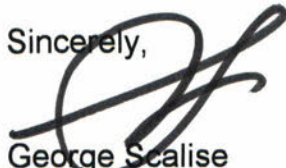
Semiconductor manufacturing is a national success story, employing 145,000 American workers, advancing U.S. technology and national defense capabilities, and producing approximately \$61 billion in revenues. PFCs are an integral part of advanced semiconductor manufacturing processes and are essential to produce the very small features of today's advanced circuits. Although PFCs have long atmospheric lifetimes, they are not used in large quantities by the semiconductor industry. While research and development efforts are underway, there are currently no known substitutes or comprehensive emissions reduction strategies which will not have a significant negative impact on the environment. Any change in the quantity and/or makeup of the gases that are used in semiconductor processes is constrained by a number of factors, including severe engineering challenges, worker health and safety considerations, and other potential environmental impacts. In addition, semiconductor companies have installed a huge manufacturing base that relies on the availability of PFCs. The development and installation of new tools that do not rely on PFCs will

require technology breakthroughs accompanied by significant additional capital costs and lead time.

Most of the U.S. semiconductor industry has entered into a voluntary Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with EPA which has established the "PFC Emission Reduction Partnership for the Semiconductor Industry." Each industry partner has agreed to report annual emissions estimates and to use its best effort to reduce PFC emissions from its U.S. operations as measured against a 1995 baseline developed under the MOU. The strategies being reviewed as a means of reducing PFC emissions include; 1) the more efficient use of PFCs in the manufacturing process; 2) potential PFC substitutes; 3) recycle; and 4) abatement. The partners and EPA will reconvene next Spring to discuss whether specific PFC reduction targets should or can be identified based on progress made through research and development efforts which are currently underway.

The U.S. semiconductor industry strongly supports the U.S. position for including PFCs, HFCs and SF6 in a basket with CO2, methane, and nitrous oxide to allow flexibility and a comprehensive approach to addressing the climate change issue. The industry is working proactively to reduce PFC emissions; any proposal to eliminate or phase out manufacturing of PFC gases poses a serious threat to the semiconductor industry. SIA requests that the Administration continue to fully support the semiconductor industry's voluntary efforts to reduce PFC emissions in Kyoto and at future international climate change meetings.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G. Scalise', is written over the printed name.

George Scalise
President

Semiconductor Industry Association

SIA SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

SIA SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

181 Metro Drive, Suite 450 ♦ San Jose, CA 95110
Phone (408) 436-6600 ♦ Fax (408) 436-6646



Mr. Todd Stern
Staff Secretary to the President
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500



Robert G. Pratt
7609 Honesty Way
Bethesda, MD 20817

'97 DEC 1 PM12:00

November 23, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

Subject: Global Warming

Dear Mr. Stern:

I am writing to urge President Clinton to work to ensure that the Kyoto Summit will lead to a strong treaty that will reduce the threat of global warming. The Kyoto Summit presents a unique opportunity for world leaders to take positive steps to deal with this threat to the planet, and for President Clinton to play a leadership role.

I am concerned that the President's announced goals for the Summit do not include strong enough timetables and targets. I understand that the scientific community recommends that the industrialized countries reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases below 1990 levels.

I believe that the American public is concerned about this issue and is prepared to support bold U.S. measures to deal with it. I hope President Clinton will take advantage of that concern and provide the vital leadership required to reduce our use of the fossil fuels that cause the problem and promote alternative energy sources.

Sincerely,



Robert G. Pratt

Robert C. Carter
5520 Clayton Court
Baton Rouge, LA 70805-4618

'97 DEC 1 PM 12:00

November 22, 1997

Dear President Clinton,

Two hundred of the world's leading scientists agree that global warming is a serious threat that requires immediate action.

According to the Department of Energy the U. S. can convert to energy-efficient technologies without significant economic loss.

The European Union's call for reducing CO₂ emissions to 15% below 1990 levels by 2010 is supported by over 150 nations. Your counter proposal is entirely inadequate.

Please reconsider and support the treaty proposed for adoption in Kyoto, Japan in December.

yours truly,

Robert C. Carter

Copy to Mr. Todd Stern

Travis Andrews
7500 Nighthearth Dr. #1004
Fort Worth, TX 76112
email: travisand@aol.com

'97 DEC 1 PM12:00

November 22, 1997

Todd Stern
Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Hello Todd,

I'm writing to you in reference to the Kyoto Climate Summit. I urge President Clinton to commit the United States to legally binding reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, following the recommendation of the "World Scientists' Call for Action at the Kyoto Climate Summit." Signed by 1,565 distinguished senior scientists, including the majority of living Nobel laureates in the sciences, it calls for "legally binding commitments to reduce industrial nations' emissions of heat-trapping gases significantly below 1990 levels in accordance with a near-term timetable."

I count myself among many Americans who find the scientific evidence for global warming both compelling and convincing, and who are concerned about the potentially serious consequences it may bring in the next century.

President Clinton should see beyond the arguments of those who have an economic interest in maintaining the global warming status quo. When weighed against the potentially serious and long-term impact of global warming on the world economy and environment, the economic loss and disruption that they fear is reduced to a manageable risk that must be taken. Moreover, that risk can be managed successfully; gains from economic activity based on energy efficiency and alternative energy technologies, as well as on other "global cool-it" efforts, could more than compensate for losses suffered during the shift to environmentally sustainable economies. As Vice President Albert Gore has noted, leadership in this shift would economically benefit the United States.

But there would be other benefits as well, the most important of which would be improvement in the quality of life for the world's people, and preservation of the rich and unfathomably complex fabric of life that has evolved on our planet. History will judge President Clinton's leadership on global warming. By acting decisively to curtail greenhouse emissions and set a course toward a sustainable 21st century economy, he will secure the appreciation of future generations and a pivotally important place in history.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Travis Andrews", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Travis Andrews



'97 DEC 1 PM12:00

Department of Anthropology

November 17, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Stern:

As a scientist doing active research into the past human responses to climate change, please allow me to add my voice to those of other scientists arguing for strong and immediate action by President Clinton on the issue of global warming. Global warming is a very real and immediate threat to Americans and to all our neighbors around the world. The predicted changes to the world's climate system would have entirely predictable effects upon natural ecosystems, public health, and economic prosperity. I would argue strongly that the President should take forthright action in two ways.

Firstly, the upcoming Kyoto Climate Summit is a way for the United States to demonstrate its leadership in finding effective controls on human production of greenhouse gases. There will be a great deal of lobbying pressures and frank disinformation on the part of coal and oil industry opponents. Nevertheless, the President should support a strong treaty with an American commitment speedily to reduce emissions to below 1990 levels.

Secondly, the U.S. is currently in the morally uncomfortable position of subsidizing the oil and coal industries (to the tune of some 80 or more million dollars each year). True world leadership would include the removal of these subsidies that demonstrably add to global warming. Better still would be the reallocation of these monies to research and development programs and to subsidies that encourage competitive production of alternative energy sources.

Thank you very much.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Roderick J. McIntosh". The signature is fluid and stylized, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Roderick J. McIntosh
Professor

(205) 487-4307 (home)
(205) 487-3616 (office)

Holy Spirit Church

2710 U.S. Highway 43 North • Winfield, Alabama 35594

'97 DEC 1 PM 12:00

November 25, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Stern:

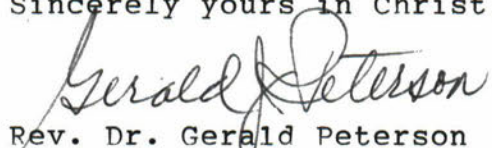
It is my understanding that from December 1 through the 10th, 1997, an international conference will be held in Kyoto, Japan to adopt an agreement with legally binding commitments to reduce greenhouse gas pollution. I believe the matter is extremely important for the health of all, especially in the next generation.

I understand that the European union is calling for reducing co-2 emissions to 15% below the 1990 levels by 2,010. This plan is supported by over 150 nations. Japan is calling for only a 5% reduction. Clinton's recently released plan cuts greenhouse gases only to 1990 levels between 2,008 and 2,015.

Can't we do better than that? I respectfully hope that we will go along with the many nations that see the seriousness of this problem and work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as much as possible.

Thanking you for your kind consideration to this matter, I remain,

Sincerely yours in Christ,


Rev. Dr. Gerald Peterson

Muriel Clement
88 Notch Hill Rd. #122
No. Branford, CT 06171

'97 DEC 1 PM12:00

November 24, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
c/o The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Stern,

Your name has been given as the President's policy coordinator on global warming.

Global warming is already here! and affecting the well-being of people world wide! It is changing the climate that will disrupt many ecosystems and incur high economic costs. President Clinton should work to ensure that the impending Kyoto Climate Summit leads to a strong treaty that may reduce global warming.

Very sincerely,

Muriel C. Clement

Muriel C. Clement

November 25, 1997

'97 DEC 1 PM12:00

Dear Mr. Stern,

I am writing to indicate my support for a strong treaty to address the global warming problem.

No other single event in the next few years will have as important implications for the future of the global environment as the treaty negotiations soon to be held in Kyoto. With an effective treaty, world leaders can put the global warming problem on a path towards solution.

Renowned scientific experts, including 1550 scientists and most of the living Nobel Prize winners, have spoken loudly and clearly on the importance of taking action to reduce the threat of climate change. And more than 2000 economists have agreed that meaningful action to reduce global warming can be taken, without overburdening the economy. Further, such action would even have certain economic benefits.

Although the president's announced position of the Kyoto treaty negotiations contains many positive elements, it does not promote strong enough timetables and targets. To make real progress towards addressing the global warming threat, the Kyoto summit must produce a treaty that commits industrialized countries to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases substantially *below* 1990 levels.

I cannot overemphasize how important I think this issue is. Please demonstrate the leadership that I know you are capable of.

Sincerely,

Carole Bu
Arlington, Va

20 Palmer St
Arlington, MA



Todd Stern
Asst to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Lara M. Pratt
31 Broadway #409
Tacoma, WA 98402

November 23, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

Subject: Global Warming

Dear Mr. Stern:

I am writing to urge President Clinton to work to ensure that the Kyoto Summit will lead to a strong treaty that will reduce the threat of global warming. The Kyoto Summit presents a unique opportunity for world leaders to take positive steps to deal with this threat to the planet, and for President Clinton to play a leadership role.

I am concerned that the President's announced goals for the Summit do not include strong enough timetables and targets. I understand that the scientific community recommends that the industrialized countries reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases below 1990 levels.

I believe that the American public is concerned about this issue and is prepared to support bold U.S. measures to deal with it. I hope President Clinton will take advantage of that concern and provide the vital leadership required to reduce our use of the fossil fuels that cause the problem and promote alternative energy sources.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Lara M. Pratt". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Lara M. Pratt

November 25, 1997

Dear Mr. Stern,

I am writing to indicate my support for a strong treaty to address the global warming problem.

No other single event in the next few years will have as important implications for the future of the global environment as the treaty negotiations soon to be held in Kyoto. With an effective treaty, world leaders can put the global warming problem on a path towards solution.

Renowned scientific experts, including 1550 scientists and most of the living Nobel Prize winners, have spoken loudly and clearly on the importance of taking action to reduce the threat of climate change. And more than 2000 economists have agreed that meaningful action to reduce global warming can be taken, without overburdening the economy. Further, such action would even have certain economic benefits.

Although the president's announced position of the Kyoto treaty negotiations contains many positive elements, it does not promote strong enough timetables and targets. To make real progress towards addressing the global warming threat, the Kyoto summit must produce a treaty that commits industrialized countries to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases substantially *below* 1990 levels.

I cannot overemphasize how important I think this issue is. Please demonstrate the leadership that I know you are capable of.

Sincerely,



Neil Burns

149 Westoba Rd

Concord MA 01742

Steven Hegedus
116 Manns Ave.
Newark DE 19711
302-731-4076
Nov. 24, 1997

'97 DEC 1 PM12:01

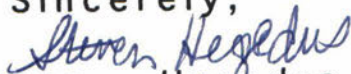
Dear Mr. Todd Stern,

I am writing you to urge President Clinton to strongly support the Kyoto Global Climate Summit next month. As a scientist who has been involved in research on energy technology for 16 years, I am convinced of the likelihood of global warming. Human activities are changing the climate, which will lead to drastic changes in rainfall, food and forest product production, natural disasters and spread of tropical diseases. All of these would have large negative economic impact to our country. Over 1500 scientists and 2000 economists have signed Calls for Action on global warming. The great majority of American voters agree that global warming is a real threat.

President Clinton must endorse binding timetables and CO2 targets at the Kyoto summit. The industrialized countries must lower their greenhouse gas emissions to make a real impact on the world CO2 levels, and to show the developing nations that we are serious, so that we can insist that they also lower their emissions.

Instead of looking at compliance as a burden, we should instead look at this as an opportunity to develop new energy technologies, new products, and new industries based on manufacturing energy efficient and alternative energy products. Perhaps you weren't aware that over 70% of the solar electric panels (made from silicon solar cells) made in our country are exported. This could be a major growth industry and improve our balance of trade as well.

In conclusion, President Clinton's position on the Kyoto treaty has many positive elements, but needs stronger endorsement of accepting binding commitment for CO2 reduction to pre-1990 levels. This is a chance for him to establish himself as a responsible, concerned, visionary leader in the world. If he leads, other leaders will follow. Please urge him to accept and promote strong reductions in CO2 by limiting fossil fuel consumption world wide, and by promoting alternative energy.

Sincerely,

Steven Hegedus

Dr. John C. Twombly
2500 Kohler Drive
Boulder, CO 80303
November 24, 1997

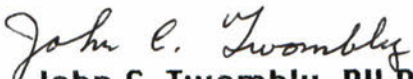
Mr. Todd Stern, Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Stern:

As the Kyoto summit approaches, I am appalled at the extent to which our government's announced proposal falls short of those put forth by other industrialized countries, and of what must be done. I am well aware of the scientifically-based conclusions of the *IPCC* and the distinguished *World Scientists' Call for Action at the Kyoto Climate Summit*, and I agree fervently with their stand that **WE MUST CALL FOR LEGALLY BINDING REDUCTION OF ALL INDUSTRIAL NATIONS' CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS TO SIGNIFICANTLY BELOW THE 1990 LEVEL, IN ACCORDANCE WITH A NEAR-TERM TIMETABLE.** Countries comparable to ours are taking this stand. As the world's worst offender, we need to be the leader.

I am deeply disappointed by the extent to which my government has retreated in its stand due, apparently, to the massive \$13 million PR campaign waged by the fossil-fuel industries. I am not impressed by their claim that reduction in fossil fuel use would trigger a massive economic decline. The 2000 signees of the *Economists' Statement on Climate Change* refute this argument, as do the case studies in the new book "*Factor Four*", which demonstrates that energy use efficiency can be improved by a factor of four **profitably!** This book is being embraced by European industrialists, who are proposing already that even greater efficiency gains are possible.

Sincerely yours,


John C. Twombly, PH.D.
Engineering Professor Emeritus

'97 DEC 1 PM12:01

Robert McNally
31 Broadway #409
Tacoma, WA 98402

November 23, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

Subject: Global Warming

Dear Mr. Stern:

I am writing to urge President Clinton to work to ensure that the Kyoto Summit will lead to a strong treaty that will reduce the threat of global warming. The Kyoto Summit presents a unique opportunity for world leaders to take positive steps to deal with this threat to the planet, and for President Clinton to play a leadership role.

I am concerned that the President's announced goals for the Summit do not include strong enough timetables and targets. I understand that the scientific community recommends that the industrialized countries reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases below 1990 levels.

I believe that the American public is concerned about this issue and is prepared to support bold U.S. measures to deal with it. I hope President Clinton will take advantage of that concern and provide the vital leadership required to reduce our use of the fossil fuels that cause the problem and promote alternative energy sources.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Robert McNally". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Robert McNally

Jeremy Bell
1107 18th Ave.
Seattle, WA 98122

'97 DEC 1 AM 9:11

November 23, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

Subject: Global Warming

Dear Mr. Stern:

I am writing to urge President Clinton to work to ensure that the Kyoto Summit will lead to a strong treaty that will reduce the threat of global warming. The Kyoto Summit presents a unique opportunity for world leaders to take positive steps to deal with this threat to the planet, and for President Clinton to play a leadership role.

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I believe that the American public is concerned about this issue and is prepared to support bold U.S. measures to deal with it. I hope President Clinton will take advantage of that concern and provide the vital leadership required to reduce our use of the fossil fuels that cause the problem and promote alternative energy sources.

Sincerely,



Jeremy Bell
Americorps member
YMCA Earth Service Corps

'97 DEC 1 AM 9:12



2875 East Patrick Lane, Suite "I"
Las Vegas, Nevada 89120
(702) 739-6172
(702) 739-6192 [fax]

November 20, 1996

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Stern:

I am writing to urge you to go to Kyoto with a stronger U.S. policy to reduce greenhouse gases. Please support reductions below 1990 levels, beginning by the year 2005. Since the United States produces almost one-fourth of the world's greenhouse emissions, we have a greater responsibility to do more.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Lisa Hammond', with a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Lisa Hammond, President
Femail Creations

'97 DEC 1 AM 9:0

Todd Stern
Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, D. C. 20500

November 25, 1997

Dear Mr. Stern,

Re: Global Climate Change-Kyoto, Japan

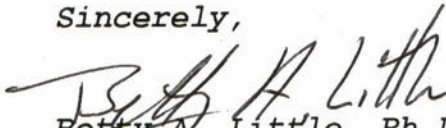
The President's announced recommendations contain some positive elements but they fall short of stronger actions proposed by Religious Leaders and Physicians and Economists.

It is important that the United States commit to 1990 levels because that will encourage other nations to make commitments as well.

Repeated warnings have come from the scientific community about the dangers of the human induced global climate change and various dangers associated with it. Most recently the 'World Scientists' Call for Action at the Kyoto Climate Summit---signed by 1,565 distinguished senior scientists, including a majority of the living Nobel laureates in science has called for "---legally binding commitments to reduce industrial nations emissions of heat-trapped gases significantly below 1990 levels in accordance with a near term time table."

This meeting in Kyoto is an opportunity for the leaders of the world to work together to protect the climate for this and future generations. However difficult this task, may be it should be attempted. The United States must provide leadership in this effort.

Sincerely,


Betty A. Little, Ph.D.
P.O. Box 292
Killington, Vt. 05751-0292

- * Restoring Creation Enabler, Presbytery of Elizabeth, N.J.
- * Past President, Partners for Environmental Quality, Inc.
- * Charter Member Presbyterians for Restoring Creation

FACSIMILE
TRANSMITTAL

TO: Todd Stern, White House
FAX #: (202) 456-2461
RE: _____
FROM: Nancy Small
DATE: 11/26/97
PAGES: 3

MESSAGE:

This message is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed, and may contain privileged or confidential information. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you received this communication in error, notify us immediately by telephone and return the original message to the address below via the US Postal Service. Thank you.

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FAX 616/383-4477

11-26-1997 11:02AM FROM PARCEL PLUS OAKWOOD 616 383 4477 P. 2
2502 Waite Ave.
Kalamazoo, MI 49008
November 22, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern, Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Stern,

We applaud President's Clinton's recognition that global warming threatens the earth and his commitment to reducing U. S. emissions of greenhouse gases.

But the measures he is proposing to the Kyoto Climate Summit are inadequate in every respect. They do not, for example, acknowledge that the U. S. , with only a twentieth of the world's population, produces almost a fourth of the greenhouse gases which contribute to global warming--and should therefore take the lead in reducing emissions. Nor do the measures require sufficient--or sufficiently rapid--reductions. To stabilize, as President Clinton proposes, "industrialized countries' emissions of heat-trapping gases at 1990 levels by about 2010, with a modest reduction below 1990 levels by about 2020" (Stevens, NYTimes, 23 Oct. '97, p. A14) simply does not address the gravity of the situation.

For one thing, the schedule of reductions for industrialized countries must be more ambitious, if the Group of 77 [developing countries] Plus China are to be persuaded to accept limits on their emissions, which are "expected to exceed those of the developed world within two or three decades" (Ibid.). For another, stabilization of emissions at 1990 levels or slightly lower will not prevent the overall concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere from increasing (ibid.)

Finally, President Clinton's plan to start reducing emissions in the U. S. allocates far too little money for incentives and research subsidies and does not even attempt to involve the American public in the effort--though motor vehicles now account for a third of our greenhouse gas emissions and may soon overtake industry as the greatest source--though emissions from residential buildings (as well as from transportation, industrial sites, and electricity generation) have reached record levels (Cushman, NYTimes, 21 Oct., '97). It is we the middle class who demand this expenditure of energy--and level of emissions--by our insistence on driving farther in cars that use more gasoline per mile, our reluctance to turn off lights or turn down the heat or air-conditioning, our desire to move to the country and live in bigger houses, our tight embrace of our material culture. But our President doesn't even ask us to conserve energy, much less warn us that bringing emissions down to an acceptable level must involve real changes in the way we live.

We hope that the Kyoto Climate Summit will convince the U. S. to take a more realistic and reasonable position.

Yours sincerely,



Nancy Cutbirth Small, Ph.D.



Tom Small, Ph.D.

'97 NOV 28 AM 8:55

FAX COVER SHEETDATE: 11/26/97TO: Mr. Todd Stern

FAX # _____

FROM: Joanne Misko

FAX# _____

PHONE: _____

RE: _____

CC: _____

Numbers of pages including cover sheet: 2

MESSAGE:

November 26, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Assist. to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Stern:

As a concerned citizen regarding global warming, please support a stronger U.S. policy to reduce greenhouse gases. It is my opinion that you should support reductions below 1990 levels, beginning by the year 2005. Since the U.S. produces almost a fourth of the world's greenhouse emissions, we must do more as a country to compensate and make a difference. Our actions today will not only effect our lives but the lives of future generations.

Sincerely,



Joanne Misko
Hoboken, N.J.



Global Climate Coalition
1275 K St. N.W.
Suite 890
Washington, D.C. 20005
Tel: 202.682.9161
Fax: 202.638.1043

'97 NOV 28 AM 9:00

November 21, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20502

Dear Todd:

Thank you for attending the Board of Directors meeting of the Global Climate Coalition last Wednesday. Our members appreciated your succinct observations regarding the status of the major issues which have not yet been resolved in the negotiations.

Our hope is to continue a meaningful dialogue with you and others in the Administration after the Kyoto Conference of the Parties. Certainly there is a strong potential for industry and government to substantially build upon the existing Voluntary Program to mitigate GHG emissions. The GCC intends to actively participate in the learning process which the President has established for the next decade.

Again, thank you for meeting with us.

Sincerely,

William F. O'Keefe
Chairman



215 East Fifth Street
Northfield, MN 55057
November 23, 1997

Todd Stern
Assistant to the President & Staff Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

'97 NOV 28 AM9:02

Dear Mr. Stern:

I'm writing to urge President Clinton to work to ensure that the Kyoto Climate Summit leads to a strong treaty which will significantly reduce the threat of global warming. The Kyoto Summit will provide the President and other world leaders an important opportunity to demonstrate that they are taking seriously their responsibility for stewardship of the global environment. We would urge the President to toughen his position on climate change by calling for a treaty which would commit industrialized countries to reduce emissions of heat-trapping gases significantly below 1990 levels according to a near-term timetable, as recommended by the "World Scientists' Call for Action at the Kyoto Climate Summit."

The effects of global warming are already being felt in small, but increasingly significant ways. For example, data collected by the Devonian Botanic Garden of the University of Alberta indicates that the spring flowering in the Edmonton area is ten days earlier now than forty-five years ago. This seemingly insignificant change may be a harbinger of more drastic effects in the future on growing season and on climate suitability for agriculture. Projections indicate that warming could restrict the natural range of sugar maples in North America and cause radical changes in the distribution of natural vegetation. Rises in ocean levels, disruption of the Gulf Stream, and increases in the spread of tropical diseases are also among the effects predicted as a result of increases in the Earth's temperatures.

The Kyoto Climate Summit will provide an opportunity for the President to make a necessary global commitment to reducing emissions of heat-trapping gases. At home in the United States, the President can strengthen this commitment by promoting the development of alternative fuel sources, such as solar and wind power, which would decrease our dependence on high-emissions fossil fuels. Such action would not only reduce emissions, but have positive economic results, fostering the development of new industries and new technologies.

Recent polls suggest that the American people are ready for significant action to be taken, before global climate change reaches the proportions of an irreversible crisis. I urge the President to make a strong and principled stand for the future of the global environment at the Kyoto Summit.

Sincerely yours,


Rob Hardy

'97 NOV 28 AM9:03

QUAKER BROOK FARM

9400 Maple Grove Road
Nashville, Mi. 49073

Ruth and James Pino

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Stern:

We are grateful for President Clinton's concern about global warming and the threat of greenhouse gas emissions. However we are concerned that the standards he is recommending at the Kyoto Climate Conference are not sufficient. In as much as the United States produces something like a quarter of the greenhouse gases, we should be required to take much more stringent measures to reduce our emissions. Developing countries are not likely to be willing to adhere to strict standards unless the United States gives strong and sacrificial leadership.

We would request that you encourage the President to make every effort to set very high standards for reducing emissions here and throughout the world. Next, he should support sufficient allocation of money for incentives and research for developing renewable energy sources which will produce new businesses and jobs. Another essential component to make these reductions realistic is a strong program promoting conservation of energy in industry, in our homes, use of public public transportation, etc.

Please remember that we are ultimately negotiating to stabilize the oceans and atmosphere where changes sometimes multiply in unexpected ways changing ocean currents, causing flooding, desertification, temperature change, draugt.

We pray that the Kyoto Climate Summit will create a protocol that will produce sufficently stringent standards to bring emissions and global warming to an acceptable level.

Sincerely,
James & Ruth Pino
James and Ruth Pino
9400 Maple Grove Rd.
Nashville, MI 49073

Novemer 24, 1997

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'97 NOV 26 AM 8:00

Todd Stern
@ Staff Secretary

I do not know
these folks!

Mickey

John Kinsman**Mary S. Mitchell****FACSIMILE***Mr. Ibarra*

Please urge the President to oppose the Global Warming Treaty. There are many reasons to have No Treaty. Listed below are some of the more obvious and pertinent.

*Thank you for your help.
Most sincerely,*

*John Kinsman**Mary Mitchell*

- * **The science is still uncertain.** Scientists cannot tell us how much and where temperatures will increase or, for certain, whether they will increase at all.
- * **It will be very costly to American Families.** Fuel and electricity costs will go up and jobs at energy-intensive industries are likely to be lost.
- * **It will export American jobs.** While economic growth and job creation will be severely impacted in the United States, other nations will be free to continue emitting, growing their economies, and competing for jobs.
- * **Small business will be among the first and most seriously affected.** It will not improve the environment. By 2015, greenhouse gas emission from developing countries will exceed those of the United States and other countries impacted by the treaty. Overall, global emissions will continue to grow. If global warming is real, the Kyoto Treaty is not a solution.

Boston University

College of Arts and Sciences
232 Bay State Road
Boston, Massachusetts 02215
617/353-2540
Fax: 617/353-5508

Department of Political Science



'97 NOV 17 PM 3:50

11-12-97

~~October 4, 1997~~

Mr. Todd Stern
The White House

Please send me press releases/press kits on global warming--before, during, and after Kyoto. I am writing a book on the subject and do occasional newspaper op-eds.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Walter Clemens".

Walter Clemens

Professor of Political Science

for mail: the above address

for fax: (617) 863-2892

for e-mail wclemens@bu.edu

Dr. Clemens
Boston University

Department of Political Science
College of Arts and Sciences
232 Bay State Road
Boston, Massachusetts 02215

D/S 16
MAILED AT 029
RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

PRESORTED
FIRST CLASS



Mr Todd Stern
The White House
Washington DC

20300/0003



'97 NOV 25 PM5:19

FAX COVER SHEET

SIGNS OF LIFE FILMS
25 Keats Mill Valley, CA 94941
(415) 383-0553 FAX (415) 383-6852

We are sending a total of 1 pages, including this one. If you do not receive a complete transmission, please notify us by telephone or facsimile at the numbers noted above.

Date: 11/24/97

To: Mr. Todd Stern

Fax number: 202 456 2461

From: Molly Jones

Dear Mr. Stern,

I urge you to go to Kyoto with a stronger US policy to reduce greenhouse gases. I urge you to support reduction below 1990 levels, beginning by the year 2008. Since the US produces almost a fourth of the world's greenhouse emissions, we have a greater responsibility to do more.

Please make US policy match the President's rhetoric.

Sincerely,
Molly Jones



City of Petaluma

11 English Street

Post Office Box 61 - Petaluma, California 94953

October 9, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President,
Climate Decision Manager
Washington, D.C.
Fax 202-456-2215

Dear Mr. Stern:

I understand that you will be advising President Clinton on critical decisions in the next day or so regarding manmade impacts on our climate in preparation for the upcoming international summit in Kyoto, Japan.

As a city councilmember from Petaluma, California, a city of about 50,000, I implore you, on behalf of all my constituents, to encourage President Clinton to take a strong, clear stance in favor of immediate elimination of greenhouse and ozone destroying gases. Do not succumb to go-slow arguments based on selfish interests.

As you are no doubt aware, the IPCC has summarized the drastic impacts on our Earth to date. The "Scientists' Statement on Global Climate Disruption," (June 18th, 1997) signed by over 2,400 of the world's leading scientists, calls for the U.S., as the largest emitter of greenhouse gases, to fulfill its commitment to the Framework Convention on Climate Change and demonstrate leadership in the global effort. The "Economists' Statement on Climate Change," signed by over 2,000 economists (including six Nobel Laureates), calls for preventative economic steps to curb emissions, noting that such steps may well improve U.S. productivity. The insurance and banking industries are beginning to call for immediate climate protection. Even the CEO of British Petroleum points out that "The time to consider the policy dimensions of climate change is not when the link between greenhouse gases and climate change is conclusively proven... but when the possibility cannot be discounted and is taken seriously by the society of which we are part," and has committed his company to \$1 billion in solar equipment sales in the next decade.

We are all, locally, nationally and internationally, collectively poised to make long term changes that will benefit all people and restructure our society away from our slavish addiction to cars and petroleum. Everywhere I go, I hear the same thing from the public: it is time to resolve the huge problems of the

environment and people are ready to do their part, even if the corporations are not. The pain and disruption are widely recognized to be less if the tasks are tackled earlier rather than later. It is time for President Clinton to act. Please do not let him waffle on this as he has on so many other environmental issues. Stand up for the interests of the Earth and its people; take a hard line; you and he will be honored and thanked for it.

Sincerely,


Matt Maguire
Petaluma City Council

707-769-8499 work
707-769-1556 home

Correspondence
'97 SEP 29 PM 4:49
Todd Letters

Bethlehem Steel Corporation

SUITE 600
1667 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20006

MAURICE E. CARINO, JR.
VICE PRESIDENT
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS



PHONE: (202) 775-6211
FAX: (202) 775-6221

September 29, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President &
Staff Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Todd:

Your global climate outreach meeting on Friday afternoon was very informative of the Administration's position and plans. In addition, it provided an opportunity for representatives from a number of industries to discuss their position and thoughts on various aspects of the global climate issue. Bethlehem Steel's position on the global climate issue was summarized in Hank Barnette's letter to the President, dated August 4, 1997, copy attached.

One comment that was made throughout the meeting, including in your opening remarks, was the need to have developing countries deeply involved in any global climate treaty. As I mentioned, the U.S. steel industry competes head to head with a number of developing countries. The list I handed you, another copy is attached, identified 39 major steel producing countries in the world. The top ten account for approximately 70% of the world's production. Five of these countries, including the Ukraine, are non-annex 1 countries. Two are part of the EU and could be included under a "bubble concept". Only three countries fall outside of these two categories and they are: the United States, Russia and Japan. As global climate negotiations proceed, the U.S. steel industry must not be put at a disadvantage when compared to developing nations and the EU.

As you know, a number of steel industry representatives met with several White House Global Climate Task Force members, DOE, DOC and EPA representatives the day before your meeting. During that meeting, the industry representatives presented the concept of a steel industry voluntary program and the justification for such a program.

It is our understanding that the proposed program was well received by the Administration participants.

We believe a common global climate solution through a voluntary program approach can be reached between developing and developed countries that compete on an international basis. Voluntary programs can and do work. As the Administration's 33/50 Program for the reduction of toxic chemical releases has shown, high visibility voluntary programs, championed by government leadership, can result in meaningful reductions in emissions.

We strongly urge the Administration to pursue a global climate treaty that includes a voluntary program approach for developed as well as developing countries. Otherwise, industries such as steel will be put at a serious competitive disadvantage.

Your assistance in helping to assure that this issue is properly resolved is very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Moe Carino", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Maurice E. Carino

Attachments

cc: Dirk Forrister, WHGCTF
Judy Greenwald, WHGCTF

Bethlehem Steel Corporation

1170 EIGHTH AVENUE
BETHLEHEM, PA 18016-7699

CURTIS M. BARNETTE
CHAIRMAN
AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



August 4, 1997

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The opportunity to review global climate change and environmental matters with you today was very much appreciated. You requested that we advise you of our views and the following comments are respectfully submitted.

Global Climate

With respect to global climate change, we share your view that this matter deserves serious attention as part of our nation's efforts to advance the principles of sustainable development. However, we believe that the following key principles should guide the development of U.S. policy:

1. Science Must Lead Policy.

Any U.S. policies to limit greenhouse gas emissions must be based on sound and rigorous scientific knowledge. While the scientific data base has improved, considerable uncertainty remains about the mechanism of global warming and the causes. You should have the best and most objective scientific advice to ensure that any actions taken or proposed at Kyoto will consider all uncertainties and not impose severe consequences that may later prove to be unwarranted.

2. A Global Solution is Essential.

Commitments must be obtained from both developed and developing countries to avoid serious economic consequences and dislocations. Developing countries are expected to generate 70% of the world's emissions by 2025. Without their full participation in future international treaties, there is no possibility of stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions worldwide. We note with great concern to

- 2 -

our industry's international competitiveness the fact that four of the top ten steel producing countries in 1996, including China - the world's largest producer, are included in the list of 134 developing nations which are exempt from commitments under the Framework Convention on Climate Change (Berlin Mandate). Trade agreements like GATT and NAFTA are of limited value if an industry is rendered noncompetitive by unfair international environmental agreements.

3. **Maximum Flexibility Must Be Provided and Voluntary Actions Considered in Achieving Any Reduction Goals.**

We simply lack sufficient information at this time to commit the United States to legally binding limits and timetables. Policy flexibility is essential so that government and the private sector can craft individual responses to their own situation, with emphasis on performance-based measures. In this context, voluntary programs should continue to be an important component of U.S. efforts. As your administration's 33/50 Program for the reduction of toxic chemical releases has shown, high visibility voluntary programs championed by the White House can result in meaningful reductions in emissions in short time frames. Emission trading schemes can also help if enforcement and accounting issues can be resolved. The concept of joint implementation should also be promoted.

4. **Energy Taxes and Mandated Energy Reductions Must Be Avoided Because They Distort Markets, Threaten Competition, and Reduce the Availability of Capital for Future Investment.**

One estimate, based on a carbon tax scenario, showed that an energy tax about ten times the BTU tax proposed in 1993 would be needed to achieve a 10% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 to 2010. This would mean additional costs of more than \$5 billion per year to our industry, roughly doubling the already high energy cost of producing steel. A more recent Department of Energy analysis of six energy intensive industries - including steel - predicted a massive shift of production and associated jobs from the U.S. to lesser developed nations, with no appreciable effect on greenhouse gas emissions, and worse, a likely net increase in global pollution.

5. **Congressional Involvement and Oversight is Essential for any Amendments to the Rio Treaty or New Protocols.**

In the context of the Byrd/Hagel Resolution (S. Res. 98), we urge you to work closely with Congress to involve a wide range of views in the debate on this matter and to ensure that any agreements reached will not compromise our competitiveness and jeopardize jobs.

- 3 -

National Ambient Air Quality Standards

While our meeting focused on Global Climate Change, it is respectfully submitted that the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for particulate matter and ozone should be reconsidered before going forward with changes in the standards as proposed by EPA. There are three compelling reasons to reexamine this decision:

1. **There is inadequate scientific evidence to support the proposal.**

The EPA's own Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee concluded there were significant uncertainties and unanswered questions that need to be addressed before new standards are adopted. EPA has announced that it intends to conduct more research and to undertake another scientific review of the data after promulgating the new rules. Surely, the time to conduct such research is before the new rules are promulgated in order to avoid unnecessary capital investment to comply with these standards that may well be based on flawed scientific evidence.

2. **The costs of the proposed standards are extraordinary, and the benefits are undefined.**

Independent studies have shown that EPA's cost estimates are greatly understated, that the proposed standards may not be attainable at any cost and may cost up to 200,000 lost jobs in the United States. The estimated annual cost to the metals industries (both primary and fabricated) is more than \$6 billion.

3. **The current Clean Air Act programs will continue to reduce ozone and particulate matter, and we believe the existing programs must be given a chance to work before new control strategies are implemented.**

Bethlehem Steel has invested more than \$650 million in capital expenditures for air quality controls since the enactment of the Clean Air Act in 1970. We spend more than \$60 million annually to operate and maintain that equipment. We will continue to make further investments in environmental control measures to comply with the requirements of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments.

We believe the right course of action to be taken with regard to the new standards is to delay a decision for at least four years. This time period would allow for the required level of research that needs to be conducted. The research would provide a more sound basis for a decision. In the event the research data justifies the need for tighter standards, they could be implemented without any delay to the currently planned schedule of implementing the new standards.

- 4 -

Thank you again for the opportunity to meet with you today. We deeply appreciate your continuing leadership on these and other issues. Please let me know if I can be of further assistance to you or your staff.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Hanne Barnett". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

cc: Todd Stern
Special Assistant to the President

AMERICAN METAL MARKET**1/23/97****The Major Steel-Producing
Countries in 1996**

(in millions of metric tons)

Rank		1996	1995	% 96/95
1	China	100.4	95.4	5.2
2	Japan	98.8	101.6	-2.8
3	United States	94.6	95.2	-0.6
4	Russia	49.2	51.3	-4.2
5	F.R. Germany	39.8	42.1	-5.3
6	South Korea	38.9	36.8	5.7
7	Brazil	25.2	25.1	0.6
8	Italy	24.5	27.7	-11.7
9	Ukraine	22.1	22.3	-1.2
10	India	21.8	20.8	4.9
11	United Kingdom	18.0	17.6	2.4
12	France	17.6	18.1	-2.8
13	Canada	14.7	14.4	1.9
14	Mexico	13.2	12.1	9.1
15	Turkey	13.2	12.7	3.3
16	Spain	12.3	13.8	-10.6
17	Taiwan	12.0	11.6	3.1
18	Belgium	10.8	11.6	-6.4
19	Poland	10.3	11.9	-13.9
20	Australia	8.4	8.5	-1.0
21	South Africa	8.0	8.7	-8.5
22	Czech Republic	6.4	7.2	-10.5
23	Netherlands	6.3	6.4	-1.3
24	Romania	6.1	6.6	-7.5
25	North Korea (e)	6.0	6.0	0.0
26	Iran	5.4	4.7	15.3
27	Sweden	4.9	4.9	-0.3
28	Austria	4.4	5.0	-11.5
29	Indonesia	4.3	4.1	4.1
30	Argentina	4.1	3.6	14.4
31	Venezuela	3.7	3.6	4.3
32	Slovak Republic	3.5	3.9	-9.7
33	Finland	3.3	3.2	4.0
34	Kazakhstan	3.1	3.0	2.3
35	Saudi Arabia	2.7	2.5	9.5
36	Egypt	2.6	2.6	-0.9
37	Luxembourg	2.5	2.6	-4.3
38	Malaysia	2.5	2.5	2.0
39	Bulgaria	2.5	2.7	-10.1
	World	750.4	755.8	-0.7

e - estimate

Nov 7, 1997 12 PM 2:24

Dear Mr. Stern,

Please urge President Clinton to change his position of refusing to sign the agreement reducing greenhouse gas pollution.

My husband and I feel we should support the European Union's call for a 15% reduction below the 1990 levels.

The United States should lead the efforts to bring about this reduction since our country produces 20% of the greenhouse gases, not be the stumbling block.

Sincerely,

Ken & Phil Emmons
Richmond, VA

PHIL & LOU EMMONS
7805 TRYON GROVE RD.
RICHMOND, IL 60071



Mr Todd Stern
Asst to the President
The White House
Washington, DC



Todd Litz

11 Central Street
Turners Falls, MA 01376
November 11, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

'97 NOV 12 PM 12:09

Dear Mr. Stern:

We are writing to urge you to work to strengthen US policy on greenhouse gases. We would like you to support reduction below 1990 levels, beginning by the year 2005. As you know, the US produces almost 25% of the world's greenhouse emissions. The US has a responsibility to do more. We urge you to go to Kyoto with a stronger policy. The present policy does not match President Clinton's rhetoric on this issue. Our present policy makes us seem arrogant, letting others (the European community) lead on this front. We would like the US to take a position respectful of the needs of the whole world, not just those of American greenhouse gas emitters.

Sincerely,

Robert McGuigan
Julia Bady

Todd Ltr

FAX COVER PAGE

97 NOV 12 PM 12:09

TO: Mr. Todd Stern FAX NO. (202) 456-2461FROM: Barbara Bacon
144 Kimberly Place FAX:
New Canaan, CT 06840DATE: 11/10/97 TOTAL NO. OF PAGES: 1SUBJECT: Kyoto, Japan Global Warming Conference

I was deeply disappointed at the watered down message on global warming given the world by the US in Bonn, Germany a week or so ago.

REMARKS: To reduce greenhouse gases to the 1990 level in 12 years is not enough to prevent overall atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide from continuing to rise. The scientific prediction is that a doubling of heat-trapping carbon dioxide is inevitable within that period with such a low goal.

I urge you to go to Kyoto with a stronger US policy-a policy that supports reductions below the 1990 level by the year 2005 or, better yet, join the 150 other nations calling for 15% below levels by the year 2010.

I believe the US has a responsibility to be a leader in this effort.

Barbara Bacon

Dear Mr Stern-

11-7-97

I urge you to go to Kyoto with a strong policy to reduce greenhouse gases. The President (whom I have supported) has a responsibility to do more. We should go below 1990 levels no later than the yr 2005

Thank you

Dr + Mrs Lawrence Eigerman
65 Parker Ave
San Francisco CA 94118

97 NOV 12 AM 9:38



Mr. Todd Stern
Asst to President
The White House
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

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PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION



ELLIE WHITNEY, PH.D.

BIOLOGIST, AUTHOR, COLUMNIST

4730 Knollwood Drive • Tallahassee, FL 32303 • (904) 562-5858/6663 • (FAX) 562-6555

Nov 8, 1997

North Florida: Past,
Present, Future
(in preparation)



The Natural Systems



Human Impacts



Remedies and Stewardship



Nutrition: Concepts and
Controversies 7/e
Hamilton, Whitney,Sizer
St. Paul: West, 1997
(in preparation)



Understanding Nutrition 7/e
Whitney, Hamilton, Rolles
St. Paul: West, 1996



Nutrition for Health and Health Care
Whitney, Cataldo, DeBruyne, Rolles
St. Paul: West, 1995



Making Life Choices: Health
Skills and Concepts
Sizer, Whitney, DeBruyne
St. Paul: West, 1993



Nutrition and Diet Therapy 3/e
Cataldo, DeBruyne, Whitney
St. Paul: West, 1992



The Fitness Triad: Motivation,
Training, and Nutrition
DeBruyne, Sizer, Whitney
St. Paul: West, 1991



Life Span Nutrition
Rolles, DeBruyne, Whitney
St. Paul: West, 1990

Mr Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

'97 NOV 12 AM 9:36

Dear Mr Stern:

Please go to Kyoto with the strongest
CO₂-reduction U.S. commitment
that you can get through Congress.
And please push Congress. Reasons:

① This climate-change threat
is much closer to the danger
point than most non-scientists
realize.

② The hazard to life, including
human life, of temperature change
is much greater than most
non-biologists realize. Thank you.

Ellie Whitney



'97 NOV 12 AM 9:35

Nov 8, 1997

Mr Todd Stern
The White House

Dear Mr Stern,

President Clinton has many times stated in speeches that Global Warming is a serious danger threatening us all -- but he has recently watered down the United States' official position on greenhouse gas emissions. I understand that, at the forthcoming Kyoto conference on greenhouse gas production, he will be calling for limiting such production only to 1990 levels. The European Union, on the other hand, proposes to reduce such production to 15% below 1990 levels by 2010.

I wholeheartedly support the more stringent limits proposed by the European Union, and I hope that you will work to persuade President Clinton to adopt these limits as well.

Yours Sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'George Greenstein', with a stylized flourish at the end.

George Greenstein
77 Arnold Rd
Pelham, MA 01002

'97 NOV 12 AM9:35

November 6, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

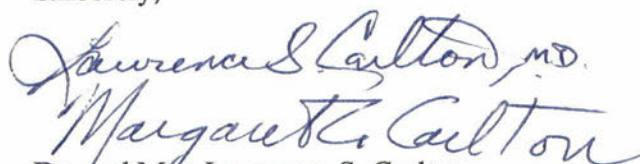
Dear Mr. Stern:

The image that our country is giving to the other nations of our small planet is most distressing. Our nation, which should be a world leader, is instead publicizing scandals and unethical behavior and continually endeavoring to demean those in high governmental positions. Yes, such behavior exists here and in other nations as well, but in our opinion the U.S. no longer is a nation that other nations can want to emulate.

Particularly distressing is the Clinton administration's foot-dragging on making a legally-binding commitment to reduce greenhouse gas pollution now. As our nation produces almost one quarter of the world's greenhouse emissions, it is our responsibility to do more immediately by joining with the European Union's and Japan's pledges to reduce CO₂ emissions below 1990 levels within the same time frame as theirs. President Clinton said last month: "We cannot wait until a (climate change) treaty is negotiated and ratified to act. We must begin now.... The U.S. will pursue a comprehensive framework." It does not appear that the President's intentions match his rhetoric.

We ask you to try to impress upon the President this nation's accountability and responsibility and urge him to propose stronger restrictions on greenhouse emissions. Such action at the international conference in Kyoto should help in some measure to restore our nation's position as a world leader.

Sincerely,


Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Carlton
7 Neal Drive
Simsbury, CT 06070

'97 NOV 12 AM9:34

August 11, 1997

Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington DC 20500

Dear Mr. Stern,

I am writing you today regarding air pollution and climate change. Rarely have scientists displayed more agreement than that concerning global warming. Human made CO₂ is warming the earth, which will increase death and misery from worsening weather patterns, flooding, desertification, and skin cancer.

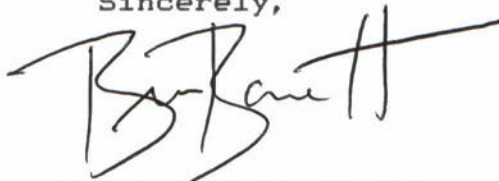
The European Community proposal to reduce CO₂ is probably not enough. The U.S. must meet or exceed the EC proposal if we are to remain a moral leader in international affairs.

Fuel efficiency standards must be strengthened. We should invest more in alternative energy, bicycles, and mass transit. We can afford to pay a bit more for energy, and might find that fuel conservation and energy efficiency are actually more economical than the present world-class resource wastage.

Please join other world leaders in helping to make real change.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Bruce Barrett', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Bruce Barrett MD PhD
University of Wisconsin Medical School
Department of Family Practice

B Barnett
2038 Iron Pl.
Madison W1
53415



Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington DC 20500



'97 NOV 12 AM 9:32

216 Specner Dr.
Amherst, MA. 01002
Nov. 7, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Ass't. to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Stern:

As we approach the important conference about climate change to be held in Kyoto next month, I would like to urge a stronger U.S. policy to reduce greenhouse gases. I hope you will support reductions below 1990 levels, beginning by the year 2005. As you know, our country produces almost a fourth of the world's greenhouse emissions, it seems that we have a greater responsibility to do more.

AS I understand it, the European Union is calling for reducing CO₂ emissions to 15 % below 1990 levels by 2010. And this plan is supported by over 150 nations. We should be leading the movement for reduction instead of lagging behind.

I would like to remind President Clinton of his statement made in October:

"We can not wait until a climate change treaty is negotiated and ratified to act. We must begin now... The U.S. will pursue a comprehensive framework."

I sincerely hope that our U.S. policy will match the Preesident's rhetoric.

Yours sincerely,



Doris Hartman

'97 NOV 12 AM 9:33

November 10, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Stern:

One month ago President Clinton said: "We can not wait until a (climate change) treaty is negotiated and ratified to act. We must begin now... The U.S. will pursue a comprehensive framework."

Please go to Kyoto next month with a stronger US policy to reduce greenhouse gases. Please support reductions below 1990 levels, beginning by the year 2005. Since the US produces almost a fourth of the world's greenhouse emissions, we have a greater responsibility to do more.

Let's have United States policy match the President's rhetoric.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard Trenholm".

Richard Trenholm
38 Overland Road
Greenfield, MA 01301

'97 NOV 12 AM 9:14

Date: 11/7/97

To: Todd Stern

FAX Number: (202) 456-2461

From: Elizabeth Farman

Elizabeth Farman
23 Bryon Road
Old Greenwich, CT 06870
(203) 637-1603

Telephone: (203) 637-1603

FAX Number: (203) 637-3314

Total pages (including this cover sheet): 1

The President talks well about green house gas and global warming. Can't you influence ^{him} to take real action?

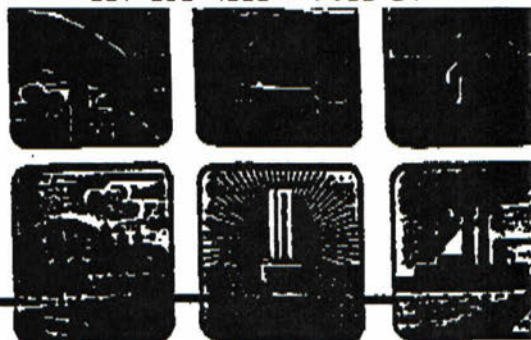
This is not something we can just sit and twiddle our thumbs about. We need to see to it that our greenhouse gases are cut below 1990 levels.

CLF**Conservation Law Foundation**

62 Summer Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110-1008

Phone (617) 350-0990

Fax (617) 350-4030



From: SENDER: Richard Kennedy To: NAME: Todd Stern
 PHONE: 617/350-0990, ext. 132 COMPANY: 97 OCT 9 PM 7:00
 FAX: 617/350-4030 PHONE: _____
 DATE SENT: 10-9-97 FAX: 202.456.2215

Total Pages including cover: 4☐ This is the only copy you will receive.☒ Hard copy to follow by mail.**MESSAGE:**

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 COMPANY: _____
 PHONE: _____
 FAX: _____

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CLF

Conservation Law Foundation

October 9, 1997

Todd Stern
Staff Secretary's Office
The White House
Washington, DC 20502

Dear Mr. Stern:

On behalf of the more than 230,000 members of the 12 undersigned environmental organizations, we are writing to you today to urge the Administration to actively support an early and strong, legally-binding commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to combat global climate change.

We are very concerned about climate change and the impacts it will have on our environment, public health, economy and way of life. As you know, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change concluded two years ago that the balance of evidence indicates our modern civilization is altering the Earth's fragile climate. This year, more than 2,700 of the nation's top scientists and 2,500 of our top economists called for the United States to take global leadership in reducing emissions of greenhouse gases. With that in mind, we encourage you to negotiate the strongest possible treaty at the Third Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to be held in Kyoto, Japan in December 1997.

There is no sector of the globe, the economy, the environment or human culture that will escape climate change impact. Some impacts are awesome in their proportion and threaten entire regions and the lives of millions. For example, the World Health Organization has warned that we may experience 50 - 80 million new incidences of malaria each year. Other potential impacts include the loss of rare and unique species. The ramifications of such impacts are enormous and will touch all of us.

While we appreciate this administration's past commitment to reducing the CO2 emissions that cause global warming, we are concerned that the United States has not announced a plan of action to illustrate its support of an international agreement with binding targets for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, we are very concerned that the United States does not appear to be living up to its commitment made by President Bush, in the 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change and President Clinton's 1993 Earth Day pledge to reach 1990.

62 Summer Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110-1016 • (617) 350-0990 • FAX (617) 350-4030

120 Tillson Avenue, Rockland, Maine 04841-3416 • (207) 596-5900 • FAX (207) 596-7706

21 East State Street, Montpelier, Vermont 05602-3010 • (802) 223-5092 • FAX (802) 223-0060

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Conservation Law Foundation

Todd Stern
October 9, 1997
page 2

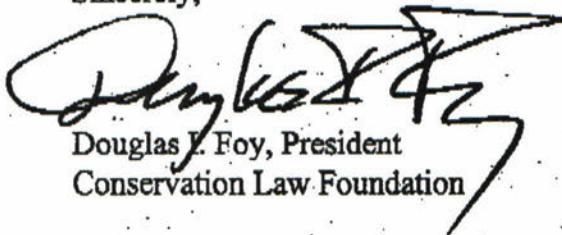
emission levels by the year 2000. We cannot delay any longer — reductions must start now and must be substantial in order to be effective in dealing with the threat of global warming.

The President recently remarked that "we could reduce [greenhouse-gas emissions] 20% tomorrow with technology that is already available at no cost if we just changed the way we do things." Throughout our economy, the U.S. uses energy inefficiently compared to our major trading partners. On a per capita basis, the U.S. use twice as much energy to produce a unit of Gross Domestic Product as does Germany or Japan. This inefficiency is more than environmentally damaging, it is lost economic opportunity, as well as increased dependency on foreign oil. Reducing this inefficiency and capturing this now lost economic opportunity will help the U.S. economy. One economic study found that energy innovations could create as many as 800,000 new jobs in the next 15 years. We urge immediate action to advance policies designed to increase efficiency in the use and production of energy, and to accelerate the development and transfer of energy-saving and renewable energy technology worldwide.

Early and significant action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions would put the nations of the world on an emissions trajectory that could curb the predicted impacts on the environment and public health. On the other hand, delaying action to curb greenhouse gases would only allow more time for the IPCC's predicted impacts to become a reality. Delayed action would also force much steeper annual emission declines in future years to make up for the excess emissions, and would therefore inflict greater economic penalties on those who must cope with the demands of more stringent emissions reductions.

At this critical stage in the international negotiations, we respectfully request the Administration to adopt an early and substantial emissions reduction commitment for the upcoming Kyoto negotiations.

Sincerely,



Douglas J. Foy, President
Conservation Law Foundation

Kevin Knobloch, Director of Conservation Programs
Appalachian Mountain Club

Conservation Law Foundation

Todd Stern
October 9, 1997
page 3

Donald P. Gagnon, Chairman
Citizens League for Environmental Action & Recovery (CLEAR)

Cindy Luppi, Organizing Director
Clean Water Action New England

Pamela W. Person, Vice Chairperson
Coalition for Sensible Energy

Nam Kapur, Legislative Director
Environmental League of Massachusetts

Sanford Lewis, Director
Good Neighbor Project

Laura Scott, Clean Air Associate
MassPIRG

Leslie Lowe, Executive Director
New York City Environmental Justice Alliance

Judi Friedman, Chairperson
People's Action for Clean Energy (PACE)

Curt Spaulding, Executive Director
Save The Bay

Cara Lee, Environmental Director
Scenic Hudson



Sunrise, Mt. McKinley

Ansel Adams

SIERRA CLUB LEGAL EARTHJUSTICE DEFENSE FUND, INC.

The Law Firm for the Environmental Movement

*(On August 1, 1997, we officially became
Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund)*

E-MAIL: eajusdc@igc.apc.org

1625 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 702, Washington, DC 20036-2212 (202) 667-4500 FAX (202) 667-2356

October 6, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Staff Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

'97 OCT 9 PM 5:40

Dear Mr. Stern:

I am writing on behalf of Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund, formerly Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, to urge you and the Administration to commit to early and substantial reductions in greenhouse gas emissions at the Third Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto.

As you know, the Legal Defense Fund has a long history of working on behalf of citizens across America to protect our environment. That is why we are so concerned about the implications of climate change on the world's environment, including its forest ecosystems. Those concerns are heightened by some members of congress and others who now argue that increased logging will help prevent a buildup of greenhouse gasses.

Prior to joining the Legal Defense Fund's staff in 1990, I was deeply involved in climate change issues. It was as clear then as it is now that most tree species are wholly incapable of migrating naturally to adapt to the shifting climate patterns that would accompany even a moderate warming trend. The resulting disruption to, and disappearance of, forest ecosystems will have consequent adverse impacts on water quality and quantity as well as multiple species of fish and wildlife whose existence depends on adequate forest habitat.

Without the adoption of early and significant measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we will continue to load the atmospheric dice in a way that increases the risk of climatic changes that will harm our environment and economy in ways that will dwarf the scare tactic projections of those opposing such measures. Of course, cutting down our forests faster, as some are advocating, will do nothing to reduce the buildup of atmospheric carbon dioxide. It will only accelerate the many adverse environmental and economic impacts that are already all-too-apparent on forests across the U.S. and around the world.

October 6, 1997
Page 2

Thus, we urge the Administration to make a strong, early commitment substantial emission reductions for the Kyoto negotiations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin P. Kirchner", with a stylized, flowing script.

Kevin P. Kirchner
Vice President
Policy, Legislation, and Communications

Todd Ltrs

November 3, 1997

'97 NOV 6 PM3:43

Todd Stern,
Assistant to President William Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Stern,

I am writing to express my great concern that the United States emits 25% of the world's global warming pollution. Considering that the United States comprises only 4% of the world's population, I find it disappointing and embarrassing that President Clinton has shied away from proposing more rigorous standards to greatly decrease our country's substantial contribution to a serious international problem, and have resisted complying with the agreements which were signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

I have read numerous articles in which it is calculated that instead of slowly decreasing, the United States' emission of carbon dioxide and other heat-trapping gases have grown by 3.4% in just one year. It is very apparent that strict legislation targeted to reduce air pollution is the only effective way to reduce global warming emissions. I am particularly interested in seeing high standards of fuel efficiency and pollution control imposed upon farm equipment and vehicles, ever-popular recreation vehicles, boats, lawn mowers, etc. I also support encouraging alternative renewable (or at least less polluting) fuel sources for vehicles.

In time for the Kyoto conference in December, I urge President Clinton to develop a plan which will reduce global warming emissions to a level even below that of 1990, and to implement such a plan to achieve that goal well in advance of the far-off target year of 2010.

Thank you for your consideration. I look forward to receiving your response.

Sincerely yours,



Gretchen Good-Pingel
38 East 85th Street
New York, NY 10028

'97 OCT 9 PM9:33

~~constit.~~
Todd
Letters

Todd Stern
Special Assistant to the President
202-456-2215

10/9/97

Dear Todd,

Even on short notice your team did a great job on the Global Climate Change teleconference. We had a good turnout in New Mexico. Our PSR Climate Change Slide show is now being shown in 50 locations around the country. We will win a good treaty and get it ratified. Don't let the team back down.

The cost of reducing acid rain turned out to be 1/10 of that predicted by industry. The same will be true with reducing greenhouse gases. Don't be pressured by exaggerated cost estimates from industry and labor. Remember what FDR did with the Great Depression in bucking Big Business.

Mandatory limits will push a new era of creativity and the entrepreneurial spirit in developing and marketing environmentally-friendly technology.

We can't let the fear of change prevent us from building a bridge to the 21st Century. Environmental technology is a huge growth area for the United States as the developing world comes into the global economy. Government must help industry work together in areas of general public concern to stay ahead of the Japanese and European competition.

The benefits of mandatory caps and trading schemes will create tremendous spin-off benefits because what is good for reducing greenhouse emissions is good for reducing all types of pollution. Increasing efficiency and protecting the soil and forests of the world provide many benefits that strengthen the foundations of a sound economy.

As a physician I must remind you that the health consequences of failing to act now will be measured in mortality numbering in the tens of millions of excess deaths per year. Increases in tropical disease morbidity will number in the hundreds of millions per year.

But this is only the beginning. With damaged immune systems from toxic chemical exposure, new viral epidemics will sweep the world. Viruses flourish with the change of seasons and climate instability will increase the seasonal outbreaks of new flu viruses. Overpopulation, crop failures, starvation and refugee migration in unsanitary camps will create breeding grounds for global plagues.

In New Mexico dengue fever is moving up the Rio Grande river. In Florida children are staying indoors at night because the mosquitoes carried a plague of encephalitis last year. Floods and droughts carry huge economic costs. Population dislocation, poverty and hunger will put pressure on public institutions and resources.

Don't create a cost cap loophole. Don't delay the timetable for meeting 1990 emissions levels. Our grandchildren are depending on us.


Daniel Kerlinsky MD

Todd Ltrs

To: Mr. Todd Stern
Asst to the President

11/6/97

RE: Climate Change

Dear Mr. Stern:

When you go to Kyoto in December, I urge you to support reductions below 1990 levels by the year 2005. Since the U.S. produces almost one-fourth of the world's greenhouse emissions, we have a greater responsibility to do more.

Let me know your decision on this ASAP

David Warren
1950 Lake Osborne Dr #11
Lake Worth, FL 33461

Todd Ltrs

'97 NOV 10 AM 8:56

November 7, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Stern:

I am writing to urge you to go to Kyoto with a stronger U.S. policy to reduce greenhouse gasses to below 1990 levels beginning by 2005. The U.S. produces more than one quarter of these gasses and has a greater responsibility to do more environmentally.

Many thanks


Frances Sheridan Goulart
Weston, Ct 06883
(203) 227-1587

11/07/97

P. Miller ^{Todd Ltr}
323 Asbury Ave.
Evanston. IL 60202

Mr. Todd Stern

'97 NOV 10 AM 9:17

Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Stern,

How can you go to Kyoto
with a really responsible US
policy on greenhouse emissions?
Let me give you my two cents'
worth: Support reductions
below 1990 levels as soon as
possible, certainly by 2005.

We're told this country pro-
duces almost $\frac{1}{4}$ of the world's
emissions. This amount, genera-
ted by only 4% of the human
population, yields 20% of
the total 25 Billion tons of CO_2 !

Are you aware of what these
figures mean in terms of our

planetary future? Let me review the scientific predictions:

Earth's average temp. - 2-6° F rise, by the 2000 century's end.

A rise in sea levels, melting glaciers and polar ice caps, erratic weather patterns, including floods and droughts, agricultural damage and health and ecological damage including the spread of diseases and destruction of sensitive ecosystems.

All this so the mega Oil and Gas interests can prosper. Are you a part of that questionable quest for power? Are you aware that 72% of the public supports efforts to curb global warming? Where do you stand on this vital issue? Will you respond with integrity in Kyoto in Dec.? I wonder.
Sincerely, P. Miller —

Todd LHS

3550 North Lake Shore Drive
#1016
Chicago, IL 60657
November 6, 1997

'97 NOV 10 AM9:15

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Stern:

I have heard so much about how President Clinton is supporting a global treaty which would reduce pollution and global warming. Last month he stated, "We can not wait until a [climate change] treaty is negotiated and ratified to act. We must begin now. . . . The U.S. will pursue a comprehensive framework." I have supported this effort wholeheartedly.

You can imagine my disappointment when I recently read that the President's recently released plan to be presented at the Kyoto conference next month calls for such small reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and over such a long period of time. It seems that the world's other industrialized nations realize the necessity for strong action in this area. It is hard to understand why our President does not. The U.S. contains only four percent of the world's population but is responsible for the production of 20 percent of the world's greenhouse gases. We should be in the forefront of this debate and insist on strict rules which will quickly reduce these gases by a substantial amount. We have a responsibility to the rest of the world to see that harm is minimized.

Please go to Kyoto with a much stronger U.S. policy to reduce greenhouse gases. Please support reductions to below 1990 levels in the near future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Richard Palmer", written in a cursive style.

Richard Palmer

Todd LHS

11/9/97

Dear Mr. Stern:

'97 NOV 10 AM 11:30

I urge you to go to Kyoto with a stronger US policy to reduce greenhouse gases, preferably to reduce emissions to below 1990 levels, as soon as possible.

I'm embarrassed that we haven't provided real leadership in this area--- only empty words so far.

Thank you,


Connie Mery
Box 729, Pt. Reyes, CA 94956

FAX

Todd Stern

'97 NOV 10 AM 11:30

Date: Friday, November 07, 1997

Time: 6:34:02 PM

2 **Pages**

To: Mr. Todd Stern
White House

From: Julianna D. Padgett

Fax: 2024562461

Fax: 504-865-7143

Voice:

Voice: 504-865-7143

Comments:

Please go to Kyoto with a stronger U.S. policy to reduce greenhouse emissions. Mr. Clinton must "walk the talk"!

November 7, 1997

Julianna D. Padgett
935 Dante Street New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Stern,

Last month, Mr. Clinton made the statement that the U.S. cannot wait until a climate change treaty is negotiated and ratified. That statement would indicate that the U.S. should take the lead at the Kyoto Conference to protect the world.

It is critical that the U.S. stand on this policy match the President's rhetoric. I urge the U.S. to be willing to not only to substantially reduce green house gases, but to have a clear implementation strategy to achieve our goals.

As a Louisiana citizen, I am worried. My state is already suffering tremendous social and economic loss from the destruction of our coastline and vulnerable natural habitats. Climate change will accelerate these losses. I recognize that the industry of my state and industry across the South is contributing to climate change.

As a U.S. citizen, I feel that since Americans produce about one-fourth of all the world's greenhouse emissions, we have a great responsibility to seek new creative non-polluting ways to meet our needs

I am willing to make sacrifices to protect my way of life. If we do not begin to set strong goals in Kyoto and take clear strategic steps in the next few years, we not only stand to lose a way of life, but we threaten our very existence on this planet.

It is critical to the world that the President make a commitment to a strong climate change treaty that reduces emissions below 1990 levels beginning by 2005. It is also critical that a clear implementation strategy be created and acted on. Right now, the White House approach is much too weak.

Thank you.

Todd Lett.

ROBERT E. RUTHERFORD
1924 EDGEWOOD DRIVE
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA 94303

October 10, 1997

'97 OCT 10 PM 3:54

Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
Office of the President
United States of America
Washington, DC
VIA FAX: 202-456-2215

Dear Mr. Stern:

We need and request your leadership to reduce green house pollution. Much has been said about the lack of leadership of President Bush and loss of momentum for responsible environmental leadership during and after the Rio Summit.

Mr. Stern, you and President Clinton can now put the United States back on the path to eliminate the effects of warming pollution by taking a positive stand during the Climate Change Treaty negotiations. The profits of pollution last only for the moment for a few; its effects will harm our country--and the earth--for generations.

During my twenty-seven years as founder and president of the Marine Science Institute, a marine science education organization, I have seen the subtle changes in our environment caused by pollution of our air and water. Warming of our atmosphere is fact, not fiction. The good news is that this trend can be reversed, but it will take good old fashion gumption. (Remember Harry Truman?)

We ask for your efforts to influence and assist President Clinton to exert his leadership now to start the reversal process, but no "Cost Cap."

Very sincerely yours,



Todd Letters

October 10, 1997

'97 OCT 10 PM5:44

Subject: Take Action on Climate Change

Dear Todd Stern,

I was encouraged by the October 6 conference on climate change. It seems the administration is genuinely concerned about this issue and understand what must be done. However, I am concerned that pressures from the fuel industry will weaken your resolve. I ask you to be strong and make decisions which are right for the citizens of this country, the rest of the world and most importantly - future generations.

The United States must take a leadership role in taking actions to protect our planet from the devastating effects of climate change. And we must work cooperatively with developing nations. Over time the U.S. and other developed nations have emitted most of the greenhouse gas emissions - we must take responsibility for this. We go first and help the developing nations to meet their energy needs in the most environmentally sound ways, using the most advanced, clean technology.

We must move aggressively to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. **A cost cap will prevent us from meeting targets.** Investments in energy efficiency, renewables now will have significant benefits in the future - they really are not "costs". Same goes for investments in more efficient cars and public transportation. These investments make sense for reasons other than climate change.

Our children and grandchildren are depending on us to take action. Please make them your first priority. I want my little niece (Lisa - 4 years old) and nephew (Jeffrey - 5.5 years old) to have a livable planet when they grow up.

Sincerely,



Chandra Shah
800 - 2nd Ave. N. #42
Seattle, WA 98109
206-285-1921

Todd Letter

Scott Highleyman
2220 38th Street
Bellingham, WA 98226

tel. 360/715-0063 fax: 715-0072
e-mail: <highleyman@aol.com>

'97 OCT 14 PM 4:26

October 14, 1997

Todd Stearn, Assistant to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Stearn:

As a father of three small children, I am appalled by reports in the media last Friday that the Administration is considering back-pedaling on curbing greenhouse gas emissions. As the number one producer of carbon dioxide emissions in the world, we must take a stronger position going into the Kyoto negotiations. We are one of the principle causes of global warming and we must step up to the plate and show leadership on this issue. If we do not, my children will suffer. As a keen student of environmental issues, you are aware that business interests always exaggerate the cost of environmental regulation in order to pressure government to weaken its position. I am sure this is happening now.

I implore you on behalf of my children to please show your leadership on this issue and insist on reducing greenhouse gases below 20% of 1990 levels by 2005.

Thank you for your consideration.

Scott Highleyman

Todd Letters =

**ALLIANCE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE**

1042 Limekiln Pike, Ambler, PA

19002-1614

Tel: (215) 641-9417, Fax: (215) 283-0737, e-mail allsustfut@aol.com

October 11, 1997

Mr. Todd Stearn
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Fax: 202-456-2461

CC: Vice President Albert Gore
Fax: 202-456-7044

Subject: Climate Change Treaty - US Position

Dear Mr Stearn:

I enclose the three letters I have sent to the President on October 5, October 9, and October 10 with recommendations for a position of leadership, and against a position of retreat and capitulation to industrial special interests. This position is right, it is ecologically imperative, economically sound, technologically feasible. We must face reality, we can not retreat from it in this vital arena.

Since so much attention seems to be placed on developing countries, a few comments are in order, especially if some of the policy advisors are younger and don't remember the politics of the 60's and 70's. Since the first environmental conference in Stockholm in 1972 (I was there) the developing countries have been crystal clear and consistent in their message - "you caused the pollution, you pay to clean it up." That is still the message today. Since they are growing, it is right and proper that they should start taking responsibility for their pollution, and I concur with efforts to include them in a phased program, but we must start first.

It would be disastrous for us to wait five years until the developing countries can be brought into a single overall agreement. China, for example, will be investing in hundreds of coal burning power plants within that period. If we are just waiting, they will choose the cheapest, most polluting technology. That will represent huge capital investments that will not be amortized for decades. However, if we are actively working within a firm emissions reduction treaty for us, and a framework treaty for them, then we can legitimately pressure them to buy our better, less polluting technology.

We, the United States, are on a path to disaster, with our unrestrained growth of emissions of nearly 8% since 1990. England, France, Germany, Russia have all achieved decreases. They must be doing something right. One of the critical things they are doing is paying an appropriate price for energy. Our grossly underpriced energy has resulted in our disregard of greenhouse gas emissions, spawned urban sprawl, created our smog, increased the cost of respiratory diseases, and most significantly, resulted in the rising costs of climatic disasters so clearly documented by the scientists on the President's panel on October 6. Even one more decade of these

- Ltr to Todd Stern, Oct. 11, pg 2 -

climatic disasters without being on a firm path of emissions reductions would be the height of irresponsibility.

So we urge you, with the greatest of urgency we can muster, to press for **significant emissions reductions, on a fixed timetable, without a cost cap to let polluters off the hook**. Now is the time to take responsibility for ourselves, and show leadership to the rest of the world.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "T. Jack Heckelman". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

T. Jack Heckelman
President

Enclosures: Ltrs. dtd. Oct 5 (2 pg), Oct 9(2 pg), Oct 10 (1 pg)



ALLIANCE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

1042 Limekiln Pike, Ambler, PA 19002-1614

Tel: (215) 641-9417, Fax: (215) 283-0737, e-mail allsustfut@aol.com

October 5, 1997

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Fax: 202-456-2883 or 2461

Subject: Climate Change Treaty

Dear President Clinton:

We write to commend your actions to date, and urge you to recommend a bold and aggressive set of greenhouse gas reduction targets and timetables for the upcoming Climate Change negotiations in Kyoto in December. It could be the defining act of your presidency.

Your speech at UNGASS indicated that you recognized the seriousness of global warming, and the dangers of proceeding without a definitive agreement in Kyoto. Your personal statements, and those of your administration spokespersons, indicate your support for a legally binding treaty, for setting firm targets and timetables, for emissions trading, and for involving the developing countries to the maximum extent legally possible at this time. The major missing piece is your commitment to specific aggressive targets and timetables.

Do not be deterred by the massive disinformation campaign being sponsored by the fossil fuel industry, or by the apparent public response to their television ad campaign. Their dire warnings are based on self-serving premises and biased analyses. As you are aware over 2500 economists signed a statement to the contrary, that there are policy options that would slow climate change without harming American living standards, and for which the total benefits could outweigh the total costs.

You are also aware of the solid science warnings, and of the almost unanimous scientists backing for decisive action, most recently in the World Scientists Call for Action at the Kyoto Climate Summit, signed by over 1500 top scientists including over 100 Nobel Laureates, delivered to Bruce Babbitt on September 30, 1997. You are also aware of the Physicians' Statement on Global Climate Change & Human Health, warning of serious health consequences, with signatures of over 1090 physicians including 8 Nobel Laureates.

You are also aware of the recent authoritative studies, by the Department of Energy, by five major national laboratories, and by a private group of five prominent energy organizations led by the Union of Concerned Scientists, which state conclusively that global warming reduction is achievable and affordable. This position is also supported by the Business Council for Sustainable Development. Available

- President Clinton letter, Page 2 -

technology, led by enlightened public policy, could very significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions with benefits significantly exceeding costs, and with a net increase in quality of life, the GDP, and provide nearly 800,000 additional high paying jobs in the USA by the year 2010. United States technological leadership could provide incentives to developing countries, and they would be excellent markets for our advanced products. A win-win situation.

The world looks to you for decisive leadership. We, the people, need your brave and bold action. We, the Alliance, would like to see you accept the goal of 20% reductions of greenhouse gasses by 2005, but recognize you may consider it too difficult to achieve, even with emissions trading. Therefore we recommend you accept the European Union recommendation of 15% reduction by 2010. Whatever number you recommend it must be bold enough to lead the world. And it must be sufficiently aggressive to assure long term survivability of life. The ecologists have told you that total temperature rise over the next century must be 1 degree C or less, and total concentration of carbon dioxide must not exceed 450 ppm, ever, or life on earth will be seriously threatened. These facts must transcend both politics and economics.

You face a defining moment in history, and in your presidency. We recognize that you face great pressures from Congress and from misguided industry with their short term viewpoints. Public opinion will support you if you do the right thing, and inform them why you have done it. If you, as head of the country with the highest emissions of greenhouse gasses, fail to provide aggressive leadership, your child and all children of the world will suffer the consequences.

Now is the time to stand up and be counted as a great president, not just a mediocre one. Build a strong bridge to the 21st century. Be decisive. Be brave.

Sincerely yours,

T. Jack Heckelman
President

cc: Vice President Albert Gore
Senator Arlen Specter
Senator Rick Santorum

**ALLIANCE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE**

1042 Limekiln Pike, Ambler, PA

19002-1614

Tel: (215) 641-9417, Fax: (215) 283-0737, e-mail allsustfut@aol.com

October 9, 1997

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Fax: 202-456-2883 or 2461

Subject: Climate Change Treaty

Dear President Clinton:

I listened to the telecast of your White House Conference on Climate Change on October 6, and was deeply disappointed in your failure to exert sufficient leadership to meet this challenge. Your science panel was excellent, and laid out the problems clearly. Your technology panel showed that there are technologies available to reduce emissions without raising energy costs. But you, yourself, implied that it won't cost anything, that we could just use technology and everything will be fine. The headline in the Philadelphia Inquirer read "President resists idea prices must rise to cut global warming." We believe you must face the issue of costs to be credible. It will cost money, it should cost money. Be thankful that we have technology to help mitigate both the cost and the consequences, but recognize that is is not painless.

Please step up fully to this issue. It is a crisis of global proportions. You have the opportunity, and the necessity, to convince the American public and the Congress of the seriousness of the issue. Call it a crisis (it really is). Go on national television. Call the Senate and House leaders to the White House (It was abysmal that only one Senator was present on October 6). Rerun the conference for the Senate. Address a joint session of Congress. If you get the facts out to the people they will respond.

Add up all the costs of the climatic disasters of the past decade. Project these into the future. Convince the people of the potential crises they face, and how much money and trauma they can save by reducing emissions now. Propose a package of monetary incentives to do better, penalties for doing worse. Shift subsidies from our current energy system to a sustainable energy system. Revive the "polluters pay" principle. Emphasize the role and responsibility of each individual citizen.

Consider using the simile of the frog. Dropped into hot water, it immediately jumps out. However in gradually warming water, it swims about until it is boiled to death. We are all just swimming around in global warming, and the temperature is rising.

The American public, in their hearts, recognize there is a problem, but are jealously preserving their over-indulgent, over-consuming society, and reluctant to recognize that it cannot continue forever. You need to lead us to the recognition that change is

- Ltr. to President Clinton, Page 2 -

essential. The American people have always been willing to change when they are convinced the cause is just.

As far as targets and timetables. Just returning to 1990 emissions levels by 2010 is totally inadequate, ecologically unacceptable. The 5% by '05, 10% by '10 makes a good sounding slogan, and is certainly closer to ecological reality. But effective leadership will lead you to support the European Union number of 15% by 2010. This is not just a case of tradeoffs between economy and the environment. It is a fundamental societal change from polluting and unsustainable practices to sustainable ones. In this decision the ecological imperatives must be paramount, and must transcend both politics and economics.

For the developing countries, we suggest you follow recommendations you have received from Union of Concerned Scientists, Environmental Defense Fund, and others. Set timetables for their inclusion in Energy Budget limits. Follow Joint Implementation strategies. Get them involved and committed - by showing US leadership by committing to specific emission reductions first.

As we said in our letter of October 5, you face a defining moment in history, and in your presidency. We recognize that you face great pressures from Congress and from powerful special interests. Public opinion will support you if you do the right thing, and inform them why you have done it. If you, as head of the country with the highest emissions of greenhouse gasses, fail to provide aggressive leadership, your child and all children of the world will suffer the consequences. You will have to answer your own question in 20 years "If you knew all this then, why didn't you do something about it?"

Now is the time to stand up and be counted as a great president. Build a strong bridge to the 21st century. Be decisive. Be brave.

Sincerely yours,

T. Jack Heckelman
President

cc: Vice President Albert Gore
Senator Arlen Specter
Senator Rick Santorum

**ALLIANCE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE****1042 Limekiln Pike, Ambler, PA****19002-1614****Tel: (215) 641-9417, Fax: (215) 283-0737, e-mail allsustfut@aol.com**

October 10, 1997

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Fax: 202-456-2461
CC: Vice President Albert Gore
Fax: 202-456-7044

Subject: Climate Change Treaty - US Position

Dear President Clinton:

I have just been advised that three **ecologically unacceptable** alternatives are being considered for the US position on the Climate Change treaty. I am told that the "best of the worst" alternatives would be to return to 1990 emissions levels by 2010, with a "cost cap." If this is true, I am shocked and grieved beyond measure that the men whom we elected as the "environmental team" would even consider such alternatives.

As we have written to you on October 5, and again on October 9, the US must take a position of leadership, not of retreat, or of capitulation to industry special interests. Truly, I hope my information is incorrect and that you will still consider taking a strong position of substantial emissions reductions, with an early target by 2005, with emissions trading if you wish, and without any economic caps that will enable the United States to be proud, rather than be seen as an arrogant "rogue nation" in the world. Please listen carefully to your scientists. The United States, and the world, can not have a safe economy without a secure environment.

Please reread Senator Al Gore's book "The time has long since come to take more political risks....by proposing tougher, more effective solutions and fighting hard for their enactment." That is why we voted for you in the first place, and have believed you would do the right thing for our country, and for the world's environment..

Please do not embarrass yourselves and us before the world.

Sincerely yours,

T. Jack Heckelman
President

Todd Letters**ALLIANCE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE****1042 Limekiln Pike, Ambler, PA****19002-1614****Tel: (215) 641-9417, Fax: (215) 283-0737, e-mail allsustfut@aol.com**

October 11, 1997

Mr. Todd Stearn
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Fax: 202-456-2461

CC: Vice President Albert Gore
Fax: 202-456-7044

Subject: Climate Change Treaty - US Position

Dear Mr Stearn:

I enclose the three letters I have sent to the President on October 5, October 9, and October 10 with recommendations for a position of leadership, and against a position of retreat and capitulation to industrial special interests. This position is right, it is ecologically imperative, economically sound, technologically feasible. We must face reality, we can not retreat from it in this vital arena.

Since so much attention seems to be placed on developing countries, a few comments are in order, especially if some of the policy advisors are younger and don't remember the politics of the 60's and 70's. Since the first environmental conference in Stockholm in 1972 (I was there) the developing countries have been crystal clear and consistent in their message - "you caused the pollution, you pay to clean it up." That is still the message today. Since they are growing, it is right and proper that they should start taking responsibility for their pollution, and I concur with efforts to include them in a phased program, but we must start first.

It would be disastrous for us to wait five years until the developing countries can be brought into a single overall agreement. China, for example, will be investing in hundreds of coal burning power plants within that period. If we are just waiting, they will choose the cheapest, most polluting technology. That will represent huge capital investments that will not be amortized for decades. However, if we are actively working within a firm emissions reduction treaty for us, and a framework treaty for them, then we can legitimately pressure them to buy our better, less polluting technology.

We, the United States, are on a path to disaster, with our unrestrained growth of emissions of nearly 8% since 1990. England, France, Germany, Russia have all achieved decreases. They must be doing something right. One of the critical things they are doing is paying an appropriate price for energy. Our grossly underpriced energy has resulted in our disregard of greenhouse gas emissions, spawned urban sprawl, created our smog, increased the cost of respiratory diseases, and most significantly, resulted in the rising costs of climatic disasters so clearly documented by the scientists on the President's panel on October 6. Even one more decade of these

- Ltr to Todd Stern, Oct. 11, pg 2 -

climatic disasters without being on a firm path of emissions reductions would be the height of irresponsibility.

So we urge you, with the greatest of urgency we can muster, to press for **significant emissions reductions, on a fixed timetable, without a cost cap to let polluters off the hook**. Now is the time to take responsibility for ourselves, and show leadership to the rest of the world.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "T. Jack Heckelman". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

T. Jack Heckelman
President

Enclosures: Ltrs. dtd. Oct 5 (2 pg), Oct 9(2 pg), Oct 10 (1 pg)

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October 5, 1997

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Fax: 202-456-2883 or 2461

Subject: Climate Change Treaty

Dear President Clinton:

We write to commend your actions to date, and urge you to recommend a bold and aggressive set of greenhouse gas reduction targets and timetables for the upcoming Climate Change negotiations in Kyoto in December. It could be the defining act of your presidency.

Your speech at UNGASS indicated that you recognized the seriousness of global warming, and the dangers of proceeding without a definitive agreement in Kyoto. Your personal statements, and those of your administration spokespersons, indicate your support for a legally binding treaty, for setting firm targets and timetables, for emissions trading, and for involving the developing countries to the maximum extent legally possible at this time. The major missing piece is your commitment to specific aggressive targets and timetables.

Do not be deterred by the massive disinformation campaign being sponsored by the fossil fuel industry, or by the apparent public response to their television ad campaign. Their dire warnings are based on self-serving premises and biased analyses. As you are aware over 2500 economists signed a statement to the contrary, that there are policy options that would slow climate change without harming American living standards, and for which the total benefits could outweigh the total costs.

You are also aware of the solid science warnings, and of the almost unanimous scientists backing for decisive action, most recently in the World Scientists Call for Action at the Kyoto Climate Summit, signed by over 1500 top scientists including over 100 Nobel Laureates, delivered to Bruce Babbitt on September 30, 1997. You are also aware of the Physicians' Statement on Global Climate Change & Human Health, warning of serious health consequences, with signatures of over 1090 physicians including 8 Nobel Laureates.

You are also aware of the recent authoritative studies, by the Department of Energy, by five major national laboratories, and by a private group of five prominent energy organizations led by the Union of Concerned Scientists, which state conclusively that global warming reduction is achievable and affordable. This position is also supported by the Business Council for Sustainable Development. Available

- President Clinton letter, Page 2 -

technology, led by enlightened public policy, could very significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions with benefits significantly exceeding costs, and with a net increase in quality of life, the GDP, and provide nearly 800,000 additional high paying jobs in the USA by the year 2010. United States technological leadership could provide incentives to developing countries, and they would be excellent markets for our advanced products. A win-win situation.

The world looks to you for decisive leadership. We, the people, need your brave and bold action. We, the Alliance, would like to see you accept the goal of 20% reductions of greenhouse gasses by 2005, but recognize you may consider it too difficult to achieve, even with emissions trading. Therefore we recommend you accept the European Union recommendation of 15% reduction by 2010. Whatever number you recommend it must be bold enough to lead the world. And it must be sufficiently aggressive to assure long term survivability of life. The ecologists have told you that total temperature rise over the next century must be 1 degree C or less, and total concentration of carbon dioxide must not exceed 450 ppm, ever, or life on earth will be seriously threatened. These facts must transcend both politics and economics.

You face a defining moment in history, and in your presidency. We recognize that you face great pressures from Congress and from misguided industry with their short term viewpoints. Public opinion will support you if you do the right thing, and inform them why you have done it. If you, as head of the country with the highest emissions of greenhouse gasses, fail to provide aggressive leadership, your child and all children of the world will suffer the consequences.

Now is the time to stand up and be counted as a great president, not just a mediocre one. Build a strong bridge to the 21st century. Be decisive. Be brave.

Sincerely yours,

T. Jack Heckelman
President

cc: Vice President Albert Gore
Senator Arlen Specter
Senator Rick Santorum

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October 9, 1997

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Fax: 202-456-2883 or 2461

Subject: Climate Change Treaty

Dear President Clinton:

I listened to the telecast of your White House Conference on Climate Change on October 6, and was deeply disappointed in your failure to exert sufficient leadership to meet this challenge. Your science panel was excellent, and laid out the problems clearly. Your technology panel showed that there are technologies available to reduce emissions without raising energy costs. But you, yourself, implied that it won't cost anything, that we could just use technology and everything will be fine. The headline in the Philadelphia Inquirer read "President resists idea prices must rise to cut global warming." We believe you must face the issue of costs to be credible. It will cost money, it should cost money. Be thankful that we have technology to help mitigate both the cost and the consequences, but recognize that is is not painless.

Please step up fully to this issue. It is a crisis of global proportions. You have the opportunity, and the necessity, to convince the American public and the Congress of the seriousness of the issue. Call it a crisis (it really is). Go on national television. Call the Senate and House leaders to the White House (It was abysmal that only one Senator was present on October 6). Rerun the conference for the Senate. Address a joint session of Congress. If you get the facts out to the people they will respond.

Add up all the costs of the climatic disasters of the past decade. Project these into the future. Convince the people of the potential crises they face, and how much money and trauma they can save by reducing emissions now. Propose a package of monetary incentives to do better, penalties for doing worse. Shift subsidies from our current energy system to a sustainable energy system. Revive the "polluters pay" principle. Emphasize the role and responsibility of each individual citizen.

Consider using the simile of the frog. Dropped into hot water, it immediately jumps out. However in gradually warming water, it swims about until it is boiled to death. We are all just swimming around in global warming, and the temperature is rising.

The American public, in their hearts, recognize there is a problem, but are jealously preserving their over-indulgent, over-consuming society, and reluctant to recognize that it cannot continue forever. You need to lead us to the recognition that change is

- Ltr. to President Clinton, Page 2 -

essential. The American people have always been willing to change when they are convinced the cause is just.

As far as targets and timetables. Just returning to 1990 emissions levels by 2010 is totally inadequate, ecologically unacceptable. The 5% by '05, 10% by '10 makes a good sounding slogan, and is certainly closer to ecological reality. But effective leadership will lead you to support the European Union number of 15% by 2010. This is not just a case of tradeoffs between economy and the environment. It is a fundamental societal change from polluting and unsustainable practices to sustainable ones. In this decision the ecological imperatives must be paramount, and must transcend both politics and economics.

For the developing countries, we suggest you follow recommendations you have received from Union of Concerned Scientists, Environmental Defense Fund, and others. Set timetables for their inclusion in Energy Budget limits. Follow Joint Implementation strategies. Get them involved and committed - by showing US leadership by committing to specific emission reductions first.

As we said in our letter of October 5, you face a defining moment in history, and in your presidency. We recognize that you face great pressures from Congress and from powerful special interests. Public opinion will support you if you do the right thing, and inform them why you have done it. If you, as head of the country with the highest emissions of greenhouse gasses, fail to provide aggressive leadership, your child and all children of the world will suffer the consequences. You will have to answer your own question in 20 years "If you knew all this then, why didn't you do something about it?"

Now is the time to stand up and be counted as a great president. Build a strong bridge to the 21st century. Be decisive. Be brave.

Sincerely yours,

T. Jack Heckelman
President

cc: Vice President Albert Gore
Senator Arlen Specter
Senator Rick Santorum

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October 10, 1997

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Fax: 202-456-2461
CC: Vice President Albert Gore
Fax: 202-456-7044

Subject: Climate Change Treaty - US Position

Dear President Clinton:

I have just been advised that three **ecologically unacceptable** alternatives are being considered for the US position on the Climate Change treaty. I am told that the "best of the worst" alternatives would be to return to 1990 emissions levels by 2010, with a "cost cap." If this is true, I am shocked and grieved beyond measure that the men whom we elected as the "environmental team" would even consider such alternatives.

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Please reread Senator Al Gore's book "The time has long since come to take more political risks....by proposing tougher, more effective solutions and fighting hard for their enactment." That is why we voted for you in the first place, and have believed you would do the right thing for our country, and for the world's environment..

Please do not embarrass yourselves and us before the world.

Sincerely yours,

T. Jack Heckelman
President

Todd Letters

ROBERT E. RUTHERFORD
1924 EDGEWOOD DRIVE
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA 94303

October 10, 1997

'97 OCT 10 PM 3:54

Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
Office of the President
United States of America
Washington, DC
VIA FAX: 202-456-2215

Dear Mr. Stern:

We need and request your leadership to reduce green house pollution. Much has been said about the lack of leadership of President Bush and loss of momentum for responsible environmental leadership during and after the Rio Summit.

Mr. Stern, you and President Clinton can now put the United States back on the path to eliminate the effects of warming pollution by taking a positive stand during the Climate Change Treaty negotiations. The profits of pollution last only for the moment for a few; its effects will harm our country--and the earth--for generations.

During my twenty-seven years as founder and president of the Marine Science Institute, a marine science education organization, I have seen the subtle changes in our environment caused by pollution of our air and water. Warming of our atmosphere is fact, not fiction. The good news is that this trend can be reversed, but it will take good old fashion gumption. (Remember Harry Truman?)

We ask for your efforts to influence and assist President Clinton to exert his leadership now to start the reversal process, but no "Cost Cap."

Very sincerely yours,



Todd Letters

October 10, 1997

'97 OCT 10 PM5:44

Subject: Take Action on Climate Change

Dear Todd Stern,

I was encouraged by the October 6 conference on climate change. It seems the administration is genuinely concerned about this issue and understand what must be done. However, I am concerned that pressures from the fuel industry will weaken your resolve. I ask you to be strong and make decisions which are right for the citizens of this country, the rest of the world and most importantly - future generations.

The United States must take a leadership role in taking actions to protect our planet from the devastating effects of climate change. And we must work cooperatively with developing nations. Over time the U.S. and other developed nations have emitted most of the greenhouse gas emissions - we must take responsibility for this. We go first and help the developing nations to meet their energy needs in the most environmentally sound ways, using the most advanced, clean technology.

We must move aggressively to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. **A cost cap will prevent us from meeting targets.** Investments in energy efficiency, renewables now will have significant benefits in the future - they really are not "costs". Same goes for investments in more efficient cars and public transportation. These investments make sense for reasons other than climate change.

Our children and grandchildren are depending on us to take action. Please make them your first priority. I want my little niece (Lisa - 4 years old) and nephew (Jeffrey - 5.5 years old) to have a livable planet when they grow up.

Sincerely,



Chandra Shah
800 - 2nd Ave. N. #42
Seattle, WA 98109
206-285-1921

Scott Highleyman
2220 38th Street
Bellingham, WA 98226

tel. 360/715-0063 fax: 715-0072
e-mail: <highleyman@aol.com>

'97 OCT 14 PM4:26

October 14, 1997

Todd Stearn, Assistant to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Stearn:

As a father of three small children, I am appalled by reports in the media last Friday that the Administration is considering back-pedaling on curbing greenhouse gas emissions. As the number one producer of carbon dioxide emissions in the world, we must take a stronger position going into the Kyoto negotiations. We are one of the principle causes of global warming and we must step up to the plate and show leadership on this issue. If we do not, my children will suffer. As a keen student of environmental issues, you are aware that business interests always exaggerate the cost of environmental regulation in order to pressure government to weaken its position. I am sure this is happening now.

I implore you on behalf of my children to please show your leadership on this issue and insist on reducing greenhouse gases below 20% of 1990 levels by 2005.

Thank you for your consideration.

Scott Highleyman

Roland James
P.O. Box 2265
Phoenix, AZ 85002

97 OCT 3 AM 11:04

correspondence
Toll Letters

Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy
803/811 East First Street
Tucson, AZ 85719

Sept. 21, 1997

Re: Response to Southwest Regional Climate Change Symposium, Sept. 3, 1997

I am not a naysayer; I read the insurance statistics, the reports of South Pacific and Caribbean islands disappearing under ocean, and see pictures of the diminished glaciers. I attended the symposium on the 3rd and decided not to stay for the follow-up workshops because I felt that there would be more talk, but with not much action.

Americans are especially good at talking a problem to death, and then not acting.

1. Deputy Secretary of Interior John Garamendi was articulate and a very good speaker. I had read *U.S. News & World Report*, 9/8/97 before hearing Garamendi:

"Gore had been asked to develop a proposal. It was central to his 1992 book, *Earth in the Balance*.

But, according to his aides, Gore will probably **come out against** a strict new proposal by the the European Union to clamp down on greenhouse emissions. He has concluded, it appears, that Americans are not yet ready to accept drastic cutbacks, because this might mean higher energy taxes and restrictions on use of land. These policies could harm auto makers, the coal industry, and the airlines--industries of special importance in California, Michigan, and other important Democratic primary states." page 26 **High ball the problem, Low ball the response.**

see reverse
side

UK Prime Minister Tony Blair has been critical of the U.S. re climate change. Even the Thatcher government, advised by a team led by Crispin Tickell, made a significant commitment to emissions reductions. The SUV (Sport Utility Vehicle) is now king in the U.S. because the U.S. virtually does not tax gasoline compared to the other industrial democracies--fuel taxes don't begin to pay for the road infrastructure, environmental "externalities," and the military security costs of protecting oil supply lines. In contrast, Norway, with probably the highest living standard in the world, taxes gasoline at over \$5/gal, even though Norway has a glut of oil from the North Sea.

Pres. Clinton praised Costa Rica recently for preserving their Rainforest while U.S. oil companies are destroying the Rainforest in Ecuador (Joe Klein, *Savages*), and timber companies are cutting the last remaining temperate Rainforest, the Tongass.

2. Diana Liverman, director of the Latin American Center, speaking on *How does climate affect human activity and the economy in the Southwest* said that there has been an adaptation to climate in the Southwest. The book and PBS series, *Cadillac Desert*, and the enclosed essay, "Water in the Balance," question that assertion, as well as the insistence of the U of A and ASU on starting the school year in mid-August, which causes the suffering of K-12 school children and leads to greater energy use. Five schools in the Pacific 10, including Stanford and Chelsea Clinton, start their school years in late September; none of those schools have a climate reason to do so. So far, Arizona has shown relatively little adaptation to the desert and climate; instead, there have been attempts to hammer the desert and climate into submission.

3. The discussion on ranching/agriculture did not include the option of **not** ranching in the desert. Prior to the cattle being brought here in the last century, there were not

cow-like animals, i.e. buffalo, here. I grew up on a ranch in western N.D., where buffalo had roamed for centuries. Unfortunately, much of the prairie has been turned over by plow and is now farmed--and there are attempts to raise cattle in the desert. Both are non-historical, inappropriate and not sustainable.

4. Your panel on Energy Production and Use contained 2 utility people--one from TEP and one from APS. It would have seemed that you would have wanted a state regulator on the panel to give a little balance. Both TEP and APS remain fairly "macho" for increased electricity use; both got rid of their gas divisions 15-20 years ago. Currently, TEP is trying to get a discounted rate for new homes that go all-electric, and APS is trying to give incentives to commercial customers that convert from evap cooling to air conditioning.

Sincerely,

Roland James
 Roland James, Assistant to the Commissioner
 Arizona Corporation Commission
 1200 W. Washington
 Phoenix, AZ 85007

U.S. NEWS

say: "Hey, look, I disagree with the president."

Gore needs Clinton's help because despite 4½ years as vice president, Gore is seen by many voters as a capable but mannequinlike individual who has been a loyal member of Clinton's team. His affiliation with Clinton is an important reason why Gore is about 40 percentage points ahead of any Democratic rival for the 2000 nomination. His main political problem right now is his involvement in Washington's latest fund-raising controversy. Last week, the White House revealed that Gore made scores of fund-raising calls from the White House—not "a few" as he had previously claimed—and this week a Senate investigative committee is expected to review Gore's participation in a questionable fund-raiser at a Buddhist temple. But aides are hopeful that this will seem like ancient history by 2000.

Clinton has relished helping Gore plot his presidential-election strategy. Their favorite brainstorming session is a weekly lunch—salad, sandwiches, and peach cobbler—in a small dining room adjacent to the Oval Office. One bit of advice Clinton has offered, according to one of his advisers: It's important to keep Democratic interest groups mollified—without making overly specific commitments that will

knows, if you can't give them something, make them part of the process. Al Gore is learning that lesson." Gore regularly meets with labor leaders and speaks to union groups about the need to protect workers from the disruptions of the modern economy, but he apparently promises little or nothing that his opponents could label as pandering.

Clinton also helps Gore position him-



Clinton let Gore take the lead in preserving Lake Tahoe.

encies. He praised Gore for devising the clean-air regulations announced in mid-July—a pivotal issue to environmentalists. In budget negotiations, he allowed Gore to play the role of champion of urban America, holding out for two initiatives to give "empowerment zone" tax breaks to inner cities and to clean up vacant lots and other "urban brownfields." These will help in courting African-American and Hispanic voters as well as the nation's Democratic mayors. Detroit's Dennis Archer and Chicago's Richard Daley each met recently with the vice president and are considered likely Gore backers.

But Clinton and Gore also know that Gore has to be mindful of general-election politics, even this early. That is why Clinton has asked his vice president to help argue publicly for legislation to facilitate further free-trade agreements.

Gore's advisers hope that friendliness to labor on some issues will help in the primaries, while his free-trade position will help in the general election by showing independence from traditional Democratic interests.

Other presidents have given their side-kicks "projects," but these have tended to be minor or boring. Dan Quayle, for instance, was placed in charge of a low-visibility deregulatory panel called the Coun-

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, SEPTEMBER 8, 1997

U.S. NEWS

areas to supervise, including the environment, telecommunications, urban policy, "reinventing government," the long-term U.S.-Russia relationship, science, and technology.

Out of the ghetto. Sometimes, though, responsibility for a high-profile issue can be dangerous. Gore has been asked to develop the administration's position for an international conference on climate change to be held in Kyoto, Japan, this December. He has argued for years that the world's governments need to reduce the gradual heating of the Earth's climate, and the theme was central to his 1992 book, *Earth in the Balance*. But, according to his aides, Gore will probably come out against a strict new proposal by the European Union to clamp down on greenhouse emissions. He has concluded, it appears, that Americans are not yet ready to accept drastic cutbacks, because this might mean higher energy taxes and restrictions on use of land. These policies could harm auto makers, the coal industry, and the airlines—industries of special importance in California, Michigan, and other important Democratic primary states.

Perhaps the most unusual thing Clinton has done is give Gore tremendous influence in the staffing of their administration. In the past, the allies of vice presidents have tended to be ghettoized in certain offices—Reagan let Bush stock

Cradle to grave, Norway serves world's sweetest welfare cake

New York Times

OSLO, Norway — Suffer from rheumatism? The state will send you to the Canary Islands for a month of therapy, all expenses paid.

Husband walked out, leaving children to raise? Not to worry. As a single mother under the generous Norwegian welfare system, you will get special subsidies for the children and paid leave from your job so you can stay home and rear them.

Take Sidsel Kreyberg, a 42-year-old pathologist. When her husband left her in 1987, leaving her with two young children, she was immediately embraced by the state.

For nearly eight years, until both children reached age 10, the state paid her a pension. Other support systems helped, including free day care, subsidized housing and vacations, and free medical and dental care.

The government also footed the bill for Kreyberg to fulfill her old ambition of getting a Ph.D. in epidemiology at the University of Oslo. Now she is off welfare and has a better-paying job than before she went on.

The other day, she stood in her living room overlooking a vista of snow-covered forests and the Oslo Fjord. She beamed at her daughter, Karoline, 12, and son, Karsten, 10, and proclaimed, "Look at the result."

The entire world, it seems, is dismantling the welfare state, privatizing the public sector, downsizing government, reducing subsidies and cutting social programs that were once sacrosanct.

From Europe to Africa, across most of Latin America and even in the once fabulously wealthy Arab oil countries, governments plagued by soaring budget deficits are everywhere embracing the free-market gospel preached in the 1980s by President Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

Everywhere, that is, but Norway. Buoyed by an unending gush of oil revenue and guided by a national commitment to egalitarianism, Norway's 4.35 million people are fattening the mother of all welfare states.

Even business people, including those who export pulp, paper, lumber, chemicals, fertilizers, aluminum and transport machinery to the globalizing world of dog-eat-dog capitalism, join in their nation's adherence to social democracy. In Norway, where individual tax rates can climb above 50 percent, citizens benefit from a number of entitlements and a shrunken workweek.

Initiation is below 2 percent. The unemployment rate is the lowest in Europe. Economic growth in recent years has ranged from 3 to 5 percent. Oil exports are running at 3 million barrels a day, second only to Saudi Arabia's, and the petrodollars are feeding a budget surplus this year of \$6 billion more than the government's \$61 billion expenditure.

The Norwegian welfare cake, surely the sweetest in the world today, includes these ingredients:

- Annual stipends of \$1,620 for every Norwegian child under age 17. Those stipends rise slightly for every other child as a family grows and rise still more if the family lives in a remote part of the country.

- Retirement pay, equivalent to industrial workers' pensions, for all homemakers, even those who have worked outside the home.

- Forty-two weeks of fully paid maternity leave.

- Reimbursement for all medical costs exceeding \$187 a year per individual.

These benefits may be financed by oil, but they are undergirded by the national character.

Norwegians, with their profoundly egalitarian persuasion, frown on wide disparity in income. This permits one of the highest personal tax rates in the world and provides the government with vast latitude for social engineering.

"It is a sense of solidarity," a Western diplomat said. "High taxes enjoy a great national consensus because in a way it's like they see them as a way to be saved from themselves."

Norwegians have a word for their anti-elitist views, *jantelov*, which means nobody should start thinking he or she is better than anybody else. Politicians have lost their jobs for forgetting this.

The disdain for the trappings of wealth and power, which among other things restricts executive pay and mandates extensive workplace rules, meets surprisingly little opposition from business.

Henning Holstad, owner and president of Tiny Transport Co., says his after-tax annual pay is about double the \$38,500 his workers average, compared with multiples of 10 or more, and sometimes 100 or more, in the United States.

In addition to high personal income taxes, Norway imposes a 23 percent sales tax; gasoline costs \$6 a gallon; and a glass of beer in a bar goes for \$8.

"It's enough for money to change hands twice or three times for it to go back to the government and the welfare state," Holstad said.

Business leaders do complain about short workweeks and high overtime rates and paid sick leaves of up to two weeks. But they have made peace with the system.

"We would like to fine-tune some attitudes on sick leave, working hours and minimum wage," said Karl Glad, director general of the Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry. "But I don't believe many businesses here think it is worth taking the social risks associated with radical change."

In fact, labor in Norway, defying a world trend, continues to wring concessions from management. Having won agreement to lower the retirement age to 64 from 67, the unions are now pushing to lower it to 62, at full pension.

Even with so many social programs, Norwegian business is doing quite well for itself.

Health Minister Gudmund Hernes, who also served in the Education and Finance ministries and who is considered the government's welfare guru, said the country would never abandon its social programs.

Nike makes exploitation fashionable

By Bob Herbert

More than 90 percent of the Nike workers in Vietnam are girls or young women, age 15 to 23. Hunger follows many of them like a shadow. They work full time making the fabulous footwear that brings Nike billions, but they aren't paid enough to eat properly, or even regularly.

Workers interviewed by Thuyen Nguyen, an American businessman who studied conditions in factories that make Nike shoes in Vietnam, said it is a matter of "simple math." A meal consisting of rice, a few mouthfuls of a vegetable and maybe some tofu costs the equivalent of 70 cents. Three similarly meager meals a day would cost \$2.10. But the workers only make \$1.50 a day. And they have other expenses.

Renting a room costs at least \$6 a month. Clothing has to be purchased. And every now and then the workers have to buy a bar of soap and some toothpaste. To stretch the pittance, something has to be sacrificed. It's usually food.

The idea that factory workers don't make enough to eat properly is hardly a matter of concern to Nike. The company set up shops in Vietnam precisely because the wages are so low. If the workers become woozy from hunger, that's their problem. The beauty of the Nike formula is that the cost of the labor to make the product is next to nothing and the price at which the product sells is astonishingly high. That's how Michael Jordan and Tiger Woods get to make their Nike millions, and Phil Knight, the shrewd and combative Nike chairman, his billions. They thrive on the empty stomachs and other hardships of young women overseas.

Low-key, civilized Ontario is what U.S. might've been

and there are fewer than 40 frost-free days a year.

With all that in mind, it may be surprising to discover that Ontario is not a land of extremes, but of civilized moderation. As you drive through southern Ontario, you see rolling green farmland interrupted by small towns of the sort Norman Rockwell only dreamed of. Even the cities, Toronto and Ottawa, are comfortable in a way Chicago or Detroit never are. You can't help but notice how clean everything is. Where's the trash? Where's the litter?

See ENR, page T13

Far much of the world, "globalization" is a euphemism for American hegemony... In the late 1990s however Americans see themselves, the rest of the world sees an aggressive bully.

Take Sidsel Kreyberg, a 42-year-old pathologist. When her husband left her in 1987, leaving her with two young children, she was immediately embraced by the state.

Next week: The Polar Bear Express.

It is old, too. Just north of Lake Huron, the land is part of the Canadian Shield, a formation of rock up to 10 times older than the dinosaurs. In fact, it may be the oldest rock on the planet. It was formed before there was life on Earth. You can see the rocky skin of the shield near Sudbury, scraped clean by the glaciers of the Ice Age. The scared greiss dips to become lakes and rises to become hills covered in spruce and fir. There are a quarter-million lakes in the province.

The temperature can get extreme, too. In northern Ontario, January temperatures average 8 degrees Fahrenheit.

Radical. Isn't that what our coverages as Tummies, up in the middle of the North Woods, bills itself as "The City with a Heart of Gold." And although the gold in Tummies is literal, the town isn't the rough, backwoods industrial camp you might expect. People smile in the streets; there is even a symphony orchestra. Imagine that in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Even franchise food has developed along a different line. Each day, we would look for a Tim Horton's for breakfast. They are found everywhere and are a combination doughnut and bagel shop with soup and sandwich kitchen. Everything is made fresh.

What makes it so civilized aside from the bright, alert, informed counterpeople is that in most Tim Horton's, the smacking section is a separately enclosed glass room. You can eat in peace.

Next week: The Polar Bear Express.



Suff. ant.

size of either France or Germany. It stretches so far that it begins in the east due north of New Jersey and ends in the west due north of Texas. From south to north, it begins parallel to northern Indiana and ends parallel to southern Alaska. That's a thousand miles in either direction.

ENR from page T1

Where's the graffiti? Where's the noise, the grime, the traffic? Where's the gunfire?

People are uniformly polite, and even the television is low-pressure.

We were there during the Olympics, and nothing could be more different than U.S. and Canadian coverage of the Games. You could pick up both in southern Ontario. The NBC coverage was garish, gaudy and filled with soap-opera tales of athletes overcoming adversity, all told in mini-epics with flashing colors and interviewing everyone from the athlete's mother and first-grade teacher to the cop that first encountered the car wreck.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corp. coverage had an anchor at a desk whose job it was to say, "And now, here's the pole vault," and then they'd show the event.

Harry Wu "Troublemaker"
China is the prototype
for the global economy -
10% of population - consumer elite

90% of population -
cheap labor or
slave labor

By Richard Nilson

Suff. ant.

Canada is big, but Ontario is even bigger. That is, we all know that Canada is immense. It is the second-largest country in the world, measured in land area. It is even bigger than the United States or China. But that is book learning. To experience the size of Ontario, you have to drive across it. It takes days. There are whole countries in Europe that are not as big as Ontario. In fact, Ontario is roughly twice the

BEING THERE



Suff. ant.

Suff. ant.

Suff. ant.

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Suff. ant.

Suff. ant.

John W. Teets
Chairman and CEO, Viad Corp.

Sept. 14, 1996

Dear Mr. Teets:

I recently read "The corporate role in freedom" in the 8/29/96 *Phoenix Gazette*. I agree that voluntarism and charity are necessary, but I don't believe they are sufficient.

When I was growing up in the 50s and 60s, the top marginal federal tax rate ranged from 70% to 91%, the monopoly and regulated Bell Labs came up with the transistor and laser (the bases for the computer/optics/telecomm revolution), the middle class was expanding, the poor had hope, and business was booming. In 1970, after 25 years of economic growth in which almost everyone shared, the U.S. achieved its greatest degree of income equality in recent history and we still had a vigorous civic culture. In 1995, after 25 years in which the profits of economic growth went almost entirely to the top 20% of the population, we have reached the most income/wealth disparity of the industrial democracies and our civic life is broken.

The U.S. is #1 in the democratic industrialized world in almost all the bad things—crime, drug use, international drug sales if cigarettes are counted, international weapons sales, pornography, etc., etc. — and dead last in almost all the good things—education achievement, infant mortality, etc. Particularly, according to World Health stats for 1992, the 18 million 15 to 24 year-old males in the U.S. were responsible for 6800 murders; in contrast, the 40 million young males in the 19 other industrial democracies were responsible for 800 murders, OR 18X as many per capita in the U.S. This hysterical level of violence is primarily due to the fact that the U.S. has a youth poverty rate 2x to 15X that in the other democracies and the "amoral" aims of American business are rending the nation's social fabric.

Why does Western Europe have low rates of violent crime? There are several reasons, but the main one is that these countries have programs that benefit all their citizens—universal public health care, highly developed public transportation, etc. In short, all the things that business is trying to eliminate in the U.S. while they work for more corporate welfare and tax breaks for the wealthiest Americans.

American business thinks that freedom is the freedom to do whatever one wants materially, and not necessarily "to do that only which is good, just and honest." (John Winthrop and A. Lincoln) The business elite in the U.S. is in danger of becoming like a Latin American "oligarchy" rather than a western European or Japanese-like "establishment," which cares for the whole society, is willing to see itself paid at a much lower relative level than the elite in the U.S., and to see itself taxed at a higher level than the rest of society.

Adam Smith didn't attribute any favorable quality to corporations. He presented a vision of an ideal market economy comprising small farmers and businesses. His idea of free trade meant the free movement of goods, capital and labor.

Chiapas: An Uprising Born of Despair

Based on policies encouraged by the U.S.
In Mexico, as in many developing societies, millions of people are trapped in a crucible of poverty, poisoned environments, and violent political repression. The Zapatista revolt shows why the fate of such people has become a pressing political challenge the world over.

*World Watch
Jan/Feb 97*

The Kathie Lee Gifford episode shed some light on how these companies are returning value to people such as myself, their shareholders: the hires are mostly girls in their mid-teens, delivered to work on school buses. They presumably make ideal stitchers because they are at the peak of their manual dexterity. And they are easily managed, right down to their reproductive systems. Some plants pass out birth control pills daily but tell workers that they are vitamins. Given this atmosphere of coercion and threat, it's little wonder that labor-rights reports claim incidents of rape as well.

Thus does my money chase human misery. Although I don't know for certain which companies I own conduct business in this manner, Samsung and Daewoo do have garment plants in Latin America, and I take it on faith that either they or some other Korean company I hold is reaping

Investors interested in which countries might be the most lucrative should have a look at "Child Labour: Targeting the Intolerable," a report just published by the International Labor Conference. In it one can glean not only that 250 million children between the ages of five and fourteen in developing countries work full- or part-time but that 61 percent of them are in Asia, and that much of their labor includes exposure to pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, heavy loads, extreme temperatures, explosives, radioactive substances, industrial machinery, ear-splitting noise, poor lighting, benzene, asbestos, carbon monoxide, flying glass, slavery, etc.

The half century following the Civil War has been referred to as "the golden age of boodle." The U.S. Supreme Court even went so far in 1886 to declare that a corporation is a "person" under the Constitution, including being entitled to the protection of the Bill of Rights. In 1890, 11 million of the 12.5 million families in the U.S. subsisted on an average of \$380 a year and had to take in boarders to survive, as corporations became gigantic. That is what you seemingly would like to return to.

I also have some fear of government, but I fear corporate power as much. As Lewis Lapham recently pointed out in *Harper's*, big corporations are the core of the real "permanent" government in the U.S. As long as we have big corporations, we will need a government just as big, and "independent" of business. Government and business should form an antithetical symbiosis—when business is expanding, government should be contracting, etc. Government in the U.S. has been about 1/3 of the total economy, which is too little, most of western Europe—about 40-45%, which is about right, and Sweden—about 60%, which is too much.

Welfare policies have failed in the U.S. because we have had the wrong incentives. Our urban policy is essentially a "doughnut" policy—poverty and desolation at the center (except for corporate welfare for sports and entertainment complexes) and growth at the outskirts or suburbs. This has been driven by (1) low gasoline taxes, which don't begin to pay for the roads infrastructure, let alone the military security costs of protecting oil supplies and supply lines, and (2) mortgage interest deduction, which encouraged the middle class to flee to the suburbs and which the other industrial democracies don't have. And a welfare policy that insisted that able-bodied men leave the household in order for welfare to be received. As a result, an expanding and broken-family underclass has taken over U.S. central cities. The other industrial democracies are appalled by the large ghettos in the U.S.

If you have gotten this far, thanks for reading this. I've also included some items you might find of interest

Sincerely,

Roland James

PO Box 2265 Phil 85002 336-1344

THE JOYS OF GLOBAL INVESTMENT

HARPER'S MAGAZINE / FEBRUARY 1997

Shipping home the fruits of misery
By Ted C. Fishman

DO I CARE THAT I AM INVESTING
IN TYRANNY? ABSOLUTELY. I'M
GLAD. WHAT COULD BE BETTER
FOR MY GET-RICH STRATEGY?
HERE'S A TIP: YOU CAN'T GET
MUCH BETTER THAN FORCED
LABOR, AND THAT'S WHAT
INVESTMENT IN BURMA DELIVERS

If liberalization does, by some chance, take hold in a country, I can always diversify elsewhere and get ever-cheaper labor. Here's a tip: You can't get much better than forced labor, and that's what investments in some companies doing business in Burma deliver. The country still doesn't have its own stock market, but it has alluring business ventures, such as the gas pipeline running across the country from the Andaman Sea into Thailand. The venture unites state-owned Myanma Oil & Gas with Unocal, the U.S. oil company; Total, the big French petroleum giant; and Thailand's PTT Exploration & Production—three companies that appear frequently in global and international mutual funds, including those in the two largest fund families, Fidelity and Vanguard. PTT Exploration, which is partially state-owned, shows up in one of the Scudder funds recommended for U.S. baby boomers. To save money on the billion-dollar enterprise, the Myanmar military, according to the U.S. State Department and human-rights groups, has employed tens of thousands of conscripted workers, including old men and pregnant women, and forced them at gunpoint to clear land and build railway parallel to the pipeline. The companies deny using forced labor, but I hope they are lying, because I like to think that those conscripted workers are cutting the path of my American future. ■

Lessons From the Old Testament

Walter Brueggemann is another of our great teachers, who has led workshops for us in Atlanta, London, and here in the Washington, D.C. area. He shakes us awake to the need for simplicity and clarity of being, in a recent series of lectures given at Baldwin-Wallace College in Berea, Ohio, as reported in an article from the February 15, 1997 issue of *The Plain Dealer*:

"Walter Brueggemann has spent a lifetime in study of the Old Testament. At age 63, he looks up from these texts and sees striking parallels between contemporary America and ancient Israel during the destruction of Jerusalem in the sixth century B.C.

"In the Old Testament, the tradition of greed finally destroyed Israel and led it to exile. ... In the West, the tradition of greed has just about destroyed the tradition of conscience and left us in a terrible mess. ... The symbol of Nike is more powerful than the cross or the star or the crescent." Brueggemann, perhaps the foremost Christian scholar of the Hebrew Bible (also called the Old Testament) ... [observed], "Elie Wiesel has said Jeremiah is probably the part of the Hebrew Bible we ought to be reading right now," Brueggemann said. "What Jeremiah observes is that there is deep denial in the heart of Israel. They say, 'Shalom, shalom' when there is no peace. And there is a deep denial in the United States that says the economy is buoyant."

"The United States is the quintessential practitioner of the quintessential greed. We are the last colonial power with standing armies to defend markets, so that we think of the oil over there as *our* oil."

"... the tradition of greed has just about destroyed the tradition of conscience ... the symbol of Nike is more powerful than the cross or the star or the

The charismatic Bible scholar, son of a Nebraska minister, was a star on the recent PBS series "Genesis," hosted by Bill Moyers. He is professor of Old Testament at Columbia Theological Seminary in Decatur, GA, and an ordained United Church of Christ minister. ... Everywhere in the book of Isaiah, Brueggemann sees parallels between Israel's

"Food for Thought"

Are environmental racism, social injustice, ecological destruction and violence all symptoms of the same problem?

Richard Rohr (OFM), a Franciscan of Our Lady of Guadalupe Province, is the founder of the Center for Action and Contemplation in Albuquerque. He is also the author of many books and tapes on all facets of contemporary Christian spirituality.

When: January 26, 1997

Registration: 10:45 - 11:00

Where: Andre House
213 South 11th Avenue
Albuquerque, NM 87102

My notes from Rohr's talk--
Deconstruction vs. incarnation--go beyond words
Living in a deconstructed culture--universal values are going--
Cities/families collapsing, political process frayed and
fragmented, epidemic of crime, drugs, and violence
more and more private individual and his private search for
happiness--fragile and fickle forms of selfhood
less and less communal stuff that people can agree on
Western Christianity--going through self-loathing based on past
centuries of mistake, missing the point, and being on the wrong
side of history--church has not been on the frontline of social
revolutions--actually opposed (MLK--taillight, not headlight)
313, year to blame--Constantine--church literally changed over
night and changed sides--forgot that the Bible was
disestablishment literature--95% of Bible written from the point
of view of oppressed people

Sermon on the Mount--a primer on the simple and spiritual life
and non-violence--What kind of smoke and mirrors and denial has
the church been in to so completely misread this--Violence
Unveiled by Gil Bailie ('96 winner of Pax Christi Book Award)--
and the falsely perceived difference between sacred violence and
profane violence--Jesus a victim of sacred violence--Bailie uses
Rene Girard of Stanford--a radical reinterpretation of
Christianity and a complete modification of the landscape in
social sciences, philosophy, psychoanalysis, psychology
Western Civ--Ascent: Spirituality--Descent--"way of the cross"
Social activists--don't demonize others or you become like them--
early feminists demonized men --When the rich young man
asked Jesus how to have eternal life--Jesus doesn't answer--the
wrong question

James Hilman (Soul's Code, and We've Had a 100 Years of
Psychotherapy and the world's Getting Worse)--healthy religion
gives you a meaningful world--like Navajo sandpainting--the
"Cosmic egg"

The American obsession with self is the worst of our cultural exports

By Michael Skube

I Sabel Allende talks with wonder of a friend
who had 150 dates in a single year. Three
dates a week. She scoured the personal ads,
trying one stranger after another, wanting nothing
more than companionship. "And not one worked
out," Allende says. "Not one out of 150. And this
is an attractive, educated woman."

Allende is offering her impressions of American life while sipping coffee at a Buckhead bookstore, a woman tied to one continent by marriage and to another by blood.

She had come to Atlanta to give the keynote address at Agnes Scott College's symposium last month on writing by Latin-American women. She might be the most acclaimed Latin-American woman writing today.

The author of such novels as "The House of the Spirits," "Eva Luna" and "The Infinite Plan," as well as "Paula," the nonfictional story of the death of her daughter, Allende has lived in San Francisco for nine years, married to a lawyer who showed up at a book signing and wouldn't leave. The wellspring of her fiction has been Chile and its troubled political history -- she is the niece of former Chilean President Salvador Allende, assassinated in 1973 -- but now she bestrides two cultures, one Anglo and the other Latin.

Allende, though she still writes in Spanish, speaks English easily and she looks at American life with a bifocal freshness and familiarity.

The daughter of a diplomat, she was a cosmopolitan, well-traveled woman even before settling here, but nothing prepared her for what she found.

"I was shocked by the violence," she says in a tone that barely controls her amazement. "Every day, people murdering each other. I go to the movies and it's pure, absolute violence. This country, especially the media, has a fascination with violence."

And she was surprised by something else. Once the nonstop stimuli of popular culture are stilled, Americans are a lonely people. Women find only men who are out for themselves. Men, sometimes, find women for whom the idea of a family is contemptible, an ideological crime.

"The lack of a sense of family, of a sense of community, among Americans," she says, "was hard to get used to. It's all greed."

Hold your protests. When you come across a closely knit family in the United States, you take notice because it is not something you see every day.

This is the nation of the dysfunctional family, of families running to therapists every week. And

when they finish with the therapist, they're off to the pharmacist for more pills.

In the United States, a person can always start over. Failure is never final. But a society built on individualism alone is susceptible to its own diseases. Our core values, she seems to be saying, are acquisitiveness and self-aggrandizement, and when they don't square with reality, we are cut off from all sustenance.

"Americans," she says, "have the feeling that they are in control of their reality, that they are free to become whatever they want."

It is a stubborn belief, the one that separates Americans from the rest of the world. The poor can become middle class and the middle class can become rich, and sometimes the poor don't even stop at the middle. Some few go on to make a bundle, and those are the people we call successes.

The corollary of this is that the self is paramount. Where else is "self-esteem" the obsession it is in the United States? Self is destiny.

Latin Americans, Allende says, are more blithe about destiny. The word destiny has a different meaning for us," she says. It is something outside the hands of the individual and, thus, nothing to worry about. You take life as it comes. "To be

self-made in Latin America," she says, "is always a little suspect. It carries the hint of corruption."

But the world is changing and it is changing for Latin Americans, too. The values and traditions that sustained families in Latin America and elsewhere are being eroded by values from the United States, not all of them to the good. We like to think that we have been exporting democracy.

"What the United States really exports is its popular culture -- its violence and greed," Allende says. "And the shocking thing is that the world is avid for this stuff."

The price is anomie, the connectedness to others that Americans search for desperately. A good man may be hard to find, but when you're reduced to scouring the personals, desperation has hit bottom.

Michael Skube writes for *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*.

Saunders
Joe Kane
Knopf, \$25

Smithsonian
April, 1997

The death of a rain forest is one of those tragedies we know about as news, but we don't measure such news the way we mourn the death of a friend. Even the most haunting visual images of slashed-and-burned wastelands or oil-blackened rivers in

Joe Kane is a writer with the sense to know that tragedy without intimacy is mere information and with the skill to show us the loss of a rain forest as the loss of many friends. In *Saunders* he takes us with him into the heart of the Ecuadorian rain forest, in a quest to understand the people who live there. His portrait of the Huaorani (pronounced wuh-rah-nee) as they face destruction by the operations of an American oil company is as gripping as a Conrad novel, full of strong characters and wild landscapes. Some

that oil drilling on Huaorani land would be ethnocide, "that for the sake of enough oil to meet U.S. energy needs for thirteen days, the Huaorani way of life would be destroyed." Other envi-

As Kane watched, however, neither spears nor literacy could keep the Company out of the Huaorani forests. One tribal leader was mysteriously assassinated, another seduced by bribes, and with the help of some anthropologists and missionaries, oil executives organized new elections and lavish ceremonies to legitimize their juggernaut. On a visit to Coca, Kane talked to a veteran Capuchin monk who posed this question: "When the Huaorani kill, there is a spiritual discipline to it. Americans kill without knowing they are doing it. You don't want to know you are doing it. And yet you are going to destroy an entire way of life. So you tell me: Who are the savages?"

Global Economy Resolution--Church in Society, GC Synod ELCA
Convention, 5/30-6/1/97 Sheraton Hotel, Mesa, AZ

Whereas healthy religion refreshes the idea of justice which "is going dead in us all the time" (R. Hass) and because information is scattered and disconnected, we need to be reminded of the "connections" between our individual lives and world events;

Whereas "globalization" refers to the extra-nationality of goods and production and has been good materially for multi-national corporations and a minority of the world's population--the "first world" and "elites," such as Mexico's many billionaires;

Whereas globalization since Columbus often has been driven by greed, sometimes using violence to obtain wealth;

Whereas globalization now is based on laissez-faire capitalism, including the lowest wages and environmental standards possible (as opposed, for example, to the Norwegian jantelaw [anti-elitist/egalitarian and \$6/gal. gas] form of economics);

Whereas the U.S. is the home of many multi-national corporations and globalization is often synonymous with U.S. power, including 60% of the military arms trade and massive cigarette exports;

Whereas greed is causing the increasing destruction the earth's rainforests and other environments upon which life depends (e.g., 1996 *Savages* by J. Kane chronicles the destruction of Huaorani people and the Ecuadorian rainforest by U.S. oil companies);

Whereas globalization has coincided with the U.S. attaining the largest gap between rich and poor and much higher crime and other disfunction compared to the other industrial democracies;

Whereas globalization has coincided in the doubling of the gap between the world's richest 20% (~83% of the wealth) and poorest 20% (~1% of the wealth) in the last 30 years;

Whereas globalization has brought "fruits of despair"-- 250 million child laborers; people trapped in "crucible of poverty, poisoned environments, and violent political repression;" and the peonage of tens of millions--mostly young women in sweatshops, maquiladoras, and the sex industry;

Whereas globalization has led to many deaths and human rights abuses in numerous countries such as East Timor (where 1/3 of the population has been killed since 1975 with bullets paid for by the U.S.), Indonesia, El Salvador, Chiapas, China, Burma;

Whereas globalization has been a major cause of over-urbanization and the creation of millions of refugees;

Whereas classical "free" trade means not only the free movement of goods and capital, but also the free movement of labor;

Whereas Christianity has often been associated with oppressors or, if acting somewhat boldly, symptoms--such as refugees, endemic poverty, inequality, inadequate health care, or hunger rather than root causes--such as greed and self-centeredness;

Whereas "the tradition of greed has just about destroyed the tradition of conscience... the symbol of Nike is more powerful than the cross or the star or the crescent... the U.S. is the quintessential practitioner of the quintessential greed... the last colonial power with standing armies to defend markets so we think of the oil over there as our oil." (Walter Brueggemann);

Therefore, let it be resolved:

That the Grand Canyon Synod of the ELCA encourages its members to move beyond the privatization of faith, realize that 95% of the Bible is from the point of view of the oppressed, and be in solidarity with the powerless and the oppressed (Bonhoeffer).

That the GCS of the ELCA hereby speaks out boldly against sweatshops, child labor, environmental destruction and other pernicious abuses of globalization.

That the GCS of the ELCA hereby speaks out boldly against the root causes of the pernicious abuses of globalization, such as greed and the exploitation of poor by rich.

That the GCS of the ELCA hereby affirms non-violence, simplicity, justice, and freedom for all the world's people; that children need parents with work that can support families; that individuals cannot thrive apart from healthy communities; and that communities cannot thrive apart from a healthy environment.

That the GCS of the ELCA hereby encourages a dialogue of possible solutions to the abuses of globalization, such as allowing the free movement of labor as well as goods and capital, OR allowing the free movement of capital and technology, but not manufactured goods among countries with populations over 10 million [If Ford wants to sell cars in Mexico, then it should be required to manufacture the cars there, with access to patents, know-how, and funding from anywhere; the U.S. market should be served with cars made in the U.S. --Sir James Goldsmith, *The Trap*].

Additional Selected Bibliography of recent books and articles.

When Corporations Rule the World, David Korten. ("must read--searing indictment of unjust international economic order.") Nobel Laureate Archbishop Desmond Tutu)

Ancient Futures: Learning From Ladakh, Helena Norberg-Hodge. (a lost paradise near Tibet--to western industrial "monoculture.") *Corporations Are Gonna Get Your Momma: Globalization and the Downsizing of the American Dream*, Kevin Danaher.

One World, Ready or Not: The Manic Logic of Global Capitalism, William Greider. (Excess of world mfg. capacity--work on equity)

"The Joys of Global Investment: Shipping Home the Fruits of Misery." Ted Fishman. Feb., 1997. *Harper's*.

"Why Christians Must Resist the Global Economy." Series of articles including interview with Rev. John Fife of Tucson. Jan./Feb., 1997. *The Other Side*.

"Chiapas: An Uprising Born of Despair [In Mexico, as in many developing societies, millions of people are trapped in a crucible of poverty, poisoned environments, and violent political repression. The Zapatista revolt shows why the fate of such people has become a pressing political challenge the world over]" by Michael Renner. Jan/Feb 1997. *WorldWatch*
Roland James 934-6060

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION POLICY PROJECT

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Hank Dittmer
Executive Director

October 10, 1997

Dear Mr. Todd Stern:

The Surface Transportation Policy Project and the 22 undersigned groups are writing to you today to express our deep concern about and interest in the upcoming international climate negotiations in Kyoto. We strongly urge the Administration to actively support an early and strong legally binding commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to combat global climate change.

There is no part of the world that will not be impacted by climate change -- world economy, the environment, and our quality of life will all feel the effects. As the Administration has previously noted, climate change may cause the loss of arable land, the extinction of rare and unique species, and an increase in the amount and severity of natural catastrophes such as hurricanes and major flooding. We believe the United States bears a special responsibility for leading international efforts to prevent global climate change as we have been the leading emitter of greenhouse gases for decades and, with only five percent of the world's population, still account for some 20 percent of global emissions.

In the United States, transportation is a leading contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. Currently, the transportation sector accounts for over 32% of all carbon emissions and transportation related emissions are expected to increase 27% by 2010. Within the transportation sector, 1990 emissions from light duty vehicles were 53.1% of total energy use, with all but 18% of that in the personal transportation category. Much of the anticipated growth in greenhouse gas emissions after 2000 will also come from the transportation sector and with the resulting impacts in the United States and around the world, strong leadership is needed.

As groups deeply concerned about the impact of the transportation sector on both climate change and the day to day health and vitality of our communities, we urge you to revisit the recommendations of the White House Car Talk discussion group before the meeting in Kyoto. In their February, 1996 report to the President, a majority of this Policy Dialogue Advisory Committee identified twelve policy recommendations which would achieve the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector to the 1990 levels by the year 2000. A combination of strategies involving three main areas: to reduce motor vehicle travel (including ISTEA reauthorization and increased use of public transportation, bicycling and walking), improve vehicle technology, and promote cleaner fuels can provide measurable climate improvement. The majority report illustrates that viable policy opportunities exist to enable the

Administration to fulfill commitments to binding targets for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

Setting goals within the United States is clearly not sufficient to avoid the catastrophic impacts of global climate change. Mr. President, the time has come for the United States to take an international leadership role to fight for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. At this critical stage in world negotiations, we respectfully request the Administration to adopt an early and substantial emissions reduction commitment as an example to other developed countries.

Sincerely,

Hank Dittmar
Surface Transportation Policy Project

Kathy Gerwig
Association for Commuter Transportation

Scott Bernstein
Center for Neighborhood Technology, IL

Leslie Lowe
New York City Environmental Justice
Alliance

Monte Belote
Florida Consumer Action Network

Margaret Koran
Sierra Club, Ohio Chapter

Bill Wilkinson
Bicycle Federation of America

Allen Greenburg
League of American Bicyclists

Kathleen Roos
Idaho Smart Growth

Nellie L. Lonsworth
Susan W. Montgomery
Preservation Action

Kye Briesath
Clean Water Action

G. Alex Johnson
Citizens Commission for Clean Air
in the Lake Michigan Basin

Jacky Grimshaw
Chicagoland Transportation and Air
Quality Commission

Jeffrey Soule
American Planning Association

Rob Kennedy
New Transportation Alliance, WI

Susan Mudd
Citizens for a Better Environment, WI

Pam Porter
Wisconsin's Environmental Decade

Caryl Terrell
Sierra Club, John Muir Chapter

Jeanne Hoffman
Bicycle Federation of Wisconsin

Anne Hedges
Montana Environmental Informational
Center

Andrew J Knott
Hoosier Environmental Council, IN

Dennis Winters
Clean Air Council, PA

97 OCT 14 AM 11:15

October 9, 1997

Todd Stern
Staff Secretary's Office
The White House
Washington, DC 20502

Dear Mr. Stern:

On behalf of the more than 230,000 members of the 12 undersigned environmental organizations, we are writing to you today to urge the Administration to actively support an early and strong, legally-binding commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to combat global climate change.

We are very concerned about climate change and the impacts it will have on our environment, public health, economy and way of life. As you know, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change concluded two years ago that the balance of evidence indicates our modern civilization is altering the Earth's fragile climate. This year, more than 2,700 of the nation's top scientists and 2,500 of our top economists called for the United States to take global leadership in reducing emissions of greenhouse gases. With that in mind, we encourage you to negotiate the strongest possible treaty at the Third Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to be held in Kyoto, Japan in December 1997.

There is no sector of the globe, the economy, the environment or human culture that will escape climate change impact. Some impacts are awesome in their proportion and threaten entire regions and the lives of millions. For example, the World Health Organization has warned that we may experience 50 - 80 million new incidences of malaria each year. Other potential impacts include the loss of rare and unique species. The ramifications of such impacts are enormous and will touch all of us.

While we appreciate this administration's past commitment to reducing the CO2 emissions that cause global warming, we are concerned that the United States has not announced a plan of action to illustrate its support of an international agreement with binding targets for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, we are very concerned that the United States does not appear to be living up to its commitment made by President Bush, in the 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change and President Clinton's 1993 Earth Day pledge to reach 1990

Conservation Law Foundation

Todd Stern
October 9, 1997
page 2

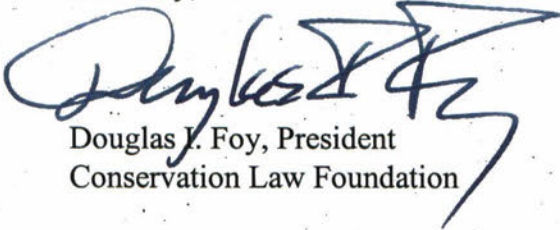
emission levels by the year 2000. We cannot delay any longer -- reductions must start now and must be substantial in order to be effective in dealing with the threat of global warming.

The President recently remarked that "we could reduce [greenhouse-gas emissions] 20% tomorrow with technology that is already available at no cost if we just changed the way we do things." Throughout our economy, the U.S. uses energy inefficiently compared to our major trading partners. On a per capita basis, the U.S. use twice as much energy to produce a unit of Gross Domestic Product as does Germany or Japan. This inefficiency is more than environmentally damaging, it is lost economic opportunity, as well as increased dependency on foreign oil. Reducing this inefficiency and capturing this now lost economic opportunity will help the U.S. economy. One economic study found that energy innovations could create as many as 800,000 news jobs in the next 15 years. We urge immediate action to advance policies designed to increase efficiency in the use and production of energy, and to accelerate the development and transfer of energy-saving and renewable energy technology worldwide.

Early and significant action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions would put the nations of the world on an emissions trajectory that could curb the predicted impacts on the environment and public health. On the other hand, delaying action to curb greenhouse gases would only allow more time for the IPCC's predicted impacts to become a reality. Delayed action would also force much steeper annual emission declines in future years to make up for the excess emissions, and would therefore inflict greater economic penalties on those who must cope with the demands of more stringent emissions reductions.

At this critical stage in the international negotiations, we respectfully request the Administration to adopt an early and substantial emissions reduction commitment for the upcoming Kyoto negotiations.

Sincerely,



Douglas J. Foy, President
Conservation Law Foundation

Kevin Knobloch, Director of Conservation Programs
Appalachian Mountain Club

Conservation Law Foundation

Todd Stern
October 9, 1997
page 3

Donald P. Gagnon, Chairman
Citizens League for Environmental Action & Recovery (CLEAR)

Cindy Luppi, Organizing Director
Clean Water Action New England

Pamela W. Person, Vice Chairperson
Coalition for Sensible Energy

Nam Kapur, Legislative Director
Environmental League of Massachusetts

Sanford Lewis, Director
Good Neighbor Project

Laura Scott, Clean Air Associate
MassPIRG

Leslie Lowe, Executive Director
New York City Environmental Justice Alliance

Judi Friedman, Chairperson
People's Action for Clean Energy (PACE)

Curt Spaulding, Executive Director
Save The Bay

Cara Lee, Environmental Director
Scenic Hudson



Sunrise, Mt. McKinley

Ansel Adams

SIERRA CLUB LEGAL DEFENSE FUND, INC.

The Law Firm for the Environmental Movement

*(On August 1, 1997, we officially became
Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund)*

E-MAIL: ejusdc@igc.apc.org

1625 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 702, Washington, DC 20036-2212 (202) 667-4500 FAX (202) 667-2356

October 6, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Staff Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

'97 OCT 9 PM 5:40

Dear Mr. Stern:

I am writing on behalf of Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund, formerly Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, to urge you and the Administration to commit to early and substantial reductions in greenhouse gas emissions at the Third Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto.

As you know, the Legal Defense Fund has a long history of working on behalf of citizens across America to protect our environment. That is why we are so concerned about the implications of climate change on the world's environment, including its forest ecosystems. Those concerns are heightened by some members of congress and others who now argue that increased logging will help prevent a buildup of greenhouse gasses.

Prior to joining the Legal Defense Fund's staff in 1990, I was deeply involved in climate change issues. It was as clear then as it is now that most tree species are wholly incapable of migrating naturally to adapt to the shifting climate patterns that would accompany even a moderate warming trend. The resulting disruption to, and disappearance of, forest ecosystems will have consequent adverse impacts on water quality and quantity as well as multiple species of fish and wildlife whose existence depends on adequate forest habitat.

Without the adoption of early and significant measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we will continue to load the atmospheric dice in a way that increases the risk of climatic changes that will harm our environment and economy in ways that will dwarf the scare tactic projections of those opposing such measures. Of course, cutting down our forests faster, as some are advocating, will do nothing to reduce the buildup of atmospheric carbon dioxide. It will only accelerate the many adverse environmental and economic impacts that are already all-too-apparent on forests across the U.S. and around the world.



October 6, 1997
Page 2

Thus, we urge the Administration to make a strong, early commitment substantial emission reductions for the Kyoto negotiations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'K. P. Kirchner', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Kevin P. Kirchner
Vice President
Policy, Legislation, and Communications

To: Todd Stearn, Assistant to the President

Dear Mr. Stearn:

I, as a responsible and concerned citizen, am calling for pollution cuts that reduce emissions 20% below the 1990 levels by 2005. Any year later than 2005 (2006 to 2009) is grossly inadequate and may be too late to do any good. 5/1/05 12:5:30

* The Administration must keep its promises to protect our kids and our environment.

* The Administration's target should be TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GASSES 20% BELOW 1990 LEVELS BY 2005! 2010 is TOO LATE!

* 1990 emissions levels by 2010 won't even significantly slow global warming.

How this issue is decided will affect the quality of life for many decades and for many generations to come. It will affect the very existence of countless, natural ecosystems. It will affect EVERYTHING -- EVERY ECOSYSTEM, EVERY COMMUNITY, EVERY PERSON WILL BE AFFECTED!

Everything from our oxygen supply, water supply, and food supply will be affected. How the issue is decided will determine everything from the continued existence of wildlife to the continued existence of the human race. The quality of life could be catastrophic for humans or it could be livable for many generations to come. Everything in the human condition will be affected from-- if we will be able to safely travel outside or if it will be unsafe to do so? Everything will be affected from our social health to our physical health to our mental health to our spiritual health. Even our civility and our ability to live together or to live with ourselves will be severely affected. THAT'S WHAT'S AT STAKE! That's why any date past 2005 and any reduction of greenhouse gasses that do not include at least 20% below 1990 levels is TAKING A BIG CHANCE with our lives and with those of future generations.

Sincerely,

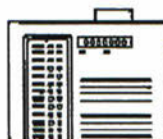
Marilyn Dinger
164 North 650 East
Kaysville, UT 84037

[Handwritten signature]



1200 18th Street, NW
5th Floor
Washington, DC 20036
Phone 202-887-8800

Fax 202-887-8877 *Caro!*
Email eicinfo@acpa.com or
[first initial] + [lastname]@acpa.com
Web <http://www.eic.org>



FAX COVER SHEET

Fax to: *Todd Stern*

Date: *10/8/97*

'97 OCT 8 AM 10:07

Fax Number: *202-456-2215*

From: *Chetan S. J. EIC*

Pages + This Cover: *5*

**AMERICAN OCEANS CAMPAIGN * CAPE ARAGO AUDUBON
CENTER FOR MARINE CONSERVATION * ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE
FUND * FSDWAC FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS, INC. * FISH
FOREVER * GULF RESTORATION NETWORK * JERSEY COAST ANGLERS
ASSOCIATION * MASSACHUSETTS WILDLIFE FEDERATION, INC.
NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL * OREGON SHORES
CONSERVATION COALITION * PACIFIC COAST FEDERATION OF
FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS * PACIFIC MARINE CONSERVATION
COUNCIL * REID INTERNATIONAL * SAFER WATERS IN
MASSACHUSETTS (SWIM) * SIERRA CLUB * SIERRA CLUB NEW JERSEY
CHAPTER * WORLD WILDLIFE FUND**

October 6, 1997

Vice President Gore
Vice President's Office
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20501

Via Facsimile and Mail

Dear Vice President Gore:

On behalf of the undersigned organizations and their members, I am writing to you today to urge the Administration, as it develops its position for the Third Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to be held in Kyoto, Japan, in December 1997, to actively support an early and strong legally binding commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to combat global climate change.

Those concerned with the health and vitality of America's marine resources are concerned about curbing the greenhouse gas emissions that are contributing to global warming, because global climate change will significantly affect our nation's marine environment. Climate change will have a significant impact on fish and shellfish living in the oceans. Much of the nation's marine resources are already threatened by overfishing and pollution. Although warmer temperatures may lengthen the growing season for many fish and could increase the amount of thermal habitat available in deeper areas, the negative effects of coastal wetland losses and increased pollution inflow as a result of climate change are expected to outweigh those potential benefits. Most at risk are marine species living in shallow waters and those fish that spend part of their lives in estuarine habitats. Since roughly 70 percent of global fish resources depend on near-shore or

estuarine habitats at some point in their life cycle, the potential impact of climate change on fisheries is large.

Moreover, as temperatures increase and global sea level rises, many coastal wetlands will become inundated and the water table in low-lying coastal areas will be lifted, allowing pollutants to flow off the land and into the ocean in many coastal regions of our nation. With a 1.5 foot sea level rise by 2100, more than 2.5 million acres of wetlands could be lost in the contiguous United States. The brown shrimp catch in the US Gulf Coast could decline 25 percent with a 10 inch rise in sea level. Contamination of coastal waters by pollutant runoff from agriculture, waste sites and sewer systems not only poses a hazard to the fish that live in those waters, but also to the humans that consume them. The government already closes many fishing areas because of toxic contaminants; increased inflow of pollution as a result of climate-induced sea level rise would serve to increase the frequency and extent of those closures.

Climate change could also affect ocean currents and alter the location and abundance of fish populations. Since these processes are less well understood, it is impossible to predict exactly how the patterns of fish distributions will change. But if the patterns are different from what we find today, commercial fisheries that rely on the current distributions will likely be affected.

Early and significant action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions would put the nations of the world on an emissions trajectory that could limit these adverse effects on America's marine resources. On the other hand, delaying action to curb greenhouse gases would subject marine ecosystems to more rapid warming, with more severe consequences for marine resources that are particularly sensitive to rates of warming. For example, coral reefs will feel the effects of climate change, as increases in sea surface temperatures can cause bleaching of coral reefs. Severe bleaching can lead to the death of corals and all the species that the reef environments support. Postponing action on climate change will expose coral reefs to more rapid changes in sea surface temperature, potentially increasing the risk of bleaching.

Delaying action would also force much steeper annual emissions declines to make up for the excess emissions, forcing those whose responsibility it will be to reduce emissions to bear the heavier economic burden of more rapid reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Those whose livelihoods and well-being depend on a healthy and stable marine environment - fishers, promoters of marine ecotourism, and other stewards of our nation's marine ecosystems - must necessarily think about the long-term environmental consequences of delayed action, and similarly, we seek to avoid the long-term adverse economic effects that delayed action would entail.

Therefore, we respectfully request the Administration to adopt an early and substantial emissions reduction commitment for the upcoming Kyoto negotiations, one that will move aggressively to protect our vital marine resources from the adverse consequences of global warming.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Yours Sincerely,



David Allison
Fish Forever



Lisa Speer
Natural Resources Defense Council



Dennis Schvejda
Sierra Club New Jersey Chapter



Polly Bradley
Safer Waters in Massachusetts
(SWIM)



Wm. Robert Irvin
Center for Marine Conservation



Barbara Jeanne Polo
American Oceans Campaign



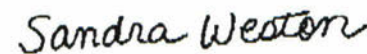
Fran Recht
Oregon Shores Conservation Coalition



Cynthia Sarthou
Gulf Restoration Network



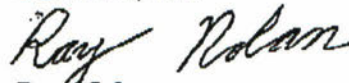
Kemp Maples
Massachusetts Wildlife Federation, Inc.



Sandra J. Weston
FSDWAC for Environmental
Concerns, Inc.



Scott Burns
World Wildlife Fund



Ray Nolan
Cape Arago Audubon



Zeke Grader

Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's
Associations



Tom Fote

Jersey Coast Anglers Association



Doug Hopkins

Environmental Defense Fund



Vivian Newman

Sierra Club



Bob Eaton

Pacific Marine Conservation Council



Dennis Reid

Reid International

cc: Senator Patty Murray
Senator Slade Gorton
Senator John McCain
Senator Olympia Snowe
Senator Ernest Hollings
Senator John Kerry
Senator Ted Stevens
Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison
Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Senator John Breaux
Senator Mary Landrieu
Senator Phil Gramm
Senator Bob Graham
Senator Connie Mack
Senator Richard Shelby
Senator Jeff Sessions
Senator Trent Lott
Senator Thad Cochran



Endangered Species Coalition

1101 Fourteenth Street, NW, Suite 1400 • Washington, DC 20005 • (202) 682-9400 • (202) 682-1331 Fax

Kyoto
Carol

The Hon. William J. Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

'97 OCT 7 PM6:01

Dear President Clinton:

On behalf of the more than 260 member organizations of the Endangered Species Coalition, I am writing to you today to urge the Administration, as it develops its position for the Third Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to be held in Kyoto, Japan, in December 1997, to actively support an early and strong legally binding commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to combat global climate change. Those who love America's forests are concerned about curbing the greenhouse gas emissions that are contributing to global warming, because global climate change will significantly affect American forests.

Current distributions of forest types are primarily determined by climate variables. Changes in climate are therefore likely to have an impact on the composition and health of forests. The role of forests in protecting wildlife habitat is absolutely vital. Moreover, forests are of economic importance as sources of timber, fuel, paper, and provide aesthetic enjoyment to millions of Americans. While increased carbon dioxide concentrations has been shown to increase plant growth, an increase in droughts, forest fires, and susceptibility to pest and disease outbreaks could lead to drastic forest dieback in some areas.

In addition, warmer temperatures and changes in soil moisture levels may result in the migration of many tree species. Forests in New England may lose some familiar eastern forest species such as the sugar maple, diminishing fall foliage displays and hurting the maple sugar producing industry. The Pacific Northwest and California could see Douglas-fir and Ponderosa Pine forests replaced with open grass and shrubland at the southern limit of their range. Boreal forests (dominated by aspens; white pines and balsam firs) in northern Minnesota are expected to be replaced by northern hardwoods (oaks and sugar maples). In areas with water-rich clay soils, these hardwood forests could be highly productive. In sandy areas, however, there may be an overall decline in above ground biomass, resulting in treeless plains. For many forests, warming of the magnitude and speed projected could lead to a transition period plagued by dieback and damage due to forest fires, diseases, and pest infestations. Birds and mammals that live in specific forest habitats could become locally extinct as the forest compositions change. Northern Minnesota and other states that border Canada could see declines in their moose and bear populations as those mammals migrate northwards with the boreal forests.

Early and significant action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions would put the nations of the

world on an emissions trajectory that could curb these adverse consequences for forest ecosystems and the species they protect. On the other hand, delaying action to curb greenhouse gases would subject forests, and the habitats and watersheds they shelter, to more rapid warming. While some migratory species of animals may be able to move northward successfully, others will find only fragmented habitat or no viable habitat at all, and could become locally extinct. Delayed action would also force much steeper annual emissions declines in future years to make up for the excess emissions, and would therefore inflict greater economic penalties on those who must cope with the demands of more stringent emissions reductions. Those who care about America's forests by nature think long-term, and just as we wish to protect these vital resources for the future, we also wish to protect the economy from the heavier burden of steeper emissions reductions in future years.

Therefore, we respectfully request the Administration to adopt an early and substantial emissions reduction commitment for the upcoming Kyoto negotiations.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brock Evans". The signature is stylized, with the first name "Brock" written in a cursive-like script and the last name "Evans" in a more upright, blocky script.

Brock Evans

Executive Director

Endangered Species Coalition

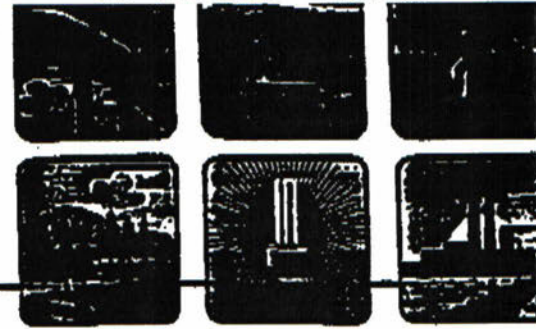


Conservation Law Foundation

62 Summer Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110-1008

Phone (617) 350-0990

Fax (617) 350-4030



'97 OCT 15 PM 4:43

From: SENDER: Richard Kennedy To: NAME: Todd Stern
 PHONE: 617/350-0990, ext. 132 COMPANY: _____
 FAX: 617/350-4030 PHONE: _____
 DATE SENT: 10-15-97 FAX: 202.456.2215

Total Pages including cover: 4

☐ This is the only copy you will receive.
☒ Hard copy to follow by mail.

MESSAGE:

To: NAME: _____
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 FAX: _____

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 COMPANY: _____
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FAX TRANSMITTAL This message is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed and may contain information that is privileged, confidential and exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the sender or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you receive this message in error please notify the sender immediately by telephone and return the original message to the sender at the address via the U.S. Postal Service. Thank you.

CLF

Conservation Law Foundation

October 14, 1997

Todd Stern
Staff Secretary's Office
The White House
Washington, DC 20502

Dear Mr. Stern:

On behalf of the more than 430,000 members of the 20 undersigned environmental organizations, we are writing to you today to urge the Administration to actively support an early and strong, legally-binding commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to combat global climate change.

We are very concerned about climate change and the impacts it will have on our environment, public health, economy and way of life. As you know, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change concluded two years ago that the balance of evidence indicates our modern civilization is altering the Earth's fragile climate. This year, more than 2,700 of the nation's top scientists and 2,500 of our top economists called for the United States to take global leadership in reducing emissions of greenhouse gases. With that in mind, we encourage you to negotiate the strongest possible treaty at the Third Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to be held in Kyoto, Japan in December 1997.

There is no sector of the globe, the economy, the environment or human culture that will escape climate change impact. Some impacts are awesome in their proportion and threaten entire regions and the lives of millions. For example, the World Health Organization has warned that we may experience 50 - 80 million new incidences of malaria each year. Other potential impacts include the loss of rare and unique species. The ramifications of such impacts are enormous and will touch all of us.

While we appreciate this administration's past commitment to reducing the CO₂ emissions that cause global warming, we are concerned that the United States has not announced a plan of action to illustrate its support of an international agreement with binding targets for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, we are very concerned that the United States does not appear to be living up to its commitment made by President George Bush, in the 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change and President Clinton's 1993 Earth Day pledge to reach 1990 emission levels by the year 2000. We cannot delay any longer -- reductions must

Conservation Law Foundation

Todd Stern
October 14, 1997
page 2

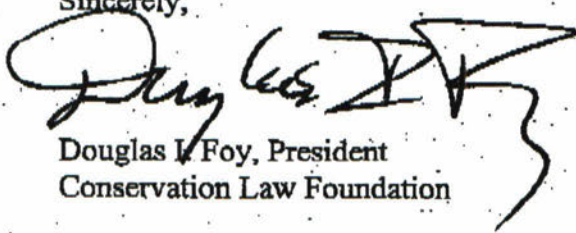
start now and must be substantial in order to be effective in dealing with the threat of global warming.

The President recently remarked that "we could reduce [greenhouse-gas emissions] 20% tomorrow with technology that is already available at no cost if we just changed the way we do things." Throughout our economy, the U.S. uses energy inefficiently compared to our major trading partners. On a per capita basis, the U.S. uses twice as much energy to produce a unit of Gross Domestic Product as does Germany or Japan. This inefficiency is more than environmentally damaging, it is lost economic opportunity, as well as increased dependency on foreign oil. Reducing this inefficiency and capturing this now lost economic opportunity will help the U.S. economy. One economic study found that energy innovations could create as many as 800,000 new jobs in the next 15 years. We urge immediate action to advance policies designed to increase efficiency in the use and production of energy, and to accelerate the development and transfer of energy-saving and renewable energy technology worldwide.

Early and significant action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions would put the nations of the world on an emissions trajectory that could curb the predicted impacts on the environment and public health. On the other hand, delaying action to curb greenhouse gases would only allow more time for the IPCC's predicted impacts to become a reality. Delayed action would also force much steeper annual emission declines in future years to make up for the excess emissions, and would therefore inflict greater economic penalties on those who must cope with the demands of more stringent emissions reductions.

At this critical stage in the international negotiations, we respectfully request the Administration to adopt an early and substantial emissions reduction commitment for the upcoming Kyoto negotiations.

Sincerely,



Douglas W. Foy, President
Conservation Law Foundation

Kevin Knobloch, Director of Conservation Programs
Appalachian Mountain Club

Conservation Law Foundation

Todd Stern
October 14, 1997
page 3

Thomas Kiernan, President
Audubon Society of New Hampshire

Donald P. Gagnion, Chairman
Citizens League for Environmental Action & Recovery (CLEAR)

Cindy Luppi, Organizing Director
Clean Water Action New England

Pamela W. Person, Vice Chairperson
Coalition for Sensible Energy

Stuart Greenberg, Executive Director
Environmental Health Watch

Nam Kapur, Legislative Director
Environmental League of Massachusetts

Bryan Hager, Chapter Chair
Georgia Sierra Club

Sanford Lewis, Director
Good Neighbor Project

Thomas Urquhart, Executive Director
Maine Audubon Society

Jack Clark, Advocacy Director
Massachusetts Audubon Society

Laura Scott, Clean Air Associate
MassPIRG

Pete Didisheim, Advocacy Director
Natural Resources Council of Maine



Conservation Law Foundation

Todd Stern
October 14, 1997
page 4

Leslie Lowe, Executive Director
New York City Environmental Justice Alliance

Judi Friedman, Chairperson
People's Action for Clean Energy (PACE)

Curt Spaulding, Executive Director
Save The Bay

Cara Lee, Environmental Director
Scenic Hudson

Elizabeth Courtney, Executive Director
Vermont Natural Resources Council

Sam Gieryn, Associate Director
Wisconsin Environmental Decade



World Energy Council
CONSEIL MONDIAL DE L'ENERGIE

'97 OCT 1 AM 10:21

Deputy Secretary General

Our ref K.1/16

34 St. James's Street
London, SW1A 1HD, UK
Tel: (+44 171) 930 3066
Fax: (+44 171) 925 0452
Telex: 264707 WECIHQ G
E-mail: info@wec.co.uk

Mr. Todd Stern,
Assistant to the President & Staff Secretary,
The White House,
Washington D.C
U.S.A.

1 October, 1997

FACSIMILE TO: 00 1 202 456 2215

No. of Pages: 5
(including this page)

Dear Mr. Stern,

In the light of the President's meeting on Climate Change, I have pleasure in attaching the World Energy Council's Statement to the forthcoming Kyoto Conference.

The World Energy Council, an industry-based NGO, has Member Committees in some 100 countries - including the USA.

The attached statement is, we believe, balanced, objective and realistic. It may have a somewhat different content and tone than you are familiar with from the energy sector, which prompts us to offer it for your deliberations.

Yours sincerely,

MICHAEL JEFFERSON

enc:
MJ/ddb

The objective of the World Energy Council is to promote the sustainable supply and use of energy for the greatest benefit of all.

President WEC: José Luiz Alquéres (Brazil); Don Jordan (USA); Ye Qing (China); Ali Attiga (Jordan); Ketane Sithole (Botswana);
Vice-Chairmen WEC: José Luiz Alquéres (Brazil); Don Jordan (USA); Ye Qing (China); Ali Attiga (Jordan); Ketane Sithole (Botswana);

WEC Secretary General: Ian Lindsay.

Charity Registration No. 259136



World Energy Council
CONSEIL MONDIAL DE L'ENERGIE

STATEMENT

to the Third Conference of the
Parties to the UN Climate Convention

Kyoto, Japan

December 1997

15 September 1997

10 POINT STATEMENT by the WORLD ENERGY COUNCIL

1. The World Energy Council (WEC) exists "to promote the sustainable supply and use of energy for the greatest benefit of all". Established in 1923, the WEC is an officially UN-accredited Non-Governmental Organisation with Member Committees in some 100 countries covering over 90% of global energy demand. The WEC is a non-commercial organisation within which all forms of energy are represented, from fossil fuels to new renewables, and is today the leading global non-governmental energy policy forum.
2. As long ago as 1977, the WEC advocated the need for long-term scenarios and responses to deal with "the CO₂ problem". Today, the WEC's long-term scenario work, first to 2020 and then to the year 2100 (produced jointly with the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Laxenburg, Austria), is widely acclaimed. They indicate that global demand for primary energy will rise by at least 50% in the period 1990-2020, and could well increase by over 70%. By 2100 primary energy consumption could be five times current levels. Related CO₂ emissions could be over three times current levels, and atmospheric concentration of CO₂ could double.
3. The findings are such that the WEC has advocated since 1992 that "Precautionary Action" must be taken to mitigate the impact of such emissions. Notwithstanding the absence of conclusive proof of a link between man-made emissions and global climate change, the WEC has noted the finding of the recent IPCC scientific assessment: "that the balance of the statistical evidence, examined in the context of (its) physical understanding of the climate system, now points towards a discernible human influence on global climate". The WEC awaits further clarification based on scientific research.
4. The WEC supports Article 3 (Principles) of the Climate Convention, notably:
 - the need for "Precautionary Measures", as long as they are operable, cost-effective, and ensure global benefits at the lowest possible cost;
 - such measures should not be postponed on grounds of lack of full scientific certainty on the relationship between fossil fuel burning and possible global climate change.

Precautionary Action should focus:

- above all, on raising energy efficiency. Over 60% of the world's primary energy is now lost in the process of supplying vital energy services, and well over half of this loss occurs at the end-use by the final consumer.
- on pricing energy to cover the full costs of its provision to ensure transparency and to encourage conservation. In some cases this can only be achieved in the longer term.
- on accelerated development and installation of non-fossil energy sources, including new renewables, and nuclear electricity provision where feasible.

5. The WEC, in advocating that Precautionary Measures should be taken now, urges all Annex I Parties to the Climate Convention to show more understanding of recent emissions performance, estimated trajectories, and what is realistically achievable over given future time-periods because:
 - global CO₂ fossil emissions rose 6.4% between 1990 and 1996, and by 2.7% during 1996 alone. On their 1996 trajectory the rise will be 9% by Kyoto.
 - industrialised countries' Annex I Parties CO₂ emissions are now about 8% above their 1990 level in aggregate. Only in the economies in transition did aggregate emissions fall between 1990 and 1996. This was due to reduced economic activity.
 - although the European Union's CO₂ emissions have fallen since 1990, they were less than 1% below their 1990 level in 1996, and the gap is now closing rapidly. On current trajectory they will exceed their 1990 level in the year 2000 by at least 6%.
 - most of the proposed current targets and timetables, namely a 20% cut from 1990 to 2005, or even a 15% cut by 2010, are infeasible. It has been suggested by other Parties, for example, that the U.S.A., Canada, Norway, Japan, and Australia, having increased substantially their CO₂ emissions in the 1990's should now reverse this trend and reduce their CO₂ emissions by 20% to 30% (or more) in the period 2000 to 2010.

Of equal importance, the present developing countries account for a rapidly rising share of world emissions (from 29% in 1990 to over 36% today, evolving to about 50% by 2020, and rising further through the next century albeit with low per capita emissions). The WEC recognises that the industrialised countries must take the lead in climate change mitigation policies. However, it is also in the interests of developing country Parties to participate fully at Kyoto, from the start, to ensure effective responses to possible climate change. This is a potential global problem which requires a global solution.

6. The central challenge facing policy makers is that end-consumers use or aspire to use the services provided by commercial energy on which most economic and social development depends, and 76% of these services are now derived from fossil fuels. Reliance on fossil fuels will remain heavy over the next few decades, although other forms of energy could - and hopefully will - become increasingly available which consumers prefer and pay for. Policies aimed at climate change mitigation must gain social and political acceptability, both to the 3.8 billion end-consumers who already use commercial energy services and to the 2 billion people in many developing countries who currently have no access to commercial energy. End consumers will have to pay for all commercial energy services, including those provided by new systems which replace or augment current supplies.
7. In industrialised countries, policy makers should take effective steps to discourage their major greenhouse gas emitting activities from being relocated to other countries, as this makes no contribution to reducing total global emissions. For the same reason proposals for the purchasing-swapping of greenhouse gas emissions permits are unlikely to produce significant benefits, because they will

relieve pressure on richer industrialised countries and companies to engage in emissions-reducing technological innovation and diffusion. A comprehensive greenhouse gas emissions trading system would also be very complex and could not be rapidly introduced. A system should be implemented, however, which makes allowance for the export of goods and services because there is no good reason why the burden of emissions should be shouldered by anyone other than end-consumers in the final reckoning. By the same token, countries' emissions inventories should be debited for the emissions related to imported goods and services.

8. The longer action is delayed the higher is likely to become the cost of abatement and adaptation. Given the fact that energy systems cannot be fundamentally changed rapidly, the decision-making process must initiate Precautionary Action now. The next two or three decades represent the key period of opportunity for initiating the development of more sustainable long term energy systems, and if nothing is done alternative ways forward risk being severely curtailed.

9. Policies need to recognise:

that for most countries and people possible climate change is currently lower down their list of priorities than local environmental issues - including energy related environmental and health problems;

the varying conditions, needs and realistic ability to change energy systems in given time-frames between different groups of countries (industrialised, transitional and developing economies) and between individual countries;

the essential global nature of possible climate change which requires a global response from which the whole world can benefit. Piecemeal action will be ineffective and costly.

10. The WEC urges all Parties to the Climate Convention to place greater vigour and resources behind Joint Implementation to ensure that this process moves beyond the pilot stage of Activities Implemented Jointly into the phase where JI schemes can make an effective contribution. Greater technology and financial support for developing countries within a system of quantified global emissions reduction targets is required urgently.

The responsibility for emissions lies fundamentally with the ultimate consumer, and this means the ultimate consumer across the globe. It is therefore a global responsibility to ensure that all Parties to the Convention are included in any agreement signed in Kyoto, even if action is by phased stages. This is the only way to ensure that possible global climate change can be mitigated efficiently and globally.

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CENTER FOR HEALTH AND THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

97 OCT 1 PM 1:50

October 1, 1997

Todd Stern
White House
Fax 202-456-2215
total pages--6

Dear Todd:

We are planning to present a letter to President Clinton from physicians and health professionals at the October 6th meeting. I hope it will be useful to your efforts.

It will be sent out in a press packet by the Environmental Information Center at the end of the day today. Enclosed is a copy with early signatures--it will have many more by Monday.

Enclosed also is a letter I sent to the Vice President. I had hoped to be invited to the meeting on the 6th, as I believe I could be helpful in the discussions. I understand that two of my medical colleagues--Ray Hayes and Bob Shope--can't come, and I hope this makes it possible for me to attend. If this is possible, please get back to me at my home number--617-738-9443.

We also plan to place the letter during the first week of November as a full page in *The New York Times*, addressed to the heads of the G7 nations plus Russia, and signed by prominent physicians and health professionals from several countries.

With best wishes,

Eric Chivian

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CENTER FOR HEALTH AND THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

October 1, 1997

Vice President Al Gore
Fax 202-456-1606
total pages--5

Dear Al:

I wanted you to see in advance the letter we are going to present to President Clinton at the meeting on October 6th, which the Environmental Information Center is going to release that day in their press packets. We have just begun to gather signatures; there will be several more by the 6th. This is part of a two stage process--the same letter will appear in early November as a full page open letter in **The New York Times**, addressed to the leaders of the G7 countries plus Russia, and signed by prominent physicians and health professionals from around the world.

I had hoped to see you on the 6th as well, but I'm afraid that I wasn't invited. I must confess this is a bit awkward for me, as several of my medical colleagues will be there.

Wishing you and the others at the Conference great success,

Eric Chivian M.D.

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October 1, 1997

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House

Dear President Clinton:

As physicians and health professionals, increasingly concerned by the public's lack of awareness of the potential human health consequences from global warming and its associated changes in global climate, we are impelled to issue this medical warning as you prepare for the Climate Change Meetings in Kyoto, Japan.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, made up of more than 2000 of the world's leading scientists, has concluded that human activity may have already begun to change the global climate. And it has predicted that the continued accumulation of greenhouse gases at current rates will, over the next 100 years, warm the planet between 2 ° and 6 ° Fahrenheit, raise the oceans by 6 inches to 3 feet, and alter weather patterns, so that there will be significantly greater rain and snow and flooding in some areas, and drought in others. The rate and magnitude of these changes, not seen on Earth for more than 130,000 years (when our species *Homo sapiens* first evolved), may severely affect life on land and in the oceans, and will pose enormous, and we believe unacceptable, risks for human health, as detailed in a recent report by the World Health Organization, including:

1. increased illness and death from heat waves and air pollution, particularly in urban areas, with the elderly, infants, and those with chronic heart and lung disease the most at risk,
2. increased injuries and deaths from extreme weather events,
3. increased outbreaks and spread of some infectious diseases carried by mosquitoes including dengue fever, yellow fever, and malaria,
4. increased outbreaks of some water-borne diseases such as childhood diarrheal diseases and cholera,
5. decreased availability of drinking water from the effects of drought, flooding, and rising seas,

6. and perhaps of greatest concern, damaging effects to organisms on land and in the oceans that could compromise food production and alter the functioning of ecosystem services that provide the life support systems for all life on this planet.

We recognize that there are many uncertainties in these predictions, and that some of the health effects listed above may be less serious than expected. But we also understand that the consequences of disrupting the world's climate may be even more severe than we can anticipate, with unforeseen interactive effects that may increase the toll on human health.

As physicians and health professionals, we are trained that when the risks to health and life are great enough, it is necessary to take immediate preventive action to avoid a potential medical catastrophe, even when one does not have all the evidence in hand. We believe this is the situation we face today with the threat of global warming.

With our rapidly increasing use of fossil fuels and release of carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas, we are, in effect, conducting a global experiment with ourselves as the experimental subjects, without having given our "informed consent".

Therefore, we urge you, as the leader of the country that makes the greatest contribution to the world's greenhouse gases:

1. To develop plans that promptly and significantly reduce the emission of these gases,

1. and to meet with a delegation of medical and public health experts, as you prepare for your negotiations in Kyoto, so that we can help inform you of the significant threat to human health and life from global climate change.

Signed,

Eric Chivian MD
Director, Center for Health and the Global Environment
Harvard Medical School
Shared 1985 Nobel Peace Prize

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Associate Professor, Department of Family and Community Medicine
University of Massachusetts Medical School

This letter was initiated by physicians from The Center for Health and the Global Environment at Harvard Medical School, the Department of Community Medicine at Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, and the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health.

Affiliations are for identification purposes only.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION POLICY PROJECT

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Hank Dittmar
Executive Director

October 10, 1997

Dear Mr. Todd Stern:

The Surface Transportation Policy Project and the 22 undersigned groups are writing to you today to express our deep concern about and interest in the upcoming international climate negotiations in Kyoto. We strongly urge the Administration to actively support an early and strong legally binding commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to combat global climate change.

There is no part of the world that will not be impacted by climate change -- world economy, the environment, and our quality of life will all feel the effects. As the Administration has previously noted, climate change may cause the loss of arable land, the extinction of rare and unique species, and an increase in the amount and severity of natural catastrophes such as hurricanes and major flooding. We believe the United States bears a special responsibility for leading international efforts to prevent global climate change as we have been the leading emitter of greenhouse gases for decades and, with only five percent of the world's population, still account for some 20 percent of global emissions.

In the United States, transportation is a leading contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. Currently, the transportation sector accounts for over 32% of all carbon emissions and transportation related emissions are expected to increase 27% by 2010. Within the transportation sector, 1990 emissions from light duty vehicles were 53.1% of total energy use, with all but 18% of that in the personal transportation category. Much of the anticipated growth in greenhouse gas emissions after 2000 will also come from the transportation sector and with the resulting impacts in the United States and around the world, strong leadership is needed.

As groups deeply concerned about the impact of the transportation sector on both climate change and the day to day health and vitality of our communities, we urge you to revisit the recommendations of the White House Car Talk discussion group before the meeting in Kyoto. In their February, 1996 report to the President, a majority of this Policy Dialogue Advisory Committee identified twelve policy recommendations which would achieve the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector to the 1990 levels by the year 2000. A combination of strategies involving three main areas: to reduce motor vehicle travel (including ISTEA reauthorization and increased use of public transportation, bicycling and walking), improve vehicle technology, and promote cleaner fuels can provide measurable climate improvement. The majority report illustrates that viable policy opportunities exist to enable the

Administration to fulfill commitments to binding targets for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

Setting goals within the United States is clearly not sufficient to avoid the catastrophic impacts of global climate change. Mr. President, the time has come for the United States to take an international leadership role to fight for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. At this critical stage in world negotiations, we respectfully request the Administration to adopt an early and substantial emissions reduction commitment as an example to other developed countries.

Sincerely,

Hank Dittmar
Surface Transportation Policy Project

Kathy Gerwig
Association for Commuter Transportation

Scott Bernstein
Center for Neighborhood Technology, IL

Leslie Lowe
New York City Environmental Justice
Alliance

Monte Belote
Florida Consumer Action Network

Margaret Koran
Sierra Club, Ohio Chapter

Bill Wilkinson
Bicycle Federation of America

Allen Greenburg
League of American Bicyclists

Kathleen Roos
Idaho Smart Growth

Nellie L. Lonsworth
Susan W. Montgomery
Preservation Action

Kye Briesath
Clean Water Action

G. Alex Johnson
Citizens Commission for Clean Air
in the Lake Michigan Basin

Jacky Grimshaw
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Quality Commission

Jeffrey Soule
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Rob Kennedy
New Transportation Alliance, WI

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Citizens for a Better Environment, WI

Pam Porter
Wisconsin's Environmental Decade

Caryl Terrell
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