Cairo Compact Calls for “Unprecedented” Global Cooperation

More than 400 participants from six continents composed, thrashed out and endorsed a resolution, the Cairo Compact, proclaiming a real sense of urgency in responding to the world’s climate crisis at the Climate Institute’s World Conference on Preparing for Climate Change. The Conference took place in Cairo, Egypt, on December 17–21, 1989.

“A new kind of global partnership is required if we are to cope with these global environmental issues,” said Mostafa Tolba, executive director of UNEP, in an opening address. The North/South rhetoric of the early 80s, and the tensions accompanying it, were noticeably absent from the Cairo conference, the first major climate conference to be held in a developing country.

We must implement solutions fairly and equitably, admonished Mrs. Suzanne Mubarak, First Lady of Egypt, “never losing sight of the fact that, no matter who is to blame, we are all in danger and we are all in the same boat.” Mrs. Mubarak, honorary chairman of the Conference, urged the delegates in her welcoming speech, to “reach out to youth, to women, to parliamentarians, to citizens working in the areas of engineering, health, commerce and finance, to help them find the best path to Egypt’s and the world’s future.”

“The challenge posed by climate change cannot be met by national governments alone,” the final Cairo Compact declares. Text of the Compact is printed in this issue of Climate Alert. The Compact will be sent to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for its Fall 1990 report and meeting as well as to other international organizations, governments at all levels, nongovernmental organizations, and other interested groups. The December 22 issue of Al-Ahram headlined the text of the Compact on the front page as “Cairo Speaks to the World.”

At the top of the world’s agenda, the Compact states, “A framework climate convention should be completed as early as possible, but in any case before the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.” For all countries of the world, the Compact continues, the convention should, “establish general targets for reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, and for reforestation, and should promote energy efficiency.”

Governments “need to be joined, and supported, in their efforts by multilateral organizations, the industrial, business and financial community, scientific and educational institutions, foundations, environmental groups, and concerned people everywhere,” the Compact states. All of these groups were represented among the Conference participants, including many private individuals who attended because of an intense regard for climate change. About 40 percent of those attending were Egyptian, including key members of the Egyptian Government plus many private citizens and a large contingent of students, illustrating the high level of interest of the nation’s citizens in the topic. Mrs. Mubarak, pointed out, was one of the first countries to sign the Montreal Protocol.

While admitting that the industrialized world has been the major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, “it is essential that the developing world be involved in international measures to control emissions,” Mrs. Mubarak said. She acknowledged that rising populations and the desire to improve living standards will result in a substantial increase of emissions from developing countries. However, the focus of the conference was less on the problems of emissions control and more Asian 1991 World Climate Conclave Will Build on Cairo Compact

In excess of ten thousand participants are anticipated for a week-long world climate conference being organized throughout Australia for early 1991. A globally-focused meeting, this conference will draw its participants heavily from the Southern Hemisphere and the Pacific Region.

Greenhouse Action for the Nineties will be an international conference on community responses to climate change. The Conference will be held April 3–8, 1991 throughout Australia and will build on the foundations set down in the Cairo Compact recently adopted by the World Conference on Preparing for Climate Change that met this December in the Egyptian capital city.

At its recent Board meeting in Cairo the Climate Institute agreed to work with the Australian conference organizers to ensure that this meeting met its ambitious objectives. John Toppen, President of the Climate Institute stated, “Australia has developed the strongest grassroots awareness of the greenhouse challenge of any nation in the world thanks to the initiative of the founders of Greenhouse Action Australia. In 1988 they drew 8,000 citizens to a nationwide discussion of the global warming problem. The Greenhouse Action for the Nineties conference should provide an ideal mechanism for citizens throughout the world.

Continued on page 2

Other News In This Issue

—Text of CAIRO COMPACT
—Forestry Conference Agenda
—Bush Initiatives at Malta

Continued on page 2
Cairo Conference
Continued from page 1

on concern for the peoples of the world and concrete measures to help them.

It is now more clear than ever that the world is worried about its future and its destiny, said Dr. Atef Ebeid, Minister of Cabinet Affairs, as evidenced by the many national, regional and international conferences and agreements held during the last few years. The task of this conference, he continued, is to avoid and prevent climate change through actions taken by every country and through a change in behavior of people all over the world.

After a day and a half of plenary sessions, Conference participants separated into eight panels to hammer out resolutions on concrete measures. The recommendations were then sent forward to the whole conference to be considered in the writing of the Cairo Compact. Subjects of the individual panels were:

- Energy, industry and transportation
- Agriculture, forestry and water resources
- Coastal areas, fisheries and marine resources
- Human health
- Human settlements
- Antiquities and climate change
- Legal and institutional developments
- Climate research

Summaries of recommendations of each of the panels will be available shortly.

H.E. Eng. Maher Abaza, Minister of Power and Electricity, chaired the energy panel and played a strong role throughout the conference as did the session rapporteur, Eng. Ibrahim Sadek, engineering consultant. H.E. Dr. Fouad Sultan, Minister of Tourism, chaired a dinner meeting on Climate, Parks and Tourism and also addressed the session.

In a rousing speech calling for more assistance to Africa and other areas of the developing world, Stephen Lewis, former Canadian ambassador to the United Nations, warned that the fight against global warming is doomed unless the growing gap between rich and poor countries is closed. He cited estimates that efforts to minimize the effects of climate change will cost billions of dollars. Unless the tremendous burden of international debt is lessened, he predicted, "there will be a tremendous economic convulsion in the 1990s."

The peace dividend from the lessening of international tensions will be of no assistance, he cautioned, if aid to Eastern Europe siphons off the money that might otherwise have gone to the developing world.

Conference participants noted the leverage produced by an environmentally aware public. Ambassador Richard Benedick, leader of the U.S. negotiating team for the Montreal Protocol, described how the market for CFC-based aerosols was cut in half in the United States largely through public education. At its opening night banquet, the Conference honored Mostafa Tolba for his work in implementing the Monreal Protocol.

Others attending from the diplomatic community included Sir Crispin Tickell, Permanent Representative to the U.N. from the U.K.; Ambassador Alexander Borg Olivier of Malta; Ambassador Dr. Nabil El Araby of Egypt; and Ambassador Abdel Halim Badawi, Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations.

The Egyptian Prime Minister, H.E. Dr. Atef Sidky, was able to be present for one session and many Egyptian Cabinet Ministers took an active part in the Conference. H.E. G. P. Olusi, Secretary General of the World Meteorological Organization played a leading role, joined by representatives of the United Nations Development Program, UNESCO, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, World Health Organization, the United Nations Commission for Africa, Habitat and the World Bank.

Senior environmental officials from around the world made many contributions to the discussions, among them David Trippier, U.K.'s Minister for the Environment; Tom Roper, Minister for Planning and Environment of Victoria, Australia; L. Col. Christine K. Debrah, Chairman of the Environmental Protection Council of Ghana; Dr. Abdallar Al-Gain, President of the Meteorology and Environmental Protection Administration of Saudi Arabia; and Dr. Roger Blakeley, Secretary of the Environment for New Zealand.

In a session which drew particularly heavy attendance by students from local universities, Professor Faya Haikal of the American University in Cairo, noted that Egypt's antiquities are threatened by long-term climate change as well as damage from tourism and atmospheric pollution. Protection requires balancing the needs of the Egyptian economy with the conservation of the monuments, stated session chair, Dr. Hind Sadek. It is a situation shared by nearly every country around the globe, as their antiquities suffer the same degradation, presenting their host countries with the same difficult choices. The Conference adopted a recommendation advising the establishment of World Cultural Zones as a means of protecting these treasures. The Nile Valley was suggested as the first such zone. This concept had been advanced by two conference speakers, Dr. Hind Sadek, Cairo Conference Director, and Paul Pritchard, President of the National Parks and Conservation Association.

The Conference was sponsored by the Climate Institute, the United Nations Environment Programme and the Egyptian Government. In thanking the members of the Egyptian Cabinet for their support of the Conference, Dr. Sadek said, "My needs were anticipated and answered before I had time to ask."

At the end of the last Conference session, the Egyptian Government took several busloads of participants to an evening sound and light show at the pyramids. A week later, H.E. Dr. Maher Abaza and his family hosted a large gathering of participants still in Cairo at a dinner at his home.

Australian 1991 Conference
Continued from page 1

to design means of implementing decisions of the Second World Climate Conference which will occur this November in Geneva."

Eleven Australian cities have been chosen as sites, each having a separate sub-conference theme. Themes will include: Energy, industry and manufacturing; coastal management; Antarctica; renewable energy; tropical rain forests; conservation; desertification; and sustainable agriculture. The sites will be electronically linked and all speeches will be translated and interpreted so that all participating language groups may interact. The various workshops will be conducted in English and other languages, including Greek, Spanish, Italian, German, Polish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese and Indonesian. Cross-cultural interaction and communication are major goals of the conference.

A Greenhouse Action for the Nineties Youth Conference will be held in conjunction with the main conference.

On April 20–22, 1990, a national planning workshop will take place in the city of Melbourne. Important decisions of this preliminary workshop will be relayed via international video hook-up celebrating Earth Day 1990.

Expressions of interest and support and ideas for papers should be directed to: Mr. Phil Noyce, Greenhouse Action Australia, PO Box 575, Carlton South 3053, Australia.

CLIMATE ALERT
Quarterly Newsletter published by the Climate Institute
Stephen Leatherman, Chairman
John C. Topping, Jr., President
Mark Goldberg, Publications Chairman
Nancy C. Wilson, Editor
Michael Karyo, Reporter
Suite 403
316 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 547-0104
FAX (202) 547-7011
The Cairo Compact:
Toward a Concerted World-Wide Response to the Climate Crisis

The World Conference on Preparing for Climate Change, after five days of discussion in Cairo, Egypt, among the over 400 participants from six continents, adopted on December 21, 1989, the following statement of shared understanding, purpose, and resolve:

Humanity faces threats, real and growing, to the world we live in and even to life itself: global warming and the depletion of the ozone layer. The scale and the magnitude of these problems do not lend themselves to treatment issue-by-issue or by one nation or even a group of nations, acting alone. All nations—North and South, East and West—will have to cooperate on an unprecedented scale. They will have to make difficult commitments without delay to address this crisis.

All nations, and the vulnerable segments of various populations, will be hit by climate change: by rises in sea level that jeopardize coastal areas, by changing weather patterns, by decreased availability of fresh water, by induced heat stress, by increased ultraviolet radiation, and by the spread of pests and disease. All this will devastate food and cultural production and adversely affect human health, welfare and cultural heritage. To date, the emissions that contribute to these problems have come primarily from industrialized nations, but projections of population growth, land use, and energy consumption indicate that emissions from industrializing countries are likely to increase rapidly.

The capacity of poorer nations to adapt to coming climate change, and to minimize their own contributions to it, is starkly constrained by their limited resources, by their debt problems, and by their need to develop their economies on a sustainable and more equitable basis. Affluent nations, in recognition that climate change is a grave problem that humanity shares and has to solve in concert, need to make available to poorer nations significant additional financial and technological resources. We welcome the easing of international tensions and urge that part of the resources now used for military security be deployed in the pursuit of environmental security instead.

The challenge posed by climate change cannot be met by national governments alone. They need to be joined, and supported, in their efforts by multilateral organizations, the industrial, business and financial community, scientific and educational institutions, foundations, environmental groups, and concerned people everywhere, with a special emphasis on the role of women and youth. The participants in the Cairo conference, drawn from all of these groups, urge that actions be taken—and taken now—to reduce, and blunt, the impacts of climate change. These actions should not await the resolution of remaining scientific uncertainties; the situation demands a global insurance policy to protect our future.

Here are the items that should be at the top of the world’s agenda:

- A framework climate convention should be completed at the earliest possible date, but in any case before the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. It should include as much as can be negotiated within this time frame. The convention should build on concepts already agreed to in principle, including those embodied in the Noordwijk Declaration on Climate Change of November 1989, and relevant U.N. General Assembly resolutions in its current session. The convention should, inter alia, establish general targets for reduction in greenhouse gas emissions; and for reforestation, and should promote energy efficiency. These measures help deal with climate change, and themselves produce other economic and environmental benefits.
- Work should be also initiated on protocols that would contain more specific commitments.
- To ensure success in these negotiations, governments should give strong support to the vital work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Urgent measures should be undertaken to ensure wider participation by developing countries.
- While participating in the multilateral processes toward the convention, nations should start immediately to undertake measures on their own, or on a regional basis, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to promote reforestation. These measures could later be taken into account in determining international treaty obligations.
- Affluent nations should develop, bilaterally and multilaterally, funding mechanisms for the transfer of additional financial and technological resources to poorer nations to enable them to restrain greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change.
- The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) should be strengthened and given more resources. Other relevant United Nations bodies also need more support.
- The ongoing international process for protection of the stratospheric ozone layer should be strengthened through participation by all nations in the Montreal Protocol; agreement on an early phase-out of substances that deplete the ozone layer; and industry-government collaboration on the development of alternative technologies, and on arrangements to transfer ozone-safe technologies to countries in need.
- Historically unprecedented population growth in many areas of the world is a driving force behind the rise of greenhouse emissions. Governments, international agencies, and non-governmental organizations should provide significantly increased assistance in family planning, education, and maternal and child health, in a major effort to reduce population growth rates.
- In addition to adopting programs to curb deforestation, nations should launch large-scale reforestation efforts.
- Government agencies and agriculture research institutions should launch intensive efforts to evaluate and improve certain agricultural practices that contribute significantly to emissions of methane and other greenhouse gases.
- Governments and other energy suppliers should invest in those resources that provide energy at least financial and environmental cost.
- Major energy savings should be achieved through more efficient industrial processes, mass transport, more efficient vehicles, and better urban planning and building design.
- Strong emphasis should be placed on development and use of new and renewable sources of energy. Such alternatives are universally desirable, but are especially needed in many African nations, where the possibility of reductions in availability of water would reduce the amount of biomass, which is their main source of energy.
- Water management schemes, including irrigation and hydroelectric projects, should be designed to take into account the possible impacts of prospective climate change.
- The resilience of agriculture to climate change should be increased through greater diversity of farming systems (e.g., mixed crops and agroforestry); improved plant breeding; and long-term adjustments of agricultural infrastructure (e.g., irrigation systems, terracing, and other methods of preventing soil erosion).
- All coastal and island governments should ensure that prospective sea level rise and related climate changes are taken into account in long-range planning, in particular in decisions about proposed coastal development and settlement.
- Climate changes are likely to cause major displacements of human population. Work is

Continued on page 7
Draft Agenda
North American Conference on Forestry Responses to Climate Change
May 15–17, 1990
Quality Capitol Hill Hotel, Washington, D.C.

**Tuesday, May 15, 1990**
8:30–9:00 Registration
9:00–9:10 Introductory Remarks, Dr. Ata Qureshi, Climate Institute, Conference Director
9:10–9:30 Forestry and Climate Change from the U.S. Forest Service Perspective, Dale Robertson, Chief, U.S. Forest Service (Invited)
9:30–9:50 Forestry and Climate Change from the U.S. EPA Perspective, William Reilly, Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Invited)
9:50–10:30 Climate Change Overview
10:30–10:40 Refreshment Break
10:40–11:20 Overview of Forestry and Climate Interaction
11:20–12:00 Overview of Response Strategies

Noon–1:30 Luncheon Address: Senator Patrick Leahy, Chair, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, United States Senate
1:45–2:30 Forests of the Future
2:30–5:00 Panel on Concepts and Policy Development Strategies (Procedures, criteria, barriers, design considerations)
- Concepts in evaluation of response strategies
- Mitigation
- Adaptation
- Conservation
6:00–7:30 Congressional Reception

**Wednesday, May 16, 1990**
9:00–10:30 Panel on Potential for Increase in Forest Area and Timber Growth to Mitigate Carbon Dioxide Increase
- Potential for Converting Marginal Crop and Pasture Lands to Forests
- Potential for Changing Management of Existing Timber Lands
- The Carbon Cycle Impacts of Forests and Forestry Changes
10:30–10:45 Refreshment Break
10:45–12:00 Panel on Other Forestry Potentials to Mitigate Carbon Dioxide Buildup
- Urban Forestry Potentials
- Short Rotation Intensive Culture Forestry
- Shelterbelts, Farm Windbreaks, Highway and Stream Corridors

Noon–1:30 Luncheon Address
1:30–3:15 Panel on The Impacts of Taking Advantage of Forestry Opportunities
- The Carbon Cycle Impacts of Improving Forest Products Utilization and Recycling

- Environmental Impacts of Forest Change
- Improving Forest Health
- The Role of Forest Soils in Converting Methane
3:15–3:30 Refreshment Break
3:30–5:00 Panel on Adaptive Adjustments in Management Practices
- Modeling and Predicting Ecosystem Changes
- Challenges and Opportunities for Private and Industrial Forest Management
- Challenges and Opportunities for Public Land Management
- Challenges and Opportunities for Forest Research
5:00–6:00 Reception/Open Session for Increased Interaction
6:30–8:30 Dinner Address

**Thursday, May 17, 1990**
9:00–10:30 Panel on Conservation Strategies
- Enhancing Biodiversity
- Managing Wetlands
- Managing Parks and Wilderness Areas
- Managing Tropical and Subtropical Forests
10:30–10:45 Refreshment Break
10:45–12:00 Panel on Policy Response and Effectiveness
- Response of Forest Land Owners to Federal and State Incentives and Assistance
- Response of Landowners to Conservation Reserve Program and Incentives to Reforest Eroding Crop Lands
- Response of Industrial Corporations to Public Policy Changes
- Response of Public Land Managers to Public Policy Changes
- Policy Challenges and Opportunities in Canada

Noon–1:30 Luncheon Address
1:30–3:15 Panel on Adjustment in Plans, Programs and Policies
- Responses from Federal Agencies
- Responses from State and Local Forestry Agencies
- Responses from Forest Industries
- Responses from Non-governmental environmental organizations
3:15–3:30 Refreshment Break
3:30–5:00 Panel on Building Political and Public Constituencies for Action
- Educating the Public Through Media
- Mobilizing Citizen Action at the Local Level
- Mobilizing Corporations and Industrial Conservation Action
5:00–5:30 Concluding remarks
1990 Calendar of Climate-Related Events

February 2–4  Washington, DC  
Contact: John Topping, 202/547-0924

February 4–6  Mombetou, Hokkaido, Japan  
Fifth International Symposium on Okhotsk Sea and Sea Ice.  
Contact: Masaki Aota, Sea Ice Research Laboratory, Hokkaido University, Minamigosako 4-6-10, Mombetou, Hokkaido 044, Japan

February 4–9  Andover, CA  
70th Annual Meeting of American Meteorological Society. Will include: Special Session on Climate Variations; Joint Session on Hydrology and Climate Variations; Symposium on the Role of the Oceans as a Source and Sink of Trace Substances that Influence Global Change; Symposium on Biometeorology and Global Change; and Symposium on first ISLSCP Field Experiment.  
Contact: AMS, 67/227-2425

February 5–6  Boulder, CO  
Our Changing Environment, sponsored by Front Range Branch, American Geophysical Union.  
Contact: Convention Svc. Ct., POB 16-F, Denver, CO 80218

February 5–7  Washington, DC  
IPCC Plenary Third Session, Leavey Center, Georgetown University.  
Contact: Bert Bolin, 412/22-736235

February 8–9  Raleigh, NC  
Contact: Emerging Issues Forum, 919/733-7711

February 12–16  New Orleans, LA  
Ocean Sciences Meeting of American Geophysical Union and American Society for Limnology and Oceanography.  
Contact: 1990 Ocean Sci. Meeting, AAGU, 202/402-6903

February 13–14  Saskatoon, Sask., Canada  
Contact: Gerald Kite, NHRRI, Environment Canada, 11 Innovation Blvd., Saskatoon, Sask. S7H 3H5, Canada

February 13–16  Hobart, Australia  
Global Change and the Southwest Pacific, sponsored by the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science.  
Contact: The Organizing Secretary, 02-202350

February 15–20  New Orleans, LA  
Annual Meeting of the American Society for the Advancement of Science. Plenary lecture on "Global Warming and Recent Climate Change: Observations and Modeling." Kevin L. Treterbitt, National Center for Atmospheric Research; and many sessions on Global Change.  
Contact: AAS, 202/326-6448

February 19–22  Charleston, SC  
Global Change: A Southern Perspective, Sponsored by Southeast Regional Climate Center, South Carolina Water Resources Commission, et al.  
Contact: John C. Pufahl, 803/737-0830

February 26–28  Kenya  
Global Warming and Climate Change; Perspectives from Developing Countries. Organized by Woods Hole Research Center and African Academy of Sciences.  
Contact: Woods Hole Research Center, 508/540-9900

March 12–13  London, UK  
Modeling the Physics, Biology and Chemistry of the Upper Ocean, and its Interaction with the Atmosphere: Joint workshop of the Global Ocean Flux Study and international Geophysics-Biopshere Program.  
Contact: Mike Fasham, Inst. Oceanog. Sci., Brook Rd., Wormley, Godalming, Surrey GU7 5UB, UK

March 14–16  Waterloo, Ontario, Canada  
Climate Change: Implications for Water and Ecological Resources. Sponsored by Environment Canada and others.  
Contact: M. Sanderson, 519/885-1211 x. 6622

March 19–23  Williamsburg, Va  
Chapman Conference on Biomass Burning—Atmospheric, Climatic and Bioclimatic Implications. Sponsored by American Geophysical Union and National Air and Space Administration.  
Contact: Joel Levine, 804/864-5692

March 20–22  Los Angeles, CA  
Tropospheric Ozone and the Environment, Sponsored by Air and Water Management Association.  
Contact: AWMA, 412/232-3444

March 25–26  Cambridge, MA  
Energy and the Environment in the 21st Century, sponsored by the Energy Laboratory of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.  
Contact: Cont. Service Office, 617/253-7013

Spring  Washington, DC  
Proposed White House Conference on Scientific and Economic Research on Global Warming

April 1–5  Toronto, Canada  
Contact: John Fitzgerald, 519/824-4120

April 5–7  Lincoln, Neb  
Contact: Ken Dewar, 402/472-3597

April 8  Washington, DC  
EarthSight '90, Technology Fair. To be held on Mall.  
April 8–6, International Forum on Technologies for Environmentally Sustainable Development. To be held in Senate Office Building on Capitol Hill. Both events sponsored by Environmental and Energy Study Institute in cooperation with the Congressional Environmental and Energy Study Conference.  
Contact: Joe Raeder, 202/628-1400.

April 10–12  Chicago, Ill  
Contact: Shiyou Shen, 312/990-1651

April 17–19  Sacramento, CA  
Coping with Extremes, 58th Annual Meeting of Western Snow Conference.  
Contact: Neil Berg, 415/480-3456

April 20–22  East Lansing, MI  
Contact: Suzanne Santog, 204 Human Ecology, Dept. of Human Environment & Design, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI 48823

April 22–29  Worldwide  
International video hookups celebrating Earth Day 1990 relayed from Melbourne Arts Center on April 22.

April 22–27  Copenhagen, Denmark  
European Geophysical Society XV General Assembly, hosted by Geophysical Institute of University of Copenhagen. Sessions include "Land Surface-Atmosphere Processes" and "Predicting Impacts of Climate Change on Water Resources."  
Contact: P.C. O'Connell, +44-49-22-400x x. 6426

April 24–27  Greenbelt, MD  
International Conference on Climate Impact of Solar Variability, sponsored by National Aeronautics and Space Administration and World Climate Research Program.  
Contact: Kenneth Schertlen, 301/286-3551

April 29–May 2  Washington, DC  
The first conference of legislators from 33 nations, convened by U.S. Congress, to spur international cooperation and seek consensus on new environmental goals to deal with global warming and other concerns. About 250 legislators invited including some from USSR, Poland, Hungary, but not RRC.  
Contact: Office of Sen. Albert Gore, Senate delegate, chmn., 202/224-3521

May (No date specified)  Liege, Belgium  
22nd International Liege Colloquium on Ocean Hydrodynamics. Will focus on sea-ice processes and modeling, as well as biological oceanographic processes.  
Contact: J.L.C. Nihoul, Modemrenvment Univ de Liege, Sart Tilman, 4000 Liege, Belgium

May 4–7  Bergen, Norway  

May 8–12  Bergen, Norway  
The Conference on Sustainable Development, Science and Policy

May 8–16  Bergen, Norway  
Contact: 1990 Conf. Secy., S4 59 98

May 15–17  Washington, DC  
North American Conference on Forestry Responses to Climate Change, convened by Climate Institute.  
Contact: Asa Burelli, 202/547-0104

May 16–18 and May 19  Washington, DC  
Contact: Donald B. Carson, 202/462-3591

Contact: Canon Hamilton, 202/587-9226

May 17–18  Vienna, Austria  
11th European Conference on Environmental Pollution.  
Contact: VMB/Bhatnagar; Alena Enterprises of Canada, 613/932-7022

Continued on page 6
**Calendar**

**Continued from page 5**

### May 21–25

**Washington, DC**  
The Ecological Economics of Sustainability: Making Local and Short-Term Goals Consistent with Global and Long-Term Goals, sponsored by International Society for Ecological Economics.  
Contact: Robert Costanza, Univ. of Maryland, Box 38, Solomons, MD 20688-1335

### May 22

**Blackburn, VA**  
Contact: Perry Pfenning, 202/685-5257

### May 25–26

**Victoria, B.C., Canada**  
Robert W. Stewart Symposium. Speakers include: F. Bretherton, on climate response; F.W. Dobson on airsea interaction; P.H. LeBlond on coastal processes; and C.I. Wunsch on ocean circulation.  

### May 28–June 1

**Victoria, B.C., Canada**  
24th Annual Canadian Meteorological Oceanographic Society Congress (CMOS), hosted by Vancouver Island Centre of CMOS, of Royal Roads Military College. Theme: climate variability.  
Contact: Ted Murphy, 604/356-6311

### May 31–June 2

**Rieti, Italy**  
Parliamentary Workshop on Global Warming: North-South and the planetary Partnership, sponsored by Parliamentarians Global Action.  
Contact: P3A, 212/687-7755

### June 5–8

**Toulouse, France**  
Contact: M. Godefroy, 35-47-09 06 03

### June 7–8

**Toronto, Canada**  
10th International Symposium on Environmental Pollution.  
Contact: VM Bhattacharjee, Altera Enterprises of Canada, 638/902-7702

### June 7–9

**Hempstead, NY**  
The Environment: Global Problems—Local Solutions, interdisciplinary conference organized by Hofstra University.  
Contact: Athelene A. Collins, 516/460-5669

### June 11–13

**Ottawa, Canada**  
Seventh Parliamentary and Scientific Conference, Coping With Global Environmental Change: The Role of Science and Democracy, sponsored by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.  
Contact: Anders Björk, Strasbourg, France, 88-61-84-81

### June 11–15

**Fairbanks, AK**  
International Conference on Role of Polar Regions in Global Change.  
Contact: Gunter Weller, 907/474-7954

### June 12–16

**Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**  
Contact: Ministry of Science, Technology, and Environment, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

### June 13–15

**Athens, GA**  
13th North American Forest Biology Workshop, sponsored by School of Forest Resources, Univ. of Georgia  
Contact: Robert Tolley, 404/542-2466

### June 13–15

**Lake Chelan, WA**  
Hydrologic Aspects of Global Climate Change. Sponsored by American Geophysical Union.  
Contact: AGU, 202/462-6900

### June 13–16

**San Diego, CA**  
Contact: Doug Avery, 213/735-1981

### June 18–20

**Sao Paulo, Brazil**  
Regional Conference on Global Warming and Sustainable Development: Perspectives from Developing Countries. Organized by Woods Hole Research Center and University of Sao Paulo.  
Contact: Woods Hole Research Center, 510/543-9900

### June 24–29

**Pittsburgh, PA**  
Air and Waste Management Association 83rd Annual Meeting. Includes session on climate change.  
Contact: AWWA, 412/232-3444

### June 24–26

**Geneva, Switzerland**  
IPCC Bureau Meeting

### June 25–28

**The Hague, The Netherlands**  
Symposium on Global Change and Relevant Space Observations at 28th Plenary Meeting of Committee on Space Research.  
Contact: Dr. Jean-Louis Felius, (France). 33 10 42076748

### July

**Houston, TX**  
G-7 Summit, to include follow-up to last year’s declaration on the environment.

### July 2–6

**Queensland, Australia**  
Contact: VA. Coochabula, CSIRO, Div. of Tropical Crops and Pastures, Cunningham Lab, 305 Camdoy Rd, St. Lucia, Queensland 4067, Australia

### July 9–13

**Clement-Ferrand, France**  
World Meteorological Organization International Conference on Data Assimilation in Meteorology and Oceanography, Organized by Laboratoire de Meteorologie Dynamique and Laboratoire Associe de Meteorologie Physique.  
Contact: Olivier Talagrand, 33-4 43 29 12 25

### July 13–19

**Bloomington, IN**  
Aral Sea Crisis: Environmental Issues in Central Asia, sponsored by School of Public and Environmental Affairs, and Research Institute for Inter-Asian Studies, Indiana University.  
Contact: Randall Baker, 812/855-0788

### July 15–19

**Columbus, OH**  
12th International CODATA Conference—Data for Discovery, sponsored by International Council of Scientific Unions Committee on Data for Science and Technology.  
Contact: CODATA ‘90, POB 23, Ammin, OH 43012

### July 16–20

**Honolulu, HI**  
Contact: TOSCA Proj. Intl, WMO, Salt, 41 22 34 31 61

### July 22–27

**Hokkaido & Okinawa (Big Island), HI**  
Contact: Mary Kamiya, 808/448-8990

### July 23–27

**San Francisco, CA**  
Seventh Conference on Atmospheric Radiation, sponsored by American Meteorological Society. Session on FIRE and related field experiments on and clouds and climate.  
Contact: Thomas Ackerman, 814/665-2945

### August 5–9

**Manaus, Brazil**  
International Seminar on Hydrology and Water Management of the Amazon Basin. Special session on impact of climate changes on Amazon Basin.  
Contact: A.K. Bawas, 76 Woodstock Crescent, Oxford OX2 8DD, UK

### August 9–12

**Beijing, PRC**  
Contact: Zhang Peluyuan, BISOCC Conf. Secretariat, Inst. Geo, CAS, POB 771 10102 Beijing, PRC

### August 21–25

**Kanazawa, Japan**  
Western Pacific Geophysics Meeting, sponsored by American Geophysical Union and Japanese counterparts.  
Contact: AGU, 212/452-6900

### August 26–September 3

**Vienna, Austria**  
Contact: Dr. Wolf H. Wein, Switzerland 140390

### August 27–30

**Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada**  
Aquatic Ecosystems in Semi-Arid Regions, Sponsored by National Hydrology Research Institute and Rawson Academy of Aquatic Science.  
Contact: NRRL 306/975-4022

### August 27–30

**Sandbett, Sweden**  
4th Session of IPCC

### September 2–5

**Skagen, Denmark**  
Contact: Lars Hvit, Skagen Historic Soc., P.O. Nielsen’s Vej, Skagen 9990, Denmark

### September 11–14

**Minneapolis, MN**  
2nd International Symposium on Gas Transfer at Water Surfaces, Sponsored by U.S. Army Engineers Waterways Experiment Station and University of Minnesota.  
Contact: Steven Wilhelms, 606/824-2475

### September 11–15

**Hamburg, FRG**  
International Conference on Modelling of Global Climate Change and Variability, Sponsored by International Association of Meteorology & Atmospheric Physics and International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.  
Contact: L. Dumont, Meteorologisches Institute, Univ. of Hamburg, Bundesstrasse 55, D-2000, Hamburg 13, FRG
Cairo Compact

Continued from page 3

urgently necessary to consider the national and international implications of environmental refugees and to set in place sufficient means for coping with the problem. We invite the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to consider preparing a report on this subject.

● Nations should consider establishing World Cultural Zones to safeguard priceless elements of mankind's cultural heritage—historically significant buildings and other antiquities—which are being damaged by atmospheric pollution. The Nile Valley in Egypt, which is home to many historically unique structures, would be an appropriate area in which to establish the first such zone. In addition, research programs should be initiated to monitor localized climate changes that may imperil antiquities and to detect climate-induced damage in its incipiency.

● International scientific and technological cooperation, research and training of scientists should be strengthened, with particular emphasis on monitoring greenhouse gas concentrations, regional climate modeling, strengthened national climate programs, health effects, alternative energy technologies, adaptation strategies, marine resources, agriculture, and forests.

● Governments and intergovernmental organizations should work with non-governmental, organizations, citizen groups, women's organizations and private industry, business and financial institutions to increase public understanding of climate change and its implications, and to involve them in the implementation of programs dealing with the problem.

● The actions of individuals can make a critical difference, through their way of life, their consumption patterns, and their participation in the process of decision-making. Individuals should contribute their share of the costs of correcting the damages they inflict on the atmosphere.

In conclusion, we underline that we have joined in this Cairo Compact out of a real sense of urgency. For the sake of our planet and the lives of our children and generations to come, we must act now.

We are grateful to the Government of Egypt for jointly convening, with UNEP and the Climate Institute, this conference, and for the participation of many of its most senior officials. It is fitting that this country, with its extraordinary sense of history, is so keen to preserve its past and safeguard its future. That is wisdom borne of experience; we hope that other countries will take notice, and will join with Egypt, and with those of us who met here, in common cause.
N. A. Conference on Forestry Responses to Climate Change Slated for May 15–17

In addition to the U.S. Forest Service and U.S. EPA, conference cosponsors include the American Forestry Association, Adirondack Park Agency, and the National Parks and Conservation Association. Other agencies and organizations both from public and private sectors are welcome to cosponsor this conference and participate actively. The conference will be located at the Quality Capitol Hill Hotel in Washington, DC where rooms are being held at reduced rates for conference until April 6, 1990.

The conference Director is Dr. Aza Qureshi of the Climate Institute, who has previously chaired a world Tropical Forest Land Assessment and Management conference. A preliminary conference program appears on page 4.

REGISTRATION FORM
NORTH AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON FORESTRY RESPONSES TO CLIMATE CHANGE, MAY 15–17, 1990

Name ____________________________
Affiliation _________________________
Address ___________________________
Phone # ___________________________
Fax # (if Available) __________________

Registration fee: Before March 31, 1990 $225
After March 31, 1990 $300
(This fee includes registration, Congressional reception on May 15, Lunchees on May 15, 16 & 17, dinner on May 16) Mail or Fax to Climate Institute. Please make check payable to Climate Institute.

Bush Proposes Climate Initiatives at Malta Summit

Treachurous seas, winds and rain failed to put a damper on the achievements of Presidents Bush and Gorbachev at the Malta Summit, December 2 and 3, 1989.

Among the meeting’s accomplishments were important environmental proposals and initiatives. Bush proposed:

- Hosting a conference to negotiate a framework convention on global climate change, after a final study report has been delivered to the IPCC in November.
- Convening an international, ministerial-level meeting on global warming at the White House in the spring of 1990 for top-level scientific, environmental and economic officials to discuss climate change issues. The gathering, not a part of the IPCC process, will probably take place in April, according to BNA.

Bush expressed the hope that top Soviet experts would attend; the invitation has not yet been accepted.

Bush also invited Gorbachev to a summit in the U.S. during the last two weeks in June. He suggested that preparations for the summit be made at a meeting of the foreign ministers in the Soviet Union in January 1990.