



UNITED KINGDOM MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
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NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

28 August 1989

Duncan Slater Esq CMG
Assistant Under-Secretary
WH 331
FCO

Time Review

You may be interested to see this which Crispin Tiddell has sent me.

Dear Duncan,

CLIMATE CHANGE: A SORT OF US/USSR SUMMIT

You may remember that I wrote to you on 25 May about the US/Soviet Sundance Summit, now re-christened the Greenhouse Glasnost Symposium, about the problems of global climate change. The Symposium took place at Sundance near Salt Lake City from 23 to 26 August. The initiator and patron was the actor Robert Redford, who presided over what turned out to be a remarkable event: I enclose a press report in yesterday's New York Times which gives something of its flavour. CAR 30/89

2. Most remarkable of all was the participation. As you will see from the list I enclose, the participants came from a spectrum which included US and Soviet scientists at one end, and high ranking politicians, think-tankers and senior business representatives at the other. There was also a thick envelopment of media-persons, who followed us round, even into the working groups, with notebooks, microphones and trailing television equipment. It thus became a substantial media event with good coverage on national radio and television throughout. The outcome was a letter to President Bush and President Gorbachev, and a report on the conference with recommendations for future action. The final touches were being given to both the letter and the report at the end, and none of us received them before we left. But I will let you have copies in due course.

3. As in most American symposiums of this kind, the participants looked as much to the media as to the substance of the issues. The Symposium was poorly organized, wasted a lot of time, dodged most of the hard issues, and failed to intermesh with current concerns, difficulties and continuing work of governments. The speakers were often self-congratulatory, prolix, self-important and sentimental. Throughout I thought the Soviet participants were somewhat harder headed than their US counterparts. Yet the bringing together of all these diverse people and their opinions made it an interesting and valuable occasion, and the three foreigners present (Maurice Strong of Canada, Noel Brown of UNEP and I) all felt honoured to have been present.



4. If the purpose of the Symposium was to raise consciousness of the problems of global climate change, it more than achieved this result. Of the US scientists, Carl Sagan (of Cornell University), Jim Hansen (NASA) and Stephen Schneider (of the National Center for Atmospheric Research) were the stars. Politicians included Senators Bradley, Wirth and Heinz, and Congresswoman Claudine Schneider came from the House of Representatives. The US Government was poorly represented by Michael Deland (Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality in the White House) who, although sensible and skilful, is only two or three weeks into his job; and by Bruce Gelb (the Director of the United States Information Agency) who knew little about the subject or its international implications. On the Soviet side, the stars were Roald Sagdeev (of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and a People's Deputy), and Kakimbek Salykov (Chairman of the Supreme Committee on Ecology and Rational Use of Natural Resources, and also a People's Deputy). They were well supported by the Soviet Consul-General in San Francisco (representing the Ambassador in Washington), and Elvira Orlova (from the Space Research Institute in the Soviet Academy of Sciences). A refreshing aspect of the Symposium was that the Russians as well as the Americans spoke with many voices, most of them irreverent. If Salykov was the somewhat stiff bureaucrat, Sagdeev ranged freely in all directions, and Boris Grushin (of the National Public Opinion Research Center of Social Economical Issues) was almost embarrassingly frank about Soviet shortcomings.

5. It is not easy to generalize from three days pretty intensive discussions, but I will make a brief attempt. On the American side, there was a general feeling that although President Bush was amiably inclined to take action on environmental problems (in line with his campaign commitments), he needed galvanizing, and that this Symposium, with public opinion to be mobilized behind it, represented the best way of doing so. There was a marked tendency for the Americans to see the world as divided into two: the Americans and their new found friends the Russians; and the non-industrial countries who needed to be understood, educated and brought up to the mark. There were lots of calls for US/Soviet leadership, and an astonishing measure of ignorance of what was being done by other industrial countries and the international community generally through the United Nations. Much emphasis was laid on common US/Soviet interests, the attachment of each country to land, sea and space, and their future role in world management. Much sentiment but little practical thought was expressed about the problems of the non-industrial world, and how to bring along such countries as India, China and Brazil.



6. The Russians responded rather than initiated throughout. American generosity can be overwhelming, and I think the Russians felt it to be so. They also spoke about common interests, attachment to the land and the rest, but they were notably realistic about the difficulties, and their commitment to action at home to cope with environmental problems was muted and non-committal. I have little doubt that they were more conscious than most Americans that, by most reckonings, the Soviet Union is, in terms of its industrial base, the most polluted and polluting country in the world. Bruce Gelb (USIA) showed me privately a report from the US Embassy in Moscow about the state of the Soviet environment, which made dismaying, if not horrifying reading. I should be most interested to see the report the Soviet participants make to their own Government! When I referred in the winding-up speech of the Symposium to the need for both the United States and Soviet Union to get the right inter-agency mechanisms in place at the top of their respective Administrations, I got strong and evidently heartfelt support from the Soviet participants in the debate which followed.

7. You may well wonder about my own role at this US/Soviet junket. I should first say that British influence was evident throughout: from copious reference to the British scientific contribution from such bodies as the University of East Anglia to a video message to the Symposium, listened to with much respect, from Jim Lovelock in Britain. It fell to me to chair a plenary session on the international aspects of the problem, to make the final winding up speech, to remind the Symposium at regular intervals that the United States and the Soviet Union did not and should not run the world between them, and to help with the drafting of the final documents (at least I think I eliminated some of the nonsense although I have yet to see the final result). I also took the opportunity to put across the British point of view to the thronging media-persons, including the BBC, and you may see the result before long in Britain.

8. Obviously one of the most interesting aspects of the Symposium was the opportunity it gave in a spectacularly beautiful place in the Rocky Mountains, to chat over meals and elsewhere with a lot of interesting people. I will not bother you with a lot of records, but you may find the attached note of my discussion with Roald Sagdeev worth reading. I found him a fascinating and many sided person. I gather that I just missed him during my visit to Moscow in early July. As Rodric Braithwaite well knows, he is one of the most productive Soviet scientists

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with wide knowledge of the West, and now, through his election as a People's Deputy, with a voice in national affairs. After hearing him I cannot help wondering whether the Soviet Union really counts as a super power except in the military sense: as someone recently said to me, Moscow is Lusaka with a nuclear capability.

9. One final reflection. Having chaired the plenary session on the international aspects, I felt not for the first time what a strong position we as British occupy in this debate. There was the Prime Minister's speech to the Royal Society, the London Conference on the ozone layer, the Prime Minister's seminar of 26 April, our role in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and the proposals which fell to me to put in New York on 8 May. In short we are right at the front of this debate. If we are, as I hope to stay there, we must continue to have ideas, work out the implications at home, push things along internationally, and generally retain the initiative. Let boldness be our friend.

Yonkers

Crispin

Crispin Tickell

cc: Sir Antony Acland GCMG KCVO)
 WASHINGTON)
) with all enclosures
 Sir Rodric Braithwaite KCMG)
 MOSCOW)

Sir Terence Heiser KCB
 Permanent Secretary, Dept of the Environment

T P Lankester Esq
 Permanent Secretary, Overseas Development Administration

bcc: Charles Powell Esq ✓
 10 Downing Street



ANNEX: BREAKFAST WITH ROALD SAGDEEV AT SUNDANCE, UTAH ON
26 AUGUST 1989

I had breakfast with Roald Sagdeev (of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and a People's Deputy) on 26 August.

2. Sagdeev said that the Soviet Union had such horrendous internal problems that we could virtually rule out its full participation in the world economic system for decades. The country had been going in the wrong direction for so long that no-one knew what the right direction was. Communism no longer had the support of most of the population. The difference was that now people realized there were alternatives. But how to go for them was beyond people's knowledge and experience.
3. We discussed the situation in Europe. Sagdeev said that he feared a kind of Soviet slide towards a special relationship with the Federal Republic. Apart from the current Soviet fascination with the United States, the Germans loomed largest in the Soviet mind, and were now doing more than any other country to invest, trade and otherwise take interest in the Soviet Union. This could not but affect the position of East Germany, and he saw an evolution towards German reunification. This would cause a major upset in the balance of power not only in Europe but in the world at large. For these reasons Sagdeev said that he thought it important that both the United States and the Soviet Union should retain troops in Europe, perhaps of symbolic rather than practical size, to help maintain political stability. We then discussed the role of the European Community in helping to anchor West Germany in the Western economic system, and the possible destabilizing effects of the Eastern European countries, with their various mutual antagonisms, recovering genuine independence.
4. Sagdeev's view of the world was bleak. We were heading for a major environmental catastrophe, above all in his own country, and he did not think that anyone had yet got the measure of the problems facing us. But cheerfulness would keep breaking in. He told a good story about how one of the leading Soviet climatologists Budyko had asked him to sign a joint letter to President Gorbachev to point out that global warming might benefit the Soviet Union by opening up the frozen northern tundra to cultivation. Apparently Sagdeev expressed deep scepticism, and then asked: "What about the United States?" Budyko replied that it would become like the Sahel. To which Sagdeev replied: "Then where would we get our grain?" Significantly he refused to sign the letter.

28 August 1989


Crispin Tickell

New York Times: 27 August 1989

Summit of Sorts on Global Warming

By ROBERT REINHOLD

Special to The New York Times

SUNDANCE, Utah, Aug. 26 — Top Soviet and American scientists, environmentalists, policymakers, industry leaders and artists today urged President Bush and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union to form an "environmental security alliance" to reverse what they fear could be a catastrophic warming of the planet.

The gathering urged that the superpowers promote energy-efficient technologies and phase out production and use of chlorofluorocarbons no later than the year 2000. The group said the countries should "substantially reduce" carbon dioxide emissions, reduce the loss of forests and promote tree planting worldwide. Participants asked that the two leaders appeal directly to their citizens to help.

The joint letter avoided specific goals to achieve a compromise between the Soviet and American participants and within the American contingent, even though some participants had wanted specific numerical and time goals on cutting emissions. But it represented the most concerted Soviet-American action yet over fears that the emission of industrial chemicals into the atmosphere is causing a worldwide warming trend, or "greenhouse effect."

Meeting Has Festive Side

"Soviet and U.S. scientists agreed that continued buildup of greenhouse gases at present rates will insure that global temperatures rise before the middle of the next century above anything in human history," an accompanying report stated. The report said disruptions in agriculture and rising

A partial accord is reached on the environment and the future.

sea levels would cause "massive refugee problems."

The recommendations came at the end of an unusual meeting of 11 Soviet and nearly 200 American conferees at this remote ski resort, where the issues of global demise were debated in rustic elegance over racks of fire-cooked salmon and barbecued chicken. It was the largest direct meeting between Americans and Russians on the warming trend.

"The issue of global survival should be elevated to the level of nuclear survival," said Roald Z. Sagdeev, a powerful Soviet academician with the Space Research Institute in Moscow.

A growing number of scientists share the opinion that the gases, mainly carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxides, and the inert industrial gases known as chlorofluorocarbons, trap sunlight reflected by the earth and will raise average temperatures worldwide from 3 to 8 degrees Fahrenheit. Some scientists fear that this greenhouse effect will cause flooding of major cities and catastrophic loss of forests.

For three days in the rarefied atmosphere of Robert Redford's Sundance resort in a spectacular central Utah canyon, the air hung heavy with talk of environmental refugees and of nations turned into "ecological hostages."

The meeting, dubbed "greenhouse glasnost" by its sponsors, was the Sundance Symposium on Global Climate Change. It was organized by the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Institute for Resource Management, founded by Mr. Redford, the actor who has long been interested in environmental issues.

Little Skepticism on Trend

While some scientists remain skeptical that the earth is really warming, few participants here share that view. Mr. Redford said the time for study was over, and that the conference was meant to be a way of "passing the baton from data base to action."

"We are not here to debate the phenomenon," said Terrell Minger, president of the institute. "We are here to debate the response to it."

Whatever the climatic implications of the greenhouse effect, it has spawned a growth industry for hardened regulars of the conference circuit. This was already the fifth major global climate symposium this summer in the United States alone. Just last month, the Aspen Institute held a conference on "The Global Commons," featuring many of the same players. And even as they repaired to this alpine resort, far from smog-ridden cities, there was a competing conference sponsored by the singer John Denver in Aspen. Some of the participants shuttled by private airplanes between the two meetings.

"Until two years ago, you could almost be at all of the conferences — now it's impossible," said one veteran, Dean Abrahamson of the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota. "Ours will be the last generation that gets to generate a ton of carbon dioxide going to meetings



Associated Press

Soviet and American participants in a meeting in Sundance, Utah, earlier this week urged President Bush and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union to form a Soviet-American "environmental security alliance" to reverse what they fear could be a catastrophic warming of the planet. Roald

Z. Sagdeev, left, a Soviet academician with the Space Research Institute in Moscow, and Terrell Minger, the president of the Institute for Resource Management, which was founded by Robert Redford, the actor, who is interested in environmental issues, spoke at the seminar's final session.

to talk about global warming."

Such irreverence aside, many thought the conference offered strong evidence that a remarkable degree of political consensus was forming.

Among the Soviet representatives were Georgii S. Golitsyn, a member of the presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and chief of the Climate Institute of Atmospheric Physics; Kakimbek A. Salykov, a People's Deputy who is chairman of the Supreme Committee on Ecology and Rational Use of Natural Resources, and Mr. Sagdeev.

The American contingent included such leading proponents of warming theory as Stephen Schneider of the national Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo.; James E. Hansen of the NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies and Carl Sagan of Cornell University; environmentalists like John Adams, executive director of the Natural Resources Defense Council, and Frederic Krupp, executive director of the Environmental Defense Fund; Senators Bill Bradley of New Jersey and Timothy Wirth of Colorado, Democrats, and John Heinz, a Pennsylvania Republican; Jane Pauley and Tom Brokaw of NBC News, the cartoonist Garry Trudeau and American Indian chiefs and businessmen.

Nearly all agreed the solution involved reducing gas emissions, more efficient energy use, reforestation and population control. While the two superpowers could not do this alone, Michael Oppenheimer of the Environmental Defense Fund said it was up to

them to "jump start" the process.

Mr. Adams said the Soviet-American political thaw opened the way to a "new age" of "global ecological alliances" in which the "primary international issue will be protection of the environment instead of military confrontation."

Obstacles Are Seen

But others saw major impediments. Alan Hecht, the new deputy assistant administrator for international affairs at the Environmental Protection Agency, said in an interview that Soviet economic difficulties clashed with their best intentions. "The Russians want to cut emissions, but we will have to give or sell them the technology," he said.

In an interview, Mr. Sagdeev conceded there were impediments, not least that some Soviet experts believed that global warming could actually help their country by turning frozen tundra into farmland. But he said that Mr. Gorbachev was "ready to accept the fact that future ecological disaster could be as dangerous as nuclear ones." He added that a powerful "grass roots" environmental movement was emerging in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Salykov pointed out that his Government recently created an agency like the E.P.A. and said Soviet-American cooperation was "not only possible but necessary."

While many agreed with Senator Wirth that the American public believes environmental threats have replaced nuclear threats, there were

doubts, too, that American society was prepared to act on global warming. Thomas G. Lambrix, director of governmental relations for the Phillips Petroleum Company, said more incentives rather than penalties were needed to help industry cooperate.

And Kenneth J. Barr, president of the Cyprus Minerals Company, a coal producer in Englewood, Colo., complained that the American public was being sold "panic" on the issue before the evidence was in and without consideration of the costs and lost competitiveness.

Hanging ominously over the conference was the fact that the largest growth in emissions over the next few decades will come from underdeveloped countries as they industrialize. If more modern countries do not help them develop efficiently, Mr. Sagdeev said, "we are going to become ecological hostages of the third world."

There were few voices here from third world countries. Noel Brown, a Jamaican representing the United Nations Environmental Program, said Soviet-American cooperation "can only be beneficial," but that in the interest of "equity" for the third world the superpowers must reduce their own emissions.

The chairman of President Bush's Council on Environmental Quality, Michael Deland, said the two superpowers must first "cleanse our hands" before preaching to the Third World — by cooling our "love affair" with the automobile, for example.



With the compliments of

The Permanent Representative

*United Kingdom Mission
to the United Nations,
845 Third Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10022*

Keynote Address - *Roald Sagdeev, Academician;
Member, Peoples Congress*
Keynote Address - *Carl Sagan, Professor, Cornell
University; President, Planetary Society*

10:30 am

INTRODUCTION TO SYMPOSIUM

Terrell Minger, President, IRM
*Symposium Chairman Roger Rosenblatt, Editor, U.S. News
& World Report*

Visual Presentation: *Images of Glob. Climate Change -
Payson Stevens, President, InterNetwork, Inc.*

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE AND WHAT IT MEANS

Moderator: *Walter Orr Roberts, President Emeritus,
University Corporation for
Atmospheric Research*

Presentors: *James Hansen, Director, NASA Goddard
Institute for Space Studies*
*Georgii Golitsyn, Member, Presidium of the
USSR Academy of Sciences; Chief of the
Climate Institute of Atmospheric Physics*
*Steve Schneider, Head, Interdisciplinary
Climate Systems Section, Center for
Atmospheric Research*

Response: *George Woodwell, Director, The Woods Hole
Research Center*
*Justin Lancaster, Scripps Institution of
Oceanography*
*Daniel Botkin, Professor of Biology and
Environmental Studies, University of
California Santa Barbara*
*Igor Mokhov, Senior Scientist, Institute of
Atmospheric Physics, USSR Academy of
Sciences*
*Peter Gleick, Pacific Institute for Studies in
Development, Environment and Security*
*Stephen Leatherman, Director, Center for
Global Change*

12:00 Noon

Lunch, Creekside

1:00 pm

Rehearsal Hall:

Speaker: *Gilbert Grosvenor, President and Chairman of
the Board, National Geographic Society*

1:15 pm

POLICY RESPONSES: WHAT CAN THE US AND USSR DO INDIVIDUALLY AND COOPERATIVELY?

Moderator: *Tim Wirth, U.S. Senator, Colorado*
Presentors: *Richard Morgenstern, Director, Office of Policy Analysis, EPA*
Kakimbek Salykov, People's Deputy; Chairman, Supreme Soviet's Committee on Ecology and Rational Use of Natural Resources
William Mansfield III, Deputy Executive Director, UN Environment Programme
Response: *Dean Abrahamson, Professor of Public Affairs, Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs*
John Adams, Executive Director, Natural Resources Defense Council
Michael Deland, Chairman Council on Environment Quality
Michael Oppenheimer, Senior Scientist, Environmental Defense Fund
Tom Lovejoy, Assistant Secretary for External Affairs, Smithsonian Institution
Tom Lambrix, Chairman, Global Climate Coalition; Director, Government Relations, Phillips Petroleum Company

2:45 pm

WHAT ARE THE BARRIERS TO US/ USSR POLICY ACTION?

Moderator: *Cecil Andrus, Governor, Idaho*
Presentors: *Boris Grushin, Deputy Director, National Public Opinion Research Center of Social Economical Issues*
Paul Ehrlich, Professor of Biology, Stanford University
Alan Hecht, Director, National Climate Program Office, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Response: *Kenneth Barr, President and Chief Executive Officer, Cyprus Minerals Company*
Joe DeCola, Producer for Special Segments, NBC Nightly News
Jay Hair, President, National Wildlife Federation
Eugene Tracy, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Peoples Energy Corporation
Charles Imbrecht, Chairman, California Energy Commission

- 4:15 pm **BARRIER I: What are the Technological, Industrial, and Economic Constraints?**
- Moderator: *John Heinz, U.S. Senator, Pennsylvania*
Presentors: *Irving Mintzer, Senior Associate, World Resources Institute*
 Howard Allen, IRM Chairman; Chairman of the Board, Southern California Edison Company
 Igor Bashmakov, Head of Laboratory, Energy Research Institute, State Committee for Science and Technology, USSR Academy of Sciences
- Response: *Amory Lovins, Director of Research, Rocky Mountain Institute*
 Joe Cannon, President and Chief Executive Officer, Geneva Steel
 Jim Lents, Executive Director, South Coast Air Quality Management District
 Ross Stevens, Environmental Affairs Manager, Du Pont El de Nemours & Co.
 Fred Krupp, Executive Director, Environmental Defense Fund
 Hugh Faulkner, Secretary General, International Chamber of Commerce
- 6:15 pm *Summary of Conclusions - Symposium Chairman Roger Rosenblatt*
- 7:00 pm *Reception and Salmon Bake, Creekside*
- Presented by the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, Warm Springs Oregon*
- 8:30 pm *Film Screening, Screening Room: "Bells of Chernobyl"*

FRIDAY - AUGUST 25

- 7:00 am *Coffee, Creekside*
- 8:00 am *Breakfast, Creekside*
- 9:00 am *Rehearsal Hall:*
- Special Video Tape Message from Dr. James Lovelock to Conference Participants*

BARRIER II: Impacts upon Citizens, Consumers, and the Role of Media, Art and Public Education, Rehearsal Hall

Moderator: *Roger Rosenblatt, Editor, U.S. News and World Report*

Presentors: *Tom Brokaw, Anchor and Managing Editor, NBC Nightly News*
Claudine Schneider, U.S. Congresswoman, Rhode Island
Tom Mathews, Partner, Craver, Mathews, Smith & Co. Inc.
Marina Goldovskaya, Producer

Response: *Boris Grushin, Deputy Director, National Public Opinion Research Center of Social Economic Issues*
Stanislav Govorukhin, Producer; Script Writer; Publicist; Actor
Mino Damato, Piazza Belle Arti
Bill Aldridge, Executive Director, National Science Teachers Association
Garry Trudeau, Author, Cartoonist
Barbara Pyle, Environmental Editor, Cable News Network
Robert Ornstein, President, Institute for the Study of Human Knowledge

11:00 am

BARRIER III: International Policy Consensus and Cooperation

Moderator: *Sir Crispin Tickell, Ambassador/Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations*

Presentors: *Valentin Kamenev, USSR Consul General*
Noel Brown, Regional Office, Special Representative of the Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme
Bruce Gelb, Director, U.S. Information Agency

Response: *Maurice Strong, President, Strovest Holdings*
George Keller, Former Chairman of the Board, Chevron Corporation
Susan Eisenhower, President, Eisenhower Group, Inc.
Hedrick Smith, Author

- 12:30 pm Film Screening, Screening Room: "Yosemite: The Fate of Heaven"
- 1:45 pm Lunch - Pick up Bag Lunches outside Screening Room and Proceed to Small Group Working Sessions Locations
- 1:45 - 5:30 pm Small Group Working Sessions
- US/USSR POLICY RESPONSES
Co-Chairs - Michael Deland
Kakimbek Salykov
- US/USSR RESEARCH PRIORITIES
Co-Chairs - Richard Anthes
Georgii S. Golitsyn
- US/USSR PUBLIC EDUCATION
Co-Chairs - Claudine Schneider
Boris Grushin
- DEVELOPING INTERNATIONAL POLICY CONSENSUS
AND COOPERATION
Co-Chairs - Noel Brown
Hugh Faulkner
- US/USSR COOPERATIVE FILM ON GLOBAL CLIMATE
CHANGE
Co-Chairs - Suzanne Weil
Marina Goldovskaya
- CLIMATE ACTION PROJECT
Co-Chairs - Guy Brasseur
Terrell Minger
- 7:00 pm Barbeque, Creekside
- 8:30 pm Screening Room:
- Speaker - *Russell Schweickart, President, Association of Space Explorers*
- Neptune Unveiled: Images from Voyager 2
- Film Screening: "For All Mankind"

SATURDAY - AUGUST 26

7:00 am Coffee, Creekside

8:00 am Breakfast, Creekside

9:00 am Rehearsal Hall:

Speaker: *Sir Crispin Tickell, Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary, Permanent
Representative of the United Kingdom to the
United Nations*

9:15 am *Roger Rosenblatt*
Recommendations from the small groups will be presented
and discussed

- Report to President Bush and USSR Secretary
General Gorbachev
- US/USSR Global Climate Change Initiatives
- US/USSR Cooperative Film Project
- Other Recommendations

Closing Statements
Valentin Kamenev
Roald Sagdeev
Robert Redford

Conference Adjourns

12:00 Noon Lunch, Creekside

7:00 pm Reception and Dinner, Rehearsal Hall

SUNDAY - AUGUST 27

6:30 am Continental Breakfast, Guest Check-out/Reception Cottage