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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Collection Name WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
(WHORM): SUBJECT FILE

Withdrawer

DLB 5/10/2010

File Folder CO075 (ITALY) (130000-149999)

FOIA

S10-306

Box Number 101

SYSTEMATIC

590

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
90918	BRIEFING PAPER	VISIT OF MARIANO RUMOR, FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF ITALY, APRIL 28, 1983 R 10/7/2022 DEPT. OF STATE WAIVER	3	ND	B1
90919	PAPER	BIO, PAGE 1 ONLY	1	ND	B1 B3
90920	PAPER	TALKING POINTS FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH MARIANO RUMOR R 10/7/2022 DEPT. OF STATE WAIVER	1	ND	B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

0075

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 8/31/03/21

Name of Correspondent: Embassy of Italy

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Unopened

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>NSC</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>8/31/03/22</u>			<u>8/31/03/22</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>/ /</u>			<u>/ /</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>/ /</u>			<u>/ /</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>/ /</u>			<u>/ /</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>/ /</u>			<u>/ /</u>
	Referral Note:				

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure

- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: 5 Individual Codes: 3200 _____

Prime Subject Code: CP 075 Secondary Subject Codes: _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence
 - n - 0 - Unknown
 - n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
 - n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
 - n - 3 - Ron
 - n - 4 - Dutch
 - n - 5 - Ron Reagan
 - n - 6 - Ronald
 - n - 7 - Ronnie

- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence
 - n - 0 - Unknown
 - n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
 - n - 2 - Nancy
 - n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence
 - n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
 - n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

MEDIA CODES:

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- D - Official document
- G - Message
- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

2



31123

*Embassy of Italy
1601 Fuller St. N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20009*

*NSC
copy*

WHITE HOUSE MAIL
SECURITY

MAR 2 10 06

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

2/22 - From Bill Sadleir - Advance Copy

EPH

DECLASSIFIED
DATE 5/7/10

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

WS
C.F.

1184
RECEIVED

APPROVED
Date. 3/4/83
Time. 11:30
Length. 15 min
Date 2/23/87
131941
C0075
PR007-01

FEB 22 1983
SCHEDULING OFFICE

CONFIDENTIAL

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: WILLIAM K. SADLEIR, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

REQUEST: Meeting with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo

PURPOSE: To recognize and reinforce Colombo's steadfast support for U.S. objectives.

BACKGROUND: The President has met with all the foreign ministers of our major European allies except Colombo. Colombo has been the architect of a staunchly pro-U.S. policy by successive Italian governments, and is emerging as one of the most influential European foreign ministers. The current year is a crucial one for the Alliance, with INF deployments scheduled to begin in three countries, including Italy.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: The President has met Colombo in two previous meetings when Colombo was accompanying President Pertini and Prime Minister Spadolini but has not had a personal meeting with Colombo.

DATE AND TIME: Week of 8 March DURATION: 15 minutes

LOCATION: Oval Office

PARTICIPANTS: U.S.: President, Vice President, Secretary Shultz, William P. Clark, and, at their discretion, Edwin Meese, James Baker and Michael Deaver; Italy: Foreign Minister Colombo and three assistants.

OUTLINE OF EVENT: Oval Office Meeting.

REMARKS REQUIRED: NSC to provide background paper and talking points.

MEDIA COVERAGE: White House and official Italian photographer only

RECOMMENDED BY: Department of State

PROJECT OFFICER: William P. Clark

CONFIDENTIAL
Declassify on: OADR

NSC #8301184

TJ
DG

ID # 136601

0075

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 83/03/26

Name of Correspondent: Antoinette Pope

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: No answers to previous correspondence involving Dr. Americo Mosca of Turin Italy and the grave injustice being done him

ROUTE TO: Office/Agency (Staff Name)	ACTION Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	DISPOSITION	
			Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>Co Hyde</u> <u>EPA</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>83/04/13</u>		<u>C 83/05/05</u>
	Referral Note: <u>R</u>	<u>83/04/15</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>C 83/05/03</u>
	Referral Note:	<u> / / </u>		<u> / / </u>
	Referral Note:	<u> / / </u>		<u> / / </u>
	Referral Note:	<u> / / </u>		<u> / / </u>
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- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

UNITED STATES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

5/3/83

NOTE TO SALLY KELLEY

AS PER THE ATTACHED MEMORANDUM
THERE IS NO RESPONSE NECESSARY. IF
YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS PLEASE GIVE
ME A CALL

Janice K. Poole

JANICE K. POOLE

382-4062



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

APR 29 1983

OFFICE OF
LEGAL AND ENFORCEMENT COUNSEL

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: AX-06166 White House, Sally Kelley

FROM: Rhonda Johnson, Correspondence Control

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rhonda Johnson".

TO: Janice Poole, Executive Communications

The attached control letter has been reviewed by Kim Pearson, Special Assistant to Mrs. Price. Upon his review he determined that no response was necessary. Mr. Pearson has communicated this to the office of Sally Kelley. Ms. Kelley's office said that the letter should be sent back to them with a note stating that no response is necessary. If there are any problems with this action please let me know.

Attachment



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 21, 1983

OFFICE OF
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

TO: Dick Funkhouser *OK 10/1/83*
THRU: Ralph Ross *RR*
FROM: David Strother *David*
RE: WHITE HOUSE REFERRAL (AI-093-83, AX-06166)

Attached are a White House referral and the internal EPA control forms, related to a letter from Antoinette Pope to the President. In her letter Ms. Pope accuses EPA, FDA, USDA, etc. of "...outrageous conduct...in the Mosca matter since 1952." At the heart of her allegation is a Plaintiff's Additional Brief filed in the U.S. Court of Claims on October 6, 1980, in which Americo Mosca alleges that since 1952 he has tried to alert the U.S. Government to the dangers of conventional pesticides. He then sought injunctive relief in the form of an order which would declare his patented invention "CM" to be "the only safe and effective fungicide."

Any response from EPA carries potential legal implications and consequences, and the matter does not involve any EPA policy or activity which has any international element. The eventual answer should be prepared and signed by OLEC, and I recommend transfer of this action to OLEC.

T H E W H I T E H O U S E O F F I C E

REFERRAL

APRIL 15, 1983

TO: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 136601

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED MARCH 22, 1983

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: MS. ANTOINETTE POPE
228 EDGEWOOD AVENUE
KENMORE NY 14223

SUBJECT: NO ANSWERS TO PREVIOUS CORRESPONDENCE
INVOLVING DR. AMERICO MOSCA OF TURIN, ITALY
AND THE GRAVE INJUSTICE BEING DONE HIM

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

6379

6379

83 APR 18 P 4:41

24
40
136601

228 Edgewood Avenue
Kenmore, N.Y. 14223
March 22, 1983

re: Mosca Discovery
Italy - 1952

SK

Mr. Ronald Reagan, President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Because of the EPA scandals recently come to light, the memorandum from Dr. Americo Mosca of Turin, Italy is of greater importance than ever to the American People. We have waited patiently for an answer to our letters over the past year, the latest being November 27, 1982.

Some of the documents are enclosed. ~~We will wait two weeks for your answer from you or your staff,~~ including newly appointed William Ruckelhaus, who knows the case well since 1968 and before that. This grave injustice to an Italian scientist, discovering new knowledge of the atom for our health and welfare will soon be public knowledge. This also means the defense of America will be stronger.

If you continue non-interest in the valuable material, it will be sent to the Dingel Committee investigating the outrageous conduct of EPA, FDA, USDA, etc. in the Mosca matter since 1952.

Very truly yours,

Antoinette Pope
Antoinette Pope
U.S. Representative for
Dr. Americo Mosca

Enc. 2

083

DIALOGUE

Number 54 • 4/1981

DIALOGUE IS A QUARTERLY JOURNAL REFLECTING IN WORDS AND IMAGES CURRENT INTELLECTUAL AND ARTISTIC INTERESTS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED ARE THOSE OF THE AUTHORS AND DO NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE VIEWS OR POLICIES OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

EDITORIAL OFFICE: INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AGENCY, 1776 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20547 U.S.A.

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What to Expect in the Year 2000

During the 1970s major studies of the future were published by the United Nations, the Worldwatch Institute, the World Bank, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, among others. The latest to sound a warning about population growth, human needs and environmental abuses is The Global 2000 Report to the President. Requested in 1977 by President Carter and issued in 1980, the study has been both warmly praised and sharply criticized.

Reporting on the ongoing debate over the study's accuracy and validity, Time magazine says that "the most blistering attack has been launched by Julian Simon, a professor of economics and business administration at the University of Illinois," and author of The Ultimate Resource, published in 1981.

At right we present the Global Report's own brief summary of its major findings and conclusions, and Simon's critical article which, says Time, "attempts to undercut them by either citing different statistics or showing that the panel relied on inadequate data."

Time goes on to say, "members of the Global 2000 staff strongly dispute Simon's assertions. Gerald Barney, who served as the panel's director, denounces Simon's article as 'full of factual errors, distortions....' Bill Long, director of the State Department's Office of Food and Natural Resources and a participant in the study, points out that the report focused on a 20-year span, while Simon relies on statistics that cover periods ranging from four to 100 years to reach

his conclusion....

"Simon also has his supporters," reports Time. "University of Chicago professor D. Gale Johnson, a leading authority on agricultural economics, found the quality of the report 'pretty poor' and fears that its 'gloom and doom approach' will be self-fulfilling. Roy Amara, president of the Institute for the Future, in Menlo Park, California, agrees with Simon that the panel failed to take into account mankind's imaginative capacity to solve problems. Says Amara: 'If someone takes the past and projects it into the future, he will conclude that we are going to hell in a handbasket. Life isn't like that. Corrective action will remedy some of the problems.'"

The debate continues. But while standing by the report's findings, the chairman of former President Carter's Council on Environmental Quality, Gus Speth, cautions in The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists: "It is important to stress that the conclusions of the Global 2000 Report are not predictions of what will occur, but what could occur." And in the Spring 1981 issue of Policy Review, Herman Kahn and Ernest Schneider of the Hudson Institute conclude their strongly critical analysis of the Report with these words: "After all, Global 2000 arose from a worthy impulse to assess long-range problems, and do something about them. If President Reagan decides to give us a more accurate and productive view of the future, he might help to inspire all of us to make a better world."

MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE GLOBAL 2000 REPORT

If present trends continue, the world in 2000 will be more crowded, more polluted, less stable ecologically and more vulnerable to disruption than the world we live in now. Serious stresses involving population, resources and environment are clearly visible ahead. Despite greater material output, the world's people will be poorer in many ways than they are today.

For hundreds of millions of the desperately poor, the outlook for food and other necessities of life will be no better. For many it will be worse. Barring revolutionary advances in technology, life for most people on earth will be more precarious in 2000 than it is now—unless the nations of the world act decisively to alter current trends.

This, in essence, is the picture emerging from the projections of probable change in the world population, resources and environment by the end of the century, as presented in the *Global 2000 Report*. They do not predict what will occur. Rather, they depict conditions that are likely to develop if there are no changes in public policies, institutions or rates of technological advance, and if there are no wars or other major disruptions. A keener awareness of the nature of the current trends, however, may induce changes that will alter these trends and the projected outcome.

- Rapid growth in world population will hardly have altered by 2000.

By Julian L. Simon
From THE PUBLIC INTEREST

The *Global 2000 Report* has made it official that the world is going to hell in a handbasket. As *Time* said, "The U.S. Government has added its full voice to the chorus of environmental Cassandras...a presidential panel warns that time is fast running out for averting a global calamity." President Carter requested the *Global 2000 Report*, it was

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chaired by the Council on Environmental Quality and the Department of State, and 11 U.S. agencies cooperated. That's pretty official.

Fortunately, the *Report's* assertions about resources and the environment are baseless. The authors offer no persuasive evidence for their "scenario." The facts, as I read them, point in quite the opposite direction on every important aspect of their prediction for which I could find any data at all.

Please note that I am not saying that all is well now, and I do not promise that all will be rosy in the future. Children are hungry and sick; people live lives of physical and intellectual poverty, and lack of opportunity; some new pollution may indeed do us all in.

The world's population will grow from 4,000 million in 1975 to 6,350 million in 2000, an increase of more than 50 percent. Ninety percent of this growth will occur in the poorest countries.

- While the economies of the developing countries are expected to grow at faster rates than those of the industrialized nations, the gross national product per capita in most developing countries remains low.

- World food production is projected to increase 90 percent over the 30 years from 1970 to 2000. This translates into a global per capita increase of less than 15 percent over the same period. The bulk of that increase goes to countries that already have relatively high per capita food consumption.

- Arable land will increase only four percent by 2000, so that most of the increased output of food will have to come from higher yields. Most of the elements that now contribute to higher yields—fertilizer, pesticides, power for irrigation and fuel for machinery—depend heavily on oil and gas.

- During the 1990s world oil production will approach geological estimates of maximum production capacity, even with rapidly increasing petroleum prices. Needs for fuel wood will exceed available supplies by about 25 percent before the turn of the century. While the world's finite fuel resources—coal, oil, gas, oil shale, tar sands and uranium—are theoretically sufficient for centuries, they are not evenly distributed; they pose difficult economic and environmental problems; and they

vary greatly in their amenability to exploitation and use.

- Nonfuel mineral resources generally appear sufficient to meet projected demands through 2000, but further discoveries and investments will be needed to maintain reserves.

- Regional water shortages will become more severe. In the 1970-2000 period population growth will cause requirements for water to double in nearly half the world.

- Significant losses of world forests will continue over the next 20 years as demand for forest products and fuel wood increases. Growing stocks of commercial-size timber are projected to decline 50 percent per capita.

- Serious deterioration of agricultural soils will occur worldwide, due to erosion, loss of organic matter, desertification, salinization, alkalization and waterlogging.

- Atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide and ozone-depleting chemicals are expected to increase at rates that could alter the world's climate and upper atmosphere significantly by 2050. Acid rain from increased combustion of fossil fuels (especially coal) threatens damage to lakes, soils and crops. Radioactive and other hazardous materials present health and safety problems in increasing numbers of countries.

- Extinctions of plant and animal species will increase dramatically. Hundreds of thousands of species will be irretrievably lost as their habitats vanish.

To meet the challenges described in this study, the United States must improve its ability to

identify emerging problems and assess alternative responses. In using and evaluating the U.S. Government's present capability for long-term global analysis, the study found serious inconsistencies in the methods and assumptions employed by the various agencies in making their projections. The report itself made a start toward resolving these inadequacies. It represents the U.S. Government's first attempt to produce an interrelated set of population, resource and environmental projections, and it has brought forth the most consistent set of global projections yet achieved by U.S. agencies. Nevertheless, the projections still contain serious gaps and contradictions that must be corrected if the U.S. Government's analytic capability is to be improved.

With its limitations and rough approximations, the *Global 2000 Report* may be seen as no more than a reconnaissance of the future; nonetheless its conclusions are reinforced by similar findings of other recent global studies. All these studies are in general agreement on the nature of the problems and on the threats they pose to the future welfare of humankind. The available evidence leaves no doubt that the world—including the United States—faces enormous, urgent and complex problems in the decades immediately ahead. Prompt and vigorous changes in public policy around the world are needed to avoid or minimize these problems before they become unmanageable.

What I am saying is that, for most or all of the relevant matters I have checked, the trends are positive rather than negative. And I doubt that it does the troubled people of the world any good to say falsely that things are getting worse though they are really getting better. The believing hearer of such false bad news may simply despair, or later yield to cynicism about all social problems when he or she senses having been conned yet again. False bad news is a very real social pollution, and a dangerous one.

A

newspaperman wondered: how can the *Report* be as wrong as I say it is if the panel worked on it for three years, and spent a big bundle of money? It is hard to take, I agree, but being so wrong is not implausible when we notice some of the features of the work process.

First, when the study's director, Gerald Barney, began work, he was told he had six months to deliver the *Report* to the printers. Subsequently, there were extensions of a few months at a time. One can feel great sympathy for Barney in this situation. It was difficult to obtain capable staff for so short a period, and there was no time to plan a careful, thoughtful piece of work on this vast topic. Having it now billed as a "three-year study" is therefore misleading.

Second, the method seems to have been roughly as follows: they set as an ideal a comprehensive multi-sectoral model along the lines of *The Limits to Growth* model, but using existing government models of various sectors appropriately tied together. They found, however, that it was very difficult to hook up those separate models, so they supplemented the contents of those sectoral models with additional data, outside contracts, expert judgments and so on.

But the existing individual sectoral models were often inappropriate for the purposes at hand, and could not sensibly be linked together, resulting in "inconsistency and missing links that are unavoidable." Naturally. As I see it, the result of the "linkage" is a useless hodgepodge.

Third, there is a lack of historical perspective. It is a reasonable rule of prediction in economics (if not everywhere) that experience is to be preferred to pure logic as a policy guide if plenty of experience is available and there is no obvious discontinuity. Yet biologists such as Paul Ehrlich and Garrett Hardin, who are frequently quoted in the *Report*, employ technological modes of analysis even when contradictory historical evidence is available. The most important aspect of the relevant historical experience is that humans use their imaginative and creative powers to change their situation when caught in a resource bind, and the final result is usually that we are left better off than before the problem arose. (We should

have learned this lesson from the great economist W. Stanley Jevons's scholarly 1865 prediction of cessation of growth for England by 1900 due to lack of fuel. After investigation, he concluded that the potential of oil to help the situation was very small.)

Fourth, organizational self-interest may have been at work. It's reasonable that the Council on Environmental Quality is more likely to draw a big budget if Congress believes that there are big environmental problems.

Fifth, bad news makes headlines. Would the *Global 2000 Report* have gotten a thousandth of the widespread publicity it received if it said: "More or less, and left to themselves without massive government interference, the world's people are slowly but steadily improving their lot in food and resource supplies, life expectancy and a clean environment"?

Sixth, the list of staff and advisers indicate that this report comes to us from the very same Zero Population Growth people who brought us the *Population Bomb* and subsequent Ehrlich collaborations, plus *The Limits to Growth* bunch, the Worldwatch Institute and population-control and environmental organizations. Indeed, no such group seems to be missing from the list.

There is an entire appendix devoted to tracing the intellectual passage from *The Limits* to the *Global Report*. This is despite the fact that the former has been thoroughly discredited as any document can be, most compellingly in the repudiation by the sponsoring Club of Rome itself. Just four years after the huge foofaraw created by the publication and huge circulation of *The Limits to Growth*—an incredible four million copies were sold—the Club of Rome "reversed its position" and "came out for more growth." But this radical shift has gotten relatively little attention, though it was written up in such places as *Time* and *The New York Times*. The original message is the one which remains with most people.

I

said earlier that the facts, as I read them, point in quite the opposite direction from the *Global Report's* conclusions on every important aspect of their prediction for which I could find any data. That is strong talk, but I'll now back it up with data, starting in the order of the topics mentioned in the *Report's* capsule summary cited earlier, and then moving on to some other areas.

We can all agree that historical trend data are the basic raw material for the projections. As the *Report* put it, "The process chosen for the *Global 2000* study was to develop trend projections using, to the fullest extent possible, the long-term global data and models routinely employed by the federal agencies." The most striking aspect of the *Report*, however, is the ab-

sence of these very trend data.

Item: "more polluted." Though the *Report's* projection refers to the world, the available data are mostly for the United States. With respect to the main pollutions of the air, the available time series are short, but they are all I have been able to find in the reports of the Council on Environmental Quality or elsewhere, and they clearly indicate that the U.S. situation has recently been improving rather than deteriorating.

With respect to water quality, the key measure is drinkability. By this measure, the available data show that water quality in the United States has been getting better rather than worse.

About charges such as that (in Paul Ehrlich's words) "Lake Erie has died....No one in his right mind would eat a Lake Erie fish today, if one could be found....Lake Michigan will soon follow it in extinction," a few facts are in order. Though the catch in Lake Erie fell in the 1960s, it has recently increased, and 4.5 million kilograms of fish were caught there in 1977. For the Great Lakes as a whole, the catch was at its lowest in recorded history in 1965 (25 million kilograms), but has since rebounded to 33 million kilograms in 1977, not far from the average since World War I. By 1977 Lake Michigan had become "an angler's paradise...the finest fresh-water fishery in the world," and supports a \$350 million-a-year sport fishing industry. In 1980, *Newsweek* could report that Lake Erie's "blue waters are alive once more with fish...fishermen expect to haul in 17 million walleyes, whitefish and prized Lake Erie blue pike this year...conditions have never been better....Most of the beaches have reopened."

Item: "life expectancy." The *Report* says, "The life expectancy of a population is the most all-inclusive and widely measured indication of a nation's environmental health" and I agree. The data show continued increase in U.S. life expectancy, and at an increasing rate—a gain of 2.6 years from 1970 to 1976, compared with a gain of only 0.8 in the entire decade of the 1960s. By this test, the environment certainly is healthier than ever before.

"The rate of increase of life expectancy has slowed," the *Report* says. Their own data show the opposite, however. They report life expectancies for the world population as follows: 1950/55—46.7; 1955/60—49.9; 1960/65—52.2; 1965/70—53.9; 1975—58.8. And these crude figures certainly understate the gains within particular countries, because the countries with lower life expectancies have a successively bigger weight in the calculation for the more recent years due to their increasing share of total world population.

Of course one can point to specific places where

environmental conditions have fared worse rather than better, and to specific pollutions that have increased. However, a fair-minded assessment of the situation would not just pick and choose, but rather would focus on these standard aggregate measures.

What trend data does the *Global 2000 Report* rely upon for its frightening "projections" of the environment's pollution level? I could find none. There are frequent references from one chapter to another, but when arriving at the destination I often found no data, only reference to another reference elsewhere—a frustrating scavenger hunt with no prize for the participant. In the chapter on "analysis" which describes the method used, we read that "There is at present no adequate, formal and precise means of projecting world trends for renewable resources such as water, forestry, fisheries, soil and the environment." Various government agencies were asked to supply relevant analyses of the environmental situation, but what was received was "minimal or nonexistent." In short, there is no factual basis given for the forecast of more pollution in the future, and the data we do have suggest a trend of less pollution in the United States and Great Britain.

Item: "less stable ecologically, and more vulnerable to disruption." These concepts are so diffuse that I have no idea how one would measure them directly, nor do the authors give us any trend data on any relevant measures. Yet the assertions will be quoted for years as authoritative.

Item: "serious stresses involving...resources." There have always been "serious stresses" in the sense that people have to pay a price to get the resources they want. But the data on "stress," as measured by the relevant economic measures of scarcity—costs and prices—show that the long-run trend is toward less scarcity and lower prices rather than more scarcity and higher prices, hard as that may be to believe. The cost trends of almost every natural resource—whether measured in labor time required to produce the resource, in production costs, in the proportion of incomes spent for resources, or even in the price relative to other consumer goods—have been downward over the course of recorded history.

An hour's work in the United States has bought increasingly more of copper, wheat and oil (representative and important raw materials) from 1800 to the present. And the same trend has almost surely held throughout human history. Calculations of expenditures for raw materials as a proportion of total family budgets make the same point even more strongly. These trends imply that the raw materials have been getting increasingly available and less scarce relative to the most important and most fundamental ele-

ment of life, human work time. The prices of raw materials have even been falling relative to consumer goods and the Consumer Price Index. All the items in the Consumer Price Index have been produced with increasing efficiency in terms of labor and capital over the years, but the decrease in cost of raw materials has been even greater than that of other goods, a very strong demonstration of progressively decreasing scarcity and increasing availability of raw materials.

The relative fall in the prices of raw materials understates the positive trend, because as consumers we are interested in the services we get from the raw materials rather than the raw materials themselves. And we have learned to use less of given raw materials for given purposes, as well as to substitute cheaper materials to get the same services. Consider a copper pot for cooking used long ago. The consumer is interested in a container which can be put over heat. After iron and aluminum were discovered, quite satisfactory cooking pots—almost as good as, or perhaps better than, pots of copper—could be made of those materials. The cost that interests us is the cost of providing the cooking service, rather than the cost of copper.

A single communications satellite in space provides intercontinental telephone connections that would otherwise require thousands of tons of copper. That is a dramatic example of how the service that copper renders can be supplied much more cheaply by a substitute process.

Energy is a resource of particular interest right now. The *Report* says that “production costs will increase with energy prices,” implying that prices will rise in the next four decades. But the long-run trends are toward lower energy prices. The facts about the cost of energy are much the same as the facts about other raw materials. The new strength of the OPEC cartel to control oil price obscures the cost of production, which in the Persian Gulf is perhaps a hundredth of the market price. It is reasonable to expect that eventually the price of oil will return nearer its economic cost of production, and the long-run downward trend in the price of oil will resume its course.

The price of electricity is an interesting measure of the consumer cost of energy, and it is largely unaffected by cartels and politics (though the price of electricity did rise after 1973 because all energy sources, including coal and uranium, jumped in price when the price of oil went up, on account of the improved market power of coal and uranium suppliers). But the long-run cost of electricity clearly has been moving downward.

In short, the data show that energy has not been getting scarcer in basic economic terms, but, rather, has been getting more plentiful.

What about the *Report's* trend data on minerals and energy costs? Same story, no data. We are shown a diagram of energy consumption in the United States from 1850 to the present, and its upward course is frightening in this context, of course. (In another context it might be a sign of our increasing affluence and productivity.) But the data on the relevant economic magnitudes—costs and prices—are nowhere to be found in the *Report*, though the data for the graphs in this essay all come from *Historical Statistics of the United States*, a basic reference volume found in even the smallest American library.

H

ere are other projections of the *Global 2000 Report*, and the relevant data that refute them:

Item: food. “Over the 30 years from 1970 to 2000...a global per capita increase of less than 15 percent,” claims the *Report*. But over the period from 1950 to 1977 (less than 30 years), per capita food production rose by either 28 percent or 37 percent, depending on whether you use United Nations or U.S. Department of Agriculture figures. Why should one project a much smaller rate of increase (15 percent) for an even longer period?

It may be useful to inquire how the *Global 2000 Report* arrived at a conclusion about growth in food supply so different from the past trend. We are told that this projection emerges from “a formal mathematical model made up of roughly 1000 equations.” Anyone who has worked with computer models knows how the chance of an error leading to invalid or nonsense conclusions rises with the complexity of the model. But the final section of the *Report*, which is to describe the *Report's* models, has not yet been issued at the time this is written, and therefore one cannot ferret out the full story. This much we can discover, however. 1) Though the rate of increase of total grain production over the period 1951-55 to 1973-1975 was calculated by the *Report* at 2.7 percent yearly, they projected the rate of growth to fall to between 2.1 percent and 2.0 percent yearly by 1985-2000. No reason was given for this projected decline. 2) The *Report* says that “Two sets of population projections were used in the study: those made by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and those made by the Community and Family Study Center (CFSC) of the University of Chicago.” But apparently only the

higher Census Bureau estimates were used in arriving at the "less than 15 percent" per capita increase; if the CFSC estimate were used, even with the total grain projection discussed above, the per capita increase over the 30 year period would be close to 30 percent rather than 15 percent—that is, one percent per year rather than half a percent per year—a very satisfactory rate of growth.

The *Report* says of food prices, "Real prices for food are expected to double." But wheat prices, for example, have declined significantly over the past century. And an outstanding agricultural economist, D. Gale Johnson, has done extensive theoretical and empirical analyses showing the long-run tendency of farm prices to decline.

Item: trees. "Significant losses of world forests will continue over the next 20 years." I find no trend data on world forests in the *Report*. But the data on the U.S. tree stock show (astonishingly?) that more rather than fewer trees are growing now than in the past. Despite these data—which were published by the *Global Report's* parent agency, the Council on Environmental Quality—the *Report* projects a decrease from 58 to 55 thousand million "cubic meter overbark" (whatever that means) from 1978 to 2000, and a reduction in "closed forests" from 470 to 464 million hectares in the United States.

Item: fish. "The world harvest of fish is expected to rise little, if at all, by the year 2000." Here at last we find trend data from 1955 to 1975. But as I view the data, it seems to me that it would be imprudent to bet against the fish catch increasing. Furthermore, any slowing in the marine fish catch could well have been the result of such factors as the rise in prices for ship fuel, and the extension of national sovereignty further from the shores, rather than of the "overexploitation of the sea" as doomsayers have charged.

Item: population. The *Report* recommends that the United States should "cooperate with other nations in efforts to relieve poverty and hunger, stabilize population and enhance economic and environmental production." But there are not now, and there never have been, any empirical data showing that population growth or size or density have a negative effect upon the standard of living, the level of pollution, or any other important measure of human welfare. This has emerged from historical time-series studies, and from cross-sectional studies of both developed and developing countries. And this non-finding is the more persuasive because it is despite the zealous efforts of large numbers of researchers who have sought to back their Malthusian logic with empirical proof. There is, therefore, no general reason other than personal intuition to conclude that population growth is necessarily for the worse—un-

less one believes that human beings are an evil in themselves, or that life is too horrible to be lived.

Item: world land. "Arable land will increase only four percent by 2000." But why should that be so, given that arable land increased fully 16 percent in the 20 years from 1950 to 1970? The basis of the estimate is simply "Global 2000 projections." One can, of course, make a convincing logical case for the fixity of land supply—but it is the same case that has been made over and over since biblical times, yet people have continued to increase the supply of arable land while making nonsense of the argument. Twenty and 100 years hence, there probably will be the same confrontation between fixity theory and the facts of continuing expansion of agricultural land.

Item: acid rain. "Acid rain from increased combustion of fossil fuels (especially coal) threatens damage to lakes, soils and crops." Maybe so. Here we encounter the sea-monster nature of pollution threats. As soon as one threatening arm is cut off and shown harmless, another rapidly takes its place. Since I started casually watching this scene in 1970, there have been mercury, fluorocarbons, DDT, the warming of the atmosphere, the cooling of the atmosphere, recombinant DNA research, saccharine and a dozen others (including even garbage, which was said to overwhelm us soon). When the facts showed that these threats were either under control or manageable, new threats arose. Unfortunately, the number of potential threats is infinite.

W

hat damage comes from these unfounded predictions of a gloomy future? We cannot be sure, of course. I speculate, however, that the doom-saying in the past decade may have led us to expect inexorable punishment for our supposed sins against nature, and for our exploitation of those persons viewed as living closer to a natural state in their poverty. The prophecy of such retribution may be self-fulfilling because we reduce our efforts to improve our situation, economic and political.

The saddest part of the *Global 2000 Report* is this vision I have of two staff members who happen to see this review. Alpha: "Nasty, isn't it?" Beta: "Sure, but bad reviews didn't hurt *Limits to Growth*, did they?" I'm afraid Beta is correct. The conclusions of the *Global 2000 Report*, the official government report, will be cited as authoritative until the next report comes along, at which time the new authority will supplant the old without causing any changes at all. That's really bad news. ♦

Sent to Pres. Reagan 3-22-83

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

No. 32 - 80 C

AMERICO MOSCA , PLAINTIFF .

v.

THE UNITED STATES , DEFENDANT .

PLAINTIFF'S ADDITIONAL BRIEFS

AMERICO MOSCA
DOCTOR IN CHEMISTRY

*address in Italy:
16 Via Steffenone
Turin Italy
10134*

OCTOBER 6, 1980

AMERICO MOSCA
228 EDGEWOOD AVE
KENMORE, N.Y. 23

c/o Pope

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

AMERICO MOSCA)
)
) No 32 - 80 C.
)
THE UNITED STATES)

PLAINTIFF'S ADDITIONAL BRIEFS

In the article " POISONING OF AMERICA " (TIME. September 22,1980 a copy enclosed) the Diagram on page 40 shows that pesticides are the major contaminants.

As author of the revolutionary scientific discovery that has given the basic knowledge to ascertain the properties of a substance and the difference between safe and poisonous products, and of the invention of the only safe and effective fungicide (the U. S. Patent 3,048,516 was then pending), in 1957 and in the following years plaintiff signalized his scientific discovery to the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Food and Drugs Administration (F D A), and pointed out that modern pesticides (fungicides, insecticides and herbicides of organic synthesis) are toxic genetic, i. e. toxic for the present and future generations of all living beings, and contaminate agriculture, water and environment causing cumulative damages.

Since officers in the U S D A and F D A ignored the first elements of toxicology and the tremendous damages deriving from the use of fungicides based on Carbanates (Zineb, Dithane, Aspor, Maneb etc.), plaintiff sent them detailed information and on July 3, 1967 a list of toxic genetic fungicides, insecticides and herbicide as their use is impossible without damages to men and environment (exhibit 22 enclosed to the petition).

The problem of pesticides is directly related to plaintiff's petition filed on Jan 21, 1980 for compensation for damages deriving from the fraudulent destruction of his patent property by the U. U. Government in order to protect the preconstituted interests of billion dollars in the field of fungicide industries.

Among all the polemics largely reported in these years, plaintiff has dealt with the problem of pesticides in the respect of the Constitution, Patent Laws and all the Laws enacted for the protection of public health and welfare and has given the Court the necessary information for the decision on his petition.

In short in the additional briefs plaintiff states :

1 . The creation of new chemical compounds is progress.

In compliance with Art. 1, Sec 8 of the Constitution :

" The Congress shall have power ... To promote the progress of science and useful arts ... " .

The Patent Act of 1952 stated that an invention must be new, useful and available to the public .

The fundamental condition established by the Constitution and Patent Laws is that a new chemicals must be useful.

In the respect of these rules the pesticides chemical companies were bound, after the first damages to public health and environment, to suspend the production, market and use of new fungicides, insecticides and herbicides i. e. all organic synthesis pesticides. (1952)

2 . The registration of 35,000 pesticides used in the U. S. and " classified by the Federal Environment Protection Agency (E P A) as being either definitively or potential hazard to human health ", is in violation of the Federal Food, Drugs and Cosmetic Act (1903), the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (1946) and the Laws enacted for the protection

of public health and welfare.

3 . The attacks of Mr. Roland, President of the Chemical Manufacturers Association, against the Surgeon General of U.S. are groundless.

The report of Mr. Julius Richmond, the Surgeon General, to the Senate : " The public health risk associated with toxic chemicals is increasing ... " is correct and exact, since damages resulting from the use of toxic genetics in agriculture i. e. fungicides as Zineb, Dithane, Maneb etc. are cumulative.

4 . The statement of Mr. Roland that E P A " too oftent acts on the basis of insufficient information. " shows that Mr. Roland and Chemical Companies ignore that E P A regulations are based on empiricism.

After the creation of the E P A, since 1971 to 1979 plaintiff had correspondance about his progress but officers in the E P A ignored the existence of electrically active Atoms, i. e. Ions and the basic scientific knowledge to ascertain toxicity, safety and effectiveness of fungicides and other chemicals.

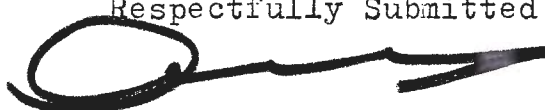
Owing to the lack of basic knowledge, the data on toxicity obtained by the methods reported in E P A regulations are totally wrong and for this reason the measures on tolerance levels, take in 1958 were unsuccessful and the damages to public health have increased year after year as recognized by the Surgeon General of the U. S. .

5 . The polemics between Mr. Roland, President of the Chemical Manufacturers Association, and Mr. Costle, EPA's Administrator, are useless since there is no force in the world that can stop the chemical reactions of the toxic genetic pesticides, and E P A regulation, have the aim to increase the poisoning and

to impoverish the American People.

As plaintiff explained in the petition filed on August 6, 1968 and January 21, 1980 only the perfect knowledge of his scientific discovery permits to control pollution problems. For this plaintiff renews his request to the Court to send an injunction in order to make his invention " C M " , the only safe and effective fungicide, available to the public and to order the United States to pay adequate compensation for damages deriving from the fraudulent destruction of his patent property as explained in motion for a new trial.

Respectfully Submitted .



Americo Mosca
Doctor in Chemistry.

Oct. 6, 1980 .

Dr. Americo Mosca.
228 Edgewood Ave
Kenmore, N. Y. 23

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C0075

228 Edgewood Avenue
Buffalo, N.Y. 14223
(Kenmore)

September 23, 1983

re: Mosca Discovery
Italy - 1952

S.K.
President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Reagan:

The enclosures mark our latest effort to alert you to the great atomic breakthrough of Dr. Americo Mosca of Turin, Italy.

On August 12, 1983 I directed a memorandum from the Italian scientist to you personally at the White House. You were on vacation at the time, but I did send it return receipt requested. I received the receipt but no acknowledgment from your staff of the valuable material.

Since then I have received letters from the U.N. Secy's office, Time magazine and the EPA, which I have answered immediately. As yet, we have not had the courtesy of a reply.

In today's news there is controversy about cancer being found in fish that abound in many rivers in the USA. Dr. Mosca's three decades of research against pollution and hunger was protected by U.S. patent, but EPA and many of the bureaus in Washington paid no heed to the detriment of our citizenry.

We hope for prompt action soon on your part as the Chief Executive as the defense of our Nation as well as the health and welfare of our citizens is in jeopardy.

Sincerely yours,
Antoinette Pope
Antoinette Pope
U.S. Representative of
Dr. Americo Mosca

Enc. 3

Copy to Dr. Americo Mosca
16 Via Steffenone
Turin, Italy 10134

Personal attn of the President!

Americo Mosca

DOTTORE IN CHIMICA

16. VIA STEFFENONE - TEL. 690.788

10134 TORINO - ITALIA

DRAFT

Dear Mr. President Reagan.

Re / Dr. Mosca's Scientific Discovery - Italy 1952 .

After Dr. Mosca filed his Writ of Certiorari on Dec 10, 1980 in the U. S. Supreme Court , since his scientific discovery is of the first importance to the health and welfare of the American People, serious facts due to poisonous chemicals have happened . Also in Italy the mass media have given great evidence to the problems of the damages to the public health happened in America.

On October 4, 1982 " LA STAPA " of Torino, the most important Italian newspaper (more than 500,000 copies a day) published the article:

" America is upset by a series of tragic and inexplicable events
When medicine betrays " .

In the article : " THE POISONING OF AMERICA " Time - Sep 22, 1980 - is reported that the Surgeon General of the United States Dr. Julius Richmond, stated on Sep 12, 1980 to the U. S. Senate Subcommittee that the fight against pollution would be successful only if they were able to identify " chemicals which are highly toxic and control the introduction of these chemicals into the environment " .

The knowledge to ascertain the difference between safe and toxic products is given by Mosca's discovery made in February 1952. On the basis of his discovery Dr. Mosca realized the invention of Aluminum Ions fungicide, effective against all plants diseases and completely safe, known as " C M " (Cuneo Mixture), United States Patent 3,048,516 . In practical field " C M " has given wonderful results and an abundant and very good crop production and uncontaminated foods.

The responsibility belongs to the prior Italian and American Governments that illegally have stopped the diffusion and the knowledge of Mosca's scientific discovery and the use of his patented fungicide, in order to favour Du Pont de Nemours , Montecatini and other chemical industries that have been unable to realize efficient and safe fungicides and realized toxic genetic Carbamate fungicide that are the mainly cause of the American poisoning.

On Jan 20, 1954, after the boycotting and the violation of his patent rights by incompetent and corrupted officers in the Italian Dpt of Agriculture, in a meeting with the Italian Secretary of Dpt Agriculture Giuseppe Medici, Dr. Mosca protested and asked his intervention in order to have the law respected.

Secretary Medici answered that discoveries like Mosca 's occur once

in a century, that all fungicide industries and the official science were against ~~it~~ him and that he and Government could not anything.

Today the invention of the " C M " is the only safe and effective fungicide that permits sound, abundant and uncontaminated crops production without causing pollution. Dr. Mosca has calculated that to win famine in the world a yearly production and use of 80 million of Tons is necessary. The raw material for the production of " C M " are abundant in every country.

The cost of production of " C M " is about 80 % lower than the cost of Copper fungicides and all organic synthesis fungicides that are toxic genetic and in the same manner of radioactivity are dangerous for the present and future generations of living beings.

If an agreement (extra U. S. Supreme Court) is reached, the principal problem is to have a group of Doctors in Chemistry with a very good basic knowledge, in order to be able to understand the scientific discovery of Dr. Mosca, and the cause of the failure of the National Academy of Science - National Research Council - since 1963 in the revision of data on safety and effectiveness of fungicides, insecticides, additives, drugs and in the pollution control.

Further damages to the genetic heritage of men, animals, plants and soil fertility can be avoided by knowing exactly the work to be done.

The use of " C M " permits to increase the crops production from 25 %- 50 % and 100 % to 200 % for its double fertilizing and fungicidal activity.

This is the first problem of American People, and this can avoid the scandal in the E P A and F D A and stop the poisoning of America.

228 Edgewood Avenue
Buffalo, N.Y. 14223
September 22, 1983

re: Mosca Ion Discovery
Italy - 1952

Mr. Edwin L. Johnson, Director
Office of Pesticide Programs
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you so much for your letter of September 20, 1983 acknowledging receipt of copies of materials sent to President Reagan under date of August 12, 1983.

I will send the letter to Dr. Mosca in Turin, Italy and he will corroborate the MANDATE enclosed for perusal of your staff. Special attention should be given this matter by Mr. William Ruckelshaus, who knows of the matter since his days in the Justice Department.

Pollution is getting worse in our rivers and streams and the furor over the cancer found in fish is more than a warning. It means much destruction is at hand within the environmental systems which sustains mankind.

Do examine all the matter with gravity of attention it richly deserves. The entire story of Dr. Mosca's great atomic discovery and agricultural research unprecedented in human history will be made public soon. Your department should be the first to get the valuable information for the benefit of our citizenry.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Antoinette Pope
Antoinette Pope

Enc.

copy to: Dr. Mosca
" " President Reagan ✓

U.S. Patent 3,048,516; British Patent 784,706; German Patent 1.035.395;
Brevet Français 103851; Brevetto Italiano 527102 e 842568.

GRAND PRIX ET DIPLOME DE MEDAILLE D'OR "EXPO 58,, Bruxelles.

Mipan e Trigal - Miglioranti per pane pasta e pasticceria
Brevetti Italiani n. 659172 e 997001.

Edel e Kilior - Conservanti e miglioranti per alimenti
Brevetti Italiani n. 1013502 e 494153.

Tutte le invenzioni sono efficacissime e completamente innocue.

Torino, li.....July 25, 1983.....

M A N D A T E

I Americo Mosca, Doctor in Chemistry, born on the 10th of April 1915, at Popoli and resident at, 16, Via Steffenone, 10134 Torino, Italy, am the author of the discovery that gives the scientific principles to ascertain the properties of a substance and the difference between safe and poisonous chemicals, and the owner of the U. S. Patent No 3,048,516 - Aluminum Ions Fungicide, SAFE AND EFFECTIVE AGAINST ALL PLANTS DISEASES.

Considering the fact that the use of fungicides is indispensable to avoid famine, and that all the fungicides of organic synthesis on the market, registered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and by the Food and Drug Administration since 1950 and by U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (E P A) after 1970 are toxic for men, animals, plants and the environment, and that, under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, and the Federal Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Act, my invention is the only fungicide that can be registered by E P A, produced by the pesticides industry and used by farmers, because completely safe and effective against all plants diseases, I confer the

M A N D A T E

to my U. S. Representative Miss Antoinette Pope - 228 Edgewood Ave, Kenmore, N. Y. 23 - to make all the necessary attempts for the solution of the controversy extra Court, AMERICO MOSCA v. THE UNITED STATES , U. S. Court of Claims 3280 C .

Since on November 14 1969, the same Court of Claims recognized that in the case :

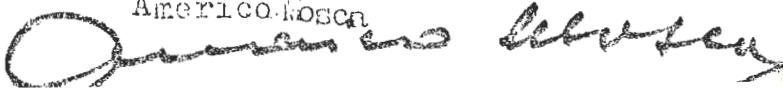
- a - There was an improper application of the regulations for the registration of my patented fungicide.
- b - The regulations were not applied in the best interest of scientific progress.

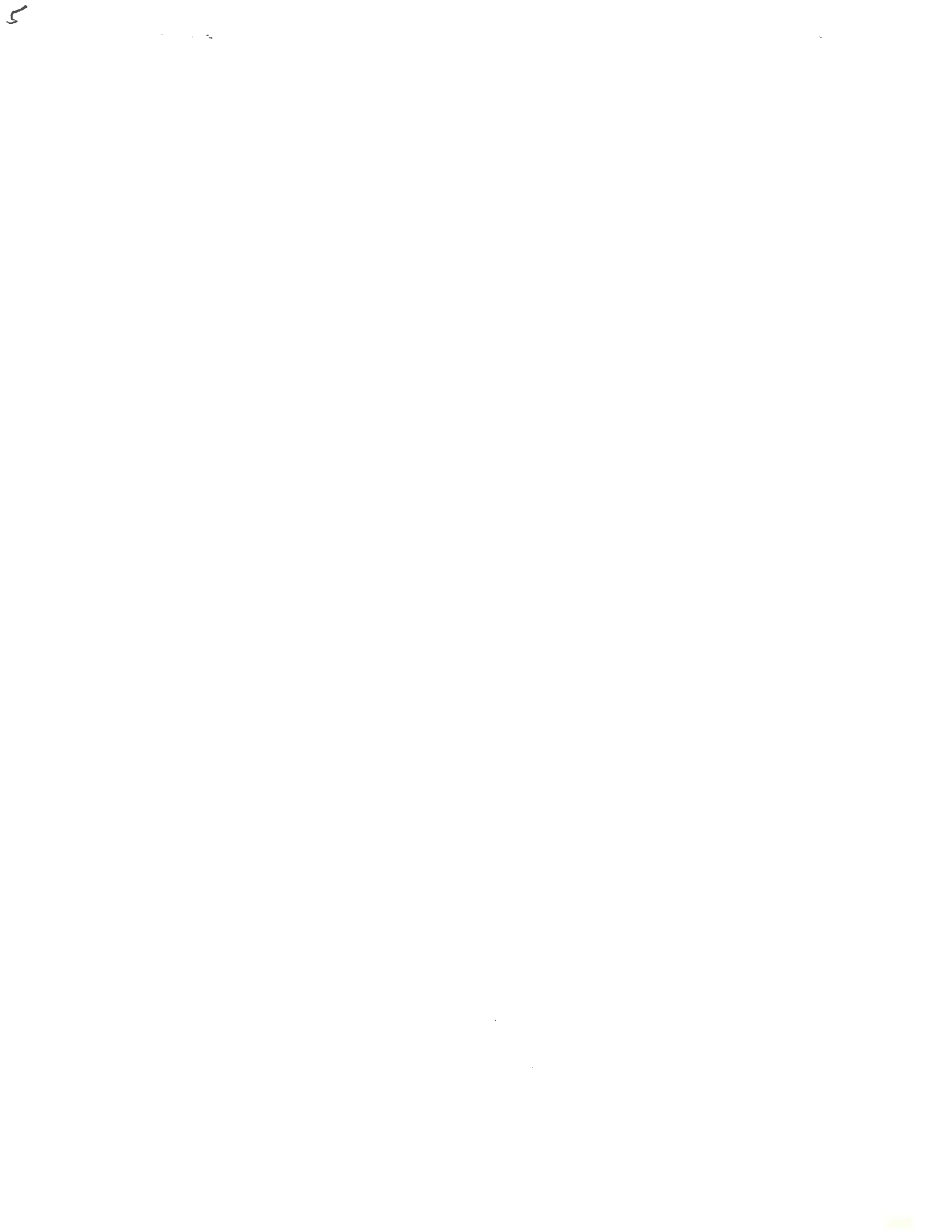
The mandate is limited to an honest agreement for the compensation, tax free, of the damages suffered by me on the basis of the capital asset value of the U. S. Patent 3,048,516 .

An agreement is valid only if signed by me or my heirs and by a person to whom powers have been conferred by the United States.

In witness thereof .

Americo Mosca







UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

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FEB 19 1986

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OFFICE OF
PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Ms. Antoinette Pope
228 Edgewood Avenue
Buffalo, New York 14223

Dear Ms. Pope:

Your letter of January 21, 1986, to President Reagan has been referred to this agency for a response.

As you know, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is required by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) to register pesticides for sale or use in the United States. Registration is based on scientific data adequate to demonstrate that the pesticide will perform its intended function without unreasonable adverse effects on people or the environment. It is the responsibility of the applicant for registration to provide the data necessary to support the registration of a product.

EPA has no pending application from Dr. Mosca for the registration of any product. If he wishes to file such an application, he may contact EPA's Product Manager for fungicides, Mr. Henry Jacoby, Registration Division (TS-767 C), Office of Pesticide Programs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460. Mr. Jacoby will assist him in complying with the law.

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature: Steven Schatzow]

Steven Schatzow, Director
Office of Pesticide Programs

See ID # 136601

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to Debbey

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EPA
~~Handwritten scribbles~~

228 Edgewood Avenue
Buffalo, N.Y. 14223
January 21, 1986

re: Mosca Atom Research
Italy-past 4 decades

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Reagan:

After hearing your message on "America, You're too Young to Die", I write you once again about the scientific breakthrough of eminent scientist Dr. Americo Mosca of Turin, Italy.

We again submit the memorandum of August 1983 as it is a synopsis of his many years of dedicated research to end hunger and pollution. Instead of sending a duplicate copy to the United Nations this time around, we sent a copy to the Tyler Ecology Award in Los Angeles, California.

Time magazine and Gov. Cuomo were duly advised once again as they are deeply aware of the pollution menace.

As Chief Executive of the Nation, you have authority over EPA, FDA and USDA, which are all concerned in this vital research for mankind. Billions of dollars of taxpayer money has been spent for what Dr. Mosca discovered in the long ago.

Do like others are doing...investigate thoroughly for the benefit of our Nation. In recent days I have had mail from Canada authorities, Israel, even Japan. I cannot perceive those nations getting the information before you do. At any rate, we have done our best to alert you to this new knowledge of the atom for the security of our country.

Sincerely,
Antoinette Pope
Antoinette Pope
U.S. Representative for
Dr. Americo Mosca

Enc. 3

copy to: Dr. Mosca
Torino, Italy

ID: 139427 CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET PAGE D01
INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE DATE 830513 RECEIVED DATE 830513
(PREFIX) (FIRST) (LAST) (SUFFIX)

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TITLE:
ORGANIZATION: AMBASCIATA D'ITALIA
STREET: 1601 FULLER STREET, NW
CITY: WASHINGTON
COUNTRY:
SUBJECT: UNOPENED

STATE: DC ZIP: 20009

AGY/OFF ACTION CODE TRACKING DATE
NSALLE ORG 830513 C830514 PK

STAFF NAME: PRESIDENT REAGAN MEDIA: S OPID: GF TYPE: IBA
COMMENTS: ORIGINAL TO LORETTA BRAXTON

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CORRESPONDENCE WORKSHEET

ISSUE (LAST) (FIRST)

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TITLE

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CITY: WASHINGTON

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STAFF NAME, PRESENT READER

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MAY 26, 1983
1:30 P.M.

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Presidential Statement

DEPARTURE OF PRIME MINISTER FANFANI

of Italy

PRIME MINISTER FANFANI AND I HAVE HAD PRODUCTIVE DISCUSSIONS TODAY, COVERING A WIDE RANGE OF ISSUES. WE CONFIRMED THE BROAD CONSENSUS THAT EXISTS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES ON MATTERS CONCERNING THE MIDDLE EAST, WESTERN SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY, INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION, AND WORLD PEACE.

X

I TOOK THIS OCCASION TO THANK THE PRIME MINISTER FOR ITALY'S CONTINUING VITAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE WESTERN ALLIANCE, PARTICULARLY IN REGARD TO I.N.F., ON WHICH ITALY'S SUPPORT HAS BEEN EXEMPLARY.

I CAN SAY, WITHOUT RESERVATION, THAT THE UNITED STATES REGARDS ITALY'S ROLE IN NATO AS SECOND TO NO OTHER MEMBER OF THE ALLIANCE, AND OUR FRIENDSHIP AS A PRECIOUS ASSET.

X IN RECENT MONTHS, ITALY HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATING ITS COURAGE AND ITS ADMIRABLE SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN THE MULTINATIONAL FORCE AND OBSERVERS IN THE SINAI, AND PARTICIPATING IN UNIFIL AND AS PART OF THE MULTINATIONAL FORCE IN LEBANON. ITALY HAS BEEN DOING ITS SHARE AND MORE. THIS BURDEN, AS MUST BE EXPECTED, HAS NOT BEEN WITHOUT COST. I EXPRESSED TO THE PRIME MINISTER OUR DEEP REGRET OVER THE DEATH OF ITALIAN SOLDIER [FIL-LEAP-OH MON-TAY-ZEE] AND THE WOUNDING OF SEVERAL MORE ITALIANS IN LEBANON.

THESE BRAVE MEN STOOD SIDE BY SIDE WITH OUR MARINES, SERVING THE CAUSE OF PEACE IN THAT TROUBLED COUNTRY.

X ITALY HAS ALSO BEEN IN THE FOREFRONT OF ENDEAVORS TO PROMOTE HARMONY IN THE HORN OF AFRICA, AND IN SEEKING TANGIBLE PROGRESS TO ALLEVIATE WORLD HUNGER. IN THE IMPORTANT AREA OF EAST-WEST ECONOMIC RELATIONS, THE PRIME MINISTER AND I CONFIRMED THE SIGNIFICANCE WE ATTACH TO CURRENT DISCUSSIONS AIMED AT ACHIEVING A BROAD TRANS-ATLANTIC CONSENSUS. AS WE PROCEED ON TO WILLIAMSBURG, I AM MOST GRATEFUL TO HAVE THE CONTINUING BENEFIT OF ITALY'S WISE COUNSEL AND ADVICE.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND I ALSO SPOKE ABOUT THE ISSUES IN ITALY'S UPCOMING NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

WE AMERICANS SHARE THE VALUES OF
DEMOCRACY AND INDIVIDUAL CHOICE, ~~TO WHICH~~
~~THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS ARE TESTIMONY.~~

X SINCE ITALY'S SPECTACULAR
LIBERATION OF GENERAL DOZIER FROM HIS
RED BRIGADE CAPTORS BACK IN 1982, THE
GENERAL FEELING AROUND WASHINGTON HAS
BEEN "VIVA ITALIA."

X THE GENUINELY FRIENDLY NATURE OF OUR
RELATIONS AND ITALY'S TANGIBLE
COMMITMENT TO PRESERVING PEACE AND
FREEDOM CAUSE ME TO REPEAT THAT
SENTIMENT TODAY. AMERICA IS PROUD TO
HAVE ITALY AS A FRIEND AND AS A PARTNER
IN MEETING THE CHALLENGES AHEAD. AND I
PERSONALLY LOOK FORWARD TO HAVING THE
CONTINUED COUNSEL AND SUPPORT OF PRIME
MINISTER FANFANI AND OTHER ITALIAN
LEADERS.

#

DEPARTURE OF PRIME MINISTER FANFANI

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*Revised
1:50 A.M.*

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

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April 26, 1983

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DONALD P. GREGG
THE WHITE HOUSE

MARIANO

SUBJECT: Senator Rumor's Visit

Attached are briefing materials for the Vice President's April 28th meeting with Former Italian Prime Minister Mariano Rumor.

Katherine Seelye
Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

1. Briefing Memorandum for the Vice President
2. Biographic Sketch of Mariano Rumor
3. Senator Rumor's Schedule in U.S.
4. List of Participants
5. Vice President's Talking Points

NSC# 302516

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DECL: OADR

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BY dh DATE 10/7/2012

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BRIEFING PAPER

VISIT OF MARIANO RUMOR, FORMER PRIME MINISTER
OF ITALY, APRIL 28, 1983, 3:30 P.M.

90918

1

I. SETTING AND OBJECTIVES

Five time Prime Minister of Italy in the late 1960's and early 1970's and a former Minister of Agriculture, Interior and Foreign Affairs, Senator Mariano Rumor has been a pillar of Italian Christian Democracy in the post-war period and has consistently supported U.S.-Italian cooperation. His stalwart support of U.S. foreign policy initiatives and of western objectives in general has continued during his term as President of the Christian Democratic International (CDI), a new term for the World Union of Christian Democratic Parties, an influential worldwide grouping which parallels the Socialist International and which rivals it for influence in Latin America. He is now Honorary Chairman of the CDI, in which capacity he continues to speak out forcefully on extra-European issues.

His strictly European influence has been enhanced by his current position as Chairman of the Political Committee of the European Parliament, where he is a leading spokesman for the European Christian Democratic Union, the Parliament's second most powerful "popular grouping," after the Socialists.

In recognition of Senator Rumor's influential position with the CDI, of his former offices in Italy and of his support for U.S. positions, we have arranged for him to meet with Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam and with Senator Charles Percy. In view of his special CDI influence in Central America -- he will deliver a speech at Georgetown entitled "Christian Democratic Parties and Latin America" -- Senator Rumor will also discuss Central America in detail with Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Enders.

Thus, the Vice President's priority objectives should be:

1. Thank Rumor for past support of U.S. policies and encourage continued defense of Western interests.
2. Elicit Rumor's perspective on medium-term Italian political developments, in view of current government crisis.
3. Urge Rumor to influence CDI views on Central America.

Rumor, who will be accompanied by his former Chief of Staff and now Italy's Ambassador to the U.S., Rinaldo Petignani, will use an interpreter. He is addressed as Senator Rumor.

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DECL: OADR

II. ISSUES TO BE RAISED

1. Western Security

Rumor's advocacy of U.S. policy objectives spans the postwar era and ranges from the Italian government's pause on Soviet gas purchases to the basing of cruise missiles in Sicily. Although no longer a member of the Italian Government, he still enjoys considerable influence in Italy's Christian Democratic Party. Thus, his support is particularly valuable on the two-track policy, where Italy's agreement to accept cruise missiles paved the way for NATO's 1979 decision to deploy these systems in Europe.

2. Italy's Political Prospects

As you meet, the Italian Government will be negotiating a "managed crisis" which will likely result in early elections on June 26. The basic dispute which toppled Premier Fanfani's center-left coalition is between Rumor's Christian Democrats, who favor economic austerity legislation, and pump-priming Socialists. Given Rumor's involvement in every critical juncture of Italian postwar politics, he can offer a valuable perspective on the causes of the current crisis -- and on what is likely to emerge.

3. Central America

In his capacity as Honorary Chairman of the CDI, Rumor has indicated special interest on this question, where his views closely parallel our own. In a speech at Georgetown University just prior to your meeting, Senator Rumor is expected to have reiterated his traditionally supportive views on U.S. policy towards the region.

Attachments:

1. Biographic Sketch
2. Schedule of Visitor's Activities
3. List of Participants
4. Vice President's Talking Points

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The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing
Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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-3-

Participants in Vice President's Meeting with
Mariano Rumor, Former Prime Minister of Italy
April 27, 1983

The Vice President
Mr. Donald Gregg
Mr. James Dobbins, Deputy
Assistant Secretary
(Europe)

Senator Mariano Rumor
Ambassador Rinaldo Petrignani
Italian Counselor of Embassy
Mario Maiolini
Mr. Charles Giugno
(interpreter)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Schedule for Visit of Senator Mariano Rumor

April 26-28, 1983

Monday, April 25

Arrive New York.

Proceed to Washington via Shuttle.

Tuesday, April 26

Meeting with Archbishop Pio Laghi, Apostolic Delegate.

Wednesday, April 27

- 0800 Breakfast at Congress and discussion meetings with the two houses.
- 1300 Lunch hosted by Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Enders.
- 1730 Conference at Georgetown on the theme of "Christian Democratic Parties and Latin America."

Thursday, April 28

- 1215 Meeting with Secretary General of the OAS, Ambassador Alejandro Orfila.
- 1300 Lunch hosted by Ambassador Orfila (2329 California St.)
- 1530 Meeting with Vice President Bush.

Friday, April 29

Departure for New York.

Visit to the United Nations.

Meeting with Cardinal Terence Cooke.

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90920

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BY dlr NAFLATE 10/21/2022

TALKING POINTS FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT'S
MEETING WITH MARIANO RUMOR

WESTERN SECURITY

-- We applaud your principled support for the West's vital strategic decisions and urge you to continue to speak out forcefully in defense of Western security.

-- Your continued support for cruise missile deployment and on NATO cooperation in general is particularly appreciated.

ITALY'S POLITICAL PROSPECTS

-- Which root causes precipitated this crisis?

-- Will election campaign be waged on domestic and economic issues?

-- What effect will early elections have on Italy's new economic austerity measures?

-- What do you foresee resulting from this election?

-- What will be the new government's prospects for enacting a tight fiscal program and monetary restraints?

CENTRAL AMERICA

-- We share your concerns about the regionalization of conflict in Central America.

-- Our policy is three dimensional: economic assistance via the Caribbean Basin Initiative; diplomatic efforts to encourage centrist democracies and human rights; and security assistance to help resist externally supported guerillas.

-- The USG supports a consistent policy aimed at fostering conditions which would bring about a lasting, humane peace in Central America, and which:

- is rooted in the principles of democracy, human rights, peaceful reconciliation, reciprocal disarmament, economic/social progress;

- addresses all the inter-related problems of Central America -- including the stated security concerns of each of the countries involved -- rather than only one or another aspect in isolation; and

- is developed in consultation with democratic countries in the region.


CONFIDENTIAL

20-16

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE NSC SECRETARIAT

FROM: Don Gregg 

SUBJECT: Vice President's Meeting with
Former Italian Prime Minister
Mariano Rumor

The Vice President will meet with former Italian Prime Minister Mariano Rumor on Thursday, April 28, at 3:30 p.m. in his West Wing office. May we please have recommended talking points and background papers for the Vice President's use by close of business Monday, April 25?

Thank you.


cy: Bud McFarlane

MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1983


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REFERRAL

DATE: 14 APR 83

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: WHEELER

SOURCE: GREGG, D

DATE: 14 APR 83

KEYWORDS: ITALY

AVP

RUMOR, MARIANO

SUBJ: REQUEST FOR TALKERS RE VP MTG W/ ITALIAN PM 28 APR

REQUIRED ACTION: PREPARE TALKERS

DUE DATE: 22 APR 83

COMMENTS:



FOR MICHAEL O WHEELER

STAFF SECRETARY

NSC/S PROFILE

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TO WHEELER

FROM GREGG, D

DOCDATE 14 APR 83

KEYWORDS: ITALY

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ACTION: PREPARE TALKING POINTS DUE: 21 APR 83 STATUS D FILES

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STREET:

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COUNTRY: ITALY

SUBJECT: UNOPENED

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NSCLAR ORG 830629

STAFF NAME: PRESIDENT REAGAN
COMMENTS: ORIGINAL TO LORETTA BRAXTON

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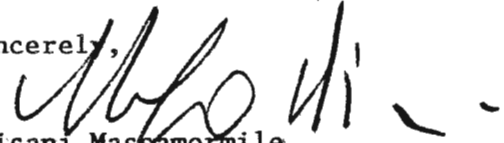
*Ambasciata d'Italia
Washington*

Mr. President;

I have the honour to convey to you the enclosed message of the President of the Republic of Italy, Mr. Sandro Pertini, along with an unofficial translation of the Italian text.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you, Mr. President, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,



Michelangelo Pisani Massamormile

Charge' d'Affaires a.i.

The President
The White House
Washington D.C.

*Ambasciata d'Italia
Washington*

Unofficial translation of a message adressed to the President of the United States by H.E. Sandro Pertini, President of the Republic of Italy.

" On the occasion of the American National Day, I am most pleased to express to you, also on behalf of the Italian People, my warmest congratulations and my most sincere wishes for the prosperity of the American People, in the framework of the ties of blood and friendship as well as of the increasingly intense relations both political and economic existing between our two Countries. I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency my best wishes for your personal well being."

*Ambasciata d'Italia
Washington*

Text of a message adressed to the President of the United States by H.E.
Sandro Pertini, President of the Republic of Italy.

" Nella ricorrenza della Festa Nazionale mi e' particolarmente gradito formulare anche a nome del Popolo Italiano le piu' fervide felicitazioni ed i piu' sinceri voti augurali per la prosperita' del popolo degli Stati Uniti, nel quadro dei vincoli di sangue e di amicizia e alla luce dei sempre piu' intensi rapporti politici ed economici che caratterizzano le relazioni tra i nostri paesi.

Colgo inoltre la gradita occasione per far giungere a Vostra Eccellenza il mio piu' sincero augurio di benessere personale .

Sandro Pertini".

4