

Monsanto

OCT 10 1988

EARLE H. HARBISON, JR.
President and
Chief Operating Officer

Monsanto Company
800 N. Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63167
Phone (314) 694-3008

October 10, 1988

Dr. Robert C. Forney
Executive Vice President
E. I. duPont de Nemours and Co.
1007 Market Street
Wilmington, DE 19898

Dear Bob:

The Washington State Superfund Initiative was recently brought to my attention by Bill Ruckelshaus, who was making a plea for CMA support to the industry coalition established in that state. In the course of our discussion, he told me that Washington State had requested support from CMA back in the Spring but, apparently, no action was forthcoming.

In my discussion of this with Bob Roland just prior to his departure for Europe, he told me that the committee within the CMA which has presumed jurisdiction over the "Reserve Fund" had decided not to fund the coalition in support of the existing Washington State law. At that point, I urged him to do whatever he could to drum up support within the CMA community on an ad hoc basis, and he sent out his executive contact letter dated October 6.

Now, the point of my note to you is to inquire just what you think the reserve is for if it isn't for funding this sort of issue. I assumed when we all pledged a reasonable sum of money to deal with upcoming situations, we had something like this in mind. If we don't, what is the definition of the sort of issue we are willing to meet? How do we handle situations like this if not through the reserve? Is each one to be activated by a letter from Roland requesting additional money?

CMA 174522

With no derogation of our colleagues who serve on whatever committee it is that oversees these funds, I think the reserve funds should be administered by the officers where quick action can be taken as situations arise. Further, I would like to better understand what sort of situation we are willing to use the fund for.

See you in New Orleans, Bob.

Regard
Ed

ja

cc: Mr. Robert A. Roland

bcc: Mr. D.S.J. Brown
Mr. M. A. Pierle
Mr. T. J. Slocum

Monsanto

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President and
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St. Louis, Missouri 63167
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CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS
ASSOCIATION, INC.

JAN 19 1990 JANUARY 1990

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF
EARLE H. HARBISON, JR.
President & Chief Operating Officer
Monsanto Company

Earle H. Harbison, Jr. is President and Chief Operating Officer of Monsanto Company, with responsibility for Monsanto's worldwide operations. He is a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Harbison assumed his current position in May 1986.

Reporting directly to Mr. Harbison is the Monsanto Agricultural Company, the Monsanto Chemical Company and Fisher Controls International, Inc. Mr. Harbison also is responsible for the corporation's environmental policy and health staffs, corporate-wide resource planning, public policy and the international staff. He serves on the Boards of Directors of G. D. Searle & Co., The NutraSweet Company and Fisher Controls International, Inc., as well as the Advisory Councils of Monsanto Agricultural Company and Monsanto Chemical Company.

Prior to becoming President and Chief Operating Officer, Mr. Harbison was elected to the Monsanto Board of Directors as Vice Chairman, effective April 1, 1986. He also served as Chairman of the Boards of G. D. Searle & Co. and The NutraSweet Company for the first half of 1986.

In 1985, Mr. Harbison was Corporate Executive Vice President, with responsibility for Monsanto Electronic Materials Company, Monsanto Oil Company and the Engineered Products Division, all operating units of Monsanto Company. He also was Chairman of Fisher Controls International, Inc.

Prior to holding these positions, Mr. Harbison served as Executive Vice President with responsibility for Monsanto Industrial Chemicals Company, Monsanto Plastics and Resins Company and the Electronics Division. From 1979 to 1981, he served as Group Vice President and Managing Director of Monsanto Industrial Chemicals Company and before that as Vice President of Monsanto Commercial Products Company.

Mr. Harbison was with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) for 18 years and was a deputy director when he resigned to join Monsanto in 1967.

Mr. Harbison is a member of the Federal Bar. He is a member of the Boards of Directors of Merrill Lynch and Company, Inc., Angelica Corporation, National Life Insurance Company, and the Automobile Club of Missouri. He is also a director of the Chemical Manufacturers Association and the Society of Chemical Industry, an advisory director of the British-American Chamber of Commerce, a member of the U.S.-Japan Business Council and the U.S.-Korea Business Council, and a member of the U.S. Trade Representative's Investment Negotiations Policy Advisory Committee (INPAC).

Mr. Harbison serves as a member of the national United Way of America's Board of Governors and is a member of the United Way International Board. He is Vice Chairman of the St. Louis Regional Commerce & Growth Association (RCGA); a member of the Board and Vice Chairman of The Municipal Theatre Association, St. Louis; a member of the Boards of the St. Louis Art Museum and the Arts & Education Council of Greater St. Louis. He is President of the William Greenleaf Eliot Society and a member of the Arts & Sciences Council, both affiliated with Washington University, St. Louis; is on the Board of Directors of Barnes Hospital, St. Louis and is a Director of the St. Louis Veiled Prophet Fair Foundation.

Born August 10, 1928 in St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Harbison received his A.B. degree in political science from Washington University, St. Louis and J.D. degree from George Washington University. He also attended the Program for Management Development at the Harvard University School of Business Administration.

Mr. Harbison is married to the former Suzanne Groves Siegel of St. Louis. They have two sons, both of St. Louis.

-oOo-



CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

CHARLES W. VAN VLACK
Corporate Secretary

November 1, 1985

Mr. Michael A. Pierle
Director, Environmental Management
Monsanto Company
800 North Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63167

Dear Mike:

At your request, we have prepared the enclosed listings of Monsanto's participation in CMA activities. The listing is presented in two forms. First, Monsanto personnel active on CMA's committees and task groups and those who serve as designated program and issue contacts are arranged topically, beginning with the Board of Directors and working through to special program panels. Second, all these individuals are listed alphabetically.

It is important to note several things about the list:

- Individuals who are only reviewing mailings as opposed to being designated contacts or serving on committees or task groups, are not included.
- Some of the task groups may be dormant because of the status of the issue.
- The program and issue contacts are periodically sent to the Executive Contacts for review. We are preparing to do this again shortly and therefore some of those listed may be dated.

I hope this information will be useful. We certainly appreciate your interest in ensuring that our records are up to date and properly reflecting Monsanto's current personnel assignments and areas of interest. Your assistance, coordinated with Jack Fitzgerald's office, in making any necessary corrections or changes would be very helpful.

If I can be of any further assistance, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

CMA 174527

11-7-85

Monsanto Executives Named to Top Posts At New Chemical Unit

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

ST. LOUIS—Monsanto Co. named executives to head its new Monsanto Chemical Co. unit, one of five operating units created in a recent corporate reorganization.

Francis J. Fitzgerald, an executive vice president of Monsanto, was named president of the new unit. He said Monsanto Chemical will pull together into one unit the "strongest components" of Monsanto's existing chemical businesses, which have annual sales of about \$3 billion.

Mr. Fitzgerald said Monsanto plans to shed "marginal" chemical products with a total annual sales of about \$1 billion. Monsanto's corporate restructuring includes a move away from bulk petrochemicals and increased emphasis on human health-care products.

Robert G. Potter, a group vice president, was named corporate group vice president of the parent company and senior vice president of Monsanto Chemical. Earl N. Brasfield, vice president, was named group vice president of Monsanto Chemical.

Thomas B. Lewis, Michael E. Miller, William H. Slowikowski, John L. Tuley, and Michael W. Winkel, all general managers of various Monsanto units, were named vice presidents of the new chemical unit.

Also named vice presidents of the new unit were these Monsanto managers: Lester A. Cohen, technology; Thomas H. Lafferre, operations; Francis E. Reining, finance and planning; David L. Sliney, marketing; and Clarence A. Sweets, personnel.

The appointments are effective Jan. 1.

CMA 174528

70
RE: MORE ASSOCIATED PRESS WASHINGTON CALENDAR

RE: JAMES J. ...
404 ... 3620 GROUNDWATER MONITORING EQUIPMENT
TIME: 2:22 PM

LOCATION: 2004 2162 RAYBURN BLVD
CONTACT: BEN EVERIDGE 225-6501



CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

ROBERT A. ROLAND
President

June 20, 1984

Dr. Louis Fernandez
Chairman of the Board
Monsanto Company
800 N. Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63167

Dear Lou:

Long ago I learned that the curse of an association manager is the fact that he has so many bosses, and as someone once observed, in the case of chief executive officers "they are not always right, but seldom uncertain". This could make my job an absolute horror, except for the fact that there is a positive side as well. Each new executive who assumes a leadership role in the association provides another learning experience for those of us who work with him. I have always approached my job in this fashion and have found it to be extremely beneficial, but never more so than working with you during the past year. The special dimension that you brought to the chemical industry and CMA can only be described in one word and that is "statesmanship".

We started this year with a level of frustration predicated upon an awareness that something new, something different had to happen if we were to overcome this frustration and move the association and indeed the industry off in a more positive direction. Your leadership provided precisely the solution to our problem. Your ability to reach out to new constituencies to marshal the resources necessary to take a different look at old problems and, most of all, the courage and perseverance to see these new initiatives through to conclusion, is an experience that I will never forget.

In a personal sense, your counsel to me in a constructive manner will always be appreciated and remembered, for I have indeed understood more about myself and how I can better serve this organization through the insights that you have provided to my performance and to the organization's capabilities. You know that we will find a way to continue to use your abilities during the coming year. Clean Sites, Inc. will be an important part of our agenda for some time to come and there is no one better suited to represent this new activity than yourself.

I must say additionally that each leader of our industry brings a dimension, more than his company and himself, and that happens to be his wife, who under the best of circumstances also adds something special to the cohesion of our industry and comradery of our association. In your case Kay has been such a good friend and cheerful companion that we have all enjoyed those social excursions that we have shared together. I also hope that these may continue in the future.

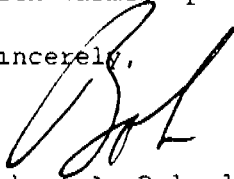
CMA 174529

Dr. Louis Fernandez
June 20, 1984
Page Two

Thanks again for all that you have done for me and for CMA and I assure you that if ever you need anything from us you have only to ask and we will respond.

With warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,



Robert A. Roland
President

*J.S. The afternoon mail just arrived
with your magnificent gift commemorating
the start of Clean Sites Inc. - also your
personal letter which I appreciate
more than I can say!*





CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

ROBERT A. ROLAND
President

November 15, 1984

Mr. Richard J. Mahoney
President and
Chief Executive Officer
Monsanto Company
800 N. Lindbergh Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63167

Dear Dick:

Responding to your note of October 31 I have been able to ascertain the following. In a personal conversation Gerry Cox was told by Barbara Blum, former Deputy Administrator of EPA in the Carter Administration, that funding for environmental activists' coalitions was not difficult because there were many foundations that would give them money. She specifically mentioned the R. J. Reynolds Foundation, indicating that they helped her fund a recent conference on the environment that she sponsored. Barbara Blum is now president of the Women's Bank in Washington, D. C.

In connection with the attached item from the Wall Street Journal, Dr. Elizabeth Whelan has endeavored to do more research on this subject and has indicated to us that the NRDC, Center for Science in the Public Interest (a Nader group), the Environmental Defense Fund, and Friends of the Earth have all received foundation money from the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation. This foundation is funded by one of the original Reynolds tobacco family. Additionally, she had indications of interest from the Phillip Morris Foundation when she was seeking funds for her own American Council on Science and Health, however, they became hostile when they realized that she was more interested in "good science" than in environmental activism.

I suspect that this is one of those situations where a general statement that "the tobacco industry has sponsored some anti-chemical industry or pro environmental activities" is literally correct if you accept the fact that the foundation money has its genesis in either those corporations or the owners of those corporations. As we both know, most of these foundations operate in an extremely independent fashion and to attempt to suggest an orchestrated relationship between the foundation's giving and any corporate objectives of another industry would be difficult if not impossible to prove. In much the same fashion, the Stuart Mott Foundation is a longtime sponsor of environmental activities, even though

CMA 174531

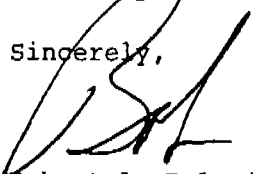
Mr. Richard J. Mahoney
November 15, 1984
Page Two

the original founder derived most of his wealth from the automobile business. One could hardly say that the automobile industry was sponsoring environmental groups.

Before I would do anything to discuss this with associates in the tobacco industry, I would probably make an effort to contact Beth Whelan and see if she has any further insight on this subject. She is a good friend of the chemical industry and has been supported by both Monsanto and CMA in some of her activities. I hope this information is helpful and clarifying.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'RA Roland', written over the word 'Sincerely,'.

Robert A. Roland
President

Enclosure

CMA 174532

When Newsweek and Time Filtered Cigarette Copy

WSJ
11/1/84

By ELIZABETH M. WHELAN

This newspaper ran a front-page story two years ago posing the question, "Do Publications Avoid Anti-Cigarette Stories to Protect Ad Dollars?" The answers then were mixed: A spokesman for the Tobacco Institute denied that advertising revenues inhibited coverage of cigarette hazards, and some magazine editors were outraged by the suggestion. But a number of former editors and free-lance writers confirmed that articles carrying bad news about cigarettes were routinely spiked, or at least toned down, by publications that receive anywhere from 5% to 40% of their income from cigarette ads.

The question was, in part, precipitated by studies indicating that articles about the hazards of smoking were few in U.S. magazines. In 1978, R.C. Smith in the Columbia Journalism Review reported that after examining magazines that carry cigarette ads, he was "unable to find a single article in seven years of publication that would have given readers any clear notion of the nature and extent of the medical and social havoc wreaked by the cigarette-smoking habit. . . . One must conclude that advertising revenue can indeed silence the editors of American magazines."

In 1982, the American Council on Science and Health examined the content of 18 magazines published between 1965 and 1981 and found that with the exception of publications such as Reader's Digest and Good Housekeeping, which don't accept cigarette advertisements, coverage of the hazards of tobacco was minimal or nonexistent. (The same phenomenon may extend to other potentially hazardous substances, such as alcohol, but the tobacco case is particularly insidious in that it is the only product legally available that is harmful when used as intended.)

It may be said that the proper amount of coverage is a judgment call by editors, some of whom argue that cigarette haz-

ards are well known. But instances involving the nation's two largest newsweeklies in the past 12 months demonstrate more conclusively that the sway exercised by advertising interests extends at least into an area of content that readers could think was immune to such influence.

On Nov. 7, 1983, Newsweek, which carries an average of 10 full-page cigarette ads per issue, generating more than \$750,000 a week for the publication, carried a 16-page special advertising section "written by the American Medical Association." Under the title "Personal Health Care: A Guide to Health, Physical Fitness and Nutrition," the supplement's announced purpose was "to help avoid self-induced illnesses and problems and pay more attention to health and physical fitness." Thus, it would seem logical that cigarette smoking—the leading cause of preventable death—would be given significant coverage.

But the insert virtually ignored the subject of the hazards posed by cigarette smoking. The sum total of "advice" about cigarettes was: (a) "If you smoke, you should discuss the risks with your doctor"; (b) "don't smoke in bed"; (c) "if [you are pregnant and] you smoke cigarettes . . . you should consult your physician"; (d) "heavy smokers (more than 20 cigarettes per day) . . . should consult their physician before beginning exercise."

While failing to mention in any way the contribution of cigarette smoking to four of the five leading causes of death, the AMA supplement did give a considerable amount of attention to the effects of stress, nutrition and exercise on health. Further, it called readers' attention to purely hypothetical risks ("we might be exposed to environmental hazards in the air, the water, or even the ground").

The medical community reacted with anger and dismay to the ad section. The New England Journal of Medicine published numerous complaints, directed at

both the AMA and Newsweek. Many were written by people irate that the supplement not only failed to stress the dangers of smoking, but erroneously implied that those who smoke fewer than 20 cigarettes a day are not at risk of lung cancer and other diseases and suggested that control of stress and other factors merited a higher priority than smoking cessation.

Newsweek repeatedly denied that it pressured the AMA to play down cigarettes, and the AMA demurred, lamely responding that the supplement was "not designed to be the answer to all the health problems in the land," and claiming that it is better to get some health messages across than none at all.

But correspondence recently published by the Chicago Sun-Times between James Stacy, science and news editor at the AMA's Chicago headquarters, and a Washington state physician revealed that "Newsweek resisted any mention of cigarettes and [found] 'if you smoke, you should discuss the risks with your doctor' an acceptable compromise."

The Oct. 29, 1984, issue of Newsweek carried a second AMA "personal health care" supplement, which reflected the impact of the professional criticism of the first. The dangers of smoking were described in one very brief, but hard-hitting section. Yet here the extent of advertising clout was more apparent than ever: When the first supplement (which played down the hazards of smoking) appeared, Newsweek carried 12 full-page ads for cigarettes. This more recent one was accompanied by only four, a strong hint that big bucks from ad revenues and the facts about smoking cannot peacefully co-exist.

Although a spokesman for Newsweek denies that it notifies advertisers in advance about negative editorial copy on products, to give them the option of pulling ads, Terence Poltrack, editor of Media Industry Newsletter, said this practice was

"not unusual." For example, in the June 6, 1983, issue of Newsweek, which focused on the "non-smokers rights" movement, there were no cigarette ads.

Last Oct. 8, Time magazine, which generates tobacco ad revenues at a level comparable to that of Newsweek, carried a special advertising supplement entitled "Lifestyle/Healthstyle: Strategies for a Healthier, Happier and Longer Life" written "in cooperation with the American Academy of Family Physicians."

Again, with the supplement's announced intention to promote preventive medicine, one might expect at least minimal discussion of cigarette smoking and its link to more than 300,000 premature deaths annually. But instead, readers were merely advised not to smoke in bed.

Dr. Harmon Holverson, president of the American Academy of Family Physicians, explains that the original manuscript his group submitted contained "many strong statements" on the dangers of smoking. Shortly before publication, Time submitted for the academy's approval an edited version that "deleted much of the original text dealing with cigarette smoking, but still left in a few strong statements." But, he says, when the supplement appeared in print, even those statements had been taken out by Time.

The academy protested in an as-yet-unpublished letter to Time, noting that "Time's editors blunted, short-circuited and impaired the credibility of [their message] by cutting out all narrative references to smoking." A Time representative while acknowledging that the academy was not happy with the magazine's deletion of references to smoking, denied that final changes were made without the academy's approval. The American Academy of Family Physicians stands by its charge: that Time edited the final copy without its knowledge.

The message here is clear: When cigarette money talks, publications listen and the nation's smokers get just what the surgeon general didn't order—the comfort and assurance that keeps them puffing.

Ms. Whelan is executive director of the American Council on Science and Health, private group based in New York.

CMA 174533

copy - G. Cox

Monsanto

RICHARD J. MAHONEY
President and
Chief Executive Officer

Monsanto Company
800 N. Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63167
Phone: (314) 694-3756

October 31, 1984

Mr. Robert A. Roland
President
Chemical Manufacturers Association
2501 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

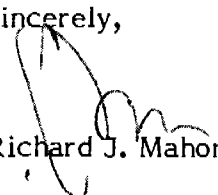
Dear Bob:

In the Executive Committee discussion, in response to Ed Holmer's observation that the "antis" seemed to be dragging up some shopworn cancer arguments, Ms. G. V. Cox mentioned that she had attended a rally by one of these groups in Massachusetts, and she said that this and other activities were being sponsored by "cigarette groups" -- with the presumed objective to turn the public's attention from cigarettes to chemicals.

I presume she would not make such a statement without being certain of her facts. I would like to pursue this matter personally with senior associates of mine in the tobacco industry. However, I don't want to be embarrassed if Ms. Cox is just speculating without solid facts.

Can you provide me with the information that suggests the tobacco industry is sponsoring these sorts of activities.

Sincerely,


Richard J. Mahoney

RJM/cc

CMA 174534

Gerry,

Dr. Blair said that he told you about funding of env. groups by Tobacco Industry. He said that Dr. Elizabeth Whelan, ACSH, would have more info. He cited the attached editorial by Dr. Whelan in Nov. 1 WSJ.

11/5/84

November 6, 1984

AND

LETTER OF OCTOBER 31, 1984

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*Pres. House
Book in DC
LWA Rep. Adm.*

Dr. Elizabeth Whelen has been trying to track this, and has found that foundations are not required to release their funding and the environmental groups are not required to release their source of foundation income.

She has found that the NRDC, Center for Science and the Public Interest (Food Additives advocacy group), the Environmental Defense Fund, the Friends of the Earth and local environmental groups all received foundation money from the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation.

The Phillips Foundation was very responsive to her inquiries on funding when she said that she was representing a public interest group seeking funds to fight the carcinogens in the environment. They quickly became hostile as they recognized what type of organization she ran.

P.M.

There is considerable funding, but difficult to trace, going to the Ralph Nader spin-off public interest groups. The best way to ferret this out is to get an enterprising reporter to do the digging. However, the probability of spiking is high, see the attached Wall Street Journal article.

I hope this will be enough to answer Dr. Mahoney's inquiry.

CMA 174535

Gerry,

Dr. Blair said that he told you about funding of env. groups by Tobacco Industry. He said that Dr. Elizabeth Whelan, ACSH, would have more info. He cited the attached editorial by Dr. Whelan in Nov. 1 WSJ.

11/5/84

CMA 174536

November 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM TO: ROBERT A. ROLAND

FROM: GERRY COX *Gerry*

SUBJECT: RICHARD J. MAHONEY LETTER OF OCTOBER 31, 1984

Dr. Mahoney asked for substantiation for my claim of the tobacco industry supporting environmental groups.

*Pres. Lauer
Book in R4
RJA Reg. Adm.*

Barbara Blum, herself, told me that funding for environmental activities was not difficult, there were foundations that would give them money. She specifically mentioned the R. J. Reynolds Foundation. She said that they helped fund her most recent conference on the environment.

Dr. Elizabeth Whelen has been trying to track this, and has found that foundations are not required to release their funding and the environmental groups are not required to release their source of foundation income.

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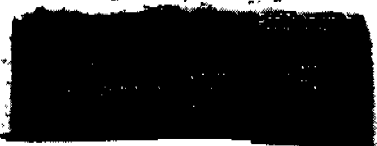
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I hope this will be enough to answer Dr. Mahoney's inquiry.

CMA 174537



N079

UF

SEARLE-MONSANTO

URGENT

SKOKIE, ILL. (AP) -- G.D. SEARLE & CO., A PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY, AND MONSANTO CO., A CHEMICAL PRODUCER, ANNOUNCED TODAY THEY HAVE AGREED TO MERGE IN A DEAL VALUED AT \$2.7 BILLION.

THE COMPANIES SAID IN A JOINT STATEMENT THAT SEARLE AND MONSANTO HAVE ENTERED IN A DEFINITIVE WRITTEN AGREEMENT FOR THE ACQUISITION OF SEARLE BY MONSANTO FOR \$65 A SHARE IN CASH.

THE TENDER OFFER IS NOT CONTINGENT UPON ANY MINIMUM NUMBER OF SHARES BEING TENDERED.

ANY SHARES NOT PURCHASED IN THE TENDER OFFER WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR \$65 CASH IN A MERGER THAT WILL MAKE SEARLE A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF MONSANTO, THE STATEMENT SAID.

SEARLE IS A RESEARCH-BASED COMPANY THAT DEVELOPS, MANUFACTURES AND MARKETS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD PRESCRIPTION PHARMACEUTICALS, CONSUMER PHARMACEUTICALS AND LOW-CALORIE SWEETENER PRODUCTS.

IT MAKES AND MARKETS THE ARTIFICIAL SWEETENER ASPARTAME UNDER THE TRADEMARK NUTRASWEET.

AP-WX-07-18-85 1434EDT



CMA 174538

RW

SUPERFUND

BY DAVID GOELLER

WASHINGTON (AP) -- THE HOUSE ENERGY AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE TODAY ACCEPTED COMPROMISE LANGUAGE DESIGNED TO FORCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY TO HASTEN ITS EFFORTS TO CLEAN UP THE NATION'S WORST TOXIC CHEMICAL DUMPS.

ON A VOICE VOTE, THE PANEL PARTIALLY REVERSED THE STAND IT TOOK WEDNESDAY AGAINST INCLUDING PROVISIONS IN THE NEW "SUPERFUND" BILL TO REQUIRE EPA TO MEET SPECIFIC DEADLINES FOR BEGINNING WORK AT A MINIMUM OF 600 SITES.

THE COMPROMISE OFFERED TODAY BY REP. RON WYDEN, D-ORE., INSTEAD WOULD REQUIRE THE AGENCY TO COMPLETE PRE-CLEANUP STUDIES FOR 600 SITES BY OCT. 1, 1990. ONCE STUDIES ARE DONE, EPA WOULD HAVE A YEAR TO BEGIN WORK AT 90 PERCENT OF THE SITES.

THE WYDEN PLAN WAS RELUCTANTLY ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE'S ENVIRONMENTALISTS, WHO HAD ARGUED THAT AS ORIGINALLY DRAFTED, THE LEGISLATION WOULD ONLY HAVE REQUIRED EPA TO BEGIN PRE-CLEANUP STUDIES, NOT COMPLETE THEM.

ON WEDNESDAY, COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN JOHN DINGELL NEEDED HELP FROM 16 OF THE PANEL'S 17 REPUBLICANS TO THWART INSURGENT DEMOCRATS WHO ATTEMPTED TO PUT STRICT CLEANUP DEADLINES INTO THE BILL THAT WOULD RENEW SUPERFUND FOR FIVE YEARS.

ON THE LOSING SIDE OF THE 26-16 ROLL CALL WERE 15 OF THE COMMITTEE'S 25 DEMOCRATS, INCLUDING JAMES FLORIO, D-N.J., THE AUTHOR OF THE ORIGINAL 1980 SUPERFUND LAW, AND FOUR OTHER SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMEN.

THE COMMITTEE RESUMED WORK TODAY ON ITS SUPERFUND BILL, WHICH CALLS FOR A \$10 BILLION EFFORT. THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION WANTS A \$5.3 BILLION PROGRAM, WHILE A \$7.5 BILLION BILL IS AWAITING SENATE ACTION.

THE BATTLE OVER A MANDATORY CLEANUP SCHEDULE, WHICH WILL BE JOINED AGAIN ON THE HOUSE FLOOR, IS ONE OF THE MAJOR ISSUES AS CONGRESS WORKS TO MEET A SEPT. 30 DEADLINE TO RENEW SUPERFUND.

FLORIO WAS PUSHING FOR LANGUAGE THAT WOULD REQUIRE THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY TO BEGIN CLEANUPS AT A MINIMUM OF 600 CHEMICAL DUMPS BY 1990. TO DATE, ONLY SIX CLEANUPS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED UNDER A \$1.6 BILLION SUPERFUND.

SUPPORTERS OF A SCHEDULE SAID IT WAS NECESSARY TO ENSURE MORE INTENSIVE EPA ACTION AGAINST LEAKING TOXIC DUMPS, BUT OPPONENTS ARGUED THAT IT WOULD DENY THE AGENCY NEEDED FLEXIBILITY TO DEAL WITH THE COMPLEX CHEMICAL MIXES FOUND AT MANY SITES.

THE FLORIO AMENDMENT SOUGHT TO SCRAP LANGUAGE THAT WOULD REQUIRE EPA TO BEGIN PRE-CLEANUP STUDIES ON AT LEAST 925 OF THE NATION'S WORST TOXIC DUMPS BY 1990. ONCE STUDIES ARE COMPLETE, THE AGENCY WOULD HAVE A YEAR TO BEGIN WORK AT A MINIMUM OF 90 PERCENT OF THE SITES.

EVEN OPPONENTS OF FLORIO'S PLAN ADMITTED THERE WAS NO REQUIREMENT THAT ANY STUDIES BE COMPLETED, BUT THEY SAID EPA'S PERFORMANCE HAS IMPROVED IN THE PAST FEW YEARS.

AP 10/27/90 BY JACOBSON



CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

September 16, 1991

Charles W. Van Vlack
Vice President-Secretary

Mr. J. Ronald Condray
Director, Regulatory Management
Monsanto Company
800 North Lindbergh Blvd. (A3NA)
St. Louis, MO 63167

Dear Ron:

Thank you very much for the copy of the UNCED presentation which you made to CMA's Board earlier this month. I will circulate it to the entire Board this week.

Let me add my congratulations to the many I know you heard at the meeting. That was an exceptional presentation which brought a diffuse topic into sharp focus. It is the kind of Board presentation we always seek, but seldom find.

Thanks again for a superlative job.

Sincerely,

cc: ✓ Earle H. Harbison, Jr.
Robert A. Roland
William M. Stover
R. Garrity Baker

CMA 174540

Monsanto

ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY & HEALTH

Monsanto Company
800 N. Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63167
Phone: (314) 694-1000

September 11, 1991

SEP 16 1991

Mr. Charles W. Van Vlack
Vice President
Chemical Manufacturers Association
2501 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037

Dear Charlie:

Several board members at the September 5th meeting ask me for a copy of the comments that I used to review the UN Conference on Environmental Development activities. At that time, all I had was a set of the slides which I provided you with and some handwritten notes. Subsequently I reduced the notes to a written copy, that is enclosed for your use as you see appropriate.

Sincerely,



J. R. Condray
Director, Regulatory Management

CMA 174541

Monsanto

1/8/92

Attached is Mr. Harbison's
current biographical sketch.

Please be sure to replace
any previous copy(ies) with
this one.


Jeanne Allen
Office of the President
(314) 694-3036

(ja)

CMA 174542

Monsanto

EARLE H. HARBISON, JR.
President and
Chief Operating Officer

Monsanto Company
800 N. Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63167
Phone (314) 694-3008

**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF
EARLE H. HARBISON, JR.
President & Chief Operating Officer
Monsanto Company**

JAN 13 1991

JANUARY 1992

Earle H. Harbison, Jr. is President and Chief Operating Officer of Monsanto Company, with responsibility for Monsanto's worldwide operations. He is a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Harbison assumed his current position in May 1986.

Reporting directly to Mr. Harbison is the Monsanto Agricultural Company, the Monsanto Chemical Company and Fisher Controls International, Inc. Mr. Harbison also is responsible for the corporation's public policy and international affairs. He serves on the Boards of Directors of G. D. Searle & Co., The NutraSweet Company and Fisher Controls International, Inc., as well as the Advisory Councils of Monsanto Agricultural Company and Monsanto Chemical Company.

Prior to becoming President and Chief Operating Officer, Mr. Harbison was elected to the Monsanto Board of Directors as Vice Chairman, effective April 1, 1986. He also served as Chairman of the Boards of G. D. Searle & Co. and The NutraSweet Company for the first half of 1986.

In 1985, Mr. Harbison was Corporate Executive Vice President, with responsibility for Monsanto Electronic Materials Company, Monsanto Oil Company and the Engineered Products Division, all operating units of Monsanto Company. He also was Chairman of Fisher Controls International, Inc.

CMA 174543

Prior to holding these positions, Mr. Harbison served as Executive Vice President with responsibility for Monsanto Industrial Chemicals Company, Monsanto Plastics and Resins Company and the Electronics Division. From 1979 to 1981, he served as Group Vice President and Managing Director of Monsanto Industrial Chemicals Company and before that as Vice President of Monsanto Commercial Products Company.

Mr. Harbison was with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) for 18 years and was a deputy director when he resigned to join Monsanto in 1967. Mr. Harbison is a member of the Federal Bar. He is a member of the Boards of Directors of Merrill Lynch and Company, Inc., Angelica Corporation, National Life Insurance Company, and the Automobile Club of Missouri. He is an advisory director of the British-American Chamber of Commerce and the National Law Center, George Washington University; he is a director of the Chemical Manufacturers Association and the U.S.-Japan Business Council. He is a member of The Conference Board and the U.S. Trade Representative's Investment Negotiations Policy Advisory Committee (INPAC).

Mr. Harbison serves as a member of the national United Way of America's Board of Governors; is Chairman of the St. Louis Regional Commerce & Growth Association (RCGA); is a member of the Board and Vice Chairman of The Municipal Theatre Association, St. Louis; is chairman of the Arts & Sciences National Council, Washington University, St. Louis; and is on the Board of Directors of Barnes Hospital, St. Louis.

Born August 10, 1928 in St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Harbison received his A.B. degree in political science from Washington University, St. Louis and J.D. degree from George Washington University. He also attended the Program for Management Development at the Harvard University School of Business Administration.

Mr. Harbison is married to the former Suzanne Groves Siegel of St. Louis. They have two sons, both of St. Louis.

MONSANTO COMPANY

CMA 174545