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December 9, 2013

Kimberly M. Goff-Crews
Office of the Secretary
PO Box 208230
New Haven, CT 06520-8230

Re: Stephan Schmidheiny

Dear Ms. Goff-Crews:

I am writing once again on behalf of AFEVA, the Asbestos Victims and Relatives Association from Casale Monferrato, Italy. I have not yet received a response to my November 7th letter, which I assume is merely reflective of the many pressures on your time.

I also wanted to bring to your attention two old news releases that I was able to locate (copies enclosed). The first is a Yale News Release from August 22, 1996, noting “[m]ajor project support” from Mr. Schmidheiny’s Avina Foundation for a workshop concerning environmental policy. This was shortly after Mr. Schmidheiny received his honorary degree at the 1996 commencement. I imagine that the planning and “major project support” had been occurring for some time prior to the date of the News Release.

The second is a Yale News Release from December 3, 1997 concerning Yale’s publication of the environmental policy book, “Thinking Ecologically.” Mr. Schmidheiny is specifically listed as one of the authors of the book and, again, his Avina Foundation is acknowledged as providing “major project support.”

You wrote in your October 30th letter that “[a]fter a careful review of Yale’s records, we have found no evidence that Mr. Schmidheiny, Eternit, or the Avina Foundation have made any gifts or grants to Yale.” Clearly, however, the Avina Foundation did provide “major project support” to Yale in 1997 and, more importantly, in the summer of 1996, the same time that Mr. Schmidheiny was awarded his honorary degree.

On behalf of AFEVA and all the asbestos victims of the Eternit operation in Casale Monferrato, I am respectfully requesting that you re-check Yale’s records and provide us with any information pertaining to

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Kimberly M. Goff-Crews

December 9, 2013

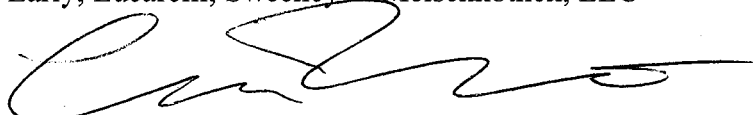
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the Avina Foundation's "major project support" that is described in the enclosed Yale News Releases.

There seems to be sufficient information available now for Yale to at least review this matter internally with a committee of qualified faculty members, as urged in my November 7th letter. New historical information has surfaced during the trial and appeal in Italy, which Yale probably did not have when the decision was made to award this honorary degree. And now we are uncovering major support provided by Mr. Schmidheiny's foundation to Yale University around the time that he received the honorary degree. I would again urge Yale to convene a committee of qualified faculty and review this matter in light of the information that has surfaced.

As always, AFEVA sincerely appreciates Yale's attention to this matter. This has literally been a matter of life and death for the thousands of people affected by the catastrophic asbestos operation at the Eternit plant in Casale Monferrato. The victims and their families are simply asking for Yale's help in righting these historic wrongs. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours very truly,
Early, Lucarelli, Sweeney & Meisenkothen, LLC



Christopher Meisenkothen

Enclosures

cc: Dr. Peter Salovey, President (w/ enclosures)

YALE News Release

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CONTACT: Cynthia L. Atwood #11

For Immediate Release: Aug. 22, 1996

"The Next Generation Project" Workshop at Yale University Seeks Major Reform of U.S. Environmental Policy

New Haven, CT -- A day-long workshop at Yale University on Saturday, Sept. 21, titled "Environmental Reform: The Next Generation Project" will focus on the future of environmental policy over the next 25 years. Organized by the Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy, the workshop will build upon the findings of 14 separate research teams that met during the past year on topics ranging from land-use issues to ecosystem protection, technological innovations, and incentives for good environmental practices. The public is invited.

The workshop, which will be held from 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the Yale Law School auditorium at 127 Wall St., will focus on new theories, strategies and tools for delivering more effective and efficient environmental protection. "The environmental policy debate in this country has run aground, and we intend to refloat it with fresh thinking and new directions," said Daniel C. Esty, the center's director, who has joint faculty appointments in the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies F&ES and the School of Law.

About 250 people have been involved in preliminary meetings in preparation for the workshop. The 14 teams were spearheaded by well-known leaders from business, non-governmental organizations and academia, each of whom contributed a chapter to The Next Generation compendium. Major portions of the compendium will be released at the workshop with the goal of contributing to the debate about environmental reform during this fall's state and federal election campaigns. The full report will be published as a book early next year.

"We are stepping up to the plate to fill the environmental policy void by seeking the help of experts throughout the country and the world," said Professor Esty, who was a deputy assistant administrator at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency during the Bush administration. "Our goal is to develop a new way of thinking that can serve as the framework of environmental policy for the next 25 years."

Demonstrating a wide scope of expertise, team leaders include John Turner, president of the Conservation Fund in Arlington, Virginia; John Urquhart, vice chairman of the board of Enron Corp. in Houston; Elizabeth Dowdeswell, executive director of the United Nations Environmental Programme in Nairobi; Charles Powers, president of the Institute for Responsible Management; Emil Frankel, former Commissioner of the Connecticut Department of Transportation; and Bruce Guile, director of the Program Office at the National Academy of Engineering. Professors from Carnegie Mellon, the University of Minnesota and the John F. Kennedy School at Harvard head up other policy teams.

"The project will go beyond the traditional academic mission with a substantial outreach effort to make the ideas known in communities across the country," said F&ES Dean Jared Cohon, who will join Law School Dean Anthony Kronman as a speaker at the workshop. Afternoon breakout sessions will focus

on 1 . environmental issues and perspectives redefined, 2 . critical sectors for environmental policy, and 3 . the search for new tools and strategies.

Yale professors have played a prominent role in the project, both as leaders and participants. In addition to Dean Cohon, team leaders include John Gordon, former F&ES dean and the Pinchot Professor of Forestry; Carol M. Rose, the Gordon Bradford Tweedy Professor of Law and Organization at the Law School; E. Donald Elliott of the Law School; and Todd Strauss, Assistant Professor of Public Policy and Management Science at the School of Management.

The internal steering committee is composed of Yale F&ES faculty members Marian R. Chertow, Daniel Esty, Reid Lifset, Bradford Gentry, Jane Coppock and William Ellis. Other Yale participants have come from the School of Nursing, the Department of Epidemiology and Public Health in the School of Medicine, and the Office of Cooperative Research. Yale Corporation members William Reilly and Frances Beinecke serve on the project's 15-member advisory board, which also includes Yale alumni Joan Z. Bernstein, Edward Strobehn and Fred Krupp.

Major project support has come from the Avina Foundation, Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation, GE Fund, German Marshall Fund, Hughes Foundation, the Association of American Railroads and the ERQ Educational Foundation and the McKnight Foundation. A reception will follow the workshop from 5:30 to 7 p.m. in the Yale Law School faculty lounge. For more information, contact project director Marian Chertow, or project administrator Janet Testa at 432-6197, e-mail jtesta@minerva.cis.yale.edu ###

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Questions, comments, suggestions? Send them to opa@www.cis.yale.edu.

YALE News Release

12/3/97

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CONTACT: Cynthia L. Atwood #130

For Immediate Release: Dec. 3, 1997

12/3/97: Yale Book "Thinking Ecologically" Draws on Expert Opinions To Guide Next Generation of Environmental Policies

New Haven, CT -- Twenty-five years ago, highly visible pollution from the largest factories mobilized Americans to lobby for sweeping environmental reforms. Contaminated rivers like Ohio's Cuyahoga River -- so saturated with pollutants that it caught fire -- demanded immediate action, as did belching industrial smokestacks that produced city smog so thick drivers couldn't see three stoplights ahead.

The resulting flurry of grassroots activity in the 1970s brought about the National Environmental Policy Act, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Toxic Substances Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and more than a dozen lesser-known statutes. "To a large extent, these laws worked," says Daniel C. Esty, director of the Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy. "Significant reductions in pollution from big factory smokestacks and effluent pipes have been achieved. Our water and air are significantly cleaner."

But the prospects for further progress along the same path are limited, according to the authors of "Thinking Ecologically: The Next Generation of Environmental Policy", Yale University Press, October 1997, co-edited by Marian R. Chertow and Professor Esty. Today's environmental threats -- ozone layer depletion, global warming and endocrine disrupters, for example -- are less visible, more subtle and more difficult to address than the black skies or orange rivers of a generation ago.

"Like nature itself, environmental problems constantly evolve. So, too, must our strategies for dealing with them," says Ms. Chertow, an industrial environmental management expert on the faculty of the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies -- F&ES.

While the first generation of environmental reform targeted big business, the next generation needs to include thousands of smaller companies and millions of consumers. "We must try to influence the choices of all Americans, because their decisions about what to buy, where to live, how much to drive, what to throw away, and where to shop will profoundly shape the quality of our environment," Ms. Chertow says.

"Thinking Ecologically" is the final product of "The Next Generation Project," a two-year environmental-reform effort sponsored by Yale and directed by Ms. Chertow. The project brought together about 500 scientists, environmental activists and industrialists for two international conferences as well as 14 regional workshops, each of which resulted in a book chapter. Authors included Swiss industrialist Stephen Schmidheiny, a key leader in the 1992 U.N. Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro; and John Turner, president of The Conservation Fund in Arlington, Va., and former director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

"Our goal is to develop a new way of thinking that can serve as the framework of environmental policy for the next 25 years," says Professor Esty, a lawyer and former E.P.A. assistant administrator. The book's recommendations -- which cover topics ranging from land use and property rights to technological innovation, ecosystem protection and industrial ecology -- are based on these premises:

* To change behavior, policy makers must provide incentives for both producers and consumers, and adopt a "polluter-pays" approach funded by road tolls, bottle deposits, excise taxes and other consumer fees, according to the authors. "Putting the costs of environmental cleanup on those who cause harm stands at the center of domestic environmental laws everywhere," Professor Esty says.

* Rather than focusing on manufacturing companies and their visible emissions to rivers and smokestacks, the new vision for environmental reform includes the service economy: health care, transportation, telecommunications, etc., which employs 80 percent of Americans.

* Instead of supporting legislation that deals separately with air, water and land, the new vision encourages legislators to look at entire ecosystems. "The emerging field of industrial ecology explores technological and natural systems together, and looks at a product's entire life cycle from creation to disposal," Ms. Chertow says.

* Rather than casting business leaders in the role of environmental "bad guys," the new vision seeks to make business and capital investors part of the solution.

* In contrast to an E.P.A.-centered view, the new vision examines the whole network of environmental decision-makers, which includes not only mayors, farmers, service-delivery route planners and energy marketers, but also state and federal environmental officials, environmentalists and business people.

International Arena:

Moving from the national to the international level, the book examines ideas for global cooperation to curb environmental pollutants such as greenhouse gases. "For the next generation of environmental policy, we must view our concerns not as singular rainstorms, but as weather patterns that effect the entire ecosystem," says Professor Esty, who has joint faculty appointments in the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies and the Yale School of Law.

With U.S. leadership, the idea of charging both giant corporations and individuals for pollution that drifts beyond local borders could be established as the cornerstone of worldwide environmental control, he says. The book's recommendations for the global arena include:

* Narrowing the international environmental agenda to reserve local action for local harms, national actions for larger-scale issues, and global action for problems that transcend national borders. International activities, therefore, should focus on management of the "global commons," such as the oceans and atmosphere.

* Making private capital the central engine of sustainable development. For example, every developing country must find ways to attract foreign investment into water and sewage infrastructures, and into industrial pollution controls.

* Redefining the World Bank's development role to get it out of the business of funding big projects such as dams and power plants. Instead the World Bank's central mission should be to do what national governments will not: underwrite prevention and control of transboundary pollution.

"This would mean, for example, that the World Bank would help the Chinese build high-efficiency electric generating stations with appropriate smokestack controls to replace polluting coal power plants," says Professor Esty. He adds that the Multilateral Agreement on Investment, now under negotiation in Paris by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, offers mechanisms to support global capital investments, if environmental guidelines are added.

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Note to Editors: Major project support has come from the Avina Foundation, the Bechtel Foundation of the United States, Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation, GE Fund, German Marshall Fund, Hughes Foundation and the McKnight Foundation. For more information, contact project administrator Janet Testa at 203/432-6197. E-mail her at janet.testa@yale.edu or consult the web site at <http://www.yale.edu/nextgen>.

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