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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 5, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR RAHM EMANUEL 2987 JACK GIBBONS 3261
ALEXIS HERMAN 2983 ~~678~~ ANTHONY LAKE 3380
REGINA MONTOYA 6220 ~~678~~ ROY NEEL 1121
BERNARD NUSSBAUM 6279 HOWARD PASTER 6221
JOHN PODESTA 2215 CAROL RASCO 2878
2174 ROBERT RUBIN 2878 LAURA TYSON 6941

FROM: KATIE MCGINTY, OFFICE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE ORDER ON FEDERAL ACQUISITION, RECYCLING,
AND WASTE PREVENTION

We will be holding a meeting to brief White House staff on the Executive Order on Federal Acquisition, Recycling, and Waste Prevention on Tuesday August 10 from 10:30-12:30 in 472 OEOB. Please identify someone on your staff to attend.

This Executive Order will strengthen the previous Federal Agency Recycling Order of October 1991 by requiring a revision of procurement guidelines for recycled products, establishing new content standards for recycled printing and writing paper, and encouraging federal agencies to set procurement goals for recycled products.

The Executive Order will also require that Federal Agencies begin to procure printing and writing paper containing postconsumer material. The purpose of this policy is to provide an incentive for pulp and paper mills to use recovered materials, not just virgin materials, to make paper. This will provide markets for paper recovered from the municipal solid waste stream and ultimately result in substantially lower prices for recycled papers containing recovered materials.

Please have the appropriate person contact Vate Powell at x1044 or x6224 to R.S.V.P. Thank you.

Stopped Stone Cold in Honduras?

In early February, The Honduran Congress indefinitely delayed a crucial vote on a forty-year contract with Stone Container Corporation of Chicago which would allow Stone to log millions of acres of pine primarily in La Mosquitia region of Honduras.

This delay is a major victory for RAN and the Honduran environmental community which have united with the Honduran people to save this vast wilderness and its forest peoples, the Miskito, Tawaka, and Pech. RAN's Tropical Timber campaigner, Pam Wellner, galvanized these organizing

efforts in her recent visit to Honduras denouncing the grave environmental and social consequences of Stone's proposal.

Stone has felt the heat from the Honduran people, who are pressuring their Congress to deny the contract. Let Stone know that U.S. citizens will not let them despoil Honduran rainforests for cardboard containers.

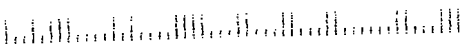
The Honduran people have said, "*No a la Stone.*" Join them by fax or phone: Roger Stone, CEO; Tel: 312-346-6600/Fax: 312-589-4650.



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17025
Rick Adcock
Senator Gore's Office
U.S. Senate
Washington DC 20510-0001

Action Alert #70



RAN Membership Action Pays Off

The Rainforest Action Network's ongoing campaigns have reaped many rewards over the last 12 months. These victories are the culmination of your support in our letter-writing campaigns and consumer boycotts and action in alliance with many other hard-working organizations.

Some of our major accomplishments include:

- forcing Dupont/Conoco to halt oil exploration in the Ecuadoran rainforest and Texas Crude to drop similar plans in Peru
- the Yanomami Indians, with RAN support, gained two large reserves in Brazil and Venezuela
- helping shut down all geothermal exploration wells in Hawaii's Puna rainforest
- RAN's full-page ads in the *Wall Street Journal* and the *New York Times* helped force the World Bank to ban future loans for logging in primary rainforests
- starting a new campaign to save the island of New Guinea's rainforest
- contributing over \$350,000 to 25 activist organizations in 10 rainforest countries.

Save the Rainforests...with a special gift ~ Birthday? Wedding? Anniversary? New Baby?

Give a gift that will really make a difference. Celebrate that special occasion with a gift contribution to Rainforest Action Network. We'll send out a gift announcement card with your personal message, plus a one-year subscription to our Action Alert and World Rainforest Report.

☐ I want to make a special gift contribution of: ☐ \$25 ☐ \$35 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$250 ☐ \$_____

In honor of: _____
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Message: _____

From: _____
NAME

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CITY STATE ZIP

☐ Please send a gift card to ☐ me ☐ recipient.

☐ And... I also want to participate in Rainforest Action Network's vital efforts to protect the rainforests. Please ☐ begin ☐ renew my annual membership for:
☐ \$100 ☐ \$75 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$35 ☐ \$25 ☐ \$15 (limited income)
(Renewing members: please add your membership number, located on your mailing label: No. _____.)

TOTAL ENCLOSED: _____

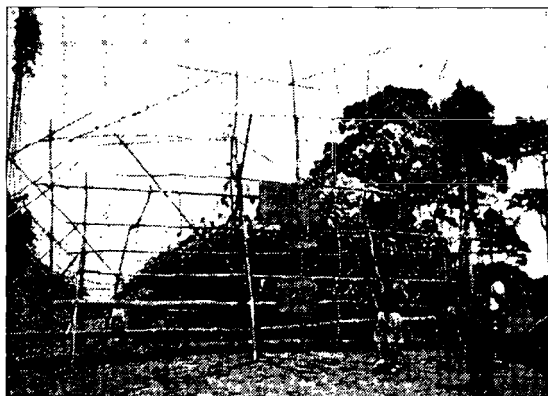
Please make your check payable to Rainforest Action Network or RAN. Thank you for your support.

Return to: **RAINFOREST ACTION NETWORK**
450 Sansome, Suite 700, San Francisco, CA 94111



Penan Blockade Imperiled

Government Crackdown Threatens Sarawak Forests



The Ulu Baram blockade.

The state government of Sarawak, Malaysia has revitalized attempts to reopen a major logging road by threatening removal of the native Penan's Ulu Baram blockade. The Penan established the Ulu Baram blockade in June, 1991 as part of continuing attempts to save the remains of their native forest lands. Only these peaceful blockades prevent further ravaging of these tropical rainforests and the Penan cultural heritage.

In early February, the government issued an ultimatum, mandating that the 400 Penan blockaders open the road or face arrest. Rumors soon followed that high-level government officials, including the Sarawak Chief of Police, would helicopter into the area to "persuade" the Penan. Others in the area claim that hundreds of police and army personnel, including the riot squad, have entered the area and been placed on standby.

The February 5th arrest of Andy Mutang Urud, a Kelabit native active in the struggle for customary land rights, has heightened worries of a state and federal crackdown. The state arrested Urud under a federal ordinance similar to the Internal Security Act, a nebulous law allowing for politically-motivated arrests.

As of press time, tensions continued to escalate, with the Penan left watching and waiting, knowing the blockade provides their only hope for cultural survival.

If the government does remove the barricade, they may also invoke a law passed in reaction to the native blockades which forbids barricading logging roads. Penan supporters fear that a dismantling of the Ulu Baram could result in stiff prison sentences similar to the six- to eight-month sentences handed down to eight Iban tribesmen last August.

The true stewards of the forest — the Penan, Iban, Keyan, Kunyan and Kelabit — are fighting for their live-

lihood. In the words of Juman Giong, a Penan headman, "The logging companies come to our land and the rivers become dirty. The animals leave, and our forest is destroyed. All we want and all we need is our land."

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Write YAB Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad
The Prime Minister of Malaysia

Prime Minister's Dept.
Jalan Dato' Onn
50502 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Fax: 011-60-3-2328166

Dear YAB Mahathir Mohamad,

We urge you and your government to seek a peaceful and amicable resolution to the ongoing crisis over the logging of native customary lands and forests. Arrests and detentions will not solve these conflicts, but instead cause further hardships and injustice.

Please consider the plight of the Penan and Sarawak's other indigenous peoples, and safeguard their livelihood with equitable and just decisions.

For those serious letter writers (particularly those with word processors), please also write:

YB Aban Johari bin Tun Datuk Aban Hj Openg
Chairperson, Sarawak State Cabinet Committee on Penan Affair
Ministry of Industrial Development, 13th Floor
Wema Sumber Alam, Jalan Stadium, Petra Jaya
93050 Kuching
Sarawak, Malaysia
Fax: 011 60-82-442955

YAA Datuk Haji Mohammad Jenari bin Serjan
Chief Justice of Borneo
Chief Justice Chambers, Judicial Dept., Court House Road
93506 Kuching
Sarawak, Malaysia
Fax: 011- 60-82-417322

Mr. Leo Chai, Director of Forests
Forest Dept. Headquarters
14th Floor, Wisma Sumber Alam, Jalan Stadium, Petra Jaya
93050 Kuching
Sarawak, Malaysia
Fax: 011-60-82-441377

Note: Just as this went to press we received unconfirmed notice of Penan arrests. The Malaysian government has officially denied these reports. Please act now. . .

Rainforest Action Network • 450 Sansome, Suite 700 • San Francisco, CA 94111 USA • (415) 398-4404 • Printed on Recycled Paper

Spring is around the corner and it's wedding time...

We would like to congratulate the following newlyweds and thank them for their generosity: the Strode-Elfants, the Rowe-Drakes, the Leong-Moodys, the Jones-Leonards and McRae-Guskey-Shaners. For their weddings, these couples asked friends and families to give RAN a donation in honor of their marriage.

The gift-givers sent their checks directly to RAN, and we sent letters of acknowledgment to both the couple and the donors. These couples found that preserving the rainforest is a lasting gift for future generations, and much more meaningful than another toaster oven!

If you are interested in setting up a gift fund for your wedding or making an honorary donation, please call Debbi at (415) 398-4404. If you're not getting married and would like a RAN fact sheet on additional fundraising ideas please send a SASE to RAN, Attn: "Fundraising Fact Sheet."

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4202

March 23, 1992

Dear Colleague:

On Thursday, April 2, I plan to introduce the attached resolution concerning the tropical rain forests and the indigenous tribal peoples of Sarawak, Malaysia, and I am writing to invite you to join me as an original cosponsor.

The free-standing resolution is meant to draw the Senate's attention to a struggle that is going on in the East Malaysian State. It is a struggle that is symbolic of the struggles all around the world, which are being waged to preserve the Earth's environment for the generations to come.

One of the world's oldest and richest remaining rainforests is in Sarawak, largest of the thirteen states of Malaysia. The forests are being cut down so fast that, if current rates are maintained, the entire region will be deforested within **eight years**. Some of the estimated 2,5000 species of trees have already been logged to extinction.

The indigenous people of Sarawak, the Penan, depend upon the forest to maintain their way of life. The intensive logging, which is carried on 24 hour a day under the illumination of floodlights, has threatened not only their way of life, but their very existence. The Penan people of Sarawak are nomadic hunter-gatherers who have been living self-sufficiently within the Malaysian rainforests for tens of thousands of years. The destruction of the forest is the destruction of the Penan people.

In an effort to protect their way of life, the Penans have engaged in **peaceful and non-violent** blockades, only to be forcibly removed and often jailed. The human rights violations upon these people can no longer be documented as journalists have been barred from the region. The Malaysian government has repeatedly ignored the recommendations of the World Bank to cease the unmitigated logging operations.

The environmental and human rights abuses that are occurring in Sarawak can not be ignored - least another of the worlds few remaining rainforest along with its peoples be driven to extinction in the name of short term profit. I urge you to join with me in saving not only one of the worlds largest and last rainforests, but the Penan people as well.

Sincerely,

Albert Gore Jr.
United States Senator

for Jack write Dear C.

1. Receive from Leg. Counsel the revised S. PEs.
2. Get Katie to approve Dear Colleague
3. Show it to Marla (give copy)
4. Take to Surver Center Friday for Monday a.m. Distribution. Send out Dear Colleague & copy of resolution to all Senators.

Thanks,
Rami

102^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. ~~CON.~~ RES. _____

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GORE submitted the following ~~concurrent~~ resolution; which was _____

~~CONCURRENT~~ RESOLUTION

To express the sense of the ~~Congress~~ ^{Senate} concerning the tropical rain forests of Malaysia.

Whereas the tropical rain forests of the East Malaysian State of Sarawak, some of the most biologically and culturally diverse rain forests, are being logged at the fastest rate in the world;

Whereas despite the recommendation of the International Tropical Timber Organization that this logging rate be significantly reduced to ensure long-term sustainability, the rate has instead risen dramatically;

Whereas this rate of logging will lead to the disappearance of virtually all primary tropical rain forests in Sarawak within a decade;

Whereas the effects of this logging on the indigenous peoples of Sarawak are causing hunger and suffering, and will

lead to the destruction of their traditional cultures if it is not stopped immediately;

Whereas many of these populations face severe discrimination, denial of human rights, loss of cultural and religious freedoms, and in the worst case, cultural or physical destruction;

Whereas one of the most severely impacted tribal groups in Sarawak is the Penan, the last intact nomadic hunting and gathering culture in Southeast Asia;

Whereas commercial logging backed by foreign capital is the driving force behind deforestation in Sarawak;

Whereas most of the logging concessions in Sarawak are distributed in a politically motivated and arbitrary manner, without regard to the socioecological consequences;

Whereas most of the timber logged in Sarawak is exported in raw form to Japan and other Asian countries for secondary processing, concentrating wealth from the exports in the hands of a few individuals, and providing no additional income or employment for the people of Sarawak; and

Whereas it is incumbent upon the world community to create an environment favorable to the survival of the rain forests and the cultures dependent upon them: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate* ~~(the House of Representatives~~

2 ~~concurring)~~, That it is the sense of the ~~Congress~~ ^{*Senate*} that—

3 (1) it should be the policy of the United States

4 to call upon the Government of Malaysia to act im-

5 mediately in defense of the environment of Sarawak

1 by ending the uncontrolled exploitation of the rain
2 forests of Sarawak, by reducing the annual rate of
3 timber cutting by at least two-thirds, and by for-
4 mally recognizing and upholding the customary land
5 rights and the internationally established human
6 rights of all indigenous peoples of such Government;
7 and

8 (2) it should be the policy of the United States
9 to call upon the Government of Japan to investigate
10 the activities of certain private companies of Japan
11 in contributing to the destruction of the Sarawak
12 rain forest, and therefore to the destruction of the
13 culture of the indigenous people of Sarawak.

COVER STORY

Lost Tribes, Lost Knowledge

By EUGENE LINDEN

One horrible day 1,600 years ago, the wisdom of many centuries went up in flames. The great library in Alexandria burned down, a catastrophe at the time and a symbol for all ages of the vulnerability of human knowledge. The tragedy forced scholars to grope to reconstruct a grand literature and science that once lay neatly cataloged in scrolls.

Today, with little notice, more vast archives of knowledge and expertise are spilling into oblivion, leaving humanity in danger of losing its past and perhaps jeopardizing its future as well. Stored in the memories of elders, healers, midwives, farmers, fishermen and hunters in the estimated 15,000 cultures remaining on earth is an enormous trove of wisdom.

This largely undocumented knowledge base is humanity's lifeline to a time when people accepted nature's authority and learned through trial, error and observation. But the world's tribes are dying out or being absorbed into modern civilization. As they vanish, so does their irreplaceable knowledge.

Over the ages, indigenous peoples have developed innumerable technologies and arts. They have devised ways to farm deserts without irrigation and produce abundance from the rain forest without destroying the delicate balance that maintains the ecosystem; they have learned how to navigate vast distances in the Pacific using their knowledge of currents and the feel of intermittent waves that bounce off distant islands; they have explored the medicinal properties of plants; and they have acquired an understanding of the basic ecology of flora and fauna. If this knowledge had to be duplicated from scratch, it would beggar the scientific resources of the West. Much of this expertise and wisdom has

already disappeared, and if neglected, most of the remainder could be gone within the next generation.

Until quite recently, few in the developed world cared much about this cultural holocaust. The prevailing attitude has been that Western science, with its powerful analytical tools, has little to learn from tribal knowledge. The developed world's disastrous mismanagement of the environment has somewhat humbled this arrogance, however, and some scientists are beginning to recognize that the world is losing an enormous amount of basic research as indigenous peoples lose their culture and traditions. Scientists may someday be struggling to reconstruct this body of wisdom to secure the developed world's future.

A Voluntary Crisis

Indigenous peoples have been threatened for centuries as development encroaches on their lands and traditions. What is different about the present situation, however, is that it goes beyond basic questions of native land rights into more ambiguous issues, such as the prerogative of individuals to decide between traditional and modern ways. Indigenous knowledge disappears when natives are stripped of their lands, but in many parts of the globe, knowledge also disappears because the young who are in contact with the outside world have embraced the view that traditional ways are illegitimate and irrelevant.

The most intractable aspect of the crisis is that it is largely voluntary. Entranced by images of the wealth and power of the First World, the young turn away from their elders, breaking an ancient but fragile chain of oral traditions. For the elders, it is difficult to persuade an ambitious young native that he is better off hunting boar with blowpipes than reaching for the fruits of "civilization," even if those fruits might translate into a menial job in a teeming city. For the well-fed, well-educated visiting scientist to make that argument can seem both hypocritical and condescending.

The pace of change is startling. According to Harrison Ngau, a member of the Malaysian Parliament concerned with the rights of tribes on the island of Borneo, as many as 10,000 members of the Penan tribe still led the seminomadic life of hunting and gathering at the beginning of the 1980s. But the logging industry has been destroying their woodlands, and the Malaysian government has encouraged them to move to villages. Now fewer than 500 Penans live in the forest. When they settle into towns, their expertise in the ways of the forest slips away. Villagers know that their elders used to watch for the appearance of a certain butterfly, which always seemed to herald the arrival of a herd of boar and the promise of good hunting. These days, most of the Penans cannot remember which butterfly to look for.

The number of different tribes around the world makes it impossible to record or otherwise preserve more than a tiny percentage of the knowledge being lost. Since 1900, 90 of Brazil's 270 Indian tribes have completely disappeared, while scores more have lost their lands or abandoned their ways. More than two-thirds of the remaining tribes have populations of fewer than 1,000. Some might disappear before anyone notices.

A recent study by M.I.T. linguist Ken Hale estimates that 3,000 of the world's 6,000 languages are doomed because no children speak them. Researchers estimate that Africa alone has 1,800 languages, Indonesia 672 and New Guinea 800. If a language disappears, traditional knowledge tends to vanish with it, since individual language groups have specialized vocabularies reflecting native people's unique solutions to the challenges of food gathering, healing and dealing with the elements in their particular ecological niche. Hale estimates that only 300 languages have a secure future.

The Price of Forgetting

The most immediate tragedy in the loss of knowledge and traditions is for the tribes themselves. They do not always die out, but the soul of their culture withers away. Often left behind

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

A Chronicler of Elders' Wisdom

Papua New Guinea is a raucous teenager of a country, boiling with the vitality and conflict that come with its kaleidoscope of cultures. The stresses between traditional ways and the demands of modern commerce bedevil the island north of Australia with near anarchy in the cities, persistent tribal wars in the highlands and intermittent insurrection in the province of Bougainville. While many of New Guinea's people have become alienated from traditional ways during these growing pains, Saem Majnep, a simple man from the highlands, has responded by making it his cause to preserve tribal learning and restore respect for the accumulated wisdom of 800 peoples.

A diminutive man from the Kalam people of the Kaironk valley, Majnep is a living bridge between the subsistence life of a remote part of New Guinea's highlands and the world of science. In recent years, he has served as a collaborator on several scientific monographs published by Oxford University Press. Hired as an adolescent in 1959 to translate for New Zealand ornithologist Ralph Bulmer, Majnep soon found



Saem Majnep teaches his compatriots that their knowledge of plants and animals is of lasting value

himself being interviewed for his familiarity with the feeding and breeding habits of birds that Bulmer was studying in the region.

Bulmer's respect for the knowledge of the Kalam people had a profound effect on Majnep. After assisting Bulmer, Majnep went on to work as a technician at the University of Papua New Guinea. Bulmer is now dead, and Majnep has returned to his village, where he continues to record his people's observations of animals and plants. "If you stay in your village, it is easy to pick up this learning because it is still all around you," he says. "But when people go to Madang [the nearest city], they lose it very quickly." Throughout the country, though, Majnep notes that the younger generation feels shame rather than pride in what their ancestors knew.

Alarmed at how easily this wisdom slips from its fragile perch in oral traditions, he also spends a good deal of time speaking to other tribes in New Guinea, either in person or on the radio, exhorting them to take pride in their culture. "I am an uneducated man," he tells them, "but white people value what I know."

With bountiful soils that make subsistence living an attractive alternative to workaday jobs, New Guinea's tribal life is still vibrant. Majnep says his biggest concern is the misuse of the land, as people abandon traditional crop rotation and forget about taboos that used to protect the forest. Still, people like Majnep raise hopes that the island nation may find an accord between tradition and modernity.

are people "who are shadows of what they once were, and shadows of what we in the developed world are," as one Peace Corps volunteer put it. The price is real as well as psychological when native peoples lose their grip on traditional knowledge. At the Catholic mission in Yalisele in equatorial Zaïre, for instance, nurses and missionaries have encountered patients brought in with burns or perforations of the lower intestine. Investigation revealed that those afflicted had been treated for a variety of ailments with traditional medicines delivered in suppository form. The problem was not the medicines but the dosages. As the old healers died off, people would try to administer traditional medicines themselves or turn to healers who had only a partial understanding of what their elders knew. This problem is likely to get worse because Western medicines and trained nurses are becoming ever more scarce in Zaïre's economically beleaguered society.

In the island nation of Papua New Guinea, in the Coral Sea, jobless people returning to highland villages from the cities often lack the most rudimentary knowledge necessary to survive, such as which rot-resistant trees to use to build huts or which poisonous woods to avoid when making fires for cooking. Many of the youths, alienated from their villages by schooling and exposure to the West, become marauding "rascals," who have made Papua New Guinea's cities among the most dangerous in the world.

The global hemorrhage of indigenous knowledge even fuels the population explosion as people ignore taboos and forget traditional methods of birth control. In many parts of Africa, tribal women who used to bear, on average, five or six children now often have more than 10.

The Young Drift Away

It is difficult for an outsider to imagine the degree to which novel ideas and images assault the minds of tribal adolescents moving into the outside world. They get glimpses of a society their parents never encountered and cannot explain. Students who leave villages for schooling in Papua New Guinea learn that people, not the spirits of their ancestors, created the machines, dams and other so-called cargo of the modern world. Once absorbed, this realization undermines the credibility and authority of elders.

Father Frank Mihalic, a Jesuit missionary in New Guinea since 1948, views with sadness the degree to which education has alienated the young from their "one talks," as kinsmen are called. "They don't like history because history is embarrassing," he says. "They wince when I talk about the way their dad or their mom lived." Mihalic and other members of his order have intervened to prevent the government from burning spirit houses, used during tribal initiation rites. But other missionaries often tell the young people that their customs are primitive and barbaric. Relatives who have left villages for the city and return to show off their wealth and status also influence the young. Girls encounter educated women who work as clerks and are exempt from the backbreaking hauling done by their mothers' generation. How can these youngsters resist the allure of modern life? How can they make an informed judgment about which of the old ways should be respected and maintained?

John Maru, who works in Papua New Guinea's Ministry for Home Affairs and Youth recalls how during his schooling he came to see the endless gift exchanges and other traditions that marked his youth in the Sepik region as a waste of time and money and a drag on individual initiative. Now, however, he sees that such customs serve to seal bonds among families and act as a barrier to poverty and loneliness.

Sadly, tribal peoples often realize they are losing something of value too late to save it. In the village of Tai, in the Ivory Coast, three brothers from a prosperous family have tried to balance respect for the practices of their Guéré tribe with careers in the modern economy. Yet their mother, an esteemed healer, has not been able to pass on her learning. One brother

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

Resurrecting a Wondrous Craft

George Dyson has set himself a task even more difficult than preserving the wisdom of a vanishing culture: reviving an art that is already lost. The son of a Princeton physicist, Dyson, 38, was fascinated by 18th century accounts of Aleutian kayakers, who were said to have sustained speeds of 10 knots on the open ocean in their 15-ft. to 30-ft. craft, defying the apparent limits imposed by the length of the boat and human endurance. For two decades, Dyson, a self-taught boatbuilder, has worked to rediscover the technological secrets of these fabled vessels, or baidarkas, as Russian colonists called them.

For more than 5,000 years, Aleut Indians plied the islands off Alaska in craft made of animal skins and bone. Over time these craft diverged in design from other kayaks. They evolved curiously split bows, sterns that were wide at the top but V-shaped at the bottom, and bone joints that made the vessels 100 times as flexible as modern boats. The Aleuts became shaped to the demands of kayaking vast distances, developing huge upper bodies from relentless paddling and bowed legs that allowed them to sit confined for hours. By the time the



George Dyson plumbs the secrets of baidarka design in his Bellingham, Wash., workshop

Russians arrived in pursuit of sea-otter pelts in 1741, the Aleuts had established a marriage of man and technology near perfect for hunting sea mammals.

The baidarka changed markedly under the influence of the Russians and then began to disappear with the end of the sea-otter hunts in the last century. After World War II, the Aleuts switched to motor-powered craft. In his efforts to reconstruct the original kayaks, Dyson, based in Bellingham, Wash., relies on early accounts of explorers and sea captains.

The most intriguing elements of baidarka design are those that show the Aleuts' rejection of typical kayak forms in favor of a distinctive approach. Dyson speculates that the forked bow prevents the boat from submarining in waves. It also gives the kayak the speed advantage of a longer, slenderer craft, and may set up a wave that counteracts the drag-inducing bow wave of ordinary designs. The oddly configured stern may help the kayak make the transition from a vessel that pushes through the water to one that planes on top of the water.

Dyson believes that the baidarka will have a robust future, influencing the shape of modern sport kayaks. Physicist Francis Clauser designed a forked-bow craft for a syndicate in the 1986-87 America's Cup race. Dyson still speaks of the genius of the Aleut kayak builders with reverence: "Modern science has recognized all the elements that went into the baidarka, but nobody put them together to achieve a synthesis the way the Aleuts did."

said he wanted to know about the plants she used but was afraid to ask because she would think he had foreseen her death—the traditional time to pass on knowledge. Another brother would go into the forest with her but hesitated to ask what she was doing because he feared the power of her medicines; while the third, pursuing a successful engineering career, assumed that others would acquire her learning. Now with each passing year, it is more likely her knowledge will die with her.

Western Contempt

If the developed world is to help indigenous peoples preserve their heritage, it must first recognize that this wisdom has value. Western science is founded on the belief that knowledge inexorably progresses: the new and improved inevitably drive out the old and fallible. Western science also presumes to be objective and thus more rigorous than other systems of thought.

Guided by these conceits, scientists have often failed to notice traditional technologies even, for instance, when they are on display in the U.S. Several Andean artifacts made the rounds of American museums in the 1980s as examples of hammered gold. Then Heather Lechtman, an M.I.T. archaeologist interested in ancient technologies, examined the metal and discovered that it represented a far more sophisticated art. Lechtman's analysis revealed that the artifacts had been gilded with an incredibly thin layer of gold using a chemical technique that achieved the quality of modern electroplating. No one had previously suspected that these Indians had the know-how to create so subtle a technology.

Nor is it only the West that has scorned traditional learning. When communist China imposed tight control over Tibet in 1959, the aggressors tried to eradicate the captive country's culture. In particular, the communists denounced Tibetan medicine as feudal superstition, and the number of doctors practicing the 2,000-year-old, herb-based discipline shrank from thousands to 500. But since the Chinese began to relent on this issue in recent years, Tibetans have returned to their traditional medicines, which they often find more effective and less harsh than Western drugs.

Even in the Third World, governments have tended to look at their indigenous cultures as an impediment to development and nationhood. In Papua New Guinea, for instance, European administrators, influenced by colonial practices in Africa, sought to discourage tribalism by consolidating power and commerce in cities far away from the villages that are the centers of tribal life. According to John Waiko, director of Papua New Guinea's National Research Institute, this decision has fueled instability by making government seem remote and arbitrary. Among dozens of nations and regions with substantial native populations, only Greenland and Botswana stand out for their efforts to accommodate the culture and interests of these people.

Growing Appreciation

Attitudes are beginning to change, however. Scientists are learning to look past the myth, superstition and ritual that often conceal the hard-won insights of indigenous peoples. Sometimes the lessons have come in handy: during the gulf war, European doctors treated some wounds with a sugar paste that traces back to Egyptian battlefield medicine of 4,000 years ago.

Michael Balick, director of the New York Botanical Garden's Institute of Economic Botany, notes that only 1,100 of the earth's 265,000 species of plants have been thoroughly studied by Western scientists, but as many as 40,000 may have medicinal or undiscovered nutritional value for humans. Many are already used by tribal healers, who can help scientists greatly focus their search for plants with useful properties.

Balick walks tropical forests with shamans in Latin America as part of a study, sponsored by the National Cancer Institute, designed to uncover plants useful in the treatment of AIDS and cancer. The 5,000 plants collected so far, says the NCI's Gordon

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Proving the Worth of A Healing Art

Bernard N'donazi has the gentle manner of a country doctor, but his mildness conceals fierce commitment to a mission that began to take shape 28 years ago, following the destruction of one of his tribe's central institutions. As a boy, N'donazi endured an initiation rite of the Souma tribe in the Central African Republic, during which an incision was made in his side and his intestine was briefly exposed. This ceremony marked the transition to adulthood and followed months of instruction in the use of plants and herbs in healing. Bernard, now in his late 30s, was among the last of his cult to be initiated. Acting in deference to a Catholic abbot who regarded the traditions as pagan, N'donazi's father, a convert, ordered the destruction of the male house, where boys acquired the learning of their elders. With that, a cultural and medical tradition that extended back to antiquity went up in flames.

This might have been the end of the line had not the younger N'donazi gone on to pursue a career in Western medicine. During his training in Africa, Europe and the U.S. as a health technician, he discovered that many Western medicines are derived from plants. Angered that a European



Bernard N'donazi studies the medicinal properties of plants in his lab in the remote town of Bouar

missionary might dismiss traditions that he had never witnessed, N'donazi began to direct his energies toward revalidating the healing wisdom of Central African tribes.

N'donazi's base is a clinic and research facility he founded in the remote town of Bouar. There he collects plants used by healers for laboratory analysis in order to distinguish those with biomedical value from those that have only a placebo effect. His staff dispenses both Western drugs and low-cost and proven traditional preparations.

Though modest about his work, the healer takes pleasure in recounting one triumphant moment of vindication. Last year he was approached by nuns from a Catholic mission hospital who asked him to help an extremely sick man whose chest was being eaten away by a subcutaneous amoebic infection that had not responded to drugs. Using a method learned from his father, N'donazi applied washed and crushed soldier termites to the open wounds. The patient, Thomas Service, made a remarkable recovery. In gratitude, he now appears at the clinic every Sunday bearing a gift for N'donazi. When a visitor asks how Service feels, the diminutive man shyly shows his healed chest and says the fact that he has walked 11 miles from his village speaks for itself.

Alas, some of the secrets of the male house remain lost. During his initiation, N'donazi recalls, he was given a plant to chew that numbed the pain of the incision. He wistfully notes that he has not since been able to find that natural anesthetic.

Cragg, have yielded some promising chemicals. If any of them turn out to be useful as medicines, the country from which the plant came would get a cut of the profits.

In the past decade, researchers in developed countries have realized that they have much to learn from traditional agriculture. Formerly, such farming was often viewed as inefficient and downright destructive. "Slash and burn" agriculture, in particular, was viewed with contempt. Following this method, tribes burn down a section of forest, farm the land until it is exhausted and then move on to clear another patch of trees. This strategy has been blamed for the rapid loss of tropical rain forests.

Now, however, researchers have learned that if practiced carefully, the method is environmentally benign. The forests near Chiapas, Mexico, for instance, are not threatened by native Lacandon practices but by the more commercial agricultural practices of encroaching peasants, according to James Nations of Conservation International in Washington. Many indigenous farmers in Asia and South America manage to stay on one patch of land for as long as 50 years. As nutrients slowly disappear from the soil, the farmers keep switching to hardier crops and thus do not have to clear an adjacent stretch of forest.

Westerners have also come to value traditional farmers for the rich variety of crops they produce. By cultivating numerous strains of corn, legumes, grains and other foods, they are ensuring that botanists have a vast genetic reservoir from which to breed future varieties. The genetic health of the world's potatoes, for example, depends on Quechua Indians, who cultivate more than 50 diverse strains in the high plateau country around the Andes mountains in South America. If these natives switched to modern crops, the global potato industry would lose a crucial line of defense against the threat of insects and disease.

Anthropologists studying agricultural and other traditions have been surprised to find that people sometimes retain valuable knowledge long after they have dropped the outward trappings of tribal culture. In one community in Peru studied by Christine Padoch of the Institute of Economic Botany, peasants employed all manner of traditional growing techniques, though they were generations removed from tribal life. Padoch observed almost as many combinations of crops and techniques as there were households. Similarly, a study of citified Aboriginal children in Australia revealed that they had far more knowledge about the species and habits of birds than did white children in the same neighborhood. Somehow their parents had passed along this knowledge, despite their removal from their native lands. Still, the amount of information in jeopardy dwarfs that being handed down.

Lending a Hand

There is no way that concerned scientists can move fast enough to preserve the world's traditional knowledge. While some can be gathered in interviews and stored on tape, much information is seamlessly interwoven with a way of life. Boston anthropologist Jason Clay therefore insists that knowledge is best kept alive in the culture that produced it. Clay's solution is to promote economic incentives that also protect the ecosystems where natives live. Toward that end, Cultural Survival, an advocacy group in Cambridge, Mass., that Clay helped establish, encourages traditional uses of the Amazon rain forest by sponsoring a project to market products found there.

Clay believes that in 20 years, demand for the Amazon's nuts, oils, medicinal plants and flowers could add up to a \$15 billion-a-year retail market—enough so that governments might decide it is worthwhile to leave the forests standing. The Amazon's Indians could earn perhaps \$1 billion a year from the sales. That could pay legal fees to protect their lands and provide them with cash for buying goods from the outside world.

American companies are also beginning to see economic value in indigenous knowledge. In 1989 a group of scientists formed Shaman Pharmaceuticals, a California company that aims to commercialize the pharmaceutical uses of plants. Among its

BORNEO

The Penans Stand By Their Land

After millennia of hunting and gathering in the forests of north Borneo, the few hundred Penans who still cling to nomadic ways find themselves besieged by the full force of the 20th century. Loggers have invaded their turf, which is part of Malaysia, scarring the land, felling fruit trees, killing game and polluting rivers. Missionaries vie for the Penans' souls, while development-minded officials disparage their existence as primitive.

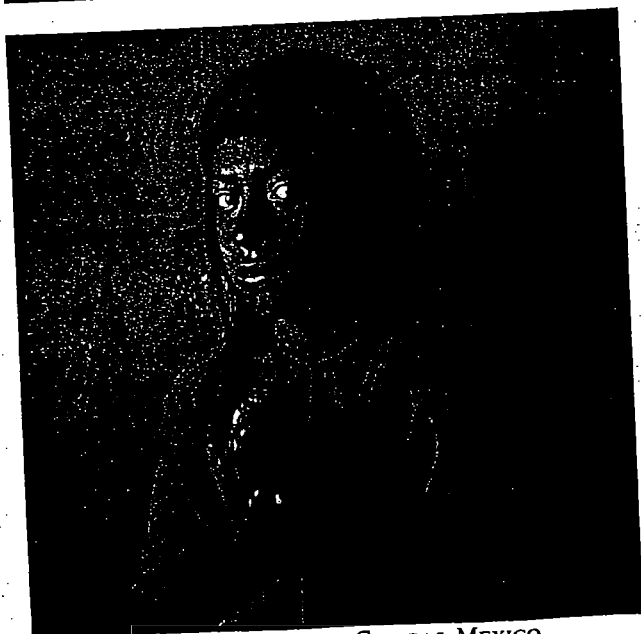
These nomads, however, possess an abiding belief that their way of life is precious. During the past few years, they have mounted a stirring, nonviolent campaign to defend the forests, which are their libraries, shops and larders. "We cannot be separated from the land where our ancestors have lived," says Asik Nyelik, the headman of Sungai Ubong who has twice been arrested for joining barricades to halt the loggers. Though the lure of modern living has reduced the nomadic Penans from 13,000 two decades ago to perhaps 500 today, those who remain see few advantages in choosing the "barren" road over the spongy, shady forest floor. Says Nyelik: "I don't see that settled Penans are doing any better than we are."



The 500 Penans who remain in their ancestral forests have steadfastly battled the encroachment of loggers

Nyelik's longhouse, as the nomads' communal bases are called, is unusual in that it has not only resisted settlement but has retained its animist beliefs. Other longhouses have converted to Christianity, a change that they find brings some practical benefits, but at a price. Gone are medicines that involved spells, as well as taboos on women's eating leopard, monkey, sun bear and python. One old hunter says Christianity has simplified life. "Before, if I went from one place to another, I had to worry about taboos," he says. "What dream did I have last night, what route should I take? Now I just go there." On the other hand, he says, since converting, he no longer has the dreams that in the past would presage a successful hunt. He also laments that fewer and fewer of the young learn the art of creating the clever, flowery songs that used to commemorate visits and noteworthy events.

Along with Christianity have come axes, cooking pots, clothing and bedding, but nomadic Penans insist that modern goods do not threaten their way of life. Most Penan hunters still prefer blowpipes to guns, and a group of headmen insists that if Western goods disappeared, their longhouses could get along just fine so long as the forest remained. This is why after years of arrests, imprisonment and fruitless legal efforts to halt the logging, the Penans continue to blockade the timber roads. "If we die," says Nyelik, "we die in the forest. There is no other place for us to go."



LACANDON INDIANS, CHIAPAS, MEXICO

projects is the development of an antiviral agent for respiratory diseases and herpes infections that is used by traditional healers in Latin America.

An indigenous culture can in itself be a marketable commodity if handled with respect and sensitivity. In Papua New Guinea, Australian Peter Barter, who first came to the island in 1965, operates a tour service that takes travelers up the Sepik River to traditional villages. The company pays direct fees to villages for each visit and makes contributions to a foundation that help cover school fees and immunization costs in the region. Barter admits, however, that the 7,000 visitors a year his company brings through the region disrupt local culture to a degree. Among other things, native carvers adapt their pieces to the tastes of customers, adjusting their size to the requirements of luggage. But the entrepreneur argues that the visits are less disruptive than the activities of missionaries and development officials.

There are other perils to the commercial approach. Money is an alien and destabilizing force in many native villages. A venture like Barter's could ultimately destroy the integrity of the cultures it exhibits if, for example, rituals become performances tailored to the tourist business. Some villages in New Guinea have begun to permit tourists to visit spirit houses that were previously accessible only to initiated males. In Africa villages on bus routes will launch into ceremonial dances at the sound of an approaching motor. Forest-product concerns like those encouraged by Cultural Survival run the risk of promoting overexploitation of forests, and if the market for these products takes off, the same settlers who now push aside natives to mine gold might try to take over new enterprises as well.

Still, economic incentives already maintain traditional knowledge in some parts of the world. John and Terese Hart, who have spent 18 years in contact with Pygmies in northeastern Zaïre, note that other tribes and villagers rely on Pygmies to hunt meat and collect foods and medicines from the forests, and that this economic incentive keeps their knowledge alive. According to John Hart, the Pygmies have an uncanny ability to find fruits and plants they may not have used for years. Says Hart: "If someone wants to buy something that comes from the forest, the Pygmies will know where to find it."

Restoring Respect

Preserving tribal wisdom is as much an issue of restoring respect for traditional ways as it is of creating financial incentives. The late Egyptian architect Hassan Fathy put his prestige behind an attempt to convince his countrymen that their traditional mud-brick homes are cooler in the summer, warmer in the winter and cheaper than the prefabricated, concrete dwellings they see as modern status symbols.

Balick has made it part of his mission to enhance the status of traditional healers within their own communities. He and his colleagues hold ceremonies to honor shamans, most of whom are religious men who value respect over material reward. In one community in Belize, the local mayor was so impressed that American scientists had come to learn at the feet of an elderly healer that he asked them to give a lecture so that townspeople could learn about their own medical tradition. Balick recalls that this healer had more than 200 living descendants, but that none as yet had shown an interest in becoming an apprentice. The lecture, though, was packed. "Maybe," says Balick, "seeing the respect that scientists showed to this healer might inspire a successor to come forward."

Such deference represents a dramatic change from past scientific expeditions, which tended to treat village elders as living museum specimens. Balick and others like him recognize that communities must decide for themselves what to do with their traditions. Showing respect for the wisdom keepers can help the young of various tribes better weigh the value of their culture against blandishments of modernity. If young apprentices begin to step forward, the world might see a slowing of the slide toward oblivion.

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: MAY DATE: 7/24/2008**SOS Sarawak****A Campaign to Highlight
Human Rights and Environmental Concerns
and to End Logging on Native Lands
in Sarawak, Malaysia.**

New York
March 5, 1992

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear friends of the native peoples of Sarawak,

SOS Sarawak is pleased to inform you of the upcoming launch of a national campaign through Fenton Communications in support of the indigenous peoples of Sarawak and the rainforest. The launch is scheduled to take place on March 30, 1992, with press conferences in Washington D.C and New York. Further details are provided in the letters from Bruno Manser and David Fenton which follow.

In light of the recent intensification of events in Sarawak and the approach of UNCED, we believe this campaign presents a unique and timely opportunity for North American groups concerned about this issue to join together in solidarity, and by presenting a united front, maximize the effectiveness of our efforts.

Therefore we extend an invitation to a representative from each concerned group to meet together on Friday March 27th in Washington D.C. with a view to discussing ways to enhance already existing efforts, ways to take full advantage of the Fenton campaign, and ways to coordinate and develop joint efforts in the future.

Please call Anthony Dixon by Wednesday March 11th if you wish to endorse in principle this effort, or are able to contribute financial or other resources. Anthony may be reached after 4pm on (212) 909-2755, weekdays and weekends.

Yours sincerely,



Anthony Dixon

for the SOS Sarawak Organizing Committee.

P.S. Further information is available on request in the form of (i) a detailed draft campaign proposal which can be mailed to you, or (ii) a short 3-page summary of objectives which can be faxed to you.

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: MAY DATE: 2/24/2017~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 28, 1992

Regarding: National Campaign on Sarawak- Rainforest- Issue
March 23 - April 3, 1992 New York/ Washington D.C.
through Fenton Communications.

Dear Friends of the Indigenous Peoples of Sarawak:

The bad news about the recent events in Sarawak, Eastern State of Malaysia, will already have reached you. In January of this year alone, 57 native peoples were arrested. Since February 5, Anderson Mutang Urud, founder of The Sarawak Indigenous Peoples Alliance, has been held at a secret place under arbitrary detention. His attorney was denied visitation; and the government states that he is "under investigation".

On the 12 of February another Penan spokesman was arrested under similar conditions. On the 24 of February the peaceful blockade of the Penan in Ulu Baram, where over 600 people have stopped logging inside their territories for the last eight months, has been dismantled by the Malaysian police and army. No details have been given at present.

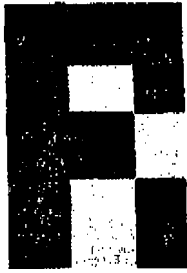
NOTE: The dismantling of this blockade remains an unsubstantiated report and should not be acted on until further information becomes available. Anderson Mutang was released on bail on 3/3/92.

All foreign journalists are banned from entering Penan areas, and James Barclay, a correspondent of the "Guardian", U.K. is currently being detained at Miri Prison in Sarawak. Since 1987 at least 452 indigenous peoples, mostly Penan, have been arrested for their peaceful resistance. The so called "development" imposed upon them, has all but destroyed the forest resources on which they depend for their livelihood. Sarawak is the principal supplier of tropical timber in the world market. The official logging rate is at present 12km/sq. per day. Malaysian authorities have yet to show signs of respect for the human rights of the indigenous peoples, and to change policies according to recommendations of ITTO and the World Bank in order to prevent the exhaustion of the last remaining virgin forests, and the cultural genocide of their indigenous inhabitants.

I ask everyone of you, who have already been considering ways to find solutions in this critical time, to join in into this campaign from your different backgrounds, and political directions. Just if we take the chance now to unite and act as one big family in favor of the indigenous peoples they may have a chance to survive, and to pick up the fruits of their remaining virgin -forests well into the future. Please give your strongest possible contribution to this United States Campaign, (with direct action, financial support, contacts), So that the smile on the sad faces of the struggling inhabitants of the Sarawak rainforest can return.

Looking Forwards,

Bruno Maun.



F E N T O N
C O M M U N I
C A T I O N S

1606 20th ST NW
WASH. DC 20009
TEL 202/745-0707

FAX 202/332-1915

2 HORATIO ST 8P
NEW YORK NY 10014
TEL 212/989-3337

To: SOS Sarawak Organization Committee
Fr: David Fenton, Elaine Tassy, Chris DeCardy
Da: March 4, 1992

We are very pleased to be part of the campaign to promote the issue of the destruction of the Sarawak rainforest and the plight of its indigenous peoples.

We are confident much more attention, and therefore political pressure, will be created on this issue once the U.S. media is made aware of the situation.

In the coming month, we will coordinate spokespeople including rainforest experts, anthropologists, environmental leaders and native peoples to arrange a program of news conferences, talk show appearances and briefings with key media to bring this issue to the attention of the American people.

The launch of this campaign will take place over a three-day period at the end of March. We hope to spend two days in New York with the briefing team meeting with editors and reporters from the network news and interview programs, weekly national magazines and major daily newspapers. We also hope to hold a news event with a celebrity, human rights observer or other participants to attract more media coverage.

We then plan to spend a day in Washington with a second news conference with a political or international leader. Again the briefing team will meet with major newspapers, networks and news magazines and we plan to schedule interviews with network morning, interview and news programs.

Throughout this period, we will be scheduling interviews for individual team members with specific news media to add to the coverage.

Our publicity efforts will focus on four key areas: the human rights and land rights issues facing the Dayak peoples in Sarawak, the role of the state government of Sarawak, the voracious tropical hardwood timber appetite of Japan and the irreversible damage to the rainforest and loss of its potential benefits caused by logging.

We believe this is the kind of attention that will galvanize the international community and bring appropriate pressure to bear on leaders in Malaysia and on nations who import tropical hardwoods.

We look forward to a successful campaign and are proud to be part of the effort.

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MARKING INITIALS: MAF DATE: 2/24/2017

SOS SARAWAK**Contact****Anthony Dixon: tel: (212) 909-2755 fax: (212) 355-6721**

To: DISTRIBUTION
From: SOS Sarawak Operations Committee
Date: March 5, 1992
Subject: Sarawak
Pages: 3 + 2 cover pages

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 Bruno Manser (Switzerland)
 Wade Davis (Endangered People's Project, Vancouver)
 Brian Keane (Rainforest Defense Fund - Boston)

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 (4139) 63-1182
 (604) 922-3964
 (617) 482-5104

UNITED NATIONS**DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE**

Ambassador Jonathon Moore (USA)
 Ambassador Terence O'Brien (NZ)
 Mr. Brian Babbington (AUS.)
 Mr. Eric Jensen
 The Rt. Rev. Sir Paul Reeves (Anglican Observer)

MARKING INITIALS: MAYDATE: 2/24/92

(212) 415-4443
 (212) 758-0827
 (212) 371-5843
 (916) 444-3541
 (212) 687-1336

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Senator Al Gore/Katie McGinty
 Senator Timothy Wirth/Mark Grissam

(202) 224-0580
 (202) 224-1933

ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS NGOs

John Kramer/Sue Fox (WCWC - Canada)
 Cathy Fogel/Sue Merrow (Sierra Club - DC)
 Jacob Scherr (NRDC - DC)
 Steve D'Esposito (Greenpeace - DC)
 Barbara Bramble (NWF - DC)
 Dan Katz/Ivan Ussach (Rainforest Alliance - NY)
 Bruce Rich (EDF - DC)
 Randy Hayes (RAN - SF)
 Russel Barsh (4-Directions Council)
 Larry Cox (Rainforest Foundation - NY)
 Bonny Reis (ECO)
 Brent Blackwelder (FOE International)
 Fran Weber (National Audubon)
 Sandra Postel (Worldwatch Institute)
 Owen Lammers (Intl Rivers Network)
 John Knox (Earth Island Inst)
 Julie Trideman (Asia Watch)
 Carey Kennedy Cuomo (RFK Center for Human Rights)
 Shiela Dauer (Amnesty International)
 Steve Claibourne (Asia Foundation)

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 (202) 783-5917
 (202) 462-4507
 (202) 797-8846
 (212) 941-4986
 (202) 387-3500
 (415) 398-2732
 (716) 884-1944
 (212) 431-9171
 (213) 556-0939
 (202) 543-4710
 (202) 547-9022
 (202) 296-7365
 (415) 398-2732
 (415) 788-7324
 (212) 972-0905
 (212) 679-2517
 (212) 807-8400
 (415) 392-8863

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~**Distribution:**

Patrick Anderson (Greenpeace Intl. - Amsterdam)
James Lochhead (SIMBA - London)
Alla Ziegler (Soc. for Threatened Peoples - Switz)
Rainforest Information Center (Lismore, Australia)

Robin Hanbury-Tennyson (Survival Intl-London)

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

The Very Rev. James Morton (Cathedral St. John - NY)
The Rev. David Gill (Australian Council Churches)

OTHER

Michael Carlisle (William Morris Agency - NY)

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(6166) 222-339
(613) 417-7448
(4471) 723-4059

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(612) 262-4514

(212) 246-3583

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: MAY DATE: 2/24/2017

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Lieberman:

- hosted a gathering of Jewish Community;

Nirbhao - Kerry Kennedy Cuomo has indicated a
desire to join the campaign;

505-
989-9158

wants to do something in Washington

2; // need commitment from AG
& Tim Wirth;

Contact Fenton Communications;

202-745-0707

Dave Fenton & Chris De Carday

30, 31, 1 in NYC

2nd in Washington

} like to have a big event

} the resolution could be an activity;

} Rep Com.

Japanese Embassy, Malaysia embassy; Bruno Mann

Artie Shant: a friend of Dave Fenton's

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

April 2 : Tentative :

- to bring attention to the Penan + Sarawak
- to the kind of corruption in the Malaysian gov't
- to focus attention on Japan's voracious appetite for hardwoods;

Wade Davis - ethnobotanist Harvard;

Raymond Sui - Sarawak lawyer

Bruno Monsen - friend of Penan, crusader

→ + 1 terrace member

Kerry Kennedy Chano - wants to come down ;

no place yet ; a.m. pm reform

David Fenton is available for consult ;

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

1. Participation ——— Mark Trifshorn

2. Wirth, Kennedy

will know by the end of the week,

3. ~~Moody, Tim~~
~~Porter, John~~

Moody, Tim
Porter, John

Slide show: Alsace + Tatchung ;

Alseh + Tatching // in Canada +
Alaska ;

Dear Colleague :

Satt Keirin ; Wayne Owens AA

Lyilatani

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

30th :

31st : briefings in NY + DC
1st : press conference in NY
2nd : press conference in D.C. } still up in the air;

- 1) Bruno
- 2) ~~Lawrence~~ Ray Syta (attny)
- 3) Wade Davis botanist

poss. Sean Connery

after : an event: a boycott, occurring of a film;

27th : meet NGOs to coordinate big event;
he's cited as front page of the press hit;

Anthony Dixon
→ David Fenton :

Yes I can - —

I'd like to talk to
organisers of press
conference -

please have them
call - Thx

RJR

For file handle
THAT
SOS Sarawak

**A Campaign to Highlight
Human Rights and Environmental Concerns
and to End Logging on Native Lands
in Sarawak, Malaysia.**

Marla;
Any thoughts on
Al's participation
in this?

Ram

New York

March 5, 1992

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: *MAY*

DATE: *2/24/2017*

CONFIDENTIAL

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Yours sincerely,

Anthony Dixon

Anthony Dixon

for the SOS Sarawak Organizing Committee.

P.S. Further information is available on request in the form of (i) a detailed draft campaign proposal which can be mailed to you, or (ii) a short 3-page summary of objectives which can be faxed to you.

For example, there are a number of medical personnel who are under retired recall orders who chose to retire in a lower grade because they chose not to serve the 3 years in grade required to retire in their serving grade. I think that as a matter of fairness, we should provide the flexibility to the Department of Defense to recall these personnel in the highest grade they served in satisfactorily while on active duty. Because some of these personnel are already under recall orders, my bill would make this authority retroactive to the beginning of Operation Desert Shield.

Finally, the fourth bill would equalize the unemployment compensation between separated military personnel who are unemployed and civilian personnel who are unemployed. Under current law, military personnel are entitled to 13 weeks of unemployment compensation if they are unemployed 1 month after separating from service. On the other hand, civilian personnel are entitled to 26 weeks of unemployment compensation if they are unemployed 1 week after job separation. My bill would make the military entitlement the same as the civilian entitlement. The provisions of this bill were included in the Defense authorization bill for fiscal year 1991 that the Senate passed last year. The provision was part of a transition package to aid military personnel who would be separating because of active duty military strength reductions by the military service over the next 5 years.

Because of jurisdictional concerns raised by the House Ways and Means Committee in our conference on the Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1991 last year, this particular provision was not adopted. I believe we have a commitment from our Finance Committee to consider this matter early on in this session and I hope we can get this passed.

This provision is needed even more now because many military personnel who had intended to separate at the end of their service obligation have been involuntarily extended under the stop loss authority implemented by the Department of Defense. I expect that once the stop loss is lifted, there will be a relatively large exodus from the military. Many of these people have lost their prospective employment and will be entering the job market at ground zero. So I think we need to keep this in mind as we consider this proposal.

Mr. President, that summarizes the content of the four bills I am introducing today. I believe these bills provide for their fair and responsible treatment of our men and women in uniform deployed to the Persian Gulf in Operation Desert Shield. I think it is fair to say that all of them are certainly in harm's way and that we should support them fully.

Mr. President, I hope we can bring a just settlement in the Persian Gulf without going to war. That is my fer-

vent hope. But, if we have to go to war, then I think we must do everything we can to make sure our forces prevail at the lowest cost in casualties. I have the highest confidence that our men and women in uniform will prevail if we go to war, and I think they deserve our full support as they stand prepared to do so.●

By Mr. GORE (for himself and Mr. WIRTH):

S. 201. A bill to respond to the global environmental degradation brought on by human activities by reversing the trends that are presently altering or destroying vast portions of the biosphere, and to ensure that U.S. policies provide for the protection of the world environment from future degradation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Environment and Public Works.

WORLD ENVIRONMENT POLICY ACT

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce for myself and for my distinguished colleague from Colorado, Senator WIRTH, the World Environment Policy Act of 1991.

I will be pleased to cosponsor another measure which my colleague will describe at another opportunity here. But I would like to talk about the World Environment Policy Act of 1991 and urge my colleagues to cosponsor it, consider adopting its provisions, and place it high on the list of priorities during this session of Congress.

The bill I am introducing today builds upon legislation, S. 201, that I presented to my colleagues in the first legislative session of the 101st Congress.

In the 2 years that have passed since that time we have made important progress. Several provisions of that bill, for example, the provisions calling for a phaseout of chlorofluorocarbons, and other substances destroying our protective ozone shield; provisions regulating toxic and smog-forming emissions from utilities and cars and factories were incorporated into the historic clean air legislation this body passed last year.

I would like to commend the majority leader, Senator MITCHELL; the chairman of the Environmental Protection Subcommittee, Senator BAUCUS; Senator CHAFEE; Senator DURENBERGER; and many others who labored long and hard to secure passage of that landmark law. Through their efforts we will indeed have a cleaner and healthier America.

I was proud to have been able to make a small contribution to the work which took place under their leadership.

Other provisions of S. 201 have also helped to form the basis of action in the last Congress. But, obviously, we still have a great deal to do. We and the rest of the world have barely begun even to consider what will be involved in order to really confront not only the problem of global warming but the deeper, underlying crisis in the

relationship between our civilization and the global environment.

On February 4, historic negotiations on climate change will begin here in the United States as the world starts to move in the direction of confronting the issue of global warming. With regard to that issue, which I believe is the single most serious manifestation of the global environmental crisis and represents the single greatest environmental threat that our planet has ever faced, the agenda being pursued by President Bush, who described himself as the environmental President, I have to say is long on rhetoric but woefully short on substance and on commitment.

Many of us have noted the President's resolve—whether or not we agree with the way in which he has made decisions in foreign policy—in standing up to threats that may not have been readily apparent without leadership pointing out what is involved. I wish there were the same kind of resolve in the White House to confront this threat to the global environment.

We here in Congress, in numerous subcommittees and committees, have explored the nature of this problem. I have worked on it before with the Subcommittee on Science, Space, and Technology as well as at international meetings with counterparts from around the world who are extremely concerned about the consequences of global warming.

I have heard that, at many of those meetings, spokesmen of the administration have made statements that have left other participants incredulous. The excuses offered by the administration for their inaction on global warming were really empty and hollow.

Just last week we saw the release of the new figures showing that world temperatures in 1990 made 1990 the hottest year since records have been kept. The present occupant of the chair was one of 15 Senators who joined me in sending a letter to the President, noting that fact and asking for a bolder response to this problem.

Of course scientists for a long time have been telling us about the relationship between increased emissions of greenhouse gases and rising world temperatures. It was in 1979 that the National Academy of Sciences reported that, "if CO₂ continues to rise, there is no reason to believe that these changes will be negligible." And the academy warned that "A wait and see policy may mean waiting until it is too late."

This legislation that I introduce today—and I ask unanimous consent to put a summary of the legislation in the Record following my remarks is intended to confront this problem.

I might say also, Madam President, that in November, the Second World Climate Conference took place in Geneva. The administration's position

became unquestionably apparent there. Reviewing a decade of work done under the auspices of the World Climate Program, the First Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and the early stages of the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program, the scientists—some 750 from more than 100 countries—issued an unequivocal and unanimous warning. They said, "If the increase of greenhouse gas concentrations is not limited, the predicted climate change would place stresses on natural and social systems unprecedented in the past 10,000 years." We simply cannot afford to ignore warnings any longer.

And it seems that the administration knows that it can no longer doubt the science. But, it is not yet out of excuses. As described in a recent New York Times article, the administration is now relying on an EPA study to show that the United States, in fact, is acting to counter global warming. But, let us read the fine print.

What their so-called stabilization plan actually provides for is an increase of carbon dioxide emissions of some 15 percent.

So much for an aggressive strategy of response. The legislation I am introducing today calls on the administration to quit its obstructionist delay tactics. Very shortly, with the beginning of the climate negotiations in February, we will have a opportunity to begin developing solutions to this problem. I think that it is incumbent upon the administration to come to the table at those negotiations fully prepared to help devise effective solutions because the truth is that the United States, created and exacerbated many of the environmental problems the world faces.

Moreover, because we, in comparison with many of the countries of the world, are blessed with impressive scientific and technical resources, the effectiveness of any strategy will depend not only upon our cooperation but also upon our leadership. This bill I am introducing today calls on the White House, in full recognition of our responsibilities, to work with the world community to ensure that the worst consequences of global warming—drought, massive crop failure, severe storm systems, chronic famine and flooding—are not realized.

While the intensified greenhouse effect is a global problem that demands a global solution, it is imperative that each nation get its own house in order. In that regard, the bill I am introducing today prescribes several measures that I believe can effectively contribute to our efforts to combat global warming. Among the policies described in the bill is a system to curb greenhouse emissions by creating a tradeable emissions scheme. I will talk more about that in a moment.

The bill also requires methane emissions to be controlled, especially from landfills, and sets up a scheme to make

recycling a No. 1 priority for the Federal Government, especially in Federal procurement activities. The bill also places a penalty on gas guzzlers and offers a rebate on so-called gas sippers.

Madam President, in light of recent disturbing reports that the administration will not fulfill its promise with regard to energy policy—and why not, incidentally, open up a brand new energy policy as part of the responses to the dangerous events in the Persian Gulf—the proposal calls on the White House to present such a policy. Aggressive measures to develop and implement renewable energy and conservation technologies, such as those put forward by my friend from Colorado, Senator WIRTH, in the last Congress, are absolutely essential if we are, in the President's own words, to "bequeath a legacy to the next century of a cleaner, more prosperous, and, yes, more secure America."

To elaborate further on the carbon dioxide emissions trading scheme—this proposal builds on the market concept that we first incorporated into environmental legislation last year in the Clean Air Act. The sources of greenhouse gas emissions are many—utilities, automobiles, appliances, land use practices—all contribute to the problem. The beauty of the marketable permit scheme, I believe, is that it allows us to control emissions from the worst contributors, while giving other sectors a strong incentive voluntarily to improve their performance.

Simply put, the proposal described in my bill does just that. New utilities, or those expanding their capacity, are required to offset their carbon dioxide emissions. At the same time, those manufacturers who, for example, outperform Federal appliance efficiency standards or current Federal fuel efficiency requirements, will receive emissions permits that they can sell to the new or expanding utility. A particularly attractive aspect of this system is that, because it does not prescribe methods or compliance—that is, it is not following the "command-and-control" concept—it allows the market to determine the most cost-effective way for the bill's requirements to be met. I understand that the distinguished Senator From Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] is working on a similar proposal, and I look forward to his contribution and working with him. In addition, I would like to acknowledge the work of my good friend and colleague from the other body, Representative JIM COOPER of Tennessee, who is working to secure passage of the measure in the House.

I would like to acknowledge that he introduced a similar measure on the last day of last year's session and has been a leader in promoting this concept.

As I mentioned, the bill also amends the Solid Waste Disposal Act to require the States to design and operate landfills and sewage treatment facilities to minimize emissions of methane

and other pollutants. Molecule for molecule, methane is some 20 times more effective than carbon dioxide at trapping radiation near the earth's surface. And the adverse effect of methane is even greater than its global warming potential suggests. In indirect ways, too, methane intensifies the greenhouse problem. When in the atmosphere, methane reacts with oxygen to produce still more carbon dioxide and water vapor; methane also helps form tropospheric ozone (smog) which—in addition to causing severe respiratory problems—is also a powerful greenhouse gas; and finally, methane enhances the heating effect of other gases because it disrupts the primary mechanism nature uses to wash them from the atmosphere. I look forward to working with the Environment and Public Works Committee on this important issue when it turns its attention to the reauthorization of the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act.

The bill also incorporates a strong recycling provision. The benefits of recycling are, of course, many. In directing secondary materials toward productive uses, landfill space is spared and our air and water are relieved of the toxic emissions produced by degraded waste; using recycled materials is also often much less energy-intensive than processing new materials, so by recycling we simultaneously improve both our environment and the competitiveness of the products we produce. We at the Federal level have ignored these benefits, however. The Environmental Protection Agency, charged with leading our campaign, has—to put it mildly—fallen down on the job. State and local governments have been active however, and their experience provides us valuable insight and guidance. It is clear from their efforts that the availability of vital markets for recycled materials is the key to the success of recycling initiatives. The primary objective of my proposal, therefore, is to create markets for recycled commodities. This objective is achieved by requiring the Federal Government, in all of its massive procurements, to buy recycled products in preference to those products produced from raw materials. Last year, my colleagues on the Commerce Committee joined me in support of this initiative. I thank them for their support and look forward to working with them again to bring the measure to the full Senate for consideration.

Briefly, Mr. President, it is my hope that this bill will help us develop national and international policy responses to world environmental problems. The provisions of the bill are many. In addition to those I have described, there are measures calling for the protection and preservation of the world's rain forests as well as for the better protection of the many species that inhabit our own land. There are

provisions to facilitate the export of environmentally sound technologies produced in this country, and there is a title in support of the activities of international family planning organizations.

Many of my distinguished colleagues—my cosponsor Senator WIRTH, Senator MITCHELL, Senator CHAFEE, Senator HEINZ, and others—have contributed to the ideas expressed in this bill. I would like to thank them for their leadership and express my admiration for their commitment to these issues. I look forward to working with them and my other distinguished colleagues in this Congress and I hope that, together, we can take important steps toward the preservation of the planet's delicate resources.

Before leaving the floor, I would like to mention one other related matter because I see the majority leader on the floor and I want to take this opportunity to congratulate him on the recent publication of a book entitled "World on Fire."

I had an opportunity to read this recently. Senator MITCHELL's work presents a powerful and insightful discussion of precisely the issues that I have been discussing in this legislation, a discussion of the environmental tragedies that increasingly put our planet at risk. For example, the discussion of rain forest destruction, ozone depletion, and global warming is accessible and engaging. I commend it to all of our colleagues and to the public generally. It also offers a discussion of the battles waged to shepherd the Clean Air Act amendments into law, a battle which I referred to earlier in my statement.

I hope this publication will receive very wide attention so that more people will be informed about exactly how serious these problems are and exactly how they can be solved.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I thank my colleague for his kind comments. They are very deeply appreciated.

By Mr. COCHRAN:

S. 202. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exempt from such act certain individuals involved in model garment programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EXEMPTION OF SEWING OF MODEL GARMENTS

● Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, today I am introducing a bill to allow retail fabric stores to reinstate their model garment programs under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

As I pointed out when I introduced similar legislation in the last Congress, the Department of Labor's definition of "model garments" as "women's apparel" under its rules that prohibit certain types of industrial homework, has effectively eliminated model garment programs from retail fabric stores.

Prior to the current industrial homework rules, employees of retail fabric stores voluntarily sewed model garments at home for display in the stores. After a brief display period, the employee was allowed to keep the garment. Employees considered this practice to be an employee benefit, as the fabric, notions, and patterns used in the construction of the model garments were provided to the employee without charge.

Mr. President, for several years I have attempted to find an administrative remedy to this problem through the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. Given the complexity of the industrial homework regulations and the Department's reluctance to open them up, it appears the only means to correct this regulatory mistake, is to exempt the voluntary sewing of model garments by fabric store employees from the Fair Labor Standards Act. The legislation I am introducing today will provide that exemption and restore the benefits of model garment programs to employees of retail fabric stores.●

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. KERREY, Mr. BOND, Mr. DODD, and Mr. HEINZ):

S. 207. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to authorize appropriations for and enhance the effectiveness of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, to curb abuses in the making of trades and the execution of orders at designated contract markets, to provide greater representation of the public interest in the governance of such contract markets, to enhance the integrity of the U.S. financial markets by providing for Federal oversight of margins on stock index futures, clarifying jurisdiction over innovative financial products and providing mechanisms for addressing intermarket issues, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry..

COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT AMENDMENT

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleagues, Senator LUGAR, Senator KERREY, Senator DODD, and Senator HEINZ, in introducing the Futures Trading Practices Act of 1991.

Last week, a Federal jury in Chicago convicted 10 soybean futures traders of criminal fraud in the handling of customer orders on the floor of the largest Chicago futures exchange. Eight were also convicted on racketeering charges. Nine other soybean traders in this case had already pled guilty. Of the 48 traders indicted in the 1989 FBI sting of the Chicago trading pits, 33 have now been convicted or pled guilty, or no contest. Twelve more are currently on trial in the Japanese yen case.

The problem of trading abuse in the futures markets is real. Even if these abuses are limited to a small number, they cast a long, dark shadow over the entire industry and raise serious public

concern over the integrity of the markets.

The time for action is now.

The Futures Trading Practices Act contains three elements:

First, a major strengthening of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, including a 5-year funding reauthorization and authority to impose industry service fees;

Second, the trading abuse reforms approved unanimously by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry in November 1989; and

Third, "Intermarket Coordination Act of 1991," a compromise on jurisdictional issues reached by leaders of the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs in October 1990.

The American public—producers, consumers, farmers, investors, and market professionals—all suffered a major set-back last year when Congress failed to pass a meaningful futures trading practices bill.

The case for tighter regulation had been made most dramatically by the 1989 Chicago indictments, but this case did not stand alone. A May 1989 CFTC-led sting on the New York City futures markets has led so far to formal disciplinary charges against eight traders and two firms. That same summer, an emergency and possible corner of the Chicago soybean market raised a storm of concern among farm producers.

The solutions are well-known: tighter regulatory enforcement by a toughened CFTC; better audit trails; stricter policing by the exchanges and more public involvement in exchange decisionmaking. The Senate was well on its way toward passing such reforms in late 1989 in the Futures Trading Practices Act of 1989 (S.1729). This legislation was backed by a broad consensus in Congress, the public, and much of the futures industry itself.

Final action on the 1989 legislation was blocked by last year's intense conflict over whether to shift jurisdiction for stock-index futures contracts from the CFTC to the Securities and Exchange Commission—a debate stemming from the stock market crashes of 1987 and 1989. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady had asked that this divisive issue be resolved at the same time as futures trading practice legislation. The result was a parliamentary deadlock.

I opposed the jurisdiction transfer proposal because I felt that it would weaken the CFTC at a time when we most needed to strengthen it and because it would have placed stock-index futures under an agency without the resources or program in place to oversee them effectively. The ongoing battle created a dangerous element of instability in our financial regulatory structure. We needed to put this jurisdictional war behind us and get on with doing business.

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Leg. Counsel :

Cornelia 46461 ✓

will call
3/10/92

668 Drithen

FAX 40567

Nirbhao - 505-989-9158

212 - 909-2755

Anthony Dixon

will call
Thursday morning

NEWS FROM

U.S. Senator Al Gore



(D - Tennessee) SR 393 Russell Building, Washington, D.C. 20510 (202) 224-4944

DATE 3/3/92

TO Cornelia FAX 40567

FROM Ram Upuluri

PAGES including cover 3

SUBJECT changes to sec. 1105 of S 201 (102, 1st session),
which we would like to reintroduce as a free-
standing resolution. Please prepare ^{draft} & return to
my attention.

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

TO:

Date:

2/20/92

Name

Ms. KATIE McGINTY

Address

HON. AL GORE

Office Phone

202/224-4944

Fax No.

202/224-0530

FROM:

Name

BILL MANKIN

Address

SIERRA CLUB

Office Phone

404-881-1532

Fax No.

404-323-9888

The following transmission contains 23 pages, including this transmittal form.

INSTRUCTIONS

Dear Katie,
Here are my suggested
modifications to Sec. 1105 of S.201,
which the Senator could introduce as
a free-standing bill.

Thanks!
Bill

To respond to the global environmental degradation brought on by human activities by reversing the trends that are presently altering or destroying vast portions of the biosphere, and to ensure that United States policies provide for the protection of the world environment from future degradation, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 14 (Legislative day, JANUARY 3), 1991

Mr. GORE (for himself and Mr. WIRTH) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works

23 SEC. 1105. PRESERVATION OF THE TROPICAL RAINFOREST OF

24 SARAWAK, MALAYSIA.

25 It is the sense of the Congress that—

125

1 (1) the tropical rainforests of the East Malaysian
2 State of Sarawak, some of the most biologically and
3 culturally diverse rain forests, are being logged at the
4 fastest rate in the world;

5 (2) this rate of logging will lead to the disappear-
6 ance of virtually all primary tropical rainforests in
7 Sarawak within a decade;

8 (3) the effects of this logging on the indigenous
9 peoples of Sarawak are causing hunger and suffering,
10 and will lead to the destruction of their traditional cul-
11 tures if it is not stopped immediately;

12 (4) many of these populations face severe discrimi-
13 nation, denial of human rights, loss of cultural and reli-
14 gious freedoms, and in the worst case, cultural or
15 physical destruction;

16 (5) one of the most severely impacted tribal
17 groups in Sarawak is the Penan, the last intact nomad-
18 ic hunting and gathering culture in Southeast Asia;

19 (6) commercial logging backed by foreign capital
20 is the driving force behind deforestation in Sarawak;

21 (7) most of the logging concessions in Sarawak
22 are distributed in a politically motivated and arbitrary
23 manner, without regard to the socioecological conse-
24 quences;

126

1 (8) most of the timber logged in Sarawak is ex-
2 ported in raw form to Japan and other Asian countries
3 for secondary processing, concentrating wealth from
4 the exports in the hands of a few individuals, and pro-
5 viding no additional income or employment for the
6 people of Sarawak;

7 (9) it is incumbent upon the world community to
8 create an environment favorable to the survival of the
9 rainforests and the cultures dependent upon them;

10 (10) it should be the policy of the United States to
11 call upon the Government of Malaysia to act immedi-
12 ately in defense of the environment of Sarawak by
13 ending the uncontrolled exploitation of the rainforests
14 of Sarawak, and formally to recognize and uphold the
15 customary land rights and the internationally estab-
16 lished human rights of all its indigenous peoples; and

17 (11) it should be the policy of the United States to
18 call upon the Government of Japan to investigate the
19 activities of certain of that country's private companies
20 in contributing to the destruction of the Sarawak rain-
21 forest, and therefore to the culture of the indigenous
22 people of Sarawak.

ADD NEW ITEM

SUBSTITUTE
REVISED
WORDING

SUGGESTED WORDING MODIFICATIONS TO SEC. 1105 OF S.201

Add a new item as marked on accompanying page:

"() despite the recommendation of the International Tropical Timber Organization that this logging rate be significantly reduced to ensure long-term sustainability, the rate has instead risen dramatically;"

Revise wording in item (10) to read as follows:

"it should be the policy of the United States to call upon the Government of Malaysia to act immediately in defense of the environment of Sarawak by ending the uncontrolled exploitation of the rainforests of Sarawak, by reducing the annual rate of timber cutting by at least two thirds, and by formally recognizing and upholding the customary land rights and the internationally established human rights of all its indigenous peoples; and"

also consider adding

Human + Legal rights :

↳ how far can you go ?

Sierra Club

June 16, 1991

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
c/o The Hon. Albert Gore, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Katie,

Actions on the ground in Sarawak will begin this Thursday, June 20. The Sierra Club and others have alerted various international media organizations and helped arrange for them to be on site. Potential opportunities to capitalize on the upcoming actions, to call greater attention to the crisis of tropical deforestation and its effects on indigenous peoples, may be significant.

There may be opportunities for the senator to join these efforts. Two specific, interrelated ideas come to mind:

First, I have already suggested to you, the senator could take Sec. 1105 of S.201 and introduce it as a separate, free-standing bill, and make an appropriate announcement or floor statement to explain his reasons for doing so and expand on the issue. [I propose two minor modifications to the wording, below.] Second, the senator could use any media attention on the Sarawak situation to further promote his new tropical timber labeling bill, S.1159, as one way Americans can participate in tackling the problem. Both, of course, could be part of the same presentation. Naturally, the Sierra Club would be ready to chime in with similar statements and expressions of support.

SUGGESTED WORDING MODIFICATIONS TO SEC. 1105 OF S.201

Add a new item as marked on accompanying page:

"() despite the recommendation of the International Tropical Timber Organization that this logging rate be significantly reduced to ensure long-term sustainability, the rate has instead risen dramatically;"

Revise wording in item (10) to read as follows:

"it should be the policy of the United States to call upon the Government of Malaysia to act immediately in defense of the environment of Sarawak by ending the uncontrolled exploitation of the rainforests of Sarawak, by reducing the annual rate of timber cutting by at least two thirds, and by formally recognizing and upholding the customary land rights and the internationally established human rights of all its indigenous peoples; and"

Please let me know what you think, and how I can help.

Sincerely,



Bill Mankin

101st CONGRESS
2nd SESSION

S.J. RES. 387

Calling on the Government of Malaysia to preserve the tropical rainforests and the indigenous tribal culture of Sarawak, Malaysia; and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

October 26 (legislative day, _____), 1990

Mr. GORE introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Calling on the Government of Malaysia to preserve the tropical rainforests and the indigenous tribal culture of Sarawak, Malaysia; and for other purposes.

Whereas tropical rainforests are disappearing at a rate of 40 to 50 million acres per year;

Whereas the tropical rainforests of the East Malaysian state of Sarawak, some of the most biologically and culturally diverse rainforests, are being logged at the fastest rate in the world;

Whereas this rate of logging will lead to the disappearance of virtually all primary tropical rainforests in Sarawak within a decade;

Whereas the effects of this logging on the indigenous peoples of Sarawak are causing hunger and suffering, and will lead to the destruction of their traditional cultures if it is not stopped immediately;

Whereas many of these populations face severe discrimination, denial of human rights, loss of cultural and religious freedoms, and the in worst case, cultural or physical destruction;

Whereas one of the most severely impacted tribal groups in Sarawak are the Penan, the last intact nomadic hunting and gathering culture in Southeast Asia;

Whereas commercial logging backed by foreign capital is the driving force behind deforestation in Sarawak;

Whereas most of the logging concessions in Sarawak are distributed in a politically motivated and arbitrary manner, without regard to the socio-ecological consequences;

Whereas most of the timber logged in Sarawak is exported in raw form to Japan and other Asian countries for secondary processing, concentrating wealth from the exports in the hands of a few individuals, and providing no additional income or employment for the people of Sarawak; and

Whereas it is incumbent upon the world community to create an environment favorable to the survival of the rainforests and the cultures dependent upon them. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That it should be the policy of the United States to call upon the government of Malaysia to act immediately in defense of the environment of Sarawak by ending the uncontrolled exploitation of the rainforests of Sarawak, and to formally recognize and uphold the customary land rights and the internationally established human rights of all its indigenous peoples; and

That it should be the policy of the United States to call upon the government of Japan to investigate the activities of certain of that country's private corporations in causing the destruction of the last remaining primary rainforests, and therefore in bringing to an end the culture and ultimately threatening the physical survival of the indigenous peoples of Sarawak.

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FAX 11 PAGES

file Sarawak

MEMO

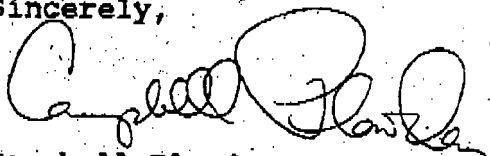
To: Katy McGinty, Office of Senator Al Gore
Rachael Helfand, Congressional Human Rights Caucus
Lisa Jordan, GLOBE
From: Campbell Plowden, Greenpeace Tropical Forests Campaign
Date: 2/13/92
RE: letter regarding arrest in Sarawak

Dear Katy, Rachael, and Lisa,

Kathy Fogel from the Sierra Club has told me that she has forwarded you some materials regarding the recent arrest of Mutang Anderson Urud in Sarawak, Malaysia and requested your assistance in writing letters on the subject. We very much encourage and appreciate your efforts in doing so. I am sending the enclosed information which is the text of two messages we received from the President of Sahabat Alam Malaysia regarding this situation requesting international attention on this situation. I hope the contents may assist you in preparing your letters.

Please don't hesitate to contact me if we can provide any additional information on the logging situation in Sarawak.

Sincerely,



Campbell Plowden
Greenpeace Tropical Forests Campaign

----- GREENLINK MESSAGES (February 12, 1992) -----
 From OTTO: C:\WP51\DATA\GLO212.IN

Green2 12-FEB-92 11:29 2443925 To:
 Meg Ruby, Campbell Plowden, Martin Frimmel, Eije Pabst, To:
 Greenpeace Switzerland, Tommie Ekstroem
 CC: Patrick Anderson
 From: Francesco Martone
 Date: WED 12-FEB-92 11:29:55 GMT
 Subject: att.n C.Wiedmer, J. Hammarlund - urgent action alert
 SARAWAK -----
 To: Meg Ruby, Campbell Plowden, Martin Frimmel, Eije
 Pabst, Christopher Wiedmer, Johan Hammarlund,
 CC: Patrick Anderson
 Re: action alert for Anderson Mutang
 Date: 12 feb 1992

Dear all,

I just read this action alert to ask for the release
 of Anderson Mutang. I want to ask your opinion. I think we should
 write this letter. Let me know what you think

CIAO
 Francesco

Topic 48 draft letter:re Andy's arrest
 sbraithwaite Rainforest - General issues 8:10 am Feb 12,
 1992

February 12, 1992

Dear friends,

Re: Sarawak: Arrests, Threats and Continued Subversion of land
 and Human Rights.

Draft letter to Malaysian authorities

James Lochhead, Singapore and Malaysian British Association (SIMBA)
 Tel (44) 71 582 3261/(44) 71 403 2876; fax (44) 71 403 3997
 At 11.30 pm on Wednesday 5th February, Anderson Mutang Urud
 was detained by the Sarawak authorities at Pissau Garden, Miri,
 Sarawak. He is being held under Emergency (Public Order and
 Prevention of Crime) Ordinance 1969, Section 3(1). Anderson is
 a prominent member of the Sarawak Indigenous Peoples Alliance
 (SIPA), an organisation which has been active in giving voice to
 the concerns of indigenous communities facing loss of land
 and tribal rights due to the logging of the rainforest and
 other alienation schemes in Sarawak.

----- GREENLINK MESSAGES (February 12, 1992) -----
From OTTO: C:\WP51\DATA\GL0212.IN

Meanwhile, the mainly Penan blockade on a logging road in the Long Ajeng area, ongoing since June last year, has been issued an ultimatum by the Sarawak authorities. They have been told they should dismantle the blockade by February 12th or face the consequences. The consequences are likely to include arrests under the amendment made to the Forests Ordinance in 1987, which states that participation in such blockades is a criminal offense carrying a maximum sentence of 2 years in jail and/or a M\$6,000 fine. Many hundreds of indigenous peoples have been so charged for their attempts to protect their land and cultures.

These two connected actions by the Sarawak state authorities are clear notification that they will continue to subvert the land and human rights of any persons who dare voice opposition to the present policies and practices of the State government in decimating the rainforest and subverting land rights, indigenous cultures and livelihoods. As such we urge you to express your widespread and immediate concern.

The Emergency (Public Order and Prevention of Crime) Ordinance allows for arbitrary and indefinite detention.

Section 3(1) reads: "Any police officer may without warrant arrest and detain any person in respect of whom he has reason to believe that there are grounds to justify his detention under Section 4(1)"

Section 4(1) reads: "If the Minister is satisfied that with a view to preventing any person from acting in any manner prejudicial to public order it is necessary that that person should be detained, or that it is necessary for the suppression of violence or the prevention of crimes involving violence that that person should be detained, the

Minister shall make an order directing that that person be detained for any period not exceeding two years."

The Ordinance bears close similarity to the better known Internal Security Act (ISA), which has been more commonly used to detain arbitrarily and without trial, indefinitely, persons whom the government consider to be 'a threat', no matter how legitimate their activities. You may recall that in 1987, over one hundred people in Malaysia were arrested under the ISA, including opposition MPs (and the leader of the Opposition), lawyers, trade unionists, women active in women's

----- GREENLINK MESSAGES (February 12, 1992) -----
From OTTO: C:\WP51\DATA\GL0212.IN

issues, religious workers and environmentalists. Harrison Ngau, active in the Sarawak land rights/logging issue, was detained at this time.

Anderson Mutang Urud is in his 30's. He is a Kelabit (one of the ethnic groups in Sarawak). He is a graduate of the Institut Teknologi Malaysia (ITM) and subsequently worked for a number of years for a company in Miri. More recently he has become involved in the struggle of indigenous communities in Sarawak for their land rights and against logging. He is a member of the Sarawak Indigenous Peoples Alliance (SIPA), a group established in early 1991 to operate an information and research centre promoting sustainable land use, to work with indigenous communities affected by logging, to liaise between organisations and people interested in alternative development and agriculture, and to promote the trade of local indigenous craft. Anderson has made a number of representations on behalf of the indigenous people in Sarawak at major international forums. He was a member of the 'Borneo World Tour' in 1990, and recently made contributions and interventions to the July United Nations Working Group on Indigenous People's meeting in Geneva, and the August Preparatory Conference on UNCED at the same place. He has highlighted the situation in Sarawak concerning deforestation, land rights and local communities reactions and resistance. He has won widespread respect for his sincerity, his articulateness, and for his work in bringing to world attention the situation faced by many indigenous people in Sarawak because of logging.

The power of executive detention, exemplified by the ISA and the Emergency Ordinance, accompanied as it is with no right to a court hearing, no right of challenge to the original order to detain, and for indefinite periods, goes against all international norms and conventions, and has been campaigned against by many groups both within and outside Malaysia for many years. Amnesty International is but one organisation that has condemned the existence and use of these powers. Such powers are part of a battery of legislation at the Malaysian government's disposal to silence legitimate criticism and opposition within the country. Others include legislation governing the registration and operation of any association or society, legislation governing free access to, publication and distribution of information, and legislation governing free association and assembly. The Sarawak state government have also amended the First Ordinance to make any obstruction of logging activities a criminal offense, and have arrested hundreds of indigenous peoples under this amendment. The latest series of arrests were in mid-January this year when over forty indigenous

----- GREENLINK MESSAGES (February 12, 1992) -----
From OTTO: C:\WP51\DATA\GL0212.IN

people were detained in Long Geng, Belaga, in Sarawak.

You will also know that both the Malaysian federal government and the Sarawak state government have maintained that the logging in Sarawak is 'sustainable' and does not abrogate the land rights of the local communities. They have consistently refused to negotiate with these local communities who have been trying to establish their Native Customary Rights over their land which they have lived on for hundreds of years. When some local communities have mounted peaceful blockades as a last desperate measure to protect their land from the bulldozers and chainsaws the government has arrested them. At the same time, both federal and state governments have attempted to blame international concern over the logging and the local situation as the work of 'eco-imperialists' and others in the North intent on 'Keeping Malaysia poor.'

The recent actions give lie to these government protestations, if ever we needed 'proof'. The blockade at Long Ajeng is one of the biggest ever mounted, numbering at certain times over 800 people. The Penan, the main ethnic group involved at the blockade, have been the subject of much world attention concerning the deprivation of their land and culture due to the logging of their forest. Despite the hardship involved in mounting such a blockade, with difficulties of food supply and other provisions and constant harassment by state authorities and the logging company wanting to log their land (Samling Timber Company), the blockade has been maintained since June 1991. The Penan on the blockade see it as a last-ditch attempt to protect their land and culture; all their many previous attempts at negotiation and discussion with state authorities have failed. The Long Ajeng blockade is one of several blockades in Sarawak, and is a manifestation of the view voiced, for instance in the statement signed by 61 local leaders in 1987, that "Development does not mean stealing our land and our forest away from us. This is not development, but theft of our land, our rights and our cultural identity." Anderson is now in jail with no recourse to the courts, and the people on the blockades at Long Ajeng are under threat, for giving voice to these concerns. It is our view that it is not they who should stand condemned but the Malaysian and Sarawak governments.

Both Anderson and the people on the blockades, both of whose aims are peaceful, legitimate and in many aspects akin to the objectives that the state government claims it is following in practice, have fallen foul of anti-environment and anti-human rights legislation and policy followed by the authorities in Sarawak and Malaysia as a whole. You are aware that logging

----- GREENLINK MESSAGES (February 12, 1992) -----
From OTTO: C:\WP51\DATA\GL0212.IN

and other concessions are given to local politicians: it is they who make millions out of them. Further, despite the vast amount of evidence that logging in Sarawak is doing untold environmental damage to the 'oldest rainforest in the world', so much so that the ITTO estimate that Sarawak will be a nett importer of timber by the year 2000, the Sarawak state government continues to allow logging rates which are above any rate that could in any way be called 'sustainable'.

We urge you to support our call for:

1. The immediate and unconditional release of Anderson Mutang Urud.

2. Immediate suspension of any actions taken against local people on blockades or elsewhere who have consistently voiced their willingness to negotiate with relevant authorities for the protection of their lands and cultures.

3. The Malaysian federal government and the Sarawak state government to recognise indigenous land rights and cultural rights, and to review completely their logging policy so that both people and environment are protected.

4. The repeal of the Internal Security Act, the Emergency Ordinance and all other legislation which deprives an individual of the right to have charges leveled at them in a court of law.

Could we ask you to state your stand on these matters? Will you be making representations to the relevant authorities in Malaysia and could you let us know what the results of these are? (Could this persuade you to adopt the European Parliament resolution of 8th July 1988, reaffirmed last year, for an immediate moratorium on the import of tropical timber from Sarawak until the issue of land rights is properly and justly addressed? - [this can be included where relevant-ed]

It is clear that the Sarawak and Malaysian governments are proceeding in a manner which hardly upholds international law or respect for human rights. We would therefore anticipate that you be concerned to make an appropriate response. We look forward to hearing from you in the very near future.

In the meantime, we remain

Yours sincerely,

----- GREENLINK MESSAGES (February 12, 1992) -----
From OTTO: C:\WP51\DATA\GL0212.IN

Green2 12-FEB-92 12:52 2443999 To:
Meg Ruby, Campbell Plowden, Martin Frimmel, Eije Pabst, To:
Tommie Ekstroem, Greenpeace Switzerland
CC: Patrick Anderson
From: Francesco Martone
Date: WED 12-FEB-92 12:52:43 GMT
Subject: SARAWAK - urgent action - part two

To: Meg, Campbell, Martin, Eije, Christoph, Johan
CC: Patrick

cops I forgot some details on action alert, including the address list

Francesco

Topic 47 SARAWAK ALERT: ANDY MUTANG URUD AR
igc:twm Rainforest - General issues 3:39 am Feb 11, 1992

ACTION ALERT: ARREST OF ANDERSON MUTANG URUD OF
SARAWAK, MALAYSIA

12 February, 1992

Dear friends,

We would like to update you on the arrest of Anderson Mutang Urud, a member of the Sarawak Indigenous Peoples' Alliance (SIPA). Anderson, 31, was picked up by the police in Miri on the night of 5 February, 1992. We understand that he is still being detained at the Miri Central Police Station.

The Sarawak Commissioner of Police, Datuk Ghazali Yacub confirmed on 7 February that the arrest and detention was under section 3 of the Emergency (Public Order and Prevention of Crime) Ordinance 1969. This provision states that "Any police officer may without warrant arrest and detain pending enquiries any person in respect of whom he has reason to believe that there are grounds which would justify his detention under section 4 (1)."

Section 4 (1) states that if the Minister of Home Affairs is "satisfied that with a view to preventing any person from acting in any manner prejudicial to public order it is necessary that that person should be detained, or that it is necessary for the suppression of violence or the prevention of crimes involving violence that that person should be detained, the Minister shall make an order directing that that person be detained for any period

----- GREENLINK MESSAGES (February 12, 1992) -----
From OTTO: C:\WP51\DATA\GL0212.IN

not exceeding two years".

This power to detain a person without trial is similiar to the preventive detention power under the Internal Security Act, 1960. Anderson is presently detained under police powers. Section 3 provides for police detention for a period of up to 60 days. Further detention will be under a Ministerial order.

We have been informed that Anderson's sister has been permitted to speak with him. Legal representation has also been arranged.

2 Anderson, who is a Kelabit (one of the native communities of Sarawak), has been actively involved in the struggle of native communities in the state against commercial logging and for their customary land and forest rights. He has also travelled extensively in the world over the last one and a half years to speak of the forest destruction in Sarawak and the plight of the affected native people.

Possible arrests of Penan in the Ulu Baram blockade

We have also received information that the Penan blockade in Ulu Baram which has been maintained by more than 400 Penan natives since July 1991 may be dismantled with arrests of the persons concerned. A number of meetings have been held with government officials who flew up to the site but the Penan remain strongly against logging of this last primary forest of the interior of the Baram district. They have been given an ultimatum to open up the blockade within the next week or they would be arrested.

We therefore urge you to also write letters of appeal to the government to seek a peaceful and amicable resolution of the ongoing crisis over the logging of native customary lands and forests. Arrests and detentions will not solve the conflicts, but instead cause further hardship and injustice. A list of addresses, telephone and telefax numbers follow for your use.

As soon as more information is received, we shall be in touch with you. Thank you for your support.

Yours sincerely,

S.M. Mohd. Idris
President

----- GREENLINK MESSAGES (February 12, 1992) -----
From OTTO: C:\WP51\DATA\GL0212.IN

Please send a copy of your appeal letter to the following persons:

YAB Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad
The Prime Minister of Malaysia
Prime Minister's Dept
Jalan Dato' Onn
50502 Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia
Tel: 03-2321957/2931957
Telex: 33099
Fax: 03-2328166

POLICE DEPT
Tan Sri Haniff Omar
Hit <RETURN> for more (63% read) --
Conf?

CHAIRPERSON,
SARAWAK STATE CABINET COMMITTEE --

[Continued] Topic 47 SARAWAK ALERT: ANDY MUTANG URUD AR

Inspector-General of Police
Polis Di-Raja Malaysia
Jalan Aman
Bukit Aman
50560 Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia
Tel: 03-2924444
Fax: 03-2980503

ON PENAN AFFAIR
YB Abang Johari bin Tun Datuk
Abang Hj Openg
Minister of Industrial Development
Ministry of Industrial Development
13th Floor, Wisma Sumber Alam
Jalan Stadium, Petra Jaya
93050 Kuching
Sarawak
Malaysia Tel: 082-442180
Fax: 082-442955

Datuk Mohd Ghazali bin Yacub
Commissioner of Police, Sarawak
State Police Headquarters
Jalan Badruddin

----- GREENLINK MESSAGES (February 12, 1992) -----
From OTTO: C:\WP51\DATA\GL0212.IN

93560 Kuching
Sarawak
Malaysia
Tel:082-245522/249204
Fax:082-247204

YB Datuk Amar Hj Bujang Mohd Nor
State Secretary
State Secretary's Office
19th Floor, Bangunan Tunku Abd. Rahman
Petra Jaya, 93503 Kuching
Sarawak
Malaysia
Tel: 082-440127/440222/440333/441957

DIRECTOR OF FORESTS (SARAWAK)
Mr. Leo Chai
Director of Forests
Forest Dept. Headquarters
14th Floor, Wisma Sumber Alam
Jalan Stadium, Petra Jaya
93702 Kuching
Sarawak
Malaysia
Tel: 082-442180 (main office)
-443773 (direct line to director)
-4421 80 (National Parks and Wildlife Dept)
Fax:082-441377

JUDICIAL DEPT
YAA Datuk Haji Mohammad Jenari bin Serjan
Chief Justice of Borneo

Chief Justice Chambers
Juydicial Dept.
Court House Road
93506 Kuching
Sarawak
Malaysia
Tel: 082-244721/243375
Fax: 082-417322

CHIEF MINISTER
YAB Tan Sri Datuk Patinggi Abd. Taib Mahmud

----- GREENLINK MESSAGES (February 12, 1992) -----
From OTTO: C:\WP51\DATA\GLO212.IN

Chief Minister of Sarawak, and
Minister of Resource Planning (Forestry),
Chief Minister's Office
Bangunan Tunku Abd. Rahman Putra
Petra Jaya, 93503 Kuching
Sarawak
Malaysia
Cable: 'KETUA MENTERI'
Telex: KM KG MA 70116
Tel: 082-440801
-441957 ext.123/124
Fax: 082-441887

MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT
YB Datuk Amar James Wong Kim Min
Minister of Environment and Tourism
Ministry of Environment and Tourism
8th Floor, Bangunan Tunku Abd. Rahman
Petra Jaya
93503 Kuching
Sarawak
Malaysia
Tel: 082-443443/441957

*

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

328-2700

Dkt

202 453-7661

BAKER 647-6434

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4202

February 14, 1992

YAB Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad
The Prime Minister of Malaysia
Prime Ministers Department Jalan Dato Onn
50502 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 603-232-1957
Fax: 603-232-8166
Telex: 33-099

The Honorable YAB Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad:

It has come to my attention that Mr. Anderson Mutang Urud, Executive Director of the Sarawak Indigenous Peoples Alliance, was arrested on February 5, 1992, and is being held without charges. I would like to inquire as to the reason Mr. Urud has been detained, and to express my support for his immediate release and assurance of personal safety.

I was able to meet Mr. Urud when he and members of the Penan Association of Sarawak came to the United States Congress to speak of their efforts to secure legal recognition of their traditional, native territory in Sarawak. Through Mr. Urud, who acted as interpreter, the Penan story moved the Congress and the world; I myself introduced a Congressional Resolution on their behalf. The Penan's sincerity in seeking territorial protection, from seeking legal protection through local courts, to their proposal for a United Nations Biosphere Reserve to protect their land, is deeply compelling. Mr. Urud and the Penan have been compassionately received and honored by young and old, powerful and weak alike across the world who support their cause.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4202

**PHOTOCOPY
MISC. HANDWRITING**

I am concerned with reports that Mr. Urud may have been detained in conjunction with Sarawak State authorities' plans to dismantle a peaceful blockade mounted by the Penan people near Long Ajeng. I understand that more than 500 Penan have gathered for eight months to attempt to peacefully prevent bulldozers from passing into and destroying the last pristine Penan areas. I would greatly appreciate any clarification of information as regards this situation and express my concern for the safety and respectful treatment of those Penan who are acting peacefully and legally. I urge the authorities to ensure that legal and peaceful blockades by the Penan are not dismantled.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

cc: Ambassador Dato Abdul Majid Mohamed, Malaysian Embassy
Mr. James Baker, Secretary of State
Ambassador Paul Cleveland, U.S. Embassy in Malaysia
Mr. Chris Redfern, Malaysian Country Officer, The World Bank


Albert Gore, Jr.
United States Senator

Jack
Pl. type
web computer
tell early we will
send ASAP
PC. handle.
— — —

DRAFT

February 13, 1992

YAB Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad
The Prime Minister of Malaysia
Prime Ministers Department Jalan Dato Onn
50502 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 603-232-1957
Fax: 603-232-8166

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Mr. James Baker, Secretary of State
Ambassador Paul Cleveland, U.S. Embassy in Malaysia
Mr. Chris Redfern, Malaysian Country Officer, The World Bank

**SIERRA
CLUB**

408 C Street, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 202-547-1141

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTALTo: Katie McGintyFrom: Cathy Fogel# of Attached Pages: 1 Date: 2/13/92Notes: I appreciate your help. Please call
if you have any questions

Sierra Club, DC Office FAX Number: (202) 547-6009

EMBASSIES

Burkina Faso	332-5577	Iraq	483-7500	Portugal	328-8610
Burma	332-9044	Ireland	462-3939	Qatar	338-0111
Burundi	342-2574	Israel	364-5500	Romania	232-4747
Cameroon	265-8790	Italy	328-5500	Rwanda	232-2882
Canada	785-1400	Ivory Coast	483-2400	St. Christopher (St. Kitts) and Nevis	833-3550
Cape Verde	965-6820	Jamaica	452-0660	Saint Lucia	463-7378
Central African Republic	483-7800	Japan	234-2266	Saudi Arabia	342-3800
Chad	462-4009	Jordan	966-2664	Senegal	234-0540
Chile	785-1746	Kenya	387-6101	Sierra Leone	939-9261
China	328-2500	Korea	939-5600	Singapore	667-7555
Colombia	387-8338	Kuwait	966-0702	Somalia	342-1575
Congo	726-5500	Laos	332-6416	South Africa	232-4400
Costa Rica	234-2945	Latvia	726-8213	Spain	265-0190
Cuban Interests Section	797-8518	Lebanon	939-6300	Sri Lanka	483-4025
Cyprus	462-5772	Lesotho	462-4190	Sudan	338-8565
Czechoslovakia	363-6316	Liberia	723-0437	Suriname	338-6980
Denmark	234-4300	Lithuania	234-5860	Swaziland	362-6683
Dominican Republic	332-6280	Luxembourg	265-4171	Sweden	944-5600
Ecuador	234-7200	Madagascar	265-5525	Switzerland	745-7900
Egypt	232-5400	Malawi	223-4814	Syria	232-6313
El Salvador	265-3480	Malaysia	328-2700	Taiwan	895-1800
Ethiopia	234-2281	Mali	332-2249	Coordination Council for North American Affairs	
Finland	363-2430	Malta	462-3611	Tanzania	939-6125
France	944-6000	Mauritania	232-5700	Thailand	483-7200
Gabon	797-1000	Mauritius	244-1491	Togo	234-4212
Germany (Democratic Republic)	232-3134	Mexico	234-6000	Trinidad and Tobago	467-6490
Germany (Federal Republic)	298-4000	Morocco	462-7979	Tunisia	234-6644
Ghana	462-0761	Mozambique	293-7146	Turkey	387-3200
Greece	667-3168	Nepal	667-4550	Uganda	726-7100
Grenada	265-2561	Netherlands	244-5300	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	628-7551
Guatemala	745-4952	New Zealand	328-4800	United Arab Emirates	338-6500
Guinea	483-9420	Nicaragua	387-4371	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	462-1340
Guyana	265-6900	Niger	483-4224	Uruguay	331-1313
Haiti	332-4090	Nigeria	822-1500	Venezuela	797-3800
Holy See—Apostolic Nunciature (Vatican)	333-7121	Norway	333-6000	Yemen	965-4760
Honduras	966-7700	Oman	387-1980	Yugoslavia	462-6566
Hungary	362-6730	Pakistan	939-6200	Zaire	234-7690
Iceland	265-6653	Panama	483-1407	Zambia	265-9717
India	939-7000	Papua New Guinea	659-0856	Zimbabwe	332-7100
Indonesia	293-1745	Paraguay	483-6960		
		Peru	833-9860		
		Philippines	483-1414		
		Poland	234-3800		

—Jim Munaffie

SOS SARAWAK

News Update - March 3, 1992

Anderson Mutang. The following statement was received last night from the committee for the release of Anderson Mutang:

"Dear friends and supporters, Anderson Mutang Urud was brought from Kuching Detention Center to Miri Central Police Station. His lawyer was only informed by the police 4:00 pm yesterday that he would be brought before a magistrate court to be charged this morning. This morning he was allowed to see his lawyer and was accompanied by his relatives to the magistrates court. He was charged under section 42 of the Society's Act 1966 for managing an unlawful (unregistered) society namely the Sarawak Indigenous People's Alliance (SIPA). The maximum penalty for this offense is a fine of \$M10,000 and/or imprisonment for a maximum of 5 years. Anderson pleaded not guilty to the charge and a trial date was fixed for the 21 September 1992. During the case his counsel applied for him to be released on bail which the court granted. The court ordered his release on bail of \$2,000 and with two sureties. After his release he was brought back to the police station, where he and his lawyers were informed by the prosecuting officer that the superintendent Mr Louis Chin had given instructions that he is not to be set free. His lawyers strongly protested against this contemptuous and unlawful detention in the face of the court order to release him.

Please urgently resume and intensify the campaign for an immediate release on the basis of the above latest development."

Anderson's detention order expires on March 6, 1992, but we understand there is also the possibility that his detention could be extended a further 30 days.

Blockade News. As of February 26, the Long Ajeng blockade was still in place, despite rumors that it was to have been dismantled on February 24. Of the 42 Kenyah tribespeople on trial at Belaga, 10 cases have been heard. Each of the 10 was acquitted on the charge of criminal trespassing but convicted under the Police Act for refusing to obey instructions and fined M\$3,000 and 1 day imprisonment with a default of 3 months imprisonment. As of today all 42 were released on bail. The 10 convicted have appealed to the high court and a stay on the execution of their penalty is in force. Dates of future hearings have not yet been fixed. 8 Iban tribespeople have been charged with "wrongful restraint" (i.e. obstruction to logging) in the Belaga area. Trial has been set for August 28.

UK Protest. In Liverpool, England today, 400 people took part in a major action to blockade the cranes of 3 docks in the harbor awaiting the arrival of NIP 5, a freighter bringing timber from Sarawak and Indonesia to the U.K. The NIP 5 is expected to arrive tonight or 8:30am tomorrow. Groups taking part include Robin Wood Germany, Earth First UK and USA, SIMBA, and the Merseyside Green Action.

SOS SARAWAK**Contacts**

Nirbhao Khalsa: tel: (505) 989-9158 fax: (505) 988-1642
 Anthony Dixon: tel: (212) 909-2755 fax: (212) 355-6721

To: DISTRIBUTION
 From: Anthony Dixon & Nirbhao Khalsa
 Date: March 2, 1992
 Subject: Sarawak Update

Distribution:Fax NumberSOS SARAWAK OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

David Fenton (Fenton Communications - DC)
 Bruno Manser (Switzerland)
 Wade Davis (Endangered People's Project, Vancouver)
 Brian Keane (Rainforest Defense Fund - Boston)

(202) 332-1915
 (4139) 63-1182
 (604) 922-3964
 (617) 482-5104

UNITED NATIONS

Ambassador Jonathon Moore (USA)
 Ambassador Terence O'Brien (NZ)
 Mr. Brian Babbington (AUS.)
 Mr. Eric Jensen
 The Rt. Rev. Sir Paul Reeves (Anglican Observer)

(212) 415-4443
 (212) 758-0827
 (212) 371-6843
 (916) 444-3541
 (212) 687-1336

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Senator Al Gore/Katie McGinty

(202) 224-0580

ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS NGOs

Sue Fox (WCWC Canada)
 Cathy Fogel (Sierra Club - DC)
 Jacob Scherr (NRDC - DC)
 Patrick Anderson (Greenpeace Intl.-Amsterdam)
 James Lochhead (SIMBA - London)
 Aila Ziegler (Soc. for Threatened Peoples - Switz)
 Rainforest Information Center (Lismore, Australia)
 Lee Tan (Hak Hak Manusia-Melbourne)
 Robin Hanbury-Tenison (Survival Intl-London)

(604) 683-8229
 (202) 547-6009
 (202) 783-5917
 (3120) 523-6500
 (4471) 403-3697
 (4156) 22-1809
 (6166) 222-339
 (613) 417-7448
 (4471) 723-4059

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

The Very Rev. James Morton (Cathedral St. John - NY)
 The Rev. David Gill (Australian Counc. Churches)

(212) 316-7404
 (612) 262-4514

Office of Friends of the Earth / Malaysia has been shut down ; - - -

- reintroducing Sarawak resolution plus co-signer letter
- may be develop. tomorrow ; meet w/ Ambassador
- will do human + local rights language //
- on 16th ~ 18th a big indigenous peoples press conference //
have a press statement available there ; in NYC
to end

3/2/92 talked to Kathy Fogel

SOS SARAWAK

Contacts

Nirbhao Khalsa: tel:(505) 989-9158 fax:(505) 988-1642
 Anthony Dixon: tel:(212) 909-2755 fax:(212) 355-6721

TO: DISTRIBUTION →

FROM: ANTHONY DIXON

SUBJECT: Sarawak

DATE: February 26

NO. PAGES: 1

Dean MORTON.
 BISHOP REEVES.
 WCWC Vancouver - Sue Fox
 SIMBA London (James Lockhead)
 Survival International
 (Robin H-Tennison)
 Katie McGinty (Senator Gore)
 Hak Hak Manusida (Australia)
 David Fenton.
 JATAN (Yoshi Kuroda)
 Bill Mankin (Atlanta)

Sarawak Update - February 26, 1992

We spoke yesterday with one of the attorney's involved in the Dayak defense who informed us of the following:

- Anderson Mutang was denied the right to meet with his attorney while in Miri prison, although such a meeting had initially been agreed to. Charges have yet to be brought, pending "investigation".
- Anderson has been moved to Kuching prison.
- Yesterday (2/25) 20 more arrests took place at a blockade near Limbang. The names of those arrested have yet to be released.
- The trial of the 44 Kenyah being detained in Sibu prison for their part in the Long Geng blockade commenced today in Belaga, having been postponed from the earlier scheduled date of January 25th.

SIERRA CLUB



408 C Street, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 202-547-1141

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO: KATIE MCGINTY

FROM: CATHY FOGEL, SIERRA CLUB 675-6278

10 pages

* * *

Dear Katie:

Bill Mankin and I prepared this as a possible floor speech for Senator Gore. It is long, but is designed to allow Senator Gore to extract the points he finds most relevant. Something similar could be entered in full in the record. If you use "Econet" I could transfer the text electronically.

Do you still have the two modifications to the Sarawak section of Gore's S.201 that Bill suggested? If not, I can get you another copy. The timing is very good for reintroducing that portion as a free standing Resolution. Perhaps Senator Gore would be interested in inserting in an additional call for Sarawak to cease the detention-without-trial of indigenous peoples for the non-violent defense of their customary land rights.

I am sure you are busy, but I will call you in the early afternoon to get your thoughts. Take care!

Cathy Fogel

"When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the universe." John Muir
National Headquarters: 730 Polk Street, San Francisco, California 94109 (415) 776-2211

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

MR. SPEAKER:

The world's forests are in extremely serious trouble, especially the tropical forests, which are being irretrievably destroyed at the rate of 40-50 million acres every single year. Among the chief causes of that destruction is the international timber trade, which directly drives some 20-25 per cent of annual tropical deforestation, and indirectly causes even more. At current rates of forest loss, except in a few remote regions of the Amazon and Congo basins, and in Papua New Guinea, large contiguous areas of tropical forest will be unknown by 2025.

This is nothing less than a global crises. It is imperative that the world move immediately to the practice of sustainable forest management which will provide a full range of forest products and services but not destroy forests, or impair the range of biological diversity and ecological services that they provide. Even the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), a consortium of the primary exporting and importing nations, and the US-based International Hardwood Products Association have called for a shift to trading in tropical woods that are derived only from sustainable managed sources by the year 2000.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the world's tropical forests cannot wait that long. Three countries where deforestation crises now rage offer us glaring reminders of why this is the case, and why we must act much faster to make the shift to sustainability:

1 - Burma - Burma, although not large, is losing forests at a rate of 3% per year. In two years, between 1988 and 1990, four million acres of teak forests were logged in Burma. In 1989 Burma accounted for 40 % of the total global export of teak with much of this passing through Thailand and destined to the United States, Europe and Japan for furniture, boat hulls, paneling and other luxury items. The impacts of logging for export on Burma's forests and Burma's people are devastating; if the logging continues at this rate Burma's forests will be entirely logged by 1995.

Burma's forest crises endangers wildlife and people. Burma's military junta, that in 1988 gunned down 10,000 pro-democracy demonstrators in the capitol city, now uses logging roads to penetrate territory claimed by Burma's indigenous populations, the Karen, Karenni and Mon, and logging revenues to finance military expenditures. The border forests are highly conflicted, and the "teak war" has forced thousands of Burmese refugees to flee into neighboring Thailand.

2 - Philippines - Only 3% of the Philippines once vast dipterocarp forests remain, and the devastating floods of November 6, 1991 illustrate the results. Nearly 6,000 people were killed from floods and mudslides caused by runoff from steep mountains that had been denuded by illegal logging. Only 1 million of 17 million hectares of original forest cover remain in the Philippines. If current rates of destruction continue, the Philippines will lose all of its primary forests by the year 2000.

According to the Philippine Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Philippine military personnel facilitate illegal logging and export by releasing confiscated logs and vehicles. The DENR reports it is unable to prevent illegal logging under such circumstances. In 1989, the U.S. imported 55,000 cubic meters of Philippine wood.

The Philippine people are taking steps to address the crises: the export of raw logs was banned in late 1989. In July, 1991, the Philippine Senate approved a bill that would impose a total logging ban for the next 30 years, and logging is already banned in many areas within the Philippines.

75% of the Philippine's land area suffers high erosion rates due from deforestation; 2250,000 acres of topsoil is lost annually. One third of Philippine rivers are biologically dead because of siltation from erosion, domestic waste, industrial pollutants, and agricultural chemicals.

I must add that harassment of Philippine community leaders striving to oppose tropical forest destruction is chillingly common. We must be aware of the stakes:

- * On February 15, 1991, fourteen members of the Haribon environmental group were arrested by military officers on the island of Palawan after their investigation uncovered evidence of military complicity in illegal logging and exports to the Malaysian state of Sabah.
- * On July 26, Henry Domaldol, an Esneg tribal leader from Kalinga-Aparao in northern Luzon, and founder of an alliance of tribal groups protecting their forests, was gunned down outside his home by members of a paramilitary band supporting illegal logging interests.
- * On October 14, Father Nerilito Satur, one of several Catholic priests deputized to arrest illegal loggers, was killed in Bukidnon province on Mindinao. A week earlier he had helped confiscate tons of illegal timber being loaded onto a military vehicle. Arrest warrants in the case have been issued for six military men.

3 - Malaysia - Two thirds of one of the world's oldest, most biologically rich forests, in the Malaysian province of Sarawak, have been licensed for logging. Logging there is not ecologically sustainable and is terribly intrusive and unconcerned with the rights of indigenous peoples seeking protection for their traditional lands. Between 18 and 26 cubic meters of wood are ripped from Sarawak's forests each year. At this rate, the entire state will be completely

logged by the year 2000, and the territory of the main indigenous group, the Penan, will be completely devastated within a few months.

Sarawak now accounts for half the world's export volume of tropical logs, but in ten years Malaysia could well be a net importer of wood! In 1989, Malaysia was the third largest supplier of tropical wood to the U.S. Logging and livelihoods are terribly out of balance.

At this very moment authorities in the East Malaysian state of Sarawak are crushing the last desperate attempt of indigenous forest peoples to defend their forest homelands from one of the most rapid and destructive deforestation crises in the tropical world. We have reports of scores of Penan tribespeople that are now being arrested and held without trial for non-violent defense of their forests, their traditional and customary land rights, and their very cultures. THIS SHOULD NOT BE A CRIME!

At this very moment, a particularly courageous man, Mr. Anderson Mutang Tamah Urud, a Kelabit tribesman, and the Executive Director of the Sarawak Indigenous Peoples Alliance, sits detained in a Sarawak jail cell, with no formal charges lodged against him, for helping local tribal groups speak out more effectively for their rights.

I met Mr. Urud personally when he visited my office nearly a year and a half ago. By then Mr. Urud was already desperate for help to avert the Sarawak's deforestation crisis and save Sarawak's forests. But since then, the government of Sarawak has actually INCREASED the rate of logging and destruction, contrary, I might add, to a strong recommendation by the ITTO that the logging rate be significantly REDUCED.

The world deforestation crisis is desperate. It is long overdue to call on the citizens and consumers of this country, as well as US timber importers and wood product retailers, to insist that we move to sustainable sources of timber as fast as possible. I call today on U.S. citizens and consumers to go into the marketplace, into retail outlets and hardware stores, and vote with their pocketbooks. Citizen consumers must urge store managers and importers to track back the sources of their timber products. We must insist on trading only in tropical wood from certified sustainable sources immediately. By purchasing wood products from unsustainable sources -- and more than 99 per cent of tropical timber in international trade comes from such unsustainable sources -- consumers inadvertently support the multiplication of crisis upon crisis in the forests of the world.

We don't have much time; I've cited truly alarming deforestation rates, and here's another: At present exploitation rates, Indonesia's primary forests will be reduced to remote and inaccessible regions by the turn of the century.

I call on retailers and importers to take action before the consumer knocks on your door, before timber boycott campaigns become the last resort for environmentally conscious consumers, and before the Congress itself gets desperate enough to consider increasingly drastic actions.

I call on the governments of Burma, Malaysia and the Philippines assume the responsibility to reform timber harvesting and management operations to end the crises at hand. I call on them to take action to respect the human and land rights of the indigenous populations of your countries.

I call on government and corporate leaders in Japan -- which accounts for 30-40 per cent of annual tropical timber consumption -- to join American consumers and retailers and adopt a system of verifying the source-sustainability of Japan's imported tropical wood at the very earliest possible date.

Finally, I call on the government of Sarawak to immediately release from jail all tribal people and activists who have been detained for the non-violent defense of their customary land rights, the future of their homeland, and the future of their culture. I call upon the Sarawak state government to let peaceful, non-violent blockades -- like that ongoing in Ulu Baram near Long Ajeng -- to stop loggers from entering into indigenous territory persist, and to see these as possible stepping stones into genuine dialogue with these leaders who seek only to protect the last remnants of their ancient land.

And, I especially extend an invitation to Mr. Mutang Urud to visit me again in the very near future to share with me his thoughts on how this crisis can be resolved, and extend my empathy in their struggle, which is really the struggle of the world.

In return, I promise these governments I will work as hard as I can to secure the support of the United States Congress, our government, our business community, my close colleagues in other legislative bodies around the world, and the citizens of the United States for a rapid and substantive shift away from the unsustainable mining of the world's forest resources toward environmentally sustainable stewardship and trade in forest products. And whatever resources are necessary to support that shift, and to support the good faith efforts of governments, corporations and citizens all over the world to make that shift, I can assure you I will work to secure and to invest in that effort.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I intend in the next few days to reintroduce as a free-standing resolution legislation calling on the governments of Malaysia and Japan to act immediately to halt the destruction of the forests and indigenous cultures of Sarawak.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Additional Information:Volume of Tropical Wood Imported into the U.S. 1989:
Average Annual Forest Loss 1980 - 1989:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Total Imported (cubic meters)</u>	<u>Annual Forest Loss (acres)</u>
Indonesia . . .	1,045,513	2,224,000
Brazil	207,795	19,768,000
Malaysia	58,077	630,000
Philippines	55,331	353,000
Bolivia	27,002	289,000
Ecuador	25,184	839,000
Thailand	13,929	981,000
Guatemala	10,328	222,000
Colombia	4,801	2,025,000
Burma	4,445	1,673,000

Malaysia:

Sarawak, Malaysia is home to some of the world's most ancient and biologically unique rainforests. In an area the size of New York state, Sarawak encompasses twenty thousand species of flowering plants, several thousand tree species; and hundreds of mammals, fruit trees, insects and birds. Sarawak is the last spot on earth where substantial stands of dipterocarp trees remain. It is also the ancestral home of the last remaining nomadic, hunter-gatherer forest dwellers remaining in SE Asia, the Penan.

Two thirds of Sarawak's remaining forests are licensed for logging, and between 18 and 26 cubic meters of wood are ripped from the forest each year. At this rate, the entire state will be completely logged by the year 2000, and the Penan territory will be completely devastated within a few months. Sarawak now accounts for half the world's export volume of tropical logs, but within ten years Malaysia could well be a net importer of wood. In 1989, Malaysia was the third largest supplier of tropical wood to the U.S.

Since 1987, the Penan and other natives have repeatedly petitioned for legal Native Customary Land Rights without success. Over fifty separate blockades have occurred, and more than 900 Penan have been arrested for attempting to block the entry of logging trucks onto their lands; many were jailed under the Internal Security Act, which allows the Prime Minister to detain anyone indefinitely without trial.

Of the 9,000 living Penan, only 300 remain nomadic; the September 1991 *Time* Magazine featured the invaluable botanical knowledge of these threatened peoples. These surviving Penan face debilitating levels of malnutrition because logging has frightened away game and destroyed plants used for food. Ethnobotanist Wade Davis says, "I've been with at least twenty indigenous tribes in the Amazon and Latin America. But the knowledge of the forest by the Penan surpasses all of

them. It's unbelievable." And unbelievably, this knowledge, based on 5,000 years living in a forest 10 million years old, will soon be gone-- unless action is taken immediately.

The Philippines:

Only 3% of the Philippines once vast dipterocarp forests remain, and recent floods killing nearly 6,000 illustrate the devastating results. The floods and mudslides were caused by runoff from steep mountains denuded by illegal logging. Only 1 million of 17 million hectares of original forest cover remain in the Philippines. If current rates of destruction continue, the Philippines will lose all of its primary forests by the year 2000.

The export of raw logs was banned in the Philippines in late 1989. Although logging is already banned in many areas within the Philippines, in July, 1991, the Philippine Senate approved a bill that would impose a total logging ban for the next 30 years. According to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Philippine military personnel facilitate illegal logging and export by releasing confiscated logs and vehicles. The DENR reports it is unable to prevent illegal logging under such circumstances. In 1989, the U.S. imported 55,000 cubic meters of Philippine wood.

Harassment of Philippine community leaders striving to oppose the destruction is common:

- * On February 15, 1991, fourteen members of the Haribon environmental group were arrested by military officers on the island of Palawan after their investigation uncovered evidence of military complicity in illegal logging and exports to the Malaysian state of Sabah.
- * On July 26, Henry Domaldol, an Esneg tribal leader from Kalinga-Aparao in northern Luzon, and founder of an alliance of tribal groups protecting their forests, was gunned down outside his home by members of a paramilitary band supporting illegal logging interests.
- * On October 14, Father Nerilito Satur, one of several Catholic priests deputized to arrest illegal loggers, was killed in Bukidon province on Mindinao. A week earlier he had helped confiscate tons of illegal timber being loaded onto a military vehicle. Arrest warrants in the case have been issued for six military men.

According to the DENR, 75% of the Philippine's land area suffers high erosion rates due to deforestation; 2250,000 acres of topsoil is lost annually. One third of Philippine rivers are biologically dead because of siltation from erosion, domestic waste, industrial pollutants, and agricultural chemicals.

And the tale goes on: On the island of Palawan, rivers have dried up in the south from logging which has eats up 300 square miles a year from an island already half deforested. In this case, Ramon Mitra, one of the Philippines most powerful politicians, is reportedly involved in the illegal wood trade.

Residents from the Cagayan Valley and Isabela -- two areas where significant forest cover still remains in the Philippines -- have petitioned the DENR to pass an administrative order that would declare a moratorium of logging activities in these areas. Isabela is home to the 819 hectare Mt. Fuyot National Park, patrolled by only one ranger.

Residents of San Fernando, Budkidnon have fasted, barricaded logging roads, and petitioned the DENR to save the Kulaman rainforest watersheds on Mt. Tangkulang. Massive rats are said to attack the crops of farmers in this area because the natural predators of rats -- snakes -- have disappeared with the forests. Unabated and illegal logging is causing sporadic flooding in Bukidnon towns.

The DENR issued a total log ban on Bohol and Siquifor, two islands of Central Visayas, in August. The former police provincial commander was fired for his alleged involvement in the smuggling of coco lumber. Logs and firewood are continuously smuggled off these islands in small seal craft.

The Philippines is one of the earth's most important centers of biological diversity. It is home to more than 8,500 species of plants, 557 species of birds, and 165 species of mammals. Of these, 40% are endemic to the Philippines; 1.5% of all the Earth's plant species are found only in the Philippines.

The island of Mindanao is home to most of the 250 or so Philippine Eagles that still survive in the wild. These fierce predators, the largest eagles in the world, are also among the most magnificent. Weighing up to 16 pounds, a pair of Philippine eagles needs between 23 and 40 square miles of forest to survive, eating cobras, bats, monkeys and birds. Their home too is disappearing as wood is siphoned off from yet another major site of illegal logging and export in the beleaguered Philippines.

Burma:

Burma is home to the world's last great teak forest -- a once uninterrupted expanse stretching for 700 miles along the Dawna mountains between Burma and Thailand, and containing 80% of the natural teak stands remaining on earth. In two years, between 1988 and 1990, four million acres of teak forests were logged in Burma, giving it one of the highest acreages of forest lost annually in the world.

In 1989 Burma accounted for 40 % of the total global export of teak with most of this destined to the United States, Europe and Japan for furniture, boat hulls, paneling and other luxury goods. Burma's forest is now disappearing at a rate of 3% per year; if the logging continues at this rate it will be gone by 1995.

Gone with it will be Fea's barking deer and the plain pouched hornbill, two species found nowhere else on earth. The borders also contain "monsoon forests," the habitat of rare wildlife including tigers, rhinoceros, tapirs, leopards and elephants, many species of which are rare or highly endangered. In 1989 Burma

sold \$25,000 worth of ivory, taken from its elephants that comprise one of the world's largest remaining herds.

The massive increase in logging in recent years is credited to (blamed on?) Burmese General Ne Win, who sold logging rights to 43 Thai timber companies and is using the hard currency from the sales to finance military operations, currently 50% of Burmese government expenditures. To complicate matters, many of the Thai logging companies are controlled by Thai military generals. The export of raw logs has been banned in Thailand, leaving Burma the nearest location for military from both nations to earn windfall profits from logging.

According to the Economist, Thai concessionaires are now pressing for the raw log export ban to be lifted, which means virtually no limit to the stripping of Burma's border forests would remain. Bangkok imposed a nationwide logging ban in early 1989 following floods and landslides which claimed 350 lives. As in the Philippines, this Thai disaster was blamed on unchecked logging.

The rapid expansion of logging and logging roads along the border has also permitted the Burmese military, that gunned down as many as 10,000 demonstrators at a pro-democracy rally in 1988 in Rangoon, to penetrate the territory claimed by Burma's ethnic minorities, the Karen, Karenni and Mon, members of whom have been rebelling against the central regime for 40 years. As a result, violent conflict over the passage of logging trucks and attacks are on the increase. This devastating "teak war" has caused thousands of refugees to flee into neighboring Thailand.

Up until the onset of dictatorial rule in Burma in 1962, these ethnic minorities practiced the "Burma Selection System" -- cutting rates and harvesting techniques codified by the British colonists in the 19th century. Now, the new Thai loggers do not leave even saplings standing.

In the Customs and Trade Act of 1990, Congress authorized the administration of economic sanctions against Burma unless democratic reforms were met. Section 138 of the Trade Act expressed the intent of Congress that the Administration give "primary consideration to the imposition of sanction of those products which constitute major imports from Burma, including fish, tropical timbers and aquatic animals, unless the President determines that sanctions against such products would have a significant adverse effect on the economic interests of the United States." Shortly thereafter however, the Bush Administration terminated its bilateral textile agreement with Burma, without giving any justification of why wood or fish imports were not ended, as Congress had intended, and particularly since it is impossible to construe that ending Burmese wood and fish imports would constitute an economic hardship for the U.S.

Although the U.S. has also embargoed the sale of arms to Burma, has suspended all non-humanitarian aid, and opposes international loans to Burma, none of these actions adequately penalizes the Burmese military regime's use of teak revenues to finance gross political and military repression, some of the world's worst human rights violations, and the devastation of an entire and unique ecosystem. Wood imports from Burma to the U.S. must be ceased.

SIERRA CLUB



408 C Street, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 202-547-1141

February 19, 1992

YAB Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad
The Prime Minister of Malaysia
Prime Ministers Department
Jalan Dato' Onn
50502 Kuala Lumpur
Fax: 603-232-8166

The Honorable YAB Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad:

We are extremely concerned to learn that Mr. Anderson Mutang Urud, Executive Director of the Sarawak Indigenous Peoples Alliance (SIPA), was arrested on February 5, 1992, and is being detained without charges under Emergency Ordinance 1969, Section 3 (1), "Public Order and Prevention of Crime." We are writing to protest this development and request a listing of the charges under which Mr. Urud has been detained, if any. If there are indeed no legitimate charges, we call upon Malaysian and Sarawak authorities to ensure Mr. Urud's immediate and unconditional release, and to ensure that he, and all local people, are assured of their personal safety and respectful, fair treatment, including the opportunity to air grievances.

We are deeply disturbed of news that Mr. Urud has apparently been detained while Sarawak State authorities move to dismantle a peaceful Penan blockade that has been held in Ulu Baram near Long Ajeng in Sarawak since June, 1991. We understand that up to 800 people have participated in this blockade to stop logging in the last primary forest in the interior of the Baram district, and that they have resorted to this strategy after being consistently denied the opportunity to negotiate with state and federal authorities to secure their Native Customary Rights. We strongly urge Malaysian and Sarawak authorities to immediately suspend any actions taken against local people at these blockades or elsewhere in Sarawak.

Arrests and further detentions will not resolve the conflicts but will instead cause further injustice, hardship, and international condemnation. We encourage authorities to actively and quickly seek a peaceful resolution of the long, ongoing crises between native customary land rights and logging in Sarawak. To move towards resolution, we strongly urge authorities to recognize indigenous land and cultural rights and to revise logging policies and relevant laws to ensure that the forest resources, the unparalleled tropical ecosystem and local people are equally protected.

"When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the universe." *John Muir*
National Headquarters: 730 Polk Street, San Francisco, California 94109 (415) 776-2211

Several of us met Mr. Urud personally in 1990, when members of the Penan Association of Sarawak were honored at an Awards Ceremony in the United States Congress during their world tour, and later in 1991 when a meeting with World Bank officials was arranged. Mr. Urud spoke to the international community in Geneva this summer at meetings of the United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Peoples, and at the UNCED Preparatory Conference. He is an active and articulate spokesperson for the concerns of tribal communities and his personal safety is of great concern to individuals and organizations around the world. Mr. Urud and other local people involved in protecting tribal rights deserve fair treatment and a hearing in a court of law, not mistreatment and detention without charges as provided for under the Emergency Ordinance and the Internal Security Act.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

On behalf of:

Bruce Rich
Director of International Program
Environmental Defense Fund

Barabara Bramble
Director, International Program
National Wildlife Federation

Brent Blackwelder
Acting President
Friends of the Earth

Ivan Ussach
Vice President
Rainforest Alliance

Fran Spivy Weber
Director, International Program
National Audubon Society

Jacob Scherr
Director, International Program
Natural Resources Defense Council



Larry Williams
Director of International Programs
Sierra Club

Sandra Postel
Vice President for Research
Worldwatch Institute

Randall Hayes
Executive Director
Rainforest Action Network

Steve D'Esposito
Acting Director
Greenpeace

Owen Lammers
Executive Director
International Rivers Network

John A. Knox
Executive Director
Earth Island Institute

cc: Ambassador Dato Abdul Majid Mohamad, Malaysian Embassy
Mr. James Baker, Secretary of State
Ambassador Paul Cleveland, U.S. Embassy in Malaysia
Mr. Chris Redfern, Malaysian Country Officer, The World Bank

Forest Dept. Headquarters
14th floor, Wisma Sumber Alam
Jalan Stadium, Petra Jaya
93702 Kuching
Sarawak, Malaysia
fax: 082-441-377
Dear Mr. Chai:

YAA Datuk Haji Mohammad Jenari bin Serjan
Chief Justice of Borneo
Chief Justice Chambers
Judicial Dept.
Court House Rd.
93506 Kuching
Sarawak, Malaysia
fax: 082-417-322
The Honorable YAA Datuk Haji Mohammad Jenari bin Serjan:

YAB Tan Sri Datuk Patinggi Abd. Taib Mahmud
Chief Minister of Sarawak, and
Minister of Resource Planning
Chief Minister's Office
Bangunan Tunku Abd. Rahman Putra
Petra Jaya, 93503 Kuching
Sarawak, Malaysia
fax: 082-441-877
The Honorable YAB Tan Sri Datuk Patinggi Abd. Taib Mahmud:

YB Datuk Amar James Wong Kim Min
Minister of Environment and Tourism
Ministry of Environment and Tourism
8th floor, Bangunan Tunku Abd. Rahman
Petra Jaya

93503 Kuching
Sarawak, Malaysia
The Honorable YB Datuk Amar James Wong Kim Min:

Tan Sri Haniff Omar
Inspector-General of Police
Polis Di-Raja Malaysia

Jalan Aman
Bukit Aman
50560 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Fax: 03-298-0503
Dear Mr. Omar:

Datuk Mohd Ghazali bin Yacub
Commissioner of Police, Sarawak
State Police Headquarters
Jalan Badruddin

93560 Kuching
Sarawak, Malaysia
Fax: 082-247-204
Dear Mr. Yacub:

YB Abang Johari bin Tun Datuk Abang Hj Openg
Minister of Industrial Development
Ministry of Industrial Development
13th floor, Wisma Sumber Alam
Jalan Stadium, Petra Jaya
93050 Kuching
Sarawak, Malaysia
Fax: 082-442-955

The Honorable YB Abang Johari bin Tun Datuk Abang Hj Openg:

YB Datuk Amar Hj Bujang Mohd Nor
State Secretary
State Secretary's Office
19th floor, Bangunan Tunku Abd. Rahman

Petra Jaya, 93503 Kuching
Sarawak, Malaysia
The Honorable YB Datuk Amar Hj Bujang Mohd Nor:

Mr. Leo Chai
Director of Forests

In descending order
of importance.

Our group letter
was sent to all these
people.

Would Senator Gore
be interested in
meeting with the
Malaysian
Ambassador?

Post-it brand fax transmittal memo 7671	# of pages 6
To: Jalc Waco	From: Cathy Foster
Co.	Co.
Dept.	Phone #
Fax #	Fax #

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

TO:

Date:

5/13/91

Name

MS. KATIE MCGINTY

Address

% THE HON. ALBERT GORE

Office Phone

202/224-4944

Fax No.

202/224-0580

FROM:

Name

BILL MANKIN

Address

SIERRA CLUB

Office Phone

404/373-1532

Fax No.

404/373-9888

The following transmission contains 4 pages, including this transmittal form. (~~There is no charge for the transmission of facsimile transmissions.~~)

INSTRUCTIONS

Katie, Bruno Manser, well-known expert on the Penan + Sarawak, asked me to forward this FAX to you. I think he makes some good suggestions, + provides good corroboration of the "smoking gun" increase in Sarawak timber harvesting. If you have any questions or can't read Bruno's writing, give me a call. Thanks! Bill

Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker - Schweiz
Société pour les peuples menacés - Suisse
Sociedad por los pueblos amenazados - Suiza

Società per i popoli minacciati - Svizzera
Societat per ils pievels periclitads - Svizra
Society for threatened peoples - Switzerland

①

To:
Senator Al Gore's office
SR 393 Russel Building
Washington DC.

13th may 1991

3 PAGES

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

Dear Katie M^C Ginty :

Despite your busy schedule I dare to contact you again.-
Without direct action to stop destruction of the last primary-
forests in Sarawak, which now shrink worth 10 million M\$ a day,
there is no hope for the PENAN tribes.

Soon the European Commission as the Australian Senate will discuss
a ban on tropical timber imports from 1. forests -

A personal letter of support by Senator Al Gore to the responsible
persons is not only welcome, but very much needed.
I leave some contacts for your choice:

European Commission:
Rue de la Loi, 200
1049 Bruxelles

1. Mr. Abel Matutes (relations with Latin America and Asia)
2. Mr. Frans Andriessen (External Relations and Trade Policy)

In Australia:

1. Ros Kelly
Environment Minister
Department of the Environment Fax: 06 273 4130
2. Senator Gareth Evans
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Foreign Affairs Department Fax: 06 273 4112
3. Bob Hawke
Prime Minister of Australia Fax: 06 271 5414

Have a lovely day !

Sincerely yours



Bruno Manser

present contact:

Fax 011 41 39 63 16 24

Contact/Coordination
Sarawak/Bruno Manser:

Aila Ziegler, Bruggerstrasse 78, CH-5400 Baden/Switzerland
Téléphone + 41-56-22 17 87, Téléfax + 41-56-22 18 09

Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker - Schweiz
 Société pour les peuples menacés - Suisse
 Sociedad por los pueblos amenazados - Suiza

Società per i popoli minacciati - Svizzera
 Societad per ils pievels periclitads - Svizra
 Society for threatened peoples - Switzerland

NEWS

PHOTOCOPY
 PRESERVATION

Despite the study of ITTO (1989), which stated the need of a reduction of the annual cut of 13 million m³ timber year down to 6,2 - 9,2 million m³ in order to achieve sustainability, the exports in 1990 even jumped up to 18 million m³ !

Primary industries minister Dr. Keng Yaik comments (Sarawak-Tribune, 17.3.91):

"Exploitation of the forests is carried out very properly on a sustainable yield basis. Therefore, there is no need to put any curb or stoppage as a result of over-logging or over-exploitation. The phenomenal increase in timber production which amounted to 18 million m³ last year, is due to the state's intention to diversify its economy. This is through the setting up of estate plantations ...".

Meanwhile hunger and living-conditions of the indigenous peoples are getting worse. By handing petitions to authorities and peaceful blockades resulting in arrests natives continue resistance

Having the destruction of the oldest rainforest on earth and the violation of human rights in mind, every country with a straight government can only have one reply:

Immediate moratorium on all timber imports from Malaysia,
 if not a ban, and other economic pressure, if positiv attempts fail.

No good work without sacrifice. The highest sacrifice anyway pay the suffering natives as our victims, as we are trading their trees. In the hope, your country will play a leading role.

Sincerely yours

Bruno Manser



Contact/Coordination

Sarawak/Bruno Manser:

Aila Ziegler, Bruggerstrasse 78, CH-5400 Baden/Switzerland

Téléphone + 41-56-22 17 87, Téléfax + 41-56-22 18 09

③

PS. ASIAN AND EEC -
MINISTERS WILL MAKE
THE DECISION-MAKING.
THEY WILL MEET ON
30/31. MAY IN
LUXEMBOURG, WHERE
RAINFOREST IS ON THE
AGENDA, TOO.

WOULD YOU MIND TO
SEND A COPY OF YOUR
RESOLUTION (PENAN-
IN SAKAHO-LANGUAGE)

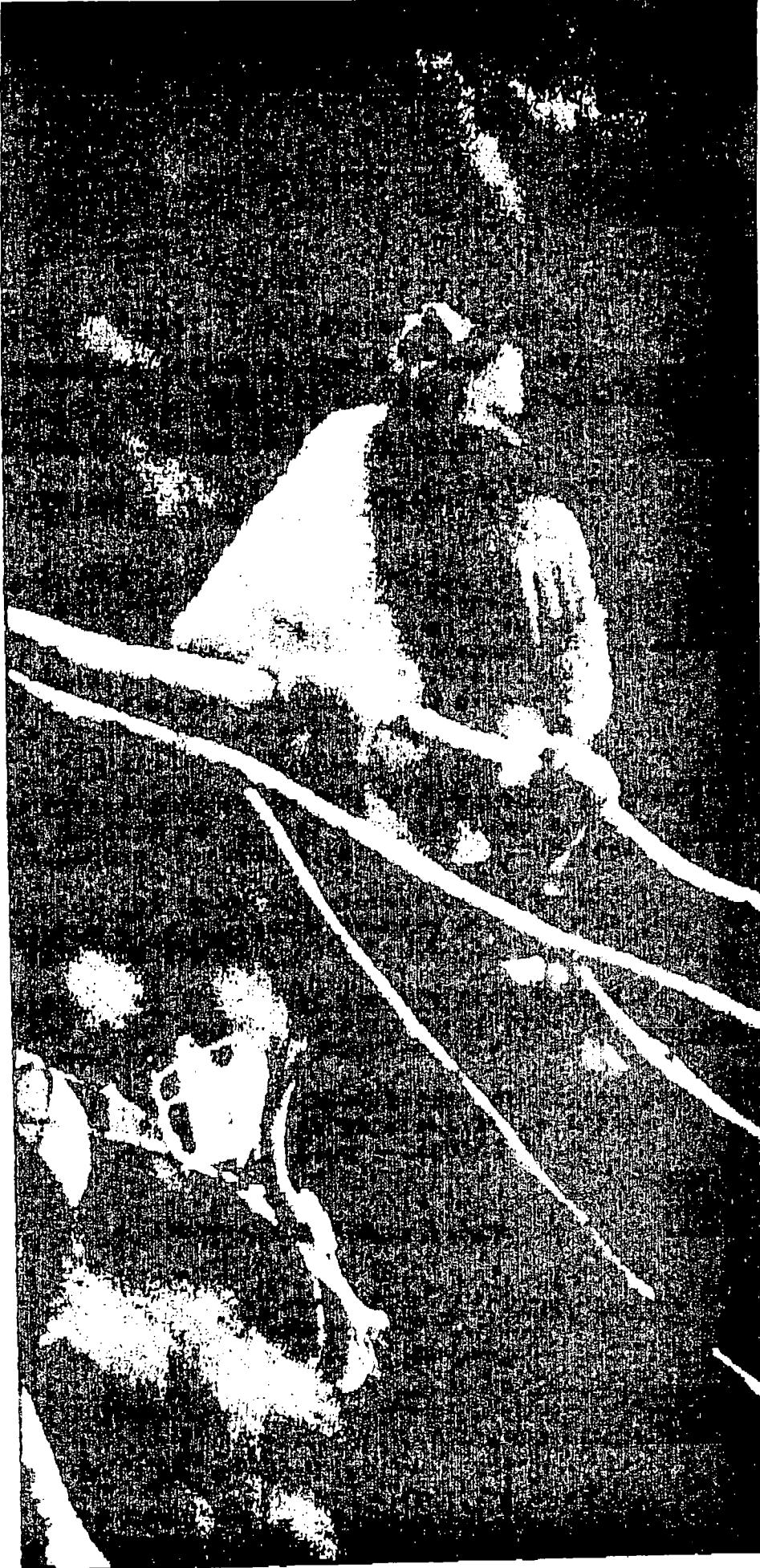
WITH A COMMENT TO:
DAN: 352-961720

THE PRESIDENT
OF THE COUNCIL OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS
JACQUES POOS
IN LUXEMBOURG ?

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

IF I DEMAND TOO
MUCH, PLEASE GIVE
ME ADVICE WHAT
TO DO IN ORDER
TO BE AN EFFICIENT
SERVANT OF THE
PEOPLE

Yours
BRUNO MASSO



Der Affe scheint zu weinen - ein Sinnbild für die Rodung des Regenwaldes, unter der die Ti-
die Menschen gleichermaßen leiden.



PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

BACKGROUNDER ON THE PENAN OF SARAWAK

The Penan people are considered to be the longest resident human inhabitants of the island of Borneo. Between 7,000 and 9,000 Penan live in the Eastern Malaysian state of Sarawak, on Borneo's northern flank. A traditional hunter-gatherer society, some 9% of the Penan still live a nomadic tribal lifestyle in their tropical rainforest homelands. Sarawak is about the size of the state of Mississippi, and is home to some 27 different ethnic groups.

The actions of the Penan have succeeded in bringing the plight of Sarawak's rainforests and indigenous peoples to world attention. The Penan Association was formed in September 1987 to foster cooperation among the Penan communities and to protect their welfare.

The natives justify the blockades as a desperate defense of their centuries-old rights to customary lands, and by citing the Sarawak Land Code and the Malaysian constitution. After countless appeals to timber companies and to all levels of Malaysian government for recognition of their land rights, protection of the forest, and compensation for damages, the Penan and other tribal groups have felt they had no alternative but to defend their homelands and cultures against what they fear to be certain destruction.

Over two hundred Penan and scores of other natives have been arrested during numerous blockade actions in the past three years. Many natives arrested have complained of poor treatment, lack of food and drink, and unhealthy conditions during their incarceration. It is a significant hardship for most Penan to participate in blockades because it prevents them from hunting for food for their families; and if jailed this hardship is compounded.

The deforestation rate in Malaysia is perhaps the most rapid in the world - as much as 2 million acres per year. Malaysia currently supplies over 60% of the world's raw tropical logs, most of which are exported to Japan. The heaviest logging is occurring in Sarawak and the neighboring Malaysian state of Sabah. Timber companies have been working so fast they have logged in heavy rains, and in some cases have even used floodlights to conduct logging operations 24 hours a day.

Sarawak alone currently supplies about 35% of the world's raw log exports. Between 1963 and 1985, 30% of Sarawak's total forested area was logged; at least 60% has already been licensed to timber companies for logging. According to figures contained in the 1990 report of a special International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) investigative mission to Sarawak, at current logging rates all of Sarawak's primary forests available for timber production will be logged out within eleven years. Shockingly, leading Malaysian politicians and their families and friends own most of the forest timber concessions, many of which, according to Sarawak press reports, were given out as political favors.

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

page 2222---

Throughout Sarawak, some 500,000 people depend on the non-destructive use of forest resources for a large part of their livelihoods. As hunter-gatherers, the Penan are the most severely affected by the deforestation, because they rely solely on the forest for everything they need to survive - food and water, medicines, and materials for house-building, hunting implements, and crafts. The widespread logging in their forest homelands has resulted in severe erosion, contamination of rivers, and destruction of plants, animals, and ancestral grave sites. Penan have begun suffering from dietary deficiencies and health problems.

It has long been official Malaysian government policy to relocate tribal groups into settled communities. The policy clearly states that the Penan must change their traditional way of life. Although the government says all forest land belongs to the State, one Kayan tribesman has pointed out that, "Our people have been living and occupying this land... before the existence of the State." Although some native Communal Forest Reserves have in the past been recognized by the government, since 1968 government decrees have reduced their area to only 56 square miles - an 82% reduction! The Penan simply want to be left alone, to continue life in the forest, and to change at their own pace. They want all logging in their traditional, customary lands to stop, and timber concessions in such areas cancelled. They want legal recognition of their land rights. They support designation of new national parks and Biosphere Reserves to protect forest areas. They want environmental damage restored, pollution cleaned up, and compensation for damages.

In their own words, the Penan have said: "We are not asking for much; we ask to be allowed to be ourselves." (to timber companies) "You have the world; leave us the forest." "If logging happens on our land, it is the end of our community." "When our lands are taken, it is the same as killing us." "We have no choice but to defend ourselves from extinction."

The Borneo rainforest is one of the oldest and most biologically diverse anywhere in the world.

According to Lee Talbot, environmental officer for the World Bank's Africa Environment Unit, "In practical terms, no commercial logging of tropical forests has proven to be sustainable from the standpoint of the forest ecosystem, and any such logging must be recognized as mining, not sustaining the basic forest resource."

###

DRAFT: DO NOT QUOTE

Environmentalists Stunned by Malaysian Arrests:
Cite Severe Human Rights Violations In Sarawak Rainforest Logging

The Sierra Club and 11 other prominent U.S. environmental organizations called today for the release of Sarawak, Malaysian tribal rights activist, Mr. Anderson Mutang Urud following his arrest and detention without charges under the Malaysian Emergency Ordinance on February 7.

Executive Director of the Sarawak Indigenous Peoples Alliance, recipient of the Sierra Club Chico Mendes Award, and international spokesperson for tribal rights at the Geneva Prep Comm for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Mr. Urud was reportedly detained as Sarawak State Police move to dismantle a nine month long peaceful blockade by 400 Penan tribal members. Penan members hope to stop logging in the last remaining primary rainforest and the Penan traditional homelands in the Baram district, Sarawak.

"We call for the immediate and unconditional release of Mr. Urud," said David Gardiner, Director of the Sierra Club Legislative Office, "and the suspension of all arrests and harassment of Penan tribal members and activists who are demonstrating peacefully and have consistently asked to meet and negotiate with Sarawak authorities for their Native Customary Rights."

"This is the startling example of why U.S. citizens and consumers should not buy tropical woods unless they are sure that they come from well-managed sources," said Gardiner. "U.S. citizens must ask before we buy-- ask your retailer, ask the hardware store owner, the boat and RV builder. As citizens we must demand tropical wood from sustainably managed sources, and refuse anything else."

In 1989, Malaysia was the third largest supplier of tropical wood to the U.S.

"Again, the international community sounds the siren call to Malaysian federal and the Sarawak state governments: recognize indigenous land and cultural rights and protect the ecology of the ancient rainforest of Sarawak. It is unfathomable to us why the Malaysian and Sarawak authorities would make such moves immediately before the UNCED Prep Comm in New York," added Gardiner.

The last UNCED Prep Comm starts in New York City on March 2.

"The world should be moving toward international cooperation-- from tribesman to statesmen. Instead we see this retrograde response-- the suppression of human and legal rights."

Arrests of scores of Penan blockaders have been reported by the Vancouver-based Environment News Service but are not yet confirmed. Additional reports from Canada indicate that the Sarawak State Police and Forestry officials flew in by helicopter to blockade near Long Ajeng, and that the army has been instructed to shoot if blockaders resist. Mr. Urud was also reportedly forced to convey a message to the Penan blockaders that they disperse.

The Penan are the last remaining nomadic forest dwelling hunter gatherers in South East Asia. Their ethnobotanical knowledge, said to surpass that of most Amazonian indigenous tribes, was highlighted in September 1991 issue of Time magazine. In an area the size of New York state, Sarawak contains some 20 - 30 thousand species of plants, trees, mammals, birds and insects, many dating to

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

some 10 million years ago. At current logging rates, their traditional homeland of thousands of years will be completely logged in several months.

file - SARAWAK

Sierra Club

June 25, 1991

BACKGROUND ON THE SARAWAK SITUATION

On Thursday, June 20, indigenous tribal groups in the east Malaysian state of Sarawak began a new round of timber road blockades. These non-violent blockades represent a desperate last resort by these peoples, who fear their cultures are doomed by rampant destruction of their tropical rainforest homelands. Because the last round of such blockades a year or more ago was met by arrests and the enactment of harsh new laws, reaction to these new blockades by government and timber companies could be quite serious. Reports as of yesterday indicate that government officials have arrested more than fifty men, women and children at one blockade site. As many as 400 native people are reported to be gathered at a second, more remote blockade site.

These blockades are very likely to be the last by many of the tribal groups, especially the nomadic Penan; the rate of forest destruction is so rapid, they feel their previous resistance efforts have been in vain, they have little energy and resources for further actions, and their spirits are essentially broken.

TROPICAL FOREST DESTRUCTION AND THE TIMBER TRADE

Recent studies indicate that the world's primary, closed-canopy tropical forests are being destroyed at an astounding rate of between 37 million and 50 million acres per year. Cutting for the international timber trade accounts for approximately 20-25% of the total. However, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, as much as 70% of tropical deforestation due to all causes is only made possible by the access provided by the creation of logging roads to service the timber trade. Finally, according to the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), a trade consortium of importing and exporting nations, only 1/8 of one percent of the world's tropical forests are being carefully managed on a sustained yield basis.

JAPAN'S SHARE IN THE TIMBER TRADE

A single nation, Japan, consumes nearly one third of the tropical woods entering the international trade every year. Among industrial nations, Japan's share accounts for half the trade. Most of Japan's tropical wood imports come from southeast Asia; approximately 3/4 from the island of Borneo, mostly (60%) from the two small east Malaysian states of Sarawak and Sabah. Much of Japan's wood use is for short-term, throw-away purposes (such as disposable, plywood concrete forming molds for building construction).

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS IN SARAWAK

Sarawak, which contains some of the oldest and most biologically diverse forests in the world, is experiencing one of the world's most rapid rates of deforestation, almost entirely for the timber trade. A recent study for the ITTO stated that, "at present rates, Sarawak will



be logged out by the year 2000". The study recommended that logging rates should be immediately reduced to no more than 6.5 million cubic meters of logs per year to be sustainable (environmentalists have analyzed this report and concluded that the figure should be much lower - 1.9 million cubic meters). Subsequent to this report, Sarawak's logging rate has increased to some 18 million cubic meters per year (and some believe far higher). Well over half of Sarawak's forests are already licensed for cutting. All forest concessions are licensed by the Sarawak state government, and most of the concessions are personally held by current and past government officials and their families (among them the Chief Minister, who also holds the office of Forestry Minister). The Malaysian federal government has no legal authority over the management of Sarawak's forest resources.

Sarawak's indigenous tribal peoples have suffered greatly from the deforestation. Among them are the Penan, whose members include some of the last truly nomadic forest peoples in the world. As many as 200,000 indigenous peoples in Sarawak rely on the natural forest for food, water, medicines and building and craft materials. These nonviolent peoples have grown desperate in recent years as logging has destroyed their forest homelands, and they have been forced to resort to blockading logging roads in an effort to stop the destruction. They have been jailed, threatened, beaten and increasingly suffer from deteriorating health. They are now pleading for help from the outside world for the salvation of their culture.

GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS SITUATION

To environmentalists, this is clearly one of the most disturbing examples of forest destruction and human rights abuse anywhere in the world. The elements of this story are compelling: the insatiable natural resource appetites of Japan, the extensive political corruption among Sarawak's government officials, the unbelievably rapid loss of one of the world's most biologically stunning forests, and the great courage and spiritual qualities of the tribespeople. Media coverage of this issue and these new blockades has the potential to create a real turning point in the devastating onslaught of deforestation in Sarawak; indeed, it may be one of the only things that can.

CURRENT SITUATION

Although reports from the more remote blockade site have so far been unavailable, it is possible that hard government crackdown may end the blockade actions fairly soon. Apart from the blockades themselves, there is the very tangible human rights issue of the arrests, their moral basis, and the treatment of those arrested, as well as every other element of the story. Finally, there have been reports of planned international protest actions scheduled to begin in and around Sarawak on the first of July; various human rights experts are now in Sarawak to investigate the situation; Anthony Brooke is expected in Sarawak the first week of July to attempt to meet with government officials; and on July 1 a court case will convene in the town of Limbang (where the 50 natives recently arrested are being held) against 14 natives involved in blockades in 1989.

ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND

WHY DOES JAPAN IMPORT SO MUCH WOOD?

Japan has been called a "culture of wood", with a strong affinity and desire for wood products. Much of Japan's wood use, however, is for short-term, throwaway purposes (such as disposable, plywood concrete forming molds for building construction). Japan relies on imports for 2/3 of its domestic wood requirements. This is due to four key factors: (1) the wood- and paper-intensive nature of the Japanese economy; (2) the high cost of domestic Japanese timber resources; (3) the availability of cheap, high quality tropical timber from southeast Asia; and (4) the power of the "sogo shosha".

THE POWER OF THE SOGO SHOSHA

The sogo shosha are huge general trading houses, unique to Japan. In combination with major Japanese banks (among the world's largest), and tightly controlled corporate alliances called "keiretsu", they are primarily responsible for Japan's insatiable appetite for, and very effective exploitation of, tropical timber. All the major sogo shoshas are involved in the timber trade, almost all of Japan's tropical wood imports are channeled through the fifteen largest sogo shoshas, and (through their myriad corporate affiliates and subsidiaries) their involvement covers all aspects of the trade: logging, transport, processing, distribution, finance, technical support, and infrastructure development in timber exporting countries.

CORPORATE-GOVERNMENT TIES

The keiretsu and sogo shosha, which are held together by extensive cross-shareholding and contractual favoritism, have had a close, forty-year relationship with Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party. They have close links with Japan's Ministry of Finance, Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (Japan's foreign aid agency - now the world's largest bilateral provider of such aid), Japan's Export/Import Bank, the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, and many other private corporations. Japanese official foreign aid has supported the construction of logging roads and infrastructure for tropical timber extraction, as well as loans to some of the sogo shoshas. Such alliances have led some to observe that Japan operates as though it were a single corporation with a common goal.

(more)

TROPICAL FOREST - JAPAN CONNECTION

THE U.S. CONNECTIONS

Among the six major sogo shoshas' affiliates and subsidiaries are such familiar corporate names as: Toshiba, Mitsubishi, Kirin Breweries, Nikon, NEC, Sapporo Breweries, Kubota, Hitachi, Nissan, Canon, Sharp, Kyocera, Daihatsu, Isuzu, Sumitomo, Suntory, Yokohama Rubber, and Toyo Tire and Rubber. Most of these corporations, as well as many of the sogo shosha's controlling banks and trading houses have major offices in the U.S.

JAPAN'S INSATIABLE APPETITES

With its tropical timber, whaling and ocean driftnet fishing industries, its importation of elephant ivory, and its extensive trade in endangered species products (e.g., sea turtles), Japan is well known as perhaps the world's most profligate consumer of living natural resources. Japan has developed a long-standing pattern of over-exploitation of external (foreign) natural resources to the point of their collapse, depletion, near extinction (or host-country bans), and then moving to another source/country to begin again. Japan has already established major beachheads in Papua New Guinea and in the Amazon (where Japan has provided funding for huge mining and other development ventures).

CAN THIS SITUATION BE CHANGED?

In response to growing criticism, Japanese corporations and the government have invested huge sums in new public relations campaigns but, according to critics, far less in actual reforms. Though some changes have occurred, little hard evidence exists that Japan's environmental impact on tropical forests has lessened.

Unfortunately, there is a relatively low level of concern among Japanese for external or global environmental problems, and evidently little acceptance of responsibility for the impacts of Japanese policies abroad. In such a context, it is widely acknowledged by Japanese activists and other observers that foreign pressure, especially media coverage, is the key to forcing change in Japan's behavior, primarily due to the importance of "saving face" in Japanese society.

No surrender in Sarawak

In the Malaysian state of Sarawak, protests against logging are a matter of life and death—not only for those who live in the rainforest but also for those who campaign to save them

Robin Hanbury-Tenison

UNGA PARAN and Mutang Urud are two tribal people from Sarawak. One is a Penan, the other a Kelabit, both people of the forest. Last week they were in Tokyo, a place about as far removed from a tropical forest as they could get. But Japan is the final destination of many of the trees cut from their homeland—and was the final stop on a world tour to draw attention to the destruction of their forest homes.

In Australia, the US, Canada, Britain, Scandinavia and other European countries, they put their case eloquently and convincingly. Their message was simple. "Don't build your home with ours."

The message was especially important in Japan, where their visit coincided with the annual meeting of the International Tropical Timber Organisation in Yokohama. ITTO is a trade organisation representing both nations that produce timber and those that consume it. Although ITTO has set itself the task of developing tropical forests "in a sustainable manner", Unga Paran and Mutang Urud fear that in a country which throws away more than 2 billion chopsticks each year and where most of the imported tropical timber is burnt in power stations after a short life holding up concrete on construction sites, the logic of their arguments will have fallen mostly on deaf ears.

Another fear, which they seem almost to dismiss, is that they are likely to be arrested as soon as they set foot in Sarawak again. Their crime is to have dared to tell the outside world what is happening in their forests.

In May, Fred Pearce wrote a strongly worded article on the disastrous logging of rainforest in Sarawak (see "Hit and run in Sarawak", *New Scientist*, 12 May 1990). He described how timber companies were working in some areas 24 hours a day with the help of floodlights; how the local inhabitants were attempting to protest by forming human barricades across the logging roads, and how campaigners were looking forward to the publication of a report on the state of Sarawak's forests commissioned by the ITTO. The forest people hoped that its findings would generate universal outrage at such wanton destruction.

The ITTO's mission concluded that logging in Sarawak is not sustainable and that it is destroying the environment. The primary forests will be logged out within 11 years, it said. Other, grimmer, estimates put the figure as low as seven years. The ITTO team recommended that no logging

concessions should be allocated in about half a million hectares of forest until the legal position of the native peoples' rights is sorted out. Despite repeated appeals by many environmental groups and human rights organisations, such as Survival International, the mission did not investigate the impact of logging on the local peoples' livelihood, questioning whether this subject was any of their business.

Although the report presented damning evidence against logging, it failed to create the sense of urgency needed to bring about change. The logging continues unabated and the local people continue to protest.

Sarawak contains the richest rainforest in the world with an untold biodiversity of still undiscovered species. Scientific research had accelerated in recent years but nothing like fast enough to keep pace with the logging. No one knows how many species become extinct each day. We are only just beginning to guess how many species there are.

In 1977, I led a Royal Geographical Society expedition to the newly created National Park of Mulu in the highlands of Sarawak. For 15 months we lived there while 140 scientists came and went, making the first in-depth multidisciplinary study of a rainforest. The study sparked off the growth of public interest in the subject, and the loss of tropical rainforest is now a matter of universal concern.

There are many causes of deforestation, and cures are difficult to bring about. But

the rate of destruction has doubled in the past decade, and commercial logging accounts for a substantial part of this. With well over half the world's hardwood logs coming out of Sarawak, there is every reason why the spotlight of concern should be focused there.

Two-thirds of Sarawak's timber goes to Japan. But the state also accounts for most of the sawn tropical timber going to Britain. Imports from Sarawak this year overtook those from the Philippines, where stocks are running out. While the financial benefit to the state makes impressive reading—£2.5 billion a year in export earnings—the sad and undisputed fact is that virtually every state politician in the ruling parties is financially involved in the industry, which is itself run in an utterly corrupt and unsustainable way. Concessions are always sold or given as favours, most of the timber leaves the country as whole logs, denying the local people employment, and the environment is permanently degraded in the process.

Corruption is at the heart of the problem in Sarawak and it is difficult to combat the internal corruption of one state internationally. Countries are understandably sensitive to criticism from outside and do their utmost to dismiss it as being either politically inspired or an economic plot financed by commercial competitors. Anyone who has followed the extraordinary rise in international shock at the rape of the world's rainforests must see how absurd these



"Don't build your home with ours": Unga Paran (left) and Mutang Urud deliver their message in London



Nigel Dickinson/Leader Photos

suggestions are. Nonetheless, the best hope is for change to come from within.

On the Mulu expedition we worked with people from many of the tribal groups of the interior, as well as Malay and Chinese scientists from the coast. Kenyah, Kayan, Berawan and Kelabit people came from their respective longhouses, and we also met many Penan, some of whom had recently settled on the riverbanks, while others were still living their traditional nomadic lives deep in the forest.

The easy familiarity of these people with what our international group of scientists at first found a hostile environment, made working alongside them a constant pleasure. More significantly, their knowledge and understanding of the extraordinary diversity around us was the single thing that impressed everyone most. Without them we would have achieved far less than we did. Since we left, we have watched helpless and dismayed as their territory has been laid waste.

Protest is not looked on tolerantly in Malaysia, where members of environmental and human rights groups, as well as opposition politicians, are regularly jailed for expressing opinions the government does not like. This has not deterred the many indigenous people of Sarawak's interior from passive and peaceful campaigning to prevent their forests from being removed, their land impoverished, their rivers polluted and their livelihood destroyed.

Defending their land in this way was made a criminal offence in 1987. So far, more than 300 tribal people have been arrested on various pretexts, taken from the forest to squalid jails on the coast and fined exorbitant sums by local magistrates. When they refused to pay on the grounds that there was no case to answer or that they had no money. High Court judges have consistently upheld their defence and released them. The latest such case was heard on 9 November,

If the logging of Sarawak's rainforest continues unchecked, there soon won't be any logs left. These remains of the Penan's homeland await shipment from Limbang in the far north of Sarawak

when 14 young Kenyah from Long Geng village on the Belaga River were allowed home three months after being arrested for the first time. Last week the human blockades were in place again at Long Geng and a substantial number of police are being moved into the area.

It takes courage to stand up for your rights in Sarawak. But courage is a commodity which the tribal people of the interior do not lack. Old men and women have also been arrested and many of the blockades have been inspired by the nomadic Penan. The Penan stand to lose most as their traditional hunting grounds are invaded and their fear of being locked up in dark prisons is even greater than that of people used to living in longhouses.

What reception awaits Unga Paran and Mutang Urud when they return to Sarawak is uncertain, but Malaysia does not take kindly to having its shortcomings exposed to the outside world.

In October 1987, a young Kayan environmental activist, Harrison Ngau, was one of the first protestors to be arrested. He was held for two months—the maximum period allowed without trial. In 1988 I led a mission to Malaysia organised by the IUCN (the world conservation union), Survival International and Friends of the Earth, for which Ngau worked in Malaysia. We were invited to discuss with ministers the dramatic increase in the rate of logging in Sarawak and why people were being locked up for opposing it. We were prevented from meeting Ngau, who was under house arrest in Marudi after his release from jail.

We did meet Ngau's lawyer, who assured us that international pressure had helped his case. Later we had a profoundly disturbing

meeting with James Wong, Sarawak's minister for the environment and tourism. Wong is also boss of Limbang Trading, one of the state's largest timber companies, with concessions to log about 300 000 hectares. His rejection of all scientific opinion is legendary and well-documented, but his reply when I asked him whether he was not concerned that deforestation might affect the climate has become apocryphal: "We get too much rain in Sarawak; it stops me playing golf."

There is a glimmer of hope on the horizon. Harrison Ngau may have been under house arrest for much of the past two years, but that has not lowered his profile in international circles—or at home. His friends have nominated him for prestigious and valuable prizes. In 1988 he was one of the recipients of the Right Livelihood Award, the "alternative Nobel prize", and in 1990 he won the Goldman Environmental Prize.

With the money from the prizes, Ngau campaigned for election to the Malaysian Federal Parliament, standing against Luhut Wan, the Malaysian deputy Minister of Public Works, the candidate backed by the timber companies. Two weeks ago he won the election.

One swallow does not make a summer, but the collapse of communism in eastern Europe began with the election of ex-jailbirds such as Vaclav Havel. We can only hope that a similar collapse of corruption in the face of people power may be about to take place in Sarawak. □

Robin Hanbury-Tenison is President of Survival International, a worldwide movement to support tribal peoples. They can be contacted at 310 Edgware Road, London W2 1DY. Telephone 071-723 5535.

file - Sarawak

June 27th Luncheon →

tel conf w/ Bill Markley 6/21/91

~~RAC~~ Sarawak British Columbia

The Wild Campaign

put together the world tour.

Shane Kennedy
Thom Henley

independent film -

maker (documentary)

"High 8."? audio remote

*CNN has someone ^{gear} in there.

→ call Jan Posen 212-580-5700

580-6176

* Blacks
have begun

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

TO: Date: 6-16-91Name MS. KATIE MCGINTYAddress PO HON. ALBERT GORE, JR.Office Phone 202-224-4944 Fax No. 202-224-0580PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

FROM:

Name BILL MANKIN - SIERRA CLUB INT'L. COMM.Address 1283 BRIARCLIFF RD, #2, ATLANTA, GA 30306Office Phone 404-881-1532 Fax No. 404-373-9888The following transmission contains 3 pages, including this transmittal form.

INSTRUCTIONS

Please keep confidential.

TIME-SENSITIVE.

Sierra Club

June 16, 1991

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
c/o The Hon. Albert Gore, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

Dear Katie,

Actions on the ground in Sarawak will begin this Thursday, June 20. The Sierra Club and others have alerted various international media organizations and helped arrange for them to be on site. Potential opportunities to capitalize on the upcoming actions, to call greater attention to the crisis of tropical deforestation and its effects on indigenous peoples, may be significant.

There may be opportunities for the senator to join these efforts. Two specific, interrelated ideas come to mind:

First, I have already suggested to you, the senator could take Sec. 1105 of S.201 and introduce it as a separate, free-standing bill, and make an appropriate announcement or floor statement to explain his reasons for doing so and expand on the issue. [I propose two minor modifications to the wording, below.] Second, the senator could use any media attention on the Sarawak situation to further promote his new tropical timber labeling bill, S.1159, as one way Americans can participate in tackling the problem. Both, of course, could be part of the same presentation. Naturally, the Sierra Club would be ready to chime in with similar statements and expressions of support.

SUGGESTED WORDING MODIFICATIONS TO SEC. 1105 OF S.201

Add a new item as marked on accompanying page:

"() despite the recommendation of the International Tropical Timber Organization that this logging rate be significantly reduced to ensure long-term sustainability, the rate has instead risen dramatically;"

Revise wording in item (10) to read as follows:

"it should be the policy of the United States to call upon the Government of Malaysia to act immediately in defense of the environment of Sarawak by ending the uncontrolled exploitation of the rainforests of Sarawak, by reducing the annual rate of timber cutting by at least two thirds, and by formally recognizing and upholding the customary land rights and the internationally established human rights of all its indigenous peoples; and"

Please let me know what you think, and how I can help.

Sincerely,



Bill Mankin

To respond to the global environmental degradation brought on by human activities by reversing the trends that are presently altering or destroying vast portions of the biosphere, and to ensure that United States policies provide for the protection of the world environment from future degradation, and for other purposes.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 14 (legislative day, JANUARY 3), 1991

Mr. GORS (for himself and Mr. WIRTH) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works

23 SEC. 1105. PRESERVATION OF THE TROPICAL RAINFOREST OF

24 SARAWAK, MALAYSIA.

25 It is the sense of the Congress that—

125

1 (1) the tropical rainforests of the East Malaysian
2 State of Sarawak, some of the most biologically and
3 culturally diverse rain forests, are being logged at the
4 fastest rate in the world;

5 (2) this rate of logging will lead to the disappear-
6 ance of virtually all primary tropical rainforests in
7 Sarawak within a decade;

8 (3) the effects of this logging on the indigenous
9 peoples of Sarawak are causing hunger and suffering,
10 and will lead to the destruction of their traditional cul-
11 tures if it is not stopped immediately;

12 (4) many of these populations face severe discrimi-
13 nation, denial of human rights, loss of cultural and reli-
14 gious freedoms, and in the worst case, cultural or
15 physical destruction;

16 (5) one of the most severely impacted tribal
17 groups in Sarawak is the Penan, the last intact nomad-
18 ic hunting and gathering culture in Southeast Asia;

19 (6) commercial logging backed by foreign capital
20 is the driving force behind deforestation in Sarawak;

21 (7) most of the logging concessions in Sarawak
22 are distributed in a politically motivated and arbitrary
23 manner, without regard to the socioecological conse-
24 quences;

126

1 (8) most of the timber logged in Sarawak is ex-
2 ported in raw form to Japan and other Asian countries
3 for secondary processing, concentrating wealth from
4 the exports in the hands of a few individuals, and pro-
5 viding no additional income or employment for the
6 people of Sarawak;

7 (9) it is incumbent upon the world community to
8 create an environment favorable to the survival of the
9 rainforests and the cultures dependent upon them;

10 (10) it should be the policy of the United States to
11 call upon the Government of Malaysia to act immedi-
12 ately in defense of the environment of Sarawak by
13 ending the uncontrolled exploitation of the rainforests
14 of Sarawak, and formally to recognize and uphold the
15 customary land rights and the internationally estab-
16 lished human rights of all its indigenous peoples; and

17 (11) it should be the policy of the United States to
18 call upon the Government of Japan to investigate the
19 activities of certain of that country's private companies
20 in contributing to the destruction of the Sarawak rain-
21 forest, and therefore to the culture of the indigenous
22 people of Sarawak.

ADD NEW ITEM

SUBSTITUTE
REVISED
WORDING

Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker - Schweiz
Société pour les peuples menacés - Suisse
Sociedad por los pueblos amenazados - Suiza

Società per i popoli minacciati - Svizzera
Societad per ils pievels periclitads - Svizra
Society for threatened peoples - Switzerland

NEWS

Despite the study of ITTO (1989), which stated the need of a reduction of the annual cut of 13 million m³ timber year down to 6,2 - 9,2 million m³ in order to achieve sustainability, the exports in 1990 even jumped up to 18 million m³ !

Primary industries minister Dr.Keng Yaik comments (Sarawak-Tribune, 17.3.91):

"Exploitation of the forests is carried out very properly on a sustainable yield basis. Therefore, there is no need to put any curb or stoppage as a result of over-logging or over-exploitation. The phenomenal increase in timber production which amounted to 18 million m³ last year, is due to the state's intention to diversify it's economy. This is through the setting up of estate plantations ...".

Meanwhile hunger and living-conditions of the indigenous peoples are getting worse. By handing petitions to authorities and peaceful blockades resulting in arrests natives continue resistance.

Having the destruction of the oldest rainforest on earth and the violation of human rights in mind, every country with a straight government can only have one reply:

Immediate moratorium on all timber imports from Malaysia,
if not a ban, and other economic pressure, if positiv attempts fall.

No good work without sacrifice. The highest sacrifice anyway pay the suffering natives as our victims, as we are trading their trees. In the hope, your country will play a leading role.

Sincerely yours

Bruno Manser



Contact/Coordination

Sarawak / Bruno Manser:

Aila Ziegler, Bruggerstrasse 78, CH-5400 Baden / Switzerland

Téléphone + 41-56-22 17 87, Téléfax + 41-56-22 18 09

File Sarawak

Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker – Schweiz
Société pour les peuples menacés – Suisse
Sociedad por los pueblos amenazados – Suiza

Società per i popoli minacciati – Svizzera
Societad per ils pievels periclitads – Svizra
Society for threatened peoples – Switzerland

29TH APRIL 91

DEAR KATIE MCGINTY.

+

THANKS FOR PASSING SENATOR AL GORE'S BILL (SARAWAK LANGUAGE).
HERE I SEND YOU A REPORT ABOUT THE ISSUE FOR YOUR INFORMATION:
YOU WILL LEARN FROM IT, THAT DESPITE INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT, THE
SITUATION FOR SARAWAK'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IS STILL TURNING
WORSE. THE MALAYSIAN AUTHORITIES SEEM NEITHER TO CARE
ABOUT PUBLIC OPINION, NOR ABOUT THE DEPLETION OF THEIR OWN
RESSOURCES FOR SHORT-TIME PROFIT, NOR ABOUT THE VIOLATION OF
HUMAN RIGHTS. ALL THEIR PROMISES HAVE BEEN EMPTY. SOON
THE LAST FORESTS WILL HAVE GONE, IF INTERNATIONAL HELP AND
PRESSURE ARE NOT GIVEN, TO URGE THE SARAWAKIAN CHIEF-
MINISTER FOR A MORATORIUM, AT LEAST.

DEAR SENATOR GORE ~

THANKS FOR BEING NOT JUST A MAN OF WORDS, BUT
ONE OF ACTION. PLEASE, USE YOUR CONNECTIONS AND
POWER, TO BRING CHANGE FOR THE BETTER. MAY BE
YOU COULD APPROACH THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE
UNITED NATIONS FOR A GOOD-WILL-ACTION? -
END OF MAY PEACEFUL RESISTANCE (BLOCKADES) WILL RISE AGAIN
BY NATIVES OF SARAWAK. FUNDS FOR FOOD-SUPPLY OF THE
ALREADY SUFFERING FOLKS IS URGENTLY NEEDED, AS SUPPORT
FOR THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES - OFFICE, RUN BY MUTANG URUD,
ONE OF THE VISITORS IN YOUR OFFICE LAST AUTUMN.
PLEASE, CONTACT US THROUGH KATIE, IF YOU WISH
ANY FURTHER INFORMATION.



Sincerely

Yours

Bruno Manser

Contact/Coordination

Sarawak/Bruno Manser:

Aila Ziegler, Bruggerstrasse 78, CH-5400 Baden/Switzerland

Téléphone: + 41-56-221787, Téléfax + 41-56-221809

Tentative Budget "Sarawak Indigenous People's Alliance" - SIPA

Labuan office set-up:

computer	4'000	
printer	1'000	
modem	1'000	
copier	3'800	
tv & vcr	2'000	

11'800

fax machine	3'000
fax coding device	9'000
furniture & cabinets	2'500
phone installations	600
answer phone	1'000
stationaries	1'000

17'100

additional:

motorbike (new)	3'500
bicycle	300

3'800

32'700

monthly running costs:

rental	800
water & electricity	500
phone & fax	2'000

3'300

postages & stationaries	400
maintenances	500
transportation (3*400)	1'200

2'100

staff full-time (3*1'200)	3'600
field-staff; part-time (3*400)	1'200

4'800

incidentals:

international calls;	
volunteers accommodation et.	1'000
meetings, seminars, conferences	2'000

3'000

13'200

12*13'200

158'400

total set-up cost	M\$ 32'700
monthly running-cost	M\$ 13'200

Mutang Urud, 27.2.91

Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker - Schweiz
Société pour les peuples menacés - Suisse

Società per i popoli minacciati - Svizzera
Societad per ils pievels periclitads - Svizra

contact&coordination Sarawak/Bruno Manser c/o Aila Ziegler
Bruggerstr.78. 5400 Baden Switzerland phone +41-(0)56-22 17 87 fax +41-(0)56-22 18 09

PROPOSAL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CENTRE ON RAINFOREST IN BORNEO

Name: SIPA "Sarawak Indiegnous People's Alliance"
SAPAU "Persatuan Orang Asli Sarawak"

Office location: Labuan, Sabah

- Objectives:
1. International Inforamtion and Research Centre
 2. To work among natives affected by logging and in particular the 4th and 5th Divisions where the Penans are found.
 3. A centre for alternative development and agriculture - in support of communities who reject hand-outs from timber companies and authorities.
 4. A centre for trade in tribal handicrafts.

The priority of the office would be to press for a moratorium on logging in conflict areas, mainly in the 4th and 5th Divisions where Penans are concentrated. The second task is to call for an establishment of a Biosphere-Reserve in the same areas - getting support both from local communities and international communities. At the same time to implement alternative development projects to communities rejecting hand-outs from timber firms and training and education for forced relocation communities and timber workers.

Staff: Mutang Urud (Kelabit)
Jahupa Tungang (Penan)
Doris Balang (Murut); Secretary

Budget: Cost of office set-up: M\$ 32'700
Monthly running costs: M\$ 13'200

Why Labuan?

The island has been chosen as the location for the office mainly due to security reasons, even though consideration was initially given for BSB. Security has been a priority considering the attention and pressures the group is already facing from authorities. The recent declaration by the government to make the island a tax haven and international off-shore financial centre, will improve its communication and services systems which the international office can benefit from.

The island is located in the centre of the affected areas and its proximity make travel easier in view of future expansion plans to work with tribes from other parts of Borneo, Sabah and Kalimanatn. The location makes it an ideal place.

Need for part-time workers:

- To collect and buy tribal handicrafts from the scattered settlements
- To assist during research
- To assist in alternative development programmes
- To assist during educational tours

N.B. We may also consider to pay allowances to headmen and leaders of associations from different tribal groups who may conduct business with the authorities on behalf of the office or people it represents.

Logging
in
SARAWAK

SEND LETTERS OF PROTEST TO:

Chief Minister of Sarawak
The Chief Minister's Office
93502 Kuching, Sarawak
Malaysia

Tomio Tatsuno, President
Marubeni Corporation
1-4-2 Otemachi,
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100
Tel. 03-282-2111

Yoshimi Tanaka, President
Nichimen Corporation
1-31-1 Kyobashi,
Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104
Tel. 03-277-5111

Encik Badris Haji Masri
Director General of Tourism
24-27 Floors, Menara Dato'on
Putra World Trade Centre
45 Jalan Tun Ismail
50480 Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia

Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker - Schweiz
Société pour les peuples menacés - Suisse
Sociedad por los pueblos amenazados - Suiza

Società per i popoli minacciati - Svizzera
Societad per ils pievels periclitads - Svizra
Society for threatened peoples - Switzerland

Logging in SARAWAK

a report by Bruno Manser

Malaysia is the worlds largest exporter of rubber, tin, palm oil, pepper and tropical timber. In spite of its third world status Malaysia competes in the world market with revenues exceeding Ireland and Portugal, and is second only to Canada in the importation of Swiss arms (53 million SFr. in 1989). Since 1971 the exportation of tropical timber from indigenous primary forests of Sarawak has tripeled: (4,2 million cubic meters in 1971; 13 million cubic meters in 1989). Following in the same ideological blunders of Thailand, the Philippines and West Malaysia in ravaging their tropical forests, the East Malaysians are now fervently following in their footsteps. Since substantial profits are derived exclusively from primary forest sources where trees have grown to diameters greater than 150 cm, the ballance of revenues are harvested from plantations providing an inferior quality of wood, and hence decreased profits.

The International Timber Trade Organization (ITTO) stated in its findings of 1990:

- present policies, strategies and practices that hinge upon timber production are not economically sustainable. (point 249).
- should logging continue at the present rate, all primary forests will be harvested within eleven years (p. 126).

In order to avoid a total collapse of the timber business in Sarawak the mission has suggested to reduce the minimal diameter circumference of harvestable trees from 60 cm down to 45 cm; and even with these measures implemented, the ITTO strongly suggests the reduction of log quantities per annum to 6.2 million cubic meters to insure a "sustainable" economy. Even with the occurance of a complete loss of commercially uninteresting varities of trees to allow for more growing area, ITTO states that it is still necessary to dramatically reduce logging to 9.2 million cubic meters per year.

In its response Sarawak authorities aim to reduce exploitation down to 10 million cubic meters per annum in nine years time.



... BETTER TOO LATE THAN NEVER ?!

Contact/Coordination

Sarawak/Bruno Manser:

Aila Ziegler, Bruggerstrasse 78, CH-5400 Baden/Switzerland

Téléphone + 41-56-22 17 87, Téléfax + 41-56-22 18 09

- Reducing the minimal diameter of trees harvested down to 45 cm and clearing off the remaining economically lesser valued tree species will destroy the ecosystem of the world's most ancient forest. This will ultimately result in the extinction of many species altogether. At present there have been no studies conducted on the biodiversity of the region, and forest experts scarcely know the fruit cycle of a single tree species. Wood quality 1-3 contains alone 785 timber-tree species accounting for 23% of flora.
- No primary forest can be logged without damage to the entire ecosystem. Evidence has shown that only a few tropical forests are logged in a way that ensures their survival. (According to Duncan Poore less than 1%). From this fact one could easily deduct a total ban on tropical timber (p.13).
- An international ban on logs from Sarawak would reduce logging by 4/5, since only 20% are utilized by the country itself (p.16).
- Despite the fact that logging areas with a gradient steeper than 60% creates irreparable damage to the environment (p.122), it continues to be done leaving the watershed as well as the river banks unprotected. For years now soil erosion has been a serious detrimental consequence to the jungle waterways. The existing regulations are insufficient (p.70, 162), with up to 46% of the existing topsoil being eroded by bulldozers (WWF 1985). Though Sarawakian authorities have decided to discontinue logging on all areas that are steeper than 60% (17'000 km²), bulldozers continue to damage the fragile soils of Ulu Limbang, Ulu Magoh and Ulu Aka which include areas steeper than 60% which are the homeland of native peoples of Sarawak.
- The ITTO suggests that natives be consulted before their lands are slated for exploitation. Areas of conflict (some 5000 square kilometers) should be reserved while the landrights are under negotiation. The government has refused, as these queries have already been solved: According to written law (NCR), since 1958 the natives have no rights where their homeland is concerned. Since 1987 more than 340 natives have been arrested for erecting non-threatening road blockades intended to obstruct bulldozers. In 1989 more than 80 Penan men were imprisoned for more than two months without legal representation or trial. In 1990, blocading natives from Belaga were illtreated by police, some of whom subsequently required medical attention and hospitalization. Despite threats from the Internal Security Act (ISA; two years imprisonment without investigation nor trial), the protest continues. Current law now dictates that obstruction to logging operations is a criminal offence punishable by fines up to 6000 MS\$, with a maximum two year sentence.
- The Sarawakian authorities claim that logging is necessary in order to fight poverty; with revenues essential to finance health care, education and public transportation. However, this is all paid via the Federal Government who in turn consume up to 95% of all oil and gas revenues from its states Sarawak and Sabah. In fact, the revenues from logging are used "to create profitable jobs for the natives", and to bring income to the license holders. The Chief-Minister who also holds the office of Forestry Minister is known to give logging permits to not only himself but to friends and family as well. Today, more than 30% of all logging permits are held by relatives of the Chief-Minister. 300'000 hectares are held by the Minister of the Environment himself. The revenues from logging are also said to be needed for elections. In 1987 politicians from Sarawak spent 62 million MS\$ on their election campaigns.

1 m³ Meranthi 245-400 MS\$
Royalty (22,5%) 31-55 MS\$
share to licence holder
(20%) 50 MS\$
share to natives affected by logging
0,6 MS\$
(natives claim they have never seen their share).

"The Sarawak political elites control over awarding logging licences gives them the means to maintain and tighten their grip on state power by alternately rewarding their cronies and followers, and buying off their political rivals and opponents."

In 1989 export amounted to approximately 3 billion MS\$, the state revenue to 612 million MS\$, which is approximately 2 million MS\$ a day for the state. Sarawak authorities call this "profitable work for the natives". Roughly the same amount of money that goes into the pockets of politicians.

- Logging in Sarawak is a gross violation of human rights that has resulted in starvation for the native population. Their culture is being destroyed by the logging process. (Natives extract 54 kg of game and fish per person and annum, after excessive logging it is 2 kg, WWF 1986).

Therefore, the rainforests of Sarawak are not being logged for the benefit of its native population as the primary benefactors are those few directly involved and for those who want to purchase cheap timber. (The European Parliament is elegantly fashioned with a great deal of rainforest timber!) It is we who are responsible. The Malaysian politicians were indeed correct in stating in response to our criticism of their logging policies: "Sweep in front of your own doors first".

What we can do:

We must make the sacrifice, and can do so by stopping all tropical timber importation that originates from primary forests: all Malaysian and most of the timber from South-East Asia fall into this category, with very few exceptions, such as teak and rubber wood from plantations. It is a violation of human rights. The present exploitation of tropical forests is neither economically nor ecologically justifiable. The banning of trade with tropical timber must evolve in the same way as the trading of ivory, or the skin of baby seals, or the moratorium on whaling. Several efforts have already been made by the EEC (resolution of 1988): Austrian, Swedish, Dutch Parliament, and Australian Senate. Every developed state will soon have to adopt these policies.

The protection of rainforests must become an issue for every politician. It is our responsibility as citizens to make aware of this globally profound situation. The Sarawakian government has in positive step already put aside 10'000 square kilometers for protection. In the knowledge that only 5% of the world's forests remain, we all must care for these lungs of our planet. All areas which have been exploited already must be economically used with responsibility and cared for to the best of our knowledge, with our financial assistance to sustain them so that our children will be enabled to be nourished by them in the coming times.

Chief-Minister Taib Mahmud of Sarawak has the legal decision making power to withhold the logging licences for the benefit of his nation's people. In doing so he very well may become an international hero standing for the protection of

the global environment by declaring all of Sarawak a nature heritage reserve. This decision could save his country from economic bankruptcy. Tourism and alternative ecological methods of economy could play a leading role in this scheme.

Without an immediate moratorium in the fourth and fifth division and all other areas of conflict the nomadic Penan will be irreversibly deprived of their livelihood, and all other 220'000 Dyak-people will become unemployed. Chief-Minister Taib Mahmud has the choice to become a wise father of his people, or the one responsible for the destruction of the environment under his care for his own profit.

This applies to all of us as well: from consumer to the EEC, Worldbank, IMF, FAO, UNESCO, United Nations, and all ministers and NGO's. Let us all work together and be friends to the natives of Sarawak, and all rainforests. Like a mother who forgets all boundaries in her limitless love for her children, we should all be brothers and sisters to this planet. Where states and organizations are hinderances to this common aim we will have to ignore them. Only through personal sacrifice will we steer our boats to a future worth living.

From all my heart

Bonn, 20.2.1991

Bruno Manser

P.S.

- Forest authority is with the state of Sarawak, not the federal government of
- Logging licence holders are local politicians Malaysia.
- Logging Companies are also local, mostly Chinese
- About 55'000 people work in the logging industries, about one third are contract labor from the Philippines and Indonesia
- Infra structure for logging is financed by Japan
- 55% of the logs are being exported to Japan, followed by Taiwan, South-Korea and EEC

STRATEGY

Sarawak:

1. Immediate moratorium in the 4th and 5th division (mainly Penan area), and all other areas of conflict (blockades, arrests).
2. Biosphere reserve in the 4th and 5th division (about 18'000 sq.km).
3. All traditional landrights of the natives must be respected. Pressure and encouragement from the international community is needed as well as financial assistance for the lack of revenue from logging. Assistance to create jobs for the 55'000 workers employed by the logging business.

Countries consuming tropical timbers:

1. Consumers: boycott
Actions: carpenters, architects, construction and furniture business, timber trade.
2. Local politicians: ban on use of tropical timber in public buildings.
3. Parliament: tropical timber ban, legal regulation.
4. Heads of state: heroes for the protection of children, nature and the whole of human race.

Global:

1. Absolute protection of all primary forests, ban on any construction such as roads to access these areas for economic exploitation.
2. Scientific and financial assistance to improve already logged areas for the economy of the country in consensus with the affected inhabitants.

Rain is dropping on the roof. Aji, 43 of age, father of seven children, speaks. Meanwhile Sipi, his youngest daughter, gives sounds like refreshing water and a young eagle cries.

"I speak now, as I soon may no longer be able to do so. My stomach hurts and there is blood in my shit for some time already. And when I go hunting, I already return early afternoon as I feel weak.

There is scarcely a place left, where we can look undisturbed for our food. Day for day chainsaws howl and trees fall in each direction of our settlement, even into our cultivations. If we talk to the loggers, they stop work that day. But they come back the following. Even our most beloved fruit-trees like "Alim" fall. They kill the rattan, which we forbid to them, and also the graveyards of our relatives are destroyed without pity. The spirits of the deads are furious.

My brother Abau wanted to go downrivers to ask for medicin. "You may wait for ten days here, I won't give you a lift", he was told by a driver of LTL-Co.* Even the manager gives us transport just unwillingly after strong demands.

An official of the forest Dep. told us, that they make plan to translocate our community to another area like Batu Bungan. We don't agree to this. Here, were we live for generations, is our home.

The Govt says, the land would belong to them and deny any rights to us natives. The Chiefmin. Taib Mahmud has refused from the beginning to listen to us, and got rich on our costs. We would get help, they say; but we suffer from skin-diseases and swellings as our drinking-water is polluted.

For so long we speak without succes and some of us ask: Are the Logging-Companies told to kill the trees by you, the loognose-men, that nobody is listening? How otherwise, they could be so brave, to disrespect in unjust way all our demands? Are their ears constipated? Their brains rotten?

Our patience is near to end. Our long hearts are heated up. If you recommend us to fight, we will fight up to our death. If you don't allow us, to use our poison darts, act now, otherwise there will nothing be left to safe.-

Alone, we are like animals without bones, like a monkey-child fallen from his mother. Without our forest we will be orphans; and those who kill it and take it away, make themselves to our bad stepmother. We demand a jugdement by god **.

In the past we have enjoyed our life. But today, our hearts can no longer smile, even if we get a fat wild-boar and pick up fruits, as we have to look at the destruction of our own livelihood and everything we love.

Anyway, when you listen to our sape-music, danse ! For we want to be gay as long as we live.

* In possess of the Env.Minister Datuk James Wong.

** SUPA: traditional magic court between two contradictors; the wrong and failing one will die, if he continues injustice.

A guardian of the rainforest at the gates of Malaysia



Picture: PETER WELLS

Petr Faigl, of Lismore, is cut free by members of the Australian Protective Services after he and other members of Earth First chained themselves to the gate of the Malaysian High Commission in Yarralumla to protest at the treatment of Malaysia's indigenous peoples and logging of the rainforests.

By HUGH LAMBERTON

Environmentalists took their fight against logging in the Sarawak rainforests of Malaysia to the High Commission in Yarralumla yesterday by chaining themselves to the front gates.

Two members of the conservation group Earth First made their protest in the morning but their chains were removed by officers of the Australian Protective Services. No arrests were made.

Group members asked also to be allowed to send a delegation to deliver protest documents signed by members of Sarawak's indigenous Dayak tribes but were refused.

However, when they returned later in the day, two members were allowed to deliver the documents to a representative of the High Commission to be passed on to the High Commissioner.

A spokesman for the group said

Group delivers protest letter to Commission

the Malaysian Government had not accepted copies of the documents previously despite attempts in Malaysia and elsewhere.

More than 20 protesters gathered to plant a tree, a silky oak, outside the gates of the building while anti-logging banners were hung on the boundary fence.

In a short statement, the Malaysian High Commissioner, Datu Abdul Karim Marzuki, dismissed the protesters as "not very clever" and ignorant of the Malaysian Government's forestry policies.

He said that while the protesters were using their freedom to demonstrate, he objected strongly to their

"blocking the freedom of movement in and out of my mission".

A spokesman for the Earth First group, Jake Jagoff, said the protest had been intended to focus attention on the continuing blockade of logging operations in the interior forests of Sarawak.

"At least 220,000 of Sarawak's Dayak peoples, including the Penan tribe, are dependent on the undisturbed tropical rainforests for survival," he said.

"Their plight hinges on whether the federal and state governments decide to protect the remaining rainforests from destructive, unsustainable logging practices."

"Although Malaysia is by no means the only country in the world destroying undisturbed forests' ecosystems or committing human-rights violations against its indigenous peoples, they do have the highest rate of logging in the world at 800,000 hectares per year."

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4202

Date: April 4, 1991

To: general use; interns

From: Katie McGinty

** Originated by AHP **
** On 04/04/91 At 12:46 pm **
bruna mansur 212-662-9331 re: energy

** Annotated by KM **
** On 04/04/91 At 6:58 pm **
** Annotated by KM **
** On 04/04/91 At 7:33 pm **
bruno manser

society for threatened peoples bruggerstr.79

5400

baden

011-41-56-221787 phone 011 221809 fax

pls fax copy of our sarawak resolution

then pls print out this msg and file in my sarawak file. thanks

1 AP 11-19-90 12:57 EST
BC-HI--Asian Newswatch<

61 LINES

TOKYO (AP) - More than 30 people, including nine natives from the Malaysian state of Sarawak, rallied Monday outside a timber organization's meeting to protest what they called excessive logging of Sarawak forests. The protesters, carrying placards with such slogans as "Cut Down Timber Trade, Not Trees," demonstrated in front of a trade center in Yokohama where the International Tropical Timber Organization was meeting. Police said there were no reports of trouble during the rally in Yokohama, a major port city 17 miles southwest of Tokyo. It was sponsored by the Japan Tropical Forest Action Network, a group of environmental activists.

MANILA, Philippines (AP) - An anti-graft court on Monday ordered the lifting of the government's sequestration of companies allegedly controlled by businessman Eduardo Cojuangco, a close associate of the late President Ferdinand Marcos. The lifting frees what could be among the largest assets of Cojuangco, President Corazon Aquino's estranged cousin, who is believed to be eyeing the presidency in the 1992 elections. The government had sequestered shares of stock nominally held by some 1 million coconut farmers in

PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER A REQUEST.

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: November 16, 1990

TO: Al

FROM: Rick

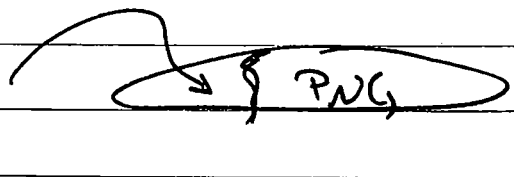
SUBJECT: Sarawak Resolution

FYI: I met with a representative of the Japanese Embassy regarding the Sarawak Resolution (recall that we received a phone call from the Embassy on the day that you introduced the Resolution). The Japanese Embassy transmitted the resolution to Tokyo for comment, but as yet, I have not heard back from the Embassy as to a reply from Tokyo.

#####

* 38% of world's tropical hardwood
exports coming from
Suzuki

* Forest reserves on right of
State

* Iron-ore  PNG

* Marcos made his \$ from
logging Philippines --
now Gov. of Suzuki
is making his fortune
there

of those \$
will never get
back to Philippines now
that Enrile
has been required

* Swamp forest - clear cut

mixed evergreen forest

largest tree trees on earth --
also foods & protein source

* 60% of ring chopped with
Silt & fish sand...

* Analysis of \$, profit

Stream, companies involved,
fisheries involved

1. press gov't to withdraw
timber licences + US
refuse Malaysian ^{timber} exports

↳ US imports 1% of Malaysia
↳ Australia imports 2%

back to Japan, Taiwan, S Korea

2. Diplomatically come into
trying to develop tourism +
now

- oil revenues line ↑
- 55% of oil goes to federal
- fed's to share oil revenues
w/ state. -

3. Maybe force them

* Resolution on Myanmar

Japan, Timor, S. Korea
2 ~ 625526011

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

October 26, 1990

Mr. Wesley Scholz
Director of the Office of
International Commodities
Room 3638
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20525

Dear Mr. Scholz,

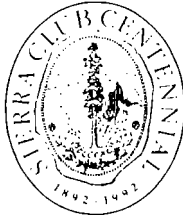
A recent visit from Penan tribal peoples from Sarawak, Malaysia has brought to our attention the desperate situation these people face defending their traditional lands. As you know, commercial logging in Sarawak, Malaysia has reached a pace threatening both forest and indigenous peoples' survival and has galvanized global concern. The speed of forest destruction in Sarawak was highlighted recently in the International Tropical Timber Organization's (ITTO) Sarawak Mission Report. We are writing to urge you and the U.S. Delegation to the Ninth Session of the International Tropical Timber Council (ITTC) to fully support two urgently needed reforms for Sarawak drawn from the Report:

- 1) A halt to all logging on disputed territory, at least until indigenous people's land claims have been properly delineated.
- 2) A reduction in the total volume cut in Dipterocarp Forests from 13 million to 2 million cubic meters annually.

Further, we would hope that the U.S. Delegation will do everything it can to elicit support from the other country delegations, particularly that of Japan, for these critical reforms. Current logging practices in Sarawak are so blatantly unsustainable as to make indefensible any opposition to these immediate needs. We urge the U.S. Delegation to support these reforms and look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Senator...



BACKGROUNDER ON THE CHICO MENDES AWARD

Established in 1989, Sierra Club's Chico Mendes Award is designed to recognize "individuals or non-governmental organizations, outside the United States, who have exhibited extraordinary courage and leadership, at the grassroots level, in the universal struggle to protect the environment." The element which makes this award different is its emphasis on courage.

The award was named after the late rubber tapper, union leader and environmentalist, Francisco "Chico" Mendes Filho, of Xapuri, in Brazil's Acre state. Mendes' struggle to protect the Amazon rainforest and the livelihood of the people who live in and depend upon it had generated support from around the world. He was cut down by an assassin's bullets outside his home on December 22, 1988.

The first Chico Mendes Award was presented in July 1989 to three individuals who also have campaigned bravely to protect portions of the Amazon from destruction: Kayapo Indian leaders Chief Paulinho Paiakan and Kube-i Kayapo, and anthropologist Darrell A. Posey. These three had worked as a team to bring to world attention the threats facing the Amazon and its indigenous peoples from massive, poorly-planned development projects. Their actions resulted in formal charges being filed against them by the Brazilian government under its Foreign Sedition Act. Due to the resulting international outcry, the charges were finally dropped a year later.

In presenting the Chico Mendes Award to the Penan Association, the Sierra Club recognizes the courage and perseverance with which the Penan have protested the rampant destruction of their forest homelands, primarily due to logging for the international timber trade. Their peaceful protests gained high visibility beginning in 1987, when they began a series of nonviolent blockades against logging trucks which were penetrating the Penan's customary lands. Many other tribal groups (Kayan, Iban, Kelabit, Kenyah, Lun Bawang, Murut, Berawan) have joined the protests, and hundreds of individuals have participated in blockading logging roads throughout Sarawak.

The trial of Chico Mendes' murderers, scheduled to begin October 25, 1990, has again been postponed.

#



Press Release

SIERRA CLUB

CONTACT:

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 25, 1990

CONTACT: Roni Bronson
202/547-1141

SIERRA CLUB HONORS MALAYSIAN TRIBAL STRUGGLE TO PRESERVE RAINFORESTS

Washington, D.C. -- Sierra Club today announced that the Penan Association of Sarawak, Malaysia, an indigenous group that has organized peaceful protests to stop the rapid destruction of its tropical rainforest homeland, has received the prestigious 1990 Sierra Club Chico Mendes Award.

The award, named after the late rubber tapper, union leader and environmentalist, Francisco "Chico" Mendes Filho of Brazil, is given to "individuals or non-governmental organizations, outside of the United States, who have exhibited extraordinary courage and leadership, at the grassroots level, in the universal struggle to protect the environment."

"This award recognizes the special courage of the Penan people, who have literally put their bodies on the line in a desperate plea for the salvation of their culture," said Sierra Club President Susan Mellow. "In the battle for the world's rainforests, the Penan struggle is our struggle."

(more)

The Penan, a traditional hunter-gatherer society that live in the Eastern Malaysian state of Sarawak on the island of Borneo, began a series of nonviolent blockades in 1987 against logging trucks penetrating their tribal lands. More than 200 Penan and scores of natives from other tribes have been arrested during numerous blockade actions in the past three years. According to the Penan, countless appeals to the timber companies and the Malaysian government for recognition of their land rights, protection of the forest, and compensation for damages have fallen on deaf ears.

The deforestation rate in Malaysia is one of the most rapid in the world -- as much as 2-million acres per year. Malaysia currently supplies over 60 percent of the world's tropical logs, most of which are exported to Japan. The widespread logging has resulted in severe erosion, contamination of rivers, and destruction of plants, animals and ancestral grave sites.

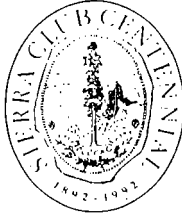
"Indigenous peoples, while often overlooked, are on the front lines of major environmental battles all over the world," said Merrow. "The valiant efforts of the Penan are outstanding examples of the power of grassroots action in defense of the environment and culture. Let them be an example to all of us who believe that environmental protection is inextricably bound to the very livelihood of humankind itself."

The award was accepted on behalf of the Penan Association by Unga Paran and Mutang Tu'o, at a special ceremony on Capitol Hill during World Rainforest Week. Paran and Tu'o are the first Penan to travel outside of Malaysia.

#

Sierra Club is a non-profit, member-supported public interest organization that promotes conservation of the environment by influencing public policy decisions. The Club's 629,000 members will be celebrating the organization's Centennial in the fall of 1991.

SIERRA CLUB



408 C Street, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 202·547·1141

SIERRA CLUB URGES U.S. TO UPHOLD RECOMMENDATION TO CURB FOREST DESTRUCTION IN SARAWAK

Sierra Club and ten leading U.S. environmental organizations have called upon the United States to uphold the findings of the International Tropical Timber Organization's (ITTO) Sarawak Mission Report. The report found that at current rates, Sarawak's tropical forests will be completely logged within ten years.

Enactment of two priority reforms could halt the devastation:

1) Halt logging on disputed territory, at least until indigenous people's land claims have been properly delineated.

2) Reduce the total volume cut in Dipterocarp Forests from 13 million to 2 million cubic meters annually.

The groups urged the U.S. delegation to endorse these recommendations at the International Tropical Timber Council's Ninth Session in Yokohama, Japan next month.

They noted that failure of the ITTO to support the urgent reforms could lead to calls for a ban on log exports from Sarawak.

contact:

*Cathleen Fogel
(202) 547-1141*



NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

1400 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036-2266 (202) 797-6800

October 17, 1990

Mr. Wesley Scholz
Director of the Office of
International Commodities
Room 3638
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20525

Dear Mr. Scholz,

As you are no doubt aware, the extremely adverse impacts of commercial logging activities on the forests and indigenous communities of Sarawak, Malaysia, in particular, have become matters of global concern. These impacts have been well documented, most recently by the International Tropical Timber Organization's (ITTO) Sarawak Mission Report. The need for extensive reform of Sarawak's Forestry Sector is now undeniably clear. We are writing to urge the U.S. Delegation to the Ninth Session of the International Tropical Timber Council (ITTC) to do everything in its power to ensure that members of ITTO act as responsible partners in implementing the badly needed reforms.

Two reforms that should be given the highest priority are:

- * Halt logging on disputed land, at least until indigenous people's claims have been properly delineated.
- * Reduce the total volume of the annual cut in the Hill Dipterocarp Forest from the current level of 13 million m³ to a maximum of 2 million m³.

Based on data and facts reported by the ITTO Sarawak Mission, 2 million m³ per year is the harvesting rate required to attempt a sustainable yield management in the Hill Dipterocarp Forest. Please see the accompanying report "Reducing the Annual Timber Harvest in Sarawak: How Much?" prepared by Guillermo Castilleja of the National Wildlife Federation, for the detailed analysis leading to this figure.

In brief, this rate reflects current market demand, supervision capacity, and amount of forested land. An eventual increase in this basic rate would be dependent on a periodic assessment of the management plan and market dynamics. It should be noted that while the ITTO report analyzed various levels of reductions, the

the management plan and market dynamics. It should be noted that while the ITTO report analyzed various levels of reductions, the level of annual cut it suggested would still leave the industry harvesting at a level far above any possible definition of sustainability.

Current logging practices in Sarawak are so blatantly unsustainable, that opposition to the proposed reforms are likely to result in a call for a ban on log exports, as an attempt to stop the sacking of the primary forest left in Sarawak.

Meanwhile, we urge the U.S. Delegation to the ITTC to support the critically needed reforms--especially the two highlighted above--both through the ITTC and other political means. We look forward to your response detailing the position of the U.S. Delegation to the ITTC in this regard.

Sincerely,



Barbara Bramble
Director
International Programs

on behalf of:

Ivan Ussach
Rainforest Alliance

Meg Ruby
Greenpeace

Lori Udall
Environmental Defense Fund

Randy Hayes
Rainforest Action Network

Glenn Prickett
Natural Resources Defense
Council

Chad Dobson
Bank Information Center

James Barnes
Friends of the Earth USA

Ken Snyder
National Audubon Society

Larry Williams
Sierra Club

Phill Williams
International Rivers Network

NEWS FROM

U.S. Senator Al Gore



(D - Tennessee) SR 393 Russell Building, Washington, D.C. 20510 (202) 224-4944

DATE October 29, 1990

TO Yasuhiro Shimizu

FAX: 265-9473

FROM Rick Adcock

PAGES including cover 3

SUBJECT Sarawak Resolution.

As discussed. Please call if you have questions
(224-6458). Look forward to meeting with you later
this week. Best regards.

SIERRA
CLUB



904-422-3561

408 C Street, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 202-547-1141

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL

To: Rick Addock

From: Cathy Fogel 675-6278

of Attached Pages: 2 Date: 10/26

Notes: Please call if you have questions.
I'll be here for another hour or so.

Sierra Club, DC Office FAX Number: (202) 547-6009

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

JOINT RESOLUTION ON SARAWAK, MALAYSIA-- TALKING POINTS

The Eastern Malaysian state of Sarawak-- about the size of the state of Mississippi-- is home to some 27 different ethnic groups, one of which is the Penan-- the last remaining nomadic hunter-gatherer society in Southeast Asia.

Since 1987, over two hundred Penan and scores of other natives have been arrested during numerous blockades while attempting to prevent the passage of logging trucks into their traditional lands.

The Penan and other tribal groups justify the blockades as a desperate defense of their centuries-old rights to customary lands. They have felt they had no alternative but to defend their homelands and cultures against what they fear to be certain destruction. This came after countless appeals to timber companies and to all levels of Malaysian government for recognition of their land rights, protection of the forest, and compensation for damages.

Sarawak-- and Malaysia-- have perhaps the highest deforestation rate in the world - as much as 2 million acres lost per year for the nation. Timber companies have been working ceaselessly-- in heavy rains, and in some cases have even used floodlights to conduct logging operations 24 hours a day. Malaysia supplies over 60% of the world's raw tropical logs-- most of which are exported to Japan.

Sarawak alone now supplies about 35% of the world's raw log exports. 30% of Sarawak's total forested area was logged between 1963 and 1985. Now, in 1990 at least 60% of Sarawak has been licensed out to timber companies for logging. A 1990 report of a special International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) investigative mission to Sarawak concludes that at current logging rates all unprotected primary forests in Sarawak will be logged out within eleven years. Shockingly, leading Malaysian politicians and their

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

families and friends own most of the timber concessions, many of which, according to Sarawak press reports, were given out as political favors.

It has long been official Malaysian government policy to relocate tribal groups into settled communities. The policy clearly states that the Penan must change their traditional way of life and since 1968 government decrees have reduced the Penan area by 82% to only 56 square miles! And yet, the Penan want to be left alone, to continue life in the forest, and to change at their own pace. They want all logging in their traditional, customary lands to stop, and timber concessions in such areas cancelled. They want legal recognition of their land rights. They support designation of new national parks and international Biosphere Reserves to protect forest areas. They want environmental damage restored, pollution cleaned up, and compensation for damages.

In their own words, the Penan have said: "We are not asking for much; we ask to be allowed to be ourselves." (to timber companies) "You have the world; leave us the forest." "If logging happens on our land, it is the end of our community." "When our lands are taken, it is the same as killing us." "We have no choice but to defend ourselves from extinction."

Some 500,000 people in Sarawak depend on the non-destructive use of forest resources for a large part of their livelihoods. The widespread logging in their forest homelands has resulted in severe erosion, contamination of rivers, and destruction of plants, animals, and ancestral grave sites. As hunter-gatherers, the Penan are severely affected by the deforestation, because they rely solely on the forest for everything they need to survive - food and water, medicines, and materials for house-building, hunting implements, and crafts. As a result of the disruptions, hunger and dietary deficiencies among the Penan have been on the rise.

Working for the Nature of Tomorrow,



NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

1400 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036-2266 (202) 797-6800

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

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Current logging practices in Sarawak are so blatantly unsustainable, that opposition to the proposed reforms are likely to result in a call for a ban on log exports, as an attempt to stop the sacking of the primary forest left in Sarawak.

Meanwhile, we urge the U.S. Delegation to the ITTC to support the critically needed reforms--especially the two highlighted above--both through the ITTC and other political means. We look forward to your response detailing the position of the U.S. Delegation to the ITTC in this regard.

Sincerely,



Barbara Bramble
Director
International Programs

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

on behalf of:

Ivan Ussach
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Environmental Defense Fund

Ken Snyder
National Audubon Society

Randy Hayes
Rainforest Action Network

Larry Williams
Sierra Club

Glenn Prickett
Natural Resources Defense
Council

Phill Williams
International Rivers Network

***** D R A F T *****

101st CONGRESS
2nd SESSION

S.J. RES. _____

Calling on the Government of Malaysia to preserve the tropical rainforests and the indigenous tribal culture of Sarawak, Malaysia; and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

October 26 (legislative day, _____), 1990

Mr. GORE (for himself and Mr. _____) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to _____.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Calling on the Government of Malaysia to preserve the tropical rainforests and the indigenous tribal culture of Sarawak, Malaysia; and for other purposes.

Whereas tropical rainforests are disappearing at a rate of 40 to 50 million acres per year;

Whereas the tropical rainforests of the East Malaysian state of Sarawak, some of the most biologically and culturally diverse rainforests, are being logged at the fastest rate in the world;

Whereas this rate of logging will lead to the disappearance of virtually all primary tropical rainforests in Sarawak within a decade;

Whereas the effects of this logging on the indigenous peoples of Sarawak are causing hunger and suffering, and will lead to the destruction of their traditional cultures if it is not stopped immediately;

Whereas many of these populations face severe discrimination, denial of human rights, loss of cultural and religious freedoms, and the in worst case, cultural or physical destruction;

Whereas one of the most severely impacted tribal groups in Sarawak are the Penan, the last intact nomadic hunting and gathering culture in Southeast Asia;

Whereas commercial logging backed by foreign capital is the driving force behind deforestation in Sarawak;

Whereas most of the logging concessions in Sarawak are distributed in a politically motivated and arbitrary manner, without regard to the socio-ecological consequences;

Whereas most of the timber logged in Sarawak is exported in raw form to Japan and other Asian countries for secondary processing, concentrating wealth from the exports in the hands of a few individuals, and providing no additional income or employment for the people of Sarawak; and

Whereas it is incumbent upon the world community to create an environment favorable to the survival of the rainforests and the cultures dependent upon them. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That it should be the policy of the United States to call upon the government of Malaysia to act immediately in defense of the environment of Sarawak by ending the uncontrolled exploitation of the rainforests of Sarawak, and to formally recognize and uphold the customary land rights and the internationally established human rights of all its indigenous peoples; and

That it should be the policy of the United States to call upon the government of Japan to investigate the activities of certain of that country's private corporations in causing the destruction of the last remaining primary rainforests, and therefore in bringing to an end the culture and ultimately threatening the physical survival of the indigenous peoples of Sarawak.

NEWS FROM

U.S. Senator Al Gore



(D - Tennessee) SR 393 Russell Building, Washington, D.C. 20510 (202) 224-4944

DATE 10-31

TO Buff Bohlen

647-0217

FROM Rick Adcock

PAGES including cover 3

SUBJECT SARAWAK

Buff -

As discussed. The
resolution was introduced
on Friday.

Regards,

Rick

GENEVA, 31st July 90

CATHY MCGINITY
FURTHER INFORMATION
FOR YOUR FILE

TO THE COUNCIL OF
THE INT. SERVICE FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS

~
THE SARAWAK
ISSUE

BY B.H.

+



To the Sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

The Sarawak issue

Speech by Bruno Manser on behalf of the Penan

Brothers and Sisters

I greet all of you, especially the representatives of the council, of the Malaysian and Japanese governments.

Just some few communities of indigenous peoples are left on earth, how still follow the paths of their forefathers. All of them are threatened by so-called "development", by logging, mining and dam-building, by world-market and multinational companies - depriving them of their lands and livelihoods.

In Sarawak, eastern state of Malaysia, some 220'000 members of Dayak-tribes are said to live still in their traditional ways as independant, self-sufficient farmers. - Having few trade with the outside world, their economy functions in a circle.

Besides them, there are some 5'000-6'000 Penans in the 4th and 5th division. - Most of the became semi-settled in recent years due to government advice. Just some sixty families are left who lead the full nomadic life, having no plantations at all.

I have joined their life for the past six years, and I assure you, that they will be swept from earth, if the bulldozers of the logging-companies don't stop their work of destruction immediately.

Here, I bring their message to the United Nations in the hope, that your organization is not just a joke, dealing with lots of bureacracy and abstract talk, but also able to make decisions in this urgent case.

All these tribes have one thing in common: they possess very little. Their only wealth is their ancestral lands and wild forests, which cater for most of their daily needs. The secret of their economy is modesty: Not to take much more from nature, than one needs. - To share everything with each other is the condition to survive in the jungle. The children already learn to share food equally, even if ones share won't be bigger than a fingers nail.

These primitive analphabets write their letters by using plants, leaves and stones, which can indicate, how many families left, how far, in which direction and why, whether they like you to follow or to wait, and their intricate signs will also tell you about danger, hunger and illness. And one sign you will always find: Two little sticks of the same length fixed to a branch; this sign means: "We have the same hearth."

And indeed shy Penans are one of the most peaceful tribes; having given just once food to an animal, they would never kill it afterwards to eat it. -

If I compare their so-called primitive culture to ours, I just feel ashamed of our selfish lifestyle and economy, which is based on competition and greed.

Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker - Schweiz
Société pour les peuples menacés - Suisse

Società per i popoli minacciati - Svizzera
Societad per ils pievels pericolitads - Svizra

The demand for cheap tropical wood by our industrialized countries made the export of timber grow to the main income for Sarawak and for the politicians, who mostly made themselves owners of logging-licencies. The main importer is Japan, followed by Taiwan and the EEC-countries.

The impacts of selective logging on the natives and their land is catastrophic, causing a depletion of all resources, from which the Penan depend, be it wild game, fish, clear water, wood for blowpipes, dartpoison, sagoplants or ratta-. Not a single case is known, where logging companies respected burial grounds.

Raja Jemale witnessed: We had marked the cemetery of my parents, but the loggers did not listen and destroyed the region. Then they accused me of lying: "We have bulldozed the earth but we haven't seen any bones!" - "Why should I be wrong? Where is my father? - In the forest! That's what makes my hearth ill: My dead father does not move, and my dead mother cannot cry."

Tamen Kallan, a Penan from Ubung, could see the bones of his wife who had died seven years ago, when the bulldozers fell into their area against all protests.

The logging operations in Penan-areas are a clear violation of the human rights, as they

- 1) cause hunger amongst the people and
- 2) happen against all protests of the natives, depraving them of their land and livelihood.

A declaration signed by Penan-representatives and NGOs, demanding the Penan areas to be preserved, was blown in the wind by the authorities in 1987. In the yearlong struggle, lots of peaceful resisting natives were arrested, alone in September 1989 over one hundred Penans were arrested; most of them were kept in jail for two months, leaving their hungry families without feeders behind.-

Meanwhile the Penan areas are invaded not only loggers, but also by police, military forces and as "medical volunteers" disguised commandos.

The Penan feel like "fish thrown on land".

In a declaration from July 1989, the Penan from Ulu Limbang/Baram demand united:

- 1) The CM to withdraw all logging-licencies inside their homelands
- 2) Japan and all other countries which import timber from their areas, to stop that kind of trade.
- 3) Help from all governments and international organizations who care for human rights.

The situation is very sad. But it seems too easy, to just blame the Sarawakian Government for the crisis. If we look closer at the situation, we will get aware, that the problems are caused by us, the civilized countries. So it is us, who have to give the remedies. Everyone of us, who has a product of tropical timber from Sarawak at home, has already caused hunger to the poor and supported cultural genocide, without knowing it. And I can tell you, even the window-frames in the human rights office here look like meranthi, a timber of Borneo origin.

Let's get aware of our responsibilities!

Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker - Schweiz
Société pour les peuples menacés - Suisse

Società per i popoli minacciati - Svizzera
Societad per ils pievels periclitads - Svizra

May I urge your assembly to realize together in personal contact with the CM of Sarawak, the Malaysian and Japanese authorities

- 1) The realisation of a one year moratorium by the 1st of September: stop logging and road construction in all Penan areas, and where other Dayak tribes oppose logging.
- 2) To give all moral and financial support to realize a Un-Biosphere-Reserve in the said region, and to support the sustainable use of already logged areas in consensus with the inhabitants.

This struggle is a question of hunger, and if we want to save anything, we have to act now. - Don't eat breakfast, don't eat dinner, don't eat supper - and you will get the feeling, how urgent the situation is.

Thank you.

Enclosed information for the commission:

- declaration (people of the springs), July 1989
- report to ITTO, March 1990, by B.M.
- press release, 11.4.1990
- Bulldozer gegen Balsrohre, documentation by Roger Graf

Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker - Schweiz
Société pour les peuples menacés - Suisse

Società per i popoli minacciati - Svizzera
Societad per ils pievels periclitads - Svizra

Appendix

"...if we think: the trees, they don't live out themselves, don't understand to talk. They are made by God, as our earth, which cannot speak to us, and so the animals; they can talk with each other, but we don't understand their language. But when a tree is felled or hurt, it's resin - is it's blood. - The earth is like our mother. If you, from the government tell the companies to come to our lands, that is like to cut the throat of us and our parents. When the bulldozers dig the soil, then you see the blood and the bones of mother earth, even if she cannot speak.

As rain falling from the sky are our tears when we think about our children and grandchildren. The illness in our land is not caused by God, but by human beings, by our government, causing hunger.

We Penans don't like the noise of the bulldozers, chainsaws and cars, the smell of the wounded earth. What we love is the voice of the argus pheasant, the gibbon and the hornbill. The smell of wildboars, the cry of the barking-deer.

You from the government give us light and umbrella, protect our land, and we will call you father and mother. We set hope onto you. But if you don't show heart for our trees, rattan and medicine, from what will we live? - The forest is our shop and pharmacy. If you bulldoze our forest, good, you bulldoze your shops and hospitals downriver, too!

...you say: "Nobody is killing you!"

So, you from our government, you try to live in our destroyed land without provisions. Yeah! Then you will die from hunger! - And if we ask some food from the manager, so he asks: "Where is the money?" - But where from does he take his money, if not from our forest? - If he does not respect our demands and if he just disturbs our peace, he may return to where he came from!

We know since generations to manage our life in the forest and to find our daily food. We have our own sugar, biscuits, sardines, fruits, doctors and medicines. Please, live in peace downriver, and we Penan upriver, without disturbing each other. That's what we wish from our government!"

Along Segà, Adang
autumn 1989

Bruno Manser in Geneva 1990:

Logging is a threat to Penan nomads

During the past years, the homeland of the nomadic Penan and the other indigenous Dayak-people in Sarawak, Malaysia, has been destroyed in a way of dramatic consequences. From 1983 to 1985 logging companies have destroyed 28 000 km² rainforest corresponding to about one third of the entire Sarawak forests. According to 1984 statistics, until then another 58 000 km² were released for logging. 29 000 km² belong to a group of corrupt Sarawak government officials. No other country in the world cuts down its rain forest in such speed as in Sarawak: 7 km² a day! If this development can't be stopped, 90 % of the primary forest will be destroyed within 5 or 6 years!

This lasting deforestation brings about environmental catastrophies such as floods, erosion, worldwide climatic changes. The consequences for the indigenous people are fatal: The Penan are forced to settle, since animal population, fruit and sago no longer cover the needs of the self-support. Chronic malnutrition, contagious diseases and prostitution follow.

But not only the Penan, but also several hundred thousand other Dayaks, such as Iban, Kayan, Kelabit, Kanyah, Murut etc. depend entirely on the treasures of the rain forest (deer, fish, fruit, latex, rattan etc.)

Caused by the destruction of the rain forests many people in Sarawak are suffering of hunger. The Sarawak government is well aware of this situation.

Two thirds for Japan

Over almost two decades Japan has become the world's most important buyer of tropical lumber. Mainly it imports tropical lumber from South-east Asia, mainly from Sarawak, Sabah and Papua New Guinea.

Japan imports some 60 percent of Sarawak's lumber exports, and, although only 2,5 % of the world's population live in Japan, this country claims 52 % of the world's total consumption of tropical lumber.

Japanese companies such as Mitsubishi, Marubeni and C-Itch are responsible for the deforestation in Sarawak.

Out of greed and profiteering even at night work is going on under flood-lights.

There is no doubt that the main responsibility for the uncontrolled cutting of the woods lies with the government as well as Japanese banks and companies, who are financing and exploiting. Continuous summons addressed to the Japanese government, also by the European Parliament, have shown no success to stop the destruction.

DECLARATION

PEOPLE OF THE SPRINGS

PENANS AND ~~DAYAK~~ TRIBES IN SARAWAK



THIS DECLARATION WAS SIGNED BY REPRESENTATIVES
OF 40 DIFFERENT PENAN-GROUPS IN ULU SARAWAK,
ULU LITIBANG

DECLARATION
PEOPLE OF THE SPRINGS
DAYAK-TRIBES IN BORNEO

WE - THE UNDERSIGNED - DECLARE HERE IN THE NAME OF OUR PEOPLE, PENANS, KELLABITS AND OTHER DAYAK-TRIBES IN THE ULU LIMBANG, TUTUH, SARAH (SARAWAK), THAT WE DON'T AGREE TO LOGGING IN OUR HOMELANDS, AS IT DESTROYES OUR NATURAL RESSOURCES WHICH WE USE IN OUR ~~SAVIO~~ LIFE, SUCH AS WILDGAME, FISH, CLEAR WATER, RATTAN, SATO-PALMS, WILD FRUIT-TREES, TIMBER FOR OUR BOATS AND HOUSES. EVEN OUR CULTIVATED LANDS AND THE CITIESBIES OF OUR ANCESTORS ARE DESTROYED.

WE DEMAND THEREFORE

1. OUR CHIEF-MINISTER DATUK RISAL MAMMUD AND OUR GOVERNMENT TO WITHDRAW ALL LOGGING-LICENCES INSIDE OUR AREAS, AS THEY HAVE BEEN ISSUED BEHIND THE BACK OF US - THE CONCERNED. WITHOUT OUR KNOWLEDGE, AND TO STOP HANDING OUT FURTHER LICENCES INSIDE OUR AREAS.
2. WE LIKE TO POINT AT YOU, THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN AND ALL OTHER COUNTRIES WHICH IMPORT TIMBER FROM OUR HOMELANDS, AS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE LIVELIHOOD OF US, THE ORIGINAL DAYAK-TRIBES IN THE INLANDS OF BORNEO. WE DEMAND YOU TO STOP THAT KIND OF TRADE, WHICH MEANS ROBBER-ECONOMY, AS IT DESTROYES OUR SELF-SUFFICIENT ANTREE WAY OF LIFE AND GRABING OUR TRADITIONAL RIGHTS TO USE OUR LANDS.
3. FURTHER WE LIKE TO ASK SUPPORT FROM INTERNATIONAL SIDE, FROM EVERY GOVERNMENT AND ORGANISATION WHICH CARES ABOUT JUSTICE, HUMAN RIGHTS, CULTURE AND THE PRESERVATION OF MOTHER NATURE, TO TAKE UP OUR CASE AND TALK TO OUR CHIEFTMINISTER AND GOV'T. BEFORE ALL OUR LANDS HAVE GONE. ALL OUR PEACEFUL PROTESTS HAVE BEEN TURNED DOWN BY FORCE, SINCE OUR GOV'T HAS DECLARED EVERY ACTIV OPPOSITION TO LOGGING AS CRIMINAL.

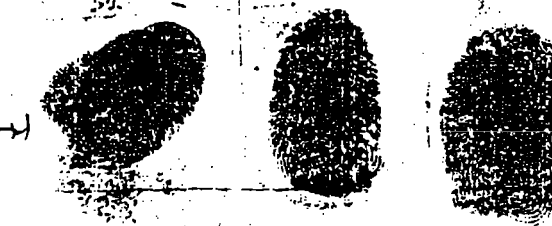
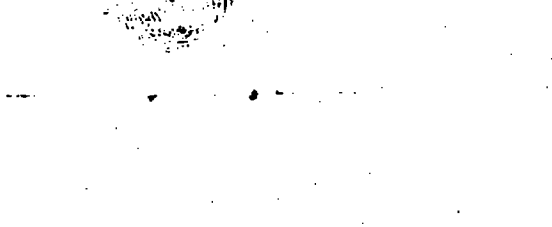
WE ARE THANKFUL FOR EVERY HELP

ULU TUTUH, July 89

TUTOR - AREA

NAME OF HEADMAN, SPOKESMAN	SETLEMENT	TRIBE	SIGNATURES
1. TEGAN SIBIN, TK.	LONG BUKAU	PERAN	
2. UAH LITUN	"	"	
3. KUKU KUSH, TK.	LONG LING	PERAN	
4. RIMEI PANG	"	"	
5. ASIK KALUK, TK.	BA USUNG	PERAN	
6. UEE SALAN, TK.	BA LEBUW	PERAN	
7. JIKI UEE	"	"	
8. BELLUK SENG, TK.	BATEI SUNGAI	PERAN	
9. JAWAT LUPUNG	"	"	
10. TINGANG SENG, TK.	LONG HAN	PERAN	
11. UANG KANG	"	"	
12. AJANG RIG, TK.	LONG SELOK	PERAN	
13. KAN JAWING	"	"	
14. RAJA JEMBE, TK.	LONG BAO	PERAN	
15. MUYANG KUDIK	"	"	
16. LOLE MIRAI	LONG LING	PERAN	
17. ARENG MIRAI	"	"	
18. SIN ARGUN, TK.	LONG LATEI	PERAN	
19. KJE JUK	"	"	
20. GAN LUWIN, TK.	LONG KEVOK	PERAN	
21. KAT LIPANG	"	"	
22. JUENG UHAN, T.K.	LONG BAKAN	PERAN	
23. JANG KEE	"	"	

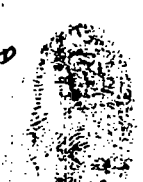
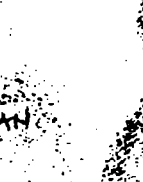
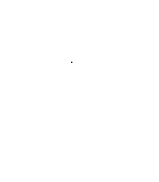
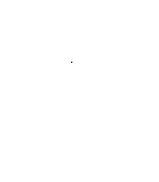
BARAM / PATAN / TUTOH. -3-
AREAS

NAME	SETLENGAT	TRIBE	SIGNATURES
24. AGAT AJE, TK.	LONG LUTIN	PELAN	
25. ~~SEBIA~~ SIGAT	"	"	
26. LAENG LUTU, TK.	LONG ULIM	PELAN	
27. GOO POH	"	"	
28. KUZAN POH, TK.	LONG ITEM	PELAN	
29. JII JUTANG	"	"	
30. MELAI NA, TK.	PA-TIK	PELAN	
31. BKECHI NA	"	"	
32. LUWANG YUSUH, TK.	LONG ABANG	PELAN	
33. LELUNG AJEE	"	"	
34. APAN, TK.	LONG BUANG	PELAN	
35. BUDUK	"	"	
36. LAENG HANGI	LONG KEGATEN	PELAN	
37. GISA PAKI	"	"	
38. SANDU BUJANG	LONG SIGALI	PELAN	
39. ROCKY BUJANG	"	"	
40. KIMAI KALO	BA LAYUN	"	
41. MARTIN LALENG	LONG ITAM	"	
42. BURI SEGA	BA SARE	NOTAD	
43. BUJANG LONG	"	"	
44. SAKA SIGAN	BA MANGH	NOTAD	
45. GYONG SIGAN	"	"	
46.			
47.			

SARANI-AREA

	NAME OF HEADMAN, TROOPSMAN	SETTLEMENT	TRIBE
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.	KUSIN UWAN		
5.	MELAI NA TK.	PATIK	PEMAN
6.	KULA AKI	PATIK	PEMAN
7.	SATU BOLE, T.K.	LONG KERANG	PEMAN
8.	ABONG IPUI	"	"
9.	DARIO OHO, T.K.	LONG KERANG	PEMAN
10.	SEMION MATONG	"	"
11.	BUYAU AKI, T.K.	LONG AJENG	PEMAN
12.	EALANG TOI	"	"
13.	SILUNG OYOI, TK.	LONG SA-IT	PEMAN
14.	JAKOB SATO	"	"
15.	KELASTU NAIAN, TK.	LONG KERANG	PEMAN
16.	TIRONG LAWENG	"	"
17.	PELUTAN TIYUN	LONG PERIGGI	PEMAN
18.	AJEK LAGUI	"	"
19.	LAIAN KADE, TK.	SA LAI	PEMAN
20.	APERK EBA, TK.	LONG BSEKANG	"
21.	...		
22.	GA JUAN	LONG BSEKANG	"
23.	...		
24.	...		
25.	HAJA GENG	SA JAU	PEMAN

SARAH / LIMBANG-AREA

NAME	SETTLEMENT	TRIBE	SIGNATURES
25. ^{DOP KAYAN} ~~MEKAYAN/NHAYAN~~ , T.K.	LONG HUBUI	PENAN	
26. JUTA 10	"	"	
27. LUVANG NYUGUM, T.K.	LONG SEPDAH	PENAN	
28.	"	"	
29. PUSA LUBING, T.K.	LONG KUREN	PENAN	
30. JALE MATONG	"	"	
31. AYEE PET, T.K.	SA BERANG	PENAN	
32.	"	"	
33. ALONG SEGÁ, T.K.	LONG ADANG	P-NOTAD	
34. RASA JELIAN	"	"	
35. MELAI BELULUK	"	"	
36. MALONG URI	LONG NAPIR	KELABIT	
37. FATEH LUAI	"	"	
38. JINGIN TUBILONG	"	"	
39. KEREJI NIAGUNG	"	PENAN	
40. AUENG TENAI	LONG TEGAH	PENAN	
41. BANG NO	"	"	
42. UAN NGANG	LONG NAPIR	PENAN	
43. LEJO RIGUNG T.K.	"	"	
44. KING BERIM	LONG SEBAYANG	"	
45. KAYAN CTEK T.K.	LONG SEBAYANG	PENAN	
46. LIAT NIAGUNG	"	"	
47. ABENG JER, T.K.	LONG HUBUI	"	
48. KELUAP OTT	LONG AJENG	PENAN	

In the jungle of Sarawak

March 1990

This is a report for the
ITFO - Mission under Lord
Cranbrook, giving a picture
of impacts of Logging on
the Dayak- and Penan-tribes
affected.

By Bruno Manzer

Logging, how it is maintained in Sarawak, is an offence against the human rights, for following reasons:

it destroys the habitat and livelihood of most Dayak-tribes in the Hulu, which depend for their daily food supply and living on the natural resources. These are diminished by logging. Most affected are the Penan-tribes, and of those the nomadic tribes, who fully depend on the jungle for all their needs.

The disturbances are the followings:

1.) Logging causes hunger to the poor.

A - Wildgame are hunted with modern weapons and chased away by loggers and other people getting access to native areas through the logging-roads.

Comment: A ban on hunting for non-residents was spoken out by the government in 1987, but was never held. Up to today even police, military and other officials besides the loggers a.o. go hunting in the region of Ulu Baram/Ulu Limbang.

(Complaints from Apo/Layun/Tutoh/Magoh/Limbang)

B - Fish are diminished by through erosion silted rivers (the most delicious fish "Ikan Ceman" does not survive and breed in always dirty waters), and also through over-fishing whereby police, military and loggers have used gill-nets, cast-net, etc. and are so turning into competitors for the natives.

Comment: All Dayak-tribes depend for their daily protein in their food mainly on wildgame and fish. Pigs, hens and other cattle are normally just slaughtered for big events. The indigenous Penan-tribes never

eat meat from breded animals - that's their tradition. Whenever they feed a caught or gifted animal once, they would never kill it afterwards. Therefore it's no alternative to replace the lack of protein in the food of the penans caused by logging, by telling them to breed cattle.

C - Thousands and countless wild fruit-trees, and also some planted one's have been bulldozered, and also wild sago-palmtreees which give to the penan-tribes main food, in Tutoh and Limbang-area (4th/5th division).

Comment: Just species of the durian-, nakan- and alim-fruits will be mentioned, some of which can feed a children-rich family for weeks. The fruits sold from one single durian-tree can bring an income of several hundred dollars per season (a good durian-tree may bear 200 - 600 fruits, of which one piece in Miri may be sold for 5\$.) Just in some few cases companies paid after complaints ridicule sums for the damage. Complaints from all penan-regions.

Proposal: Please make yourself studies. Compare the daily meals from some villages in already logged areas from some in unlogged areas - and witness. -

2.) Logging destroys the clear drinking-water of the Dayak-tribes.

With the use of heavy machinery big land-slides and erosion cause silted rivers.

Comment: In Sarawak, there is no caring at all to hinder erosion. Look yourself by air and road. Contrary to West-Malaysia where besides mainroads elements of cement (concrete) are planted in steep sidchangs.

Furthermore disturbance and threat for the health of the natives

are debris of machinery of the companies as waterclosets. Furthermore washed-out poisons from the bark of several trees. -

Comment: The river is for all Dayak-tribes in the Hulu the place to have bath and to get drinking-water. - In some cases the government gave water-pipes. But this can of course not replace the clear river, in which you can see the stones and different species of fish while having bath. ("The man does not live from Bread alone.")

- 3.) Rattan, important material for handicraft, is diminished by logging. (also through commercial export of raw material.)

Comment: The most demanded species "Uni Bukui", which is just partly to find in the magoh-area, on which the nomadic penans from Magoh depend as the settled penans in Long Ballau (Seridan), nearly got extincted by the operations of the WTK-Company within the last five years.

- 4.) Logging has destroyed several Dart-poison-trees (which must not be felled according to traditional law), and extracts all hardwood-trees which are used by the penans to make their blow-pipes (like "Tanyind", "Pa", "Niagang", "Nyuwoy", "Taha", "Jamelai" a.o.)

Comment: With the poison of one dart-poison-tree, thousands of wildgame potentially can be shot and hunted. - for damage in some few cases was paid inadequately. Complaints throughout penan-area.

- 5.) Logging is destroying the natural vegetation of the jungle, which makes it nearly impossible for the native hunters to get his pride by using blowpipe.

Comment: The damaged vegetation, smashed down by big felled trees, of which the stem only is extracted, but the upper

part left, cause a nearly unpenetrable bushery, often thorny, in which wildgame hides. But the huntamen have to follow the roads and sneaktracks, often deep in the mud, where they are seen by the wild. (By the few, which survived the logging-operations and did not get killed by the loggers.)

Conclusion: By destroying dart-poison-tree, extracting all blowpipewood, destroying the jungle-habitat, by bringing ⁱⁿ lots of huntmen, logging is depriving the natives from their traditional way to get their daily food - by hunting. And on the other hand, the government refuses to the penan-tribes to use modern hunting-guns; all applies for license for hunting guns by penans are always strictly refused without any comment.

- 6.) Logging in S'wak is further an offense against human rights by destroying in unethical way pitiless and against all demands cemetery and graveyards of relatives of residents in the region, without any known exception.

Comment: In some cases companies paid after long complaints ridicule sums from 200.-- to 600.-- \$ per graveyard. As just the profit counts, and the trees standing around a graveyard may have a worth from 20'000.-- to 100'000.--\$, no company ever respected the rights of the indigenous peoples.

- 7.) Logging destroyed in several cases native customary land, planted fruittrees, manioc-cultivations, rice-fields before the harvest, as hats and personal property. Pay for damage just in some few cases. Complaints throughout area.

Comment: The Dayak-tribes grow their daily food, rice, by slash and burn. They have been using this method of

agriculture as heritage in their uncharted land. Logging has turned into a concurrent for the Dayak-farmers. Logging is destroying all primary-jungle, and where the land got bulldozed and the thin humus-cover get's washed away, the land won't bring any good harvest.

8.) Logging is a threat to the wildlife

The fruits of most the trees which are extracted by the companies (all of the family of Dipterocarpace(?) like Kapur/Meranti a.o.) are mainfood of the wildboars. Those again are mainfood of the Dayak-tribes. - The Dayak-tribes hunt more or less all animals in the jungle, for their daily food, without having caused extinction. Those who nearly were extincted - rhino and leopard - for question of trade, not for self-consum. -

The hornbills are now declared as protected animals. The penans have been hunting hornbills since ever, without extincting them. The helmeted hornbill breeds his only young just in big sized trees (1,5 mØ and more) like "Kapur" and "Jit"; these are all felled by the companies, and the hornbill will be bereft of his breeding-trees. And no logger or huntsman will ever care about the law, not to shoot the hornbill. (Personal experience: I've seen zibet-cats shot by park-guards and leopards by police.)

Thought: In the jungle, there are lots of cycles and relations between plants, trees and animals, which are not yet known by science. I estimate that 90% of the plant- and animal-life have a direct or indirect importance in penan-culture, as medicin, food-supply(also circle plant-animal-human), in religion and for handicraft.

./.

9.) Conclusion

Thinking about protection of environment and the livelihood of indigenous peoples and their culture, just one kind of logging is acceptable in the inlands of Borneo: that one, which has been used two decades ago: felling by chainsaws, trees near the river, transport by raft on riverway.

No bulldozers and roadbuilding. - Just this kind of logging will cause little damage, nearly no erosion, neglective impact on wildlife, rattan, drinking-water and all food-resources on which the natives depend on. -

Secondary, logging just should happen after meeting and agreement with the residents inside an area affected.

(It's usual to pay corruption to the headmen of villages to let them agree to logging-actions.)

10.) Further thoughts

The Dayak-tribes are the original population in the island of Borneo, contrary to the Chinese and Malay, who are immigrants. Most of Dayaks used to live by shifting cultivation, hunting and fishing. They count how many; 100'000? -

Logging is quite a new business, which gives to how many people a job? 20'000? - 50'000? - Think, that these loggers or employed have been independent farmers before. What will they be in ten years? Jobless?

I make the thesis: Logging is creating jobless people and disturbs the traditional life in the villages, where the farmer live more or less without income, but selfsufficient, gets a neighbour with an income from 1'000.-- to 4'000.-- \$M a month. -

My Lordship, Earl of Cranbrook,

ITTO wants to manage logging as renewable resource. How much got renewed up to now? - Please, let the last virgin-jungle to the people, who have been living in it and depend on it since ever - and care about the land which was made poor and made you (the west) rich - and replant - that's your duty.

Sincerely yours

Bruno Manser

PS. It seems, that the Sarawakian Government stays blind to facts: A declaration of Penan-chiefs Ulu Tutoh/Ulu Limbung was sent to the CM in 1984, with the request to ban logging from these areas. This was later on backed by 7'000 signatures from from overseas and organisations and handed personally to representatives of the government. (WWF-CM to CM), no reaction at all.

All demands from native side have always been overheard. The government allways refuses dialogue.

Hundreds of penans, as Kayans and Kellabit-tribes joined into blockades, demanding dialogue with the heads of the government and stop of destruction, within the last years. The reply from the government was police, military, arrestation. Some penans got arrested for longer than two month - their women and children hungry left alone - although nothing had been destroyed and no blood shed. Do you support this politics? So go ahead to buy timber from Sarawak! - or otherwise - help stop the trade.

./.

Forgive me my direct appeal.

PS.2. In order to check the situation and get not only half of the truth, please, go and visit some of any achievable villages of natives and listen to the people yourself. (For instance Long bangan (Tutuh), Long Long, Long Palo (Layun), Long Melok (Apo)/Long Seridan (Magoh)/ Long Napir (Limbung) Be sure that in meetings just downriver scarcely men will talk to you, who represent the will of the people, any opposition may be excluded from invitation and membership in such a meeting.

Sincerely yours

H.M.

Anti-logging: M'sia plans formal meeting

Sabah
Times
28/6/91



DR MAHATHIR

PM: Common strategy needed in face of mounting pressure

BRASILIA, Thom. — Malaysia is considering organising a formal meeting among timber producing countries to map out a common strategy for adoption at the forthcoming United Nation's conference on environment and development.

The conference is scheduled to be held in June next year in Rio de Janeiro, about 1,200 km southeast of here.

Disclosing this here yesterday, Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad said such a strategy was necessary in the face of mounting pressure from developed countries against tropical logging.

He told a press conference on the second day of his official visit to Brazil that at the moment Malaysia was already in close consultations with several timber producing countries on the matter.

"Certainly it is possible to have a

formal meeting with timber producing countries to discuss this. We will consider it," he said in response to a question on whether or not Malaysia would consider a more formal meeting with the countries concerned to discuss the matter, since they had another year to go before the commencement of the UN conference.

It is understood that several developed countries are now pressing for the adoption of a convention during the proposed conference to restrict logging activities.

Malaysia and several other producer countries are said to be more in favour of a less binding declaration in respect of the matter.

The Prime Minister said that while Malaysia shared the concern of many with regard to logging, it could not allow pressure against logging to mount to the extent of curbing development.

"We believe that the need to maintain ecology must be balanced with the development needs of the country," he said.

"Even if we were to cut the forests, we will allow them to regenerate to ensure there is sustainable development," he said.

The Prime Minister, who earlier met Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello at the Planalto Palace, said the subject was one of several matters raised during the discussion.

He said he was pleased that the President appreciated Malaysia's stand and he believed that the two countries could cooperate on the matter.

Referring to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Prime Minister said Malaysia was not hopeful that the Uruguay Round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations would come up with a regime beneficial to the develop-

ing countries.

As of now, it was too preoccupied with the problem of the North, particularly North America and Europe, and as such not much attention was given to the problems of developing countries.

However, he believed that if countries of the South were to speak with one voice at such an international forum, the chances of them getting heard was greater.

Asked for his comment on the recent proposal by former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for the establishment of the Atlantic Pact grouping North America, Europe and Scandinavian countries, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir said it was frightening to hear what such a grouping could do as a trade bloc.

However, he believed that it was only Ivan Thatcher's personal opinion and Malaysia would have to study it further. — Bernama.

file - 377 BQ4 JUL 03 '91 22:16

7/3/91

UPDATE ON SARAWAK ROAD BLOCKADES

[by Bill Mankin, based on reports and eyewitness accounts]

Three blockades were originally planned by native groups. One did not take place, presumably due to threats and to bribes which were offered by government and timber company officials. On June 20-21 two blockades did begin at Long Napir (by about 50 men, women & children) and Long Ajeng (by reportedly between 300 and 400 people).

On June 24, authorities arrested 23 people at the Long Napir site, dismantled the blockade, and brought the people down to the town of Limbang. They were allowed temporarily to stay in a camp in Limbang with their families to await arraignment. Initially, no charges or bail were set, but reports indicated they would be formally charged under Forest Ordinance Section 90 B (1)(A) Caption 126. This section was enacted after an earlier series of organized blockades in 1987, and makes it an offense to block a road constructed by a timber license or permit holder, and it is punishable by a 2-year jail term and a fine of M\$6,000. Most logging roads traverse customary native lands - which is at the very heart of the Sarawak controversy.

The Long Ajeng site is extremely remote; little hard news has gotten out about the blockade there. Early reports indicate that the blockaders are adamant in their resolve and that the timber company has temporarily stopped operations and their personnel have backed off from the area.

Reports indicated clearly that Sarawak authorities and timber companies knew well in advance all the details of the native groups' planned actions. Police were out in force stationed at key road crossings and checkpoints throughout the disputed areas. They were especially looking for any foreigners they could find in order to pin the blame for the blockades on outside agitators. Articles in various Malaysian newspapers quote government officials as accusing international environmentalists of "inciting the natives" to break the law and set up blockades (Sarawak State Industrial Development Minister Datuk Abang Haji Johari Tun Haji Openg, quoted in the Borneo Mail and the New Straits Times, June 26).

On July 1 in the town of Limbang a court case was to begin against 14 natives involved in 1989 blockades, and arraignments of the 23 natives recently arrested at the Long Napir blockade.

During the first few days of July, various international actions by supporters of the native groups were planned for locations both in and around Sarawak as well as in various other countries. Mr. Anthony Brooke, nephew of the Third White Raja (former ruler of Sarawak), has formally expressed his concerns over the deforestation situation and was expected in Sarawak in early-July. Also, The Earl of Cranbrook (who headed the 1990 International Tropical Timber Organization -ITTO- investigative Mission to Sarawak) in May wrote to the head of the ITTO claiming "total disregard (if not disrespect)" by Sarawak officials toward the ITTO Mission's call for a dramatic decrease in annual timber cutting rates, which have instead dramatically increased.

Tel: Rendham (072878) 542
Fax: 072878 339

(HEADED ITTO SARAWAK MISSION)

Glemham House
Great Glemham
SAXMUNDHAM
Suffolk IP17 1LP

Dato' Dr B.C.Y. Freezailah - (HEAD OF ITTO) 9 May '91
ITTO, Sangyo Boeki Center Bldg
Tokohama 231

Dear Dato',

This morning I received the following fax.
from Bruno Manser (page following, copied here-
with). Perhaps you also received his message.

If correct, both the news that Sarawak has
increased log output to 18 000 000 t/year,
and the quoted remarks of the Minister, appear
to me to show total disregard (if not disrespect)
for the work of the ITTO Mission. This, in turn,
~~is~~ in my view, jeopardises the reputation of
your organisation and of individual Mission
members.

I do not suggest that we should comment
Directly. The Mission has been disbanded and
neither you nor I could claim to speak for it.
But I am becoming convinced that, despite the
Lapse of time, we should seek to publish The
Mission report (without any attempt to alter,
edit or shorten it), so that its content - The
product of much hard work on our part - shall
be known to a wider public.

I expect to be leaving for Malaysia on
Saturday ~~10th~~ May 11th, and to be in
Kuching 14th and 15th. Would you care
to fax me your views c/o Forest Dept, Kch.

*file - Sarawak*

For Immediate Release-
July 24, 1991

Contact for Photos and Video:
Mike Mease, (406) 549-77632
General information contact:
Pamela Wellner, (415) 398-4404

Foreign Environmentalists Imprisoned in Sarawak, Malaysia

International Actions to Save Borneo's Tropical Rainforests Intensify

MIRI, SARAWAK (July 24, 1991) Eight foreign environmental activists from five countries were given jail sentences for criminal trespass in Sarawak, Malaysia on July 20th. They were arrested after they chained themselves to logging cranes and were unjustly held in jail for over a week before formal charges were pressed.

The activists are from Australia, W. Germany, England, Switzerland and the United States. The two U.S. citizens are John Kreilick and Deborah Witkin. Five of the arrestees pled guilty and have been sentenced to 60 days in jail. Three others pleaded not guilty and have been released on bail. By attempting to halt exports of tropical timber, destined for countries such as Japan and the U.S; the activists drew worldwide attention to the continued destruction of Borneo's rainforests.

The activists held their protests in solidarity with 400 Penan indigenous rainforest people of Sarawak who are currently blockading logging roads in a last ditch attempt to save their forest homeland. The Penan, some of which have a nomadic lifestyle, have said it is only a matter of months before logging operations destroy the forest that they depend on for sustenance and cultural livelihood.

The official demands put forth by the environmentalists were an immediate moratorium on trade in tropical timber from primary forests, and that the human rights of the native peoples, such as the right to their customary land and their traditional lifestyle, be recognized in law and respected by the Sarawak and Malaysian governments.

In past few weeks international actions in support of Sarawak's forest and indigenous peoples have increased. These actions include a timber ship blockade in Nantes, France, a port blockade in Bremen, Germany and protests at the Malaysian embassies in the Hague and London. Also in London, at the site of the Group of Seven (G7) meetings, environmentalists staged demonstrations and civil disobedience to draw attention to the G7 countries' tropical timber imports from Sarawak. Together the G7 countries import a total of 60% of Sarawak's wood.

Native protests against logging began in 1987, but have intensified in the last few months because there have been no attempts by the Sarawak government or timber industry to stop logging on native traditional lands or to curtail logging in primary forests. In fact, even after the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) conservatively recommended that Sarawak cut back its annual exports of 13 million cubic meters to 9 million, Sarawak has increased logging rates by 40% to 18 million cubic meters. The ITTO has estimated that Sarawak has less than 10 years left of "timber production forest" at the current rates of harvest. Sarawak is one of the few tropical countries that still exports raw logs.

Timber from Sarawak is mostly exported to Japan for use as disposable concrete forms. The timber is also imported by the U.S. and other industrialized nations for use as inexpensive doorskins and plywood.

Sarawak, like other parts of Borneo, has one of the most biologically diverse and oldest rainforests in the world. These forests are being liquidated for short term interests that benefit a few timber tycoons while indigenous people are forced off their land and subject to increased poverty and life threatening diseases. If current logging rates continue the world will lose one of the most beautiful and irreplaceable ecosystems in existence.

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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

VOICE (415) 398-4404 FAX (415) 398-2732
TELEX 6502829302 MCI UW

DATE: 7/25DOCUMENT NAME: Sarawak PRTHIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS 3 PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET

TO: Katie McGinley FAX: 202-224-0580
FROM: Bryan Bence / RAN DEPT: Environment
MESSAGE: Katie, here's the press release - Please
Keep in touch on legislation, resolutions, hearings etc on
Sarawak -
Bryan



file Sarawak

Press Release

SIERRA CLUB

CONTACT:

For Immediate Release
July 29, 1991

Contact: Cathy Fogel
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SIERRA CLUB CALLS MALAYSIAN RAINFOREST DISPUTE A TRAGEDY

Washington, D.C.-- The Sierra Club today warned Malaysia that its defiance of world opinion to protect Sarawak's rainforests will isolate that country and trigger consumer action against it. The Club deplores Malaysia's persistence in destroying the forest homelands of its Penan people and termed it 'tragic.' Last week environmentalists joined hundreds of Penan natives in protesting ongoing logging.

"World opinion needs to send a message to the Malaysian government that its persistence in destroying the forest homelands of the Penan people will cost them dearly," said Michael McCloskey, Chairman of the Sierra Club. "The Malaysian government should understand it is defying world opinion as it forces this tragic course of action forward," McCloskey continued. "This defiance can only isolate Malaysia from the rest of the world and trigger a counter-reaction among consumers," he added. The Malaysian government has ignored past pleas for an end to logging in the virgin forests of Sarawak and protection of the rights of its indigenous people.

Two American environmentalists, Deborah Witkin of Santa Fe, New Mexico and John Krelick of Missoula, Montana, were among eight foreigners charged with criminal trespassing charges on July 20th in Sarawak, Malaysia. The group was arrested for protesting Malaysian export of tropical timber from land traditionally held by Penan natives.

Five of the arrested pled guilty and have been sentenced to 60 days in jail. Three others pled not guilty and have been released on bail. The environmentalists urged an immediate moratorium on trade in tropical timber from primary forests and that the human rights of the native peoples be recognized by law and respected by the Sarawak and Malaysian governments. This includes legal recognition of Penan customary land and tenure of their traditional lifestyle and their needs.

Four hundred Penan natives are among those who continue to protest the logging operations in the rainforests in Sarawak, Malaysia. The Penan received the 1990 Sierra Club Chico Mendes Award for their courageous efforts to stop the destruction of their tropical forest homeland. The Penan say it is only a matter of months before logging operations destroy the forests that they depend on for sustenance and survival of their culture.

(More)

Malaysia is one of the few tropical countries that still exports raw logs, mostly to Japan for use as disposable concrete forms. Timber is also imported into the U.S. and other industrialized nations for use as inexpensive paneling and plywood. Sarawak is home to one of the oldest, most biologically diverse and rainforests in the world. The rainforests are being destroyed to benefit the short-term interests of a few timber firms while the Penan and other natives are forced off their land and subjected to increased poverty and life threatening diseases.

On May 23, Senator Albert Gore introduced a tropical woods labelling bill, the Tropical Forest Consumer Information and Protection Act, which would require all imported tropical woods and wood products to bear country of origin labels, identifying where the wood was logged. By identifying the origin of wood this bill would enable U.S. consumers to patronize or avoid wood from tropical countries.

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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

TO: _____ Date: 11-5-91
Name MR. KATIE MCGINTY
Address 50 HON. AL GORE
Office Phone 202-224-4944 Fax No. 202-224-0580

URGENT

FROM:

Name BILL MANKIN
Address SIERRA CLUB
Office Phone 404-881-1532 Fax. No. 404-373-9898

The following transmission contains 14 pages, including this transmittal form.

INSTRUCTIONS

Katie,

Per the senator's request, here are some documents (mostly articles) on corruption in Sarawak's timber trade. Also, a woman named Deborah Witkin was going to hand-deliver some additional materials to you today. Please call if you need anything more. I hope this will give the senator what he wanted this week for his book's final draft.

" LOGGING THE RAIN FOREST" by STAN SESSER

THE NEW YORKER

MAY 27, 1991

across the Sarawak River from central Kuching, the house has an unusual roof line, suggesting the turrets and the dome of the Taj Mahal. I later spoke with a Kuching resident who had been to the house many times, and she described the interior for me. "Have you seen a Hollywood set for the house of an eccentric Italian count?" she asked. "That's what it's like. It's stuffed full of antiques, and there are beautiful Oriental rugs. When there are official receptions, though, they take place outside the house, under canvas awnings. You can look through the windows, but you can't go in. Some people think that that's a bit much—they invite you to their house but they won't let you in." The house isn't the Chief Minister's only impressive possession. He drives a Rolls-Royce, and his office contains a fountain—because, one associate explains, "he is a religious man and it helps him meditate." In a country where politicians collect titles the way generals collect medals, his very name bespeaks status. Y.A.B., for Yang Amat Berhormat, is equivalent to "the Right Honorable." Datuk Patinggi is a title comparable to a British knighthood. Tan Sri translates as "lord." On official portraits, his name is followed by the initials of nine other honors, including one each from Thailand, Indonesia, Brunei, and South Korea.

While Taib is clearly a very wealthy man, his precise worth is a matter of speculation. It is masked by a complex web of financial transactions. The ITTO report on Sarawak neatly compresses what the organization calls the "concession hierarchy" into one sentence: "The licensee, i.e. the concession holder or concessionaire, sub-contracts his rights to a second party who in turn sub-contracts the [logging] operation to a third party who employs the people who actually do the logging

granted free of charge, and the holder isn't required to know the difference between a live tree and a telephone pole, since the actual logging can be subcontracted. Nor does the holder have to prove financial viability. "We've looked at their incorporation forms, and some say their paid-up capital is two dollars," Ngau told me. Occasionally, the Chief Minister is in a charitable mood, as was the case several years ago when he granted a concession to the Sarawak Football Association. But longhouse communities need not apply; all their efforts to gain concessions have been turned down.

The people of Sarawak got a peek behind the veil of secrecy in 1987, when a dispute erupted during Taib's campaign for reelection. His political opponent happened to be his uncle Abdul Rahman Yakub, who had been his predecessor as Chief Minister, and the two tried to make political capital out of revealing each other's timber holdings. Taib took the initiative, saying that he was revoking timber licenses for twenty-five concessions totalling three million acres held by friends and relatives of his uncle, and Rahman responded by giving the press the names of relatives, friends, and associates of Taib's who held almost four million acres. The lists of both candidates included wives and daughters and involved front companies and foreign bank accounts. The combined acreage of the two political opponents

amounted to half the forest land in Sarawak which was then still available for logging. I had read an article putting the value of the logging concessions controlled by Taib at four billion dollars, and in Penang I asked Thayalan, the SAM lawyer, whether such a thing was possible. He called the estimate "reasonable."

The politicians aren't the only people who profit. The timber merchants who do the actual logging—they are mostly Sarawakians of Chinese descent—share in the proceeds. (There is a racial split throughout Malaysia, with politics dominated by the Malays and business by the ethnic Chinese. Taib is a Melanau, a member of a Muslim indigenous group in Sarawak closely allied with the Malays.) The most powerful of the timber merchants, Long Hiew King, is a



on the basis of payment by output." At the top of the hierarchy is the Minister of Resource Planning, who has sole discretion to give out logging concessions. Taib finds the time to hold this portfolio himself, along with that of Chief Minister. Under the law, he can grant concessions to anyone he wants: relatives, friends, political associates, or nominee shareholders—people who hold concessions on behalf of secret beneficiaries. The concessions are

Y.A.B. DATUK
PATINGGI TAN SRI
HAJI ABDUL
TAIB bin MAHMUD
(CHIEF MINISTER
OF SARAWAK)

THE NEW YORKER

man of considerable political influence, and he himself has been awarded logging concessions. A senator in the Malaysian parliament, he runs a family timber company that does more than a hundred and eighty-five million dollars' worth of business a year. Raphael Pura, of the *Asian Wall Street Journal*, investigated Sarawak landholdings in an article in February of 1990, and reported, "Sen. Tiong's 800,000-hectare [1,970,000-acre] timber empire of concessions and logging contracts includes the forest that Uma Bawang's rebel farmers are struggling to retain. His partners in that concession: Tan Sri Taib's sister, the Sarawak government, a private Islamic foundation, and a second influential senator." How much the timber merchants pay the concessionaires under the table to get the contracts for the logging operations is unknown, but there is speculation that twenty million dollars to gain a single contract isn't unusual.

Of the vast amounts of revenue from logging, the system provides a relative pittance to the government. The timber companies have to pay Malaysian income taxes, but their financial statements often end up showing losses or only small profits. In his February article Pura wrote about one such company, Rimbunan Hijau, which operates in the Baram area. Between 1976 and 1987, it took in more than seven hundred and fifty million dollars in revenues but paid the federal government less than two million in taxes. The state government collects a royalty on each ton of logs. That amounts to only a per cent or two of the timber's selling price, but so extensive is the scale of logging that this revenue provides nearly half of Sarawak's budget.

Where does the rest of the logging income go? Sarawak is rife with rumors of large-scale transfers of capital overseas, of purchases of land and homes in Canada and Australia, of bank accounts in Switzerland. "These people are millionaires," Ngau says, of Sarawak's politicians and timber merchants. "They cannot spend the money in their lifetime." One fact is certain: little money reaches the longhouses beyond the wages of logging workers and whatever can be squeezed out of the Sarawak government in the way of compensation for lost lands. For the Penan, there is no money at all.

Everything about Sarawak's Ali Baba system of timber concessions places



"Yes, you are good-looking, but how can I be sure you won't lose those looks over the years?"

importance on getting as many logs as possible out of the rain forest as quickly as possible. The politicians face an election every five years, and if they lose, their successors could revoke the concessions. The timber merchants get paid for each ton cut, so a tree left unlogged represents money they cannot claim. And hanging over all this is the spectre of restrictions that the government of Sarawak might someday be forced to impose in order to make logging sustainable. That spectre was renewed again this March, when the Malaysian government threatened to curb the export of raw logs in Sarawak, in an effort to spur the growth of wood-based industries. The result has been a feverish effort to cut down trees—an effort so intense that logs are being hauled away even in the middle of the night. "The truck drivers work until 11 P.M.," Ngau told me. "And then they're wakened by the foremen at 2 A.M. to work again. That's why the rate of accidents is so high." The government regulations that do exist are routinely ignored. State officials

have never suspended or revoked a company's license for destructive logging practices. I asked a researcher who has spent some time in Sarawak about the impact of the concession system.

"The basic cause of the damage from logging is the economic system under which logging operates," he replied. "It's the policies that the government allows to prevail. The forest could have been harvested at a sustainable rate. The argument of the need for development is not an honest argument, because the amount being set aside for development is very low. You don't see alternative industries, new employment, improved housing, major gains in education, but all these things should have been possible in the way this resource has been converted into cash. Basically, the end result has been a massive transfer of wealth from the poor to the rich in the form of wood, which is being converted into cash and invested outside Sarawak."

I wanted to discuss this issue with Taib, but the Chief Minister had no

interest in talking to me. His press secretary took my initial call and then refused to speak with me further, and never responded to my request for copies of Taib's speeches on logging. Some Sarawakian officials were more forthcoming, however. I met Leo Chai, the director of forests, in his office, in the Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation Building, a twenty-story skyscraper that houses the government agencies concerned with forestry, as well as the Sarawak Timber Museum and the quasi-public S.T.I.D.C. In an unfortunate flight of fancy, an architect had designed the building to look like an axed tree stump, with the roof flat in the center and slanting unevenly down to the vertical walls. The fact that the government agencies charged with protecting the rain forest are housed in a tree stump of sorts is a piece of symbolism not lost on opponents of logging. Chai declared that "there's no way we can finish logging the forest in eleven years," and he told me that the government had plans to reduce the annual logging cut by a third before 1995 to make sure that the logging was sustainable. "We will have a compromise with the timber companies," he said. "We will extend their licenses, and they, in turn, will reduce their annual cut." But Chai was less reassuring when I asked how such a provision could be enforced, since logging companies do pretty much as they please no matter what the regulations. "Their licenses can be suspended if they are found to do excessive damage," he said, but he conceded that in the first nine months of 1990 there had been only one suspension, and it was for logging in another company's area. Chai described himself as a professional forester, and sidestepped questions on the concession system.

After my visit to Long Leng, I was curious about all the claims by state officials of government programs to aid the Penan. At Long Leng, except for a notice saying that the longhouse had been visited by a malaria-control officer, I could find no evidence of aid. I asked Jayl Langub, a Sarawakian government official who I had been informed had devised many of the Penan-assistance plans, what had happened to it. He told me of an idea proposed in 1988 as an alternative to uprooting the Penan and relocating

them, which had been done at the unfortunate showpiece longhouse at Batu Bungan; instead, the government would establish service centers at centrally located Penan settlements, so that others could walk there. Each center would have a school, a clinic, and an agricultural station. "Our proposal was submitted in 1988," he said. "Now it's 1990, and not much has happened. It has always been 'next year.' There is no lack of ideas, but we have a problem with implementation."

The most forceful advocate of the government's point of view is James Wong, the Minister of the Environment and Tourism and also the head of a political party allied with Taib Wong, who says of himself, "I am going to be famous for being infamous," happens to own a logging company and to operate a timber concession of four hundred thousand acres. In the anomalous world of Sarawakian politics, the fact that the Environment Minister moonlights as a logger doesn't raise an eyebrow. But it has drawn expressions of outrage from overseas, and Wong can't understand why; he points out that the trees he cuts down come under the jurisdiction of the Forestry Department, not his own. Other government officials might shy away from the press, but Wong relishes being interviewed. And in 1988, when the London *Sunday Times* printed an article he objected to, he responded by writing a five-part series called "Stumble in the Jungle," for a Sarawak newspaper. The series was illustrated with photographs of swidden agriculture, which Wong blames for the destruction of the forests. Captions included lines like "Not a single tree is spared" and "Soil erosion caused by shifting cultivation, which contributes to river pollution." The series included a poem Wong wrote about the Penan, beginning, "O Penan—Jungle wan-

derers of the Tree / What would the future hold for thee?" Referring to the wearing of loincloths, which are called *charuati*, the poem asks whether society "in good conscience" could "allow him"—a Penan—"to subsist in Blowpipes and clothed in *Charuati*."

On my last evening in Sarawak, I interviewed Datuk Amar Wong (Datuk Amar, like Taib's Datuk Patinggi, is a title equivalent to knighthood) just after he landed on a flight from Kuala Lumpur. In Malaysia, a high status in society provides you with many prerogatives, as well as with titles before your name. Wong arrived at a V.I.P. terminal next to Kuching airport's main terminal, and a large green Mercedes with flags on the front fenders waited outside for him. He was greeted by an entourage of family and associates, and then I went into a meeting room with him. The juxtaposition of his two jobs has made Wong easy to paint as the villain of the Sarawak logging tragedy, but in person he is difficult to dislike. Exuberant and intense, looking much younger than his age, which is sixty-eight, he raced from one subject to another; his volubility faded on only one subject. When I asked for an estimate of the worth of the timber holdings of Taib's family and associates, he simply said, "I can't answer that."

Wong feels maligned by the world's press. "Sarawak has one million seven hundred thousand people," he said. "There are twenty-four different native races, each with its own language and culture. The Penan are just one. And, out of nine thousand Penan, only three hundred are real nomads. These are the ones Bruno Manser lived with. He got so much press, and he gave the impression we were ogres, having Penan for breakfast, lunch, and dinner. People don't understand that logging in Sarawak is selective logging, culling, leaving the balance to regenerate. Even our local papers made a hue and cry over logging. They say there's no more fish in the river and I say, 'Rubbish. I'll show you some fish. The fish are there; the forests are there.' After I showed the local reporters, they were converted. It would be nice if human beings could eat the egg without breaking the shell. Even the Greens live in houses, and those houses were built on land with trees on them. Will you please report factually? We love this country, we care."



WALL ST. JOURNAL

7/22/87



And members of other tribes in the region have joined their fight.

State officials and the local press have tried to play down the confrontations. But some federal officials in Kuala Lumpur, the Malaysian capital, are sympathetic, possibly because of embarrassment over a scandal involving timber riches accumulated by politicians who rule Sarawak, the country's biggest but least developed state.

A Bitter Feud

The scandal broke because of a bitter feud between the state's chief minister, Taib Mahmud, and his uncle, Abdul Rahman Yakub, a former chief minister and governor. The two men, who identify with the ethnic Malay minority here, have successively ruled Sarawak for 17 years.

The names of the people who get timber concessions have long been shrouded in secrecy. But to score points against each other in a state election campaign last spring, each man disclosed lists of who got concessions when the other was in power. As many suspected, the lists included mostly political cronies, wives, daughters and other relatives in a Marcosian web of front companies and foreign bank accounts. Lumber merchants estimate that at current prices, 25 concessions awarded to Mr. Rahman's friends and relatives are worth more than \$4.2 billion in logs.

The concessions are free, granted as political patronage. Concessionaires quietly sell or subcontract their tracts to logging companies, mostly owned by ethnic Chinese, for under-the-table millions. The state is then paid a royalty based on the amount of wood extracted. The natives who live in the forests get next to nothing.

Malaysia has been the world's biggest exporter of tropical hardwood logs. Half go to Japan, and the rest go to Taiwan, South Korea, the U.S. and a few other countries. At logging rates estimated at more than 180 acres an hour, mostly in Sarawak and Sabah on the island of Borneo, Malaysia's hardwoods will be gone by 1996, according to Ismail Salleh, a university economist.

The destruction of tropical rain forests—and the resulting loss of plant and animal species—has become a cause celebre among international environmental groups. But Brazil's jungles and Africa's animals get much more attention than the rain forests of Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Local environmental groups are fledgling, with little influence. And local governments like to keep them that way.

With 48,612 square miles, Sarawak is a little smaller than New York state. Some 80% of its 1.5 million people live in rural areas. Borneo's natives make up nearly 40% of the state's population. They are called Dayaks, a collective name for two dozen indigenous tribal groups, including the Ithans, Bidayus, Kenyahs, Kayans and Penans. Most live in communal longhouses along rivers and were converted to Christianity by missionaries years ago.

Those living in up-river high country depend on forests and streams for game, fish and wild fruit, and they practice swidden, or slash-and-burn, agriculture on hillsides. The government says swidden farming is

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nd: Th

Politicians control most timber concessions; 60% of S'wak forest will be logged soon

LEADING politicians and their families own millions of acres of forest concessions and thus have an interest in giving priority to timber activities even though these go against the natives' interests.

Recently, the Chief Minister of Sarawak, Datuk Patinggi Hj Abd Taib Mahmud, revealed at a press conference that he had frozen 25 timber concessions worth some \$22.5 billion. The total size of these concessions was three million acres (1.2 mil hectares).

The Chief Minister said that the concessions were "concentrated in the hands of a few". The newspaper report also revealed that the concessions were given to relatives and friends of the former Chief Minister, Tun Rahman, as political favours.

In retaliation, Tun Rahman also revealed to the press names of prominent politicians, their relatives and associates with timber concessions who are connected to Datuk Taib.

Whilst millions of acres of forests are granted to politicians and tycoons, the many requests of the native communities for communal land are rejected.

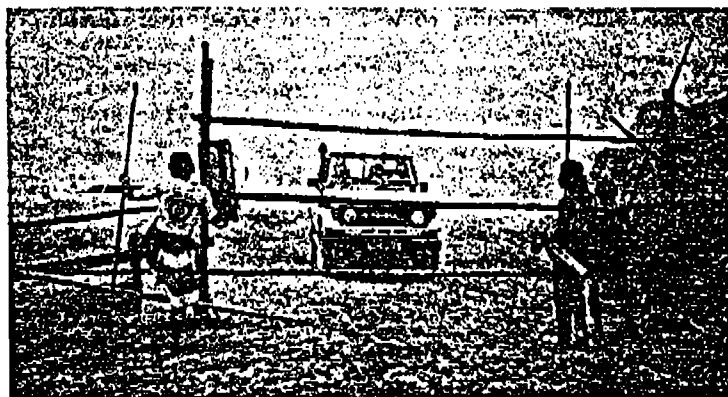
Sarawak's forests are being chopped down so fast there will soon be little or nothing left. In 1963-85, 2.82 million hectares had been logged, or 30% of Sarawak's forest area.

At the end of 1984, another 5.8 million hectares of forest were under concession for logging. This was 60% of Sarawak's total forest area. In other words, three-fifths of Sarawak's forest is currently licensed out for logging.

The situation is worse in the Fourth Division (where the blockades are mostly located). Out of 84,017 sq km of forest, 24,579 sq km or 72% had been given out for logging in 1984.

[illegible]

Press reports revealing names of timber concessionaires



A company land cruiser is stopped at the blockade site.

APPENDIX 21

New Straits Times

NORTHERN EDITION

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1987

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50 Sen

© Sarawak 60 Sen

© Sabah 70 Sen

© PP 102/1/87

Taib, Rahman reveal names of licensees Timber freeze sparks 'war'

KUCHING, Thurs. — The freezing of 25 timber concessions worth about \$22.5 billion has sparked an expose war between Chief Minister Datuk Patinggi Abdul Taib Mahmud and Maju leader Tun Abdul Rahman Yakub as to the licensees of these and other concessions in Sarawak.

Datuk Taib said the total size of the concessions was three million acres (1.25 million hectares) and they were "concentrated in the hands of a few."

The freeze, imposed a day after the attempt to force Datuk Taib to step down as Chief Minister, was to prevent the timber wealth from being concentrated in the hands of a few.

At a Press conference last night, Datuk Taib defended his action in freezing the concessions to prevent the State from being overwhelmed by "politics of timber."

He said the decision to freeze was not just due to political motivation but was also a result of "technical-legal irregularities."

The State Barisan Nasional secretariat in a political advertisement in the *People's Mirror* newspaper today alleges that "the records show that during Tun Rahman's time, forest licences were issued to many of his allies... who have access to the corridors of powers."

By ZAINON AHMAD

The advertisement, which also alleges that "companies in which his relatives have interests ... also obtained licences", challenged the Maju leader to deny its charges.

An aide to the Chief Minister read out from a list some names of licensees among whom were "close friends and relatives" of Tun Rahman but refused to show the list.

At a Press conference today, Tun Rahman denied the allegations that several large timber concessions were concentrated in his hands.

Asked whether among the concessions frozen by the State Government were those held by his nominees, he said they were not his "personal nominees" but perhaps those held under the names of his relatives, among whom was Datuk Taib, in their own right.

"But I certainly did not give myself concessions when I was in office (as Chief Minister)", he said.

Tun Rahman later read out some names of directors of companies holding timber licences from a list taken out of a file. Among the names were companies in which a Barisan Nasional candidate figured several times.

The former Yang di-Pertua Negeri, however, refused to give the list for inspection.

Datuk Taib had said that most of the timber concessions were given out during the time when Tun Rahman was Chief Minister and that since he became the State chief executive in 1981 "very few concessions were given out."

He, however, declined to answer a question about the basis on which timber concessions were given out.

But Tun Rahman today said that in his time concessions were given "to those who applied" including those with political aspirations.

He said he did not "want his colleagues to enter politics and suffer." He remembered his early days in politics in the 1960s when he had to depend on some people to help him in politics.

Granting politicians concessions would free them from being obliged to their sponsors, he said.

Tun Rahman mentioned some names of those who had applied and received timber concessions. Among them were several leaders of the Parti Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu (PBB) who are serving in the Government at State and Federal levels.

"But to be fair to Datuk Taib, he did not ask for any concessions but I gave it to him anyway," he said.

The Maju leader who is president of Persatuan Rakyat Malaysia Sarawak (Permas) called for the setting up of a commission of enquiry presided by a judge to look into unlawful dealings in concessions "before and now."

Bernama quotes Datuk Taib as saying that only one million acres (about 0.4 million hectares) of timber land was left.

This would remain frozen until such time the Government felt that it could be distributed for development that could bring maximum benefits to the people.

The 25 frozen concessions would be re-allocated through the Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC), he said.

Datuk Taib acknowledged that "real timber men" had contributed to the development of the people in Sarawak.

He said that to ensure that more people benefited from the timber resources, the Government was setting up three funds — the Forest Development Cess Fund, the Religious and Welfare Fund and the Culture and Sports Fund.

Money from the Forest Development Cess Fund — which he said would be open-ended — would be used to help people adversely affected by the development of timber areas.

Included in this form of assistance would be provision of alternative sources of water supply and improving the sites of longhouses.

Datuk Taib said this fund had yet to get off the ground because of the recession and the low price of timber.

He expected the price of timber to pick up soon, most probably this year, following which the fund would go into operation.

NATIONAL UPDATE

Who owns what in Sarawak

Names revealed in run-up to polls

By ZAINON AHMAD

KUCHING, Sat. — The people of Sarawak are being given a glimpse of "who owns what" of the State's timber and mining wealth, as supporters of Chief Minister Datuk Patinggi Abdul Taib Mahmud and the former Yang di-Pertua Negeri reveal one another's holdings.

The list of names in companies to which licences to leases on concessions have been awarded read like a Who's Who in Sarawak.

This emerged as campaigning for the Sarawak elections, scheduled for April 15 and 16, went into full gear.

The main contenders are the Barisan Nasional parties of Parti Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu (PBB), Sarawak United Peoples Party (SUPP) and Sarawak National Party (SNAP) and Maju parties of Persatuan Rakyat Malaysia Sarawak (Permas) and Parti Bansa Dayak Sarawak (PBDS).

The withdrawal of licences to 25 concessions just a day after an attempt was made to oust Datuk Taib, had given rise to speculation that the licences belonged to Tun Rahman and his associates.

On Wednesday, the Chief Minister defended his action, saying that it had been to prevent the "wealth of the State from being concentrated in the hands of a few individuals."

The next day, Tun Rahman revealed the names of companies and associates of Datuk Taib with timber concessions.

The *Utusan Sarawak* today carried a list of shareholders in companies holding the concessions.

Among the names mentioned are Deputy Defence Minister Datuk Abang Abu Bakar and his wife Tunku Datin Maziah, Zainab Mahmud (Datuk Taib's sister), SNAP president Datuk James Wong (candidate for Limbang), Iban Senator Kenneth Kanyan anak Temenggong Koh (candidate for Pelagus), PBB secretary-general Datuk Leonard Linggi Jugah.

Also named is Matu-Daro candidate Wahab Dollah who is defending his seat against Tun Rahman.

Against their names are companies holding concessions awarded between Dec 1, 1967 and Aug 1, 1986.

Those on the list include Timplex, Sarawak Trading Company, Sarawak Plywood, Garu Sdn Bhd, Baleh Sawmill, Kerasa Timber Corporation, Rajang Wood Sdn Bhd and Majaya Sdn Bhd — totalling about 1.6 million hectares.

Rajang Wood Sdn Bhd holds the largest concession of 308,575 hectares. It was given to Datuk Linggi when Tun Rahman was Chief Minister.

Of the 32 concessions mentioned, eight totalling 610,000 hectares were given between July 26, 1976, and Aug 15, 1979,

when Tun Rahman was Chief Minister.

The *Sarawak Tribune* today carried the names of those involved in Plantation Holdings to which a large track of land had been leased.

Among them are new PBB MP for Betong, Douglas Ugah anak Embas, Alex Nanti Linggi, Datin Emplang Jabu (wife of PBB deputy Chief Minister Datuk Alfred Jabu), and PBB MP for Kapit James Jimbun anak Pungga.

The companies mentioned are Seafex Plantation, Burnihijau Berkembang, Sarimas and Saraco — all in the Fourth Division.

Supporters of Datuk Taib, in lists of their own, have revealed the names and companies owned by Tun Rahman's associates.

Among the personalities are former PBDS Deputy Chief Minister Datuk Daniel Tajem (contesting in Lingga), Datuk Salleh Jafarudin (Permas-Subis), Wan Habib Syed Mahmud (Permas-Balinggian), Wan Madzhi Wan Mahdzar (Permas-Oya), Datin Debong Anyie (wife of Permas Belaga candidate Datuk Tajang Laing) and former State Secretary and Permas candidate for Kalaka, Datuk Amar Abang Yusof Puteh.

The others are Dr Wan Ali Tunku Madhi (Permas candidate for Satok), Haji Zainuddin Satem (Permas candidate for Saribas), and Tun Rahman's daughters Norila and Khattijah.

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The People's Mirror

30 CENTS

SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1987

P.P.23/8/86

• SARAWAK'S FASTEST GROWING NEWSPAPER

TIMBER WEALTH OWNED BY TUN RAHMAN'S GROUP

KUCHING, Sat. — SARAWAK'S wealth, which is mainly derived from its forest reserves, was to have been enjoyed by all, but it is not so as a majority of this wealth is heaped on to the henchmen of the former Chief Minister and Yang Di-Pertua Negeri Tun Rahman Yakub according to statistics and documented evidence produced to *The People's Mirror* today.

Tun Rahman himself had openly admitted that very fact when he said that he had helped a number of people plagued with financial problems to become rich overnight.

Upon investigating documents made available it was revealed that at least half of the timber licences were owned by Tun Rahman's "group."

The list itself is not complete but sufficient enough to warrant a staggering \$200 million of Sarawakian wealth.

The above complements Tun Rahman's success in harnessing rakyat's wealth ought to have been used for the development of the state, political observers said.

Tun Rahman, who is now aging and inflicted with bad health, had admitted that he was now absent-minded but all the same had decided in returning to active politics.

"The rakyat who are confused about Tun Rahman's struggle, should take a closer look at the timber licences owned by Tun Rahman's "gang" before drawing their conclusion and falling prey to falsehoods and trickery deployed by the opposition said the observer.

PART OF THE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS

Baltim Timber Sdn Bhd

Licence Number: T/3070

Location: Batang Belega, Belaga

Acreage: 48,763 hectares (120,444 acres)

Directors: (a) Haji Wan Habib Syed Mahmud (Permas candidate)

(b) Wan Madzihi Mahdzar (Permas candidate)

Syarikat Delapan Sdn Bhd

Licence Number: T/3071
Location: Batang Kemena, Tubak Bintulu
Acreage: 67,476 hectares (166,665 acres)
Directors: (a) Datin Debong Anyi (Datuk Tajang's wife)
(b) Norlia Abdul Rahman (Tun Rahman's daughter)
(c) Haji Zainuddin Satem (Permas candidate)

Lembah Mewah Sdn Bhd

Licence Number: T/3069
Location: Batang Kemena, Tubau
Acreage: 94,126 hectares (232,491.22 acres)
Directors: Datin Debong Anyi
Khadijah Abdul Rahman (Tun Rahman's daughter)
Norlia Abdul Rahman (Tun Rahman's daughter)

Kehutanan Sentiasa Sdn Bhd

Licence Number: T4132
Location: Sungai Jelalong
Acreage: 30,829 hectares (76,147.63 acres)
Directors: Haji Deli Abdul Rahman (Tun Rahman's henchman)
Datuk Haji Salleh Jafaruddin (Permas candidate)
Dr Wan Ali Tuanku Mahdi (Permas candidate)

Barbet Sdn Bhd

Licence Number: T/0281
Acreage: 35,554 hectares (87,818 acres)
Director: Norlia Abdul Rahman (Tun Rahman's daughter)

Maguari Sdn Bhd

Licence Number: T/0261
Location: Melana, Sungai Rumpit
Acreage: 33,554 hectares (82,878 acres)
Director: Haji Mohd Deli Abdul Rahman

Keruntum Sdn Bhd

Licence Number: T/0279
Acreage: 198,926 hectares (466,647 acres)
Directors: Haji Mohd Deli Abdul Rahman
Haji Mohd Louis Ali

Kehutanan Sentiasa Sdn Bhd

Timber Licence: T/3007
Location: Sungai Jelalong
Acreage: 30,829 hectares (76,143.63 acres)
Directors: Haji Mohd Deli Abdul Rahman
Haji Salleh Jaffaruddin

Shobra Sdn Bhd

Licence Number: T/0282
Acreage: 1,163 hectares
Directors: Datuk Amar Abang Yusuf Puteh (Permas candidate)
Datin Amar Rogayah (Datuk Amar Abang Yusuf's wife)

THE LIST GOES ON FOR ALL TO JUDGE

LEMBAHAN MEWAH SON. BHD.

Licence No. : T/3069
Total forested area : 92,228 ha
Date of issue : 26/5/81
Directors : Norlia Abd. Rahman
Datin Debang Anyi
Khadijah Abd. Rahman
One of the share holders : Sateras Holdings Sdn. Bhd.
Shareholders are : Norlia Tun Abd. Rahman
Aishah Tun Abd. Rahman
Khadijah Tun Abd. Rahman
Zaiton Tun Abd. Rahman
Fatimah Tun Abd. Rahman
Norah Tun Abd. Rahman

MAGUARI SDN BHD

Licence No. : T/0261
Total forested area : 33,440 ha.
Date of issue : 16/11/81
Directors : Kamal Hussien
Mohd Deli Abd Rahman, Hj

One of the shareholders is Jamil Hj Abdullah
The contractors of this holding is
SARASIN SDN BHD, which belong to
Norlia Abd Rahman
Lucy Lao Puong Siong

MOSKO LUMBER SDN BHD

Licence No. : T/3068
Total forested area : 69,786 ha.
Date of issue : 8/5/81

One of the shareholders of Mosko is Gavial Sdn Bhd
and shareholders of these are Mohamed Kamal Hussain and
Norlia Tun Abd Rahman.

BARBET SDN BHD

Licence No. : T/0281
Acreage : 68,471 ha.
Date of issue : 5/12/83
Directors : Mokhsen Ibrahim, Hj
Zainuddin Satem, Hj

One of the shareholders is Barbeta which is owned by
Puan Junaidah Zen.

SARAWTAB SDN BHD

Licence No. : T/0137
Date of issue : 22/1/77
Total forested area : 104,842 ha.

Directors are Hj Mohd Deli Abd Rahman, Hj Salleh Jafaruddin,
Datuk Amar Abg Yusuf Puteh. And one of the shareholders is
Tabau Enterprise, whose Directors are Hj Mohd Deli Abd
Rahman, Norlia Tun Abd Rahman, Mohd Kamal Hussein,
Mohd Louis Ali and Khatijah Tun Abd Rahman.

KABALA SDN BHD

Licence No. : T/6057
Total forested area : 1,425 ha.

The Directors are Norlia Abd Rahman, Junaidah Zen and Lucy
Lao Puong Siong and the shareholders are Lucy Lao Puong
Siong and Junaidah Zen.

SYARIKAT DELAPAN SDN BHD

Licence No. : T/3071
Total forested area : 42,255 ha.
Date of issue : 26/5/81

The Directors are Ali Sheikh Salim, Hj and Umar Sheikh Salim,
Hj.

And among the shareholders are:

— Christa Holdings, owned by
Mohd Kamal Hussain
Zainuddin Satem

— Sarasin Sdn Bhd owned by
Norlia Abd Rahman and
Lucy Lao Puong Siong and
— Datuk Tajang Laing

SEBIYAU LOGGING SDN BHD

Licence No. : T/3075
Date of issue : 1/4/82
Total forested area : 17,549

Directors are Ali Sheikh Salim, Hj Fathi Hj Duet, Hj Omar
Sheikh Salim.

KEHUTANAN SENTIASA SDN BHD

Licence No. : T/4152
Total forested area : 30,070
Date of issue : 16/6/81

The Directors are Salleh Jafaruddin and Hj. Mohd Deli Abd
Rahman and among the shareholders are Datuk Daniel Tajem,
Salleh and Sons Sdn Bhd.

BALTIM TIMBER SDN BHD

Licence No. : T/3070
Date of issue : 26/5/81
Total Acreage : 39,229 ha.

Directors are Wan Habib Syed Mahmud and Sherifah Rahanah
Tuanku Taha. The company belongs to RFR Mahmud Hold-
ings.

APPENDIX 24

SARAWAK'S MOST WIDELY READ NEWSPAPER (FOUNDED 1945)

Sarawak Tribune

PP 34/1/87

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1987

40 SEN

Taib's misdeeds

(1) SEATEX PLANTATION SDN. BHD.

Kawasan seluas 30,000 ha. Bertempat: Sg. Tangap, Sg. Saeh, Sg. Tereh.

Tuan Punya

1. YB Douglas Ugah Ak Embas (MP)(Saribas) - Jabu's nominee
2. Alex Nanta Linggi (Kapit) - Datuk Linggi
3. Khalit Marzuki (Saribas) - Jabu's wife
4. Datin Emolang Jabu

(2) BUMI HJAU BERKEMBANG SDN. BHD.

Kawasan seluas 26,000 ha. Bertempat di — Sg Niah dan Ulu Niah.

Tuan Punya

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. K.B.C. Group | Huang Ee Hoe
(King's Centre) |
| 2. Douglas Sullang | (Saribas) — Jabu's Group |
| 3. Richard Mullok | (Saribas) — Jabu's |
| 4. Kenneth Kanyan | (Kapit) — Candidate
Pelagus (PBB) |

(3) SARIMAS SDN. BHD.

Kawasan seluas 32,000 ha. Bertempat di-Ulu Sual, Niah.

Tuan Punya

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Bustari Yussop | (Kuching) - C.M.'s Nominee |
| 2. Datin Emplang Jabu | (Saribas) - Datuk Jabu's
wife |
| 3. Alex Kok | (Semananjung) |
| 4. YB James Jimbun Ak.
Pungga (MP) | (Kapit) — PBB. |

(4) SARAKO SDN. BHD.

Kawasan seluas 36,000 ha. Bertempat di-Sual.

Tuan Punya

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Datuk Linggi Jugah | (Kapit) |
| 2. Datuk Abang Abu Bakar | (Kuching) — Deputy
Minister Defence |
| 3. Lau Ngau Chung | (Sibu) — Datuk HK Lau's
KTS Group |
| 4. Bustari Yussol | (Kuching) — CM's
Nominee |

(5) C.B.C. JOINT VENTURE L.C.B.A.

Kawasan seluas 50,000 ha. Bertempat di-Suai Niah.

Tuan Punya

Luar Negeri.

(6) GEROGO QUARRY SDN. BHD.

Kawasan di-Niah

Tuan Punya

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. YB Ambrose Bilikau Ak.
Enturan | Assistant Minister, Land
& Mineral Resources |
| 2. Ujang Ak. Jilan | |
| 3. Douglas Ugah |) Saribas, Datuk Jabu's
Group |
| 4. Douglas Sullang |) |
| 5. Edmund Abbit |) |

More of timber licences 'kept' in Rahman's circle exposed

KUCHING, Sun. — THE State Election on April 15 and 16 is going to be crucial.

The stakes are very high. Tun Abdul Rahman Yaakub is "going for broke" in this election after several unsuccessful earlier attempts to topple Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud.

It is becoming very clear that there are no issues of substance confronting the electorate. Rather, at stake is the control of the state's timber wealth by a certain group of politicians.

Former Yang Di Pertua Negeri and Chief Minister Tun Rahman Yakub has set up a very complex web using nominees and shell companies to cover up his ownership of large tracts of the best timber lands in Sarawak, according to documents made available.

The present political crisis in Sarawak which led to the election was provoked by the government's freezing of 12 timber licences, many of which belong to Tun Rahman's relatives and very close friends.

By this careful camouflage of his timber dealings, Tun Rahman would like the public to believe that he has no connection with the frozen timber licences.

But the attached list will show the timber licences issued to companies which have close connections with Tun Rahman's relatives, friends and political allies.

A scrutiny of the shareholders of these companies confirmed that amongst those holding equity in these timber companies are Norlia bte Tun Rahman (his daughter), Jamil Haji Abdullah (his brother-in-law), Polycarp Soon (his late brother-in-law), Thomas Soon (brother-in-law), Mohd Kamal Hussain (business advisor), Datuk Tanjung Laing (political ally), Datuk Daniel Tajem (poli-

tical ally), Wan Habib bin Syed Mahmud (nephew), Wan Madzhihi Nuhdzar (nephew), Datuk Salleh Hj Jafaruddin (nephew), Datuk Amar Yusuf Puteh (ally), B.R. Adai (Editor, Sarawak Tribune) and Rabiah bin Yassin (relative).

Some of the companies are owned by holding companies like Sateras Holdings Sdn Bhd and Sewsin Sdn Bhd which are actually Tun Rahman's family companies.

Shares in a few of the timber companies are also registered in the names of clerks and office staff like Junaidah Zen and Lucy Lao Puong Siong.

Both this two staff in fact own a company known as Kabala Sdn Bhd to whom a timber Licence No. T. 6057 has been issued.

There's no doubt that these two ladies were merely nominees of some body, it is learnt.

These details can prove the extent of ownership of timber resources in the hands of Tun Rahman and his close associates.

The total area of the licences shown in the list attached is over 80,000 hectares.

They represent almost a quarter of the total forest area under exploration by licence holders.

These forest licence holding companies are estimated to be worth hundreds of millions.

It is learnt that all these licences shown in the list were issued during the period when Tun Rahman was Chief Minister or when Datuk Haji Noor Tahir was the Minister for Forestry.

The Forest Ordinance provides that the Director of Forest cannot, without the consent of the Minister for Forestry, to issue any licence to extract timber for a period exceeding one year.

The licences issued to companies shown in the list are for periods exceeding one year, and could only be

issued with the consent or approval of the Minister.

DETAILS

Tun Rahman and Datuk Haji Noor were the only persons holding the portfolio of Minister for Forestry during the period 1970 to 1983, when the licences concerned were issued to Tun Rahman's family, associates and other relatives.

Thus, it cannot be disputed that the licences to the companies belonging to Tun Rahman's family, relatives, political allies and associates were issued with his approval or by him or by Datuk Haji Noor.

The concentration of timber wealth in the hands of a few who have political ambitions and who do not actually work or exploit the concessions themselves, is not in the interest of the state.

It was on this grounds, that the state government had decided to take measures to ensure that the exploitation of our rich timber resources benefits the rakyat as a whole.

To achieve this, action was taken against those who secured this licences through what has been described as nepotism and favouritism, from the previous administration, with the view to having these licences re-issued to STIDC.

The income derived from the exploitation of our timber wealth will be channelled to various funds for the benefit of the rakyat as a whole.

If Tun Rahman and Permas were to place the interest of the rakyat above themselves, they should whole heartedly support this move on the part of the government.

The state government stated that it was not their intention to victimise and harass the genuine timber operators.

The government recognised the role played by

them in the development of the timber industry.

The government is expected to continue to rendering all necessary help and co-operation to them to enable them to carry out their undertaking.

It is not the Chief Minister's intention to withdraw licences of timber operators who undertake their operations on a commercial basis and in accordance with the terms and conditions of their licences.

The recent withdrawal of licences belonging to companies associated with the Permas leader has not affected timber operations in the forest areas concerned.

The timber extraction activities it is learnt continued to be undertaken by the contractors working in the affected areas, as the extraction of timber in these areas was now under the control and supervision of STIDC.

The workers in these areas are engaged by the contractors and as the extraction activities are continuing, there is no retrenchment or dismissal of workers.

Prag We have sent
a cable on this.
Am preparing to
re-introduce a
new club on it.
have a whole file of
info. if you're interested
you can ~~find~~ look @ it
— K.

Katie
Can you pls.
be about
this. I'd like
some background
Thankx David

SIERRA CLUB



408 C Street, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 202-547-1141

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671 # of pages > 2	
To SEN. AL GORE	From CATHY FOGEL
Co. SENATE	Co. SIERRA CLUB
Dept.	Phone # 547-1141
Fax # 224-0580	Fax # 547-6009

February 19, 1992

YAB Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad
 The Prime Minister of Malaysia
 Prime Ministers Department
 Jalan Dato' Onn
 50502 Kuala Lumpur
 Fax: 603-232-8166

The Honorable YAB Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad:

We are extremely concerned to learn that Mr. Anderson Mutang Urud, Executive Director of the Sarawak Indigenous Peoples Alliance (SIPA), was arrested on February 5, 1992, and is being detained without charges under Emergency Ordinance 1969, Section 3 (1), "Public Order and Prevention of Crime." We are writing to protest this development and request a listing of the charges under which Mr. Urud has been detained, if any. If there are indeed no legitimate charges, we call upon Malaysian and Sarawak authorities to ensure Mr. Urud's immediate and unconditional release, and to ensure that he, and all local people, are assured of their personal safety and respectful, fair treatment, including the opportunity to air grievances.

We are deeply disturbed of news that Mr. Urud has apparently been detained while Sarawak State authorities move to dismantle a peaceful Penan blockade that has been held in Ulu Baram near Long Ajeng in Sarawak since June, 1991. We understand that up to 800 people have participated in this blockade to stop logging in the last primary forest in the interior of the Baram district, and that they have resorted to this strategy after being consistently denied the opportunity to negotiate with state and federal authorities to secure their Native Customary Rights. We strongly urge Malaysian and Sarawak authorities to immediately suspend any actions taken against local people at these blockades or elsewhere in Sarawak.

Arrests and further detentions will not resolve the conflicts but will instead cause further injustice, hardship, and international condemnation. We encourage authorities to actively and quickly seek a peaceful resolution of the long, ongoing crises between native customary land rights and logging in Sarawak. To move towards resolution, we strongly urge authorities to recognize indigenous land and cultural rights and to revise logging policies and relevant laws to ensure that the forest resources, the unparalleled tropical ecosystem and local people are equally protected.

"When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the universe." *John Muir*
 National Headquarters: 730 Polk Street, San Francisco, California 94109 (415) 776-2211

Several of us met Mr. Urud personally in 1990, when members of the Penan Association of Sarawak were honored at an Awards Ceremony in the United States Congress during their world tour, and later in 1991 when a meeting with World Bank officials was arranged. Mr. Urud spoke to the international community in Geneva this summer at meetings of the United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Peoples, and at the UNCED Preparatory Conference. He is an active and articulate spokesperson for the concerns of tribal communities and his personal safety is of great concern to individuals and organizations around the world. Mr. Urud and other local people involved in protecting tribal rights deserve fair treatment and a hearing in a court of law, not mistreatment and detention without charges as provided for under the Emergency Ordinance and the Internal Security Act.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

On behalf of:

Bruce Rich
Director of International Program
Environmental Defense Fund

Barabara Bramble
Director, International Program
National Wildlife Federation

Brent Blackwelder
Acting President
Friends of the Earth

Ivan Ussach
Vice President
Rainforest Alliance

Fran Spivy Weber
Director, International Program
National Audubon Society

Jacob Scherr
Director, International Program
Natural Resources Defense Council



Larry Williams
Director of International Programs
Sierra Club

Sandra Postel
Vice President for Research
Worldwatch Institute

Randall Hayes
Executive Director
Rainforest Action Network

Steve D'Esposito
Acting Director
Greenpeace

Owen Lammers
Executive Director
International Rivers Network

John A. Knox
Executive Director
Earth Island Institute

cc: Ambassador Dato Abdul Majid Mohamad, Malaysian Embassy
Mr. James Baker, Secretary of State
Ambassador Paul Cleveland, U.S. Embassy in Malaysia
Mr. Chris Redfern, Malaysian Country Officer, The World Bank

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4202

PHOTOCOPY
MISC. HANDWRITING

March 27, 1992

Dear Colleague:

On Thursday, April 2, I plan to introduce the attached resolution concerning the tropical rain forests and the indigenous tribal peoples of Sarawak, Malaysia, and I am writing to invite you to join me as an original cosponsor.

The Penan Indians of Sarawak are waging a battle for their survival. Their homes and their culture are in grave jeopardy as logging companies rapaciously tear down the forest on which they depend.

For the last several months, hundreds of Penan have peacefully protested the continued deforestation. Gathering on the logging roads, they have desperately tried to hold off the bulldozers and chainsaws. The Malaysian government is now acting aggressively to stop their opposition. Recently, the leaders of the Penan have been jailed and their call for help is being silenced as the government has barred journalists from the area.

The rainforests of Sarawak are among the world's oldest and richest forest ecosystems. The forests are being cut down so fast however, that, if current rates are maintained, the entire region will be deforested within **eight years**. Some of the estimated 2,500 species of trees have already been logged to extinction.

Sadly, the struggle of the Penan is not an isolated event. All around the world cultures that have developed and thrived over the millenia are being destroyed by the relentless onslaught of timber, mining and commercial agricultural interests. Their loss is a tragedy to us all; and I believe that we must speak out against the human rights and environmental abuses they endure.

I hope that you will join me in this initiative. If you have any questions please don't hesitate to call me personally or have your staff contact Katie McGinty or Ram Uppuluri of my staff.

Sincerely,



Albert Gore Jr.
United States Senator

102^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. RES. _____

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GORE submitted the following resolution; which was _____

RESOLUTION

To express the sense of the Senate concerning the tropical
rain forests of Malaysia.

Whereas the tropical rain forests of the East Malaysian State
of Sarawak, some of the most biologically and culturally
diverse rain forests, are being logged at the fastest rate
in the world;

Whereas despite the recommendation of the International
Tropical Timber Organization that this logging rate be
significantly reduced to ensure long-term sustainability,
the rate has instead risen dramatically;

Whereas this rate of logging will lead to the disappearance
of virtually all primary tropical rain forests in Sarawak
within a decade;

Whereas the effects of this logging on the indigenous peoples
of Sarawak are causing hunger and suffering, and will

lead to the destruction of their traditional cultures if it is not stopped immediately;

Whereas many of these populations face severe discrimination, denial of human rights, loss of cultural and religious freedoms, and in the worst case, cultural or physical destruction;

Whereas one of the most severely impacted tribal groups in Sarawak is the Penan, the last intact nomadic hunting and gathering culture in Southeast Asia;

Whereas commercial logging backed by foreign capital is the driving force behind deforestation in Sarawak;

Whereas most of the logging concessions in Sarawak are distributed in a politically motivated and arbitrary manner, without regard to the socioecological consequences;

Whereas most of the timber logged in Sarawak is exported in raw form to Japan and other Asian countries for secondary processing, concentrating wealth from the exports in the hands of a few individuals, and providing no additional income or employment for the people of Sarawak; and

Whereas it is incumbent upon the world community to create an environment favorable to the survival of the rain forests and the cultures dependent upon them: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

2 (1) it should be the policy of the United States

3 to call upon the Government of Malaysia to act im-

4 mediately in defense of the environment of Sarawak

5 by ending the uncontrolled exploitation of the rain

1 forests of Sarawak, by reducing the annual rate of
2 timber cutting by at least two-thirds, and by formally recognizing and upholding the customary land
3 rights and the internationally established human
4 rights of all indigenous peoples of such Government;
5
6 and

7 (2) it should be the policy of the United States
8 to call upon the Government of Japan to investigate
9 the activities of certain private companies of Japan
10 in contributing to the destruction of the Sarawak
11 rain forest, and therefore to the destruction of the
12 culture of the indigenous people of Sarawak.

02/15/1992 15:00 FROM

TO 7378474

P.01



FACING EXTINCTION: Natives of Malaysia attempt to stop logging.

MALAYSIA

Rainforest arrests spur MP's call for halt to aid

GLENN BOHN
Sun Environment Reporter

B.C. MP Svend Robinson demanded Friday that Canada suspend aid to Malaysia in the wake of the reported arrests this week of hundreds of rainforest residents on a logging road blockade.

Robinson, whose helicopter visit to the blockade site last month triggered protests from the Malaysian government, noted that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has said Canada will link its aid programs to the receiving nation's human rights record.

The New Democratic Party MP — one of three MPs expelled from China last month for meeting families of dissidents — told a news conference here that the Penan and other tribes are "on the verge of being wiped out" because logging is destroying their rainforest home on the island of Borneo.

"We have to take a very dramatic and direct step, in line with the prime minister's own words, to support the right of people to survive," he said.

According to the Vancouver-based Environment News Service — which attrib-

utes its information to Friends of the Earth Malaysia — police have arrested "hundreds" of natives since Tuesday, filling two local jails. The roadblock, a light wooden structure manned by about 500 natives, has been up since July 1991.

There was no immediate confirmation from international news services that arrests had begun.

An external affairs department spokesman in Ottawa said the cabinet will review all Canadian aid commitments in light of Mulroney's commitment, but said it would be up to External Affairs Minister Barbara MacDougall to consider the call for an "immediate suspension" of bilateral aid.

Canada gave about \$6.6 million in aid to Malaysia in the last fiscal year.

External affairs spokesman Denys Laliberte added that Canada is concerned about the loss of tropical rainforests, and has given \$9 million for a Malaysian-based southeast Asian forest management institute, as well as \$9 million for a regional tropical tree seed bank.

The Canadian High Commission to Malaysia also provides some aid to the Penan, he said.

*Kath??
wt*

Sarawak Update - Feb.15, 1991

URGENT PENAN UPDATE

Immediate Action Required

48 hour notice given to the over 400 men, women and children representing all tribespeople of Sarawak devastated by logging. They have been ordered to dismantle their peaceful blockade, or face violence and bloodshed in a confrontation with the authorities.

There are reportedly still over 400 people at the blockade, which has been sustained since June of last year. The Government of Sarawak has been unable to break the blockade by cutting off food supplies, or by intimidation. International pressure is needed within the next 48 hours to avoid the bloodshed that the government has warned is imminent.

QUOTED FROM Hak Hak Manusia, Australia: (Dated 15/2/92)

Contact: Lee Address: PO Box 118, Ormond, Victoria, Australia
Tel/Fax. 61 3 417 7448

"Authorities in Sarawak are using Anderson Mutang Urud to persuade the people at Long Ajeng to dismantle the blockade. On 12/2 92, Andy instructed his sister to pass the message to the Long Ajeng, asking them to dismantle the blockade in order to avoid bloodshed. The army has been instructed to shoot if people retaliate. The messenger refused to carry out the instruction, stressing that it is up to the people of Long Ajeng to decide and that the blockade would only be dismantled by the authorities and/ or the logging company.

"On 13/2/92, 2 to 3 helicopters carrying high level officials (including the resident of the 4th Division, Chief Commissioner of Police the District Officer and Forestry Officials) went into the Long Ajeng blockade to see if the blockade had been dismantled. They left with the wooden barriers and people standing strong and firm.

"On 15/2/92, reliable sources in Sarawak informed us that the authorities are planning to take Andy into the blockade site to talk to the people directly, urging/ persuading them to dismantle the blockade for their immediate safety. This would probably happen within the next 2 days."

For further updates, or information relating to this release,

CONTACT: John Kramer, Western Canada Wilderness Committee
Tel.(604) 683 8220/ FAX.(604) 683 8229

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4202

March 27, 1992

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The rainforests of Sarawak are among the world's oldest and richest forest ecosystems. The forests are being cut down so fast however, that, if current rates are maintained, the entire region will be deforested within **eight years**. Some of the estimated 2,500 species of trees have already been logged to extinction.

Sadly, the struggle of the Penan is not an isolated event. All around the world cultures that have developed and thrived over the millenia are being destroyed by the relentless onslaught of timber, mining and commercial agricultural interests. Their loss is a tragedy to us all; and I believe that we must speak out against the human rights and environmental abuses they endure.

I hope that you will join me in this initiative. If you have any questions please don't hesitate to call me personally or have your staff contact Katie McGinty or Ram Uppuluri of my staff.

Sincerely,



Albert Gore Jr.
United States Senator

102^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. RES. _____

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GORE submitted the following resolution; which was _____

RESOLUTION

To express the sense of the Senate concerning the tropical rain forests of Malaysia.

Whereas the tropical rain forests of the East Malaysian State of Sarawak, some of the most biologically and culturally diverse rain forests, are being logged at the fastest rate in the world;

Whereas despite the recommendation of the International Tropical Timber Organization that this logging rate be significantly reduced to ensure long-term sustainability, the rate has instead risen dramatically;

Whereas this rate of logging will lead to the disappearance of virtually all primary tropical rain forests in Sarawak within a decade;

Whereas the effects of this logging on the indigenous peoples of Sarawak are causing hunger and suffering, and will

lead to the destruction of their traditional cultures if it is not stopped immediately;

Whereas many of these populations face severe discrimination, denial of human rights, loss of cultural and religious freedoms, and in the worst case, cultural or physical destruction;

Whereas one of the most severely impacted tribal groups in Sarawak is the Penan, the last intact nomadic hunting and gathering culture in Southeast Asia;

Whereas commercial logging backed by foreign capital is the driving force behind deforestation in Sarawak;

Whereas most of the logging concessions in Sarawak are distributed in a politically motivated and arbitrary manner, without regard to the socioecological consequences;

Whereas most of the timber logged in Sarawak is exported in raw form to Japan and other Asian countries for secondary processing, concentrating wealth from the exports in the hands of a few individuals, and providing no additional income or employment for the people of Sarawak; and

Whereas it is incumbent upon the world community to create an environment favorable to the survival of the rain forests and the cultures dependent upon them: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

2 (1) it should be the policy of the United States

3 to call upon the Government of Malaysia to act im-

4 mediately in defense of the environment of Sarawak

5 by ending the uncontrolled exploitation of the rain

1 forests of Sarawak, by reducing the annual rate of
2 timber cutting by at least two-thirds, and by formally recognizing and upholding the customary land
3 rights and the internationally established human
4 rights of all indigenous peoples of such Government;
5 and
6

7 (2) it should be the policy of the United States
8 to call upon the Government of Japan to investigate
9 the activities of certain private companies of Japan
10 in contributing to the destruction of the Sarawak
11 rain forest, and therefore to the destruction of the
12 culture of the indigenous people of Sarawak.

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Forest Policy in Malaysia

In the early autumn of 1991, Mahathir bin Mohamad, the Malaysian Prime Minister, was preparing to visit New York City, where he was to address the United Nations General Assembly and to meet with American business people interested in investing in Malaysia. During the three decades since its independence, Malaysia had enjoyed rapid economic growth and relative political stability. The Prime Minister was determined to maintain that stability, in part by realizing even more ambitious economic objectives in the future.

Many western journalists and commentators regarded the Malaysian government as being insufficiently respectful of environmental values. They were especially critical of what they saw as rampant deforestation in the East Malaysian state of Sarawak, in the northern part of the island of Borneo (see Exhibits 1 and 2). According to one British environmental group, the rain forest in Sarawak was "being cut down so fast that it will be logged out within eight years."¹ Western environmental groups were lobbying their governments to ban imports of Malaysian timber products, and trying to change Malaysian forestry policy by appealing to international bodies like the International Tropical Timber Organization.

This environmental activism further complicated an already intricate set of economic and political problems surrounding natural resource development in Malaysia. Exports of timber and other natural resources were an important source of foreign exchange. Downstream vertical integration, from the production of natural resource commodities through the manufacture of finished goods, was part of Malaysia's economic growth strategy. Concern over environmental values in Europe and the United States could shrink the demand for Malaysian products, and interfere with the government's economic plans. While examining drafts of the speeches he was to give in New York, Prime Minister Mahathir pondered the connections between his government's ambitious economic strategy, the use of natural resources like forests, and his country's relations with environmentalists and other groups outside Malaysia.

Professor Forest Reinhardt prepared this case as the basis for class discussion rather than to illustrate either effective or ineffective handling of an administrative situation.

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1. London Rainforest Movement and Singaporean and Malaysian British Association, "Sarawak: The Disposable Forest" (London: 1991).