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OA/ID Number: 2899
FolderID:

Folder Title:
Wangari Maathai

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	61	6	2	2

—
Prof. Nangari
Maathai
P.O. Box. 14832
Nairobi Kenya

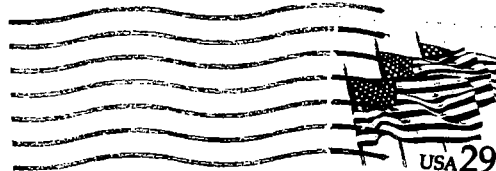
Dr. Wanjira Maathai
William Smith College
Box 264
Geneseo NY 14452—

Pat Coady

W/W. BARK
fax

477-2967

1400 people -
Sept. 28 - Oct. 1 in D.C.
17 Alliance (advis)



Ram Uppupuli
Senator Gore's office
United States Senate
Washington DC 20510

May 20th 1992

Dear Ram,

Without you, my visit to Washington D.C. would not have been so relaxed, fruitful and enjoyable. I am very grateful and I want you to know that.

The graduation ceremony at the Moyne went well and I do have an hon. degree in Humane letters! Hence this humane letter!

No, seriously, everything has been moving quite well and when I come back to W/DC I shall be on my way to Rio. I have great hope for the future

future
because people like you,
your colleagues and Senator
Gore care so much.

Right now, some who should
are just basking in the sun!
I hope they will not be a
bad example in Rio.

Lam, Thank you again
for being so wonderful
and making my trip a
memorable one.

Keep going too... you have
a great future ahead of you!

With best wishes,
Mugan

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

5/12

2 p.m.

2-~~3~~4

U.S. AID

Dick Goss

Ass. Admin.

Room 2941

St. Dept.

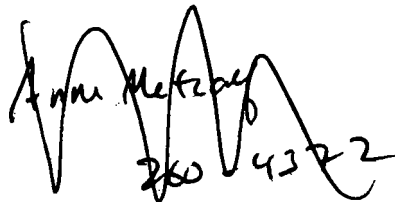
John Godek

647-9235

2d floor

320 21st St. N.W.

21st St entrance of St. Dept


260 4372

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

1. Roberta Upshaw - St. John the Divine
212-316-7441 (Amy Fox)

2. Dean Kline at World Bank
(spoke w/ Pat Coady) // env. dept. + africa
division;
458-0110 / 458-0114

3. U.S. AID - John Gudet 647-7016

Dech Hobbs - Dep. Africa expt.
Ass. Secy. to Africa
Div. Chy - Ben Stone to mt. w/ Af. Bureau chief;

4. Linda Strachan - St. Dept. 647-3550
can she help.

Tuesday 5/12 2-4 p.m.

next to St. Dept.

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Susan Ives: } did some fundraising for her
in S.F.
Greenbelt Marmot Int'l

Hyatt on Capitol Hill

- no agenda

- message; Huey Johnson
and S.I. | wants to set up dinner
for her on Wednesday

415-928-3774

coming in Wed;

FAX it away

(415) 495-4103

Susan Ives;

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

5. Cynthia - AL Wildlife Foundation
Jensen 265-8394

sq Mark Tentschler suggested;
reception of enviro group?

6. Gareth Porter & Karen Schmidt
GESI - 628-1400

Staff briefing featuring Wangari
AI to introduce

7. Barbara Ferris - Peace Corps volunteer

Sandy Sappola & Billy Da
606-2366

Sandy Sappola
Friends of Kenya
Returned Peace Corps

= 703-749-4234

Friends of
Kenya;

Erin; Bals' assistant;

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

11 p.m. at World Bank
Africa Ry. Env.

12:30 lunch - Michael Carter

2:30 mtg. w/ Muhammad El Ashri
for gov. - for bank

finish by 3:10 > FAX

Sat. 5/9

2:50
Dep. arr. Nat'l Apt.
TWA # 181

Sun 5/10

OPEN

6:30-8:30 Reception at home
of Teresa Henry
3322 O St. N.W.

Mon. 5/11

8:30-5 p.m. Dorman 506
5-7 Reception in Union
Sta. w/ Ruskon Gish
(Umstou)

Tue. 5/12

8:30-1 p.m. D-506
mtg. w/ Capas munn
12:30-1 p.m. press conf.

2-4 St. Dept./USAID
John Gudet
21st St. entrance
647-7016

Wed. 5/13 11:30 Walter Dink

~~12:30-1:30~~ ~~EST~~ ~~hurry~~

~~for~~

~~EST~~

~~pm. telephone~~ ~~Ag. United~~

~~Signature~~ ~~For~~

~~to~~ ~~EST~~ ~~host~~?

~~EST~~ ~~host~~

Thurs 5/14

5-6 p.m. Human Rights Week
telm: 1522 K St. N.W.
Dronna Marra

6:30-9 p.m. Friends of Kenya dinner
Streets of Kenya rest.
180 St. near Q & R.

Registration

RIH

MEMORANDUM

United States Senate

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Dr. Marilyn Carr has spoken to her
about N.Y.

Human Rights Watch - Dionne Morris

- needs a contact # for her in Kenya

- wants to have a rept for her;

- Thurs. 14th ; 5 p.m. - small document
rept
- 6 p.m. 15-20-11.

- 1522 K St. N.W.

Suite 810

(McPherson Sq.)

371-6592 tel:

Dorothy -
women's rights
project;

Wangari home: 011-254-2-504-264

add 8 hrs. FAX UNEP Dr. Donald Kariara ✓
noon is best { 011-254-2-226-890 ✓
011-254-2-226-886 ✓

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Dean Kline

Pat Coady - not in either

Kim Jacob - reg. v.p. for Africa will be
out of country next week;

- cover env. + agric. + Kya on

head of Af. env. sector
head of env. dept. for bank
Dir. chief for that area of Africa
would like to invite her for lunch;

World Bank Dean Kline;

El Ashri will be after
lunch;

~~10:30~~
~~11:30~~ - 12:30 after

12:30 - lunch;

could do done 3 or 4

701 19th St. entrance / b/w H+K
down to 5th F;

my go to

~~at the Dean with her today;~~
← if you see any, let
me know;

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Wanyani stuff

arr. Saturday

5/9th

D.C.

3 p.m. TWA #181

lv. U.S.

5/16

National
no rooms at Takamul; Sh's at Hyatt Regency on Hill
Sat. - Tue. night.

Sun. 5/10

p.m. 6:30 - 8:30

home of Teresa Hig

~~3122~~ 3122 O St. N.W.

Mon. 5/11

8:30 - 5 p.m. Dickson 106

5-7 p.m. Reception in Unrau Sta. w/ Rosanne Cash
(Winston)

Tue. 5/12

8:30 - 1 p.m.

Dickson 106

(12:20-1.)

press conf.

ann. mtg. w/ Gingens people

106

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Syracuse Univ.
her son is graduating
from Syracuse that week

Wenger: contact
person: Peggy?
Peg Snyder
(212) 752-2719
(315) 446-4152

wants to stay in U.S. through RFO;

to Syracuse on 15th // wants to fly there;
grad. starts early Sept.

to N.Y. on 25th

→ She needs travel
arrangements from
D.C. to Sy. on 15th
afternoon flight would
be good;

grad. address at Syracuse;
on Sat.

Le Moyne

~~Le Moyne~~ College } her daughter
at Holbrook, N.Y.

Secy: ~~Marion White~~
Marion White

Mr. Kevin O'Connell
(315) 445-4120
FAX 445-4691

Friends of Kenya - 6:30 - 9 p.m.

Sandy Suppla - Dinner; Tuesday

primarily returned Peace Corps Volunteers

Straits of Malaya restaurant on 18th St.

just south of Fla. around Q & R St.

below Florida - begin 6:30

703-749-4234

703-739-2522

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

9 a.m. interview VOA

10:30 Phil Shabroff (him)

FAX 703-237-9100

Sam Sachund ;

lunch: his friend

Phil Shabroff
editor, Greenwire

2:30

Sen Kassbaum

Kathryn Porter
Connector Mt'l
429-5660

4:30

- Blue Planet
Diana Freda (Katie)

357-2403 in Smithsonian center

please call; Friends of Ring

~~Donna Schuster~~

E-door of Castle
- mall entrance ;

May 29

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Amnesty International

-

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Fabian Mahani

Kenyan ; law

(301) - 588 - 7245 ✓

Victor Kibuka

Kilimgano

328 - 3839

Tim Njoga will be at dinner

702-749-4234

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Please call,

Maina Kiai

547-2550

Jay McAllister

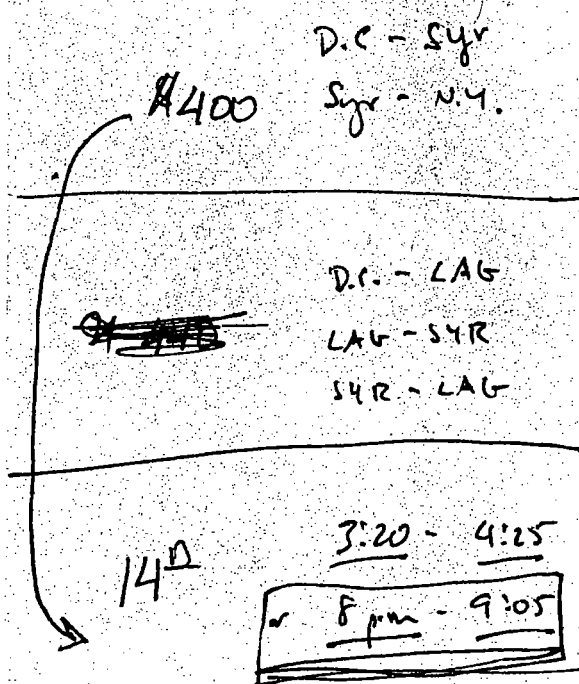
4:15 ticket South

Diana Field Korte } 5:15-5:30
357-2403
Cos. H. Bldg.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

703-522-0073
sheryl sturges
A.E.S

CO₂ sinks - looking at Greenbelt ;
recommended by Utungari - could use the money.



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Kristin
18th to N.Y.

Phil Spasecoff
703 237 5130

Congressman Scherer
2255471
Congresswoman Kaffbaum

Stin Mills - Stewa Club
675-6691

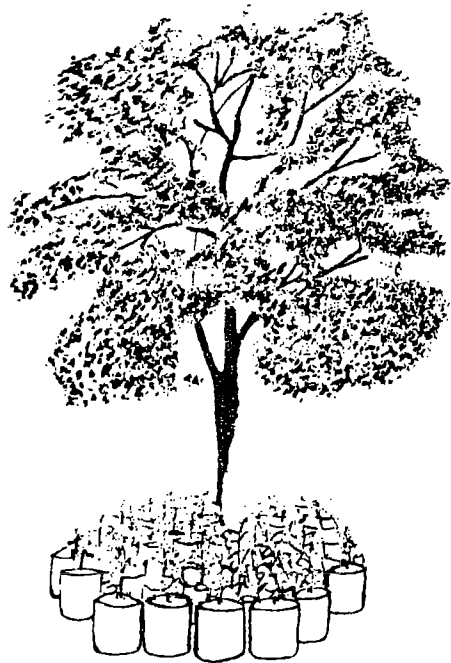
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The Green Belt Movement



THE GREEN BELT MOVEMENT



.....*As for me, I have made a choice*.....



MOREHOUSE
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
Department of Family Medicine

ELIZABETH L. BOWEN, M.D., Ed.D.
Assistant Professor

Southwest Professional Medical Building
505 Fairburn Road S.W. Atlanta, GA 30331-2099

(404) 699-3230
(404) 699-3200

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Hyatt Pyreney

- Capital Hill (202) 737-1234

- she's on the wait list;

- check back tomorrow;

Dr. Norman Barr // Wed 2 p.m.
Dr. Fairbanks

223-3560

3 Washington Cir. N.W.

~~805~~ Suite 305
Air, nose, throat

near GW Em. Room.

Dorothy Millon refused;



Susan Adams
212-566-3143

SCHEDULED EVENTS FOR WANGARI MAATHAI
MAY 9, 1992 - MAY 13, 1992
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1992

2:50p Arrive Washington
National Airport TWA #181
Proceed to Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill
400 New Jersey Ave., tel. 737-1234
(Roberta Upshaw is also a guest in the hotel)

SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1992

6:30-8:30p Reception at the
Home of Teresa Heinz
3322 O St. N.W.

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1992

8:30a - 5p. Mission to Washinton
Religion and Science in Partnership
For the Environment
106 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Host: U.S. Sen. Al Gore

5-7p - Reception, Union Station

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1992

8:30a-1p Continuation of Mission to Washington
106 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Meetings with Members of Congress
With Groups from the Conference

12:30p-1p Press Conference
106 Dirksen Senate Office Building

2-4p Meetings with Officials at
U.S. Department of State/U.S. AID
21st St. Entrance of State Department Building
320 21st St. N.W.
Meet John Godet, tel. 647-7016

5-6p Human Rights Watch reception
You will speak with a small group at
1522 K. St. N.W. (near McPherson Square Metro)
Contact: Dionne Morris, tel. 371-6592

6:30-9p Friends of Kenya dinner
Straits of Malaya Restaurant
1836 18th St. N.W.

contact: Sandy Seppla
tel. 703-749-4234 or 703-739-2522

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1992

11a World Bank visit

You may wish to arrive a little early
Meet with Dean Kline at 701 19th St. entrance
Your schedule is to be annonced, but
You will have lunch at the Bank and
Meet with Mr. El-Ashri in the afternoon
You should be through around 3:30

Huey Johnson would like to have dinner with you
Wednesday evening. He is a colleague of Susan Ives.
His phone number is 415-928-3774, but he will
be in D.C. You may wish to call Susan Ives at that number.

Susan: 415-495-4020 ext. 317
Trust for Public Land

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

AFRICA WATCH • AMERICAS WATCH
ASIA WATCH • HELSINKI WATCH
MIDDLE EAST WATCH • FUND FOR FREE EXPRESSION

☐ 485 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017-0104 TEL (212) 672-8400 FAX (212) 672-6905 TELEX 910240 1007 HFFEXPSN NY
☐ 1522 K STREET, NW, SUITE 970, WASHINGTON, DC 20005-1202 TEL (202) 371-0502 FAX (202) 371-0122

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Executive Director

KENNETH ROTH
Deputy Director

HOLLY J. BURKHALTER
Washington Director

ELLEN LUTZ
California Director

SUSAN OSNOS
Press Director

JEMERA RONE
Counsel

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RAKIYA OMAAR

AMERICAS WATCH
JUAN E. MENDEZ

ASIA WATCH
SIDNEY R. JONES

HELSINKI WATCH
JERI LABER

MIDDLE EAST WATCH
ANDREW WHITLEY

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WOMEN'S RIGHTS
DOROTHY Q. THOMAS

HAMILTON FISH
Managing Director

STEPHANIE STEELE
Operations Director

RACHEL WEINTRAUB
Special Events Director

FAX COVER SHEET

Date: 5-11-92 Time: 4:30

Number of Pages: 2 (including cover sheet)

To: Ram Uppuluri, Senator
Gov's Office

From: Dionne Morris, Women's Rights
Project

Supplemental Message:

Ram,
FYI
Regards,
Dionne

If you have any questions regarding this transmission, please call _____
at (202) 371-6592.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: ROLAND ALGRANT, LISA ANDERSON, PETER BELL, ROBERT L. BERNSTEIN, WILLIAM CARMICHAEL,
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Deputy Director

HOLLY J. BURKHALTER
Washington Director

ELLEN LUTZ
California Director

SUSAN OSNOS
Press Director

JEMERA RONE
Counsel

The Women's Rights Project of Human Rights

invites you to join us for an informal conversation with

Kenyan Human Rights Activist Wangari Maathai

on Tuesday, May 12th from 5:00 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.

at Human Rights Watch

1522 K Street, N.W., Suite 910

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS OF THE WATCH COMMITTEES

AFRICA WATCH
RAKIYA OMAAR

AMERICAS WATCH
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HAMILTON FISH
Managing Director

STEPHANIE STEELE
Operations Director

RACHEL WEINTRAUB
Special Events Director

Ms. Maathai is internationally recognized as a women's rights and human rights activist as well as a strong advocate for a clean and safe environment. In January, Ms. Maathai, a member of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD) party was arrested by the Kenyan police and in March she was beaten unconscious during a protest for the release of political prisoners by police officers. Ms. Maathai, who is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Women's Rights Project, will brief us on the present conditions in Kenya, focusing on women's and human rights and the environment.

Hope you will be able to join us.

Please RSVP to Dionne Morris: (202) 371-6592

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: ROLAND ALGRANT, LISA ANDERSON, PETER BELL, ROBERT L. BERNSTEIN, WILLIAM CARMICHAEL, DOROTHY CULLMAN, ADRIAN W. DeWIND, IRENE DIAMOND, JONATHAN FANTON, JACK GREENBERG, ALICE H. HENKIN, STEPHEN KASS, MARINA KAUFMAN, JERI LABER, ARYEH NEIER, BRUCE RABB, KENNETH ROTH, ORVILLE SCHELL, GARY SICK, SOPHIE C. SILBERBERG, NADINE STROSSEN, ROBERT WEDGEWORTH

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL
FROM
THE OFFICE OF THE U.S. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - WORLD BANK
1818 H Street, N.W., Room D-1328
Washington, D.C. 20433

----- "FAX" NUMBER - (202) 477-2967 -----

DATE: 5/11/92

TO: Ram Uppuluri
Senator Gore's office

FROM:

____ E. Patrick Coady, U.S. Executive Director - Phone: 202 458-0110
____ Mark M. Collins, U.S. Alternate E.D. - Phone: 202 458-0115
____ Joseph Eichenberger, Advisor to the U.S.E.D. - Phone: 202 458-0112
____ Nancy Katz, Assistant to the U.S.E.D. - Phone: 202 458-1549
X ____ Dean Kline, Assistant to the U.S.E.D. - Phone: 202 458-0114
____ Janice Mazur, Procurement Liaison - Phone: 202 458-0118
____ Sandra Shank, Senior Staff Assistant - Phone: 202 458-0119

COMMENTS: Attached is Wangari Maathai's schedule for
Wednesday. If you have any questions, please
call. If anyone is joining Ms. Maathai, please let
me know.

Number of Pages Including Cover Sheet 2

The Woman & Mother Earth

**Kenya's Wangari Maathai,
Linking Lives to the Planet**

By Mary Ann French
Washington Post Staff Writer

They were young and handsome and prosperous and in love. You would have thought they had it made.

He was a successful businessman and member of Parliament. She was the first woman in her country—indeed, the first woman in the eastern and central regions of Africa—to earn a doctoral degree.

And that's where the trouble started. There is no equal to education in Kenya, she says. It's the most impressive credential one can claim, the most valuable possession one can acquire. And she outshone her husband, who had a mere bachelor's degree.

"In our society, people have almost idolized education," says Wangari Muta Maathai. "I think it is because when we were colonized by the British, the one thing they had that was overwhelming to us was the education, the knowledge they brought. . . . And even to this day, Kenyans will do anything to send their children to school."

But if that child is a girl, she can do herself harm by advancing too far in academia. For while Kenya may still be struggling to wrench itself into the modern world, there is one area where it is not far behind other nations: sexual inequality.

"The typical African woman is supposed to be dependent, submissive, not better than her husband," says Maathai. "Let me put it this way: Education was so idolized that having a PhD was definitely a credit

See MAATHAI, D2, Col 1

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION



BY TOM ALLEN—THE WASHINGTON POST

Kenyan environmentalist Wangari Muta Maathai.

The Artist's

"I consider what
service because I'm
Amendment issue

Environmental Activist

MAATHAI, From D1

that should have gone to my husband rather than to myself. It was very difficult to see that the one who had the one credit that everyone wishes they had was the woman."

And so a jealousy crept into their marriage that crushed their love.

Four Cents a Tree

Wangari Maathai is 52 now, but easily looks 20 years younger as she tells this story over tea in the sunlit courtyard of the Tabard Inn. This woman's life has been shaped by her gender. It shredded her marriage, and it propelled her into a career as an environmentalist of global stature, a firebrand activist who has been arrested more than a dozen times and, most recently, was beaten into unconsciousness by Kenyan police.

Maathai was here last week to meet with members of Congress, religious leaders and scientists in preparation for the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. Black Reeboks peeked out from her long skirt, an indigo and chocolate tie-dyed affair that once was elegant but now is frayed. Her three children grown, she travels light and alone. And she raises trees. The Green Belt Movement she started 15 years ago employs 50,000 Kenyan women part time. They have planted more than 10 million crotons, figs, cedars, baobabs and acacias. Those are the indigenous trees that were uprooted when the Europeans came.

"They didn't know much about the local trees," she says, "so they tended to destroy the local habitat and replace it with the trees they understood, like the temperate pines, the eucalyptus, the black wattle. . . ." She goes on, telling about trying to transplant the project to Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, Lesotho, Zimbabwe. Talking about how women earn the equivalent of 4 U.S. cents for each seedling

that survives three months in a farmer's field, and how that payment won't buy more than a couple of matches, but how it's not uncommon for a community of 30 women to plant 2,500 to 3,000 seedlings a month.

Maathai has not given up on people in favor of trees. It's more that the pressure society put on her to conform pushed her away from it, made her rebel, shaped her into someone stuck on the toll humans take on their world.

Her training at three colleges as a biologist made her a natural for that kind of thing. And then something she calls her "punishment," the public censure that followed her infamous divorce, caused her to focus on issues from a woman's point of view, sharpening her perspective.

"Women's issues exposed me to what happens to communities, and especially women and their families, children, when the environment is destroyed," she says. For it's women she sees walking the miles for firewood and water when resources are squandered. And when crops fail because the soil is depleted, it's in the faces of women and children that she sees malnutrition. And when families migrate to cities seeking jobs that are not there to find, it's children she has seen become beggars, and women abused.

She calls herself an environmentalist, but she could just as easily be labeled a politician or a philosopher or a feminist or a plain old activist. "Once you start making these linkages, you can no longer do just tree-planting," she says. "When you start working with the environment seriously, the whole arena comes: human rights, women's rights, environmental rights, children's rights, you know, everybody's rights."

The Primitive Model

Maathai is in Rio today, where leaders of 150 countries and 8,000 others are converging for an 11-day talkfest sponsored by the

United Nations. Like many others, she has little hope that the meeting will yield a treaty tough enough to save the world from environmental threats she considers lethal.

"How come the Americans are not worried?" she asks, noting that President Bush agreed to attend the conference only after forcing major concessions that let big business off the conservation hook. "I think they are sending a very confused message to the world. . . . Does that mean that the only superpower left is the leader in pollution, in consumption, in politics, but that in this area, she's not willing to take leadership?"

She applauds a new consciousness in the religious community that urges people to "think of themselves as stewards, custodians, tenderers, rather than plunderers." And she wonders about the irony of Western nations going back to traditional societies to search for more positive ways of relating to the environment.

"I'm only the second generation of Christians," she says. "My grandparents lived in a world where they were not separate from the environment. They were not consciously, perhaps, protecting the environment, but I would say they were letting the environment be. And they took from the environment what they needed, and they did not accumulate at a personal level. And that, of course, was considered primitive and ignorant."

Nightsticks and Guns

Her voice is low and falters if she talks too long. Those are the only lingering physical effects of the beating she took in Nairobi three months ago along with the mothers of eight political prisoners who are charged with treason. The mothers were staging a hunger strike and sit-in that turned into a teach-in as thousands of people came to hear their stories. The police charged with no warning, Maathai says, on horse and on foot, swinging nightsticks and threatening with guns, firing tear gas at the women and their supporters.

"The punishment for treason at home is death," she says. "The mothers are rural wom-

en. Some of them cannot even write their names. They asked me to help. Their sons have been in jail for almost two years. They have not yet been tried, and they were very afraid that if they were tried they could be killed. So for a mother, what wouldn't you do?"

Maathai woke up in a hospital, where she promptly called a press conference.

Although Kenyan Ambassador Denis Afande denies his country has targeted Maathai, he also pointedly said in one correspondence that he prefers "other quieter, non-abrasive environmentalists."

And when Sen. Al Gore (D-Tenn.) painted a glowing portrait of Maathai in his new book, "Earth in the Balance," he mistakenly figured she was out of her government's reach. "Although Maathai was persecuted and imprisoned in the early years of her movement, she is now considered so popular as to be untouchable, and most of the persecution has ceased," he wrote. Maathai's beating belied the senator's optimism.

Everything is up for grabs now that Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi has bowed to international pressure and agreed to allow multi-party elections after 14 years in office. And both freedom and fear are in the air as people wait to see whether he will follow through.

Kenneth Matiba, a former Kenyan cabinet minister and now-prominent member of an opposition party called FORD (For the Restoration of Democracy) with which Maathai has been associated, spoke last week during a visit to Washington of her successful efforts to oppose Moi on one of his pet projects. Moi had been planning to build a 60-story building, adorned with a four-story statue of himself, to house his political party in the center of Uhuru Park, the last large patch of green in Nairobi.

"Wangari Maathai was the only one who came out publicly to oppose the idea," said Matiba. "She opposed it and opposed it and opposed it so much that in the end it was not done. Wangari Maathai has earned herself a great deal of support."

'Not Everybody's Clapping'

Maathai will need that support when she goes

home later this month to face charges from an incident last January, when 150 policemen surrounded her house and arrested her on charges of spreading false rumors of an impending coup. Her defense lies in the Kenyan constitution, which she says guarantees free speech.

"I have had the fortune of breaking a lot of records—first woman this, first woman that—and I think that created a lot of jealousy without me realizing. And sometimes we don't quite realize that not everybody's clapping when we're succeeding."

She sort of lost track of people's reactions when she became the first woman professor, and then the first woman to chair a department, at the University of Nairobi. She was happy with her life and thought her husband was too—until he launched a very public, nasty divorce action against her. When it was granted, she denounced the judges and landed in jail on contempt charges.

Enraged and humiliated, Maathai decided to resign her position at the university and run for Parliament, where she could stand toe-to-toe with her husband and his supporters. First she was disqualified on a technicality from running, and then the school refused to take her back.

"I had to be shown a lesson," she says.

"Now that my children are big, I am beginning to see the damage this may have done to their little inner selves when they were small. . . . They are so busy trying to be normal, to be like other children. But they are constantly reminded that they are not quite normal. The word they use back home is that they are from 'broken' families. It's as if because you come from a broken family you are definitely broken and you can never make it, because your destiny is set by your parents."

Another effect of modernization, she says with a small smile.

"Maybe one day they can look back and say, 'I should tell you what my mommy went through at a time when it was not accepted that a woman should be that highly educated, or a woman should be talented and show it.'"

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

**World Bank Schedule for
Wangari Maathai**

May 13, 1992

10:45 a.m. Meet Dean Kline (Assistant to the U.S. Executive Director)
Entrance
701 19th Street, N.W.
Tel: 458-0114

11:00 a.m. Meeting with Environment Division, Technical Department,
Africa Region
Room J-2160
701 18th Street N.W.
Tel: 473-4459

12:00 p.m. Meeting with Francis X. Colaco, Director, Eastern Africa
Department
Room J-10157
Tel: 473-4036

12:30 p.m. Lunch with Michael F. Carter, Chief, Country Operations,
Eastern Africa Division and Gerard A. Byam, Country
Officer for Kenya

2:30 p.m. Meeting with Mohamed T. El-Ashry, Director, Environment
Department, World Bank Sector and Operations Policy
Room S-5029
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Tel:473-3202

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4202

March 9, 1992

President Daniel arap Moi
President of the Republic of Kenya
P.O. Box 30510
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to express deep concern about reports of violent police actions taken against peaceful demonstrators last Tuesday in Uhuru Park, in Nairobi. I understand that police used batons and tear gas against a crowd of peaceful protestors that included several hundred women on a hunger strike and their supporters. The police beat at least three women unconscious, including Wangari Maathai, the renowned environmentalist. Wangari remains hospitalized as I write this letter.

I understand that before beginning their fast, the women presented a list to the attorney general of 52 people allegedly imprisoned because of political offenses. The demonstration and hunger strike that followed were acts of nonviolent protest. Beating and imprisoning protestors who are peacefully expressing political views is completely unacceptable to the rest of the world community, and not at all what I would expect from a country that is striving to become a leader on the African continent and the world. These actions call into question your stated commitment to institute fundamental freedoms in your country and will not be tolerated by the international community.

I hope you will take the time to conduct a thorough investigation into this event, and provide me with a full account of your findings. Any specific information you can provide pertaining to how Wangari Maathai was injured, and the extent of her injuries would be greatly appreciated. I look forward to hearing from you or your representative in the very near future. Thank you, in advance, for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Al Gore
United States Senator

YES
/

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2303

January 17, 1992

His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi
President of the Republic of Kenya
P.O. Box 30510
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear President Moi:

We write to express our deep concern about the recent arrests of Dr. Josephat Karanje, Mr. Matu Wamae, Professor Wangari Maathai, Mr. James Orengo, and Ms. Virginia Wambui Otieno, members of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD), an organization established to promote nonviolent democratic change in Kenya.

We understand that Dr. Karanje and Mr. Wamae were arrested by Kenyan security forces at a press conference which they convened on January 10 to announce information they had received about an alleged impending military coup, under which up to 140 opposition figures were to be targeted for arrest and persecution. The names of certain opposition figures were even alleged to have appeared on death lists.

Professor Maathai was reportedly arrested on January 13, when police forcibly entered her home and dragged her away. According to press accounts, Mr. Orengo was arrested late Monday outside Kenya's High Court, where he had come to represent Dr. Karanje and Mr. Wamae. Ms. Otieno went into hiding after the January 10 press conference, and was arrested January 16 after emerging from her sanctuary.

The U.S. State Department has informed us that all five have now been released pending trial, charged with "releasing a malicious and unfounded statement of a military coup." We remain deeply concerned, however, about the health of Ms. Maathai, and about the safety and security of other opposition leaders who were forced to flee into hiding to avoid arrest. Further, we believe these arrests may be part of a larger pattern of harassment and intimidation by Kenyan security forces intended to undermine future multi-party elections.

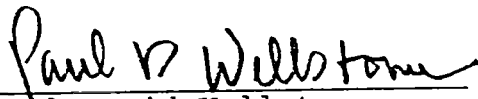
We were encouraged by your recent stated willingness to hold multiparty democratic elections in Kenya. However, these events call into serious question your government's commitment to free expression and due process.

January 17, 1992
Page 2

We are troubled that these apparently unlawful arrests could further strain relations between the U.S. and your government. We respectfully urge the Government of Kenya to comply with its obligations under internationally recognized standards of human rights by providing protection from such arrests for members of the opposition who continue to be persecuted for peacefully expressing their political views.

We will watch with interest developments in these cases and would appreciate any information you can provide regarding steps which you may take to guarantee the safety of opposition members and to safeguard their civil and political rights.

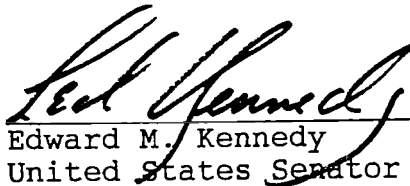
Sincerely,



Paul David Wellstone
United States Senator



Al Gore
United States Senator



Edward M. Kennedy
United States Senator

President Daniel arap Moi
President of the Republic of Kenya
P.O. Box 30510
Nairobi, Kenya

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Sincerely,

Al Gore
United States Senator



Congressional Human Rights Caucus

U.S. House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

March 4, 1992

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President Daniel arap Moi
President of the Republic of Kenya
Office of the President
P.O. Box 30510
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Mr. President:

As Co-Chairmen of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus we are deeply concerned about police reaction to demonstrations this Tuesday in Nairobi.

According to our information, police used batons and tear gas to disperse hundreds of peaceful protestors, including a group of women hunger-strikers who were simply demanding freedom for individuals imprisoned for their political views. Three women were beaten unconscious, including Wangari Maathai, the renowned environmentalist. Before beginning their fast last week, the women had presented a list to the attorney general of 52 people who had allegedly been imprisoned because of political offenses.

Beating and imprisoning protestors who are peacefully expressing their views is unacceptable and not at all what we would expect from a country that is striving to become a leader on the African continent and the world. These actions call into question your stated commitment to instituting fundamental freedoms and will not be tolerated by the international community.

We are deeply disappointed that your efforts to maintain stability in Kenya come at the cost of political freedom. History shows us that true stability can only be achieved when the basic human rights of all people are respected to the fullest, including the rights to freedom of conscience, expression, and personal security.

We ask you to conduct an investigation into this event and to provide us with any information pertaining to it that you provide to us. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

John Edward Porter
Co-Chairman

Tom Lantos
Co-Chairman

Tom Lantos

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Washington, D.C. 20515

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interrupt the meeting; just on 1st run;

President Daniel arap Moi
President of the Republic of Kenya
P.O. Box 30510
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Mr. President:

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We ask you to conduct an investigation into this event and to provide us with any information pertaining to it that you provide to us. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Prof. Sagan, How are you doing?

march 5, 1992

Kenya

Here is the article that I promised to send on Wangari.

involved a former Rift Valley provincial commissioner, Mr. Isaiah Mathenge, who trailed a poor third. Wamae's victory coincided with that of other wealthy and like-minded technocrats in several other constituencies in Central Province, the most notable being Mr. John Michuki (Kangema), formerly executive chairman of the Kenya Commercial Bank; Mr. Mateere Keriri (Kirinyaga West), formerly the managing director of the Development Finance Company of Kenya; Mr. George Muhoho (Juja), a former priest-turned-diplomat and brother-in-law of President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta's, Mr. Francis Thuo (Kigumo), formerly chairman and founder member of the Nairobi Stock Exchange, and Mr. Kenneth Matiba (Mbiri), who had first entered parliament in 1979 following a career in top public and private sector posts.

Once in parliament, Wamae emerged as an articulate debater, especially on business and economic issues, showing particular interest in matters relating to coffee, the mainstay of the Mathira economy. Within Nyeri politics, he was closely allied to the then vice-president, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, and when, in the latter half of the 'Eighties, the manoeuvres that culminated in Kibaki's demotion from the vice-presidency in 1988 began to be made both locally and nationally, Wamae was one of those who felt the heat. In the 1988 general election, Kuguru recaptured the Mathira seat after another gruelling and violent battle. Wamae claimed there were irregularities in the election, but the government denied the allegation. Since then, Wamae has rarely been in the limelight until he emerged in recent weeks as an enthusiastic supporter of Ford. Last month, he was appointed a member of the opposition party's finance committee, which was charged with the responsibility of raising funds in preparation for the next general election. And when Kuguru recently made his infamous remark to the effect that the Kikuyu would never agree to be led by a Luo, a remark that seemed pointedly aimed at Ford's interim chairman, Mr. Oginga Odinga, Wamae was quick to denounce it. He fell foul of the law with last week's contentious press conference by some Ford members at Chester House, Nairobi, concerning a rumoured plan by the government to hand over power to the military.

PROFILE: WANGARI MAATHAI Stay well!

A Woman of Conviction

Prof. Wangari Maathai has found herself in trouble with the law on two occasions in connection with alleged rumour mongering. The latest incident saw her arrested in her house on Monday this week following her participation in a press conference held last Friday at Chester House, Nairobi, by a group of Ford members, who highlighted a rumour that the government was planning to hand over power to the military. In March, 1990, Maathai was picked up for questioning in connection with a spate of rumours that swept the country following the mysterious death of former foreign affairs and international co-operation minister Dr. Robert Ouko; she was later released.

Maathai is without doubt the most vocal female opposition figure in Kenya today. Her activism recently saw her gravitate to Ford, where she was appointed a member of the party's steering committee when the opposition party was launched. Her fierce outspokenness has seen her provoke the wrath of the authorities on several occasions, the most memorable being in 1989, when she took on the establishment virtually single-handed in a highly publicised crusade to stop the construction of a proposed 60-storey Kenya Times Media Trust (KTMT) complex



Maathai: vocal opposition

at Uhuru Park. Kanu stalwarts and parliamentarians, not used to seeing an independent-minded woman taking them on, were not amused by her challenge. And so far, she seems to have won, for though her application for a court order to bar construction was not granted, the complex has yet to be even begun.

Through the Green Belt Movement she founded in 1977, Maathai has come to earn fame and recognition as an environmentalist, and has won several



Maathai being carried out of court this week after a rheumatism attack

Kenya



The Rev. Timothy Njoya waiting with gifts of fruit at Maathai's barricaded gate before her arrest.

international environmental awards. In fact, she saw her battle against the KTMT complex as an environmental crusade, saying that the building would ruin Uhuru Park, one of the few open public spaces near the city centre. Last year, she also joined the fray against a proposed plan by the Nairobi city commission to build an underground shopping mall at Nairobi's Jeevanjee Gardens. The plan was dropped after President Daniel arap Moi intervened.

In a society that is still wary of outspoken, independent-minded women, Maathai has often stuck out like a sore thumb. She has made many enemies, especially in the political establishment, but has also earned many admirers, who see her as a symbol of what a modern Kenyan woman can achieve without being tied down by tradition or gender considerations. In 1971, she made history as the first woman in East and Central Africa to complete a doctoral thesis and earn a PhD. She subsequently taught in the department of veterinary anatomy at the University of Nairobi, where she again became the first Kenyan woman professor in 1976.

Politics have long interested Maathai; she quit her university job (she was then the chairman of the department of veterinary anatomy) in 1982 to contest the Nyeri Town parliamentary seat in a by-election occasioned by the jailing of the previous incumbent, Mr. Waruru Kanja, on a foreign exchange-related

offence. But her candidacy crumbled when she was disqualified on a technicality, specifically for not having registered her name in the 1979 voters' roll. Efforts to regain her university job thereafter came to naught. Maathai has also been active in women organisations, with controversy frequently stalking her. In 1980, she became embroiled in a major row when she contested the chairman of the National Council of Women of Kenya (NCWK), then an influential umbrella group of all women's organisations in the country, with her opponents contesting her candidacy on the grounds that she did not possess the "right" image (as a divorced woman) to lead a respectable women's organisation. But Maathai was not satisfied with the court's ruling; in 1982, she was found guilty of contempt of court and sentenced to a six-month jail term following an interview with *Viva* magazine, in which she dismissed the court as having been "corrupt and incompetent". She was released shortly afterwards after she submitted a formal apology.

Despite the row, she was elected chairperson of the NCWK in 1980 and stayed there until she relinquished the post in 1987 to concentrate on her environmental work. That same year, in the middle of the S.M. Otieno burial saga, Maathai began a campaign to collect a million signatures to petition the attorney-general to draft legislation governing burial and the rights of a

surviving spouse and next-of-kin. The campaign was cut short, however, by the police.

Maathai was born 51 years ago in Nyeri, where she got her early education before moving on to Loreto Convent, Limuru, for her secondary education. She went to the United States of America on scholarship for her university education, and stayed there until 1966, when she returned to Kenya to pursue her doctoral studies and research work.

PROFILE: JAMES ORENGO

A Man Prepared to Take Risks

For the second time in less than two months, Mr. James Orendo found himself in trouble with the law when he was arrested on Monday this week during a government crackdown on opposition figures who held a press conference last Friday, during which they talked of a plan by the government to hand over power to the military. Orendo was picked up by security officials outside the Nairobi law courts shortly after he and a group of lawyers had represented two other opposition figures, Dr. Josephat Kar-



Orendo: spirited campaign



Woman with a vision

Wangari Maathai defies powerful taboos to green Kenya

IT WASN'T HARD FINDING candidates for *Condé Nast Traveler's* first annual award for environmental enhancement: Scores of heroes and heroines materialized from reader suggestions, from the magazine's correspondents and contributing editors, from the country's major environmental groups. Surprisingly, it wasn't hard choosing a winner, either: From a field of twenty finalists, a distinguished panel of judges (see box) bestowed highest points, by a healthy margin, on Kenyan professor Wangari Maathai for her Green Belt Movement, the national tree-planting campaign that has lately stirred government ire. The hard part was finding Maathai. Her Nairobi office? Phones disconnected. Her friends, as the search continued, proved wary and vague. By the time she was found, the magazine's editors had had to face the possibility of not being able to present the Environmental Award's \$10,000 check because its recipient had gone underground. Only to learn that Maathai had popped up on Manhattan's East Side.

Staying with a friend at the start of a short lecture tour, Maathai explained that she'd started her movement back in 1977 as much to help her people as to save her land. Kenya has one of the world's highest population growth rates (3.8 percent per year) and is marked by levels of hunger and poverty that safari-goers seldom see. Thus has come the environmental harm: over-

cultivated fields that lead to desertification, and scarcities of firewood that provoke timber cutting in irreplaceable rain forests. Tree planting seemed a true panacea. It might, Maathai secretly hoped, even serve another goal, to empower Kenyan women.

As a member of the National Council of Women of Kenya, Maathai began exhorting farmers to plant protective "green belts" of trees. She went into the schools, arguing that green belts could provide wind breaks and end a series of accidents in which students had died when school roofs blew off. Initially, government nurseries supplied her with the seedlings at no cost; she then donated them to the farmers, who planted the seedlings with volunteer labor. Some three thousand schools have planted green belts since then.

Meanwhile, Maathai persuaded the Kenyan subsidiary of Mobil Oil, along with several international philanthropies,

to fund the establishment of tree nurseries run by women and worked by local farmers. The trees planted were largely indigenous: croton trees, acacias, thorn trees, all good for firewood. Then the fruit trees: citrus, papaws, bananas, and more. Most took three to five years to grow. "At first it was very difficult to convince people to keep caring for them. But now," Maathai said with a radiant smile, "they are everywhere to be seen, and everyone is very happy about them." To date, fifty thousand Kenyan women have been employed at a thousand nurseries, and ten million trees have been planted, of which almost eighty percent have grown to maturity.

Maathai has been a maverick in Kenya's male-dominated society ever since her decision to study in the United States in the early sixties. One of about three hundred young Kenyans to join what she called the Kennedy Lift in advance of the country's independence in 1963, she

studied biology at a small Kansas school called the Academy of Mount St. Scholastica and later at the University of Pittsburgh. Upon her return she became the first female Ph.D. instructor at the University of Nairobi. She also married and eventually bore three children, and when her husband, a politician, was elected to represent one of Nairobi's poorest neighborhoods, she felt as entitled as he to ponder the social problems of his constituency.

"In my marriage, unfortunately, I was not aware that if I had an idea I was not supposed to express it," Maathai said. "But I did fight for my marriage; I even went to jail for it." When her husband sought a divorce, Maathai opposed him in court. She lost the case but went down swinging. "I told the judges that

From a seedling of an idea: 10 million trees.



Michael Shnayerson interviewed Wangari Maathai, winner of the Condé Nast Traveler Environmental Award, in New York.

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Maathai

if they could reach that decision based on what they'd heard, they must be either incompetent or corrupt"—upon which Maathai was sentenced to six months for contempt of court. After some quick negotiating by her lawyers, she served only three days.

"Looking back, sometimes it seems a blessing in disguise," Maathai said. "Because I know I couldn't have done what I had to do if I'd had a husband, or at least the husband that I had. I needed a man who was ahead of me—in thought, in accomplishment—in order to provide me with the support I needed."

In patriarchal Kenya, Maathai's image as a firebrand has grown along with the trees. "I generate resentment," Maathai acknowledged of her movement. "Husbands often object, for it seems to them that when I talk about women planting trees, I am attacking the whole structure of our society. And so I end up facing a double-edged sword."

For a year now, Maathai has also faced hostility from her own government. Once viewed as a harmless gadfly, she enraged President Daniel arap Moi and his long-entrenched, single-party ministers by speaking out against Moi's plan to build a sixty-story office tower in the heart of Uhuru Park, Nairobi's largest public greensward. Maathai and her tree-planting troops were as shocked as Americans would be if, say, Bush announced plans to erect a skyscraper on Central Park's Great Lawn.

Maathai ticked off the affronts with professorial calm. "They were not able to produce an environmental-impact report;

JUDGES FOR THE 1990 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARD

Frances Beinecke, Deputy Director of the Board of Directors, Natural Resources Defense Council
Adele Chatfield-Taylor, President, American Academy in Rome
Louis J. D'Amore, President, International Institute for Peace Through Tourism
Alexis Gregory, Publisher, Vendôme Press
Denis Hayes, Chairman, Green Seal, Inc., and Earth Day 1990
Anjelica Huston, actress
Anthony D. Marshall, Vice President, The Vincent Astor Foundation
Gaylord Nelson, former U.S. senator, Counselor of the Wilderness Society
Marilyn Perry, Chairman, World Monuments Fund
Jack Walter, President, National Trust for Historic Preservation

In patriarchal Kenya, Maathai's image as a firebrand has grown along with the trees. "I generate resentment," she said. "Husbands often object"

they had not sought public opinion, even though Uhuru was a public park; and they were going to borrow a huge sum even though the country has great debt already." The government argued that the building would provide employment; moreover, it would bring Kenya's first twenty-four-hour television channel. Maathai was amazed. "Buildings don't make employment, not in the long run. And the fact is, only one percent of the people own television sets. We need water, food, and medical supplies, not a twenty-four-hour television channel. But this is the ruling party's conception of progress."

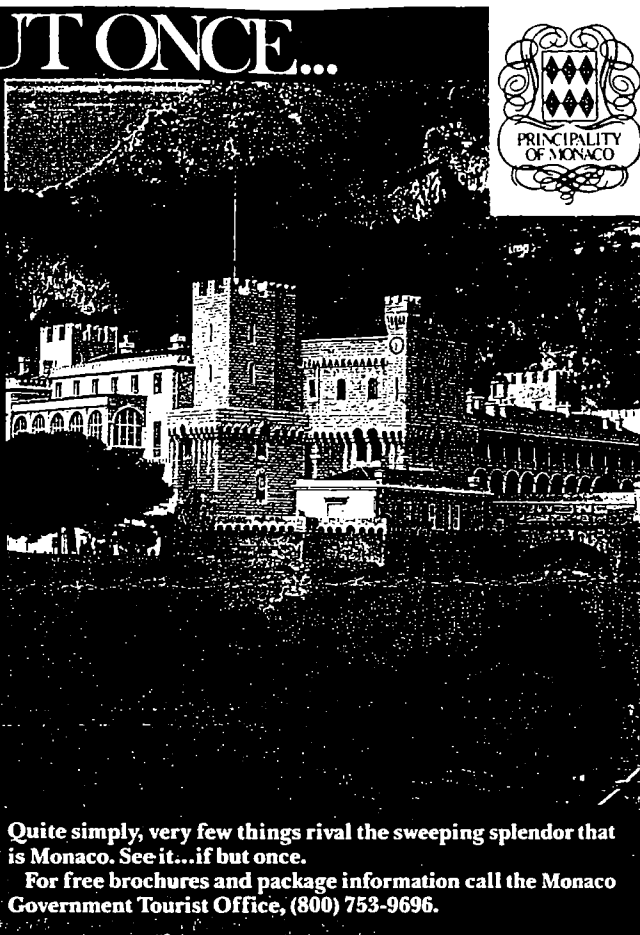
First Maathai's Green Belters wrote to President Moi's ministers. The few responses they got were blatantly scornful. Maathai turned these over to the press, which published them and drew a slew of indignant letters—rare in a country where the slightest objection to government policy can bring cries of subversion and trumped-up charges. "The press was very much on our side," Maathai said. "I don't think we could have established what we did without it."

Soon after Maathai applied for and was denied a license to stage a public demonstration, the government declared that she and her Green Belters must vacate, within twenty-four hours, their office of ten years and threatened further to deregister the group, which would render it illegal. After trying in vain to rent space from jittery downtown real estate agents, Maathai had no choice but to set up shop in her home. "It certainly consolidated things," she said with a rueful smile. "And it did feel safer."

Finally, Maathai sought a court injunction, but was unsuccessful; the court ruled that she had no mandate to represent the people. "Still," Maathai said, "we wrote to the attorney general at that point. He

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Maathai

replied, through the press, that we should mind our own business."

In January, the government announced that it would scrap the sixty-story plan. Instead, it would push for a scaled-down, thirty-story tower. No evidence of it has appeared since then. "What stopped them, really, was that the foreign donors they'd lined up—Japanese investors, Danish investors, British investors, including Robert Maxwell—could see the people didn't want the building and backed off," Maathai said. "It's thanks to them the project isn't going forward; we just have to hope now they don't give in and hand over the money."

Though not in fact a fugitive, Maathai has come to feel unsafe, especially after the mysterious death of the minister of foreign affairs, whose burned body may signal new fissures and desperation within the twelve-year-old, increasingly rigid Moi government. She doesn't go out at night; she doesn't go out alone. She has no regrets about the battle that has brought, as she puts it, the environment debate to center stage, but she also sees the cost: "From now on we are in direct confrontation with the decision-makers."

Despite this, Maathai's Green Belt Movement now has a half-million-dollar budget, principally from foreign donors. Scandinavian groups have anted up much to help; in the United States, John Denver's Windstar Foundation has helped, along with the African Development Foundation in Washington, D.C., the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Women's Decade, and, delightfully, a group of women who've formed the Green Belt Movement of Utah—or, as Maathai put it, *Ootaw*.

"I suppose it has been a sacrifice," she mused during her New York stop-over. "but if I am useful to my society, it's really because of those misfortunes I had, which gave me the freedom to express myself without feeling constrained. Maybe I was being released. And having been, it seems I have the opportunity to help."

In mid-October, Maathai is scheduled to receive the *Condé Nast Traveler* Environmental Award in Hamburg, Germany, at the annual convention of the American Society of Travel Agents. □

Donations to Wangari Maathai's Green Belt Movement may be sent care of the nonprofit U.S. Committee for United Nations Fund for Women, 252 North Washington Street, Falls Church, Virginia 22046. Checks should be made out to UNIFEM/USA for Greenbelt.

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of pages > 4

To <i>Katie McGinty</i>	From <i>Stephen Mills</i>
Co.	Co. <i>Sierra Club</i>
Dept.	Phone # <i>675-4491</i>
Fax #	Fax #

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DS-03-03-92 1456

a0640 Kenya-demonstration
AM-Kenya-Demonstration,0448
Kenya Police Back Off When Protesters Begin Digrobing
AP Photos NAI5,8
By DIDRIKKE SCHANCHE
Associated Press Writer

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — Riot police fired tear gas Tuesday to disperse hundreds of demonstrators demanding freedom for political prisoners, but baton-wielding security forces backed off when several women disrobed in protest.

The protesters had earlier threatened to strip — a strong taboo in most African societies for women of middle age or over — if authorities tried to break up their demonstration in a downtown park.

They had gathered to support two dozen women fasting to protest the detention of their sons.

Three women suffered minor injuries in the disturbance. A fourth, environmentalist and opposition figure Wangari Maathai, also was admitted to a hospital. It was not clear if she participated in the protest or what she was treated for, and hospital officials would not discuss her condition.

A number of unemployed youths attracted by the disturbance sparred with police long into the afternoon, pelting security forces and passing vehicles with stones.

An AP photographer said police fired tear gas and their weapons in the air after youths tried to set fire to a bus. Police beat some people with batons, witnesses said.

Political violence has been rising in Kenya since December, when President Daniel arap Moi legalized multiparty politics in the east African nation of 25 million.

Civil unrest also has increased. Many Kenyans say that Moi, who has been in power since 1978, has grown too autocratic.

The government has been cracking down on dissidents, banning demonstrations and trying to censor publications it considers too critical.

Kenya, a former British colony, won independence in 1963, four years after the end of the violent Mau Mau uprising.

Meanwhile, a U.S. Embassy official said Tuesday that the United States has halted all new development aid to Kenya and suspended a small military training program.

The official said the cutoff was forced by the Brooke amendment, under which Congress mandated a halt to all but food aid to countries six months in arrears on loan repayments.

The official said Kenya was six months behind on repaying housing loan guarantees, and that the amount due would reach \$4 million on April 1.

Existing programs funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development will continue to receive money, the official said, but no new programs will be started.

The military program involves sending a limited number of Kenyan military officers to the United States for training each year.

The United States was to have given Kenya \$19 million in development aid this year.

AP-DS-03-03-92 1456EST .

*Dwayne
Silvestri ;
Pres. of Goldman Foundation
(415) 788-1090*

U.



clubbed three women unconscious, including Wangari Maathai, a leader of the country's main opposition group. The protesters were demanding freedom for political prisoners.

Mr. Schifter, whose father and mother were killed by the Nazis and who dedicated the work of his office to their memory, became Assistant Secretary of State in 1985 under President Reagan. He was a lawyer in private practice until he entered Government service in 1964, joining the United States

A report in the Chronicle column on Monday about a benefit auction for Fordham Law School referred incorrectly to a student who donated his car. He is Samuel Kirschner.

Saviors Of the Planet

On Earth Day, seven grass-roots heroes win the esteemed Goldman Prize



"Think globally, act locally" has become environmentalists' motto. To reward individuals who take this principle to heart, the Goldman Environmental Foundation in San Francisco last year created a kind of Nobel Prize for the green movement. The \$60,000 awards are given annually to representatives from six continents for "their grass-roots efforts to preserve and enhance the environment." The awards have already been put to good use. Harrison Ngau used his 1990 prize money to campaign for and win a more exalted platform for his efforts to save Malaysia's forests: a seat in that nation's Parliament.

Rain-Forest Caretaker

Everybody wants to save the exotic plants and animals of the Amazon. But until quite recently, nobody seemed to notice that the rain forest is also filled with people—more than a million native Indians who have been hunting, fishing and gardening there for thousands of years.

That perception has started to change, thanks in large part to **Evaristo Nugkuag**, 41, a Peruvian who has emerged as the leading spokesman for the indigenous people of the Amazon. Born of the Aguaruna tribe and educated by missionaries, he

watched firsthand the encroachment of loggers, miners and now drug traffickers on traditional Indian lands. Today, as president of a group representing 229 tribes, he argues persuasively that the best way to save the rain forest is to make the Indians its caretakers. ■



JOHN MAIER JR. — PICTURE GROUP



PA. AGENT BY G. L. TIME

A Candid Cameraman of the High Seas

Environmentalists have traditionally used confrontation to call attention to their cause, but **Sam LaBudde**, a San Francisco biologist, chose a more subtle tactic: he became a spy. His mission was to document the indiscriminate slaughter of dolphins by fishermen using mile-long purse seines to catch tuna in the Pacific.

In October 1987, LaBudde, now 34, persuaded the owner of a Panamanian tuna boat to hire him as a deckhand. For the next five months he drove speedboats, cooked for the crew—and surreptitiously filmed the hundreds of dolphins trapped and drowned in the *Maria Luisa's* nets. The resulting 11-minute video, aired on network news shows, not only triggered a nationwide boycott of tuna in 1988 but also

forced canners to change their ways. Last year H.J. Heinz, Van Camp Seafood and Bumble Bee Seafoods announced that they would no longer buy tuna caught in the dolphin-killing nets.

Since his exploits on the *Maria Luisa*, LaBudde, under the auspices of the Earth Island Institute, has filmed Asian drift-net vessels catching dolphins, turtles and sea birds 2,415 km (1,500 miles) north of Hawaii; investigated the illegal sale of walrus ivory in Alaska; and documented the decline of river dolphins in China's Yangtze River. "At times, I feel like the coroner of the environment," says LaBudde, who hopes that one day a cadre of camera-toting environmental investigators will share his mission. ■

Babes for the Woods

Sweden's **Roland Tiensuu**, 12, thinks that preserving the earth is too important to be left to grownups. Three years ago, the boy learned from his teacher, **Eha Kern** (who shares the Goldman with him), about the relentless destruction of the rain forests in Latin America. Tiensuu was worried that by the time he and his classmates grew up, there would be no rain forests left to save. "I thought, 'There must be something we can do,'" he recalls. "I saw a television program where people planted trees to replace some of those that had been cut down. But, of course, we couldn't do that because we lived far away in Sweden. Then I thought that instead we could buy the rain forest."

Under Kern's energetic guidance, Tiensuu and the rest of the class organized a bake sale in their small village of Fagervik

and raised enough money to buy four hectares (10 acres) of rain forest in Costa Rica's spectacular Monteverde Reserve. Their campaign gave birth to Barnens Regnskog, or the Children's

Rain Forest, a nonprofit organization whose young supporters in several thousand Swedish schools have bought 7,000 hectares (17,300 acres) of jungle with the \$1.5 million they have raised so far. Schoolchildren in Germany, Japan and the U.S. have followed suit. In appreciation, the Monteverde Conservation League, which maintains the reserve, has named part of the rain forest the Bosque Eterno de los Niños, or Children's Eternal Forest. ■



BERNARD HERN

Japan's Green Gadfly

Just a few years ago, Japan loomed as an environmentalist's nightmare. While the rest of the world was awakening to an unfolding ecological calamity, Japan was defiantly importing such environmentally sensitive items as ivory and tropical timbers without apparent regard for the consequences. More recently, however, Japan has begun to turn around. The nation imposed a moratorium on ivory imports, altered fishing practices that threaten sea life, and has begun to discuss reducing its consumption of tropical woods. Part of the credit for the change must go to **Yoichi Kuroda**, a Japanese environmental activist who exposed the mayhem wrought by Japan's hunger for timber.

Japan had only a tiny environmental movement when Kuroda founded the Japan Tropical Action Network in 1987. One of his first projects was to document Japan's huge role in the tropical-timber trade in a study published by the World Wildlife



Fund. To make sure the message hit home, Kuroda staged a series of publicity stunts in Tokyo. In 1989, he marshaled the press in front of Marubeni, a timber importer, and presented bewildered officials with a giant cardboard chainsaw as a grand prize for rain-forest destruction.

Cheerful and cherubic, Kuroda still leads the life of an ascetic. A fellow environmentalist observed, "If the high-powered conservationists out of Washington had to live in his apartment with his income, they would quit in five minutes." Kuroda is pleased that his government has begun to respond to his campaign, but he shows no sign of quitting. "Japanese people have a responsibility for the destruction of Sarawak's forests," he says. "If they can understand that, the forests can be saved."



Planting Trees—and Hope

As Kenya's leading environmentalist, **Wangari Maathai** has been honored as a hero and denounced as a subversive. Maathai, 51, is the founder and director of the Green Belt Movement, a 14-year-old tree-planting project staffed primarily by women. The internationally acclaimed movement, which has spread to a dozen African nations, has planted 10 million trees. The goal: to counter rampant tree clearing and

the advance of the African desert, which contribute to poverty and hunger. To date, 50,000 Kenyan women have worked in 1,500 GBM nurseries, earning 4¢ for each tree they tend; funds come from benefactors on four continents.

Maathai, the first woman in Kenya to earn a Ph.D. (in anatomy) and to become a professor at the University of Nairobi, has at times crossed swords with the Kenyan government for questioning aspects of modernization. In 1989 she was thrown out of her state-owned offices when she

opposed construction of a 62-story skyscraper—the tallest on the continent—in a public park in Nairobi. Maathai simply moved her headquarters into her home, and triumphed as investors withdrew their support from the project. Maathai is philosophical about such battles: "You cannot fight for the environment without eventually getting into conflict with politicians."

An Ardent Advocate for Antarctica

With a marine biologist mother, agricultural scientist father and relatives who variously helped create the British Labour Party and served in the French Resistance, how could **Catherine Wallace** of New Zealand turn out to be anything but an ecological crusader? She got the call to action 12 years ago, when she learned that a mining company had obtained exploration rights from the government for the forest lands on her family's sheep ranch on the North Island's rugged Coromandel peninsula and was about to excavate. "I thought this was outrageous and unjust," recalls Wallace, now 39 and a lecturer in resource economics at Victoria University in Wellington. "I began to protest strongly not only about people marching onto private property but possibly destroying it as well."

Wallace managed to halt the project, and has been battling other acts of "environmental vandalism" ever since. Her fiercest and most ambitious campaign is not quite so close to home: the preservation of Antarctica. She wants it declared a world park, with limited tourism and a ban on industry and mining. Otherwise, she fears, "people will behave like junkies, drilling

and digging until there's nothing left." So far, a dozen countries, including Wallace's own, have endorsed a world park, but ecological gluttons, like the U.S. and Britain, have yet to sign on.





clubbed three women unconscious, including Wangari Maathai, a leader of the country's main opposition group. The protesters were demanding freedom for political prisoners.

Mr. Schifter, whose father and mother were killed by the Nazis and who dedicated the work of his office to their memory, became Assistant Secretary of State in 1985 under President Reagan. He was a lawyer in private practice until he entered Government service in 1961, joining the United States

A report in the Chronicle column on Monday about a benefit auction for Fordham Law School referred incorrectly to a student who donated his book. He is Samuel Kirschner.

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: 10 Feb. '92

TO: Pat Coady

FROM:Katie McGinty

SUBJECT: Wangri Maathai

I hope this is helpful.

An update: Wangri's trial is now set for February 18th. The charge against her -- rumor mongering -- is a misdemeanor. I am not sure of the possible penalties. You should know, however, that last summer, Moi, forced the Greenbelt Movement out of their offices and the movement is now run out of Wangri's house. Wangri, however, no longer lives there as the police had broken into her house and removed the bars from her windows at the time of her arrest.

Please let me know if more is needed.

Katie.

JAN 14 1992 13:21

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/INT
HIS EXCELLENCY DANIEL T ARAP MOI
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
HARAMBEE HOUSE
HARAMBEE AVENUE
NAIROBI RAIS (KENYA VIA WUW)+
DEAR PRESIDENT MOI

BW

WE WANT TO EXPRESS DEEP CONCERN ABOUT THE RECENT ARREST OF FORUM FOR THE
RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY MEMBERS INCLUDING MS WANGARI MAATHAI LEADER OF THE
GREEN BELT MOVEMENT AND A PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE OF SEVERAL OF US WE URGE YOUR
GOVERNMENT TO RELEASE THESE OPPOSITION LEADERS IMMEDIATELY AND DISMISS THE
CHARGES AGAINST THEM

RECENTLY WE WERE ENCOURAGED BY YOUR PUBLIC STATEMENTS OF SUPPORT FOR MULTI-
PARTY DEMOCRACY THESE SEIZURES ARE PARTICULARLY DISTURBING SINCE FREEDOM OF
EXPRESSION IS AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF ANY DEMOCRACY THIS KIND OF INTIMIDATION
RAISES SERIOUS QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR COMMITMENT TO THESE BASIC FREEDOMS WE
WOULD WELCOME POSITIVE ACTION BY YOUR GOVERNMENT
SINCERELY

NANCY KASSEBAUM
UNITED STATES SENATOR

PATRICK J LEAHY
UNITED STATES SENATOR

PAUL SIMON
UNITED STATES SENATOR

AL GORE
UNITED STATES SENATOR

BARBARA MIKULSKI
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Time 1/27/92

Milestones

BORN. To Mick Jagger, 48, Rolling Stone turned country squire, and wife Jerry Hall, 35: their third child, a daughter; in London. Name: Georgia May Ayesha. Weight: 7 lbs. 13 oz.

SUIT FILED. By Marion Barry, 55, former mayor of Washington, who is serving a six-month sentence for cocaine possession; against federal prison officials; in Richmond. Barry, who seeks \$5.5 million, alleges that officials damaged his name and political future by claiming that a woman visitor performed oral sex on him in prison, a charge that Barry denies. Prison officials transferred Barry as a result of the incident from a minimum-security facility in Virginia to a more secure lockup in Loretto, Pa.

ARRESTED. Wangari Maathai, 51, leading Kenyan environmentalist and antigovernment activist; for spreading rumors; in Nairobi. Maathai took part in a press conference at which members of the opposition party reported that President Daniel arap Moi planned a military coup to block the first multiparty elections since 1963. Maathai, winner of the 1991 Goldman Environmental Prize, heads the Greenbelt Movement, an organization that plants trees in deforested areas.

RECOVERING. Ted Williams, 73, Hall of Fame slugger; from neck surgery related to a mild stroke he suffered in November; in Gainesville, Fla. Doctors say the former Red Sox star, who is an avid fisherman and golfer, should be able to resume an active life-style.

DIED. Glenn Bremer, 44, witty broadcaster who for 15 years dominated the TV sports scene in the U.S. capital; of an inoperable brain tumor; in Washington. Brenner, a former minor-league baseball player who counted President Bush and many Congressmen among his fans, was known for his light touch and refusal to take himself too seriously.

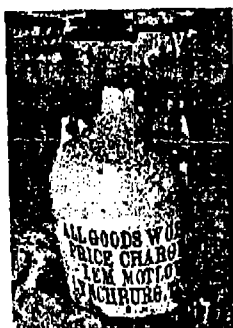
DIED. Dee Murray, 45, bass player in rock star Elton John's original band; of cancer; in Nashville. Murray, who toured and recorded with John, played on such hit recordings as *Goodbye Yellow Brick Road* and *Rocket Man*.

DIED. Nellie Snyder Yost, 86, lyrical chronicler of the American West and ranching life; in North Platte, Neb. Yost, who saw Buffalo Bill Cody perform with his Wild West Show when she was six, went on to write and edit more than a dozen books, including *Buffalo Bill: His Family, Friends, Fame, Failures, and Fortunes*.



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U.S. Amb. to Kenya

SIERRA CLUB



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17 January 1992

President George Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to urge that you relay a message of extreme concern from the United States to Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi regarding the arrest of the prominent Kenyan environmentalist Prof. Wangari Maathai.

On Monday, January 13, around 2 p.m., Dr. Maathai was arrested by police and charged with "rumor mongering." Police officials, who had surrounded Maathai's home for two days, charged her home, ripping the bars off of a window and proceeded to pull her out through that window.

On the previous Friday, Dr. Maathai had taken part in a press conference to announce that President Moi was trying to engineer a coup to prevent Kenya's first multi-party elections in 25 years.

While two others who were taken into custody with Maathai were released the same day, Maathai was forced to spend the night in jail. After posting the 100,000 Shilling bail, Dr. Maathai was immediately taken to the Nairobi Hospital by friends where she was treated for back injuries suffered from having to sleep on a cold floor without a blanket.

A trial date for Dr. Maathai has been set for January 28th. Until then, she is required to physically present herself every Friday at the police station.

We, the undersigned, representing concerned citizens across the country, urge you to contact Kenyan President Moi to express the outrage of U.S. citizens and the extreme concern of the United States with the treatment of Dr. Maathai. She is an internationally respected development and environmental professional of high integrity, and would not advocate violence or the overthrow of the government. We believe that all contrived charges against Dr. Maathai should be dropped.

Please advise President Moi that if he truly intends to hold the multi-party elections which he has announced, free speech is a fundamental element of democracy -- not a criminal offense.

Sincerely,

Michael Fischer
Executive Director
Sierra Club

On behalf of:

John G. Healey
Executive Director
Amnesty International

Anne Firth Murray
President
Global Fund for Women

David Brower
Chairman
Earth Island Institute

"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

Duane Silverstein
Executive Director
Goldman Environmental Foundation

Jay D. Hair
President
National Wildlife Federation

Owen Lammers
Executive Director
International Rivers Network

Fred Krupp
Executive Director
Environmental Defense Fund

Randall Hayes
Executive Director
Rainforest Action Network

Martin J. Rosen
President
Trust for Public Land

Donald R. Lesh
President
Global Tomorrow Coalition

Fran Spivey-Weber
Director, International Program
National Audubon Society

Brent Blackwelder
Acting President
Friends of the Earth

Mark Dubois
Executive Director
WorldWise

S. Jacob Scherr
Director, International Program
Natural Resources Defense Program

Huey Johnson
Chair
Green Belt International

Lester Brown
President
Worldwatch Institute

George T. Frampton, Jr.
President
The Wilderness Society

Lois Gibbs
Executive Director
Citizens Clearinghouse on Hazardous Waste

Chad Dobson
Director
Bank Information Center

Denis Hayes
Chair
Earth Day 1990

Larry Orman
Executive Director
Green Belt Alliance

Helen Freeman
Vice-Chairperson
Worldwide

Police attacked over DNA fingerprinting

Jeremy Webb

LIBERTY, the British council for civil liberties, has renewed its campaign challenging the police practice of keeping DNA fingerprints of suspects who have been cleared of a crime. Last week, the group applied to have a test case heard at the European Court of Human Rights in an attempt to force the British government to lay down in law what powers the police have over DNA fingerprints.

Checking the genetic profiles—the DNA fingerprints—of suspects against those from hair, blood or semen found at the scenes of crimes is increasingly common. As a result, the police hold growing numbers of profiles. Liberty argues that the police have no authority to store this information and that there should be laws to govern how it is used.

John Wadham, Liberty's legal officer, says decisions over how to deal with DNA profiles are being made covertly. "They should not be taken behind closed doors. Parliament should decide these things," he says. People consenting to give samples cannot take into account how those samples

will be used if these policies are not made public, he says.

Liberty's test case concerns Roy Williams from east London, who gave a blood sample to police in 1982. Six years later he was asked to provide another specimen for DNA analysis after police found that his blood type matched that of a bloodstain crucial to a murder case. Although Williams was eliminated from the murder inquiry, the police refused to destroy details of his DNA profile, which had been added to their computer records.

Liberty took up the case and eventually forced the police to remove Williams's DNA profile from their computer. The police, however, refused to destroy the paper copy of the profile.

Wadham argues that Williams gave a blood sample only to help with the murder inquiry. By retaining his DNA profile on its computer, the police breached the Data Protection Act, he says. The act states that information gathered for one purpose cannot be used for another. A spokesman for the Data Protection Registrar says the registrar is investigating the use of DNA profiles by the police. However, the act is confined to data held on computer.

What the police can and cannot do with details of "intimate specimens" and conventional fingerprints is laid down in the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE). But the act does not mention DNA profiles specifically. A Home Office spokeswoman

says present policy is for profiles of those awaiting trial, convicted criminals and specimens from unsolved crimes to be kept on computer. "DNA taken from a person cleared of an offence is cleared from the [computer] database but may be kept on paper as part of the case record," she says.

PACE stipulates that when a person is cleared of a crime, their conventional fingerprints are destroyed. But Peter Martin, deputy director of the Metropolitan Police Laboratory in London, argues that DNA profiles should be kept. "If we actually go through the process of scientific analysis we would have to keep them [DNA profiles] for future checking," he says.

Martin argues that the successful appeals of the Guildford Four and the Birmingham Six highlight the need to keep records of scientific analyses and interpretations. However, he says that DNA profiles of unconvicted people "wouldn't be put on computer and searched against". At present the Metropolitan Police have 270 DNA profiles on their computer from unsolved crimes and about 400 from named individuals.

Williams's case is not likely to be heard in Strasbourg until next year, by which time events may have overtaken it. Within weeks, the Council of Europe is expected to recommend a set of guidelines to govern the national and international use of DNA analysis. Trevor Rothwell, chairman of the working group that has drafted the guidelines, says the document lays out principles that ought to be adopted to meet existing legislation and avoid violating civil rights. □

Campaigner arrested



Fred Pearce

WANGARI Maathai, a prominent environmentalist and microbiologist, was arrested this week in a roundup of opposition leaders in Kenya. Maathai is the founder of the Green Belt Movement, which in the past 18 years has paid poor women across Kenya to plant and tend more than 10 million trees.

Maathai has been pilloried by the Kenyan president, Daniel arap Moi, who said she had "insects in her head" after she opposed plans for a 60-storey tower in a Nairobi park. She recently became a member of the opposition group Forum for the Restoration of Democracy.

Maathai's arrest, the third among the 10-member Forum, follows the group's claim last week that Moi planned a military coup to forestall the elections—the first for 25 years—being forced on him by international pressure. □

Rush to patent human genes 'will hinder research'

A CONTROVERSIAL attempt by American researchers to patent hundreds of fragments of human genetic material was condemned last week by scientists at the helm of the international effort to map the human genome. Such patenting will encourage secrecy and hinder research intended for human benefit, warns the Human Genome Organisation (HUGO), an international body of scientists founded to co-ordinate research.

HUGO's statement follows a similar warning from the American Society of Human Genetics and a statement from the French national ethics committee opposing, on ethical grounds, the patenting of any human blood products, including genes.

All three warnings come amid growing fears among genome researchers that an international scramble to patent human genes is about to begin. Such a move could result in the human genome being carved up for commercial exploitation before most of its constituent genes are even identified.

The prospect of a gene scramble first loomed last year when Craig Venter and his colleagues at the US National Institutes of Health applied for a patent covering more than 300 pieces of DNA isolated at random from the human genome. Critics ask how anyone can claim the genes to be of medical or commercial value if their identities are a mystery.

Tony Vickers, manager of the MRC's human genome mapping project, likens the patent application to a "Falklands approach" to scientific discovery: "You land on the shore and claim the whole island of knowledge."

Venter's patent application initially caught both HUGO and the scientific community on the hop. But HUGO now warns that its approval could result in a "significant change in the standard of scientific discovery required for a patent".

Venter argues that the American legal system has forced the NIH's hand. If the NIH had failed to apply for a patent, says Venter, he would have been unable to publish his results. "You can't dump scientific data into the public domain without regard to their downstream application."

The US application has already prompted Britain's Medical Research Council to retaliate. The MRC is consulting lawyers over whether to file a patent to protect some of the 2000 or so gene fragments isolated so far in Britain. "We'll be damned if we do patent, and damned if we don't," says David Owen, head of the MRC's technology transfer office.

The MRC "respects" the HUGO statement as a reflection of international opinion, says Owen, but must give British industry the best possible opportunity to exploit research. David Concar

Jan. 14 '92 17:07

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of pages >

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EMBASSY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF KENYA
2249 R STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

January 14, 1992

**STATEMENT BY THE AMBASSADOR OF KENYA ON THE
ARREST OF KENYA NATIONALS IN NAIROBI**

I have the honour to update you on the situation regarding the arrest of Dr. Josphat Karanja, Mr. James Orenge, Mr. Matu Wamau and Professor Wangari Maathai on 12th and 13th January, 1992 in Nairobi.

At a press conference on Friday, 10th January, 1992, Dr. Karanja, a former Vice-President of Kenya, Mr. Orenge, Mr. Wamau and Professor Maathai and others who are in hiding and have not been arrested, stated that the Kenya Government was handing over power to the Armed Forces of Kenya in order to prevent multi-party elections! As a result of this alarming statement, Kenyans and other foreigners in the country, started to panic - creating worry and fear of the "expected" military coup.

The four, Messrs Karanja, Orenge, Wamau and Prof. Maathai, were charged in our courts of law under Section 66 (Sub-Section 1 and 2) of the laws of Kenya. They have ALL been released on bail. Their cases will be mentioned on Tuesday 28th January, 1992 and the outcome will be determined by our courts of law.

Chapter 63, of the Kenya Penal Code Section 66 Sub-Sections 1 and 2 stipulates that:

- "(1) Any person who publishes any false statement, rumour or report which is likely to cause fear and alarm to the public or to disturb the public peace is guilty of a misdemeanour.
- (2) It shall be a defence to a charge under sub-section (1) of this section if the accused proves that prior to publication he/she took such measures to verify the accuracy of such statement rumour or report as to lead him/her reasonably to believe that it was true".

Kenya, as you know, re-introduced a multi-party political system in December, 1991. All rights have responsibilities. Every state and legal system recognizes that the enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms carries with it the reciprocal obligations on the part of the individual not to exercise them in such a manner as to prejudice the rights and freedoms of others, or, indeed, the public interest. Freedom of speech requires that no one shouts "fire!" in a crowded theatre. In a multi-party system, ALL political parties, including opposition parties, MUST conduct themselves within the framework of the laws of the country. We hope that a trend is not emerging where any person involved in political activity in Kenya considers himself/herself as being immune from the laws of the country.

Just as the Kenya Government insists that the rule of law be respected by all, it will continue to ensure that the due process of law is rigorously upheld for all.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

W. D. Affande DENIS D. AFFANDE

WASHINGTON POST



BY CAROL GUEY—THE WASHINGTON POST

wn Georgian president Zviad Gamsakhurdia.

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the National Guard, it and Mkhedrioni began the two-week civil war that forced Gamsakhurdia out.

"Now we are . . . having to act like police," Vepkhvadze said. "We don't like this role, but we must patrol the streets and prevent violence" by Gamsakhurdia supporters, he said.

Iosellani and Kitovani have said they will return Georgia to civilian rule, but Iosellani seems less eager to do so and has stressed that military rule must be extended for the unspecified time necessary to prepare for democracy here.

Several government officials and political analysts suggested that Mkhedrioni should eventually be absorbed into the National Guard, but Vepkhvadze rejected the idea. "Mkhedrioni will continue to exist as it does now, to rally when there is a need to defend Georgia."

James Rupert is on leave from The Washington Post as an Alicia Patterson Foundation fellow.

AROUND THE WORLD

Government Critics Arrested in Kenya

NAIROBI, Kenya—Two opposition figures were charged yesterday with spreading a rumor that President Daniel arap Moi was trying to engineer a coup to prevent Kenya's first multi-party elections in a quarter-century, and a third was arrested.

Earlier in the day, police broke into the home of Wangari Maathai and arrested the former professor of microbiology at the University of Nairobi, a reporter at the scene said. It could not be immediately determined what charges were brought against Maathai, a prominent environmentalist.

Former Vice President Josephat Karanja and Matu Wamae, a businessman, were charged with "publishing an alarming publication," according to the state Kenya Broadcasting Corp. They were freed on \$3,500 bail. It is not known what penalty the two face if convicted.

Karanja, Wamae and Maathai are members of the opposition party, the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy.

Iraqi Envoy Resigns

THE HAGUE—Iraq's ambassador to the Netherlands announced he had resigned to protest Saddam Hussein's regime.

Sala Salih Falaki asked for permission to stay in the Netherlands with his family. "I feel it is impossible to remain silent . . . to what is happening in Iraq," Falaki said in an interview.

Falaki, who shunned publicity during the Persian Gulf crisis that resulted from Baghdad's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, said, "I am blaming Saddam Hussein." He did not elaborate.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman here, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Falaki's re-

Korean women to serve as prostitutes for its soldiers in World War II. Protesters in South Korea demanded compensation for the war's "comfort girls."

Until now, Japan denied involvement, saying private groups were responsible for what Koreans said was the coercion of up to 200,000 women from Korea, then a Japanese colony, into prostitution.

But the reported discovery Saturday of documents showing the army's role in the industry forced a government turnaround. "We would like to express our apologies and contrition," said chief government spokesman Koichi Kato. Kato said, however, that Japan would not compensate the victims.

Arrests in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG—Police arrested two black radicals involved in protests against American singer Paul Simon's tour of South Africa.

A police spokesman said Thabisi Mcerwa, president of the Azanian Youth Organization, and Stephen Peter, cultural secretary for the Azanian People's Organization, had been questioned about a grenade attack last week on offices of the tour organizers. Peter was released within hours of the arrests in the Johannesburg area, but Mcerwa was held.

Vatican Recognition

VATICAN CITY—The Vatican recognized the independence of the Yugoslav republics of Croatia and Slovenia, an action that brought denunciation from Yugoslavia's Serb leadership.

The Vatican move came two days before the European Community is expected to recognize the two republics, whose declarations of independence from the Balkan federation in June sparked a bloody civil war between Croats and Serbs.

treatment. "They are beating innocent women," one screamed.

A hospital spokeswoman said later that one of the injured, environmentalist Wangari Maathai, was in a critical condition.

Maathai, 58, is a leading member of the country's main opposition group, the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy. She is popular in Kenya for her conservation campaigns and last year won an international award for her work.

Police later removed a group of about 30 women who had remained sitting in the dark in a corner of Uhuru (Independence) Park. They were pushed into police vans shortly before midnight, witnesses said.

Police said the women were briefly held at a local police station and then driven to their homes.

The unrest was the worst confrontation between police and anti-government demonstrators since President Daniel arap Moi announced last December the country would switch to a multi-party system after decades of single-party rule.

Moi, who maintains the end of 22 years of one-party rule will bring chaos to the East African nation, said the women had been misled by the opposition to call for the release of people who had broken the law.

"Their action threatened the security of citizens and the nation," Moi, 67, told a public rally after touring development projects north of the capital.

Tuesday's trouble started around noon when police waded into a group of about 50 women who had been on hunger strike in the Uhuru Park since last Friday to press the government to free 52 political prisoners.

Police fired tear gas directly into the tent the women had been using for their strike. City security guards later moved in to dismantle it.

In nearby streets, demonstrators ran away from clouds of tear gas then regrouped to taunt police.

9 REUTERS 03-04-92 08:40 AET

40 LINES

PM-KENYA-PROTESTS

NAIROBI HIT BY MORE PROTESTS OVER CRACKDOWN

By Manosh Esipisu

NAIROBI, Kenya, Reuter - Kenyan riot police fired tear gas at crowds of stone-throwing demonstrators in Nairobi Wednesday in the second day of protests over the clubbing by police of women hunger strikers.

Gangs of youths set ablaze unmarked cars, believed to belong to government security agencies, and hurled bricks at police around the main Machakos bus terminal in downtown Nairobi.

Armed riot police sealed off streets to prevent unrest spreading into the main commercial area.

On Tuesday, Kenya's best-known environmentalist and three other women were clubbed unconscious by riot police when they broke up the hunger strike by about 50 women demanding the release of political prisoners.

The police used tear gas throughout the afternoon and fired into the air several times as they tried to drive the women and hundreds of their supporters away from a park.

A hospital spokeswoman said Wednesday that one of the clubbed women, environmentalist Wangari Maathai, was stable after earlier describing her condition as "critical."

Maathai, 58, is a leading member of the country's main opposition group, the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy. She is popular in Kenya for her conservation campaigns and last year won an international award for her work.

The women, many mothers of political prisoners, meanwhile vowed in a statement to continue the hunger strike in the grounds of Nairobi's Anglican All Saints Cathedral until "all political prisoners are released."

The United States Wednesday said it was "deeply concerned" over events in Kenya.

The unrest is the worst confrontation between police and anti-government demonstrators since President Daniel arap Moi gave way to pressure at home and abroad last December and said the country would switch to a multi-party system.

1 REUTERS 02-28-92 02:28 PET

43 LINES

BC-KENYA-PRISONERS

KENYAN WOMEN ON HUNGER STRIKE TO FREE PRISONERS

NAIROBI, Feb 28, Reuter - A group of 50 Kenyan women, including prominent opposition figure Wangari Maathai, began a hunger strike in a Nairobi park on Friday to press the government into freeing all political prisoners.

The women first presented Attorney-General Amos Wako with a petition calling for the unconditional release of 52 prisoners jailed for politically-related offences.

The protest is a sign of political liberalisation since last December, when President Daniel arap Moi announced there would be a switch to a multi-party system after decades of one-party rule.

A few months ago, the women would probably have been moved on by police within minutes. But some hours after the women took their places in a corner of Uhuru (Independence) Park, wearing t-shirts bearing slogans, police were nowhere to be seen.

Maathai said the women would fast indefinitely ``pending the review of 52 cases in which we believe the offenders were convicted on political offences."

Maathai is a leading environmentalist and a member of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD), Kenya's main opposition party. Other women in the group included prisoners' mothers and civil rights activists.

The women said that among the prisoners were former member of parliament Koigi wa Wamwere and human rights lawyers Mirugi Kariuki and Rumba Kinuthia, awaiting trial for treason.

``These people need your special attention. Some of them were jailed for championing a multi-party democracy which Kenya has now achieved," Maathai told Wako before the protest began.

Wako said all the cases would be reviewed, each in its own merit, but he could not promise the prisoners would be released.

``The president has such powers, but I cannot comment on whether or how soon I expect the prisoners to come out," he said.

Earlier this month former parliamentarian George Anyona and three other political prisoners were released on bail pending an appeal against their sentencing last year to seven years' jail for plotting to overthrow Moi.

7 REUTERS 03-03-92 07:07 PET

49 LINES

AM-KENYA-PROTEST 2NDLD

KENYAN POLICE CLUB WOMEN STRIKERS UNCONSCIOUS

(Eds: Adds women protesters moved away)

By Manoh Esipisu

NAIROBI, Kenya, Reuter - Riot police clubbed Kenya's best-known environmentalist and three other women unconscious in central Nairobi Tuesday.

The police used tear gas throughout the afternoon and fired into the air several times as they tried to drive a group of women hunger strikers and their supporters away from a park.

Some of the women, who were demanding the release of political prisoners, stripped naked to protest at the police

JAN 14 '92 13:21

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/INT

HIS EXCELLENCY DANIEL T ARAP MOI
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
HARAMBEE HOUSE
HARAMBEE AVENUE

NAIROBI RAIS (KENYA VIA WUW)+

DEAR PRESIDENT MOI

WE WANT TO EXPRESS DEEP CONCERN ABOUT THE RECENT ARREST OF FORUM FOR THE
RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY MEMBERS INCLUDING MS WANGARI MAATHAI LEADER OF THE
GREEN BELT MOVEMENT AND A PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE OF SEVERAL OF US WE URGE YOUR
GOVERNMENT TO RELEASE THESE OPPOSITION LEADERS IMMEDIATELY AND DISMISS THE
CHARGES AGAINST THEM

RECENTLY WE WERE ENCOURAGED BY YOUR PUBLIC STATEMENTS OF SUPPORT FOR MULTI-
PARTY DEMOCRACY THESE SEIZURES ARE PARTICULARLY DISTURBING SINCE FREEDOM OF
EXPRESSION IS AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF ANY DEMOCRACY THIS KIND OF INTIMIDATION
RAISES SERIOUS QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR COMMITMENT TO THESE BASIC FREEDOMS WE
WOULD WELCOME POSITIVE ACTION BY YOUR GOVERNMENT

SINCERELY

NANCY KASSEBAUM
UNITED STATES SENATOR

PATRICK J LEAHY
UNITED STATES SENATOR

PAUL SIMON
UNITED STATES SENATOR

AL GORE
UNITED STATES SENATOR

BARBARA MIKULSKI
UNITED STATES SENATOR

EDWARD M KENNEDY
UNITED STATES SENATOR

PAUL DAVID WELLSTONE
UNITED STATES SENATOR

JOHN H CHAFEE
UNITED STATES SENATOR

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The African-American Institute

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833 United Nations Plaza
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Tel: (212) 849-5666
Cable: AFRAM
Telex: 866-565

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1825 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
Tel: (202) 667-5656

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Kenya	Tanzania
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	Zimbabwe

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Office of the President

March 5, 1992

His Excellency
Honorable Daniel T. Arap Moi C.D.H., M.P.
President of the Republic of Kenya
Office of the President
P.O. Box 30510
Nairobi, Kenya

*She was the founder
of green movement
in Kenya.*

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to express our grave concern about the treatment of women demonstrators in Uhuru Park, Nairobi on March 3, 1992.

As an organization that is devoted to African development, we have applauded the dramatic expansion of pluralism and efforts to increase popular participation begun in Kenya in December, 1991. As we applauded then, we are appalled now. Appalled at an egregious violation not only of freedoms routinely found in any democracy, but the violent abuse of human rights that occurred when armed policemen beat defenseless, unarmed women.

Mr. President, Kenya is regarded as a model of economic development and social stability. That reputation is being sullied by the seeming inability of the police to prevent harassment and physical violence to those who would expand political participation by implementing the multi-party system re-instated in December. Wambui Otieno was beaten and had to be hospitalized; Odinga Oginga was severely manhandled; Wangari Maathai was viciously clubbed and beaten unconscious; countless others have been physically attacked for trying to open party branches. Surely, the police have a fundamental obligation to protect and defend the right of citizens to exercise their constitutional freedom to establish new parties and offices to support them, as well as the right to protest imprisonment of those the demonstrators believe to be political prisoners.

We urge you, Mr. President, to issue a strong statement denouncing the brutality of the police force and follow your words with strong action to discipline those responsible for these

AAI:Moi

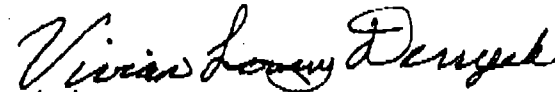
- 2 -

reprehensible attacks on citizens simply acting (legally) upon their democratic beliefs. Mr. President, you set the moral tone for the nation. As Commander-in-Chief, you direct the police and security forces of the country. Please ensure that those with the naked power of force are restrained from using it on unarmed protesters.

Women and men of conscious worldwide are involved in dramatic democratization initiatives that know no national boundaries. When women are beaten in Kenya, the action reverberates around the world. Mr. President, friends and supporters of Kenya urge that you lead your country into the democracy movement. Please do not let Kenya become known as a country that impedes popular participation, freedom of expression and assembly and the right to form opposition political parties. We urge you to protect basic human and civil rights of all citizens, especially the brave women who expressed their views through an important tradition of democracy--peaceful protest.

Mr. President, please be assured of my highest consideration and personal esteem.

Sincerely,


Vivian Lowery Derryck

cc: Professor Philip M. Mbithi
Permanent Secretary, Secretary to the Cabinet
and Head of Public Service
Republic of Kenya

H.E. Denis Afande
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
from Kenya to the United States

H.E. Ochieng Adala
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations

Honorable James A. Baker III
Secretary of State
U.S. Department of State

Honorable Herman J. Cohen
Assistant Secretary of State/Africa
U.S. Department of State

Honorable General Brent Scowcroft
National Security Advisor
National Security Council

Senator Claiborne Pell
Chairman, Committee of Foreign Relations
U.S. Senate

Honorable Dante Fascell
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs
U.S. House of Representatives

Senator Paul Simon
Chairman, Sub-Committee on
African Affairs
Committee on Foreign Relations
U.S. Senate

Congressman Mervyn Dymally
Chairman, Sub-Committee on
African Affairs
Committee on Foreign Affairs
U.S. House of Representatives

Senator Nancy Kassebaum
Sub-Committee on African Affairs
Committee on Foreign Relations
U.S. Senate

Senator Albert Gore

Senator Edward Kennedy

Senator Barbara Mikulski

Honorable Salim A. Salim
Secretary-General
Organization for African Unity

Governor Mario Cuomo

Mr. Peter Davies
President, Interaction

Mr. Michael Posner
Lawyer's Committee for Human Rights

Ms. Rakiya Omaar
Africa Watch

To: Al
From: Katie
Re: Introduction of Wangari Maathai -- Sunday evening reception

(Note that Wangari was planning to come the United States to receive an honorary degree on May 16th at Loyola college in Syracuse, New York. However she came to the US early at our request to participate in this event. I have attached a schedule of the events we have arranged for her while she will be in town).

(An important theme throughout this conference is the strong connection between environmental degradation and human suffering. Wangari can speak to this very well; in introducing her you should emphasize the importance of her work not only in halting desertification and protecting the environment of Kenya, but in empowering women and alleviating the suffering of Kenya's poor).

GENERAL BACKGROUND:

- o 51 years old; born in Nyeri, Kenya
- o attended college in the United States on a scholarship -- studied biology at the Academy of Mount St. Scholastica in Kansas and later at University of Pittsburgh).
- o returned to Kenya in 1966 to pursue doctoral studies and research work
- o in 1971 she made history as the first woman in East and Central Africa to earn a PhD. In 1976, she became the first female Ph.D instructor at the University of Nairobi

THE GREENBELT MOVEMENT:

- o founded in 1977
- o started by going to schools and arguing that green belts could provide wind breaks and end a series of accidents in which students had died when school roofs blew off -- some 3000 schools have since planted green belts.
- o appealed to the government -- government nurseries began to supply her with seedlings -- she donated them to farmers and began to gather volunteers to plant them
- o appealed to several international philanthropies -- got funds and established tree nurseries run by women and worked by local farmers

- o note that the trees planted were indigenous and good for firewood (thus greatly relieving the pressure on rainforest trees)
- o later began to plant fruit trees -- citrus, bananas, etc -- thus sowing the seeds of microenterprise
- o success -- some 50,000 Kenyan women have been employed at a thousand nurseries, and more than ten million trees have been planted (with nearly 80 percent growing to maturity)

FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPT MOI GOVERNMENT

- o in 1989 -- crusade to stop the construction of a proposed 60-story complex -- complete with a 10 foot statue of Moi -- at UHURU PARK in Nairobi
- o Wangari objected to the project not only because it would destroy one of the few open spaces in the city center, but because she rejected Moi's argument that the building and the 24-hour television station it would house would provide employment: "Buildings don't make employment, not in the long run. And the fact is, only one percent of the people own television sets. We need water, food, and medical supplies, not a 24-hr television channel. But this is the ruling party's conception of progress."
- o because of her protest, Moi forced the Green belt movement out of the office they had occupied for 10 years and threatened to deregister the group -- which would render it illegal
- o Wangari moved Green Belt offices to her home.
- o while court rejected the injunction she sought, the attention she brought to the issue induced funders to pull out -- no construction has been undertaken.
- o January of this year Wangari arrested when police forcibly entered her home and dragged her away. Grounds for arrest: she participated in a press conference called by FORD -- the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy of which she is a member of the steering committee. She still faces trial and the prospect of jail on the charge of "rumor mongering".
- o March of this year -- the fight continued. The police used batons and tear gas against a crowd of peaceful protesters that included several hundred women on a hunger strike because their husbands or sons had been imprisoned by Moi. At least three women -- including Wangari were beaten unconscious. She began a hunger strike after being released from the hospital (i don't know if she continues to fast).

Political Prisoners

The need for atonement through prayer, Fasting and self-denial

The time has come for the children of God to proclaim thus, how can we sing the songs of the Lord in this strange land?

The time has come for soul-searching, for repentance, for fasting, self denial and prayer to atone for the nation's "sins" of omissions and commissions.

Each and every Kenyan is guilty of having omitted to do something which has contributed in the creation of the monster which has finally denied us the opportunity to exercise our freedom and our basic human rights. Those persons still held for political reasons symbolize the loss of our collective freedom and the extent to which our basic rights can and are being violated.

We must admit that we invited the monster to rule over our lives and surrendered our rights and our freedom.

We must re-claim that freedom and those rights. They are given to us by God who is our Creator and who loves us. God has allowed the monster to divide us, to exploit us, to humiliate us, to corrupt us and to de-humanize us. This is because we have committed terrible sins against the living God.

We must repent in earnest, we must fast, pray and atone for our sins and seek peace with our Creator.

We must search the depth of our hearts and offer personal sacrifices of prayer and self-denial.

The mothers of political prisoners, for example, have been following a programme of prayers, fasting and meditation on the following themes which represent some of the most common crimes and sins committed by Kenyans (individually and collectively):

- 1) **Culture of fear and silence**
- 2) **Idol worship of money, positions, etc.**
- 3) **Lies and falsehoods**
- 4) **Personality cultism and hero worship**
- 5) **Greed for money, power etc.**
- 6) **Selfishness**
- 7) **Individualism**
- 8) **Personal Ambitions vs. National Interests**
- 9) **Corruption or kickbacks (chai)**
- 10) **Self hate, humiliations & slave mentality**
- 11) **Torture of the arrested and inhuman conditions in prisons**
- 12) **Misuse of the Judiciary**
- 13) **Misuse of the police and security forces**
- 14) **Misuse of Public Civil Service and Administration.**
- 15) **Immorality**
- 16) **Misappropriation of public property**

Participation can be in form of self - denial for pleasures such as food, drinks, cigarettes, alcohol etc.

Individuals or / and groups could also organize to fast and pray together.

Prof. Wangari Maathai

TRIBAL (POLITICAL CLASHES).....DOWN THE ROAD

FROM THE WAY I SEE IT the constitutional and moral responsibility of steering Kenyans away from the on going tribal (political) clashes falls on the Political and Religious leadership of this country. Characteristically, however, most leaders appear oblivious to the unfolding drama in Western Kenya and the Rift Valley until their own constituents are harrassed and finally butchered.

The on-going so-called tribal clashes are politically motivated, well-organized and stage-managed by politicians who have trained and equiped their tribesmen, and probably mercenaries, with sophisticated arrows to kill, destroy and loot from unprepared and unsuspecting Kenyans.

These clashes are intended to derail the democratisation process and maintain the political status quo. The scheme is gradually unfolding towards a full scale civil war. But this is only the **1st phase**

Since 1978 some politicians have been consolidating political, economic, police and military power in strategic national positions. Public complaints about the disproportionate tribal representation in various sectors of society have been systematically ignored. In the meantime the greed for money and positions has gradually reduced most politicians into cowardly sychophants. Now, the day of reckoning may be dawning on us as we experience the so-called tribal clashes in various parts of Western Kenya and the Rift Valley.

In deliberate and calculated moves, inciters and attackers kill innocent Kenyans, destroy their property and steal their livestock and all in full knowledge and back-up support of the security machinery. Written and verbal exchanges in Parliament and elsewhere have yielded nothing. Ears do not seem to hear the cries of dying men, women and children and neither do eyes seem to see. Violence is escalating and the stage is now set for the mobilisation of G.S.U. This is the **2nd phase**.

When mobilized, the G.S.U. could unleash untold brutality to civilians especially non-Kalenjins. To intensify violence they (G.S.U.) may also support the attacking Kalenjin tribesmen and mercenaries (who are using imported arrows). The victims would then beef up acts of vengeance, hate and anger and this would cause the clashes to spread further afield.

As leaders and politicians call for immediate action, the government leadership and administration will continue to pay lip-service to peace and continue to hoodwink the rest of Kenyans. The Peace-making trips to the affected areas may continue to send two contradictory messages: one to the Kalenjins and the back-up mercenaries to continue the butchering of other tribes and one to the general public to continue to maintain peace. In the meantime more arrows are being imported and transported even in GK vehicles.

More violence is likely to follow, there will be migrations, more chaos, death and widespread displacement. This will fulfil the President's prophecy on what is likely to follow the introduction of multi-party politics in Kenya. The clashes are designed to confirm the prophecy.

The above scenario would lead to such anarchy that the Commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces would have to dispatch the Army to the field to restore law and order. This would be the **3rd phase**.

Characteristically, the Kalenjins in the army would be dispatched in large numbers to unleash brutality against other tribes. The Kalenjins would be given more guns and bullets (besides the arrows being used by their tribesmen and probably mercenaries) and would butcher other tribes mercilessly (especially the Kikuyus who reside in the Rift Valley).

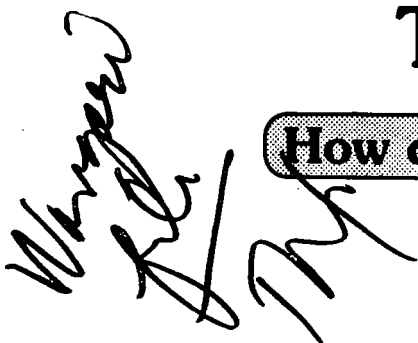
Such eventuality would generate such hate, anger and vengeance that the rest of the Kenya army would probably split and the soldiers would turn the guns at each other. That would be the **4th phase**.

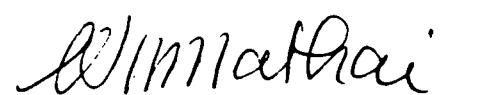
By that time the army would either be fighting to protect it's own interests, the current leadership or hopefully the people and democracy.

The **5th and final phase** would be a showdown and could be a free for all...**Somalia - style.**

Think about it!

How can these scenario be Averted ?




Prof. Wangari Maathai

SIERRA CLUB



730 Polk Street San Francisco, California 94109 415 • 776 • 2211

MEMO

TO: Friends of Prof. Wangari Maathai
FROM: Michael Fischer, Executive Director
RE: Meeting with Kenyan Ambassador to the U.S.
DATE: March 19, 1992

On March 12th, a Sierra Club delegation met at the Kenyan Embassy to express our concern about Wangari Maathai.

Attending:

From Sierra Club: Carolyn Carr, Volunteer Chair, International Program Campaign Steering Committee; Michael Fischer, Executive Director; Stephen Mills, Conservation Assistant, International Program.

From the Embassy of Kenya: Hon. Ambassador Denis D. Afande; Richard H. O. Okwaro, Counsellor/Head of Chancery; Shukri Baramadi, First Secretary (Administration/Tourism); William Meda, Information Attache.

The purpose of our meeting was to express our extreme concern over the January arrest and jailing of Dr. Wangari Maathai on "rumor-mongering" charges, and a recent riot in which she was reportedly clubbed and teargassed into a state of unconsciousness. Both incidents required she be hospitalized.

The Sierra Club delegation was cordially received, and our concerns listened to. It was a very positive meeting and, I believe, the start of a beneficial dialogue.

I began by describing for the Ambassador just exactly what the Sierra Club is, and some of the issues we actively campaign on. They were amused to learn that we are often vocal critics of our own government... much more so than we have ever been of the government of Kenya.

Carolyn Carr described the Club's role in influencing the World Bank to conduct environmental assessments prior to disbursing funds, as well as our concern that the Bank adhere to its operational directive requiring affected groups and NGOs be included in the project funding process. She informed the Ambassador that we were concerned that development funding continue to be focused on Africa and not be unduly shifted to Eastern Europe due to current political changes.

Stephen Mills then gave an overview of Sierra Club's national and international Outings programs, highlighting specifically Club Outings to Kenyan cities and game parks. We felt that it was important, in opening a dialogue with the Ambassador, that he know Sierra Club members contribute annually to his country's economy. We also wanted him to know how much our members enjoy the opportunity of visiting Kenya.

The conversation then turned to our concern for "our friend" Wangari Maathai. I related to the Ambassador how last summer, Dr. Maathai was the guest speaker at the Sierra Club's annual awards dinner, as well as the special recipient of the Club's Earthcare Award for environmental leadership. I told him how supportive the members of the Sierra Club were of her work in Kenya, and how distressed we were to learn of her harassment. I also emphasized the importance and credibility of the Goldman Environmental Prize selection process which resulted in her Prize.

The Ambassador then proceeded to inform us of the exceptional environmental works of President Daniel arap Moi. The Ambassador said that Kenyans were very proud of their President's own tree planting efforts, his establishment of Kenya's equivalent to our EPA/Interior department, and generally how the whole government had become more environmentally aware after the United Nations Environment Program became headquartered in Kenya.

On the subject of Wangari Maathai, Ambassador Afande was eager to tell us that Dr. Maathai had been arrested not because of her environmental work, but because of her politicizing. The Ambassador said that since Dr. Maathai's work last summer to stop the construction of a skyscraper in downtown Urugu Park, Dr. Maathai had postponed her environmental work to "become a politician." He said he wished, and the Embassy delegation all nodded in agreement, that Wangari Maathai would spend more time planting trees and less time talking and inciting disturbances.

We interrupted to inform the Ambassador that although the Sierra Club didn't begin as such, we too had found it necessary to become "political" to advance our environmental agenda. They seemed surprised to learn that we endorse political candidates.

Ambassador Afande told us that the opposition party press conference in which Wangari took part, served no purpose but to spread unfounded gossip (that Moi was planning his own coup to avoid multi-party elections) and cause panic throughout Kenya. He refuted the statement by Stephen Mills that this rumor had been circulating for several weeks prior to the press conference. The Ambassador replied that even if Dr. Maathai were found guilty of this misdemeanor for which she has been charged, the severest penalty she could suffer would be a small fine, and a jail term was not a possible sentence.

He then expressed his view that her safety has never been threatened. (Although, he had earlier expressed relief that no one had been killed in the chaos between riot police and hunger strikers who were demonstrating for the release of political prisoners.)

I formally requested the Ambassador to relay several messages directly to President Moi. First, that, as a measure of good will, all charges be dropped against Dr. Maathai; second, that the government take all affirmative steps to protect her health and well-being; and third, that the Green Belt Movement be returned the offices from which they were evicted.

I argued that the tensions between the ruling party and newly-authorized opposition parties would only be increased by the prosecution of Dr. Maathai on such a minor charge. I asked that out of interest and respect for Dr. Maathai, as an instance of peace-making leadership, the government should drop all charges against her.

As far as returning the government-funded offices to Green Belt, we were informed by the Ambassador and his staff that all of the occupants of said building were asked to vacate because the building was due to be condemned. (Stephen Mills has learned that this is not entirely correct and is in the process of determining the names of organizations which continue to operate there.)

A follow-up letter will be sent to Ambassador Afande in which we will reiterate our grievances and recount his assurances. All told, it was a positive meeting and we are optimistic of a continuing a useful dialogue. We do not intend at this time, to widely publicize this meeting without Wangari Maathai's consent.

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