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Ecuador-Texaco Suits Climate [2]

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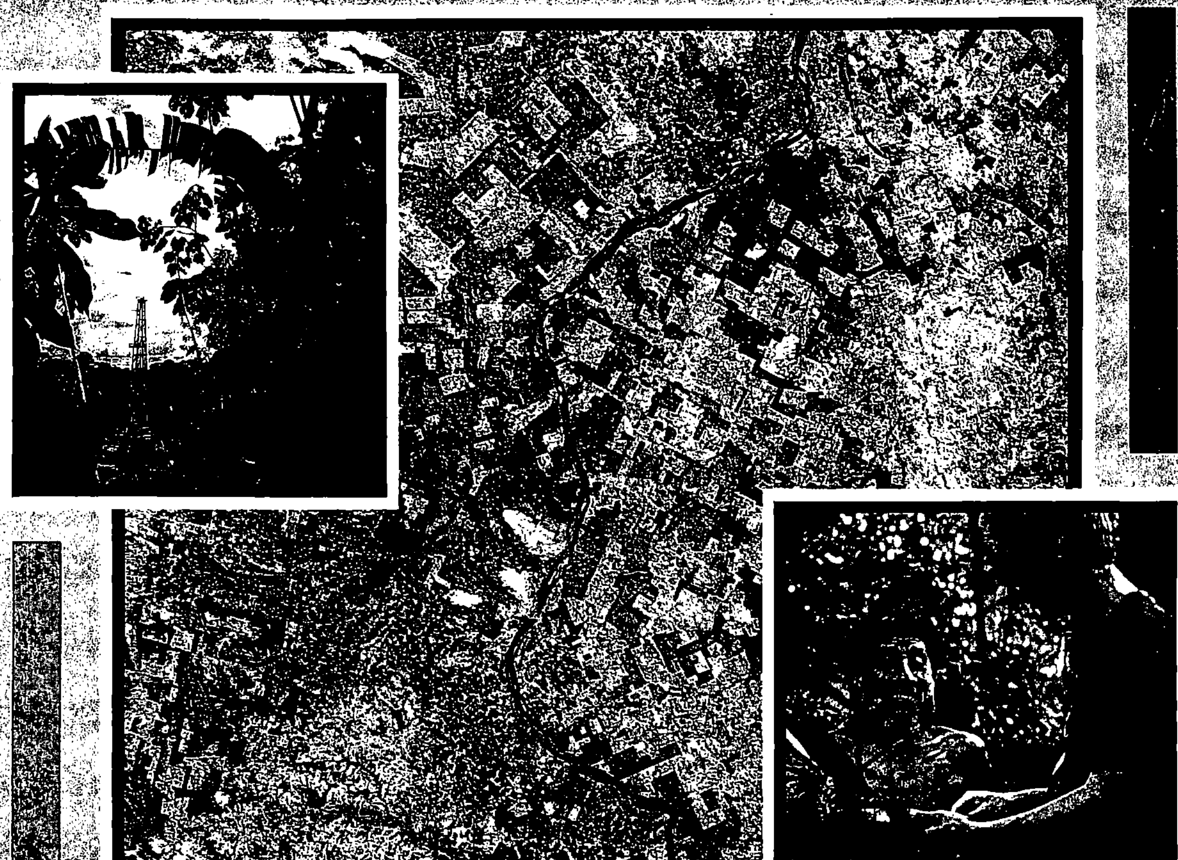
BUSINESS IN THE RAIN FORESTS

Corporations, Deforestation and Sustainability

Conrad B. MacKerron

Douglas G. Cogan
EDITOR



Investor Responsibility Research Center

MEMORANDUM OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

[x] YOU WERE CALLED BY— [ ] YOU WERE VISITED BY—

Doug Cogan

OF (Organization)

IRRC

[x] PLEASE PHONE ▶ 603/675-9274 [ ] FTS [ ] AUTOVON

[ ] WILL CALL AGAIN [ ] IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

[ ] RETURNED YOUR CALL [ ] WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

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STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101—11.6

Katie—
I have a copy of the book and it does cover Ecuador and the oil + mining companies active there (including Onyx).
I'll get you a memo and the book this week.

Industry Watch

Fifteen Dutch Industries Pledge to Improve Energy Efficiency

Most of the largest energy-using industries in The Netherlands have promised to reduce their energy consumption by 18%-25% from 1989 levels by the year 2000, according to an official with the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs.

The official told *GECR* that 15 industries, including iron and steel, glass, cement, textile, paper, and sugar have entered into long-term agreements with the government to improve their energy efficiency. Ten others have signed letters of intent to follow suit, and the government is negotiating with several additional sectors — including the oil industry — to bring them on board.

As *GECR* reported last year (20 November 1992, p. 8), the agreements consist of an energy efficiency target, details of the contributions made by both industry and the government, monitoring and consultation provisions, and provisions for altering or terminating the agreement. The agreements bind industry only to "endeavor to achieve" the target, but they do stipulate that "state of the art technology shall be used for any new construction projects, where economically sound."

The ministry official told *GECR* that the government is now starting to pursue a "second round" of energy efficiency agreements with smaller industries.

For more information, contact Dr. H. Brouwer, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Directorate-General for Energy, Department of Energy Conservation and Renewables, Industry Division, Bezuidenhoutseweg 6, 2500 EC The Hague, The Netherlands. Tel: +31 70 379 6369; Fax: +31 70 347 4081.

Report Assesses Corporate Activities in Rainforests

"Lacking a binding international protocol or strict local regulations, companies themselves are largely responsible" for protecting the world's rainforests, says Conrad MacKerron, author of *Business in the Rain Forests*, a new report from the Investor Responsibility Research Center (IRRC) in Washington, DC. "Some are taking up the challenge; most still are not."

MacKerron's book describes the current rainforest operations of the tropical timber, petroleum, mining, agriculture, nontimber products, and ecotourism industries, focusing on Japanese, European, and US companies. The report finds that the tropical timber and petroleum industries are directly and indirectly responsible for the most significant rainforest losses, with agribusiness projects like banana and tobacco plantations also contributing substantially to the problem. In addition to describing corporate projects that destroy rainforests, the book profiles the activities of companies large and small that have promoted rainforest conservation, including American Express, AES Corp., Ben and Jerry's, The Body Shop, Merck, Salomon Inc., and McDonald's.

Copies of *Business in the Rain Forests* are available for US $40 plus $5 shipping from IRRC, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20036, USA. Tel: +1 202 234 7500; Fax: +1 202 332 8570.

Du Pont Raises HFC-134a Production Capacity

With the addition of a new facility in Corpus Christi, Texas, Du Pont announced last month that it now has the global capacity to produce 110 million pounds (49.5 million kg) of HFC-134a. The company has other 134a plants operating in Ponca City, Oklahoma, and Chiba, Japan.

The Corpus Christi plant will also produce HFC-124, a component in several refrigerant blends.

Du Pont announced that by the end of this year, all of its mobile air conditioning customers in North America will have converted their plants to use HFC-134a.

For more information, contact Cathy Andriadis, Du Pont External Affairs, Wilmington, DE 19898, USA. Tel: +1 302 773 6392.

Thermo King Offers Zero-ODP Refrigerated Transport Systems

The Thermo King Corporation of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has introduced a new line of ozone-safe refrigerated transport systems that use both HFC-134a and HP-62, DuPont's blend of HFCs 125, 143a, and 134a. "We thought it best to find a refrigerant that won't ever be legislated off the road," said Thermo King President Jim Watson in a press release. The two refrigerants can cover the "entire temperature range" used in the refrigerated trucking industry, according to the company.

The new "Zer-O" refrigeration systems are available now in limited quantities, with more to be phased in next year. Thermo-King also plans to offer kits to retrofit CFC-based refrigerated transport systems once supplies of the new refrigerants reach sufficient levels.

For more information, contact Norm Spear, Thermo King Corporation, 314 West 90th Street, Minneapolis, MN 55420, USA. Tel: +1 612 887 2200; Fax: +1 612 887 2615.

Kurt

RAN — in Spanish. Amazonia por la Vida. Accion Ecologica

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UNIVERSITY RESEARCH EXPEDITIONS PROGRAM

University of California
Berkeley, California 94720
(510) 642-6586

October 13, 1993

Ms Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director, Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Room 360
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty

I understand that you are interested in examples of indigenous initiatives in sustainable development.

Glen Switkes from Rainforest Action Network who attended the recent meeting with you and Luis Macas from Ecuador suggested I send you the enclosed article about a unique indigenous ecotourism project developed by a community of Quichua Indians in Ecuador's Amazon Basin.

Capirona is a community of Quichua living in primary lowland forest in Napo Province. Three years ago, they began one of the world's first truly indigenous operated, communally run ecotourism programs. The program has become a model of sustainable development for other indigenous communities and FOIN, the regional indigenous federation is currently developing a regionally based ecotourism network.

As you may know from your recent visit to Ecuador, this area of Napo is also being explored for oil. Capirona itself was recently a site of exploration by a seismic team from a US based company called Seiscom Delta. The community is trying to promote ecotourism as a sustainable altrernative to oil development in the region.

I have done several workshops with members of FOIN and Capirona over the past two years and have been very impressed with the quality and organization of their project.

The enclosed article describes the Capirona project and speaks to the need for greater local participation in any development efforts affecting native peoples.

If you visit Ecuador again, perhaps you could add Capirona or one of the other indigenous ecotourism programs to your itinerary to see first hand how such projects directly benefit local communities while simultaneously generating income at the regional and national level.

I'd be happy to provide you with any further information.

Sincerely,

Jean G. Colvin
Director

Indigenous Ecotourism: A New Trend?

Jean G. Colvin
University Research Expeditions Program (UREP)
University of California, Berkeley
(in press)

Ecotourism is the fastest growing segment of the travel industry today. It is a an economic alternative potentially far less destructive than logging, oil production or cattle ranching. To governments of developing nations where most of the ecotourist destinations are located, it offers an important influx of foreign exchange.

Many ecotourist destinations in the developing world are located in wilderness areas inhabited by indigenous populations. The rain forests of Brazil, Ecuador and Peru, for example, are home to traditional peoples who depend on the forest for food, building materials and medicine. For years, Indigenous people have been competing for resources with large scale users. The timber and oil industries as well as pharmaceutical companies looking for new drug sources have been encouraged by governments struggling to generate foreign exchange. Ecotourism is just the latest incursion into indigenous lands.

Ecotourism can mean many things to the local people who inhabit these areas ... job opportunities, enormous increases in income, and a revival of traditional crafts. But it also can have negative social impacts by causing competition for land and resources as well as a disruption of centuries old values and traditions as wealthy Westerners invade traditional villages and lands.

Though there are still many unanswered questions about what constitutes proper management, ecotourism does seem to offer developing nations a sustainable economic alternative ... a possibility for generating income without destroying the environment. However, for ecotourism to work effectively, *local people must be partners in the process and derive genuine economic benefit.*

Unfortunately, the burgeoning ecotourism industry shows little evidence of local benefit, much less control. In the vast majority of cases, ecotourism programs are run by large national and international companies operating from the capitol cities. In many cases, very little of the money generated ever even enters the country. Local people are pretty much reduced to taking the menial jobs of housekeepers at tourist lodges, cooks and guides. Although some individuals may benefit, the communities as a whole, do not.

An example of a program that does not fit this mold is Capirona, an ecotourism program completely operated by an indigenous community in Ecuador's Amazon Basin. Capirona is a community of 24 Quichua Indian in primary lowland tropical forest in eastern Ecuador. The only access is by foot or dugout canoe . Taking the canoe is possible only when the river is high enough. Visitors are met in the regional capitol of Tena and transported to the trailhead by truck or bus . From there, they must be able to make the 2 hour walk through the forest to the village.

With the help of a German NGO, Capirona printed flyers about the program and distributed them in Tena. The first visitors to Capirona came in groups of 2-3. Mainly they were student travelers. In the first year they had fewer than 50 visitors, with a group of four being the largest. Now they are opting for larger groups, arranged in cooperation with study groups from US universities.

A four to six day program is offered to visitors. Activities include walks in the forest led by guides who share myths and legends of the forest and explain traditional uses of the vast array of tropical plants and flowers that grow in such profusion; demonstrations of traditional resource use such as basket making and how to use a blowgun and participation in the *minga*, a day when visitors and residents alike share in a communal work project. The *minga* could be a day clearing the land for planting yucca, constructing a community center or building a village latrine.

Although locally grown maize, yucca and tropical fruits are served to visitors, much of the food and supplies must be transported from Tena, several hours up river by canoe. The community is considering what other food crops could be grown locally to avoid the heavy expense of having to purchase and transport supplies.

The project continues to be a communal effort. Women from different families rotate the responsibility of preparing meals for visitors. Men from the village operate the canoes and act as guides through the forest. Some individuals are responsible for keeping accounts while others monitor supplies. Even the village shaman participates by sharing his special knowledge of the forest, local legends and demonstrating some of the traditional ceremonies. Everyone joins in the farewell party for visitors. Since the program's emphasis is on cultural exchange, visitors are asked to share something of their culture at the farewell party in addition to the traditional Quichua music and dance that are offered.

All the village members share in the profits. People are paid for the specific work they do. In addition they share in decisions about how the profits will be used whether it is to cover emergency medical expenses or to purchase an outboard motor for one of the two community canoes.

private people not used to outsiders, much less gringos. A balance must be established which sets limits on visitors while not making them feel confined or too controlled. The participation of two Native American students (Hopi and Navajo) in the workshops provided an added level of cultural exchange. They shared valuable information on how the Hopi and Navajo have attempted to balance these conflicting interests within their own communities.

The visitor's cabana at Capirona is lighted by candle, while generators are used for village functions. *Candles for the tourists, lights for the people.* This dichotomy typifies one of the most serious issues arising from the project: the issue of cultural authenticity. Should the villagers continue to live in traditional huts or wear traditional dress in order to maintain the appearance of "authenticity" to please visitors? Just how far should the community go to accommodate visitors desire without compromising their own integrity? Is their traditional culture enhanced by the tourist's interest?

Some claim that tourism revives and maintains traditions that otherwise would be lost, whether those traditions be traditional dances, ceremonies or crafts. Conversely, maintaining the aura of traditions like candles for the tourists when the local people want and use lights from generators is unauthentic, because indigenous people are now, and have been, changing. They do wear western clothes, many attend school, and all are involved in the struggle to maintain authority over their traditional lands in the face of encroachments from colonists to oil companies. In fact, the future of Capirona's model program has recently been threatened by the visit of seismic teams from the national oil company exploring for oil in the region. The community adamantly protested this incursion into their lands and at least for now, the exploratory efforts have ceased.

The enthusiasm of the representatives from nearby villages for starting their own ecotourism projects also made it clear that a regional plan is necessary. For indigenous ecotourist programs to compete successfully with established tour operators, there needs to be a regional plan and policies governing relations with outside travel agents. The market for this specialized segment of the ecotourism industry is limited. So developing programs with different emphases is crucial to avoid saturating the market. For example, some villages may specialize in taking in bird watchers,others might focus on cultural activities while still others might serve as regional research/education/training centers for local and foreign scientists and students. An indigenous ecotourism network is currently being developed in conjunction with the regional indigenous federation to coordinate these activities.

Ecotourism as a conservation strategy is not a panacea. The travel industry is a fragile business. The place that is "in" this year is passe the next. But even

Be aware of the boundaries of individual homes and gardens.Never enter or photograph without permission

Bring your own water purification tablets. Don't rely on boiling water exclusively as it depletes scarce fuelwood or contributes to forest destruction.

Pack out what you take in (especially non biodegradable items like plastic water bottles!) Use biodegradable soaps.

Be sensitive to those around you. Use headphones with tape players.

Don't make promises you cannot or will not keep - for example, sending back photos to local people

Do not collect plants or plant products without permission

Wear appropriate and discrete clothing. For example, many cultures are offended by women in shorts even though they may go topless.

Respect local residents' privacy and customs. Treat people with the same respect you would expect from visitors to your own home.

ORYX

Oryx Energy Company
Suite 1200
1212 New York Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20005-3987
202 682 1212
202 682 1234

Aimee
Full

Nancy Powers Perry
Director
Federal Affairs

October 19, 1993

Kathleen McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Director, Office of Environmental Policy
The White House
Room 360 OEOB
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Thank you for meeting with Stan Blossom and me last week about Oryx Energy Company's activities in Ecuador. Please do not hesitate to contact us for further information. We look forward to participating in the group you would like to bring together of U.S. companies doing business in Ecuador. Please let us know if we can assist you in that effort.

As we mentioned, we would also like to make ourselves available as a resource on any other environmental issue. For example, we have submitted a statement to the NACEPT Superfund Committee regarding municipal liability. We are involved in the OII Superfund site in California and would be happy to discuss our role there.

We look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

Nancy Perry

NPP:cbb
CC: Amy Christensen
Keith Laughlin

MEMORANDUM OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO: Aimee

☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY– ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY–

Pamela Spratten

OF (Organization)

State

☒ PLEASE PHONE ▶ ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

647-9376

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

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63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018

STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101–11.6

☆ U.S.G.P.O. 1992 312-070-40024

MEMO TO KATIE FROM AIMÉE
RE: ECUADOR FOLLOW-UP: TEXACO ARTICLE AND OAS HEARING RESULTS
DATE: 11-04-93

(1) I have enclosed the Wall Street Journal and New York Times articles on the suit filed against Texaco. The Philadelphia law firm of Kohn, Nast & Graf, P.C. is representing certain individuals of the Quichua and Secoya tribes, in addition to some colonists who have lived in the area for at least ten years. Martin J. D'Urso, one of the attorneys on the case, called our office yesterday looking for information on Ecuadorian oil development. What he hoped to find were any laws, treaties, regulations, or industry policies which Texaco might have been violating during their 20-year oil exploitation in the Oriente. The reality-as we know-is that there is nothing binding, including Ecuadorian laws, controlling the activities of these companies.

(2) I spoke with Karen Parker of the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund about the hearing before the OAS, and she said that it was very positive: they had two appointments where they testified before the OAS and Commissioner Vayadarez. There was a meeting with the Ecuadorian Ambassador which resulted in his agreement to an OAS Commission fact-finding trip to Ecuador. Since then the embassy has stalled, but it looks like the mission will eventually go forward. Karen is sending us some follow-up documents from the meeting.

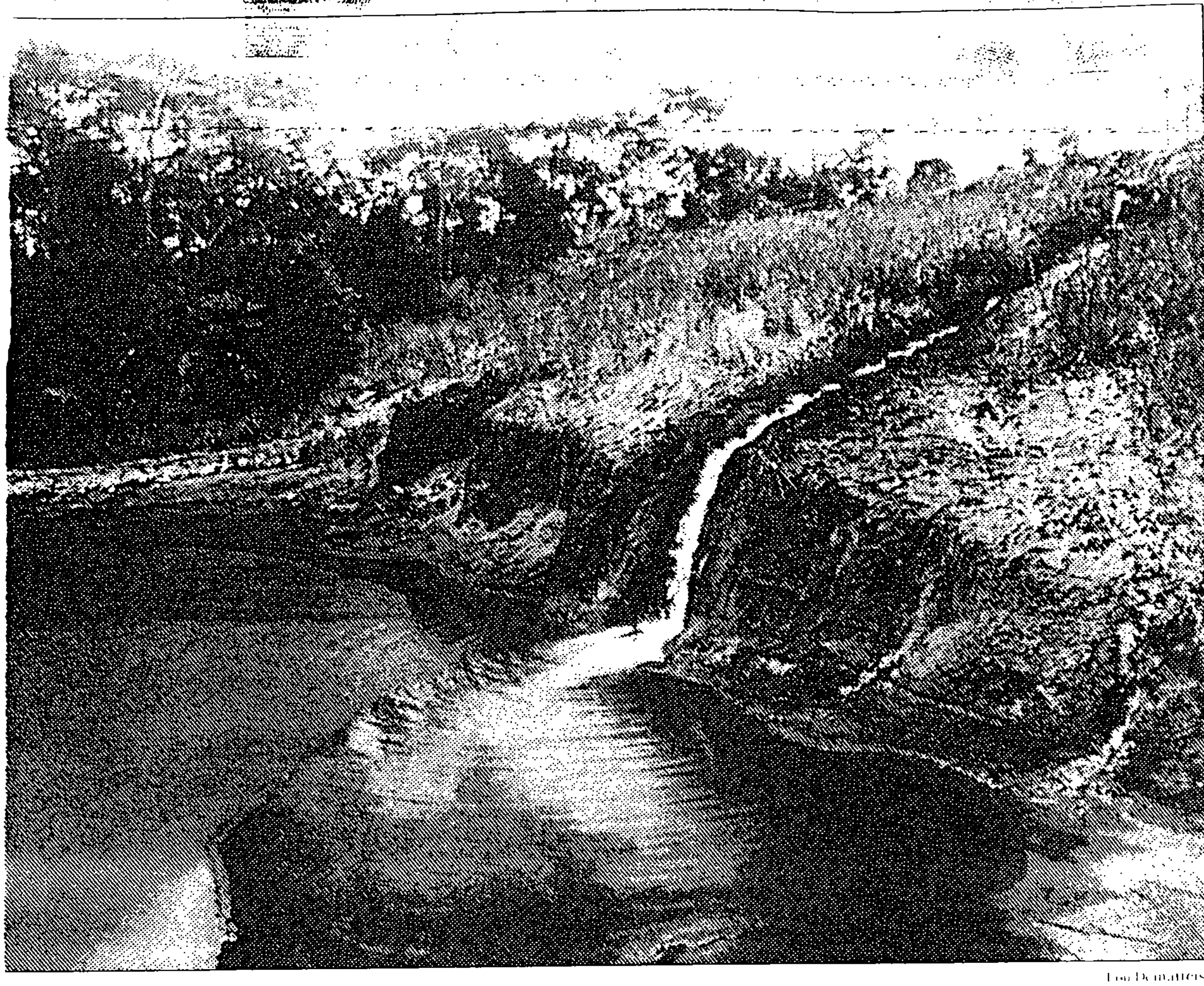
Please call Hattie Babbitt Office & get their read

Pamela Spratland

Montana NY Times

Baucus' Press secretary - EPW. Mike Evans

2001
Pennsylvania



Lou Dematteis

Crude oil flowing into a lagoon next to a Texaco well in Shusufundi, Ecuador. Residents have accused Texaco of dumping about 3,000 gallons of oil a day into lagoons and are seeking more than $1 billion in damages.

Ecuadorean Indians Suing Texaco

By AGIS SALPUKAS

Maria Sánchez, who lives in the rain forest of Ecuador, said she cannot bathe in the river and lagoons near her house. She and her son are reluctant to walk on the road because oil stains her feet and clothing, she said tearfully at a news conference yesterday in New York, and she is also allergic to the gasoline used to clean off the oil.

She was among a group of Indians, some in traditional garb, who came to New York City to have their Philadelphia law firm file suit in United States District Court for the Southern District of New York accusing Texaco of having dumped about 3,000 gallons of oil a day into the lagoons. They seek more than $1 billion in damages.

Ricardo Veiga, a lawyer with Texaco's Latin America and West African division, denied in an interview yesterday that the company had disposed of oil in lagoons or rivers. He said, however, that Texaco had spread oil from settling basins next to the wells on roads in the oilfields of Ecuador — a common industry practice in many countries — and that people walking on the road could have gotten oil on their skin.

"We have studies that oil on the skin does not cause disease as claimed by the lawyers," he said.

Mr. Veiga suggested that the suit should have been brought in Ecuador, where the state oil company, Petroecuador, played the leading role and now runs the fields. Texaco, which disposed of its 37.5 percent share last year, has not operated the fields since 1990, when its contract with the Ecuadorean Government ran out.

The Indians' lawyers, from the firm of Kohn, Nast & Graf of Philadelphia, conceded yesterday that they faced an uphill battle, but said they believed they had a chance of getting the case heard. A principal, Joseph C. Kohn, said the suit was being handled on a contingency basis.

Environmental groups have made Ecuador an example of the conflict in preserving the Amazon region while developing its rich resources, notably oil. Judith Kimerling, an environmental lawyer and author, charges that oil wells are generating millions of gallons of toxic waste every day.

The suit, an outgrowth of Ecuador's growing environmental movement, charges that drinking water has become contaminated; rivers and lagoons where local residents fished, bathed and washed clothes have become polluted with oil, and roads, hazardous with oil coating.

Ecuador is in a quandary: how to encourage the development of the oil industry since about half of its export earnings depend on it, while realizing that rain-forest visitors are also becoming a big source of income.

At the news conference, held in the board room of the New York County Lawyers Association, Elias Piyaguaje, a leader of the 600-member Secoya tribe, who was dressed in bright pink traditional shirt and pants, said to a line of television cameras: "Our rivers have been poisoned. We cannot drink. We cannot bathe. We cannot believe in the future of our existence."

Cristobal Bonifaz, a lawyer for the Indians as well as a chemical engineer who has visited the region, said it contained about 30,000 residents.

In a statement, Texaco said it began to develop the oilfields 26 years ago at Ecuador's invitation. Eventually, a pipeline was built and oil became a major source of revenue, and is now the main hope of Ecuador's paying its foreign debt.

Banc One
To Purchas
Liberty Ba

Merged Operation
Be Biggest in Kent

By RICHARD RINGE

The Banc One Corporatic
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Liberty National Bancorp o
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$842 million.

Liberty, with $4.7 billion in
will be combined with Ban
affiliate in Lexington, Ky.,
the combination the largest
company in Kentucky, with
sets of $6.4 billion.

With the acquisition, Ba
based in Columbus, Ohio, w
increase its presence in the
nati suburbs of northern K
and will enter new markets
eastern Indiana. Liberty ope
filiate banks in each area.

Banc One's shares closed a
yesterday, down 87.5 cents,
New York Stock Exchange. S
Liberty, which have risen i
months on expectations of an
al merger, closed in Nasdaq
at $29.375, up $1.375, just sh
stock's 52-week high of $29.5

Busy Bankers

Banc One has made 135
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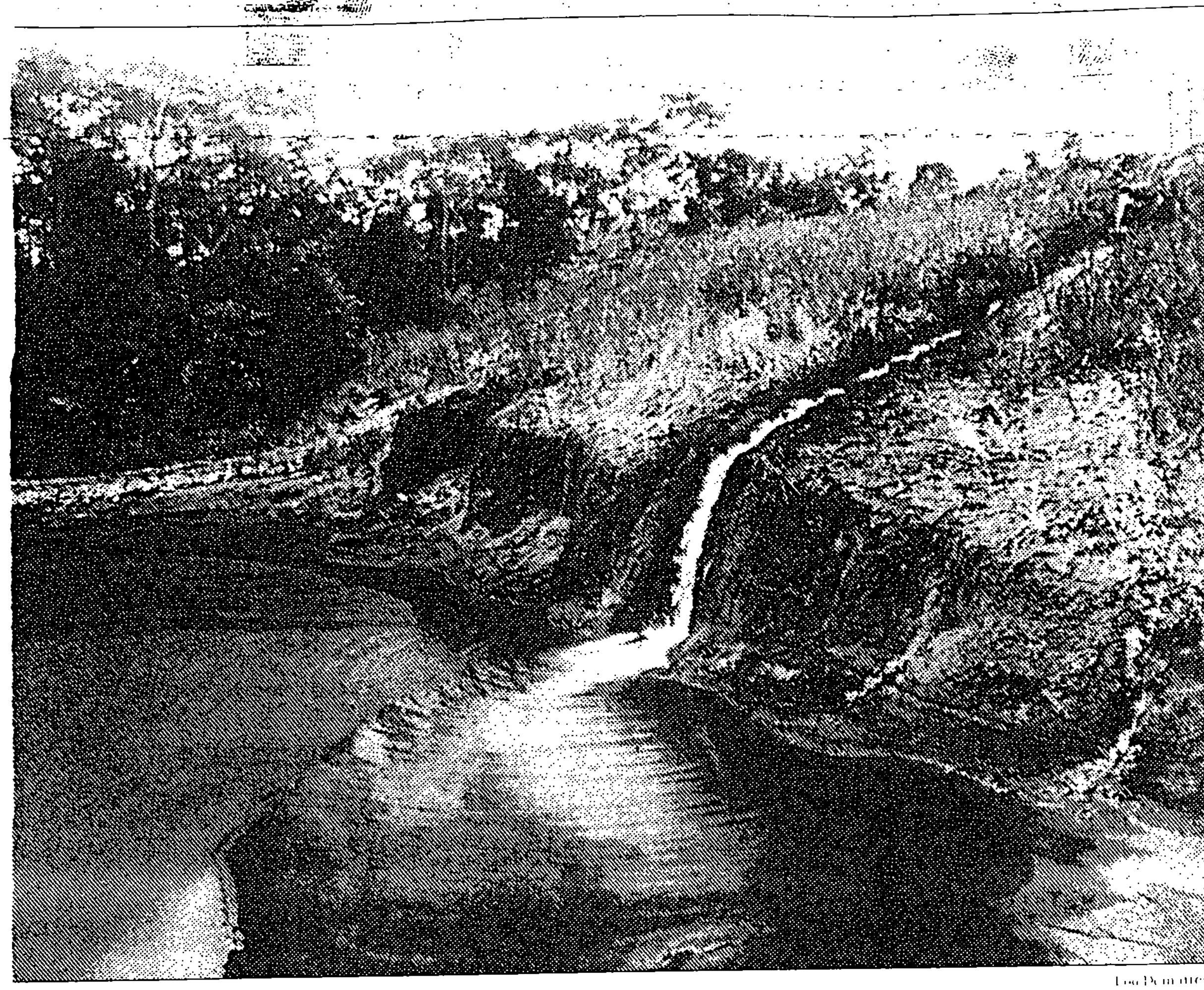

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Banc One To Purchas Liberty Ba

Merged Operation Be Biggest in Kent

By RICHARD RINGEI

The Banc One Corporatic tinuing as one of the banking try's most prolific buyers, sa terday that it had agreed to Liberty National Bancorp of ville, Ky., in a stock swap va $842 million.

Liberty, with $4.7 billion in will be combined with Banc affiliate in Lexington, Ky., the combination the largest company in Kentucky, with sets of $6.4 billion.

With the acquisition, Bar based in Columbus, Ohio, w increase its presence in the nati suburbs of northern K and will enter new markets i eastern Indiana. Liberty oper filiate banks in each area.

Banc One's shares closed at yesterday, down 87.5 cents, New York Stock Exchange. Sl Liberty, which have risen in months on expectations of an al merger, closed in Nasdaq at $29.375, up $1.375, just sh stock's 52-week high of $29.5

Busy Bankers

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Mr. McCoy said: "Louisv market that we've always be ested in. That market is Liberty is the largest bank th the bank is a good fit for our business.

"What we're seeing in the industry today is a number coming to a realization tha competitive, they need to ha size and to be able to off

Running Scared: Voting Results Make Clinton Agenda Harder Sell

Continued From First Page

paid for with cuts in other spending.

And while Mr. Panetta didn't mention it specifically, that environment is going to revive questions about the $65 billion cigarette tax in the Clinton health plan.

The good news for the White House? While Tuesday's races may generate more questions about the details of the Clinton health plan, voters' desire to shake things up may induce lawmakers to cast some kind of vote to change the system.

"They can't go home next year without voting for health-care reform," says Celinda Lake, a Democratic pollster. "On the other hand, it makes you more conservative about how you do it."

Tuesday's returns also are likely to affect Congress's efforts to deal with a crime package. Crime was a hot issue in Tuesday's balloting, and Mr. Florio in New Jersey and Ms. Terry in Virginia tried to capitalize on it by pushing gun-control positions and attacking the National Rifle Association.

Christie Whitman

Yet, they both lost. And at least one of the winners, Virginia's Mr. Allen, opposed the so-called Brady bill, which would impose a national five-day waiting period for the legal purchase of handguns.

The NRA is jubilant. "It's a major change in American politics," says Wayne LaPierre, the NRA's executive vice president. "People want to get tough with violent criminals."

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By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

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Running Scared: Voting Results Make Clinton Agenda Harder Sell

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Quito, 4 November, 1993

Katie McGinty
Director, Office of Environmental Policy
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ms. McGinty:

How are you? Here is a brief report from Ecuador.

1) Enclosed please find a copy of a letter to the President of Petroecuador, formally requesting permission to visit the oil projects on behalf of a Commission for Independent Monitoring of Petroleum Acitivities which has been formed by the Indigenous organization CONFENIAE, the environmental group Acción Ecológica, and the U.S. environmental and human rights coalition. The companies have so far resisted allowing the team to visit their projects, saying that all permission must be cleared with Petroecuador.

2) The Cofán Indians took over an oil well last week, and negotiated a settlement with the state oil company whereby they will have complete access to information on environmental and cultural impacts, the right to veto future projects in their area, and will have a solar electric plant installed in their village.

3) The new hydrocarbon law is about to be discussed in the Ecuadorian Congress. This law, being written in conjunction with the World Bank, will privatize the state oil company, and sell their holdings to private companies. The World Bank is pushing through a loan to write this law as a category C, meaning there will be no assessment of environmental impacts. There is great concern that the law has no measures guaranteeing the rights of local inhabitants, nor protection of the environment, for example, governing oil development in protected areas.

4) ARCO has refused to sit down to a dialogue with the Indigenous organization of Pastaza province, OPIP. Instead, they have consolidated eight communities in the zone where they will be drilling, and have formed their own Indian organization. OPIP, you may remember, is the organization that has their own GIS system, and is preparing an environmental management plan for their province.

5) An Ecuadorian lawyer has filed a class-action lawsuit in Federal

court in New York against Texaco, seeking damages for their pollution caused by 20 years of oil pumping from the Ecuadorian Amazon.

6) Other good news -- on the first draft of the new oil blocks to be offered by the Ecuadorian government, Block 22 within Yasuni National Park is not included. We are organizing a letter-writing campaign congratulating Petroecuador for that decision. Let´s hope that it holds!

Thank you for your interest. I understand that a new article will be coming out in New Yorker Magazine with details of Moi Enomenga´s stay in Washington.

I can be reached in Quito via Acción Ecológica at tel: (593) 2-526-994 or fax: (593) 2-547-516.

Warm regards,

Glen Switkes
Coalition in Support of Amazonian Peoples and Their Environment
Rainforest Action Network

Commission for Independent Monitoring of Petroleum Activities

4 November, 1993

Ing. Federico Vintemilla
President, Petroecuador
Quito, Ecuador

Dear Dr. Vintemilla:

The enclosed letter is to introduce the Commission for Independent Monitoring of Petroleum Activities.

1) We would like to schedule an appointment with you to formally introduce the Monitoring Commission.

2) We hereby request permission to visit the projects operated by Maxus Energy Corp., Occidental Petroleum, and Oryx Energy.

Our point of contact in Quito is tel: 526-994; fax: 547-516.

Respectfully yours,

Glen Switkes
Coalition in Support of Amazonian Peoples and Their Environment

cc: E.E. Quinones, Occidental
Clifford Thomson, Oryx Energy
Boris Abad, Maxus Energy Corp.
Katie McGinty, Director, Office of Environmental Policy, White House
Ismail Seregeldin, Vice President for Environmentally Sustainable Development, World Bank
Mohammad El Ashry, Director Environment Division, World Bank

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KOHN, NAST & GRAF, P.C.

1101 MARKET STREET, SUITE 2400
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19107-2924

(215) 238-1700
TELECOPIER (215) 238-1968

November 16, 1993

VIA TELECOPIER AND 1ST CLASS MAIL

Ms. Amy Christensen
White House Office For
Environmental Policy
Old Executive Building
Room 360
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Ms. Christensen:

I write to confirm my request for a meeting with Katherine McGinty and yourself to discuss, among other things, the environmental and human health impact of oil drilling operations in the Oriente region of Ecquador. As you know, this firm recently filed in New York a related lawsuit against Texaco. Attending the meeting from our office will be Joseph Kohn, Myles Malman and myself. If at all possible, we would like to schedule the meeting to take place before the end of this month. Thank you for your anticipated interest and cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Martin J. D'Urso

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MJD:jmb