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TEXT:

Dear Colleagues

For your information.

With best regards
Nattley

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IUCN World Conservation Congress #7

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REPORT OF THE SECOND IUCN WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS

4-11 OCTOBER 2000

The Second IUCN World Conservation Congress met from 4-11 October 2000 in Amman, Jordan. An estimated 2,000 individuals from 140 countries representing governments, NGOs, UN Agencies and the private sector participated in the Congress. The Congress' theme was "Ecospace" - a concept that conveys the message that transboundary management of ecosystems is vital for the environmental agenda.

Over the course of the meeting, delegates participated in 12 thematic sessions to consider issues ranging from ecospace and a global culture for sustainability, to environment and security, to local solutions promoting social equity and cultural diversity. The Congress adopted 104 resolutions on a wide range of conservation, programme and governance topics.

The Earth Forum, a day long meeting co-hosted by the Earth Council and IUCN, preceded the Congress and brought together experts to debate "Where are we going? Prospects for the earth in the new millennium." The Earth Forum held four consecutive thematic sessions to consider whether sustainable development is sustainable, civil societies' evolving role in governance, emerging environmental conflicts and whether we can afford the future.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF IUCN AND THE WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS

IUCN - The World Conservation Union - was established in 1948 and today brings together 78 States, 112 government agencies, 735 NGOs, of which 65 are international, 35 affiliates and some 10,000 scientists and experts from 181 countries in a worldwide partnership. One of the few international organizations that both governments and NGOs can join, IUCN provides a neutral forum where organizations from different sectors can meet, exchange views and

plan actions together. IUCN's mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.

The IUCN Secretariat consists of some 1,000 staff members, most of whom are located in IUCN's 42 regional and country offices, with 100 individuals at its headquarters in Gland, Switzerland. IUCN has six global Commissions constituting a network of approximately 10,000 volunteer experts committed to global biodiversity conservation. The Commissions cover the following topics: ecosystem management; education and communication; environmental, economic and social policy; environmental law; species survival; and protected areas.

The IUCN Council, the governing body whose members are elected by the World Conservation Congress, meets annually or biannually to set the annual budget, decide major policy issues and review IUCN's programme implementation. The IUCN President, elected by the Congress, chairs the Council and guides IUCN's work between Congresses. IUCN member organizations form national or regional committees, which play an important role in priority setting, programming, membership coordination and programme implementation. The IUCN Director General is responsible for implementing the programme with the support of the Secretariat and the IUCN networks.

World Conservation Congresses are convened every three or four years to determine policy and the broad elements of IUCN's programme. The First World Conservation Congress was held in Montreal in 1996; prior to holding World Conservation Congresses, IUCN convened 19 General Assemblies. These General Assemblies and World Conservation Congresses have adopted hundreds of resolutions and recommendations, influencing the course of conservation action locally, nationally and internationally.

IUCN's contributions to conservation are numerous, including assistance in the development of national environmental legislation and international environmental conventions such as the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. IUCN was also the driving force behind the World Conservation Strategy, Caring for the Earth and the Global Biodiversity Strategy, projects that introduced concepts such as sustainable development, biodiversity and ecosystem management. IUCN has been a leader in developing conservation programmes for major ecosystem types, particularly forests, wetlands and coastal areas.

IUCN plays a critical role in supporting protected areas worldwide, publishing the United Nations List of Protected Areas, convening the World Congress on National Parks and disseminating guidelines on protected area management issues. Drawing upon its

global network of experts, IUCN identifies categories of threatened species and produces species action plans as well as Red Data Books and Red Lists, publications that detail the status and conservation needs of endangered species.

IUCN has helped 75 countries to develop and implement conservation and biodiversity strategies. Since the 1990s, IUCN has focused increasingly on social policy as well as the economic dimensions of natural resource management. IUCN has worked to develop its social and economic literacy and to bring social scientists together with biologists and ecosystem managers to take an integrated approach to conservation.

REPORT OF THE EARTH FORUM

Maritta Koch-Weser, IUCN Director General, welcomed participants, emphasizing the importance of expanding dialogue beyond the inner environment circle and suggested that future Earth Forums be held on the margins of climate change or CBD meetings. Prince Talal Ibn Mohammad read a letter on behalf of King Abdullah II, which noted that Jordan's environmental commitment is an essential component of building a culture of peace. Maurice Strong, Earth Council Chairman, said the Earth Forum is designed as a "town hall" of the global village to open dialogue on big questions but not to exhaustively examine all issues. Klaus Schwab, President, World Economic Forum, explained that the Earth Forum would address four thematic sessions. The following is a summary of these sessions.

IS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUSTAINABLE?

Jos? Maria Figueres Olson, former President of Costa Rica, called for a change in development trends and for encouraging sustainability-oriented business. He supported the creation of international development indicators and the development of "bio-literacy" among new generations. Ralph Petersen, CEO of an international environmental consulting firm, CH2Mhill, noted that although eco-efficiency is part of the new corporate mindset, the operational terms of sustainability should be defined.

Marshall Gysi, Managing Director, International Federation of Consulting Engineers, presented guidelines committing industries to, and involving all stakeholders in, the goals of sustainable development. Alicia Barcena, Director of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, stressed the importance of bioregional approaches like the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, and of changing investment patterns, such as through the emerging global environmental services market.

Issues raised during the discussion included: food security; the North's failure to meet sustainable development financing responsibilities; the need for global ethical principles; and the International Organization for Standardization's tool for sustainable business practices (ISO 14,000).

In closing, panelists suggested actions to achieve sustainable development, develop political support, collect and disseminate information for decision making and consensus building, complete the Business Social Responsibility Code, eliminate perverse subsidies, pay for environmental services, and develop a tax system based on natural resource use.

CIVIL SOCIETY: "LOYAL" OPPOSITION OR PARTNERS IN GOVERNANCE?

Elizabeth Odio, Vice President of Costa Rica, emphasized that addressing poverty must be a first priority in protecting the environment. She underscored local community involvement for natural resource protection, noting that Costa Rican national parks are co-managed with civil society. Yolanda Kakabadse, IUCN President, expressed concern over demonstrations in Seattle and

Prague at recent WTO and IMF meetings, respectively, where she saw the interests of environmental NGOs being subsumed by those of other groups.

Claude Martin, Director General, WWF International, urged greater media involvement to divert attention from demonstrations to the substance of the debates. He commended cross-sectoral partnerships, such as the Forest Stewardship Council. Klaus Töpfer, UNEP Executive Director, said the poor must be given the opportunity to organize and voice their interests, and underscored the importance of land tenure and democratically elected decision makers. Maximo Kalaw, Executive Director, National Council for Sustainable Development Programme, said public interest is omitted from markets and is thus the responsibility of civil society. He said civil society, economics and politics must converge to form a political process for democratic development policies, and called for basic human security rights.

During the discussion, participants remarked that promises for debt cancellation should be respected, civil society varies in developed and developing countries, and partnerships must be better defined. Töpfer cited the Global Compact as a model of partnership. Martin said the public and media are looking for good stories and stressed that the world is governed by information, not just civil society.

EMERGING ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICTS: HOW DO WE DEAL WITH THEM?

Mark Halle, European Director and Coordinator, IISD-IUCN Joint Environment and Security Task Force, identified resource scarcity, environmental mismanagement, and growing population and consumption levels as root causes of violent conflicts

Richard Matthew, Assistant Professor of International and Environmental Politics, University of California at Irvine, highlighted environmental stress and resultant social impacts, including increased vulnerability to natural disasters and violent conflicts. Mohamed Sahnoun, Special Advisor to the UN Secretary

General, said most violent conflicts are caused by the combination of environmental degradation and economic and social predicaments.

Juan Mayr, Minister of Environment of Colombia, discussed general issues of local, national, regional and global environmental conflict including: identifying stakeholders; finding a common language; and seeking innovative, creative solutions. Frans van Haren, Ambassador of the Netherlands to Brazil, focused on a new conflict management initiative, the International Ombudsman Center for Environment and Development (OmCED), an investigation and mediation approach to be developed in cooperation with NGOs and stakeholders. The center will be established on a pilot basis by the Earth Council and the United Nations University for Peace in cooperation with IUCN.

In the ensuing discussion, one participant highlighted that communities and individuals feel insecure as a result of poor environmental conditions, yet global spending on military security exceeds environment budgets by billions.

CAN WE AFFORD THE FUTURE?

Timothy Wirth, President of the United Nations Foundation, proposed titling Rio+10 the Conference on Globalization and the Environment, to focus on the connections between the environment, poverty and globalization. Jose Goldemberg, University of São Paulo, stressed the need to reduce fossil fuel use and to redirect developing country energy funding into sustainable projects.

Yasuo Goto, Chairman Emeritus, Keidanren Committee on Nature Conservation, discussed the initiatives of Keidanren, a federation of Japanese economic organizations supporting nature conservation in the Asia Pacific region. Joe Firmage, Chairman & CEO, Project Voyager, described the rapid developments in Silicon Valley and called for a "reprogramming" of the economic machine. Joke Waller-Hunter, Environment Directorate, OECD, questioned whether we are spending enough to ensure the type of environmental future people want and stressed looking at social benefits of environmental investments.

During the discussion, one participant stressed addressing sustainability in the North. Waller-Hunter highlighted the importance of investment in human capital, and Firmage distinguished between capitalism and the free market and called for identification of systemic challenges.

REPORT OF THE MEETING

OPENING CEREMONY

Queen Noor of Jordan officially opened the Congress at the Amman Roman Theater, requesting a moment of prayer for those suffering in the region. Ruba Assaf, Jordanian Television, welcomed participants, noting that the Congress marks the largest

environmental meeting ever held in the region. Mohammad Halaikah, Deputy Prime Minister of Jordan, underscored Jordan's commitment to the environment, highlighting the process underway for establishing a Ministry of Environment. He championed IUCN's debt for nature initiative and emphasized IUCN's advocacy role in assisting governments to address issues such as trade liberalization, genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and transboundary concerns. Highlighting Jordan's awareness of environmental sources of conflict, he stressed Jordan's determination to ease conflict through transboundary cooperation to manage scarce resources.

Klaus Töpfer, UNEP Executive Director, delivered good wishes from UN Secretary General Kofi Annan. He said conservation and development must be made the twin criteria of human progress, and stressed the need to learn to live off of nature's dividends instead of its capital. Regarding biodiversity, he noted the serious economic and social costs of its loss and stressed that respect for ecological diversity implies respect for human diversity. He flagged environmental security as an element of future peace policy. Maurice Strong, Chairman of the Earth Council, noted the lack of progress since UNCED, said the Earth Charter is still unfinished business and suggested a new focus on the involvement of civil society and development of partnerships. He stressed that the role of civil society has increased, with globalization as a focal point, and urged the Congress members to give the Earth Charter their blessing.

Yolanda Kakabadse, IUCN President, expressed gratitude to Queen Noor for her dedication to IUCN. She said current environmental devastation is beyond human comprehension and identified biodiversity loss as the world's most pressing crisis.

Queen Noor welcomed participants on behalf of King Abdullah II and regretted that he was not present due to State duties. She remarked that King Hussein had also been a supporter of the Congress. She noted that although IUCN has been effective at the grassroots, national and international levels, regional issues have been neglected. She stressed that environmental security cannot exist without peaceful cooperation between States, and that environmental protection is a pre-requisite for socioeconomic security. She flagged water scarcity as the main source of conflict.

INTERACTIVE THEMATIC SESSIONS

Participants met in parallel thematic sessions on Thursday, 5 October, and Saturday, 7 October. Representatives from each session reported on outcomes in a plenary session on Monday, 9 October. The following is a summary by theme.

LOOKING AT THE BIG PICTURE: ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT IN MOUNTAINS, WATERSHEDS AND RIVER BASINS: David Sheppard, Head of IUCN's Programme on Protected Areas, outlined the session's objectives to

exchange experience, tools and guidelines, and build new alliances. Kenton Miller, newly elected World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) Chair, addressed defining ecosystem management with particular attention to issues of scale and cross-sectoral cooperation. The bioregional approach, showcased during the sessions, encompasses core areas, buffer zones and corridors as fundamental components.

Mountain ecosystems - opportunities and challenges: Panelists presented cases from the Andes, Himalayas and the Alps. Speakers highlighted the need to link upland mountain conservation with lowland water supply.

River basins - flow of life or shared problems?: Panelists presented cases from the Okavango Delta, the Baltic countries and the Amazon region. Corridor networks emerged as a key conservation management approach.

Transboundary resource management and conservation - a tool for regional cooperation, confidence building and peace keeping efforts: Panelists presented cases from Mesoamerica, Southern Africa, Australia and the Arctic. Despite the geographical diversity, key elements identified for transboundary projects included: international cooperation; a regional landscape focus, linking smaller projects; long-term commitment; institutional complexity and stability; diverse approaches; and partnerships. These elements also emerged as critical to the general approach of ecosystem, or landscape level, management. This session called for: political leadership; developing a shared vision; building vertical and horizontal partnerships; developing internal and external funding mechanisms; identifying benefits for people; adopting flexible strategies; involving all Commissions; and building an ecosystem management strategy in the IUCN programme and introducing it in the CBD.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OF ISLAND, COASTAL AND MARINE ECOSYSTEMS:
Lloyd Gardner, WCPA Jamaica, facilitated the session.

The IUCN Strategic Plan: Diane Tarte, IUCN Regional Councillor, Australia, presented the key themes of the Plan, including habitat conservation, protection from land-based activities, sustainable fisheries and effective governance. A participant highlighted IUCN's focus on coral reefs and noted over 50 "dead zones" throughout the world, caused by land-based pollution sources.

The UNEP Global Programme of Action: One panelist suggested greater cooperation with IUCN to, inter alia, promote an ecosystem approach and develop performance indicators. Another suggested ways to mobilize private sector funding and highlighted the links between marine conservation, poverty alleviation, food security and human health. During the discussion, participants addressed implementation, including sewage, waste management and actions to curb persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in Russia.

Networking for the 21st century: Panelists presented an Internet "vertical portal" project for IUCN that would allow users to search sorted and edited information on specific areas of marine conservation.

The Red Sea Marine Peace Park: Participants learned about this park, which was created on the Aqaba coast to protect the local marine environment, provide scientific baseline data and develop a monitoring regime. They further discussed, inter alia, threats faced by the Gulf of Aqaba, integrated management systems, the need for education and public awareness, and the socioeconomic effects of marine degradation.

Protecting essential habitats: One panelist overviewed a Latin American-Caribbean habitat protection initiative, which delineates bio-geographic units and prioritizes action based on levels of threat. Another addressed, inter alia: threats faced by marine habitats; emerging issues for marine protected areas (MPAs); building systems for MPAs to curtail the challenges faced by isolated or fragmented areas such as islands; integrated coastal management; community involvement in MPAs; effectively managing MPAs; and fisheries management.

Promoting sustainable fisheries: Participants heard a presentation on an ecosystem approach to managing the Australian prawn fishery. Panelists identified initiatives to curb the negative effects of poor management, overfishing, and extensive by-catch.

Overall, the session stressed reaching beyond protected areas to a broader ecosystem approach. It called on the IUCN programme to address habitat protection, land-based sources of marine pollution, sustainable fisheries, governance and communication mechanisms.

ENVIRONMENT AND SECURITY: A NEW STRATEGIC ROLE FOR IUCN: Can the human and economic costs of war and disaster be reduced through greater investment in environmental conservation and resource management?: This session, chaired by Mark Halle, examined the linkages between conservation, conflict and vulnerability to disaster. Panelists presented: an overview of the academic debate; impacts of Indonesian deforestation; sources and impacts of conflict in Rwanda; roots of insecurity in Northwestern Pakistan; Hurricane Mitch and disaster risk mitigation in Central America; NGOs' roles; and legal tools for conservation in times of conflict.

How is environmental security relevant to IUCN's work programme?: Jeff McNeely, Senior Scientist for IUCN, stressed the need to incorporate contingency planning into conservation programme design. Mohamed Sahnoun, Chair of the Task Force on Environment and Security, emphasized the importance of international mechanisms to hold decision makers accountable for human rights violations and environmental destruction during war. A participant called on IUCN to establish an environment and security project

fund.

A way forward?: Participants noted that, while many IUCN activities incorporate security aspects, further integration is needed. Participants recommended that IUCN: host an international conference on environment and security; expand the Task Force's mandate to include research on private sector issues, the role of the military and the role of environmental conditions in disaster vulnerability; combine academic knowledge with field experience of IUCN members for use by policymakers; build regional awareness of the relationship between environment and security; engage new stakeholders; fund environment and security projects around world; and advocate for peace.

FORESTS FOR LIFE: FOREST ECOSPACES, BIODIVERSITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY: Livelihood security and forests: After introductions by David Cassells, Chair of IUCN's Forest Conservation Advisory Group, this panel examined issues related to: non-timber forest products (NTFP), in particular wild food; contested boundaries between local communities and state agencies and methods of resolving conflict; and addressing poverty through the incentive approach by linking income potential to forest conservation. Participants discussed how NTFP could be reflected in the national economy and instances when community control could detract from conservation goals.

'Natural' disasters?: The panel discussed: root causes of vulnerability, including the population explosion, deforestation and war; the increasing frequency and intensity of forest fires and the attendant human health, ecological and economic ramifications; and the need to undertake socioeconomic analyses of human-caused forest fires in Russia. Participants touched upon the lack of empirical data on how forests mitigate effects of floods and hurricanes, post-disaster restoration potential and the acute need for public forest fire prevention campaigns.

Linking policy and practice: Panelists considered how: non-forest sector policies such as structural adjustment impact forests; community participation has become a central feature of forestry management; and expanding international and national legal mechanisms governing forests impact local communities. During a discussion, participants examined who makes laws and the need to build forest management capacity in local communities.

Move to action: In considering possible actions for IUCN, participants considered the following themes: the uneven value attributed to natural resources by developed and developing countries; global forest regimes and sovereignty over forests; and the implications of shifting forest management from state to local control. They suggested IUCN could enhance the cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach and assist the World Bank to mainstream environment policy.

ECOSPACES AND A GLOBAL CULTURE FOR SUSTAINABILITY: Sustainable

fishing: is selectivity the answer?: Eduardo Fernandez, SSC, chaired this session. On selective fishing and sustainability, a panelist noted a demonstrated increase in global awareness of sustainable fisheries management and stressed that by-catch will be the key issue in the new century. Participants provided accounts on: the impact of global fisheries on sharks; fisheries management in Japan; and the effect of fishing on seabird populations.

Regarding marine ecosystems, the session stressed that: fisheries evaluation should distinguish between impacts on resources and ecosystems; no single answer to the by-catch issue exists; and more research is required on the ecosystem level.

Who are the CBD stakeholders?: One panelist identified indigenous people, local communities, governments and UN agencies as stakeholders, and stressed the need for an interdisciplinary approach. Focusing on equity and sustainability, another panelist noted that the lack of property rights, appropriation of indigenous knowledge, loss of biodiversity and attempts to attribute a value to natural resources all contribute to inequity within the context of biodiversity. A participant stated that sustainable development within the CBD framework should be based on current local and national realities.

MAKING WAVES - STRATEGIES FOR AVERTING THE WORLD WATER CRISIS:

Latest on the water front: This panel, chaired by Delmar Blasco, Secretary General, Ramsar Convention, addressed whether global water policy is integrated and seeking a common target. Panelists presented: the outcomes of the 2nd World Water Forum; the Global Water Partnership's (GWP) framework for action; the World Commission on Dams' impact assessment and resultant guidelines; the Ramsar Convention guidelines on integrated river basin management; and IUCN's Water Crisis Strategy.

How much water do wetlands and rivers need?: Sir Martin Holdgate, former IUCN Director General, chaired this session. Mike Acreman, Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, UK, addressed technical methods for river flow management to meet, inter alia, environmental, recreational and energy needs. Jacob Nkate, Minister of Land and Housing, Botswana, described competing national and regional water resource demands and ecosystem pressures within the Okavango Delta.

A panel discussed: legislation to maintain water flows in freshwater ecosystems; the need for technical capacity to assess ecosystem water flow; accurately pricing water; indirect human dependence on water systems; and integrated management plans involving all stakeholders.

Developing IUCN's freshwater work: Khalid Mohtadullah, GWP Executive Secretary, chaired this session. On water issues in the Middle East, Elias Salameh, University of Jordan, described political issues arising from sharing the scarce resource among

nations and the growing stress from immigration and increased

demand for industrialization and agriculture. He projected that the decline in water quality will prove a greater problem than limited quantity. During the panel discussion, participants suggested decentralizing water management and noted that the issue of water quality could provide an avenue for integrating environmental aspects into centralized water management agencies. Participants also drew attention to: the relationship between living standards and water demand; the impact of climate change on rainfall; loss of water through leaky infrastructure; managing water holistically; and accurately valuing water.

Regarding sustainable management of the Panama Canal catchment, presenters highlighted its integrated management system, which involves stakeholders and encompasses conservation and poverty alleviation. In the subsequent panel discussion, participants stressed the importance of, *inter alia*: involving stakeholders; tailoring management to the region; political will; and scientific research for sound decisions. The session concluded that water allocation is a social, economic and political choice requiring tools, legislation and effective participation, and that safe drinking water makes for lasting peace.

MOBILIZING KNOWLEDGE FOR BIODIVERSITY: Generating, processing and transferring biodiversity knowledge - vital ingredients for conservation: This session, chaired by Joke Waller-Hunter, Director for Environment, OECD, reviewed the ways IUCN and its partners manage knowledge. Presentations included an overview of current practices within IUCN and its Commissions, followed by a description of tools for knowledge sharing: the World Conservation Monitoring Centre's database of Protected Areas; the Environmental Law Information and Learning Programme's online conservation law database (ECOLEX); the Asia Pacific Centre for Environmental Law's education programme; the WWF 'Conservation College'; the SSC Species Information Services (SIS); knowledge management in the Arabic region; the World Resources 2000 Report's communication strategy; knowledge networks as tools for institutional collaboration; and knowledge practices at the World Bank and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

The importance of access to information: Adel Farid Abdel-Kader, CEDARE, stated that ecologically viable development in an arid region with high population growth is only possible through knowledge management. Bart Romijn, AID Environment, noted that many need IUCN's high quality knowledge and that it should be better delivered. Peter Croal, CIDA, cautioned that the rush to new communications technology must not ignore developing country information needs, which can often be met effectively through radio use. Another participant noted that language barriers restrict access to information.

The main outcome was identification of the need for a knowledge management strategy. A working group was formed to ensure that an IUCN culture toward knowledge management is established.

AGRICULTURE, BIODIVERSITY, ECONOMY AND SOCIETY: Farming in drylands: On desertification and sustainable development in African drylands, Walter Lusigi, World Bank, addressed development prospects, community-based natural resources management and non-farm opportunities. In a presentation on agro-biodiversity, Mohammed Ajlouni, Jordan Dryland Agro-biodiversity Project, outlined reasons for loss of biodiversity in Jordan, including exotic species introduction and tourism. John Benson, Royal Botanical Gardens, presented solutions to ecological threats to Australian rangelands, including eliminating predators damaging landscapes and ceasing land clearing.

Farming in wetlands: On degradation of the Mekong Delta, Kosal Mam, Wetlands International, described the impacts of land conversion, dams, irrigation and agro-chemicals on habitats and agriculture. Rene Marin, Circulo de Estudios Cientificos Aplicados, presented the Panama Macanas Reserve Project on wetlands and identified problems linked to pesticide use, cattle ranching, horticulture, fishing and forest cropping.

Farming in temperate areas: Chris Howe, WWF, overviewed the effects of the EU Common Agriculture Policy on agriculture and the environment. Regarding US agricultural policy, Annie Kirschenmann, International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM), outlined inconsistencies in US agencies' conservation and agriculture programmes. A presentation by Alexander Karpov, Society of Naturalists, on opportunities for sustainable agriculture in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) focused on socioeconomic and technological capacity, productivity, resource use and strategies.

Business impacts and influence on agriculture: On the theme of vertical integration, Peter Nowicki, Imperial College at Wye, discussed ways to ensure that farmers profit from the added value derived from agricultural products.

The trade debate: Wilfrid Legg, OECD, addressed the work of the OECD in reconciling agricultural trade and environmental policy goals, suggesting that trade liberalization and agricultural policy reform would help agriculture's domestic environmental performance. Vandana Shiva, Research Foundation for Science, Technology and Ecology, demonstrated how trade liberalization negatively impacts biodiversity and brings about environmental and social deregulation, stressing that the biggest challenge in reforming trade rules is accommodating global inequalities and the cost of environmental degradation.

GMOs' intrinsic value and impacts: On the role of GMOs in food security, Zhangliang Chen, National Laboratory of Plant Genetic Engineering, demonstrated how GMOs are safe for the environment and for animal and human health. Bernward Geier, IFOAM, presented organic culture as an alternative to gene technology. He highlighted GMOs' threat to biodiversity and production and social

patterns. Participants raised issues related to: the precautionary principle, the CBD and the Biosafety Protocol; consumers' rights; food distribution; technological follow-up; acceptable gene transfer; and IUCN's position.

The session recommended that IUCN develop methods of assessment for multi-functionality and guidelines for integration of the Biosafety Protocol.

LOCAL SOLUTIONS THAT PROMOTE SOCIAL EQUITY AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY:

Gender within natural resource management: Chair Khawar Mumtaz, IUCN Councillor for South and East Asia, noted that a gender policy and plan of action have been approved by the Council, and identified the session's goal to assess the effectiveness of IUCN's gender equity work. Panelists spoke about mainstreaming gender in IUCN, noting that: gender awareness has improved; IUCN is working on developing quantitative and qualitative indicators of change regarding gender issues; and more training and capacity building and gender guidelines for new IUCN projects are needed. One panelist reported that IUCN's internal gender audit found that: women are not part of IUCN's senior management; all Commission Chairs are male; and Commissions have no specific gender mainstreaming activities. Panelists also stressed that gender equity is a prerequisite for sustainable development and a basic human right. Presentations addressed gender connections to ecosystem management issues in Mesoamerica and North Africa.

Indigenous people and traditional communities in protected areas: Chair Joanna Sutherland, Commission on Environment and Law, said the session aimed to assess progress in meeting three resolutions adopted by the 1996 Congress: establishing a collaborative management working group; ensuring that indigenous property rights and CBD implementation issues are addressed; and developing appropriate policies and programmes for indigenous peoples. Speakers discussed recognition of indigenous peoples' rights to participate in protected areas management, drawing examples from Belize, South Asia, China and East Africa. Participants stressed, inter alia: the importance of livelihood security; the need to develop direct dialogue with local communities; balancing social and conservation concerns; recognizing and securing tenure rights; reversing past policies of expropriation and eviction; recognizing the link between cultural and biological diversity; changing to an inclusionary model; building on traditional knowledge and institutional structures; social equity as a human right and a conservation aid; and development of an IUCN indigenous peoples' advisory group. The session recommended, inter alia, building more capacity for participatory management and expanding IUCN's base of social scientists.

DEVELOPING AND INVESTING IN BIODIVERSITY BUSINESS: Global business partnerships: Mark Rose, Executive Director, Flora and Fauna International, shared experiences from working with BP Amoco to mainstream biodiversity conservation into its operations. Wouter Veening, Netherlands IUCN Committee, outlined an integral

biodiversity assessment system developed to evaluate green projects. Dan Biller, OECD, discussed financial mechanisms for creating markets for biodiversity, including non-market transfer payments, financial institutions and investment funds. Robert Barrington, Earthwatch Institute, overviewed corporate biodiversity strategies, underscoring harnessing businesses' skills, resources, operational reach and impact to conserve biodiversity. Christopher Holz, Conservation International (CI), addressed conservation tourism, underscoring regional capacity development, a biological corridor approach, and local community and private sector involvement.

Gordon Shepard, WWF, explained how the Forest Stewardship Council's forest product certification programme was developed. Antonio Compagnoni, IFOAM, highlighted conservation agriculture through case studies from dairy and agriculture cooperatives in Italy. Dorota Matera, IUCN Poland, spoke about organic farming in Central and Eastern Europe. Paul Holthus, Marine Aquarium Council, detailed certification for sustainability in the collection, commerce and culture of marine ornamentals.

Investing in biodiversity economics: Zeke Oman, International Finance Corporation (IFC), overviewed IFC's biodiversity projects. Philippe Lisbona, A2R, detailed the Terra Capital Fund, which invests in organic agriculture, aquaculture, native species reforestation, non-timber forest products and nature tourism. Constantine Bartel, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), discussed the Kijani Initiative, which develops and invests in biodiversity business in Africa. Isidore Gwashure, African Wildlife Foundation, detailed the work of the Foundation, which facilitates stakeholder collaboration. Jennifer Morris, CI, described activities of CI's Conservation Enterprise Fund, which invests in biodiversity hot spots globally. Nicole Casellini, IUCN Vietnam, discussed organic farming, traditional knowledge and genetic resources in Vietnam. Tammy Newman, The Nature Conservancy, detailed the EcoEnterprise Fund, a venture capital fund investing in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Daniele Giovannucci, World Bank, discussed sustainable coffee markets in Chiapas and El Salvador, underscoring collaboration. He supported certification to ensure marketplace credibility, capture niche markets and cement the link between commerce and conservation. Juan Marco Alvarez, Salva Natura, shared experiences with the "Eco OK" coffee certification programme in El Salvador. Frank Vorhies, IUCN Economics Unit, overviewed the World Heritage Enterprise Project, which invests to enhance the conservation status of world heritage sites.

INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY SCIENCE INTO ENVIRONMENT POLICY AND MANAGEMENT: Biological research priorities to achieve conservation: Tim Sullivan, Chicago Zoological Society, acted as facilitator. Panelists outlined: current priority research areas for biodiversity including habitat loss, fragmentation, overexploitation, exotic species, pollution and climate change;

the implications of local and commercial bushmeat consumption for conservation in tropical forests; methods for exchange of scientific information and local knowledge between biologists and artisanal fishers, in particular regarding seahorse populations; strategies and policies to address invasive species, particularly grey squirrels in Europe; ways to conserve fragmented landscapes by establishing biodiversity corridors; research priorities for designing effective marine reserve networks; and ecological implications of economic crises. Panelists focused on how to make research relevant and accessible for local communities and decision makers.

Working groups: Participants broke into working groups to consider interactions between scientists and practitioners and how to better integrate information from biological science into policy and management. On the first topic, participants noted that scientists must provide user-friendly data, clear data maps and information on ecological restoration and economic valuation of biological functions to practitioners while working with a multidisciplinary approach. Participants suggested practitioners could benefit from understanding the value and limits of science, taxonomic methodology and emerging scientific areas including genetics, metapopulation dynamics and geographic information systems (GIS). On integrating scientific information into policy, group members stressed that scientists must improve synthesis of information, understand core cultural differences, ensure that science is relevant and make information accessible in a timely manner.

THE ECOLOGICAL LIMITS OF CLIMATE CHANGE: Brett Orlando, IUCN Climate Change Programme Officer, provided an overview of climate change within IUCN's new programme. Atiq Rahman, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies, discussed the linkages between climate change and the sustainable use of natural resources. Janos Pasztor, Information and Outreach, UNFCCC, briefed participants on key issues within the UNFCCC. On carbon sequestration and biodiversity, political will and technical viability emerged as critical elements to ensure environmentally sound sequestration projects.

Nick Davidson, Ramsar Convention Deputy Secretary General, suggested that IUCN develop a framework for joint activities between adaptive management of wetlands and climate change. Lynn Holowesko, WCPA, called for increased initiatives on the restoration of damaged marine ecosystems. Richard Sandbrook, IUCN Regional Councillor for Western Europe, stressed that climate change mitigation measures could help address the equity issue that divides the North and South.

Climate change vulnerability and adaptation: Participants divided into regional groups for discussion. The Middle East group suggested developing national climate change action plans. The OECD group proposed that IUCN track scientific results and distribute this information to governments and civil society. The

Pacific and Southeast Asia Group recommended that IUCN build capacity for negotiation. The Latin America Group proposed that IUCN create a separate commission on climate change.

Overall, session participants highlighted the need for IUCN to: create links between climate change and IUCN's core actions; improve understanding of climate change effects on nature and society; strengthen climate change adaptation techniques; ensure equitable solutions that support biodiversity; and build IUCN's capacity to tackle climate change and effectively participate in decisions.

AGENDA ITEMS CONSIDERED BY THE CONSERVATION CONGRESS

The Congress convened in nine plenary sittings over the course of the meeting to hear reports from the President, Director General and Commission Chairs, as well as to approve the new Commission mandates, the programme, the budget, membership-related matters and resolutions. The following is a summary of Congress debates and outcomes by agenda item.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT: President Yolanda Kakabadse raised several issues: IUCN's liquidity crisis of 1999; efforts to assess and make IUCN's work more effective; and IUCN's recently-granted observer status at the United Nations.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT: Director General Maritta Koch-Weser presented accomplishments since the 1st World Conservation Congress held in 1996, reporting significant growth and ongoing decentralization. She overviewed the new IUCN programme and budget framework, which focuses on knowledge, empowerment, governance and operations (KEGO) in seven key result areas. Koch-Weser identified goals to attain prior to the 3rd World Congress, including to: implement the new programme; follow up on initiatives from this Congress; improve the quality of service to Commissions, members and the Council; implement the new management systems and new initiatives for business development and outreach; and pursue growth in membership and services. The Congress took note of this report.

REPORTS OF THE CHAIRS OF THE COMMISSIONS: The Congress heard and considered the following reports.

Species Survival Commission (SSC): SSC Chair David Bracket overviewed programme priority areas: species information service; the Red List Programme; sustainable use; the Wildlife Trade Programme; the Plant Conservation Programme; invasive species; and digital libraries. He said SSC is developing fisheries-related programmes and a focus on trade in medicinal plants.

Commission on Environmental Law (CEL): CEL Chair Nicholas Robinson highlighted CEL's attempt to establish a legal order to enhance social equity and sustain biodiversity and ecosystems. He highlighted CEL's strategic goal to advance environmental law together with scientific understanding.

Commission on Education and Communication (CEC): CEC Chair Frits Hesselink said the Commission's role is to advocate education and communication as tools for conservation and capacity building.

Commission on Environmental Economics and Social Policy (CEESP): CEESP Chair Tariq Banuri detailed progress of working groups on ethics, governance, technology, co-management, trade and environment, coastal zones and environment and security.

Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM): CEM Chair Edward Maltby reviewed CEM's mission, structure, activities, achievement and collaborative approach. He noted the success of regional workshops.

World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA): WCPA Chair Adrian Phillips highlighted WCPA's goals, including: promoting best practice guidelines, collaborating with other Commissions, encouraging the exchange of experience among protected area managers, developing a global database, assessing project effectiveness and assisting global conventions. Phillips announced the launch of the WCPA website, a new focus on marine and mountain areas, and the upcoming World Parks Congress in Durban, South Africa in mid-2003, themed "Benefits Beyond Boundaries."

COMMISSION REVIEWS: Gabor Bruszt, Team Leader of the External Review, reported on the Review (CGR/2/2000/3), reinforcing that the Commissions are the biggest assets of IUCN. He stressed that the Commissions must have a unique competence base, a clear focus and a critical mass of membership, which only the SSC, WCPA and CEL have achieved. Bruszt suggested future goals, including: joint programming of each Commission with other units of IUCN; concentration of CEC target areas; integrating CEL and Environmental Law Center fundraising; increasing membership of and justification for CEM; and clarifying the focus and improving the performance of CEESP. Delegates expressed concern about the future of CEESP, stressing its importance in giving a voice to the concerns of developing nations. The Congress took note of the review.

COMMISSION MANDATES: The Congress approved the following mandates (CGR/2/2000/8), which outline the mission, objectives, priorities, structure and organization of each Commission for 2001-2004. The CEESP mandate was adopted in a resolution (CGR2.GOV002).

CEM provides expert guidance on integrated management of natural and modified ecosystems by: assisting stakeholders in identifying crucial ecosystem management issues and developing solutions; advising decision-makers on priority issues; and distilling key developments in ecosystem science.

CEC advocates strategic use of communication and education to promote learning and empower stakeholders. It allows IUCN members, Commissions and staff to, inter alia, effectively manage and

integrate education in policies, engage stakeholders and undertake marketing.

CEL endeavors to advance environmental law, mostly through: expertise to governments on environmental law and sustainability; innovation and promotion of new or reformed legal concepts for nature conservation; building countries' capacity to implement and enforce environmental law; and providing education and information on environmental law.

SSC serves as the principle source of advice to IUCN on the technical aspects of species conservation, seeks to mobilize global action for species conservation, in particular species threatened with extinction and those important for human welfare, and encourages production and consumption patterns that promote biodiversity conservation.

WCPA promotes the establishment of a worldwide representative network of terrestrial and marine protected areas. It strives to: integrate protected areas into all sectors by strategic advice to policy makers; strengthen capacity and effectiveness of protected areas managers; and increase investment in protected areas.

INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL REVIEW OF IUCN: Koch-Weser and Richard Sandbrook, IUCN Regional Councillor for Western Europe, overviewed the external review (CGR/2/2000/2), which concluded that, inter alia: IUCN's potential was not fully realized; IUCN's previous programme was of mixed quality and lacking prioritization; IUCN's core competencies were unclear; and the programme and budget were not linked. The review commended work at the programme level, progress toward decentralization and regionalization, and regional conservation forums and committees. It suggested Congresses be held less frequently as they are costly and time consuming.

Sandbrook noted that the external review reflected a need for IUCN to move from a list of activities to developing a strategic shape and analyzed, inter alia: IUCN's distinctive competencies; knowledge management areas; instability of financing; integrating socioeconomic science and gender; monitoring and evaluation; and regional issues. Koch-Weser highlighted follow-up in progress, including: an action plan; a new programme; a new business plan; revision of headquarter functions; and discussion of governance issues. She said the review helped to plot a new course for IUCN and stressed continuous improvement.

IUCN PROGRAMME: The 2nd World Conservation Congress showcased IUCN's new streamlined programme (CGR/2/2000/9) to meet its primary conservation goals: facing the extinction crisis and restoring and maintaining ecosystem integrity. Its framework is based on seven Key Result Areas (KRAs):

effective management and restoration of ecosystems;

institutions, agreements, processes and policies;

incentives, including finance for conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources;

equitable sharing of costs and benefits;

assessment of biodiversity and of related social and economic factors;

information management and communication systems; and

effective, efficient and accountable management and leadership of IUCN.

The new programme represents a significant incorporation of socioeconomic factors into the traditional biological approach of the IUCN, and a shift from a process-oriented, fragmented programme to a results-driven, integrated programme. Projects do not have to fit exclusively into a single KRA; many overlap two or more KRAs. Each KRA sets out specific results to be achieved before the next World Congress, which are grouped around the areas of knowledge, empowerment, governance and operations. The intention of focusing IUCN's work on KRAs is to create: a programme that builds on its strengths, maximizing IUCN's impact on biodiversity conservation; a framework for organizing and funding the Secretariat and Commissions to work together and in partnership with members and others; a means for donors and partners to identify clear goals, issues, approaches, results and geographic areas to support; and a basis for monitoring and evaluating IUCN's impact and progress. A database is under development to classify programmes and help set funding priorities. Overall, delegates reacted positively to the programme, particularly horizontal integration, synergies between KRAs and socioeconomic connections. The new programme was adopted.

IUCN FINANCES 1996-2000: David Smith, acting IUCN Treasurer, presented IUCN finances (CGR/2/2000/6) noting that the period 1996-2000 was characterized by a 13% growth rate for project activities, with no increase for core expenditures. He also said that, due to late membership fees, IUCN suffered a serious liquidity crisis in 1999. The document includes sections on overall performance, field programmes, IUCN reserves, financial management issues and staff changes. Annexes comprise financial statistics and auditor's reports. Congress adopted the document.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK 2001-2004: Smith introduced the financial outlook (CRG/2/2000/10) and underscored that it links the IUCN budget and programme by associating KRAs to the apportioning of finances. The Chair of the Finance and Audit Committee, Jorge Caillaux, reviewed the Committee's reactions to the outlook. The Committee questioned the feasibility of the proposed 8% growth and recommended: skill development for raising core funds from the private sector; clear identification of administrative costs; and improved decentralization through effective oversight by the

Director General. The document contains data on projected income and expenditure and summarizes the Secretariat's fundraising policy. Congress adopted the document.

REPORT ON MEMBERSHIP AND CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT: Diane Tarte, Chair, Membership and Constituency Development Committee, overviewed membership growth since 1996 and noted unequal growth among the eight IUCN regions. She attributed enhanced participation to IUCN's recognition of national and regional committees, and to the devolution of governance responsibilities to regional offices and membership focal points (CGR/2/2000/4). Congress noted the report.

MEMBERSHIP GUIDELINES: The guidelines (CGR/2/2000/14) identify: IUCN membership (profile, size, distribution, recruitment, admission, loss of rights and withdrawal); membership rights (participation and influence, intermediate structures and identification); membership obligations (payment of dues, facilitating objectives and providing information); and relationship between members and other IUCN components. Tarte noted the guidelines are based on the 1996 revised statutes and thus incorporate IUCN regionalization efforts. Congress adopted the guidelines.

TECHNICAL REVIEW OF IUCN STATE MEMBERSHIP DUES TO TAKE EFFECT IN 2002: Adrian Phillips, Membership and Constituency Development Committee, presented the technical review (CGR/2/2000/13) and outlined the purpose of dues and the basis of calculations and introduced a technical adjustment proposal. He said this proposal reproduces the UN's new scale of assessment, which reduces the dues taken from the poorest member states. To this effect, IUCN would create a group "zero" of 27 countries that would pay half their current dues. He said that although the proposal would result in loss of income for IUCN, the purpose is to retain membership of the poorest nations. The technical review includes tables identifying: the current sliding scale of IUCN state membership dues; the proposed sliding scale; and the proposed membership dues for each group of members. It also lists countries according to their group. Congress approved the proposal.

INTRODUCTION OF MEMBERSHIP DUES FOR 2002-2004: Regarding membership dues for 2002-2004 (CGR/2/2000/12), Phillips introduced

a 3% annual dues increase. He underscored the need to maintain value over time and suggested that members express support for IUCN through payment of dues, which represent 86% of IUCN's unrestricted funding and is used to finance, inter alia, member services and strategic investment. The US reaffirmed its zero nominal growth policy for the budget of international organizations and opposed the 3% increase. The Sudanese Environmental Conservation Society and Bangladesh warned that the increase would deter NGOs from joining. The Finance and Audit Committee said a new methodology would be drafted for consideration at a future World Congress and Koch-Weser suggested

creating a membership mutual assistance fund for developing countries.

VOTING PROCEDURE: Delegates discussed proposed amendments to Rule 81 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Conservation Congress (Voting Procedure). Martin Edwards, IUCN Election Officer, introduced proposed amended text (CGR2/2000/CRP.007) to streamline IUCN's voting procedure, most notably to change from ranked, preference voting to simply noting votes with an "X." Delegates debated whether to retain the option to abstain from voting (paragraph d). Regarding elections of three persons out of several candidates (paragraph 81c), the Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust proposed that the procedure be amended to state that members may vote for "up to" three preferred candidates. The amended text was adopted by a vote, retaining the abstention option.

ELECTION RESULTS: A secret ballot for IUCN officers was held during the Congress. The Congress elected the following IUCN officers. President: Yolanda Kakabadse. Treasurer: Claes de Dardel. Commission Chairs: Hein van Asperen, CEM; Denise Hamu, CEC; Nick Robinson, CEL; Kenton Miller, WCPA; and David Brackett, SSC. Regional Councillors for Africa: Juliana Chileshe (Zambia); Amadou Tidiane Ba (Senegal); and Zohir Sekkal (Algeria). Regional Councillors for Meso and South America: S?nia Rigueira (Brazil); Gabriel Roberto Robles Valle (Guatemala); and Silvia S nchez Huam n (Peru). Regional Councillors for North America and the Caribbean: Lynne Holowesko (Bahamas); Huguette Labelle (Canada); and Dan Martin (USA). Regional Councillor for South and East Asia: Nobutoshi Akao (Japan); Antonio Claparols (Philippines); and Han Xingguo, (China). Regional Councillors for West Asia: Abdulaziz Abuzinada, (Saudi Arabia); Ali Akbar (Pakistan); and Talal F. Al-Azimi (Kuwait). Regional Councillors for Oceania: Christine Anne Milne (Australia); Wren Green (New Zealand); and Suliana Siwatibau (Fiji). Regional Councillors for East Europe, North and Central Asia: Anna Kalinowska (Poland); Ivan Voloscuk (Slovakia); and Alexy Vladimirovich Yablokov (Russian Federation). Regional Councillors for West Europe: Manfred Niekisch (Germany); Alistair Gammell (United Kingdom); and Maria Purificaci? Canals (Spain).

COMMISSION AWARDS: Sir Peter Scott Award: This honor for SSC service was presented to Peter Jackson (United Kingdom); Marshall Murphee (Zimbabwe); and William Conway (United States).

Wolfgang Burhenne Award: This honor for CEL service, offered for the first time, was granted to the late Cyrille de Klemm (France). The Cyrille de Klemm Fund has been established in his memory.

Fred Packard Award: This award for WCPA service was presented to: the late Nancy Foster (United States); Marija Zupanivic-Vicar (Slovenia); and Adrian Phillips (United Kingdom).

In 2001, a Packard Award for Valour will be awarded to WCPA staff from the Democratic Republic of Congo. The WCPA proposes that the

funding associated with the award be placed in a fund to support the families of those who have lost their lives.

RESOLUTIONS CONSIDERED

The Congress had before it 110 resolutions, relating to three categories: conservation-related, programme-related and government-related. All of the resolutions, with a few exceptions, were submitted by sponsors prior to the Conference and reviewed by the Resolutions Working Group, chaired by Angela Cropper. Cropper introduced the resolutions during Congress sittings. Over the course of the Congress, small contact groups were formed to revise the resolutions. All resolutions were adopted unless otherwise noted.

CONSERVATION RESOLUTIONS: Conservation-related resolutions secure IUCN's endorsement of a conservation effort or policy without requesting any interventions or assistance from the Secretariat.

Tiger conservation: The resolution (CRG2.CNV001 Rev.1) urges funding agencies and governments to stop investments that negatively affect tiger habitats while recommending policies reflecting increased priority for tiger conservation.

Conservation of Tibetan antelope: The resolution (CRG2.CNV002 Rev.1) recalls measures taken by China and India to conserve the Tibetan antelope, but notes that despite these measures, large scale illegal hunting, primarily for shahtoosh production, continues. IUCN members and other donors are requested to support conservation efforts in both China and India.

Conservation of river dolphins in South Asia: The resolution (CGR2.CNV003) considers that Asian freshwater dolphins are in decline, with the Yangtze species on the verge of extinction. Threats include habitat destruction, excessive fishing, pollution and killing for oil. India, Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh are urged to jointly create and implement an action plan to conserve river dolphins.

Conservation of dugong, Okinawa woodpecker and Okinawa rail around Okinawa Island: The resolution (CRG2.CNV004xCNV005 Rev.1) recognizes the possible construction of a US military airport on Okinawa Island, urges Japan to complete a voluntary environmental impact assessment (EIA) focusing on the dugong habitat and urges Japan and the US to fully consider the assessment results.

Conservation of the crested ibis: The resolution (CGR2.CNV006) acknowledges successful conservation efforts involving China, the public, concerned scientists and conservationists, but notes that despite these efforts the crested ibis remains highly endangered. IUCN members are encouraged to involve ornithologists to assist China's three crested ibis conservation programmes.

Conserving the Saker falcon: The resolution (CRG2.CNV007 Rev.1)

requests Saker falcon range States, namely the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, with CITES and TRAFFIC, to: monitor populations; regulate procurement and international movement; and motivate conservation habits.

Southern Hemisphere albatross and petrel conservation efforts: The resolution (CGR2.CNV008 Rev.1) notes the major threat to albatross and petrel populations due to longline fisheries, pollution, disease and climate change effects. Range States are requested to participate in the next CMS session to conclude an agreement for albatross and petrel conservation.

Conservation of marine turtles in the Indian Ocean: The resolution (CGR2.CNV009) recognizes that: the habitat of marine turtles transverses many boundaries; their populations are severely threatened due to trawling-related mortality, habitat destruction and harvesting for meat and shell; and juvenile populations are poorly understood. Governments of the Indian Ocean region are urged to develop a regional conservation action plan.

Conservation of marine turtles on the Atlantic coast of Africa: The resolution (CGR2.CNV010) recalls that the six species of marine turtle found on the African coast are endangered and welcomes the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to protect these species under the CMS adopted by 17 states in May 1999. The 14 range States yet to sign the MOU are encouraged to do so.

Convention to protect the Mediterranean Sea against pollution: The resolution (CGR2.CNV011 Rev.1) urges the Convention on the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution contracting parties to ratify the new Convention's protocols in order to implement protection measures.

Conservation of Middle and Lower Parana River: The resolution (CGR2.CNV012) recalls that the Rio de la Plata River basin includes the world's largest wetland corridor; recognizes the resources it provides; and notes that human activities threaten the basin's ecological balance. International organizations are requested to support the Argentinean government to implement conservation policies.

Mining concessions and protected areas in Mesoamerica: The resolution (CGR2.CNV014) requests governments in the Mesoamerican region to grant mining and petroleum concessions in accordance with policies respecting biodiversity conservation and notes the need to establish national protected areas reflecting representative samples of Mesoamerican ecosystems.

Protected areas and the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor: The resolution (CGR2.CNV015) recognizes the importance of presidential support to the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor and Coral Reef System. Regional governments are encouraged to declare more protected areas to preserve samples of all ecosystems in the isthmus.

to refrain from further alien introductions. Development agencies are urged to refuse support for alien introduction programmes.

Maintaining biodiversity in protected areas from negative impacts of mining exploration: This resolution (CGR2.CNV025) registers concern about the negative social and environmental impacts of mining and mineral growth exploration and recognizes that the efforts of States, NGOs and communities in this sector require strong legislative instruments. Member States are called on to legally prohibit mineral exploration and extraction in protected areas.

Indigenous peoples, sustainable use and international trade: This resolution (CGR2.CNV026 Rev.2) urges national governments to activate sustainable use practices for indigenous and local communities depending on renewable resource harvesting by eliminating tariff and non-tariff barriers. Through its sustainable use initiative, IUCN is requested to analyze how trade barriers hinder the rights of indigenous and local communities to sustainably develop.

Unexploded ordnance contamination in sites of US military activities in Panama: This resolution (CGR2.CNV027) recalls that during the 20th century, the US left a worrisome environmental legacy and now has a legal, moral and ethical obligation to mitigate its impact. The governments of Panama and the US are encouraged to negotiate the restoration of impacted ecosystems.

Protection of the Macal River Valley in Belize: This resolution (CGR2.CNV028 Rev.1) notes that Belize Electricity Limited, majority owned by Fortis Inc. of Canada, is proposing dam construction that would flood parts of the Mountain Pine Ridge Forest Reserve. The company is urged to conduct a transparent EIA and to terminate the project if the dam would negatively affect the reserve's species. The government of Belize is encouraged to maintain its record of environmental stewardship.

Establishment of an ecological corridor in the Americas: This resolution (CGR2.CNV029) recognizes the Wildlife Conservation Society proposal to create an ecological corridor in the Americas. Relevant governments and institutions are urged to officially support the initiative.

Securing the environment in Gaza Strip, the West Bank and Jerusalem: This resolution (CGR2.CNV030) was introduced in light of current regional events. Some delegations, including the US, the Russian Federation, New Zealand, Australia and Japan abstained from this resolution, questioning the appropriateness of addressing such issues at the Congress. Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan and Kuwait stressed that the resolution is not political, but concerns the environmental aspects of the conflict. The EU underscored that the Congress should not turn a blind eye, especially since environment and security was a Congress topic. The resolution was adopted. It, inter alia, expresses concern over the outbreak of

violence and resulting loss of human life and environmental impact, supports efforts to end violence and protect the environment, urges the protection of civilians, and affirms that the peace process offers an opportunity to build relations to better protect human life and the environment in the region.

PROGRAMME RESOLUTIONS: The programme-related resolutions either call for new or expanded programme components, request specific activities by various programme components or call upon programme components to contribute to particular conservation efforts.

IUCN's use of its Commissions: The resolution (CGR2.PR001 Rev.2) urges the Director General to study and enhance the voluntary work of Commissions and report to the 3rd World Congress on measures to integrate voluntary contributions in the IUCN overall programme.

Collaborative management for conservation programme: The resolution (CGR2.PR002) requests the Director General to review lessons learned in co-management initiatives, devise means to respond to concerns contained in the conservation programme and link those elements to the IUCN programme.

Conservation of plants: Endorsing the Gran Canaria Declaration on the Need for a Global Programme for Plant Conservation, the resolution (CGR2.PR003) urges the CBD COP-6 to consider the establishment of a strategy for plant conservation.

IUCN's work in the Arctic: Recognizing the need for an IUCN Arctic strategy and action plan, the resolution (CGR2.PR004 Rev.2) requests IUCN to concentrate on ecosystem management, ecological integrity and environmental security in the Arctic and the rights and needs of Arctic indigenous peoples and other permanent residents of the Arctic.

Climate change, biodiversity and the IUCN overall programme: The resolution (CGR2.PR005 Rev.2) calls on the Director General to: facilitate the formation of an inter-Commission task force to advance IUCN climate change work; support integration of ecological and social considerations of indigenous peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); strengthen linkages between UNFCCC, IPCC, CBD, Ramsar and other relevant conventions; consult with Commissions on guidelines for enhancing biodiversity in areas of terrestrial sequestration of greenhouse gases; promote activities to enhance ecosystem resilience through, inter alia, creation of buffer zones and migratory corridors and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems; and support the work of NGOs and developing countries in capacity building. It further calls on WCPA to improve guidelines for minimizing and adapting to the impacts of climate change and the SSC to develop tools for weighing the threat of climate change on particular species.

Climate and energy: The resolution (CGR2.PR006 Rev.1): urges States and the private sector to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

and use energy efficient technologies; recommends that measures to enhance carbon sequestration be undertaken based on the precautionary principle; and requests IUCN regional offices to assist UNDP in disseminating information on the World Energy Assessment.

Conservation of marine biodiversity: The resolution (CGR2.PRG007 Rev.2) calls for: ratification of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS); regional, national and global collaborative management of marine protected areas; and tools for implementing effective protection, restoration and sustainable use of marine biodiversity.

IUCN marine component programme: The resolution (CGR2.PRG008 Rev.2) supports integrated strategies for addressing marine and coastal issues, and maximizing IUCN's influence on marine conservation and sustainable use.

Implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD): The resolution (CGR2.PRG009 Rev.1) calls for support to the implementation of national, sub-regional and regional action programmes for the development of arid and semi-arid zones and the Global Initiative on Desertification.

Strategic information management: The resolution (CGR2.PRG010 Rev.1) urges commitment for an information technology and information management infrastructure and requests the Director General to identify resources for an information technology strategic plan.

The World Commission on Dams (WCD): The resolution (CGR2.PRG011 Rev.1) asks that a task force be created to: advise IUCN on ways to respond to the report of the WCD; monitor responses to the WCD's recommendations; and develop partnerships with public and private stakeholders.

International academy of environmental law: The resolution (CGR2.PRG012 Rev.1) invites the CEL Chair and the Director General to collaborate with existing international and regional training and research institutions and to develop the goals, functions and structure of the academy.

Preparing for Rio+10: Calling on IUCN's valuable input in preparations and during Rio+10, the resolution (CGR2.PRG013 Rev.1) requests the Director General to form a working group for NGOs taking part in Rio+10.

Durban World Parks Congress: The resolution (CGR2.PRG014) calls on IUCN's active financial, technical and intellectual support to the Congress.

Gender policy: The resolution (CGR2.PRG015) supports: operation of the IUCN Gender and Sustainable Development Group, the Plan of Action and the Gender Equity Policy; definition of gender criteria

for future projects; and gender equity indicators and mainstreaming.

Sustainable use of wild living resources: This policy statement (CGR2.PRG016 Rev.1) recognizes: the socio-economic value of consumptive and non-consumptive uses of biological diversity; the need for adaptive resource management; the limited availability of biological products and ecological services; and the need for incentives and sanctions.

Conservation of the Central African black rhinoceros: The resolution (CGR2.PRG017 Rev.1) calls on Cameroon to take all measures to ensure the future of the rhinoceros and requests the Director General to obtain donors' support for this conservation effort.

Conservation of Houbara bustard: The resolution (CGR2.PRG018 Rev.2) calls for: range States to enforce national legislation against bustard hunting; examination of the status and taxonomy of the species to ensure proper listing in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species; and provision of technical and financial assistance for an action plan.

Sustainable management of Asia's major river systems: The resolution (CGR2.PRG019 Rev.1) requests a study on the feasibility of a new conservation and management mechanism and suggests convening a meeting of riparian States and local communities to discuss findings and follow-up.

Illegal and/or unsustainable trade of wildlife among and from the Mekong riparian countries: The resolution (CGR2.PRG020 Rev.1) calls for collaboration with CITES to, inter alia, increase trade impacts awareness, conduct case studies on ecological, socio-economic, cultural and ecological dynamics of wildlife trade, and improve law enforcement.

IUCN's presence in Central Asia: Recognizing the uniqueness and high vulnerability of ecological systems of Central Asia, this resolution (CGR2.PRG021) requests the Director General to promote further strengthening of IUCN's presence and activities in Central Asian countries.

Marine protected areas in the Baltic Sea: This resolution (CGR2.PRG022) urges all coastal States to establish national protected area and marine reserve systems, and that Baltic Sea countries in economic transition receive support for their establishment from countries with funds and expertise.

European mountain ecosystems: This resolution (CGR2.PRG023 Rev.1) requests the Director General to actively participate in the International Year of the Mountain in 2002 and to consider creating a Secretariat component programme on mountain ecosystems. It urges European countries with mountain ecosystems to: ensure monitoring of the adoption and implementation of the Protocols of

the Alpine Convention; implement sustainable conservation projects integrating mountain peoples' cultures and traditions; and adopt specified guidelines on agriculture, urban development, transportation and tourism.

Protected areas in the Alps and Mediterranean: Recognizing the importance of cooperation among protected areas, particularly the Alpine Network of Protected Spaces, and noting the international importance of the Alps and the Mediterranean basin, this resolution (CGR2.PR024 Rev.1) proposes the creation of cross-border protected areas in the region with the support of the WCPA and CEL.

Wild rivers of Europe: Recognizing the multiple ecological values and vulnerability of rivers, this resolution (CGR2.PR025) encourages European countries to adjust water policies to support river preservation and restoration. It also promotes the development of international categories for classification of rivers and river valleys.

Russian forests programme: The resolution on IUCN's temperate, boreal and Southern cold temperate forests programme in Russia (CGR2.PR026 Rev.1) encourages participation and linking conservation and sustainable use policies and practices in Russia, and supports credible forest certification.

Conservation of plants in Europe: Concerning the activities of Planta Europa, the resolution (CGR2.PR027 Rev.1) supports, inter alia, its continued development and requests European members and relevant SSC Specialist Groups to develop a detailed action-oriented plant conservation strategy for Europe. It asks the Director General to provide support to promote the project identifying important plant areas of Europe through the SSC.

Strategic framework for the IUCN in Mesoamerica: The resolution (CGR2.PR028) approves the 2001-2004 IUCN Strategic Framework in Mesoamerica and requests the support of the Director General and IUCN's regional councillors in its implementation.

Environmental education in the Mesoamerican component programme: This resolution (CGR2.PR029) requests that environmental education be a central theme incorporated into all of the themes that the regional organization and its members develop.

Conserving the Panama Canal Watershed: Requesting the evaluation of environmental services provided by the Panama Canal watershed, this resolution (CGR2.PR030 Rev.1) also: urges the Panamanian authorities, organizations of civil society and affected communities to advise appropriate authorities regarding the establishment of new dams to minimize environmental and social impacts; invites Panama to undertake a participatory process to carry out studies on the expansion of the Panama Canal; and requests the Director General, with the World Bank, to promote a forum in Panama to present the WCD's guidelines.

Consolidation of IUCN's component programme for South America: This resolution (CGR2.PRG031): encourages relevant parties in South America to develop alliances to solve natural resource degradation problems; requests the Director General and IUCN's Council to link regional and national donors and investors to co-finance the South American component programme; and asks the Director General to undertake a participatory evaluation of the South America Component Programme prior to 2002.

Nature conservation on the Guyana Shield: The resolution (CGR2.PRG032) requests that governments, in close consultation with indigenous and traditional populations, continue efforts to conserve the Guyana Shield region's tropical forest through the establishment of a protected areas network while implementing WCPA's protected areas recommendations on mining and related activities and indigenous and traditional peoples.

Impacts of military activities in the Arctic: This resolution (CGR2.PRG033 Rev.1) requests the Director General to ensure that the Secretariat's Component Programme activities in the Arctic address the impacts of military activities on the environment and indigenous peoples, and asks IUCN to urge the eight circumpolar nations to undertake a region-wide survey of the issue and promote mitigation of environmental damage.

Antarctica and the Southern Ocean: This resolution (CGR2.PRG034 Rev.2) calls on all non-consultative parties to the Antarctic Treaty that have not already done so to ratify the Protocol on Environmental Protection, and urges parties to, inter alia, develop a network of protected areas and establish and enforce stringent regulations governing the conduct of all persons visiting Antarctica. It also urges governments to stop illegal fishing for toothfish and adopt and enforce measures for conservation of sub-Antarctic island ecosystems. It recommends that the capacity of the Antarctic Advisory Committee of IUCN be strengthened, and that the Committee collaborate with all relevant IUCN Commissions and contribute to raising public awareness about Antarctic and sub-Antarctic conservation issues.

Spratly Island Group Marine Sanctuary: This resolution (CGR2.PRG035) was withdrawn.

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment: The resolution (CGR2.PRG036) requests the support of the Director General, IUCN members, the Secretariat and CEM in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and requests that the IUCN Secretariat help to ensure that data produced reaches IUCN members.

Invasive alien species: This resolution (CGR2.PRG037 Rev.1) urges IUCN members to disseminate and promote the IUCN Guidelines for the Prevention of Biodiversity Loss caused by Alien Invasive Species to appropriate government and management agencies, and urges the Director General to actively work with appropriate

parties and agreements to ensure they account for threats to biodiversity and economic losses from invasive alien species.

GMOs and biodiversity: This resolution (CGR2.PR038 Rev.1) generated debate on two issues: the precautionary approach versus principle and the IUCN method for addressing GMOs. Canada, and others, preferred the precautionary approach, while Lawyers for a Green Planet, with the Sierra Club, supported reference to the precautionary principle. The final version refers to "approach" in a preambular paragraph and "principle" in the operative section regarding further releases of GMOs into the environment, and requests the Director General to support initiatives to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and explore the scope for an IUCN contribution to the GMO issue.

Promoting organic agriculture to enhance biodiversity: This resolution (CGR2.PR039 Rev.1) requests the Director General to study the potential contribution of organic agriculture to enhance biodiversity and to develop guidelines that strengthen biodiversity, energy and water conservation and cultural heritage in organic agricultural practices.

Trade liberalization and the environment: This resolution (CGR2.PR040 Rev.1) urges IUCN to investigate the environmental consequences of trade liberalization; requests IUCN to elaborate on models of dispute settlement and compliance mechanisms; and calls on IUCN to actively promote capacity building programmes for developing countries to enable them to include environmental considerations in trade policies.

Multilateral and bilateral financial institutions and projects impacting on biodiversity and natural features: The resolution (CGR2.PR041 Rev.2), *inter alia*, urges States to give appropriate protection to critical areas for biodiversity and natural features; calls on multilateral and financial institutions to refrain from investing in critical areas; and invites IUCN's Commissions to develop best practice guidelines in relation to extractive industries and infrastructure projects.

World Bank Forest Policy: This resolution (CGR2.PR042 Rev.2) encourages IUCN assessment of the new Bank strategy and identification of potential areas for IUCN involvement, such as monitoring.

Poverty reduction and conservation of environment: This resolution (CGR2.PR043 Rev.1) recommends that IUCN projects be designed to alleviate poverty and rehabilitate the environment.

Environmental defenders: The resolution (CGR2.PR044 Rev.1) appreciates that environmental advocates are increasingly in danger and recognizes that for the purpose of protecting the environment, in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, everyone has the right to assemble peacefully, participate in NGOs, communicate with NGOs, and submit proposals to governments. It further calls on the Director General

to discourage harassment of environmental advocates.

Cooperation in conservation programmes: This resolution (CGR2.PR046 Rev.1) requests the Council and Director General to study mechanisms that promote closer cooperation among international and national NGO members of IUCN and to encourage national and regional IUCN Committees to facilitate strategic alliances among groups. It also requests international NGOs to support national NGOs and urges funders to develop criteria for funding.

Corruption in the forest sector: This resolution (CGR2.PR046 Rev.1) requests an analysis of forest sector corruption, including a review of policy options to eliminate corrupt practices, case studies of such policies, and an annotated directory of organizations and instruments involved in elimination of forest sector corruption. It also urges that codes of conduct for sustainable forest management (SFM) be perfected and that States and corporations abide by them.

Land use policies and legal tools for coastal conservation: This resolution (CGR2.PR047 Rev.2) urges coastal States to: encourage permanent monitoring of coastal changes to aid development decisions; incorporate social, cultural and economic considerations into development planning; adopt legislation to minimize, inter alia, overexploitation, resource misuse, pollution, tourism impacts and exotic species introduction; and extend the protection given to terrestrial protected areas to adjacent marine areas.

Capture of marine turtles by pelagic longline fisheries: This resolution (CGR2.PR048 Rev.1) implores the FAO to conduct a technical consultation to assess the magnitude of the incidental catch and mortality of marine turtles and urges development of an international plan of action for reducing incidental catch. It urges all State and regional fisheries bodies to collaborate to ensure that initiatives to protect species are consistent with and supportive of each other. All FAO and IUCN members are to report on progress made toward evaluating and reducing incidental marine turtle mortality within their Exclusive Economic Zones prior to the next Congress.

Private fishing and seabird mortality from longlining in the Southern Ocean: This resolution (CGR2.PR049 Rev.1) calls on States and regional fisheries to combat pirate fishing for toothfish and to reduce the mortality of seabirds resulting from longline fishing. It recommends that fishery bodies that manage regions visited by Southern Ocean seabirds adopt an ecosystem approach. It calls upon States to accede to the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) and urges States whose vessels undertake longlining in the Southern Ocean to, if appropriate, develop a national plan of action on seabirds. It calls on all range States to develop an agreement for

Southern Hemisphere albatrosses and petrels under the CMS, and producers and distributors of toothfish to trade only in toothfish caught in compliance with CCAMLR.

Ocean pollution by oil: This resolution (CGR2.5PRG050 Rev.1) requests member states of the International Maritime Organization to, inter alia: modify existing legislation to reinforce preventative measures against marine petroleum pollution and hold polluters accountable; replace single-hull vessels with double-hull vessels; and undertake highly dissuasive activities against the perpetrators of waste discharge at sea. It requests States to exclude ecologically sensitive areas from maritime routes, create strictly defined sea lanes and set compensation for ecological damage equivalent to that for individuals and property. It urges IUCN to examine the environmental and economic costs of oil pollution and contribute to the CBD process on defining environmental responsibility.

Towards best practice on mining and associated activities in protected areas: This consolidated resolution (CGR2.PR052xCNV025) welcomes all governments, the mining sector, and national and international organizations to take the WCPA position statement into account in developing and implementing policy on mining exploration and mineral extraction.

Guidelines for oil, gas and mineral exploration and exploitation in arid and semi-arid zones: This resolution (CGR2.PR053 Rev.1) supports the CCD's development of such guidelines and requests Commission Chairs and the Director General to assist in their development.

Natural resource security in situations of conflict: This resolution (CGR2.PR054 Rev.1) urges IUCN members to develop a greater understanding of the underlying causes of conflict, particularly ways in which conflict affects biodiversity conservation, and calls on members to bring conflict situations relating to control of natural resources to the attention of the UN Security Council.

Unsustainable commercial trade in wild meat: This resolution (CGR2.PR055 Rev.1) advocates a global effort to identify the causes of this trade and urges States to adopt legislation to control it. It requests SSC and WCPA to increase awareness of the root causes, urge companies to control hunting and trade associated with their operations, strengthen protected areas management to control the impact of such trade, and build capacity to address the problem.

Ecological management issues relating to large dams: The resolution (CGR2.PR056) calls on governments to develop legislation ensuring: sustainable use of river basin ecosystems; major development investment will seek to enhance and conserve river basin ecosystems; dams will not be constructed if they threaten species diversity; and effective public participation in

dam planning.

Legal aspects of the sustainable use of soils: This resolution (CGR2.PR057) welcomes the establishment of the Working Group on Legal Aspects of the Sustainable Use of Soils to prepare guidelines, principles and elements of national legislation and policy to assist States.

International Ombudsman Center for Environment and Development: This resolution (CGR2.PR058) welcomes the establishment of the Center on a pilot basis, and requests the Director General to report on the pilot phase after it is completed.

Chinese alligator conservation: This resolution (CGR2.PR059) encourages China to continue efforts to save its last wild populations, and urges IUCN members to support China. It requests the SSC, through its Crocodile Specialist Group, to assist China in convening technical workshops.

International biodiversity observation year (IBOY)-2001: The resolution (CGR2.PR060) strongly endorses efforts to launch IBOY, urges IUCN members to contribute to IBOY and urges participation through implementation of biodiversity assessment activities.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS: Governance-related resolutions address issues related to the governance of IUCN, ranging from administrative issues to broad policy issues related to the proposed Quadrennial Programme.

Quadrennial programme: The resolution prioritizing considerations in the overall quadrennial programme (CGR2.GOV001) was withdrawn.

CEESP mandate: Noting that the Key Result Areas in the IUCN Programme involve a close linking between social, economic, and environmental issues, the CEESP mandate (CGR.GOV002 Rev.1) requests it to provide expertise on the crucial economic, social and cultural factors affecting natural resources and biological diversity.

Arid and semi-arid lands: The resolution on the IUCN arid and semi-arid lands programme (CGR2.GOV003 Rev.1) notes that these ecosystems occupy almost half the earth's terrestrial surface and that there is a need for research into these unique areas. The resolution supports the creation of an arid land specialists task force to, inter alia, set programme objectives and support implementation of the CCD, CBD and other relevant conventions.

IUCN regionalization: This resolution (CGR.GOV004 Rev.1): acknowledges that regionalization offers the best opportunity for IUCN to effectively implement its programmes and activities and respond to the needs of its members worldwide; calls for coherence between IUCN's global and regional programmes; and encourages communication and cooperation among regions with respect to these programmes.

Implementation and monitoring of international conventions: This resolution (CGR2.GOV005) recognizes the important role played by IUCN in preparing international agreements and supports the use of IUCN member expertise in striving for better implementation of conventions.

Establishment of an Arab region and Arabic as an official IUCN language: The resolution requests IUCN to examine the feasibility of establishing a region comprising all Arabic-speaking countries and to review the possibility of including Arabic as an official IUCN language (CGR2.GOV006 Rev.1).

IUCN's relations with the UN: The resolution (CGR.GOV007 Rev.2) recognizes IUCN's appointment as a UN Observer and the role of IUCN's Environmental Law Programme in providing a list of relevant UN environmental documents.

IUCN Mesoamerican regional office: The resolution (CGR2.GOV008) requests full international mission status from the government of Costa Rica for the Mesoamerican IUCN office.

IUCN Mediterranean programme: On establishing the IUCN Office for the Mediterranean in Malaga, Spain, the resolution (CGR2.GOV009 Rev.1) supports and promotes the activities of the Mediterranean members of IUCN.

IUCN's work in Oceania: The resolution (CGR2.GOV010) requests a review of the regional balance of the component programmes in relation to the overall programme.

Safety of IUCN personnel and associated volunteers: The resolution (CGR2.GOV011) was withdrawn.

Cooperation with parliaments: The resolution (CGR2.GOV012) calls for a MOU between IUCN and the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Broadening the base of IUCN membership: The resolution (CGR2.GOV013 Rev.2) was rejected.

Guidelines for membership admission tests: The resolution (CGR2.GOV014) was withdrawn.

Use of IUCN name and logo: The resolution (CRG2.GOV015) decides that IUCN members, national and regional Committees, Commissions and elected officials can identify themselves through the use of the IUCN name and logo.

Vote of thanks to the host country: The resolution (CGR2.GOV016) records appreciation to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Social sciences in advancing the IUCN's programme: The resolution (CGR2.GOV017) invites present and past leaders of CEESP and other relevant stakeholders to participate in a working group on

conservation and the social sciences to make recommendations on integrating social sciences with the IUCN programme and activities.

Integrating ecosystem management in IUCN's programme: The resolution (CGR2.GOV018 Rev.1) outlines provisions to be included in the terms of reference of a working group on ecosystem management.

Amendments to the rules of procedure of the World Conservation Congress: The resolution (CGR2.GOV019) was withdrawn.

IUCN AND THE MEDIA SPECIAL EVENTS

REUTERS-IUCN MEDIA AWARDS: On Monday, 9 October, Queen Noor presented Reuters-IUCN Media Awards for excellence in environmental reporting to nine regional and one global winners: Ibaba Don Pedro (Nigeria); Morena Azucena (El Salvador); Souleymane Ouattara (Burkina Faso); Oscar Ugarte and Paulo Galaraza (Bolivia); Alanna Mitchell (Canada); Boris Zhukov (Russia); Lu Hong Jian (China); and Yasir Mahgoub Mohammed El Hussein (Qatar). Alanna Mitchell, Globe and Mail, received the global award for her series of articles on the vanishing forests of Madagascar. For more information, visit www.iucn.org/reuters/2000/trophies/html.

LAUNCH OF THE GLOBAL YOUTH REPORTERS PROGRAMME: On Tuesday, 10 October, IUCN launched its Global Youth Reporters Programme, a centerpiece of its Global Biodiversity Youth Awareness Campaign. Twelve 17-year-old trainee reporters from around the world and seven young Jordanians attended the Congress and prepared thematic feature stories dealing with various aspects of the environment. Queen Rania has committed to serving as a patron of IUCN's youth awareness programmes, especially the Youth Reporters Programme. A special website has been created for this project: www.iucn.org/info_and_news/gyrp.

CLOSING CEREMONY

In the closing ceremony on Wednesday, 11 October, Guatemala announced its offer to host the 3rd World Conservation Congress and presented a brief video on Guatemala. Koch-Weser noted that representatives from North Korea had attended the Congress for the first time, remarking that this provided an opportunity to celebrate environment and peace. Koch-Weser also thanked outgoing councillors and gave them a token of appreciation.

Koch-Weser expressed her sincere gratitude to Queen Noor, King Abdullah II, the late King Hussein and all royal family members who supported the Congress. She underscored the importance of the seven key result areas and encouraged participants to approach Rio +10 with a strong mandate to stop species extinction. On behalf of all commissioners, Adrian Phillips noted the clear message sent by the Congress to integrate the work between Commissions and to

synthesize more effectively with the rest of IUCN. Alia Hatough, host country focal point, said Jordan was pleased to have hosted the Congress and thanked the Jordanian organizing committee, the national volunteers, the royal family and Jordanian ministers. A resolution extending warm appreciation to the Hashhemite Kingdom of Jordan (CGR2.GOV16) was adopted. In closing, Kakabadse highlighted IUCN's steps to decentralize and increase regional representation and stressed the importance of the new programme, which would help ensure accountability. The Congress adjourned at 12:00 p.m.

THINGS TO LOOK FOR

RAMSAR CONVENTION STANDING COMMITTEE: This committee will meet from 22-27 October 2000 in Gland, Switzerland. For more information, contact: Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 38 rue de Mauverney, 1196 Gland, Switzerland; tel: +41-22-999-0170; e-mail: ramsar@ramsar.org; Internet: http://www.ramsar.org/key_sc25_agenda_e.htm.

SIXTH CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE: COP-6 will be held in the Hague, the Netherlands, from 13-24 November 2000. For more information contact: the UNFCCC Secretariat; tel: +49-228-815-1000; fax: +49-228-815-1999; e-mail: secretariat@unfccc.de; Internet: <http://cop6.unfccc.int/>.

FAO EXPERT MEETING ON CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT: This meeting will be held in Rome from 15-17 November 2000. For more information, contact: Christel Palmberg-Lerche, Chief, Forest Resources Development Service (FORM), Forestry Department, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; tel: +39-06-570-53841; e-mail: christel.palmberg@fao.org; Internet: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/Forestry.htm>.

PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS INC-5: The fifth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for an International Legally Binding Instrument for Implementing International Action on Certain Persistent Organic Pollutants will take place from 4-9 December 2000 in Johannesburg, South Africa. The Conference of the Plenipotentiaries will be held in Stockholm from 21-23 May 2001. For more information, contact: UNEP Chemicals (IRPTC); tel: +41-22-979-9111; fax: +41-22-797-3460; e-mail: dodgen@unep.ch; Internet: <http://irptc.unep.ch/pops/>.

CITES PLANTS AND ANIMALS COMMITTEES: The Committees will meet jointly from 7-15 December 2000 in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, USA. For more information, contact: the CITES Secretary, 15 chemin des Anemones, 1219 Châtelaine-Geneva, Switzerland; tel: +4122-917-8139/40; fax: +4122-797 3417; e-mail: cites@unep.ch; Internet: www.cites.org.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION: COP-4 will take place from 11-22

December 2000 in Bonn, Germany. For more information, contact:
UNCCD Secretariat, P.O. Box 260129, D-53153 Bonn, Germany; tel:
+49-228-815-2800; fax: +49-228-815-2899; e-mail:
secretariat@unccd.de; Internet: <http://www.unccd.de>.

FIRST MEETING OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL (ICCP-1): This meeting will take place in Montpellier, France, from 11-15 December 2000. For more information contact:
Tony Gross, Officer-in-Charge, Division of Implementation and Outreach Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat, Montreal, Canada; tel: +1-514-287-7025; fax: +1-514-288-6588; e-mail:
tony.gross@biodiv.org; Internet:
<http://www.biodiv.org/conv/meetings.html#New>.

IUCN - ECOLOGY OF INSULAR BIOTAS: This conference will take place from 12-16 February 2001 in Wellington, New Zealand. It will focus on ecological patterns and processes of particular importance to isolated biotas, including true islands, natural habitat islands (e.g., ponds), and artificial habitat islands (e.g., reserves). For more information, contact: IUCN Conference Manager, Dick Veitch, 48 Manse Road, Papakura, New Zealand; tel: +64-9-298-5775; e-mail: dveitch@kiwilink.co.nz; or the IUCN Secretariat, 28 rue de Mauverney, Gland, 1196, Switzerland; tel: +41-22-999-0001; fax: +41-(22)-999-0025; e-mail: mail@hq.iucn.org; Internet: <http://www.iucn.org/>.

IUCN - ERADICATION OF ISLAND INVASIVES: PRACTICAL ACTIONS AND RESULTS ACHIEVED: The Invasive Species Specialist Group of IUCN will be holding an international conference on this subject at the University of Auckland, New Zealand from 19-23 February 2001. The conference will discuss "Methods of eradicating invasive species from islands and the results achieved." For more information, contact: IUCN conference manager, Dick Veitch, 48 Manse Road, Papakura, New Zealand; tel: +64-9-298-5775; e-mail: dveitch@kiwilink.co.nz; or the IUCN Secretariat, 28 rue de Mauverney, Gland, 1196, Switzerland; tel: +41-22-999-0001; fax: +41-22-999-0025; e-mail: mail@hq.iucn.org; Internet: <http://www.iucn.org>.

IUCN - ENVIRONMENTAL FLOWS FOR RIVER SYSTEMS: This conference will be held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 3-9 March 2001. The aim of the conference is to provide a forum for an international meeting of minds on the subject of managing flows for river health and to demonstrate the positive effects of environmental flows. For more information, contact: IUCN Secretariat, 28 rue de Mauverney, Gland, 1196, Switzerland; tel: +41-22-999-0001; fax: +41-22-999-0025; e-mail: mail@hq.iucn.org; Internet: <http://www.iucn.org>.

NINTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: The Ninth Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development will be held in New York in April 2001. This session will focus on: atmosphere; energy/transport; information for decision making and participation; and international cooperation for an enabling

environment. Prior to CSD-9, intersessional meetings will be held, tentatively scheduled for 5-16 March 2001. For more information, contact: Zehra Aydin-Sipos, Major Groups Focal Point, Division for Sustainable Development; tel: +1-212-963-8811; fax: +1-212-963-1267; e-mail: aydin@un.org; Internet: http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd9/csd9_2001.htm#.

IUCN - 2ND WORLD CONGRESS ON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: The Congress will take place in New Delhi, India, from 2-3 June 2001. The congress will discuss action plans and management of green technologies and conservation of environment for ensuring substantial growth. It will focus on the trade and environment debate and discuss how environmentally sustainable development can be promoted in an increasingly globalized economy. For more information, contact: IUCN Secretariat, 28 rue de Mauverney, Gland, 1196, Switzerland; tel: +41-22-999-0001; fax: +41-22-999-0025; e-mail: mail@hq.iucn.org; Internet: <http://www.iucn.org/>.

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CREATOR: Henry Cardwell <hcardwell@usaid.gov> (Henry Cardwell <hcardwell@usaid.gov> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 17-OCT-2000 14:02:02.00

SUBJECT: AAASFELLOWS: PSC - Water Resources

TO: aaasfellows@aaas.org (aaasfellows@aaas.org [UNKNOWN])
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

If anyone wants to come to Panama

Hal Cardwell, Ph.D.
Water Resources Engineer
HCardwell@usaid.gov
USAID/Panama, Unit 0949
011-507-263-6011 x238

----- Original Text -----

From: AID Notices@EXO@PANAMA, on 10/13/00 9:22 AM:
To: ALL@CONT

USAID/General Notice
PERSONNEL USAID/PANAMA
10/11/2000

Subject: Solicitation for Personal Services Contractor (PSC),
Water Resources Specialist, USAID/Panama

Issuance Date: October 10, 2000

Closing Date : November 15, 2000

REF: Solicitation for Personal Services Contractor
(PSC) Water Resources Specialist

RFP: Panama 00-023

The United States Agency for International Development
(USAID/Panama) is seeking proposals (Standard Form 171 or OF-162)
and/or Resumes from individuals interested in providing the
services described in the attached Solicitation under a Personal
Services Contract (PSC) with USAID/Panama.

Proposals (completed SF-171 or OF-162) must be submitted not later than 4:30 p.m. local time, November 15, 2000. If sent by mail to:

USAID/PANAMA
Mirtha Arjona
Executive Office-
Human Resources
Unit 0949
APO AA 34002

If sent via fax to:

USAID/Panama
Mirtha Arjona
Executive Office-
Human Resources
Fax No.
(507)264-0104

ATTACHMENT TO SOLICITATION

1. Solicitation Number : RFP Panama 00-023
2. Issuance Date : October 10, 2000
3. Closing Date/Time Specified
of Proposals : November 15, 2000
4. Position Title : Water Resources
Specialist
5. Market Value : GS-13 (\$55,837-
\$72,586) per year.

This position has been classified as a GS 13. However, interested applicants whose salary history supports a higher salary are encouraged to apply. If it is justified as in the government's best interest. USAID has some flexibility to exceed this salary limitation.

6. Period of Performance : From on or about March
2001
through March 2003
7. Place of Performance : USAID, Panama
8. Job Description : See below

A. INTRODUCTION:

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Mission in Panama is seeking applications (Standard Form 171 or OF-162) from an interested individual to work under a Personal Services Contract (PSC) as a long term Water Resources Specialist.

The USPSC Water Resources Specialist will report directly to the Chief of the Office of Sustainable Development and will be responsible for providing technical assistance to USAID/Panama and relevant counterparts in the areas of:

- Building the capacity of local governments for environmental management;
- Pollution prevention/Cleaner Production;
- Institutional structures for watershed management;
- Climate change;
- Environmental monitoring and data sharing; and
- Modeling to support environmental policy-making.

B. BACKGROUND:

As Panama entered the new millennium, it tasked the newly formed Panama Canal Authority (PCA) with the challenge of managing the Panama Canal. Given the intimate relationship of the Canal to the surrounding watershed, successful operation of the Canal will require continued and increased attention to watershed management. Thus, Panamanian Law 19 mandates not only that the PCA oversee Canal operations, but also that it coordinate management of the Panama Canal Watershed (PCW) among relevant governmental and non-governmental institutions. Together, these institutions will be responsible for maintaining the PCW in a healthy condition in the face of the variety of human activities, including mining, cattle ranching, and urban development.

To achieve this coordinated management across multiple institutions, new policies and institutional frameworks will need to be developed and supported. Data on the changing environmental health of the watershed will need to be collected, shared, and analyzed to support better watershed management. Panama will need to integrate the findings of objective research in developing sustainable policies acceptable to stakeholders. Both the potential availability of funds through international global climate initiatives and the potential affects of a changing climate mandate that the Panamanian government be proactive in addressing climate change issues.

Finally, if policy is to become action, improved watershed management will have to engage the communities and industries in and around the watershed.

C. SPECIFIC TASKS

Water Resources Specialist

Serve as Team Leader for USAID/Panama activities in support of the role of government and engagement of the private sector;

Coordinate and supervise activities of other USAID/Panama staff, assigned to work in the areas below;

Represent USAID/Panama in meetings with high-level counterparts;
and Manage contract and grant activities valued at over \$1 million per
year.

C.1 Building the capacity of local governments for environmental management:

Supervise and coordinate USAID/Panama's local government
strengthening activities in partnership with public and private
sector Panamanian institutions.

C.2 Pollution prevention/Cleaner Production:

Catalyze Clean Production activities and policies in coordination
with ANAM and the private sector and supervise USAID inputs in
support of these initiatives.

C.3 Institutional structure for watershed management:

Propose mechanisms for local government and other public
involvement in watershed management to the Inter-institutional
Commissions for the Canal Watershed (CICH) through Area Advisory
Councils or other venues. Integrate these mechanisms for public
involvement with USAID/Panama Local Government programs

Page 3

Develop plans for implementation of inter-institutional watershed
management. Likely activities include exchange visits between
resources managers, drafting or review of proposed policies for
coordinated management, and workshops.

Contribute to the development of policies and annual action plans
for the CICH.

C.4 Climate Change:

Identify needs for technical assistance for FUPASA (Panamanian
Environmental Services Foundation) and ANAM (National
Environmental Authority) on procedures for participating in the
Framework Convention on Climate Change

Oversee climate change related projects such as predicting the
vulnerability of Canal water supplies to climate change, pilot
studies of carbon sequestration potential in the Canal Watershed,
or estimating the future CO₂ emissions of Panama. This
oversight will involve helping to develop scopes of work, liaising
with counterparts, selecting team members, contributing to the
technical work.

Identify and take advantage of regional and Global USAID climate
change programs for the benefit of activities in Panama.

C.5 Environmental monitoring and data sharing:

Assist in designing and implementing the CICH Environmental Information Center's data network and data sharing structures.

C.6 Modeling to support environmental policymaking:

Provide technical guidance and training (as necessary) towards the implementation of predictive modeling tools.

SUPERVISORY CONTROL AND CONTACTS

The primary technical contact is Lee Roussel (LRoussel@usaid.gov), Chief of the Office of Sustainable Development. The primary administrative contact is Mirtha Arjona (MARjona@usaid.gov), Personnel Officer. Both are reachable at USAID/Panama, USAID Unit 0949, APO AA 34002, International Telephone: (507) 263-6011, International FAX: (507) 264-0104.

D. QUALIFICATIONS AND SELECTION CRITERIA:

Candidates will be evaluated based on the following criteria:

D.1 Excellent oral and written communication skills in English are required 10 points

D.2. Ability to communicate effectively in spoken and written Spanish 20 points

Level 3 or higher on the Foreign Service Language Exam or three or more years of experience living in Latin America are desirable.

D.3. A Ph.D. in water resources or a related field (e.g. conservation biology, environmental economics, environmental engineering) or equivalent experience is required 20 points

D.4 A minimum of five years experience is required in international development in the areas listed below.

Experience in all of these areas would be desirable:

40 points

planning, management and financing of local environmental programs, e.g., water, solid waste;
watershed management;
cleaner production;
environmental policy; modeling, and monitoring and climate change.

40 points

E.5. Two or more years of USAID experience are desirable.

10 points

TOTAL POINTS 100

E. HOW TO APPLY:

Please send Standard Form 171 and or a Resume containing the following information: 1) Job Information: announcement number, title and grade (s) of the job for which you are applying; 2) Personal Information: full name, mailing address (with Zip Code), day and evening phone numbers, social security number, country of citizenship, highest federal civilian grade held (also give job series and dates held); 3) Education: high school, name, city and State (zip code if known), majors, type and year of any degrees received (if no degree, show total credits earned and indicate whether semester or quarter hours); 4) Work Experience: give the following information for your paid and non-paid work experience related to the job for which you are applying (do not send job descriptions): job title (include series and grade if federal job), duties and accomplishments, employer's name and address; supervisor's name and phone number, starting and ending dates (month and year), hours per week, salary. Indicate if we may contact your current supervisor; 5) Other Qualifications: job-related training courses (title and year), job-related skills; for example, other languages, computer software/hardware, tools, machinery, typing speed, job related certificates and licenses (current only), job related honors, awards, and special accomplishments, for examples, publications, memberships in professional or honor societies, leadership, activities, public speaking, and performance awards (give dates but do not send documents unless requested) to the attention of the Executive Office/PER by fax (507) 264-0104; by mail to: USAID/Panama, Executive Office/PER, Unit 0949, APO AA 34002.

For further information on how to access 171's on Internet is available at:

http://www.usaid.gov/procurement_bus_opp/procurement/forms/SF171/sf171.pdf.

F. OTHERS

F.1 BENEFITS

F.I.C.A. & MEDICARE

Health & Life Insurance

Shipment and storage of household effects

Shipment of POV (Private Own Vehicle)

F.2 INCENTIVE AWARDS

Pay Comparability Adjustment

Annual Salary Increase

Eligibility for Worker's Compensation

F.3 ALLOWANCES (If applicable)*

Temporary Lodging Allowance (Section 120)
Living Quarters Allowance (Section 130)
Separate Maintenance Allowance (Section 260)
Education Allowance (Section 270)
Education Travel (Section 280)
Payments during Emergency Evacuation/Authorized departure (Section 600)

F.4 APO PRIVILEGES

Subject to the American Embassy approval

F.5 SECURITY & MEDICAL CLEARANCES

The Contractor will be required to obtain a medical clearance prior to service overseas. Also a temporary secret clearance must be provided prior to initiate tour of duty.

F.6 Contract information Bulletins (CIBs) pertaining to PSCs

00-05 Personal Services Contracts (PSCs) Annual Health Insurance Costs
00-03 2000 FICA and MEDICARE Tax Rates for Personal Services Contracts (PSCs)
99-15 Changes to AIDAR Concerning Resident Hires and Deviations
99-7 Contractual Coverage for Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) Services
98-23 Guidance regarding Classified Contract Security and Contractor Personnel Security Requirements.
98-19 Home Leave Under U.S. Personal Services Contractors (PSCs)
98-16 Annual Salary Increase for USPSCs
98-14 Change in Required Application Form for USPSCs
98-12 Guidance Regarding Advertisement of Personal Services Contracts (PSCs), and Requirements for Evaluating Applications for PSCs
97-17 PSCs with U.S. Citizens or U.S. Resident Aliens recruited from the U.S.
97-16 Class Justification for Use of other than Full & Open Competition for Personal Services Contracts with U.S. Citizens Contracted locally with CCNs and TCNs subject to the local Compensation Plan, and for Overseas Contracts of \$250,000 or less.
97-3 New USAID Contractor Employee Physical Examination, AID 1420-62
96-23 Unauthorized Provision in Personal Services Contracts
96-19 U.S. Personal Services Contract (USPSC) - Leave
96-8 Determining a Market Value for PSCs Hired Under Appendix D, Handbook 14
94-9 Sunday Pay for U.S. Personal Services Contractors (PSCs)
93-17 Financial Disclosure Requirements Under a Personal Services Contract (PSC)

LIST OF REQUIRED FORMS FOR PSCs

1. Standard Form 171 or OF-612
 - **2. Contractor Physical Examination (AID Form 1420-62)
 - **3. Questionnaire for Sensitive Positions (for National

Security (SF-86), or

**4. Questionnaire for Non-Sensitive Positions (SF-85).

**5. Finger Print Card (FD-258)

* Standardized Regulations (Government Civilians Foreign Areas).

** The forms listed 2 through 5 shall only be completed upon the advise of the Contracting Officer than an applicant is expected to be successful candidate for the job.

All forms except for 5 above can be download from the following web site:

http://www.info.usaid.gov/procurement_bus_opp/procurement/forms

Form 5 is available from the Contracting Office.

Point of Contact: Any questions concerning this Notice may be directed to Mirtha Arjona, USAID/Panama, (507) 263-6011.

Notice 1015

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Please DO NOT use the REPLY function unless you wish to reach ALL former Fellow subscribers.

To send messages to a single person use their e-mail address.

To submit messages to the AAASFellows Mailing List, address messages to
aaasfellows@aaas.org

(This will reach all of the persons currently subscribed to the list)-

Please send all inquiries to: aaasfellows-owner@aaas.org

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RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "Koss, Andrew" <akoss@PD.STATE.GOV> ("Koss, Andrew" <akoss@PD.STATE.GOV> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 26-OCT-2000 11:21:24.00

SUBJECT: Colombia Media Reaction

TO: PCIG-PA@LISTS.STATE.GOV (PCIG-PA@LISTS.STATE.GOV [UNKNOWN])
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:
SUBJECT: MEDIA REACTION: PLAN COLOMBIA

1. Editorial commentary in Bogota's second daily, "El Espectador" (10/23), under headline: "Protection of Ecosystems," stated: "The (UNEP Press Release on Ecosystems dated September 19, 2000) recommends that 'both governments and individuals consider sustainable ecosystems as crucial for human life,' and put an end to over-fishing, excessive extraction of water for agricultural purposes, and destruction of forests and coral reefs. I wonder if Americans and Colombians [like President Pastrana and Minister of Environment Juan Mayr] know about this report ... Why in the world are we aerially fumigating illicit crops, [a strategy] which irreversibly damages ecosystems and contributes to deforestation and water shortages?"
2. An op-ed by National University Institute on Political Studies and Foreign Relations researcher Alvaro Camacho Guisado in "El Espectador" (10/23), under headline: "A Brave Colonel," stated: "I have had the opportunity to meet a former U.S. soldier who dramatically returned to President Clinton an achievement award earned while serving in the U.S. Navy. He made the decision to protest U.S. drug policy [and] urged the President to cancel \$1.3 billion in counternarcotics aid to Colombia. Rarely do you see brave and honest people like this man."
3. Column by sociologist Alfredo Molano in "El Espectador" (10/22), under headline: "Panama Next," stated: "On account of the war in Colombia, Panama could lose the sovereignty gained through the [Torrijos-Carter] Treaty and the U.S. could reassert control of the Panama Canal for use as a military platform against Colombia."
4. Column by film critic Lisandro Duque in "El Espectador" (10/22), under headline: "A Hand, Gabo," stated: "It's sad remembering President Clinton in Cartagena... The girl who refused to kiss the President symbolizes those distrustful Colombians who did not rush to flatter Clinton, Colombians who were suspicious of the future and [disoriented by the situation] we surprisingly and impotently confront today in Putumayo ... Garcia Marquez absence [during the President's visit] was symbolic also ... Undoubtedly it was based on ethical considerations. It would be good to ask our Nobel author to [assert himself] in this confusing situation... Perhaps

Colombians

and foreigners alike would believe him if he speaks out on how, unless the barbarism ends, Colombia will soon be just a trophy hanging on the U.S. arms dealer's wall."

5. An editorial commentary in "El Espectador" (10/21), under headline "Saint

Job," stated: "We must confess that Colombia is inhabited by millions of Jobs that the whole world demonizes. Every day, Americans ... [use us as guinea pigs for their pesticides] and oblige to fight as proxies in their wars ... The guerillas and paramilitaries [sadly] contribute to these events."

6. Op-ed by National University Professor Alejo Vargas in Medellin's regional daily "El Colombiano" (10/21), under headline "Putumayo: the Beginning of Military Escalation," stated: "The U.S. aid package is intended

to enable [Colombian] military forces to gain the upper hand in their confrontation with the guerillas. [Unfortunately,] illegally armed groups are also strengthening themselves, with a resulting escalation in the war."

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Larry Daley <daleyl@peak.org> (Larry Daley <daleyl@peak.org> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:26-OCT-2000 17:36:24.00

SUBJECT: Stranger and Stranger Diplomats visit spies in Havana (fwd)

TO: "Undisclosed.recipients;";@eop.gov ("Undisclosed.recipients;";@eop.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

This matter keeps getting stranger and stranger

----- Forwarded message -----

Date: Thu, 26 Oct 2000 08:04:20 GMT

From: PL <PL@pandora.be>

Newsgroups: soc.culture.cuba

Subject: Diplomats visit spies in Havana

THURSDAY OCTOBER 26 2000 CHRIS HARRIS

The office in Snaresbrook, East London, an unlikely centre for espionage

Diplomats visit spies in Havana

Daniel McGrory and David Adams report on a spy mystery that led from East London to the Caribbean

BRITISH diplomats were finally allowed access to the seven ?spies? inside Havana?s State Prison late last night, after officials ended their stand-off with the Foreign Office. All seven, who have not been allowed contact with the outside world since they were arrested two weeks ago, were said to be in good health.

A spokesman for the Foreign Office confirmed that diplomats had spent some time with the Britons, who are believed to be private detectives tracking a millionaire over an alleged affair.

They had been hoping to discover why the Britons had been arrested in the first place and discuss plans to bring them home.

When the Cuban authorities found six men carrying spy cameras and bugging equipment, they doubted their claims that they were in Havana to trap the millionaire businessman. Undercover agents believed that the men were industrial spies, which is why they were held in secret for 17 days. The seventh person arrested is the girlfriend of one of the men.

Felipe P?rez Roque, Cuba's Foreign Minister, said yesterday that the investigation was continuing. ?At the right moment we will provide an extensive report on the situation,? he said.

The minister refused to say what he thought the Britons were up to, but one source in Havana said last night: ?These private eyes clearly forgot the Cuban Government has the monopoly on following and bugging people.?

It has been claimed that the men were followed for days by Fidel Castro's secret police without noticing. The Cubans are also puzzled that one of the British private detectives apparently brought his girlfriend along for a holiday.

Yesterday the Britons, all from the South of England, said that they were spying on Mike Nahmad, a Panamanian entrepreneur with close links to Fidel Castro.

Se?or Nahmad has for the past 20 years been helping the Cuban regime to beat the American-led trade embargo.

His wife, Sarah Nahmad, was said to have suspected, however, that he had fathered a child by a Cuban woman and instructed a London lawyer to find out the truth.

The mission was passed to SIP Services International in Snaresbrook, East London, run by Ken Lodge, 53. The building seems an unlikely centre for international espionage. Half-hidden by venetian blinds, the office is sandwiched between a tanning shop and a takeaway restaurant. It was closed yesterday.

Simon Palmer, one of the team members sent to Cuba in September, said that he had misgivings about the mission when Cuban associates told him they were being tailed by plainclothes policemen.

The Cubans have complained to British diplomats that the detectives' methods included phone-tapping, which is against Cuban law.

Last night the British Consul in Havana was expecting his first chance to talk to the group about their arrest.

The Cubans agreed to consular access after Peter Hain, the Foreign Office Minister, summoned the Cuban charg? d'affaires in London to protest that the group had been held incommunicado since their arrest on October 8. British officials said their concern was to ensure that the group was being properly treated in detention and not to investigate what the six were doing in the island.

All six men arrived on tourist visas. A Foreign Office spokesman said: 'Whatever their alleged offence and the state of the Cuban investigation, they are entitled under international conventions to have consular access. The Cubans insist they are all in good health.' The other detainees are said to include John Fawcett from London and Derek Pitt from Stevenage, Hertfordshire. Two others in the team were identified only as Will Smart and Mike, also from Stevenage.

British diplomats in Havana said that Cuban officials appeared to be taking the cases very seriously, perhaps as a potential international spy operation. 'The Cuban authorities have informed us that the seven are being investigated for a range of alleged offences associated with illegal surveillance activities,' the Embassy said. 'We are aware of the allegations about the men, but there's absolutely no connection with the British Government, that's for sure.'

Se'or Nahmad's is a familiar name in Cuba. He helped to bolster his fortune by purchasing goods for the Government to break the US embargo. He used to own a company, Peikard, based in Panama's duty-free, import-export operation at the Atlantic Ocean entrance to the Panama Canal.

A Panamanian friend of Se'or Nahmad, sceptical of the jealous wife story, said: 'It doesn't ring true. I can understand one guy going over there, or maybe two; but six or seven is ridiculous. That sort of thing costs a lot of money.'

He said that if they were private detectives, they should have sought co-operation from the Cuban G2, Havana's equivalent of CID. 'With the proper consideration they would have happily given them the help they needed,' he said. 'To just breeze in and out like that only arouses suspicion. Mike's got a lot of friends at a very high level that would be ready to protect him.'

Se'or Nahmad and his wife live with their three children in a luxury flat in Panama City overlooking the Bay of Panama. One relation said the family had no idea that Se'ora Nahmad had hired detectives. 'He's a very nice guy,' he said.

<http://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/0,,25530,00.html>

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: dauster <dauster@erols.com> (dauster <dauster@erols.com> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:31-OCT-2000 21:23:20.00

SUBJECT: Sen. Feingold on the Bankruptcy Bill

TO: Bill Dauster <bill_dauster@feingold.senate.gov> (Bill Dauster <bill_dauster@feingold.senate.gov> [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Senate Floor Statement of Senator Russ Feingold
Embassy Security and Bankruptcy Conference Report
October 31, 2000

Mr. President, let me begin by agreeing with the Senator from Minnesota. The measure before us is a work of injustice. It works injustice on the Senate's procedures. And if it passes, it will work injustice on millions of Americans struggling to cobble together a fresh start after financial hardship. And the measure is also a clear example of the power of money in the legislative process. That's an injustice too, because it puts the needs of the special interests ahead of the needs of the American people.

Let us begin with the procedural injustice. If Senators allow business to be done as is being attempted with this conference report, then we might as well all just go home. Because conference committees will be doing our jobs.

Unlike a normal conference report, this conference report includes absolutely no legislation on the matters that the Senate sent to the conference committee ? which, for the information of my Colleagues and the people watching, was a bill on embassy security and authorizations for the Department of State, a terribly serious matter. That was not what came back -- nothing like that. Instead this conference report brings back to the Senate a complete bill entirely irrelevant to the bill sent to conference. What it brings back is a bankruptcy bill.

That is not the job of a conference committee. It is not the job of a conference committee to search out the legislative vineyards for whatever issues appear ripe for decision. It is not the job of a conference committee to write legislation on matters not committed to it. The conference committee is doing our jobs.

The Constitution confers on the Senate and the House of Representatives certain enumerated powers. Article I, Section 1, of the Constitution provides: "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

If the Senate so chooses, it may delegate some of its powers to a

committee of its Members. But if those Members so delegated recognize no limits on their authority, then they have usurped nothing less than all the powers that the Constitution vests in the Senate itself. The conference committee is doing our jobs.

Who needs a full Senate and a full House of Representatives in Congress assembled? The conference committee is doing our jobs.

Who needs amendments between the Houses on the bankruptcy bill? The conference committee is doing our jobs.

Who needs the Senate to disagree to any House amendments or insist on any Senate amendments on the bankruptcy bill? The conference committee is doing our jobs.

Who needs the Senate to request a conference or agree to a conference on the bankruptcy bill? The conference committee is doing our jobs.

Who needs the Senate to consider any motions to instruct the conferees on the bankruptcy bill? The conference committee is doing our jobs.

Who needs the Senate even to name conferees on the bankruptcy bill? The embassy security conference committee is doing our jobs.

Who needs for Congress to address the increase in the minimum wage that the Senate attached to the last bankruptcy bill? The conference committee is doing our jobs.

Who needs for Congress even to take up, consider, debate, and amend this particular bankruptcy bill, which was introduced on October 11? The conference committee is doing our jobs.

Who needs for the Senate to take any action whatsoever to grant this conference committee power to act on bankruptcy? The conference committee is doing our jobs.

Who needs all the Senators who are not Members of the conference committee? Because the conference committee is doing our jobs.

Who needs for us to fly and drive in to Washington, sometimes from vast distances, from around the country? Because the conference committee is doing our jobs.

Who needs all these Senate offices and all the Senators' staff? A handful of offices would do, four to be exact, because the conference committee is doing our jobs.

As one longtime observer of Senate procedures asked, who died and made them king? Because the conference committee is doing our jobs.

The Senate used to have rules to prevent this sort of thing. Rule 28 of the Standing Rules of the Senate addresses conference committees. Two of that rule's six paragraphs deal with the scope of conferences.

Paragraph 2 of Rule 28 states, in relevant part:

"Conferees shall not insert in their report matter not committed to them by either House If new matter is inserted in the report . . . , a point of order may be made against the report, and if the point of order is sustained, the report is rejected or shall be recommitted to the committee of conference if the House of Representatives has not already acted thereon."

And then, paragraph 3 of Rule 28, dealing with complete substitutes, states:

"3(a) In any case in which a disagreement to an amendment in the nature of a substitute has been referred to conferees, it shall be in order for the conferees to report a substitute on the same subject matter; but they may not include in the report matter not committed to them by either House. They may, however, include in their report in any such case matter which is a germane modification of subjects in disagreement.

"(b) In any case in which the conferees violate subparagraph (a), the conference report shall be subject to a point of order."

Then, Mr. President, on October 3, 1996, in what seemed like almost a whim, the Senate cast aside this century-old Standing Rule, which I just read in part. To secure last-minute, end-of-session passage of a version of the Federal Aviation Authorization Act that included an extraneous provision of special interest to the Federal Express Corporation, the Senate voted 56 to 39 to overturn the ruling of the chair and nullify the rule.

At that time, Senator Specter called it: "a very, very serious perversion of Senate procedures."

Mr. President, conference reports are privileged. Consequently, Senators cannot debate a motion to proceed to a conference report. Senators cannot employ a filibuster to block its consideration.

Conference reports are not amendable. If, as is often the case, and is the case here, the House has already acted on a conference report, motions to recommit the conference report to the conference committee are not in order in the Senate.

Conference reports present the Senate with a take-it-or-leave-it proposition.

As I am sure my Colleagues have observed, the Senate works at two speeds: a deliberative speed and a get-down-to-business speed. The regular order under the Standing Rules of the Senate reflects the deliberative speed. We see the getting-down-to-business speed in unanimous consent agreements, the budget process, and conference reports.

When Senators take up these get-down-to-business matters, they enter into a kind of social contract. Senators agree to give up their normal rights under the rules to debate and amend, which are very important in this institution. In exchange, through subject-matter limitations,

these procedures grant Senators some notice -- and Senators have a right to some notice -- of what they can expect.

As Senator Kennedy said in 1996: "We send a bill to conference . . . knowing that the conference committee's work is likely to become law."

And until October 1996, the precedents governing conference committees prohibited them from bringing back any matter "entirely irrelevant" to what the Senate or House passed.

In October 1996, the Senate breached that compact. Now the process can force Senators to live with restrictions on their rights to debate and amend conference reports without having even the slightest idea of the reports' subject matter in advance. And the last-minute additions will probably become law.

Mr. President, I think most would agree, this change is profoundly undemocratic. Conference committees are populated disproportionately by senior Members and Members favored by the leadership. This conference, as a case in point, was signed off on for the Senate by just four men who have been here an average of 22 years. Conference committees are far less representative of the people than the Senate as a whole.

In conference, the majority need not work with the minority party at all. Under this majority, the majority often has not. On this bill, the majority certainly has not.

Conference committees usually work in secret. Senate rules require no open meetings. House practice has generally required one photo opportunity. Thereafter, in the eyes of the Senate's rules, Senators' signatures on the conference report constitute their votes, and nothing further need be done in public.

Mr. President, we know that conference committees have long been the graveyards of amendments. Senator Russell Long used to quip, "Why fight an amendment on the floor if you can drop it in conference?" And that appears to be what has happened to the minimum wage increase that the Senate attached to the last bankruptcy bill, and to many other amendments, including some that I proposed, that made the bill somewhat more palatable to the Senate.

And today we see a conference committee becoming the delivery room for a brand new piece of legislation. Like Athena from Zeus's head, a new law is springing whole from the conference committee without floor consideration, debate, or amendment.

Today, the chickens are coming home to roost. This majority, in its continuing crusade to snuff out any opportunity for the minority to debate and amend, now carries this monstrous conference report precedent to its logical extreme.

As I said in my statement on the Military Construction Appropriations bill on May 18, this majority has time after time flouted or changed the Standing Rules of the Senate to ratchet down the rights of the

minority. This majority has thus shown a disturbing willingness to cast aside long-held precedents to serve immediate policy ends. Minority party rights have suffered as a result.

Mr. President, four Senators do not constitute the Senate. Yet absent Senate rules to restrain them, small groups of Senators meeting secretly in conference committees can arrogate much -- if not most -- of the Senate's power.

If the Senate allows the kind of legislation-writing by conference committee that has taken place here, then Senators will have done nothing less than surrender their jobs. They will have surrendered their authority and responsibilities to the very few who happen to be in whatever conference committee is meeting on any given day.

If we allow this practice, we will have perpetrated, in my view, and I don't think this is an exaggeration, one of the greatest abdications of responsibility in the history of the Senate.

Let us be clear about why this is happening. When the Senate considered the last bankruptcy bill, in November of 1999, Senator Kennedy offered an amendment to provide working Americans a much-needed increase in the minimum wage. The Republican caucus added 112 pages of tax breaks, costing \$103 billion, most of which would have gone to the top fifth of the income distribution.

The Senate could have sent a bill on bankruptcy and the minimum wage to conference with the House. But the Constitution requires that revenue measures originate in the House. So the plain effect of the Republican tax break amendment was to kill the bankruptcy bill and also to kill the minimum wage increase.

And now, the majority seeks to take the remains of that dead bankruptcy bill from the graveyard, and stitch it together with material from completely different entities that they have found in various legislative dissecting rooms. The result is a not a modern Prometheus, but a monster, artificial and hideous.

Now why did the Majority engage in this extremely unusual procedure? Why seek a conference committee that could be used to work its will in secret and bring to the floor a new bill that will be voted on up or down with no amendments? Was it to bring forward a bill that is crucial to our national security? No. Are the experts in the field clamoring for it? No.

I have talked to bankruptcy judges, bankruptcy trustees, practitioners representing both creditors and debtors, law professors who specialize in this area, and they all strongly oppose this bill. No, the clamor is coming from another quarter. The special interests. The interests that want this bill so desperately that they have pushed the Majority to use this most unusual, almost unprecedented procedure, are the big banks and the credit card companies. They want this reform bill because it is skewed toward their interests. This is a bill written by and for the credit card companies. That's why all the nonpartisan experts on

bankruptcy law oppose it.

So why is it before the Senate today? Mr. President, for over a year now, I have been Calling the Bankroll on the Senate floor, to inform my colleagues of the campaign contributions, particularly soft money contributions, that have been given by interests that would benefit from or that oppose legislation that we are considering here in the Senate. I have often stated that these contributors set the agenda on this floor. And this bill, I'm afraid, is a poster child for the influence of money on the legislative process.

Mr. President, Common Cause put out a report this spring showing the stunning amount of money that the credit industry has contributed to members of Congress and the political parties in recent years. \$7.5 million in 1999 alone, and \$23.4 million in just the last three years. One company that has been particularly generous is the MBNA Corporation, one of the largest issuers of credit cards in the country. In 1998, MBNA gave a \$200,000 soft money contribution to the Republican Senatorial Committee on the very day that the House passed the conference report and sent it to the Senate ? not terribly subtle.

In December 1999, MBNA gave its first large soft money contribution ever to the Democratic party ? it gave \$150,000 to the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee on December 22, 1999, Mr. President, right in the middle of Senate floor consideration of the bankruptcy bill. And just a few months ago, on June 30, 2000, Alfred Lerner, Chairman and CEO of MBNA ? one person, one individual ? gave \$250,000 in soft money to the RNC.

According to the Center for Responsive Politics, MBNA and its affiliates and executives ? one company -- gave a total of \$710,000 in soft money to the parties in the first 15 months of this election cycle. So you can add \$250,000 to that amount. Visa and its executives gave more than \$268,000 in soft money to the parties in the first 15 months. Mastercard gave nearly \$46,000.

Finance and credit card companies gave \$5.4 million in soft money, PAC and individual hard money contributions in the first 15 months of the 2000 election cycle. When you add that to the \$14.6 million that the commercial banks gave, you have, Mr. President, in the midst of all these other special interests, one of the most powerful lobbying forces in public policy today. And you just might have the answer, in fact you do have the answer, to the question, "why is this bill before the Senate today?"

Some in this body say that the public doesn't care about campaign finance reform Mr. President. But I would be willing to bet that if you took a public opinion poll and asked the question whether the Senate should use extraordinary procedural means to send a campaign finance bill that would ban soft money to the President instead of this bankruptcy bill, the answer would be an overwhelming "Yes."

After all, the House passed the Shays-Meehan campaign finance reform bill last year by an overwhelming margin. And the President would sign

that bill. All that is needed for campaign finance reform to become law is Senate approval, and a majority of Senators supports this bill.

On the other hand, the President has said repeatedly that he will veto this bankruptcy bill. So even if this procedural gambit is successful, the bill won't become law.

But the campaign finance reform bill doesn't have millions of dollars in campaign contributions behind it, the same way this bankruptcy bill does. So the majority persists, the majority persists in trying to force this bill through the Congress in the waning days of the session. And it may get its way. But it will not pass this bill into law.

Mr. President, this bill has millions of dollars of soft money contributions behind it. And I'm sure that the donors of those contributions believe they are doing the right thing for their companies by giving them. But it is very interesting that the leaders of major corporations, whose money drives this soft money system, are increasingly uncomfortable with it. In a poll of top business executives from the 1,000 largest companies in the United States, released last Wednesday by the Committee for Economic Development, 79 percent of the respondents said they believe the campaign finance system in this country is broken and needs to be reformed. Sixty percent of respondents agree that soft money should be banned.

So even among those interests that benefit from the soft money system, there is strong support for ending it. And the reason for that, I believe, is two-fold. First, America's businesses and business people are tired of being hit up for money. Year after year, these credit card companies have been sending money to the parties and Members of Congress hoping for some return, and I think they are tired of it.

Second, Mr. President, business leaders in this country are coming to realize how bad this system looks to the public, how poorly it reflects on the legislative and political process. The word is out, for example, about this bankruptcy bill. It is not necessary, it goes too far, it's unfair and imbalanced. Newspapers have editorialized against it; law professors have written op-ed pieces about what's wrong with it; news magazines have done exposes of the money behind it. The monied interests have succeeded in getting the bill back to the floor, and they may get it through the Congress. But if it passes, the bill and this body will not have the respect of the American people or the press. That's why America's business leaders want reform of the system Mr. President, because they know very well it taints all of us, even the legislation that they so desperately want the Congress to pass.

Mr. President, I invite my Colleagues to look about this Senate Chamber and examine its form. Since January 4, 1859, this Senate has done business in this open room, ringed all around by galleries for the people. To the west, behind me, are the public visitors' galleries. To the north, behind the Presiding Officer, are the wooden desks of the press, who report our proceedings to the Nation.

The Senate began holding sessions open to the public more than 206

years ago, on February 20, 1794. The Senate opened galleries for the public in December 1795. The first radio broadcast from the Senate Chamber took place in March of 1929.

Some Senate hearings appeared on television as early as 1947. Many credit ABC's live coverage of the Army-McCarthy hearings in 1953 with helping to turn the tide against McCarthyism. Twenty years later, another generation learned about democracy as Senator Sam Ervin presided over the Watergate hearings in 1973.

The Senate began radio broadcasts of floor debate in 1978 with the debate on the Panama Canal Treaty. The House began televising its floor proceedings in 1979. The Senate opened its proceedings to television on a trial basis in May 1986. And since June 2, 1986, C-Span has carried our debates to viewers throughout the Nation.

We conduct ourselves in the open like this because the Senate best serves the Nation when it conducts its business on this Senate floor, open to the public view. It is here, on this Senate floor, that each of this Nation's several states is represented. And it is here, in their debate and votes on amendments and measures, that Senators become accountable to the people for what they do.

The Senate is distinctive for the amount of work that it used to do on the Senate floor. In contrast to the House of Representatives, where more work is done in committee, the Senate used to do more work on the floor.

The majority today diminishes the Senate floor in favor of the backroom conference committee, chosen to address these issues by none but themselves, accountable to none but themselves, and open to observation by none but themselves.

The proceedings of the Senate floor are open to view because, as Justice Louis Brandeis wrote, "Sunlight is said to be the best of disinfectants."

William Jennings Bryan put it this way: "The government being the people's business, it necessarily follows that its operations should be at all times open to the public view. Publicity is therefore as essential to honest administration as freedom of speech is to representative government."

It is a legal maxim that "Truth fears nothing but concealment." And it follows as night follows day that concealment is the enemy of truth.

As Justice Brandeis also wrote, "Secrecy necessarily breeds suspicion." How will the public gain confidence in the work of the Senate if the public cannot see its operations?

Morley Safer once said that "All censorship is designed to protect the policy from the public." If the majority had confidence in its policy, would it not do its business in the light of day?

As Senator Margaret Chase Smith said on this Senate floor on September 21, 1961, "I fear that the American people are ahead of their leaders in realism and courage ? but behind them in knowledge of the facts because the facts have not been given to them."

In another context, Senator Robert Taft said on this Senate floor on January 5, 1951, "The result of the general practice of secrecy has been to deprive the Senate and the Congress of the substance of the powers conferred on them by the Constitution."

And as Senator Kennedy, our distinguished Colleague, warned in 1996: "This . . . is a vote about whether this body is going to be governed by a neutral set of rules that protect the rights of all Members, and by extension, the rights of all Americans. If the rules of the Senate can be twisted and broken and overridden to achieve a momentary legislative goal, we will have diminished the institution itself," Senator Kennedy said.

And that, in the end, is what has happened here. Four Senators who had the good fortune to be named to confer on an embassy security bill have taken it upon themselves to conduct the business and exercise the powers that the Constitution vested in the Senate and the Congress.

In 1973, the nuclear physicist Edward Teller said, "Secrecy, once accepted, becomes an addiction." Mr. President, my fear is that this majority will simply continue down this path of snuffing out minority rights, creating one legislative Frankenstein after another.

Senator Kennedy warned in 1996: "It will make all of us less willing to send bills to conference" My fear is that we can no longer trust any conference committee.

On this Halloween, I fear for what legislative creatures will walk abroad as long as this majority holds power. I, for one, will stand guard against them and fight them. In defense of the Senate, I urge my colleagues to join me, Senator Wellstone, and others, and oppose this conference report.

I yield the floor.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: EMAZING <internet-A18D883H@emazing.com> (EMAZING <internet-A18D883H@emazing.com> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-NOV-2000 08:56:18.00

SUBJECT: EMAZING Internet Tip of the Day - Your Own Web Page

TO: EMAZING <internet-A18D883H@emazing.com> (EMAZING <internet-A18D883H@emazing.com> [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

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- Dennis Ryan

TODAY'S SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY NEWS:

Salmon Runs Vary With Climate

Salmon populations have undergone a "boom-and-bust" cycle for centuries, calling into question long-cherished

assumptions about salmon behavior and ecology. A new study casts doubt on the notion that eating fruits and vegetables lowers the risk of colorectal cancer. A 5,000-year-old boat unearthed in an Egyptian royal burial site is thought to be the earliest purpose-built boat. The Panama Canal faces a shortage of the fresh water needed to raise ships.

"Diffusionists" argue that ancient European cultures, like the Druids, came to North America thousands of years ago. Other anthropologists remain skeptical. The Galileo space probe has observed clouds of frozen ammonia on Jupiter.

"Feel-good" compounds in chocolate that are similar to those in alcohol may explain "chocoholic" cravings. And the U.S. is stepping up the battle on offshore scam sites.

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Quote of the Day

We all breathe; I just pay attention to the breath.

- John Edwards, psychic

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RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: elr_update <elr_update@eli.org> (elr_update <elr_update@eli.org> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-NOV-2000 13:20:59.00

SUBJECT: ELR UPDATE #31

TO: elr_update@eli.org (elr_update@eli.org [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
ELR(R) UPDATE

Vol. 30 November 6, 2000 No. 31

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CLIMATE CHANGE

Michael Zammit Cutajar of the United Nations said that progress during the Nov. 13-24 Kyoto Protocol meeting in The Hague is essential if the Protocol's targets of emission reductions are to be met. He put a "very high premium on success at The Hague" and noted that "a lot of hard work needs to be done before we get there." Meanwhile, the European Parliament adopted a resolution calling on the United States Congress "to drop. . . resistance to the principles agreed to and do justice to [its] responsibility to combat the greenhouse effect." European representatives were essentially instructed not to relent on any positions in the absence of an assurance that a compromise arrangement at The Hague will be approved by Congress.

Global warming is said to be affecting the ability of operators of the Panama Canal to obtain enough freshwater to float ships through the Canal.

A report released by Eurostat found that forest development and growth from 1990-99 partially offset the impact of carbon dioxide emissions, particularly in Sweden and Finland. In several countries, such as the U.K. and the Netherlands, forest absorption played a very minor role.

A report issued by Greenpeace, *Pacific in Peril*, contends that several Pacific island nations--including American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, and French Polynesia-- face significant economic decline due to the

global warming and its adverse effects upon coral reefs. See
<http://www.greenpeace.org/~climate/science/reports/GR249-CoralBleaching3.pdf>

The Prime Minister of a small island nation claimed that developed countries had not done enough to advance the objectives of the Kyoto Protocol. Panelists at the Ninth International Coral Reef Symposium said that reductions in greenhouse gases are necessary to prevent further damage.

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CREATOR: BombSqd66@aol.com (BombSqd66@aol.com [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-NOV-2000 18:19:27.00

SUBJECT: News 11-25-00

TO: "undisclosed-recipients:;"@eop.gov ("undisclosed-recipients:;"@eop.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Following are some of the major events to have occurred on November 25 in history:

1783 - The last British troops left New York City at the end of the American War of Independence.

1963 - President John F. Kennedy was buried with full military honours at Arlington National Cemetery, three days after his assassination.

1971 - Denmark and Norway became the first NATO members to establish full diplomatic relations with North Vietnam.

1974 - The Irish Republican Army was outlawed in Britain following the deaths of 21 people in a Birmingham pub bombing.

"The people who vote decide nothing. The people who count the vote decide everything." Josef Stalin

Bomb Found In East Side Home
Bomb Squad Safely Detonates Device

DETROIT, Updated 10:38 a.m. EST November 25, 2000-- Police found a pipe bomb in a house on Detroit's east side.

The Detroit police bomb squad was called to the house on Jane Street. The device was found early Saturday morning.

Police detonated the bomb at the corner of Jane and Coplin Street.

No injuries were reported.

Police continue to look for a suspect and a motive.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP) - A son paying a surprise visit may have saved his

father's life by fatally shooting a man who was choking him, police said.

When Dwayne McDowell Smith, 31, drove to his father's house Friday, he found his father struggling with a younger man in the yard, police said. He retrieved a gun from his car and shot the man in the shoulder, killing him.

"He grabbed me with a choke hold and we scuffled for about three minutes when my son came up and I said, 'Shoot him Dwayne,' and he did," said James McDowell Smith, 66.

He said he did not know the assailant or the motive for the attack.

Police have not filed charges against Dwayne Smith.

WASHINGTON (AP) - Investigators are looking into the giveaway of millions of dollars worth of U.S. military equipment left behind when Americans pulled out of the Panama Canal a year ago.

In one bizarre twist to the distribution of an estimated \$7.7 million in property, a surplus military boat given to a charity in Honduras was confiscated in an alleged cocaine-running scheme.

The property - including \$1.5 million in firearms, communications equipment and gun parts - cannot be accounted for because of sloppy bookkeeping, congressional investigators report.

Also, an estimated \$3 million worth of equipment, including a tractor, crane and trucks, has been taken back. The pieces are impounded and rusting in warehouses in Panama, accumulating more than \$300,000 in storage fees.

The giveaways were part of \$137 million in furniture, food, medical supplies, appliances and other property that was sold, traded, donated to charities or abandoned, some of it in a rush, as troops prepared to end America's 90-year presence and return control of the canal to Panama by Dec. 31, 1999.

"There were some people around here who were red-faced, not just from embarrassment but from out-and-out anger," said Steve Lucas, spokesman for the Southern Command, which oversees U.S. military operations in Central and South America.

"We really thought we had some good ideas: Get out of Panama, do it reasonably. And it turns out that we may have been hoodwinked," he said.

Still, he said, the problems were small, given the massive task of moving out

of more than 4,800 buildings and relocating 10,000 service members under the 1977 treaty America signed to give back the waterway at the end of the century.

Rather than spending money to ship used goods out of Panama, the U.S. military planned to give them to other government agencies and humanitarian organizations that work in many of the region's poor nations.

Some items, however, began showing up on Panama's black market, authorities said.

Also, some recipients were suspected of using the goods for commercial rather than humanitarian purposes. In an investigation criticized by some in the military as too slow, the Army's Criminal Investigation Command has been reviewing that aspect of the giveaway since July 1999; no charges have been announced.

A separate Southern Command inquiry board in September ordered one charity to return equipment. The governments of Panama and Honduras also are investigating. The General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, found weak points in the disposal system but said that overall, the giveaway went OK.

The GAO said that because there was too much property for the military to handle, an authorized contractor disburse about a third of the \$137 million in goods disposed of in 1998-99.

About 28 percent of the total was sold, 30 percent given away, 29 percent sent to other military units or government agencies and the rest scrapped, destroyed or traded for Panama services such as traffic police.

"Most excess property in Panama was disposed of properly, but some control weakness existed," the GAO said. The agency said it limited its investigation to "the process" so as not to interfere with the Army's separate criminal investigation.

Part of that investigation focuses on the charity Corazon a Corazon, Spanish for Heart to Heart, which got some \$3 million in equipment, including three U.S. landing craft from Panama. It was started by Steven Foster of Dalton, Ga., to help Hondurans suffering from the devastation of Hurricane Mitch.

Four workers for the charity were arrested in September and another was being sought on charges they used one of the vessels to smuggle cocaine.

The boat was confiscated and the military board of inquiry declared in September that Corazon a Corazon had gotten the property under "false pretenses" and had to give it back.

Foster says he has never made a profit and is being made a scapegoat for a bad system in which the military undervalued property and gave it away helter-skelter late in 1999 just to unload it in time for the withdrawal deadline.

"It was like a madhouse down there with them trying to get the stuff out,"

Foster said. "They brought in first sergeants from the National Guard who didn't know what they were doing and their job was to go from piece of equipment to piece of equipment and put a value on it."

Foster says his Honduran employees were framed because the government wanted the boat back. The case is pending in Honduran courts.

The GAO said it found no evidence property was undervalued and believes it was widely distributed, going to 29 countries in the Southern Command's area of responsibility.

The GAO also said the command could not account for about \$700,000 worth of property, the contractor could not account for \$443,000 worth and the contractor had no written approval on 45 percent of the \$42 million in goods it handled for the military - which the GAO said it saw as mainly an accounting problem.

"More importantly," the GAO said, sloppy paperwork by untrained personnel made it impossible to know what had happened to \$6.5 million in goods, including \$1.5 million in property "that required special handling such as firearms, communication equipment and gun parts."

On the Net:

Panama Canal Authority site: <http://www.pancanal.com/eng/index.html>

General Accounting Office: <http://www.gao.gov/>

Southern Command site: <http://www.southcom.mil/home/index.htm>

Corazon a Corazon site: <http://www.corazonacorazon.net/>

CHICAGO (AP) - A man used his grandmother as a shield in a shootout with police after forcing her to withdraw money from an ATM at gunpoint, police said. The 68-year-old woman and an officer were wounded.

Marcus Henderson, 22, was charged Saturday with aggravated battery with a firearm, armed robbery and aggravated kidnapping.

Witnesses said Henderson forced his grandmother, Minnie Johnson, into a car at gunpoint Friday. A surveillance camera showed Henderson holding a gun to Johnson's head as she made a withdrawal from a cash machine, police said.

When police arrived at Johnson's apartment, Henderson opened fire from behind his grandmother, wounding officer Kevin Connors in the leg and shoulder, police said. Connors' partner returned fire.

Johnson was shot twice in her left leg and in her left wrist and right ankle.

It wasn't known who fired the bullets that hit her, police said. She was listed in stable condition Saturday.

PARIS, Nov 25 (Reuters) - French investigators doubt that militant separatists were responsible for a parcel bomb that blew up in the Brittany region of western France on Friday killing a municipal employee, judicial sources said on Saturday.

The blast beheaded a 35-year-old municipal employee in the seaside town of La Baule who tampered with the package, which had lain unattended on a shelf in the building since August.

The sources said investigators were trying to establish whether the parcel, containing a booby-trapped hi-fi system, had been sent by a deranged individual or someone out for revenge against the senior official to whom it had been addressed.

Late last year, the Breton Revolutionary Army claimed responsibility for four attacks in the region, including one which killed a young woman in a fast food restaurant.

But the sources said the type of bomb was not typical of past Breton Revolutionary Army attacks and that anti-terrorism investigators in Paris would not join the enquiry unless new elements emerged.

LONDON, Nov 25 (Reuters) - Britain and Ireland have asked the United States to place the Real IRA on a list of designated terrorist groups.

"By making this request, the two governments are once again underlining their shared commitment to using all means possible to inhibit the activities of the Real IRA which continues to use violence contrary to the wishes of the people of Ireland, north and south," they said in a joint statement.

The Real IRA, a splinter group of the Irish Republican Army which spearheaded the armed struggle against British rule in Northern Ireland, rejected the 1998 Good Friday Accords which have largely ended the violence.

London and Dublin said the designation would give American law enforcement officers additional powers to secure convictions and curb fundraising by

the
group in the United States.

The Real IRA has been blamed for the Omagh bombing in August 1998 which killed 29 people and injured more than 200 others. It was the worst atrocity in 30 years of sectarian and political violence in Northern Ireland.

The families of Omagh victims have spearheaded a campaign to have the Real IRA added to the terrorists' list.

Lawrence Rush, whose wife Libby was killed in the Omagh bombing, said:

"This
is the best news. I think they are gradually being diminished. I am
delighted
this has happened. It will be a big bonus to us if their fund-raising is
curtailed."

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Cekent@aol.com (Cekent@aol.com [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-DEC-2000 09:59:16.00

SUBJECT: 12.11.00 or JOM, In Memoriam

TO: Cekent@aol.com (Cekent@aol.com [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Hello all--

From this

PR Strategist John Mongoven Dies

Monday , December 11, 2000 ; Page B06

John O'Connor "Jack" Mongoven, 62, a founder and the chairman of the Mongoven, Biscoe & Duchin public relations firm in Washington, which helps multinational business mold public opinion on public policy matters, died Dec. 9 at Inova Mount Vernon Hospital. He had lung cancer.

Mr. Mongoven was a former Chicago journalist who did public affairs work for the old Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Republican National Committee.

In the 1980s, he did consulting work for Nestle when the company was under attack for how it marketed its infant formula in Third World countries. He also was a founder and senior vice president of the Pagan International consulting firm before starting his present corporate strategy business in 1988.

Mr. Mongoven, who lived in Alexandria, was a Chicago native and a graduate of Quincy College in Illinois. He was briefly a reporter at the Chicago Tribune and then from 1965 to 1969 rose from reporter to executive editor of Pioneer Newspapers, a chain in suburban Chicago.

From 1969 to 1973, he worked for Illinois Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie and became assistant on policy and public affairs.

Mr. Mongoven moved to the Washington area in 1973 as deputy assistant secretary for public affairs at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, where he played a role in shaping Title IX to include banning sex discrimination in athletics. In 1975, he became public affairs counsel at the

Treasury Department, and in 1978, he did work for the Committee of Americans for the (Panama) Canal Treaties.

Survivors include his wife since 1966, Monica Mongoven of Alexandria; two sons, John Jr. and Bartholomew, both of Arlington; a daughter, Elizabeth Mongoven of Boston; a sister; and a brother.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: BombSqd66@aol.com (BombSqd66@aol.com [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-DEC-2000 16:09:09.00

SUBJECT: News 12-15-00 Part II

TO: "undisclosed-recipients:;"@eop.gov ("undisclosed-recipients:;"@eop.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Cool Amid Confusion

No President? Military inaugural planners prepare for much worse

By Jennifer Tota

Military.com Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (Dec. 12, 2000) -- Zealous protesters surrounded the Supreme Court building yesterday, wielding signs and fiercely debating the hearings inside. But in a gray office building just a few blocks west, the military's inaugural planners were quietly at work. They don't much care who becomes president on Jan. 20, just that his transition goes smoothly.

For almost a year, the Armed Forces Inaugural Committee has prepared for the military's most important change-of-command ceremony. Along with civilian forces like the FBI, General Services Administration, and city police, members of all five services work to ensure a safe and smooth ceremony. "This is the nerve center for military participation in the inauguration," said AFIC's Maj. Tom Carnell.

Contemplating the Possibilities

Tuesday brought a "command-control-communications-computers" exercise, as AFIC members gathered to examine all the things that could go wrong on the big day. What if communications go down? What if someone goes missing? What if (gasp!) there's a bomb threat? One can just imagine the planners tearing out their hair in frustration and sweating at such thoughts.

No gasping or hair pulling here, though, and only the old building's heaters

kept brows moistened. "Oh, we've got plans out the wazoo," said planner David Graves. When given a scenario, a team huddled together over a map or computer and quietly discussed the response. There was no feeling of saving the world from impending doom -- just of checking off a box and moving on.

Facing that ultimate what-if -- the bomb threat -- three members sat before a laptop and clicked away. Lt. Cmdr. Julia Spinelli and David Graves represented the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, and Dave Greb sat in for the FBI. Calmly, they discussed the variables: bomb size, wind direction, locale, weather.

"We have software that can determine the effects of a bomb once we know basic information about its size -- the radius of its impact, how the weather would affect it," Spinelli said. "It can even determine the medical consequences of people nearby, whether it be eardrum or lung damage or whatever."

Plans and More Plans (Don't Ask What They Are)

But a reporter's question about bomb threats in past inaugurations stopped the discussion cold. An uncomfortable FBI agent spoke in generalities before excusing himself to ask a superior what he could and could not say on the subject. He returned with his answer: "Well, of course, there are bomb threats every day in D.C." Of course.

Yet when it came down to specifics -- how they'd handle a possible bomb threat, how they'd restore communications -- details were sparse, assurances plentiful.

Except for that little matter of whose hand will be on the Bible when the oath of office is administered.

DENVER (Reuters) - A federal judge Thursday ordered a hearing on Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh's request to halt all his appeals and set an execution date.

"He will participate personally in the hearing by video-conferencing from his place of confinement in Terre Haute, Indiana," U.S. District Judge Richard Matsch wrote in his order.

On Tuesday, McVeigh, 32, in a surprise move, asked the judge to halt all his appeals, saying he would submit to a psychological evaluation if needed but would not disclose the reason for his reversal.

McVeigh's attorney Dennis Hartley said Thursday he expected the hearing, set for Dec. 28, to last about one hour and said he expected the judge to make a decision on whether to stop McVeigh's appeals then.

The judge has not ordered a psychological evaluation of McVeigh although it was still possible that he could do so depending on his answers at the hearing, Hartley said.

McVeigh, now in federal prison in Indiana, was convicted in 1997 of bombing the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Okla., on April 19, 1995 in an attack which killed 168 people and injured 500.

McVeigh, who had waged a vigorous legal appeal of his conviction and death sentence, said Wednesday he was waiving his right to appeal in the courts,

but not the right to petition for executive clemency.

Terry Nichols, an associate of McVeigh's, was also convicted in a separate trial of conspiracy to carry out the bombing and is serving a life sentence.

He is awaiting trial in Oklahoma on state murder charges.

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The United States announced a \$100,000 campaign Thursday to advertise its offer of rewards up to \$5 million for information about plans to carry out acts of political violence.

It will spend the money on posters, radio and television spots and print advertisements reminding people in eight languages that the rewards are available.

Previous advertising campaigns have concentrated on information leading to the arrest and prosecution of "terrorists" whom the United States has already identified.

Since the program began in 1984, the United States has paid out more than \$6 million and says the program has led to the arrest of 20 "international terrorists".

It says its greatest success was the arrest in February 1995 of Ramzi Youssef, the mastermind behind the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York.

The new campaign is designed to encourage tip-offs about plans to attack U.S. interests before they happen.

The program offers informants complete confidentiality, new identities and relocation of the families.

The advertising posters show stacks of \$50 bills and say that, apart from saving lives, informants can also earn large sums of money from the U.S. government.

"Turning in a terrorist is risky. It also has its rewards," says one. "Saving lives is one good reason to turn in a terrorist...here are 5 million more," says another.

The languages in the campaign are English, German, French, Mandarin Chinese, Arabic, Russian, Spanish and Urdu.

State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said the rewards program has been receiving 1,200 e-mail messages, 600 letters and about 1,100 phone calls a year.

Of the 1,200 e-mail messages, about 120 contain leads which the United States then investigates, he added.

"The timing is the result of something that's been in preparation for months...There is no particular association with current events," the spokesman said.

Details are available on the web site www.dssrewards.net.

AUSTIN, Texas (AP) - Firefighters investigated a gas leak near President-elect Bush's campaign headquarters Friday and briefly blocked off the entrance to the building.

Bush was not in the downtown building at the time.

Yellow tape and three fire trucks blocked the building's entrance for about an hour.

People were evacuated from a nearby office building, where the Austin Fire Department found a leaky gas meter box, said Cheryl Bishop, fire department spokeswoman.

But readings in the meter box were well below the level that could lead to an explosion, she said.

Workers inside Bush headquarters said they were unaware of the leak. Southern Union was called to cut off gas in the affected building.

PANAMA CITY, Panama, Dec 14 (Reuters) - The Panama government on Thursday slammed as inadequate U.S. efforts to clean up explosives dumped on three former artillery ranges in rain forest close to the Panama Canal.

"We consider that the U.S. didn't clear up (ordnance) to viable limits. Basically they did a rushed and superficial job," Panama Foreign Minister Jose Miguel Aleman told Reuters during a tour of Area 42 of ex-Emperador Firing Range near Panama City.

"The U.S. complied fully with its obligation to clean up the firing ranges as far as is practicable," a spokesman for the U.S. embassy in Panama City told Reuters.

The United States removed 6000 projectiles and 250 tons of scrap before handing the ranges over to Panama in July of 1999.

The Area is among several plots of jungle totaling 7,600 acres (3,000 hectares) that remain littered with unexploded U.S. ordnance dumped during

six decades of live-fire practice, including artillery shells, mortar rounds and fragmentation grenades.

The terms of a 1977 treaty that set the conditions for U.S. withdrawal from Panama stipulated that the U.S. should make safe the ranges "as far as is practicable." But Aleman said clean-up efforts had not gone far enough.

"There are a lot of areas with devices strewn all over the place which could quite easily be gathered up and taken away," the official said.

The issue of range contamination has been a sticking point in bilateral relations between the two countries as they have worked to build a new relationship following the U.S. withdrawal from Panama at the end of December last year.

The Panama government fears that the three firing ranges at Balboa, Emperador and La Pina in the former U.S.-controlled Canal Zone will expose the area's growing urban population to risks of accidental injury.

"There are 145,000 people who live in the areas around the firing ranges who are exposed (to the risk) of an accident," said Aleman.

A census by the National Comptroller's office earlier this year showed that more than half of Panama's population of 2.8 million now lives in the urban areas surrounding Panama City and the Atlantic coastal city of Colon.

But the U.S. insists that the clean-up has been concluded satisfactorily.

VIENNA, Va.--(BUSINESS WIRE)--Dec. 14, 2000--Allied Research Corporation (ALR:AMEX), a diversified defense and commercial electronic security firm, said today that its defense unit, MECAR S.A., had received notice from The US Army that the Army's Operations Support Command had activated an existing contract option for MECAR's dual use fuze EPD 9013.

Mr. Glenn Yarborough, President and Chief Executive Officer of Allied Research said: "We are pleased with the confidence the Army has placed in our ammunition. I expect this activated option, for \$847,300, will be one of several that will be picked up in the months ahead."

"Our MECAR engineers met an extremely challenging design task that called for maximizing mortar ammunition performance while meeting and extending full safety requirements. The Army project personnel outlined their needs carefully and our people were able to meet the Army's demanding performance and safety specifications."

"The MECAR fuzes are fully tested under very demanding field conditions and I can confidently report that these fuzes are the key element in delivering top operational performance for the 120mm mortar."

The MECAR EPD 9013 fuze has been developed to take full advantage of the direct fire capability of the next generation of turreted mortars. It can engage targets in direct fire from 200 meters on, as well as perform all indirect fire missions.

The EPD 9013 is an electronic point detonating fuze with two independent arming systems and super-quick or delay functions, depending on battlefield requirements. The fuze meets all MIL-STD-1316D safety criteria and the mortar ammunition round has received full Army safety certification.

Allied Research Corporation is a defense and commercial electronic security firm. Its operating units develop and produce ammunition. In addition, they design, product and market sophisticated commercial electronic security and access control systems.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Grist Magazine <grist@gristmagazine.com> (Grist Magazine <grist@gristmagazine.com> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-JAN-2001 15:30:35.00

SUBJECT: DAILY GRIST, 02 Jan 2001

TO: daily-grist@egroups.com (daily-grist@egroups.com [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

DAILY GRIST

02 Jan 2001

Environmental news from GRIST MAGAZINE

<<http://www.gristmagazine.com>>

1.

NOT WATT! NIT WHIT!

In a move that has environmentalists up in arms, President-elect George W. Bush nominated former Colorado Attorney General Gale Norton for Interior secretary on Friday. Norton, a protege of James Watt, Ronald Reagan's first Interior secretary, was part of an effort under Watt to try to open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska to oil drilling and has been an active critic of the Clinton administration's land protection record. She is an advocate of granting states, local governments, and corporations a greater say in how the federal government regulates the environment. Bush has also nominated New Jersey Gov. Christine Todd Whitman (R) to head the U.S. EPA. As governor, Whitman has cut the state's environmental protection budget by 30 percent and promoted voluntary compliance with environmental regulations. She has also fought against ocean dumping and launched an effort to protect 1 million acres from urban sprawl.

straight to the source: New York Times, Douglas Jehl, 30 Dec 2000
<<http://www.nytimes.com/2000/12/30/politics/30INTE.html>>

straight to the source: Washington Post, Michael Grunwald and Eric Pianin, 23 Dec 2000
<<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A43203-2000Dec22.html>>

2.

EAT, DRINK, AND BE MERRY

After a decade of debate, the U.S. Department of Agriculture released final standards for labeling organic foods last month, siding with environmentalists and the organic farming industry on nearly every contentious issue. The standards, which will become fully effective in 2002, ban the use of irradiation, biotechnology, and sewer-sludge

fertilizer for any food labeled organic. All three methods would have been allowed under the standards proposed by the USDA in 1997, but the department did an about-face after receiving nearly 300,000 public comments protesting their inclusion. The final standards also ban the use of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers in growing organic foods, and the use of antibiotics in organic meats. Sales of organic foods in the U.S. have increased by 20 percent each year since 1990, reaching \$6 billion in 1999.

straight to the source: New York Times, Marian Burros, 21 Dec 2000
<<http://www.nytimes.com/2000/12/21/science/21ORGA.html>>

3.

CHILE TODAY, HOT TOMORROW

The Chilean government and environmentalists are protesting the passage around Cape Horn of a ship carrying about 76 tons of spent nuclear fuel from the U.K. to Japan. Greenpeace Chile fears that the southern route around South America, longer and more treacherous than a trip through the Panama Canal, will become the preferred route for shipping nuclear waste. The group says that if an accident were to occur to the ship en route, it might rival the 1986 Chernobyl disaster. In 1995, the last time nuclear waste was shipped around Cape Horn, Chile's navy blocked the ship from entering its waters.

straight to the source: CNN.com, Reuters, 28 Dec 2000
<<http://www.cnn.com/2000/WORLD/americas/12/28/environment.chile.reut/index.html>>

4.

RUSH MORE MONUMENTS

Building on his record-setting use of the 1906 Antiquities Act, Pres. Clinton is expected to designate at least five more national monuments, including lands in Montana, California, Arizona, and New Mexico. Enviro's have in mind more than a dozen potential monument sites, including the Siskiyou region in southwestern Oregon. But the president's use of the 1906 act has enraged many Western Republicans. Rep. James Hansen (R-Utah), who is expected to chair the House Resources Committee, has pledged to explore ways to turn back monument designations, and Vice President-elect Dick Cheney, in particular, has seemed amenable to the idea.

straight to the source: Los Angeles Times, Kim Murphy, 02 Jan 2000
<<http://www.latimes.com/news/science/environ/20010102/t0000000286.html>>

straight to the source: Wall Street Journal, John J. Fialka, 29 Dec 2000 (access ain't free)
<<http://interactive.wsj.com/articles/SB978046253697228968.htm>>

straight to the source: Washington Times, Valerie Richardson, 02 Jan 2000
<<http://www.washtimes.com/national/default-200112225120.htm>>

do good: Take action to protect the Siskiyou region

<<http://www.gristmagazine.com/grist/dogood/land.stm#siskiyou>>

5.

GUERRILLA MONSOON

The Colombian army is claiming in a recent report that leftist guerrillas, far-right paramilitaries, and the illegal drug trade are causing ecological disasters within the country. The army says that pipelines blown up by leftists have caused more than 2 million tons of crude oil to pollute 1,625 miles of river in the last 10 years, and that the drug trade has contributed to deforestation and contaminated soil with 200,000 tons of chemicals a year. Overall, the army says that 3,600 square miles of jungle and agricultural land have been lost in the last decade.

straight to the source: Los Angeles Times, Reuters, Jude Webber, 28 Dec 2000

<<http://www.latimes.com/news/science/environ/20001228/tCB00a0032.html>>

Also in GRIST MAGAZINE today:

You light up my life. Now stop it! -- what's wrong with those pretty holiday bulbs -- in our Main Dish section

<<http://www.gristmagazine.com/grist/maindish/ness121500.stm>>

Accountability exercises -- a day in the life of Jeff Ruch, Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility

<<http://www.gristmagazine.com/grist/week/ruch121500.stm>>

Swede dreams are made of these -- Sweden takes big steps to ban chemicals -- by Donella Meadows

<<http://www.gristmagazine.com/grist/citizen/citizen121500.stm>>

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Gloom and doom with a sense of humor. Impossible, you say? Nah. Visit GRIST MAGAZINE, a beacon in the smog, at <<http://www.gristmagazine.com>>. GRIST MAGAZINE is a project of Earth Day Network,

<<http://www.earthday.net>>.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: PW Daily <pwdaily@lists.cahners1.com> (PW Daily <pwdaily@lists.cahners1.com> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-JAN-2001 20:20:02.00

SUBJECT: PW Daily for Booksellers (January 3, 2001)

TO: Scott Beale <scott@scottbeale.com> (Scott Beale <scott@scottbeale.com> [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

PW Daily for Booksellers from Publishers Weekly

<http://www.publishersweekly.com>

Contents for the issue sent Wednesday, January 3, 2001:

Focusing on serious nonfiction and the publishing industry, Book TV airs continuously each weekend from Saturday at 8 a.m. to Monday at 8 a.m. on C-SPAN2. The following are highlights for this coming weekend:

Saturday, January 6 (all times Eastern)

8 a.m. Children's Books. Featuring author Elizabeth Mann, who discusses her books in the Wonders of the World series, including The Panama Canal, Machu Picchu: The Story of the Amazing Inkas and Their City in the Clouds and The Brooklyn Bridge (Mikaya Press) (re-airs 12 noon).

PW Daily for Booksellers

Editor: John Mutter (jmutter@cahners.com or 212-463-6776)

Associate Editor: Edward Nawotka (enawotka@cahners.com or 212-463-6854)

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To subscribe to PW Daily for Booksellers, please fill out the form at <http://www.publishersweekly.com/pwdaily>

For advertising questions, please send e-mail to:

Jane Belostock (N.Y., New England) - 212-463-6797 or
jbelostock@cahners.com

Patricia Fiore (N.Y., N.J.) - 212-463-6809/pfiore@cahners.com

B. David Fuller (West Coast) ? 818-566-1705

Matt Hurley (Midwest) - 630-759-7136/pubwkly@aol.com

Sheri Malman (South) -615-269-0235/smalman@cahners.com

Rob Wardlaw (N.Y., Pa., Md., Del.)- 212-463-6795/rwardlaw@cahners.com

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RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Thunderheart <rattler@camasnet.com> (Thunderheart <rattler@camasnet.com> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-JAN-2001 03:53:57.00

SUBJECT: WorldNetDaily: The year's 10 most underreported stories

TO: "ann and tom St. Pierre" <iconhunter@aol.com> ("ann and tom St. Pierre" <iconhunter@aol.com> [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

http://wnd.com/news/article.asp?ARTICLE_ID=21206

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"They spoke very loudly when they said their laws were made for everybody; but we soon learned that although they expected us to keep them, they thought nothing of breaking them themselves. They told us not to drink whisky, yet they made it themselves and traded it to us for furs and robes until both were nearly gone. Their Wise Ones (ha!) said we might have their religion, but when we tried to understand it we found that there were too many kinds for us to understand, and that scarcely any two white men agreed which was the right one to learn. This bothered us a great deal until we saw that the white man did not take his religion any more seriously than he did his laws, and that he kept both of them just behind him, like Helpers, to use when they might do him good in his dealings with strangers. These were not our ways. We kept the laws we made and lived our religion. " From Plentys Coups, warrior, leader from the Crow Nation, thats called indian to whitebreds.

Custer got what he had coming**The Indian Nations-*** It's a 500+yr. old struggle!

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The year's 10 most underreported stories

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WND's 'Operation Spike' pinpoints major events media ignored

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<!-- byline -->

By David Kupelian

<!-- end byline -->

<!-- copyright -->

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<!-- end copyright -->

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<!-- begin bodytext -->

<p><i>Editor's note: The following look at the past year's top 10 most "spiked" stories is a short version of the comprehensive 5,000-word cover story in the January 2001 edition of WorldNet Magazine, WND's monthly print publication. Readers are invited to subscribe to WorldNet by visiting WND's online store.</i>

<p>At the close of each year, most news organizations present their retrospective replays of what they consider to have been the top news stories in the previous 12 months. However, the editors of WorldNetDaily have always found it more newsworthy to publish a year-end compilation of the most important unreported or underreported news events of the year to bring forth perhaps for one last time major news stories that were undeservedly "spiked" by the establishment press.

<p>WND Editor and CEO Joseph Farah has sponsored "Operation Spike" every year since 1988, and since he founded WorldNetDaily in May 1997, he has continued the

annual tradition. Beginning last year and continuing this season, WND has invited its readers to join in and submit what they considered the most underreported stories of 2000 in the site's [Operation Spike](/frame/direct.asp?SITE=www.webforums.com/forums/f-read/msa64.213.html) forum.

Here, with our readers' help, are WorldNetDaily editors' picks for the 10 most underreported stories of the past year.

VOTER FRAUD

Hands down, the biggest and most underreported story of 2000 was voter fraud.

As WorldNetDaily Editor Joseph Farah wrote in ["Voter fraud epidemic,"](/news/article.asp?ARTICLE_ID=14613)

"Voter fraud is epidemic throughout the country. From Miami to L.A., elections have been won and lost because of illegal voter registration and phony ballot counts. No wonder fewer and fewer people are bothering to vote. What's the point? Elections are being rigged. The fix is in. The sanctity of the American electoral system is not under attack, it is under siege."

An [exclusive WND investigation](/news/article.asp?ARTICLE_ID=17999) revealed that President Bill Clinton and the California Democratic Party conspired to mail non-citizens and non-eligible voters bogus "Voter Identification Cards" to make it easier for them to cast ballots.

In Florida, Haitian voters were intimidated and coerced by Gore supporters to vote for the Democratic candidate.

In Wisconsin, the votes of homeless people were purchased for packs of cigarettes.

In some predominantly Democratic precincts in Texas, 125 percent of registered voters cast ballots.

But perhaps the most deeply disturbing of all voter fraud stories to emerge during the election season centered on the military. Reports surfaced that entire units of U.S. servicemen overseas were denied absentee ballots, preventing them from voting for their next commander-in-chief. WorldNetDaily's Jon Dougherty was the preeminent reporter nationally on this issue, and was [first to sound the alarm](/news/article.asp?ARTICLE_ID=15585), even before the election ("Military missing absentee ballots"), that a significant number of America's military service personnel were not going to be able to vote in the closest and by many accounts the most important election in memory.

CLINTON, GORE COMPLICITY IN OIL PRICE-HIKES

One of the giant stories of the year, by any news organization's yardstick, was the unprecedented run-up in oil prices. All but unreported, however, were some of the hidden, but very real, reasons for the huge increases.

WorldNetDaily was virtually alone among the news media in reporting how the [Clinton administration](/news/article.asp?ARTICLE_ID=17706) clearly contributed to the dramatic increase in oil prices.

"Contradictory and self-serving policies," reported Ken Timmerman in November, "led the Clinton-Gore administration to cause the current skyrocketing oil prices, say Middle East and petroleum industry analysts."

The former Time magazine correspondent showed how, "by interfering in the oil markets in 1998 when prices were perceived by some to be too low, the administration put into motion the huge current run-up of prices, according to Matthew Simmons, who has tracked oil prices for 30 years as the head of a Houston-based investment bank, Simmons & Co. International.

<p>Another WorldNetDaily report spotlighting Clinton's and Gore's complicity in raising oil prices proved to be a blockbuster featured and discussed for several consecutive days on the Rush Limbaugh show. In that story, Clinton approves oil-price hikes,

WND disclosed: "Oil ministers from OPEC nations have quietly told national security advisers on Capitol Hill that the oil production cutbacks -- and resulting price increases -- are being implemented at the request of the Clinton administration on behalf of Russia, Indonesia, Mexico and Iran.

<p>"Russia, Mexico and Indonesia are reported to be directing their increased oil profits toward paying back overdue Western loans," the article revealed. "According to one government defense adviser, the windfall profits are part of a larger scheme to use the American public to pay off failed and corrupt investment schemes in the three countries."

<p>THE REAL IMPACT OF CLINTON LAND GRABS

<p>Roads across public lands in national forests are being quietly closed to vehicles, horses, and even hikers. "Human exclusion zones" is the official term. People are losing their homes and livelihoods with scarcely a notice by the mass media. Entire industries -- cattle grazing, timber cutting, mining -- are being shut down in the name of protecting the environment from any use by human beings, including recreation.

<p>In 1996, President Clinton used the 1906 Antiquities Act to create the designation of Utah's 1.7 million-acre Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. Although no more of these controversial monument designations were made for the next several years, beginning last January -- toward the very end of his second term as president -- Clinton began designating more monuments in rapid succession: 10 new monuments in all in 2000.

<p>Although all the monuments are already public land, inside each monument there are "inholdings" private property, state parks, game reserves or other non-federally owned parcels that will all be bought eventually by the federal government.

<p>But as reported by WND's Sarah Foster, the really untold story in all of this is the cost to the American public in loss of access to "their" lands. Restrictions are already kicking in at Escalante, since its designation is now four years old: Roads are being closed to the public, and the government wants to close the land off to all off-road use. With no roads and no off-road use, essentially access will be closed to humans. Property-rights advocates see this as a clear harbinger of what will happen to other monuments in the future.

<p>GORE'S CORRUPT TENNESSEE ACTIVITIES

<p>Throughout this year's tense, near-radioactive presidential campaign season, most of the establishment news media gave Gore a free pass when it came to his role as No. 2 man in the most scandal-plagued administration in American history. His illegal campaign fundraising, his lying to the FBI, his secret arms deal with the Russians all were given little attention and even less weight.

<p>To fill this deficit, between early September and Election Day, Nov. 7, 2000, WorldNetDaily published an exhaustive series of investigative reports by native Tennessee reporters Charles Thompson and Tony Hays on Gore and his Tennessee past -- including his vast connections to Soviet operative Armand Hammer, alleged interference with various Tennessee criminal investigations involving family and friends, and even documented reports of Gore, the environmental champion, being a notorious polluter in his home state.

<p>As a result of these reports, claim radio, newspaper and law enforcement representatives in Tennessee, Gore lost his home state and its 11 electoral votes -- and thus lost the presidency.

<p>MISSING WHITE HOUSE E-MAILS

<p>What is possibly one of the more expansive scandals of the Clinton administration -- involving hundreds of thousands of missing White House e-mail documents under subpoena -- was all but ignored by most of the media during 2000. WorldNetDaily's Washington Bureau Chief Paul Sperry first reported that the stash of unrecorded White House e-mails was as high as 1 million, and includes messages from the Democratic National Committee during the 1996 Clinton-Gore campaign. In addition, Sperry broke the story of how the supposedly independent contractor hired to "restore" White House e-mail records employs two senior Clinton officials.

<p>Sperry also first reported that the contractor that previously handled White House e-mail operations hotly disputed claims that it caused a computer "error" that led to a two-year hole in records of e-mail sent to West Wing officials. (Firm won't take hit for 'Project X' fiasco)

<p>As with most of the rest of the Clinton-Gore administration scandals, both the president and the vice president emerged essentially untouched by the massive disappearance of vital documentation under subpoena by both Congress and the special prosecutor's office.

<p>CHINA'S ANIMOSITY TOWARD THE UNITED STATES

<p>Based on the Clinton administration's unprecedented coziness with the communist Chinese illegal donations; technology transfers, sales and thefts; "permanent normal trade relations" status; training China's military in the United States; Clinton's own statement that "the Chinese will run [the Panama Canal] in a competent and able and fair manner" China should be America's best friend. A

nd during 2000, most "mainstream" media coverage of the world's most populous country has conveyed this impression.

<p>In reality, China has threatened unambiguously and repeatedly to bomb the United States if the U.S. interferes in the mainland's relentless campaign to conquer Taiwan. In a January 1996 meeting, Lt. Gen. Xiong Guangkai, deputy chief of China's general staff, told former Assistant Secretary of Defense Charles W. Freeman, Jr., "In the 1950s, you three times threatened nuclear strikes on China, and you could do that because we couldn't hit back. Now we can. So you are not going to threaten us again because, in the end, you care a lot more about Los Angeles than Taipei."

<p>"China is neither Iraq nor Yugoslavia, but a very special country," reiterated a recent editorial in the People's Liberation Army official newspaper. It warned that U.S. intervention in a conflict between China and Taiwan would result in "serious damage" to the United States, reminding readers that the PRC "is a country that has certain abilities of launching strategic counterattack and the capacity of launching a long-distance strike" -- a scarcely-veiled allusion to a nuclear attack.

<p>According to long-time China expert Steven Mosher, in an October interview with WND's Geoff Metcalf: Chinese President Jiang Zemin said to his central military commission, the leading generals in the People's Liberation Army, air force and navy, that they should " ... prepare for war with the United States by the year 2008."

<p>SINO-RUSSO MILITARY ALLIANCE

<p>A development closely related to communist China's current relationship with the United States it regards America as its No. 1 enemy is China's newly developing military alliance with Russia.

<p>China is modernizing its military, but not only with help from the United States. It is also importing advanced weaponry from Russia. In December 1999, Presidents Boris Yeltsin and Jiang Zemin signed a strategic cooperation agreement in Beijing that called for an additional \$20 billion of Russian arms transfers to the People's Republic of China by 2004. The agreement also doubled the number of Russian military technicians and nuclear experts working in China, from an estimated 4,000 today to nearly 9,000. Ken Timmerman reports, "Russia's Cold War arsenal is being transferred lock stock and barrel to China."

<p>"There is not a single Russian weapon, not a single Russian military technology, that is off-limits to China," says Russian researcher Alexander Nemets.

<p>Indeed, since the collapse of the Soviet Union in December 1991 through early 1999, China purchased at least \$6.5 billion in weapons from Moscow, according to official Russian statistics. But according to Nemets, "the actual figure is probably two to three times higher."

<p>BORDER WARS ON THE U.S.-MEXICO BOUNDARY

<p>Shortly after 10 p.m. local time on March 14, "two Mexican army Humvees carrying about 16 armed soldiers drove across the international boundary and into t

he United States near Santa Teresa, New Mexico." There the vehicles pursued a well-marked Border Patrol vehicle (complete with decals and emergency lights flashing) over a mile into the United States.

<p>The lead Mexican army vehicle, the Border Patrol council said, contained nine soldiers "armed with seven automatic assault rifles, one submachine gun, and two .45 caliber pistols," and was eventually apprehended by other Border Patrol units. The second Humvee, however, "pursued a Border Patrol agent on horseback and fired a shot at him. The soldiers then disembarked their vehicle, fired up on one more Border Patrol agent and chased another agent before fleeing [back] to Mexico in their vehicle."

<p>Though the incident was "the most serious to date," the council said, "it is but one of hundreds of incursions that have been reported over the past several years," and it has led union officials to call on Congress and the Clinton administration to deal with it.

<p>Although WorldNetDaily's Jon Dougherty filed 11 such news reports on the escalating friction along the vast U.S.-Mexican border, the seemingly important story attracted little other national press coverage.

<p>SECURITY MELTDOWN DURING THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION

<p>During the Clinton-Gore administration, serious security breaches have spread to every federal agency dealing with national security secrets, from the Commerce Department to Energy's nuclear weapons labs to the Pentagon to the State Department -- and even to the CIA. But during 2000, the evidence of the administration-wide problem hit its peak.

<p>WND's Washington bureau chief Paul Sperry reported that career officials in the U.S. intelligence community had admitted privately that "the Clinton administration came in and ordered a wholesale stand-down of national security safeguards in every agency that counts."

<p>The holes just keep getting bigger, reported Sperry, and the espionage apparently bolder.

<p>At Los Alamos, somehow two shirt-pocket-sized hard-drives loaded with top-secret nuclear bomb data just "vanished" from locked compartments inside a locked bag in a vault with motion and infrared sensors in the supposedly super-secret X Division where physicists with the highest security clearance design nuclear weapons.

<p>The bipartisan Cox Commission report documented how China's People's Liberation Army stole from Los Alamos and other labs secrets to every warhead deployed in the U.S. arsenal.

<p>Taiwanese American scientist Wen Ho Lee, who downloaded Los Alamos nuclear codes on 10 portable tapes, has traveled extensively throughout China in recent years, giving lectures to People's Liberation Army nuclear physicists.

<p>In his book, "Unlimited Access: An FBI Agent Inside the Clinton White House,

" Gary Aldrich charged, among other things, that White House officials were hiring hard-drug users and other security risks over agents' vetoes. Many of them gained access to classified information. Although Aldrich's book was a bestseller, the media managed to avoid dealing with the subject in any but the most superficial way.

<p>PALESTINIAN KIDS RAISED TO BE MARTYRS

<p>In the now-explosive middle East crisis, most of the press has concentrated on daily reporting of excessive Israeli force real or perceived used against Palestinians attacking Israeli military and civilian targets in the three-month-old "intifada" or uprising.

<p>But what has barely been touched upon by most news organizations, from the New York Times and CNN to National Public Radio and the BBC, is the fact that many Palestinian children are being raised for the very purpose of becoming "martyrs" in the "jihad" (or holy war) against Israel.

<p>WorldNetDaily Managing Editor David Kupelian filed several reports documenting the widespread recruitment of "martyrs" among Palestinian children, who are promised heavenly rewards (or divine punishment if they don't cooperate) for sacrificing their lives in the pursuit of their leaders' nationalist and religious goal of expelling Jews from Israel, which they consider their historic homeland of Palestine.

<p>"Once again," said WorldNetDaily founder and Editor Joseph Farah, "the establishment press has missed many of the most important stories of the year stories that are fundamental to really understanding current world events. Although their reporting resources are vastly greater than those of WorldNetDaily, we somehow manage to be there first and best with these sorts of crucial stories, year after year. I think the reason is just that WorldNetDaily recognizes what its job really is. I'm speaking of the traditional role of a free press, which is to be a watchdog on government.

<p>"WorldNetDaily still believes in approaching news reporting the old-fashioned way -- by actually digging out the truth and reporting it forthrightly," added Farah. "During 2001, readers once again can rely on WorldNetDaily to investigate and tell the truly important stories that too often are unreported, spun and spiked by the establishment media."

<p><I>Editor's note: The preceding was excerpted from the January 2001 cover story of WorldNet Magazine, WND's monthly sister publication. Readers may subscribe to WorldNet at our online store.</I>

<p><i>If you'd like to sound off on this issue, please take part in the WorldNetDaily poll.</i>

<p><i>David Kupelian is managing editor of WorldNetDaily.com and WorldNet magazine.</i>

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Voter fraud is epidemic throughout the country. Elections are being rigged. The fix is in. The sanctity of the American electoral system is not under attack, it is under siege.

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Joseph Farah, editor and CEO of WorldNetDaily.com</i></font><br>
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