

You will soon see that the maneuverings at this 4th WWC may have far-reaching implications for everyone on earth. Though it is only one option of many which the "Snarer" may take to put humanity in its net, Rothschild, in his own words, said "We MUST have this World Conservation Bank". You will soon see why. In my opinion, the 4th WWC was a staging platform to perform these legislative and public relations operations:

PURPOSES OF THE 4TH WORLD WILDERNESS CONGRESS

- 1) Enact the start of the financial nucleus of a world government.
- 2) Create, in public view, the framework of the World Conservation Bank.
- 3) Create a facade that a "democracy" created this world federal reserve bank for the New World Order.
- 4) Disclose some of the Inner Party of the New World Order (New Era).
- 5) Create the means to distribute collectivized wealth throughout the earth on an "equal basis" and to place its distribution control into the hands of the Elite.
- 6) Suggest a World Monetary Unit (possibly "The Phoenix")
- 7) Suggest a World Central Bank concept.
- 8) Introduce the "Custodian of the Planet", Maurice Stong, possible planner and executive head of the New Age-inspired One-World Religion.
- 8) Enact international ecology goals and platforms and provide for their enforcement through a World Conservation Corps of 300,000 corps members.

ANALYSIS OF THE OBSERVATIONS

The Enactments (and that is all they were at this stage--"enactments, recommendations, urge-ments, requests", etc.) will, in my opinion, cause the eventual demise of the United States as a free nation and will disable our ability to rule ourselves. The 4th WWC fosters the creation of a world government which is not of the true will of the people of the United States.

THE WORLD CONSERVATION BANK

A World Conservation Bank (WCB) was initiated at the 4th WWC. Rothschild very emphatically stated that this bank MUST be created. Lang, an international banker from Montreal, urged that the bank be done without informing or educating the public--"The cannon fodder which unfortunately populates the earth", as he called us.

It seems that the WCB will have Central Bank powers similar to the U.S. Federal Reserve System concept. It will create currency and loans and may engage in international discounting, countertrade, barter, and swap activities. Mr. James MacNeill, the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Geneva, personally told me that it will be headquartered in Montreal under the headship of Mr. I. Michael Sweatman, who also confirmed this information.

If enacted, the WCB will be the largest bank ever created. It will contain multi-trillions of dollars in capitalization, the collateral being derived from the receipt of World Wilderness Properties, which will have been presented to the WCB, in Trust, by the United Nations. These land assets are to be placed in Protective Trust to keep the Conservationists happy with this WCB idea--it is the "Raison d'etre" for the whole scheme. The WCB promises to protect the lands for "generations to come"-- unless there is a default or bankruptcy somewhere in the future.

THE WORLD WILDERNESS LANDS INVENTORY

The World Wilderness Inventory, documented by the Sierra Club, contains 50 million square kilometers of Global Wilderness Lands. It comprises thirty-four (34) percent of the earth's land surface. These lands will be entrusted to the WCB which, in turn, will create loans and currencies against this bank collateral asset. Most of the land is in less-developed countries and territories, but other, wealthier, countries are also included in the web. The care of the Wilderness Properties will fall to a 300,000-person International Conservation Corps designated by the United Nations. Some names, by the way, attached to this "democratic" WCB legislation by the Congress sponsors included: "The Second World Marshall Plan", "The Second Magna Charta" and "The Beginning Of A New Era". These slogans have a private meaning which I sensed the Insiders shared.

HOW THE WCB WORKS-- HYPOTHETICAL

Presume that the Chase Manhattan Bank has debt exposure to Brazil of \$30 Billion. The loan is seriously overdue, and the banking laws require Chase to "write down" (devalue) their debt and increase their loan loss reserves. The Chase and other banks will topple if this continues. Actually, the U.S. banks devalued over \$9 Billion in the Second Quarter 1987 because of this dilemma as shown in the enclosed exhibits.

THE BREAKDOWN (BANKRUPTCY) OF THE BANK

Chase is getting warnings from the bank examiners to come clean with the bad debt from Brazil. Key depositors are beginning to reduce their risk exposure by transferring their cash to other banks. But "just in time" the WCB is created and loan refinances (swaps) are granted to Brazil! The Chase is saved, Brazil is saved, the Amazon is collateralized, Brazil gets an additional \$ 10 Billion in soft currency for their "environment needs" and everybody seems to benefit from this clever, something-for-nothing, innovation.

Anonymous trades and dealing becomes more brisk as the WCB ages: For example, a government insider has interfaced his California S & L's with the WCB in the secondary market, entangling California homeowners into the web. An Iowa farmer swaps his high-interest loan for easier payment terms. Nippon bankers swap their \$ 500-billion in Treasuries for some Alaskan land. And on it goes.

The fear-and-greed tempo increases. Like an octopus, Mother Bank gathers claims on the wealth of citizens and nations into her coffers. Government entities at all levels and all kinds have received welcome relief through innovative "debt-swapping" operations, and so the cities and counties are also in the grasp of the WCB.

Just as the World Bank came to its knees, so the World Conservation Bank has become swollen with commitments which it cannot meet. Could it be that the World Bank crowd has pulled another fast one on the common man, all seemingly "for the good of the environment, citizenry, and mankind everywhere"?! Let's see what happens next.

BACK DOOR DEALING

The Elite Investors have been favored with special "sweetheart deals" on selected notes and currencies. Protected by street names and clever lawyers, they trade these deals against the WCB, creating massive indebtedness in the WCB and forcing its ultimate collapse. In the process of parlaying their deals, their theft, against the citizens, they are also "magically" creating more wealth and power for themselves-- at the expense of the world world monetary system.

To interject something here, this is not a far-fetched scenario as it may seem. One only needs to read the newspaper to see the results of this same sort of activity. The Third-World debtors and the entire world monetary systems have been brought to an insoluble point through similar mechanisms. The debt of the Third World Countries is the contrived reason for the World Conservation Bank!

In the process of all of these goings-on, the press has churned out their hype to the public, dis-informing the masses about how bad conditions used to be under that "Bad Old World Bank", but how wonderful things are moving along under this "Excellent, Marvelous New International World Conservation Bank!". The man on the street is helpless against the media barrage on his intellect.

In the meantime, debt is piling upon debt. And gross abuse and mismanagement--some deliberate, some not-- is causing the WCB to become illiquid and, eventually, FAIL.

WHERE DOES IT ALL STOP ?

The Gross National Product of the world is dropping due to Environment Protection Agency mandates. Conservation and pollution law enforcements are harrassing smokestack industries into extinction. Mr. William Ruckelshaus, head of the EPA for many years, was a keynote speaker at the 4th WWC, by the way.

Depression and inflation are becoming a regular way of life. Just before the inevitable collapse, the wealthy insiders make their final deals. They establish themselves as LENDERS (Creditors) to the WCB in preparation for their impending hour of triumph, the collapse of the World Conservation Bank.

As in the Chase-Manhattan Bank example, sour loans have accumulated in the WCB. Because no strong earnings engine is included into the WCB by its Makers, a fatal liquidity crisis comes to pass. The broke citizenry has no money to pay their WCB loans. There is no "Bigger Bank" to bail the WCB out, and therefore the inevitable collapse occurs: The WCB goes bankrupt and the waiting Lenders move in to collect on their IOU's. The creditors own all the mortgages, notes receivable and assets of the bankrupt institution. They own the wealth of the world. Esau has regained his mess of pottage.

WHO ARE THE WINNERS ?

Among the Lenders who now own claims on the world's assets are Kings, the Elite, and Public Officials of all nationalities. If we were at the back door of the WCB we would recognize many of them from the daily newspapers! They have counter-traded the wealth of the world into their greedy hands through sly innovative contracts against a gullible public.

THE SAD AFTERMATH

Cities, counties, fuels, food supplies, homes, the Wealth of Nations, have been parlayed into WCB control by the Wilderness Congress enactments. When the WCB bankrupts, it is at that point the Borrowers, i.e., the common man ("cannon fodder"), will become slaves to the Lenders--that prestigious Inner Party who believe themselves to be Rulers Designated By God.

The plot has not ended for them yet, by the way. Their own swollen bellies will undergo a slice or two from their fellow-conspirators ("Et Tu, Brute?"). Judging from the history of the world's vicious rulers, the hell and fear which the conspirators will endure will be very intense. It will come from those within their own camp. Meanwhile, the Sanhedrin will quietly watch the elite kill themselves. On it will go, and the Snarers will be caught in their Own Snare.

FINAL ANALYSIS

As one may see by now, the conspiracy is a "fait accompli". SWe, the people ("Cannon Fodder" in 4th WWC lingo) will support it: In fact, the media will make them CLAMOR for it. After all, who doesn't want to save the world, prevent nuclear holocaust and establish world unity and peace for all time to come? There is no mortal defense against this conspiracy. Christian voices have been stilled by now by the propaganda and ridicule (take it from me) against them. Society has lost its objective voice against the tyranny by the Elite.

CONCLUSION

I hope and pray that your readers take my words seriously. At this point we can only Look Up, For Our Redeemer Draweth Nigh. At some point H. will arrive to save us. May He come quickly.

The Play must go on and, frankly, I wouldn't miss participating in it for all the world could hold! The Sanhedrin will be quite disappointed in how it all turns out, but that's their problem, not ours. This may sound like heresy, but I believe that God loves all the actors, noble and ignoble. Without every player the play would be incomplete. We need snarers to create the scene for the Rescue. And we need the Rescue so that, once and for all, Adam will be restored to His God.

In Jesus' Name,

George W. Hunt
95 Camino Bosque
Boulder, Colorado 80302

THE DENVER DECLARATION for WORLDWIDE CONSERVATION

PREAMBLE

Our earth is unique. All living things depend on its life-supporting, natural processes for survival. Over the millennia, self-regulatory processes inherent in its design have maintained a productive balance of natural resources as well as providing an inspirational foundation for human culture. Today, Earth's destiny is largely in our hands — where once humanity was surrounded by wilderness, now wilderness is surrounded by humanity. Only as we understand, respect and cooperate with the self-regulatory dynamics of Earth, will we and future generations be capable of maintaining and restoring its processes which support all life.

THE 4TH WORLD WILDERNESS CONGRESS RECOGNIZES, IN ACCORD WITH THE RECENT FINDINGS OF THE WORLD COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, THAT:

- There is a direct connection between healthy natural ecological systems and the economic and political stability of all nations;
- The productivity of earth's natural resource base is rapidly deteriorating, as evidenced by desertification, deforestation, accumulation of toxic wastes, polluted drinking water and oceans, diminution of wilderness habitat and loss of genetic diversity. It is clear that, under the demands of increasing human population, the overall situation will continue to deteriorate;
- While qualitative similarities and differences exist in the environmental problems of the nations of the world, there is an uneven capability among nations to redress this situation;
- Financial and development institutions (public and private), non-governmental organizations and all citizens have a significant role to play in defending and restoring the productivity of natural systems and environmental quality, working with governments to provide basic human needs for expanding populations.

A NEW INITIATIVE IS NEEDED IN WORLDWIDE CONSERVATION:

1. TO halt the destruction of the earth's remaining wildlands and its natural resource base, and to assist ecological processes in being restored to healthy balance;
2. TO ensure that development is sustainable by incorporating long-term natural resource concerns into economic development programs of all countries;
3. TO promote conservation education activities as well as cooperative exchange of knowledge, technology and financial assistance to meet global conservation challenges.

WE THEREFORE RECOMMEND THAT:

1. The natural environment be recognized as a source of knowledge, well-being and inspiration essential to the highest achievements of mankind.
2. Non-governmental organizations and the private sector should join forces with governments in a major effort to stimulate educational, political and technical actions for sustainable development and an enhanced environmental ethic. These coalitions would support mutual actions which respond to the recommendations of the World Commission on Environment and Development, under such established programs as the World Conservation Strategy, the World Charter for Nature and others.
3. To strengthen the efforts of existing international institutions working in those countries whose natural resource base is in the greatest decline, a World Conservation Corps or similar service should be established which would enhance the international sharing of conservation information, technology and experience.
4. Because new sources of funding must be mobilized to augment the expansion of conservation activities, a new International Conservation Banking Program should be created to integrate international aid for environmental management into coherent, common programs for recipient countries based on objective assessments of each country's resources and needs.

Denver, Colorado, USA
September 1987



WORLD WILDERNESS FORUM CURRIGAN HALL, DENVER, COLORADO



THURSDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER, 1987

Arrival and pre-registration in hotels

7:30-10:00 pm — Reception and social, Hyatt Regency Denver Hotel (17th and Welton); opening of "International Exhibition of Natural History Painters and Sculptors" (Director, Mark Read, The Read Stremmel Gallery)

FRIDAY, 11 SEPTEMBER, 1987

8:00 am — Registration opens

9:00 am —

The President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, welcomes everyone to the 4th World Wilderness Congress. His personal greeting and message will be read and copies distributed to all participants.

"Presentation of the Colors": U.S. Army Band (Fort Carson); U.S. Color Guard (Lowry Air Force Base)

"Presentation of the Flags of the Nations": International Children's Choir

The Blessing: Dr. William H.D. Hornaday, Founder's Church, United Church of Religious Science

4th World Wilderness Congress Theme Song, "One Earth, One Voice" (Music and Lyrics by Johnnie Carl): International Children's Choir

Vance G. Martin, Executive Director, 4th World Wilderness Congress

Dr. Ian C. Player, Director, International Wilderness Leadership Foundation; Founder, World Wilderness Congress

Daily Convener: Mr. Russell Train, Chairman, World Wildlife Fund

Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland, Prime Minister of Norway and Chairman, World Commission on Environment and Development — Filmed Welcome Address (prior to her personal presentation of the final report of the World Commission on Environment and Development on 17 September in Estes Park)

Keynote Address: The Honorable James A. Baker III, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury

The Honorable Roy Romer, Governor of Colorado

Sir Laurens van der Post

Dr. Philip E. Austin, President, Colorado State University

The Honorable Federico Pena, Mayor, City of Denver

The Denver Declaration, presented by Mr. Russell Train

Transfer of the 3rd World Wilderness Congress flag from Scotland to the United States to formally open the 4th World Wilderness Congress — Finlay MacRae, Chairman, 3rd World Wilderness Congress

11:00 am — Refreshments in Currigan Exhibition Hall

11:30 am — **Plenary topics begin:**

Dr. Roderick Nash, Professor of History and Environmental Studies, University of California, USA — "Why Wilderness?"

Ms. Yolanda Kakabadse, Director WorldWIDE; Executive Director, Fundacion Natura, ECUADOR — "Wilderness—the Problems and the Promise in Developing Nations"

12:00-6:00 pm — Film Program in Conference Room

12:30 pm — Lunch in Currigan Exhibition Hall

1:30 pm — **Global Status Reports — Overview and Inventory:** Chair: Mr. Peter S. Thacher, Senior Counselor, World Resources Institute, USA

Mr. Michael McCloskey, Chairman, The Sierra Club, USA — "A Reconnaissance - Level Inventory of the Wilderness Remaining in the World"

Dr. Kenton Miller, Director General, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, SWITZERLAND — "Achieving a World Network of Protected Areas"

Dr. Mostafa Tolba, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Program, KENYA — "The Three Tiers of Action"

3:30 pm — Refreshments and Exhibition in Currigan Exhibition Hall

4:30 pm — **Traditional and Native Perspectives:** Chair: Dr. Robert Staffanson, Executive Director, American Indian Institute, USA

Ms. Norma Kassi, Member of the Yukon Legislative Assembly for Old Crow, Vantat Gwich'in Band, CANADA

Oren R. Lyons, Chief, Onondaga Nation; Associate Professor of American Studies at the State University at Buffalo, New York

Magqubu Ntombela, Elder, Zulu Nation, RSA, and Bongami Ngubane, interpreter — "Zululand of My Ancestors"

Eddie Box, Sr., Southern Ute Tribe — "Song of the Red Earth"

5:45 pm — **Daily Summary:** Mr. Russell Train

6:00 pm — Adjournment

7:30 pm — Reception, hosted by Mr. Federico Pena, Mayor, City of Denver, at the historic Joseph B. Gould Family Paramount Theatre, 621 Glenarm Place

8:30 pm — The Paul Winter Consort presents an "Evening of Music Dedicated to Worldwide Conservation" at the historic Joseph B. Gould Family Paramount Theater

SATURDAY, 12 SEPTEMBER, 1987

8:00 am — Registration opens

Daily Convener: Dr. Jose Pedro de Oliveira Costa, IUCN/WWF Advisory Committee, BRAZIL

9:00 am — **Governmental Programs & Conservation Policy**: Chair, Dr. Jose Pedro de Oliveira Costa, BRAZIL

His Excellency Mohamed Sahnoun, Ambassador of Algeria to the United States, Commissioner, World Commission on Environment and Development — "Conservation of Arid Lands"

Mr. Patrick Galvin, Deputy Minister, Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment, AUSTRALIA. "The Australian Commonwealth Conservation Policy"

The Honorable Emil Salim, Minister for Population and the Environment, INDONESIA

The Honorable P. Balopi, Minister of Local Government and Lands, BOTSWANA

11:00 am — Refreshments in Currigan Exhibition Hall

11:30 am — **Governmental Programs and Conservation Policy (cont.)**

Mr. Mingma Norbu Sherpa, Director of the Annapurna Conservation Project, NEPAL — "Conservation in Mountainous Regions—The Annapurna Project" — with Dr. Hemanta Mishra, Member of the Governing Board and Executive Secretary of the King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation, NEPAL

12:00 pm — **Worldwide Conservation Leadership Award**

Presenter: International Wilderness Leadership Foundation, USA — Dr. John Hendee, Director

Recipient: The Ministry of Forestry, People's Republic of China — Mr Liu Guangyun, Vice-Minister, will accept the Award on behalf of the Ministry; Video representation of conservation programs in People's Republic of China

12:00-9:00 pm — Film Program in Conference Room

12:30 pm — Lunch in Currigan Exhibition Hall

1:00 pm — Conservation Fashion Show by Vendetti International Limitee, in Exhibition Hall

1:30 pm — **American Commitment to Worldwide Conservation**: Chair: Dr. Edgar Wayburn, Vice-Chairman for Non-Governmental Conservation, 4th World Wilderness Congress

Mr. William K. Reilly, President, WWF/The Conservation Foundation, USA

Mr. Michael Fischer, Executive Director, The Sierra Club, USA

Dr. Jay D. Hair, President, National Wildlife Federation, USA — "The National Wildlife Federation's International Program Initiatives"

Mr. Peter A.A. Berle, President, National Audubon Society, USA — "Global Challenges as Seen by an American Conservation Organization"

Mr. Frank D. Boren, President, The Nature Conservancy, USA

3:00 pm — Panel Discussion

3:30 pm — Refreshments in Currigan Exhibition Hall

4:30 pm — **The Value of Science for Worldwide Conservation**: Chair: Dr. John Hendee, Dean, College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, University of Idaho

Dr. Roman Zlotin, Academy of Sciences, USSR — "Conservation Traditions and Prospects in the Soviet Union"

Dr. Irving Mintzer, Research Associate, World Resources Institute, USA — "Current Atmospheric and Climate Changes and Their Effect on Global Wildlands"

5:30 pm — Daily Summary: Dr. Jose Pedro de Oliveira Costa, BRAZIL

5:45 pm — Adjournment

6:30 pm — Reception (Cash Bar) and viewing of "International Exhibition of Natural History Paintings and Sculpture" — Hyatt Regency Denver Hotel (17th and Welton)

7:30 pm — "Evening International" Banquet and Art Auction — The Hyatt Regency Denver Hotel (advance tickets necessary)

6:00-9:00 pm — **Exhibition and Film Festival** — Currigan Exhibition Hall

SUNDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1987

8:00 am — Registration opens

9:00 am - 1:00 pm — Film Program in Conference Room

Daily Convener: Mr. Maurice Strong, President, American Water Development Company, Inc.

9:00 am — **Financing Conservation and Sustainable Development - The International Development Community**: Chair: Dr. Mansour Khalid, Vice-Chairman, World Commission on Environment and Development, SUDAN

Mr. G. Arthur Brown, Associate Administrator, United Nations Development Program, USA

Dr. Nyle C. Brady, Deputy Assistant Administrator, US Agency for International Development

Dr. Jane D. Pratt, Chief of Environmental Operation and Strategy, The World Bank

10:30 am — Refreshments in Currigan Exhibition Hall

11:15 am — **Financing Conservation and Sustainable Development - The U.S. Private Sector**: Chair: Dr. James G. Speth, President, World Resource Institute, USA

Mr. William D. Ruckelshaus, Commissioner, World Commission on Environment and Development, USA

Mr. David Rockefeller, USA — "The Relationship of Economic Growth to Natural Resource Conservation"

12:15 pm — **Daily Summary**: Mr. Maurice Strong

12:40 pm — **Presentation of Commemorative Plaques**: On the Occasion of National Public Lands Day, from the Mayor's Office, City and County of Denver, to all Nations Participating in the 4th World Wilderness Congress

1:00 pm — Closing of World Wilderness Forum

3:30 pm — Coaches Depart from Congress Denver Hotels for YMCA of the Rockies, Estes Park Center (65 miles/108 km)

WORLD WILDERNESS CONVENTION YMCA OF THE ROCKIES, ESTES PARK CENTER

SUNDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1987

3:00 pm — Registration opens

6:30 pm — Dinner (informal) in the Dining Room of Walter Ruesch Auditorium

8:00-10:00 pm — Reception and social (informal) in the "Rocky Mountain Pub" Longhouse Building

MONDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER, 1987

8:00 am — Registration opens

8:30 am — **World Wilderness Convention Convenes** — Mr. Finlay MacRae (SCOTLAND), Host
Introduction — Mr. Maurice Strong (CANADA), President, American Water Development, Inc., USA

8:50 am — **Preview of Convention Objectives** 87-11

Mr. Michael Sweatman, Director, International Wilderness Leadership Foundation, USA — "The International Conservation Banking Programme"

Dr. Edgar Wayburn, Vice-President, The Sierra Club, USA — "Non-Governmental Conservation Cooperation"

Dr. John Hendee, Dean, College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, University of Idaho — "Science, Wilderness and Worldwide Conservation"

Dr. Nancy Foster, Chief, Marine and Estuarine Management Division, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, USA — "Oceanic Wilderness"

Ms. Joan Martin-Brown, Senior Liaison Officer, United Nations Environment Programme, USA — "World Conservation Corps"

Mr. Robert Prescott-Allen, CANADA — "Congress Resolutions"

9:45 am — Break

10:15 am — **Wildlife and Protected Areas**: Chair: Mr. Paul Pritchard, President, National Parks and Conservation Association, USA

"NDUMU—An African Game Reserve" — Audio Visual by Trevor Barrett

Mr. William Penn Mott, Jr., Director, U.S. National Park Service

Mrs. Joyce M. Kelly, Conservationist, Past President/Defenders of Wildlife, USA

Dr. George Archibald, President, International Crane Foundation, USA

12:30 pm — Lunch

1:30 pm — Tours of Rocky Mountain National Park [See notice board for departure information]

1:30-6:00 pm — Caucus Sessions, Scientific Symposia, Workshops — See Schedule Below

Evening Program

8:00-10:00 pm — **Wilderness, Culture and the Human Spirit**: Host: Sir Laurens van der Post 87-13 *Chief Lyons*

Lord Michael Burghley, Director, International Emissary Program, CANADA — "Honoring Life's Inherent Design: Our Main Responsibility"

Dr. John A. Sanford, Author, Jungian Analyst, USA — "Wilderness and the Soul"

Mr. David M. Lank, F.R.S.A., Investment Banker, Art Historian, CANADA — "20,000 Years of Animal Art"

Afternoon Program (Monday)

1:30-6:00 pm — Ocean Wilderness — Myth, Challenge or Opportunity? (see separate schedule)

1:30-3:30 pm — **Caucus Sessions**: [Please check notice board for room changes]

INTERNATIONAL NGO COOPERATION — Meeting Room: Dick Hall; Chair: Dr. Edgar Wayburn

2:00 pm — Overview

2:30 pm — Jim Barnes, Environmental Policy Institute — "Networking Throughout the World"

3:00 pm — Tom Stoel, Natural Resource Defense Council — "Influencing U.S. Congress for the Environment in Foreign Aid"

3:30 pm — Stephan Fuller, Western Canada Wilderness Forum — "Wilderness in Western Canada: The Unfinished Work"

WORLD CONSERVATION CORPS — Meeting Room: Hyde Chapel; Facilitator: Joan Martin-Brown

1:30-2:00 pm — Introduction — Joan Martin-Brown (United Nations Environment Programme); Maurice Albertson (Colorado State University)

2:00-2:45 pm — **CASE STUDIES BEGIN: CARE** — John Michael Kramer

2:45-3:30 pm — Earthwatch — Brian Rosborough

THE CASE FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION BANKING PROGRAM — Meeting Room: Ruesch Auditorium; Chair: J. Michael Sweatman

1:30-2:30 pm — Introduction — Edmund de Rothschild; Michael Sweatman (Overview); Maurice Strong (Comments)
Topics: The Macro Scene/North-South Gap; Growth, Poverty Alleviation, Environment; Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection

2:30-3:30 pm — Topic: The Role of the Multi-Laterals in Conservation — David Runnalls, Moderator (International Institute for Environment and Development); Robert Goodland (World Bank); Jane Pratt (World Bank); Larry Williams (Sierra Club); Bruce Rich (Environmental Defense Fund); Jose Antonio Gediel (Institute for Amazon Studies)

3:30-4:00 pm — Break — Refreshments in the Rocky Mountain Pub

Monday Afternoon (cont.)

4:00-6:00 pm — Film Program in Hyde Chapel

4:00-6:00 pm — Scientific Symposia: [Please check notice board for room changes]

ACID RAIN IMPACTS ON WILDERNESS, PARKS AND NATURE RESERVES — Room: Mt. Ypsilon, 3rd Tower

4:00 pm — Welcome and Introduction: John McCrone

Keynote Paper — "Airborne Chemicals and Natural Resources: Current Knowledge and Research Programs" — Ellis Cowling (North Carolina State University, USA); Charles Philpot (USDA Forest Service, USA)

4:30 pm — Monitoring — Session Chair: Bruce Wiersma (Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, USA)

James Gibson (Colorado State University, USA) — "Atmospheric Deposition"

William Malm (National Park Service and Colorado State University, USA) — "Visibility"

John Kadlacek (State University of New York, USA) — "Mountain Cloud Chemistry Monitoring"

DESIGNATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PARK AND WILDERNESS RESERVES — Room: Longhouse South

George D. Davis (Chevre Hill F., USA) — "Ecosystem Representation as Criterion for World Wilderness Designation"

Eric Finstock (Bureau of Land Management, USA) — "Conflict Resolution in Wilderness Designation—Case Studies from the BLM in Colorado"

Ian S. Gardiner (UK) — "The Cairngorms, Scotland—The Establishment of a World Heritage Site"

Judith Lambert (Wilderness Society, AUSTRALIA) — "Wilderness Legislation: A 200th Birthday Present for Australia"

Derek Thompson (Environment and Park Management, CANADA) — "Designation of Parks & Wilderness Reserves: A Case Study from British Columbia—Releasing the Flood Gates of Wilderness Designation"

THE USE OF WILDERNESS FOR PERSONAL GROWTH, THERAPY AND EDUCATION — Room: Twin Sisters

General Session

4:00 pm — Introduction: A.T. Easley

Keynote Address: B.L. Driver (USDA Forest Service, USA) — "Wilderness Benefits: The State of Knowledge"

4:30-5:00 pm — Wilbur LaPage (New Hampshire State Parks, USA); Sally Ranney (American Wilderness Alliance, USA) — "The American Wilderness—A Cultural Imperative"

Concurrent Sessions

Demonstrations

4:00-6:00 pm — Ed Leoni (Southeast Missouri State University, USA) — "Celebrate Living in a Wilderness Milieu"

6:00-7:00 pm — Dinner for Symposium Participants

7:00-8:00 pm — Tom Whittaker (Cooperative Wilderness Handicapped Outdoor Group, USA) — "Pathways to Understanding: A Walk on the Wildside"

Paper Session A — Chair: A.T. Easley

5:00-5:30 pm — Lea M. Scherl (James Cook University, AUSTRALIA) — "The Wilderness Experience: A Psychological Evaluation of its Components and Dynamics"

5:30-6:00 pm — Johnathan Taylor and Kathy Bury, Reed R. Erickson, Larry Mau, Judith McGowan, John J. Simon, Kirsten Springer-Gregersen, Joy Wade and Jack Wise (University of Wyoming, USA)

Paper Session B — Chair: J.F. Passineau

5:00-5:30 pm — Anderson B. Young and Thomas Steele (State University College at Cortland, USA) — "The Effects of Pretesting and Degree of Adventure on Self-Concept"

5:30-6:00 pm — Wilson Hall (Shorter College, USA) — "Psychological Necessity for Wilderness in the Life of George Catlin"

POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS — Meeting Room: Colorado

4:00 pm — "World Population and Environmental Trends"

M. Rupert Cutler, Moderator (Population-Environment Balance, Inc., USA)

Donald R. Lesh, Speaker (Global Tomorrow Coalition, Inc., USA)

Kenton R. Miller (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, SWITZERLAND)

Muriel Crespi (National Park Service, USA)

THE MAN AND BIOSPHERE PROGRAM — Meeting Room: Mt. Ypsilon, 2nd Tower

4:00 pm — "The Biosphere Reserve Concept: Protected Areas for Information and Cooperation"

Dr. William Gregg, Moderator (National Park Service, USA)

Opening Remarks: Bernd von Droste (UNESCO, PARIS)

4:10 pm — Jane Robertson (UNESCO MAB Secretariat, PARIS) — "The First Ten Years: Evolution of the Concept"

4:30 pm — Jim Thorsell (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, SWITZERLAND) — "Biosphere Reserves and the World Conservation Strategy"

4:50 pm — J. Ronald Engel (University of Chicago, USA) — "The Symbolic and Ethical Dimensions of the Biosphere Reserve Concept"

5:10 pm — Dr. William Gregg (National Park Service, USA) — "On National Parks, Wilderness Areas and Biosphere Reserves"

5:30 pm — G. Carleton Ray (University of Virginia, USA); presented by Tundi Agardy (Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution) — "Coastal and Marine Biosphere Reserves"

Discussion

4:00-6:00 pm — Workshops: [See notice board for schedule changes]

World Commission on Environment and Development (Monday Only) — Meeting Room: Mt. Ypsilon Tower Lounge

National Conservation Strategies — Meeting Room: Rainbow "B"

Conservation Leadership Training In Grassroots Organizations — Meeting Room: Alpen Inn Lounge

Values in the Wilderness — Meeting Room: Deer Ridge "C"

Alaska: A Conservation Case Study — Meeting Room: Rainbow "C"

ECO-LINK — Teacher Training in Conservation Education — Meeting Room: Deer Ridge "B"

6:00-8:00 pm — Dinner

TUESDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER, 1987

8:00 am — Registration opens

Daily Convener: Dr. Mansour Khalid, SUDAN, Vice-Chairman, World Commission on Environment and Development

8:30 am — **Wilderness and Land Use Planning:** Chair: Mr. George T. Frampton, Jr., President, The Wilderness Society, USA
Dr. Raymond Dasmann, Professor of Environmental Studies, University of California, Santa Cruz — "Wilderness Conservation and Land Use Patterns"
Dr. Garrett Hardin, Professor Emeritus of Human Ecology, University of California, Santa Barbara — "Cultural Carrying Capacity and the Defense of Wilderness"
Sra. Bianca Vetrino, President, Piedmont Regional Council, ITALY — "A Declaration of Wilderness for Italy"

10:00 am — Break

10:30 am — **Bio-Diversity and Tropical Forestry:** Chair: Dr. William Theobald, Director, Pacific Tropical Botanical Gardens, USA

Dr. Alan Grainger, UK, Gilbert White Fellow, Resources for the Future, USA — "The Tropical Rainforest—Global Imperative or Natural Resource?"

Mr. F. William Burley, Biologist, Senior Associate, World Resources Institute, USA — "Tropical Forestry Action Plan: Cautious Optimism for a Global Response to a Global Problem"

Dr. Arturo Gomez-Pompa (MEXICO), Director, UC MEXUS; Professor, Botany and Plant Sciences, University of California, Riverside — "Management of Tropical Forests by Traditional People"

11:45 am — Panel Discussion

12:15 pm — Morning Summary: Dr. Mansour Khalid

12:30 pm — Lunch

1:30 pm — Tours of Rocky Mountain National Park [See notice board for departure information]

1:30-6:00 pm — Caucus Sessions, Scientific Symposia, Workshops — See Schedule Below

Evening Program

8:00-10:00 pm — **The American Land:** Music, poetry, and storytelling from Western cowboys and humorists. Also, American Indian tribal mythology, song and dance. Participants: David Brose, Colorado State Folklorist; Bud Bartram, Gary McMahan, Cynthia Kent, Colorado Department of Indian Affairs; Eddie Box, Sr., Southern Ute Tribe, with Indian dancers and storytellers.

Afternoon Program (Tuesday)

1:30-3:30 pm — **Caucus Sessions:** [See notice board for schedule changes]

INTERNATIONAL NGO COOPERATION (Case Studies) — Meeting Room: Dick Hall; Chair: Dr. Edgar Wayburn

2:00 pm — Sahabat Alam Malaysia — "APPEN—Pacific Environmental Network of Non-Governmental Organizations"

3:00 pm — "European NGOs Working for Regional Cooperation" — Konrad Von Moltke, Dartmouth; Christer Agren, Swedish NGO Secretariat on Acid Rain; and Karel von der Zweip, Vereniging tot Behoud van de Waddensea

WORLD CONSERVATION CORPS (Case Studies) — Meeting Room: Hyde Chapel; Facilitator: Joan Martin-Brown

1:30-2:15 pm — Peace Corps — Arlan Erdahl, Deputy Director

2:15-3:00 pm — Youths for Environment and Service (YES) — Ira Kaufman, Director

3:00-3:30 pm — ECONET — Dusty Zaunbrecher, Director

THE CASE FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION BANKING PROGRAM — Meeting Room: Ruesch Auditorium; Chair: Michael Sweatman

1:30-2:30 pm — Topic: Sustainable Development and Conservation

David Runnalls (Moderator), International Institute for Environment and Development; Lloyd Timberlake

2:30-3:30 pm — Topic: Environmental Economics and Development

Dr. Robert Repetto (Moderator), World Resources Institute; Dr. Theodore Panayotou, Harvard Institute for International Development; Dr. Alfredo Sfeir-Younis, World Bank

3:30-4:00 pm — Break — Refreshments in the Rocky Mountain Pub

4:00-6:00 pm — Film program in Hyde Chapel

4:00-6:00 pm — **Scientific Symposia:** [See notice board for schedule changes; please note some early afternoon sessions]

ACID RAIN IMPACTS ON WILDERNESS, PARKS AND NATURE RESERVES — Room: Mt. Ypsilon, 3rd Tower

4:00 pm — Topic: Monitoring

John Miller (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, USA) — "Global Monitoring"

Art McKee (Oregon State University, USA) — "Ecological Monitoring"

5:00 pm — Topic: Aquatic Effects

Session Chair: Hans Martin (LRTAP Program, Environment, CANADA)

Donald Whitehead (Indiana University, USA); Donald F. Charles (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, USA); Mark

C. Whiting (Indiana University, USA); Robert W. Holmes (University of California, Santa Barbara, USA) — "Acidification

Trends in Remote North American Lakes: The Evidence from Paleoecology"

Joseph M. Eilers (Northrop Services, Inc., USA) — "Chemical Status of Lakes in Wilderness Areas of the Western United States"

Tuesday Afternoon (cont.)

DESIGNATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PARK AND WILDERNESS RESERVES — Room: Longhouse South
James R. Barborak (CATIE, COSTA RICA) — "Status & Trends of Wildlands Management in Central America"
Kerry J. Dawson (University of California, USA) — "Wilderness Study Comparisons in Two Countries"
Wesley R. Henry (Virginia, USA) — "Managing Tourism & Wildlife in Kenya's Amboseli National Park"
Richard J. McNeil (Cornell University, USA) — "Choosing Park Management Strategies: The Tensions Between Protection and Use"
R.J. Payne and R. Graham (Ryerson Waterloo University, CANADA) — "Integrating Protection & Use in Wilderness Area Management: An Assessment of the Bali Matrix"

THE USE OF WILDERNESS FOR PERSONAL GROWTH, THERAPY AND EDUCATION — Meeting Room: Twin Sisters

Concurrent Sessions

Demonstrations

1:30-3:30 pm — Anne LaBastille (USA) — "Women and Wilderness"

4:00-5:00 pm — Glen Kaye (Rocky Mountain National Park, USA) — "The William Allan White Artist in Residence Program"

5:00-6:00 pm — Robert Callahan, Jr., Tim Robinette, David Ayers, Nancy Taylor Atkins (Wilderness Therapy East, USA) — "Wilderness Awakening: Probation Counseling and the Wilderness—A Dynamic Team"

6:00-7:00 pm — Susan Hastings-Bishop and Joanne Westphal (Texas A&M University, USA) — "LLUV A LLAMA— Girl Scout Youth Leadership and Llama Packing"

Paper Session A: Chair: John Gookan

4:00-4:30 pm — Robert Greenway (Sonoma State University, USA) — "An Eighteen-Year Investigation of Wilderness Therapy"

4:30-5:00 pm — Lynn Levitt (New York Institute of Technology, USA) — "How Therapeutic is Camping for Mentally Ill Adults? A Review"

5:00-5:30 pm — Richard Schreyer (Utah State University, USA); Daniel Williams (University of Utah, USA) — "Episodic vs. Continued Wilderness Participation—Implications for Self-Concept Enhancement"

5:30-6:00 pm — Robert Young (University of Mississippi, USA) — "A Psychological Benefit of Wilderness Use: A Five-Year Study of Self-Actualization Levels Among Wilderness Visitors"

Paper Session B: Chair: Lea Scherl

4:00-4:30 pm — Alan Ewert (Pacific Crest Outward Bound, USA) — "The Reduction of Trait Anxiety Through Participation in Wilderness-Based Programs"

4:30-5:00 pm — David Cockrell (University of North Carolina, USA) — "Changes in Self-Efficacy Through Outdoor Skills Instruction"

5:00-5:30 pm — Gary Wakefield and Rudi Rudibough (Slippery Rock State University, USA) — "Observations of Effects of Human Social Behavior in Varied Wilderness Settings"

5:30-6:00 pm — Terry Hartig, Marlis Mang, and Gary Evans (University of California-Irvine, USA) — "Perspectives on Wilderness: Testing the Theory of Restorative Environments"

POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS — Meeting Room: Colorado

4:00 pm — "Human Fertility, Migration and Distribution"

M. Rupert Cutler, Moderator (Population-Environment Balance, Inc., USA); Paul Demeny, Speaker (Center for Population Studies, The Population Council, USA)

Amy Auerbacher Wilson (American Association for the Advancement of Science, USA)

THE MAN AND BIOSPHERE PROGRAM — Meeting Room: Mt Ypsilon, 2nd Tower

4:00 pm — "Biosphere Reserves in Developed Countries: Linkages for Conservation, Science, and Better Management" Opening Remarks — Stanley L. Krugman, Moderator (USDA Forest Service, USA)

4:10 pm — Peter D. Gunin (USSR Academy of Sciences, USSR) — "Concept, Present State and Prospects for Biosphere Reserves"

4:30 pm — Jerry F. Franklin (USDA Forest Service, USA) — "The Use of Biosphere Reserves for Ecosystem Research"

4:50 pm — Stanley Krugman (USDA Forest Service, USA) — "Biosphere Reserves and the Development of Sustainable Production Systems"

5:10 pm — George R. Francis (University of Waterloo, CANADA) — "Biosphere Reserves in Developed Countries: The Canadian Experience"

5:30 pm — Wilfried Goerke (German National Committee for MAB, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY) — "Biosphere Reserves in Long-Settled Areas: The European Experience"

Discussion

4:00-6:00 pm — **Workshops:**

National Conservation Strategies — Meeting Room: Rainbow "B"

Conservation Leadership Training in Grassroots Organizations — Meeting Room: Alpen Inn Lounge

Values in the Wilderness — Meeting Room: Deer Ridge "C"

Alaska: A Conservation Case Study — Meeting Room: Rainbow "C"

ECO-LINK — Teacher Training in Conservation Education — Meeting Room: Deer Ridge "B"

6:00 pm — Dinner

WEDNESDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER, 1987

8:00 am — Registration opens

Daily Convener: Ms. Lorraine Mintzmyer, Regional Director, National Park Service, USA

8:30 am — **Natural Resource Management**: Chair: Dr. Walter Lusigi, Chief Technical Advisor, MAB Kenya Arid Lands Research Station, KENYA — "The New Manager"

Mr. George M. Leonard, Associate Chief, US Forest Service — "The Importance of Natural Resource Management in Worldwide Conservation"

Dr. William E. Evans, Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, USA — "Oceanic Resources and Coastal Management"

10:00 am — Break

10:30 am — **Natural Resource Management** (cont.):

Dr. Bernd von Droste (GERMANY), Director, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization — Man and the Biosphere Program

11:00 am — **Conservation Activism**: Chair: Mr. Tom D. Thomas, International Cooperation Specialist, National Park Service, USA

Mr. Douglas Scott, The Sierra Club, USA — "The American Story"

Ms. Dilnavaz Variava, Director, Bombay Natural History Society, INDIA

11:50 am — Panel Discussion

12:15 pm — Morning Summary: Ms. Lorraine Mintzmyer

12:30 pm — Lunch

1:30 pm — Tours of Rocky Mountain National Park [See notice board for departure information]

1:30-6:00 pm — Caucus Sessions, Scientific Symposia, Workshops — See Schedule Below

Evening Program

8:00-10:00 pm — **The Use of Wilderness for Human Resource Development**: Dr. John Hendee, Director, International Wilderness Leadership Foundation, USA

Dr. Ian Player, Vice-Chairman, Wilderness Leadership School, RSA — "The Highest Use of Wilderness"

Dr. Stephen Bacon, Vice-President, Outward Bound, Inc., USA — "Outward Bound in America: Past, Present and Future"

Mr. Philip James Ratz, Executive Director, National Outdoor Leadership School, USA — "The National Outdoor Leadership School: Twenty-Two Years of Wilderness Education Leadership"

Mr. Michael Brown, Human Resources Consultant, USA

Afternoon Program (Wednesday)

1:30-3:30 pm — **Caucus Sessions**: [See notice board for schedule changes]

INTERNATIONAL NGO COOPERATION (Case Studies) — Meeting Room: Dick Hall; Chair: Dr. Edgar Wayburn

2:00 pm — Conservation International: Spencer Beebe; Maria Teresa Ortiz (Bolivia and Peru); Ramon Perez Gil, Fundamat (Mexico); Adlemaro Romero, Bioma (Venezuela)

3:00 pm — Conclusions

WORLD CONSERVATION CORPS (Case Studies) — Meeting Room: Hyde Chapel; Facilitator: Joan Martin-Brown

1:30-2:00 pm — Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers — Tim Cox, Executive Director

2:00-2:30 pm — California Conservation Corps — Tim Rochte

2:30-3:00 pm — Involvement Corps — Ellen Lindsley, President

3:00-3:30 pm — Conclusions — Joan Martin-Brown and Maurice Albertson

THE CASE FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION BANKING PROGRAM — Meeting Room: Ruesch Auditorium; Chair: Michael Sweatman, International Wilderness Leadership Foundation

1:30-2:30 pm — **Topics: Third-World Debt and Conservation; Debt/Conservation Swaps; Blocked Funds; PL 480; Foreign Assistance Act**

Barbara Bramble (Moderator), National Wildlife Federation; Dr. Tom Lovejoy, World Wildlife Fund; Peter Seligman, Conservation International; Alfred Watkins, Roosevelt Centre for American Policy Studies

2:30-3:30 pm — Summary

Recommendations; Action Plan; Peter Thacher (Summary), World Resources Institute; Close — Dr. Ian Player, International Wilderness Leadership Foundation

3:30-4:00 pm — Break — Refreshments in the Rocky Mountain Pub

4:00-6:00 pm — Film Program in Hyde Chapel

4:00-6:00 pm — Scientific Symposia: [See notice board for schedule changes]

ACID RAIN IMPACTS ON WILDERNESS, PARKS AND NATURE RESERVES — Room: Mt. Ypsilon, 3rd Tower

4:00 pm — Aquatic Effects

D.W. Schindler (Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans, CANADA) — "Impoverishment of Aquatic Communities by Acid Rain"

A.W. Diamond (Canadian Wildlife Service, CANADA) — "Impacts of Acid Rain on Aquatic Birds"

5:00 pm — Vegetation Effects

Session Co-Chairs: Ann Bartuska (USDA Forest Service, USA); David Parsons (National Park Service, USA)

Folke Andersson (The Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, SWEDEN) — "Air Pollution Impacts on Swedish Forests: Present Evidences and Future Development"

Jan Materna (Vyskumny Ustav Lesniho Hopodarstvi, A Myslivosti, CZECHOSLOVAKIA) — "Air Pollution and Forestry in Czechoslovakia"

Wednesday Afternoon (cont.)

DESIGNATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PARK AND WILDERNESS RESERVES — Room: Longhouse South
Ed Bloedel (United States Forest Service, USA) — "Managing Wilderness as a Resource: Basic Principles"
Glenn E. Haas and Martin Sorenson (Colorado State University, USA) — "A Requisite to Worldwide Conservation"
Jonathan B. Jarvis (National Park Service, USA), and William Lester (National Park Service, USA) — "Backcountry
Management of North Cascades National Park Complex"
McCool, Cole, Lucas & Stankey (University of Montana, USA) — "Maintaining Wilderness Quality Using Limits of
Acceptable Change Planning System"

THE USE OF WILDERNESS FOR PERSONAL GROWTH, THERAPY AND EDUCATION — Meeting Room:
Twin Sisters

Concurrent Sessions

Demonstrations

4:00-5:00 pm — Joe Passineau (South Dakota State University, USA); Sedia Modise (Department of Wildlife and National
Parks, BOTSWANA) — "Wilderness, Wildlife Clubs and Conservation Education in Botswana, Africa"

5:00-6:00 pm — Karlyn Atkinson-Berg (Committee for an International Wolf Center, USA) — "An International Wolf
Center: Wolves and Humans—Attitudes, Conflict and Coexistence"

Paper Session A: Chair: D. Cockrell

4:00-4:30 pm — Robert and Sonia Vogl (Northern Illinois University, USA) — "The Effectiveness of Wilderness Education
Experiences on Self Concept and Environmental Attitudes"

4:30-5:00 pm — B.L. Driver and George Peterson (USDA Forest Service, USA); A.T. Easley (University of New Brunswick,
CANADA) — "Benefits Received by Past Participants of NOLS Wind River Wilderness Courses"

5:00-5:30 pm — Stephen Bacon (Outward Bound International, USA) — "The Evolution of the Outward Bound Process"

5:30-6:30 pm — J. Passineau, Chairman — Symposium Plenary Session — Resolutions and Discussion

Paper Session B: Chair: A. Ewert

4:00-4:30 pm — John L. Heywood (Ohio State University, USA) — "Collective Social Groups in the Wilderness: Problems
and Prospects"

4:30-5:00 pm — Carl Hummel and Linda Donovan (University of Arkansas, USA) — "Wilderness Privacy Types: How
Important Can They Be?"

5:00-5:30 pm — Michael Brown and Michael Freed (USA) — "Keepers of the Sacred Grove: Motivating and Empowering
Resource Managers to Protect Wilderness Values"

5:30-6:30 pm — J. Passineau, Chairman — Symposium Plenary Session — Resolutions and Discussion

POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS — Meeting Room: Colorado

4:00 pm — "Relationships Between Population Growth, Resource Use, and Environmental Stress"

Clay Peters, Moderator (Washington, D.C., USA)

Robert Repetto, Speaker (World Resources Institute, USA)

Michael McCloskey (Sierra Club, USA)

Warren M. Hern, M.D. (Holy Cross Wilderness Defense Fund, USA)

THE MAN AND BIOSPHERE PROGRAM — Meeting Room: Mt. Ypsilon, 2nd Tower

4:00 pm — "Biosphere Reserves in Developing Countries: Implementing the World Conservation Strategy"

Opening Remarks — Gonzalo Halffter and Exequiel Ezcurra, Moderators (Instituto de Ecologia, MEXICO)

4:05 pm — Gonzalo Halffter and Exequiel Ezcurra (Instituto de Ecologia, MEXICO) — "Evolution of the Biosphere
Reserve Concept"

4:25 pm — Guillermo Mann (Conservation International, USA) — "Biosphere Reserves: Linking Scientific Data to
Conservation Action in Developing Countries"

4:45 pm — Ariel E. Lugo (USDA Forest Service, PUERTO RICO) — "Biosphere Reserves and the Sustainable
Conservation of Tropical Forests"

5:05 pm — Walter Lusigi (UNESCO, KENYA) — "Biosphere Reserves and the Sustainable Conservation of Marginal
Lands"

5:25 pm — Edward L. Towle (Island Resources Foundation, US VIRGIN ISLANDS); presented by Caroline Rogers (Virgin
Islands National Park and Biosphere Reserve, US VIRGIN ISLANDS) — "Biosphere Reserves and the Sustainable
Conservation of Small Islands"

5:45 pm — Brian Houseal (The Nature Conservancy International Program, USA); Richard E. Weber (World Wildlife
Fund, PANAMA) — "Biosphere Reserves and the Conservation of the Traditional Land Use Systems of Indigenous
Populations"

4:00-6:00 pm — **Workshops:** [See notice board for schedule changes]

National Conservation Strategies — Meeting Room: Rainbow "B"

Conservation Leadership Training in Grassroots Organizations — Meeting Room: Alpen Inn Lounge

Values in the Wilderness — Meeting Room: Deer Ridge "C"

Alaska: A Conservation Case Study — Meeting Room: Rainbow "C"

— **Teacher Training in Conservation Education** — Meeting Room: Deer Ridge "B"

6:00 pm — Dinner

THURSDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1987

8:00 am — Registration opens

8:30 am — Music

Daily Convener: Mr. Maurice Strong

8:45 am — 4th World Wilderness Congress Recognition of Bicentennial of US Constitution; with the Sunrise Ranch Choir

8:50 am — World Commission on Environment and Development: Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland, Prime Minister of Norway and Chairman, World Commission on Environment and Development

9:40 am — The Hon. Thomas McMillan, Minister of Environment, CANADA — "The Canadian Response to the World Commission on Environment and Development"

10:00 am — Break — Refreshments in the Rocky Mountain Pub

10:45-12:00 — Public Hearing on the Final Report of the World Commission on the Environment and Development

— with Prime Minister Brundtland, Dr. Mansour Khalid, Mr. Maurice Strong, Mr. James MacNeill

12:00 pm — Lunch

1:30 pm — Tours of Rocky Mountain National Park [See notice board for departure information]

1:30-6:00 pm — Oceanic Seminar, Scientific Symposia and Workshops (See Schedule Below)

Evening Program

8:00-10:00 pm — **Perceptions of Nature from India: a multi-media evening of culture and nature.** Host: Mr. M.A. Partha

Sarathy, Chairman, Education Commission, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Dr. N. Sukumar — "Elephant Conservation"

Dr. Kailash Sankhala — Audio-Visual Presentation of "Wardens of the Wilderness"

Ms. Jasmine Shah — "Viraat-Darshan (A Vision of the Natural World)"

Dhananjayan

"Ahimsa" — Film premier by Maryland Public Television

Afternoon Program (Thursday)

1:30-3:30 pm — Oceanic Seminar [See Separate Schedule] — Meeting Room: Women's Building

Associated Meetings [See schedule on notice board for room assignment and topic]

1:30-3:30 pm — Film Program in Hyde Chapel — "Only One Earth"

3:30-6:00 pm — Film program continues

4:00-6:00 pm — **Scientific Symposia:** [See notice board for schedule changes]

ACID RAIN IMPACTS ON WILDERNESS, PARKS AND NATURE RESERVES — Room: Mt. Ypsilon, 3rd Tower

4:00 pm — Vegetation Effects

David Cibrian (Universidad Autonoma, MEXICO) — "Air Pollution and Forest Decline Near Mexico City"

Andy Friedland (Dartmouth College, USA) — "Recent Changes in the Spruce - Fir Forests of the Northeastern United States"

John M. Skelly (Pennsylvania State College, USA) — "Forest Decline Versus Tree Decline—The Pathological Considerations"

P.A. Addison (Canadian Forestry Service, CANADA) — "Monitoring the Health of a Forest: A Canadian Approach"

DESIGNATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PARK AND WILDERNESS RESERVES — Room: Longhouse South

1:30-3:30 pm — "Citizen Power! Partnerships with Government in the Protection and Management of Wilderness." Moderator: Paul Weingart

Anne Vickey (Colorado Mountain Club, USA); Tom Deans (Appalachian Mountain Club, USA); Ron Henderson (U.S. Forest Service); Judith Lambert (Wilderness Society, Australia); Henry Francis (Student Conservation Association, USA); Stephen Fuller (Federated Mountain Clubs of British Columbia, CANADA); Bill Bainbridge (Department of Forestry, RSA).

4:00 pm — Bruce C. Glavovic (RSA) — "Wilderness vs. More Intensive Recreation Development—Perceptions of the Cederberg Controversy: An Application of Conjoint Analyses"

Peter D. Glavovic (University of Natal, RSA) — "Wilderness Crisis in the 3rd World: A Regional Case Study with Legal Perspective"

Hans Schabel (University of Wisconsin, USA) — "Game-Forest Conflicts in Tanzania's Protected Areas"

Jon Teigland (NORWAY) — "The Impact of Hydro-Power Development—Projects on Recreational Activities in Wilderness Areas: A Study from Southern Norway"

Terrence P. Yorks (University of Wyoming, USA) — "Roadless Areas As Our Most Productive Resource"

THE USE OF WILDERNESS FOR PERSONAL GROWTH, THERAPY AND EDUCATION — Meeting Room: Twin Sisters

Concurrent Sessions

Demonstrations

4:00-5:00 pm — O. Fred Donaldson (American Parks and Wildlands Campaign, USA) — "Playgrounds and Playmates: Lessons Learned from Wilderness and Wildlife"

Paper Session A: Chair: S. Bacon

4:00-4:30 pm — John Paulk and Lynn Hodges (Alliance for Environmental Education and TVA, USA) — "International Network for Environmental Education"

4:30-5:00 pm — Michael Legg (Stephen F. Austin State University, USA); Karen E. Cathey (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, USA) — "Perceived Changes in University Student Knowledge and Opinions Concerning Wilderness Management Issues"

5:00-5:30 pm — Eddie Anderson (USDA Forest Service, USA) — "U.S. Forest Service's Natural Resource And Environmental Education Program"

5:30-6:00 pm — Kenneth Wall (University of Montana, USA) — "Keeping Wilderness Wild: U.S. Forest Service Wilderness Education Curriculum"

Thursday Afternoon (cont.)

Paper Session B: Chair: W. LaPage

4:00-4:30 pm — Delwin Benson (Colorado State University, USA) — "Wilderness Values on Western Ranches"

4:30-5:00 pm — Edward O. Raiola (Unity College, USA) — "Outdoor Wilderness Education—Development and Evaluation of a Curriculum for Leadership Education"

5:00-5:30 pm — Delmar W. Bachert (Appalachian State University, USA) — "Wilderness Education: A Holistic Model"

5:30-6:00 pm — Erik Brynildson (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA); J. Passineau (South Dakota State University, USA) — "The Wilderness Legacy of John Muir—150 Years from Fountain Lake Farm to World Wilderness"

POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS — Meeting Room: Colorado

4:00 pm — "Institutional Mechanisms"

Andy Wiessner, Moderator (Public Lands Consultant, USA)

Larry D. Barnett, Speaker (Widener University, USA)

Honorable Jonn Edward Porter, Speaker (U.S. House of Representatives, USA)

M. Rupert Cutler (Population-Environment Balance, Inc., USA)

Bernard Shanks (California State University, USA)

THE MAN AND BIOSPHERE PROGRAM — Meeting Room: Mt. Ypsilon, 2nd Tower

4:00-4:10 pm — "Implementing the MAB Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves"

Opening Remarks — Bernie C. Lief, Session Moderator

4:10-6:00 pm —

F. William Burley (World Resources Institute, USA)

Francisco Gomez Dallmeier (Smithsonian Institution, USA)

Gonzalo Halffter (Instituto de Ecologia, MEXICO)

Walter Lusigi (UNESCO, KENYA)

Jane Robertson (UNESCO, PARIS)

Mark Shaffer (Agency for International Development, USA)

James Thorsell (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, SWITZERLAND)

4:00-6:00 pm — **Workshops:** [See notice board for schedule change]

National Conservation Strategies — Meeting Room: Rainbow "B"

Conservation Leadership Training in Grassroots Organizations — Meeting Room: Alpen Inn Lounge

Values in the Wilderness — Meeting Room: Deer Ridge "C"

Alaska: A Conservation Case Study — Meeting Room: Rainbow "C"

ECO-LINK — Teacher Training in Conservation Education — Meeting Room: Deer Ridge "B"

6:00 pm — Dinner



FRIDAY, 18 SEPTEMBER, 1987 — PLENARY WORKING SESSION

8:00 am — Summary of Science Symposia & Technical Resolutions — Chair: Dr. John Hendee

Dr. John D. McCrone

Dr. Nancy Foster

Dr. Edwin Krumpe

Dr. Rupert Cutler

Dr. Paul Weingart

Dr. Robert Repetto

Dr. William Gregg

Dr. Tim Easley

Dr. Stanley L. Krugman

Dr. Joe Pasineau

9:30 am — 4th World Wilderness Congress Action Plan: Debate and adoption of Congress Resolutions — Chairman: Dr. Robert Prescott-Allen

12:15 pm — **Keynote Summary**, 4th World Wilderness Congress

Dr. John Hendee, Director, International Wilderness Leadership Foundation

Dr. Ian Player, Founder, World Wilderness Congress

Closing: Colorado Children's Chorale

1:00 pm — Lunch

2:00-6:00 pm — Tours of Rocky Mountain National Park [See notice board for departure information]

6:00 pm — Dinner

8:00-10:00 pm — **Farewell Social**

"Changing of the Colors" — An evening of music, dancing and friendship in the Rocky Mountain Pub (Longhouse)

EXHIBITS

4th

WORLD WILDERNESS CONGRESS WORLDWIDE CONSERVATION SEPTEMBER 11 - 18, 1987 COLORADO, USA



Thomas McMillan (Environmental Minister, Canada); Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland (Norway); and Maurice Strong (Canada) at World Wilderness Congress.

WELCOME

The Executive Committee of the 4th World Wilderness Congress offers you a heartfelt welcome. Though we represent 55 different countries, we all share a deeply-felt concern for the well-being of the human race and for all life on this small planet. The earth has supported us for millions of years, and now it needs our support—business can no longer be "as usual." A new initiative is needed in worldwide conservation, and it can start at this time, with all of us gathered here and with the many who will be participating via radio, satellite, and the press. The earth, our present and future, is in our hands.

Vance G. Martin
Executive Director

Third World loans essential to banks, Rockefeller says

By Mark Taige
Denver Post Business Writer

WHEN DAVID Rockefeller visited Argentina last year, riots broke out. Protesters hurled rocks, eggs, and set a car on fire.

But the former chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank got a much more subdued reception in Denver Monday.

Some of Denver's most influential business leaders assembled privately to rub elbows with the international banker and eat lunch.

The topic: The future of Latin America's economy and the looming international debt crisis — something Rockefeller loves to talk about even if it stirs up protest in Argentina.

Good news

"The good news is the collapse of the monetary system that was predicted by some regarding each of the major borrowing countries has been resolved temporarily" by extending the debt, Rockefeller said.

Rockefeller, who was modestly dressed in a banker-blue pin striped suit, spoke at the 50th anniversary celebration of the Denver Committee on Foreign Relations, a monthly forum of local business leaders interested in foreign affairs. An ordinary white handkerchief poked out of the suit jacket's left pocket and his tie remained fastened to his shirt by a Chase Manhattan tie clip — the bank where he spent 35 years of his life before retiring.

The "bad news," Rockefeller said, is that lower petroleum prices in 1986 have caused countries to renegotiate the schedule for debt repayment again, he said.

Rockefeller said the borrowing countries are in better shape because interest costs on the debt have fallen since 1982.

But while that is some consolation, the cost of servicing the nearly \$400 billion in Latin American debt is still enormous. One-third of Latin America's export earnings are devoted to paying interest on this debt, according to the Institute for International Economics in Washington.

\$400 billion

Two-thirds of the nearly \$400 billion in debt is owed to a number of commercial banks, including Chase Manhattan.

Most of the Latin American countries have had little success in paying the money back.

Most are paying only interest payments, not principal, and while economic conditions have improved, the countries still face political and structural problems that could hamper repayment.

"In many respects the political problems in these countries are as much a problem as the economic ones, if not more," Rockefeller said.

Time bomb

Critics charge that the debt crisis, although not immediate, remains a ticking time bomb that threatens to pull the rest of the world into a depression should a major debtor default.

In February, Brazil, one of the largest debtors, made a unilateral decision to suspend interest payments on its debt. Citibank and Chase Manhattan, along with other U.S. banks, responded by increasing their loan-loss reserves.

Many banks have started giving Latin American borrowers a chilly reception. But even with the possibility of debt repayment looking remote, Rockefeller says banks cannot afford to stop lending to Latin America.

"I think it is very much in our interest to see them grow and service their debt," said Rockefeller, who is estimated by Forbes magazine to be worth more than \$1 billion.



The Denver Post / Susan Bales
David Rockefeller was in Denver for the 50th anniversary celebration of the Denver Committee on Foreign Relations.

If commercial credit dried up, debtor nations could no longer import essential parts and equipment to expand their production, impeding future prospects for economic growth as well as repayment of the current debt outstanding, Rockefeller said.

Rockefeller said he is opposed to the protectionist trade legisla-

tion proposed by Congress on the grounds that it would be very harmful to exports of Latin American countries. "If some of these protectionist measures are adopted... it could be very serious," Rockefeller said. "It means the countries wouldn't have the income to pay the interest on the debt."

SEP 10 1987

Wilderness Congress

our beaches. Toxic chemicals are choking our air and soil. It seems like the forces of over-politics, profits and ignorance are taking over the planet and choking out its very lifeblood. What do we do to stop the destruction of our environment and, ultimately, the lives of all earthly creatures, ourselves included? The World Wilderness Congress opening tonight in Denver — hopes to sort all this out and find a... representatives from more than 100 countries are coming to Colorado for this "Fourth World Wilderness Congress," held for the first time in the United States. U.S. Secretary of the Treasury James Baker will present the keynote address Friday, attended by Colorado Gov.

Panelists include professors and tribesmen. Page 2B.

derico Peña. Also on hand will be Canada's Minister of Environment Thomas McMillan, Prime Minister of Norway Gro Harlem Brundtland, and permanent Secretary of Environment from India T.N. Seshan.

Other dignitaries include Mingma Norbu Sherpa, director of the Annapurna Conservation Project, Nepal; Mohamed Sahnoun, ambassador of Algeria to the United States; Emil Salim, minister of population and environment, Indonesia; and delegates from the Ministry of Forestry from the People's Republic of China. David Rockefeller and William Ruckelshaus will

The congress will also have a host of businessmen, bankers, environmentalists, artists, writers, scientists, sportsmen, cultural figures — and the public. The purpose of bringing such a wide array of participants together is "to inspire and guide the best environmental efforts of science, the arts and technology," as the congress' mission states, as well as "to integrate conservation and economic progress in developing nations."

The overall goal of the congress is to issue a "Denver Declaration," which will define actions and structures for world conservation. Some of these proposed actions and instructions include a world conservation bank and service; a global inventory of the environment; in-

Earth First! Gives Good Recap of 4th WWC

The framework for discussion was the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (the "Brundtland Report," named for the chairperson of the Commission, the Prime Minister of Norway). Yet it was my impression that few delegates to the Wilderness Congress had heard of the "Brundtland Report." *Our Common Future*, before arriving in Colorado.

The Commission was established with a broad mandate by the United Nations General Assembly. Twenty-five Commissioners roamed the globe for three years seeking a way to balance demands for economic growth, especially among the 80% of the world's population which lives in developing nations, and ecological realities.

William Ruckelshaus, former head of the US Environmental Protection Agency and a Commission member, told

the Congress that the Brundtland Report is "the most hopeful document published during the last 20 years." Accepting that conservation depends upon economic development, Ruckelshaus said that "survival of this planet as our home requires profound changes in the way we do business."

Leaders of major US national conservation organizations said we are in a war against time. Many said the Wilderness concept used in the US will not work in Third World nations. Wildlife must be given economic value or it will be lost to local citizens' desires for economic gain.

Speaker after speaker asserted that it is in the self-interest of people in developed nations to concern themselves with the debt crisis and economic development problems of developing nations. Maurice Strong, a Canadian who has been active for two decades in the IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) and UN Environment Program, called for a "New Alliance" of NGOs, governments, business leaders, native peoples, scientists and financial institutions to redefine economic growth and to create conservation banking funds.

Acknowledging the increasing environmental crisis during the 15 years since the Stockholm Conference on the Environment in 1972, bankers and conservation leaders called for a new era in the evolution of ideas for caring for our planet. The organizers of the Congress accepted the premise that collectively humans are now in command of their own evolution and the evolution (or extinction) of many (if not most) species on Earth. They also accepted the premise that in some cases economic development and conservation will conflict. They urged politicians to make decisions favoring conservation which will benefit future generations of humans although these programs may not benefit present local populations.

On September 17, Madame Brundtland herself flew into Estes Park to appear before the Congress and a cable television audience. Unfortunately for Congress organizers, that was also the day of the US Constitution bicentennial celebration in Philadelphia and the Pope's visit to San Francisco.

Congress delegates politely applauded the speakers, but there was a groundswell of skepticism. This was expressed by Raymond Dasmann, author of the text, *Environmental Conservation*. He scrapped his prepared speech after hearing previous speakers and said he was concerned with the concept of "sustainable growth." He asked what development means, and for whom and at what expense development is projected. Then he gave a warning which brought delegates to their feet cheering for the first time: "Beware of bankers bearing gifts."

David Brower, who was not asked by Congress organizers to speak, gave me his impressions over dinner: Since the industrial revolution, economic growth has produced the our current predicament. What can we do, he asked, to make future growth depend on restoring what we have degraded rather than destroying more ecosystems? Brower later offered a resolution, which was accepted without reservation by delegates, calling on the UN and government agencies to organize a world Environmental Restoration Conference.

Many speakers pointed to the difficulty of defining "sustainable economic growth," but there seemed to be consensus that growth must be resource efficient and must include growth in human knowledge and "human potential." Furthermore, economic growth strategies must give hope to people in developing nations, encouraging them to support conservation programs.

The most inspiring speaker at the Congress and the speaker who received the most enthusiastic response from delegates was Tom Macmillan, Canadian Minister of Environment. He began his speech with a quote from Richard St. Barbe Baker, "the earth is being skinned alive" by industrialized nations.

Macmillan is a member of a Conservative government, sometimes called the Canadian version of Reaganites. However, Macmillan represents the best in conservative conservation. He criticized misguided altruism by industrialized nations toward developing nations. He discussed the recently signed "Montreal protocol" which is aimed at reducing by 50% production of chemicals which are destroying Earth's ozone layer. He described the national commitment in Canada to creation of new national parks and said that Canadians want "to save what they instinctively recognize as a part of themselves." That statement was the closest to a deep ecology argument presented by any speaker at the Congress.

Macmillan decried the lack of agreement between the Reagan government

and Canadian government over the issue of acid rain. If two friendly nations cannot agree on a fundamental environmental problem after a decade of talks, he said, how can we expect agreements between nations in conflict.

Macmillan ended by quoting a Chinese proverb: "If we don't change our course we will end up where we are headed."

While most major speakers at the Congress discussed "sustainable development," others addressed such topics as the following: international conservation banking program, acid rain impacts on wilderness and parks, management of wilderness reserves, use of wilderness for personal growth, population and environmental stress, and the Man and the Biosphere program. Scientists and agency officials also introduced a new concept — "ocean wilderness." Although 70% of Earth's surface is water, and human impacts on oceans are increasing at exponential rates, few mainstream conservation groups work for ocean protection. Papers from the working group on protected ocean areas will be published next year and will be useful for conservationists interested in protecting marine life.

John Hendee, University of Idaho Dean of Natural Resources, sounded the theme, repeated by many speakers, that the highest use of wilderness is for human growth. Notably absent was discussion of deep ecology education. Deep ecology education emphasizes deepening our solidarity with the Larger Self — with our bioregion, ecosystem, or with the Tao. In the sense articulated by Aldo Leopold, deep ecology education cultivates our biocentric responsibilities.

The basic question for leaders from National Outdoor Leadership School, Outward Bound and other schools making presentations at the Congress was, how can the wilderness be used to improve individuals? The basic question for deep ecology education is "how can we engage the next generation in protecting the wilderness?"

Holmes Ralston, author of *Philosophy Gone Wild*, organized workshops on values and wilderness. In these workshops J. Baird Callicott, editor of the recent book, *A Companion To Sand County Almanac*, discussed native Americans as conservationists and Aldo Leopold's aesthetics.

As with many conferences the real work occurred after hours during informal discussions. I especially cultivated discussions with representatives of the International Fur Trade Association. Although they had an elaborate booth, few people talked with them. They said their Association had contributed much money to the Congress.

Joseph Coors also contributed money and all the beer for the Congress. Coors had a monopoly at the "Rocky Mountain Pub" at the YMCA Center.

International Wilderness Leadership Foundation

(The Rothschilds CREATED THIS ENTITY, AMONG OTHERS, TO AROUSE ANXIETY AND UNREST ABOUT THE "CRISIS" OF THE ENVIRONMENT. EDMUND DE ROTHSCHILD IS THE TRUSTEE OF THIS ORGANIZATION.

The "IWLF" ACTS IN CONCERT WITH WORLD WILDLIFE FUND, CLUB OF ROME, THE CFR, THE TRILATERALISTS, THE SIERRA CLUB, GREENPEACE, etc., etc. TO implement AND DIRECT legislation which will demobilize industry, create burdensome laws, AND STIR THE CAULDRONS.

So, the people who CONTROL OIL AND INDUSTRY ALSO CONTROL ENVIRONMENTALISM. THEY PLAY ONE OFF AGAINST THE OTHER SUCH AS, THE OUTRAGE OF THE OIL SPILL CREATING FUROR AND LEGISLATION. ROCKWELLER'S EXXON TRIGGERED

Our Purpose

Wilderness and wildlands provide essential functions and values which help support all life. In recognition of the increasing peril to our global wilderness resource, the International Wilderness Leadership Foundation was established in the United States in 1984 to:

- Promote understanding and protection of wilderness areas and values throughout the world, through integration of the wilderness concept with other conservation and natural resource management activities; and
- Inspire and strengthen an ecological consciousness among current and future leaders in all countries.

Our Program

The IWLF is committed to increasing opportunities for individuals to be strengthened in spirit, mind and character by personally experiencing wilderness; and to use their increased understanding to establish more environmentally sound government, business and education. Major IWLF projects include:

The World Wilderness Congress

The WWC has met on four previous occasions - Africa (1977), Australia (1980), Scotland (1983), and the United States (1987). Representatives from science, industry, government, recreation and sports, tribal groups and the arts and humanities meet to:

1. INFORM the public that protection of the environment and wild and natural areas must go hand-in-hand with industrial and commercial growth;
2. EDUCATE policy makers and conservation professionals concerning the need for international, interdisciplinary approaches to natural resource management, thereby broadening the range of cultural, scientific and economic inquiry into conservation and sustainable development issues;
3. ACT on specific, action-oriented conservation programs that promote cooperative, effective solutions to critical Worldwide Conservation challenges.

The World Conservation Bank

This international conservation banking program, under the guidance of IWLF director I. Michael Sweatman, is currently being developed. In 1987, the need for such a structure was formally cited in *Our Common Future*, the official report of the World Commission on Environment and Development. This recommendation has been acted upon by a consortium of international agencies headed by the United Nations Development Program. A two-year, phased program of feasibility study and implementation of pilot projects is now underway.

This project is aimed specifically at promoting national conservation strategies in developing countries and implementing practical, entrepreneurial approaches to financing natural resource conservation and preservation projects.

Wilderness Scholarship Trust

First established in 1974, in affiliation with the Wilderness Leadership School in Africa, this program supports opportunities for current and potential leaders to personally experience wilderness. In this, the IWLF has worked with organizations such as the Boy Scouts of America to identify candidates with outstanding leadership and personal abilities who would benefit from wilderness experience in small, international and multiracial groups in IWLF wilderness programs.

The Wilderness Leadership Institute

Future use and management of wilderness will increasingly demonstrate its values for science, education and personal growth. Many outdoor, adventure-based programs provide wilderness experiences aimed at developing leadership qualities within individuals. This use of wilderness will be increasingly important. The IWLF is committed to supporting excellence in teaching and research for more effective use of wild and natural areas to expand human potential. An endowed professorship, a learning laboratory, and interdisciplinary research are all parts of this new project designed to explore and clarify an expanding wilderness frontier.



The Wilderness Press

Begun initially to publish, in an appealing format, the proceedings of the World Wilderness Congress, the press is now a means for expanding all IWLF educational goals. Press objectives are to make available enjoyable and easily understood information which supports wilderness and natural areas.

Foundation Leadership

A principal strength of the IWLF is a committed and diverse Board of Directors, affiliates and advisors. Technical and other advisory committees are established when necessary to guide specific projects. Our direct, and some of our principal advisors are:

*DR. ROBERT N. CLEAVES is a Los Angeles attorney who represented the U. S. during the transition of government in Zimbabwe. He is a Major-General in the U. S. Air Force Reserve (inactive) and has extensive experience in the environmental and diplomatic affairs of southern Africa.

MS. ANNE COOLEY, who has wide experience in U. S. and international banking and private investments, is currently based in London. She is a Board member of The Wilderness Foundation (UK), and works with financial and conservation education projects in the United Kingdom.

MS. NORMA FOSTER is the international film producer and director who created the widely-distributed series "Wildlife in Crisis." While continuing to work through her own company on numerous film and conservation education projects, she is responsible for IWLF public and media relations.

*DR. JOHN C. HENDEE, Dean of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, University of Idaho, is a well-known scientist concerned with wilderness, wildlife and human images of conservation. Dr. Hendee is focusing IWLF research and education to expand knowledge about the values of wilderness experiences for personal growth.

DR. JAY M. HUGHES, on leave from his position as the Dean of Forestry and Natural Resources at Colorado State University, has a distinguished record as a forest economist, educator and science administrator. He currently works in Nepal as chief technical advisor (watershed) for the UNDP/FAO to His Majesty's Government.

MRS. SUSAN STOREY LYMAN works in New England on behalf of conservation and charitable projects. Formerly the Development Officer for Radcliffe College, she has long been dedicated to a resolution of human and environment conflict.

*VANCE G. MARTIN is President of the IWLF, coordinates the foundations programs, and serves as Executive Director for the World Wilderness Congress. He served previously as Environmental Director of the Findhorn Foundation in Scotland and has lived in Europe, Asia, and Australia while working on conservation education and land management projects.

*DR. IAN C. PLAYER, DMS, is a widely honored international conservationist and co-founder of the IWLF and Wilderness Foundation (UK). He is well known for Operation Rhino, which saved the white rhinoceros (southern species) from extinction. He established the Wilderness Leadership School in Africa, initiated the World Wilderness Congress, and continues to develop programs which foster understanding of the ecology and psychology of wilderness.

*SIR LAURENS VAN DER POST, explorer, scholar, and author of over twenty books, has long worked on behalf of wilderness and vanishing tribal people. His early life in the African bush and numerous wilderness expeditions around the world are reflected in his books, films and articles.

MRS. GENEVIEVE DI SAN FAUSTINO has long supported wildlife and conservation causes, from her base in the San Francisco Bay area.

M. A. PARTHA SARATHY is chairman of the IUCN Education Commission. A successful businessman in India and chairman of World Wildlife Fund (India), he travels constantly throughout the world promoting conservation education for people of all ages.

mentors
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The Symbol of the IWLF is a Single Green Leaf— Its Story:

The leaf of the coral tree (erythrina caffra) ^{RED} was chosen many years ago as the symbol of the World Wilderness Congress by Magqubu Ntombela, a tribal Zulu of the old tradition. In doing so, Magqubu said, "This tree is an ever-active part of nature. It has red flowers in winter and green leaves in summer. Each of the three parts of the leaf has a meaning - Man to Soil, Man to Man, and Man to God. Conservation must include all three."

For further information, contact the President, International Wilderness Leadership Foundation, College of Forestry and Natural Resources, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523. Telephone: (303) 491-5804. Telex: 9103506369

"Those of us who have taken people into wild areas have seen them emerge with a greater sense of self identity, as if transformed by a highly sacred atmosphere."
Sir Laurens van der Post

"I went to the woods because I wished to live deliberately, to confront only the essential facts of life, and to see if I could not learn what it had to teach."
Henry David Thoreau

"You are tired with years of civilization. I come and offer you what? A single green leaf."
Grey Owl (Canada, 1930)

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James MacNeill (Secretary General, World Commission on Environment and Development, SWITZERLAND)
Maurice Strong, Commissioner (CANADA)

NATIONAL CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

Bruce White (Center for Policy Negotiations, USA)

VALUES IN THE WILDERNESS

Dr. Holmes Rolston III (Professor of Philosophy, Colorado State University, USA)

ALASKA: A CONSERVATION CASE STUDY

Bart Koehler and Jack Hession (Sierra Club and Alaska Coalition)

CONSERVATION LEADERSHIP TRAINING IN GRASSROOTS ORGANIZATIONS

Ed Easton (Director, National Wildlife Federation, USA)
Marty Fluharty (Natural Resources Commission, Michigan, USA)

ECO-LINK — TEACHER TRAINING IN CONSERVATION EDUCATION

Susan Hart (ECO-LINK, RSA)

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The WORLDWIDE CONSERVATION EXHIBITION in Currigan Hall incorporates a wide range of educational and commercial displays and demonstrations, as well as a Gallery of Wildlife and Nature Art. It is a place to meet new friends and to understand more about worldwide conservation (coordinated by Industrial Expositions Inc.).

YMCA OF THE ROCKIES - THE LONGHOUSE

The pulse of social and personal life during the World Wilderness Convention at Estes Park will be in the Longhouse. Serving as the Social Center, the Longhouse will be the place to meet old friends, make new ones and share in the experience of the 4th WWC. Beer, wine, soda and light snacks will be available in the area called the Rocky Mountain Pub; on most nights there will be live music.

The Exhibition Center will provide valuable insight and information on a variety of public and private natural resource organizations. Books, posters and souvenirs will be available for purchase. In addition, artifacts from around the world will be available through the Silent Auction (proceeds from these items will help defray costs of students attending the Congress).

Still another function of the Longhouse will be to serve as a Resource Center for all participants, where you can make impromptu posters, transparencies, signs and other visual aids to assist with your presentation.

TRANSPORTATION to the shops in Estes Park is provided by the Estes Park Trolley, for \$1 per one-way trip leaving approximately every hour from the YMCA.

AUDIO TAPES of all plenary presentations will be available immediately following the sessions, on sale in our souvenir area by Sounds True of Boulder, Colorado.

SOUVENIRS, including 4th WWC sweaters, t-shirts, track suits and other items will be on sale throughout the Congress, and will be available afterwards by mail order.

PROCEEDINGS of the 4th WWC will be illustrated and produced by our publisher, Fulcrum, Inc. Advance orders can be made during the Congress, at a discounted price, for delivery early in 1988. Inquiries can be addressed to Fulcrum, Inc., 350 Indiana Street, Suite 510, Golden, CO, USA 80401.

WORLD WILDERNESS CONGRESS RADIO: Amateur radio operators worldwide can contact the Congress via our on-site radio station, N0DZA. We will broadcast on the hour from 1500Z til 2300Z each day. The frequencies for contact with the Congress are as follows: 3924, 7234, 14244, 21354 KHz. VHF and UHF frequencies will be announced on Colorado area repeaters 146.25/85 and 146.625/685. SSB, CW, and digital modes will be utilized, and constant info on the Congress' program will be offered to check-ins.

HELPFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Area Code 303)

World Wilderness Forum, Denver

Currigan Hall, 4th WWC office — 592-1217

Press Office — 592-1505

Hyatt Regency Denver (17th and Welton) — 295-1200

Marriott Downtown — 297-1300

Holiday Inn Downtown — 573-1450

Quality Inn Midtown — 831-7700

Taxi — 297-8788

World Wilderness Convention, Estes Park

YMCA of the Rockies, Estes Park Center. — 586-3341

YMCA of the Rockies, 4th WWC office — 586-6963

Press Office — 586-6940

Holiday Inn — 586-2332

Black Canyon Inn Restaurant — 586-8113

Rocky Mountain National Park — 586-2371

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Special Thanks:

If it were not for the help of many volunteers, the 4th World Wilderness Congress would not be able to do its work. It is impossible to name them all, but we would like to acknowledge the following:

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VAN DER HOOP

Conservation Versus Growth & Development (continued)



Camera file photo



Camera file photo

People can't worry about the air their grandchildren will breathe when they are worried about the food their child will eat today.

— WILLIAM RUCKLESHAUS

In some businessmen's minds it's acceptable to sacrifice the environment of the future for the profits of today.

— DAVID ROCKEFELLER

People the world over worry about economic need outweighing environmental conservation

By REED GLENN
Camera Staff Writer

DENVER — We seem to be experiencing the first cosmic vibrations of the Harmonic Convergence — if the Fourth World Wilderness Congress held here last weekend is any indication.

"We are having a great convergence today — not a Harmonic Convergence — but a global convergence," said convener Maurice Strong, the Canadian president of American Water Development Co., Inc.

The congress — which concludes in Estes Park Friday — marked the unprecedented philosophic convergence of two traditionally warring factions: environmentalists and developers.

"I'd like to introduce two of America's most distinguished leaders, who to some are 'Mr. Environment' and 'Mr. Development,'" said Sunday's moderator James Speth, president of the World Resource Institute. "Mr. Environment," William Ruckleshaus, and "Mr. Development," David Rockefeller, addressed the private sector's role and responsibilities in financing conservation and sustainable development.

Attorney Ruckleshaus was the first U.S. Environmental Protection Agency administrator. (Some might debate his quoted title because of his affiliations with various corporations.) Rockefeller is a world financial leader, philanthropist and retired Chase Manhattan Bank chairman.

Both agreed that protecting the environment is everyone's business, and that "the survival of our planet depends on profound changes in the way we do business," Ruckleshaus said — noting that "the way we do

the wilderness depend upon solving underlying global problems — poverty being foremost. "Tomorrow is swallowed up in the mouth of today. People can't worry about the air their grandchildren will breathe when they are worried about the food their child will eat today," Ruckleshaus said.

Peace and security also figure as the most basic global concerns, Ruckleshaus said, noting that 11 million people in developing countries died in more than

■ In defense of wilderness. Page 3B.

100 armed conflicts over the last 20 years. He quoted former U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, who said that the causes of war were usually the pressure of people upon resources.

Rockefeller discussed "damages that can result when we fail to realize a reasonable compromise between economic and environmental concerns." Two extreme positions threaten the future, he said — "those who pollute helter-skelter" and "those who place all environmental concerns before the well-being of the people on the planet."

"In some businessmen's minds it's acceptable to sacrifice the environment of the future for the profits of today. The blind pursuit of profits has enacted its own form of tyranny on the rest of humankind." Rockefeller added that it was not fair, however, to place all of the blame on business.

"The desperation of the poor places as much stress on the environment as industrial growth. Seventy percent of the world depends on wood to heat and cook," he said. Overgrazing in places like the Sahel region in Africa lead to desertification, but it's the only way some farmers can stave off starvation.

American Banker

August 20, 1987

Citicorp Puts Competitors on the Spot

\$1 Billion Stock Issue May Force Others to Equity Market

By JOHN P. FORDE

NEW YORK — Citicorp, which put some of its major bank competitors on the spot in the second quarter by announcing a \$3 billion special provision against losses on Third World loans, has done it again.

The nation's largest bank holding company filed Tuesday to issue about \$1 billion in new common stock next month. The issue would mark the beginning of Citicorp's effort to rebuild shareholders' equity after the \$2.6 billion loss it suffered in the second quarter.

Analysts say that Citicorp's filing will put pressure on other big banking companies to rebuild their equity as well and to follow Citicorp into the equity market. In the wave of second quarter loss provisions that followed Citicorp's move, the 10 largest bank holding companies erased almost \$10 billion in common shareholders' equity. Analysts say that equity must be replaced.

This puts top banking companies in the position, for the second time in three months, of having to follow Citicorp. When the company announced its \$3 billion special second-quarter loan-loss provision on May 19, other top banking companies quickly announced similar provisions of their own.

"It took a bank with credibility, recognition, and a reputation to be able to do this," analyst George M. Salem of Prudential-Bache Securities Inc. said of the latest Citicorp move.

However, issuing new common stock is a difficult proposition for some top banks that have experienced earnings problems. Banks that follow Citicorp may find investors less receptive to new stock offerings, especially if there is a flood of bank stock reaching the

Shareholder Equity Plummet

Massive second-quarter declines posted by top 10 bank holding companies (millions of dollars)

	Common Shareholders Equity		
	6/30/87	3/31/87	Decline
1 Citicorp	\$5,208.0	\$7,897.0	\$2,689.0
2 Chase Manhattan Corp.	2,944.4	4,740.2	1,795.8
3 BankAmerica Corp.	2,259.0	3,390.0	1,131.0
4 Chemical New York Corp.	2,178.0	2,891.1	713.1
5 J.P. Morgan & Co.	4,450.0	5,084.0	634.0
6 Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.	1,739.9	3,158.8	1,418.9
7 Security Pacific Corp.	2,501.0	2,667.0	166.0
8 Bankers Trust New York Corp.	2,252.3	2,833.6	581.3
9 First Interstate Bancorp	2,311.8	2,813.8	502.0
10 Wells Fargo & Co.	1,677.1	1,992.2	315.1
Total	27,521.5	37,467.7	9,946.2

market.

Mr. Salem said that for some large banking companies, "Their only alternative is to hope the market becomes more friendly, because they do have to come to the market eventually."

Other bank holding companies would not comment directly on Citicorp's planned stock issue. Manufacturers Hanover Corp. said in a statement on Wednesday that it is "studying all options, which include direct access to the market, the sale of undervalued assets, and realizing substantial tax benefits."

Bankers Trust New York Corp. was among the companies that would say only that they have "the matter under continuous review."

When they announced their second-quarter losses, the largest money center banks focused on the special provi-

sions' effect on primary capital levels. Because the provisions had the result of reducing shareholders' equity, which is part of primary capital, and increasing the loan-loss reserve, which is another part, primary capital levels were not hurt.

However, analysts warned that the bite the provisions took out of stockholders' equity would have to be replaced. William M. Weiant, a bank stock analyst at First Boston Corp., pointed out that new equity capital is necessary as banks restructure their businesses for the coming years.

He said major banking firms need equity to support strategic objectives such as geographic expansion, something they cannot do with their current equity levels.

Issuing stock is one of the tough decisions.

Citicorp Page 46 →

Rockefeller to address elite group

By Mark Osmacik
Denver Post Staff Writer

Ten times a year, they nobnob behind closed doors and debate the course of global events. And when they are done with their two-hour sumpers, they may not have solved the world's problems but they may understand them better.

They are members of the Denver Committee on Foreign Relations, which hosts some of the most busy debates in Colorado.

To help commemorate the group's 50th anniversary, international banker David Rockefeller, a chairman of the committee's parent organization in New York, is scheduled to address members today.

As is always the case, the public is not invited.

"The committee goes out of its way to avoid publicity," said William Sims, the group's executive secretary. "Our primary function is to provide a forum and candid discussion for Denver's leaders and opinion makers on matters international."

Becoming one of the committee's 114 members is no easy task. A prospective applicant must be recommended for acceptance by a current member. Then the applicant must be approved by a 10-member executive committee.

Leaders targeted

"This is not a group designed to cast a broad net," Sims said. "We target people in the community who represent leadership."

Those who have passed muster include David Hall, editor of The Denver Post; former Lt. Gov. Nancy Dick; Denver Water Board president Monte Pascoe; University of Northern Colorado president Bob Dickson; former assistant secretary of state Bill Hitchcock; and former state Sen. Martha Ezzard.

In recent meetings, the group, which charges an annual \$125 membership fee, has attracted such visitors as Paul Nitze, President Reagan's arms control adviser; the Peking bureau chief of the Asian Wall Street Journal; the director of international affairs for the AFL-CIO; and ambassadors from China and South Korea.

At a typical meeting, a guest addresses the group with a 15-minute opening speech, then fields questions from the audience for an hour. Under the group's rules, all comments are off the record.

When the group was organized in the late 1930s, members were most interested in Adolf Hitler's Germany, said Quigg Newton, a founder and current member. In the 1950s, many meetings centered on the escalating Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union. In the early 1960s, Cuba and the missile crisis highlighted many agendas.

Vietnam drew much attention during that war; China was the focus of several meetings after President Nixon's historic visit.

Far East a focus

In recent years, as Colorado's economy went sour and businesses began searching for new markets, the Far East is receiving much interest from group members.

"The committee's interests, generally speaking, coincide with the major problems of the world at the time," Newton said.

Many of the group's speakers are arranged by its parent organization, the Council on Foreign Relations.

Conservation Versus Growth & Development

The looped, circled AND SHADED AREAS ARE "WILDERNESS LANDS" WHICH WILL CONSTITUTE A PORTION OF THE WORLD CONSERVATION BANK CAPITALIZATION. INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES' WILDERNESS LANDS (see pg 8). will probably be exchanged WITH CREDITOR COUNTRIES AND INDIVIDUALS TO REPAY FOREIGN DEBT obligations, e.g. WEST-coast WILDERNESS PROPERTIES IN EXCHANGE FOR BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS DEBT TO JAPAN.



The map above shows the general distribution of wilderness areas in the inventory. The circles are proportional to the size of the wilderness areas and are centered on the center coordinates of each unit.

Wilderness Areas By Continent

Continent	Wilderness (Sq. Km.)	Total (Sq. Km.)	Percent Wild	No. of Areas
Antarctica	13,208,983	13,340,000	99.0%	2
Asia	11,863,977	43,608,000	27.2%	306
Africa	9,177,662	30,335,000	30.3%	437
North America	9,006,653	25,349,000	35.5%	89
South America	4,222,698	17,611,000	24.0%	91
Oceania ^a	2,666,315	8,923,000	29.9%	94
Europe ^b	741,011	10,498,000	7.1%	31
WORLD	50,887,299	149,664,000	34.0%	1,050

^a Includes all of Australia, New Zealand, and New Guinea.

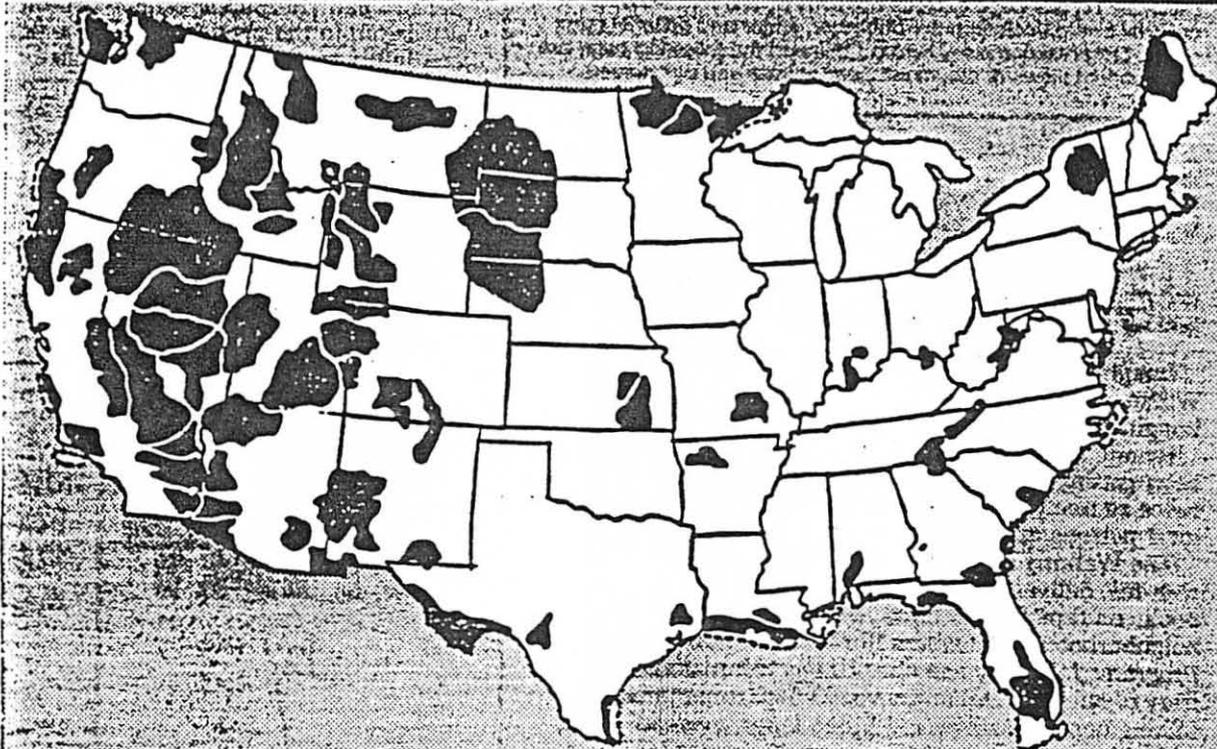
^b Includes European USSR and three arctic islands.

The U.S. Wilderness Preserve System

What if the wilderness preserves were transferred to the World Conservation Bank to collateralize the indebtedness of the U.S.? It is possible (probable?) that The Earth First! supporters are possibly aiding the elite. These (mostly western) lands might be lost to the New International Order banking system someday. A replay of the Pied Piper?

Group fights for 'Mother Earth'

WILDERNESS PRESERVE SYSTEM



Earth First! A radical environmental group, proposes restoring sizeable portions of land in the United States to their wilderness condition. No people would be allowed to inhabit those areas shown in black above.

Conservation Versus Growth & Development

FACT SHEET

WORLD CONSERVATION BANK

WHO: Michael Sweatman, international banker and member of the Executive Committee of the 4th World Wilderness Congress, and the International Wilderness Leadership Foundation (IWLF), sponsor of the 4th World Wilderness Congress.

WHAT: World Conservation Bank. Implementation of an international conservation banking programme will be discussed by major international business and banking speakers including James Baker III, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury; Mr. David Rockefeller; Mr. G. Arthur Brown, Assoc. Administrator of UNDP; Dr. Nyle C. Brady, Deputy Asst. Administrator, U.S. AID; Dr. Mansour Khalid, Vice-chairman, World Commission on Environment and Development, Sudan; Mr. William Ruckelshaus, Commissioner, WCED, USA; and Mr. Michael Sweatman.

WHERE: The international conservation banking program, as called for in *Our Common Future*, the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, and the plan for the World Conservation Bank will be formally presented and discussed during the 4th World Wilderness Congress in Denver and Estes Park, Colorado, September 11-18, 1987.

WHEN: Sunday, Sept. 13, 9:00 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., "Financing Conservation," at the 4th World Wilderness Congress International Forum in Denver, and Monday-Friday, Sept. 14-18, 1:30-3:30 at Caucus Sessions of the 4th World Wilderness Congress Convention of Delegates in Estes Park.

WHY: "In order to marshal and support investments in conservation projects and national conservation strategies that enhance the resource base for development, serious consideration should be given to the development of a special international banking programme. Such a special conservation banking programme or facility could provide loans and facilitate joint financing arrangements for the development and protection of critical habitats and ecosystems, including those of international significance, supplementing efforts by bilateral aid agencies, multilateral financial institutions, and commercial banks." Our Common Future, the report of the WCED.

"Generally, the less developed a nation, the more that nation relies on its natural resource base to support itself. As pressures on resources increase through growing populations, expanding export programs, etc., countries become less capable of feeding themselves, placing increasing reliance on import and aid programmes. Better management of resources and improved productivity in the agricultural sector would have beneficial effects on the underlying economies of many developing nations," notes Michael Sweatman, founder of the World Conservation Bank program.

"The World Resources Institute taskforce report on tropical rainforests calls for \$8 billion over the next 5 years for conservation projects. The anti-desertification programme adopted by the United Nations calls for \$4.5 billion per year for conservation projects." It would not be too far fetched to estimate a price tag of some \$100 billion U.S.

(More Over)
September 11-18, 1987, Colorado, USA

A Project of the International Wilderness Leadership Foundation

over the next decade when all aspects of environmental rehabilitation, conservation and development are considered. To place this gigantic sum into perspective, it represents an estimate of what the industrial countries may save in one year if the price of oil remains below \$15 a barrel for that year," says Michael Sweatman.

•The World Conservation Bank would finance, directly and through syndicated and co-financing arrangements:
•The preparation, development and implementation of national conservation strategies by developing country governments;
•The acquisition/lease of environmentally important land for preservation of biological diversity and watersheds;
•The management and conservation of selected areas.
•And plans for the WCB propose that it act as intermediary between certain developing countries and multilateral or private banks to transfer a specific debt to the WCB, thus substituting an existing "doubtful" debt in the bank's books for a new loan to the WCB. In return for having been relieved of its debt obligation, the debtor country would transfer to the WCB natural resource assets of "equivalent value." Or, developing country debts under foreign assistance programs, which have little hope of repayment, could be retained in-country and applied toward conservation, reforestation or rural agricultural programs through the WCB.

•The connection between healthy economies and healthy environments is gaining widespread recognition and is becoming a major agenda item at the end of the 20th century. "It should be clear that the development prospects of a country are intimately tied to its natural resource base," Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, James Baker III, said recently. "Here, I do not mean minerals and fossil fuels, but rather soil, water and a range of renewable resources based on plant and animal life. Fragile natural systems produce these resources and must be carefully managed. If they are not, economic growth may not be sustained or may become extremely expensive, as many countries, both developed and developing, are now learning."

•Michael Sweatman is available for interviews, as are many of the other speakers listed above, at the 4th World Wilderness Congress, in Denver and Estes Park, Colorado, September 11-18, 1987.

Was It the World Wilderness Conference or the Economic Development Conference?

by Bill Devall

My ticket said "Fourth World Wilderness Congress" but I thought I was in the wrong meeting when I walked into Currihan Hall in Denver. David Rockefeller, former Chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, was speaking on the need for economic analysis statements as part of the environmental impact statement (EIS) process. He said that many important development projects have been delayed or rejected by the power of environmentalists using the EIS process.

During the three days in Denver and the following week at the YMCA Center in Estes Park, Colorado, I heard dozens of speakers call for "sustainable economic development" as the most important factor in conservation during the remainder of this century. Over 750 delegates representing government agencies and non governmental organizations (NGOs) from 62 nations listened to bankers, politicians, conservation



Thomas McMillan (Environmental Minister, Canada), Prime Minister Gro Bruundland (Norway), and Maurice Strong (Canada) at World Wilderness Congress. Photo by David Cross.

'Third world debt burden also weighs down economies of the lenders

1979, they would have totaled about \$160 billion in current dollars," he states. The 6.5 in jobs as a result of the fall in exports to third world nations amounted to 17 million, he figures.

Seawell also calculates that with a high rate of economic growth in Western Europe and Japan and moderate growth in developing countries, the trade deficit would drop to "a more manageable" \$80 billion as exports to the third world grew by an extra \$12 billion.

Chayton Young, US Trade Representative in the Reagan administration, says the Seawell calculations for the trade deficit are too pessimistic. Noting that US exports have risen 23 percent in the past 16 months, he maintains this nation is "confidently repositioned" for further improvements in the trade balance.

Mr. Seawell wants active measures taken to boost financial flows to the developing countries and indirectly create more jobs for Americans. One method he advocates would be debt relief.

At the Council's conference, American Express Co. chairman James D. Robinson III proposed a complex, sweeping plan to reduce the developing country debts. The plan calls for governments to provide the basic capital needed by a new, special agency which would acquire the debt at a major discount from face value. However, the Reagan administration, in its last months in office, is not about to ask Congress for such funds, and thus opposes the plan.

Seawell has several suggestions that he hopes have a greater chance of success. He proposes that nations with surpluses in their international payments, notably Japan, increase their transfer of funds to the developing countries. He calls on policymakers to look for non-traditional ways of providing capital to the developing countries. For example, governments could guarantee more private loans or make only token loans in contributions when the World Bank lends its capital base and thus lean more to the poorer nations. The American government should spend less money on military aid to other nations, and more on development funds. All industrial countries should open their markets to more goods from the third world.

The US, says Seawell, should take the lead in designing and supporting international solutions to the urgent problems of the developing world, rather than merely reacting to "all too likely financial and political tilters."

By David R. Francis
Staff writer of the Christian Science Monitor

Washington
serve their foreign debt, in the aggregate, than all the foreign aid.

This not only retards growth in the world's poorer nations, it hurts American exports, says John W. Seawell, president of the Overseas Development Council.

Indeed, the bank executive argues that neither the United States trade account nor the broader current account is likely to be balanced even by the end of the next American president's first term unless there is sustained and rapid growth in the middle-income developing countries, such as Mexico and Brazil.

In 1987, according to World Bank estimates, developing countries paid \$29 billion more of interest and principal on their \$17 billion in debts than they received in the way of government foreign aid, money from such multilateral institutions as the International Monetary Fund or World Bank, guaranteed export financing, and private flows (including new commercial bank loans).

Foreign aid from industrial countries was somewhat more than \$37 billion last year. That was, in effect, completely recycled to service debts. Of course, the situation varies from country to country with some having a positive flow of funds from abroad and others the reverse.

But, on average, the world's poorer people were providing extra resources to the richer people, rather than vice versa. That's wrong, holds Mr. Seawell.

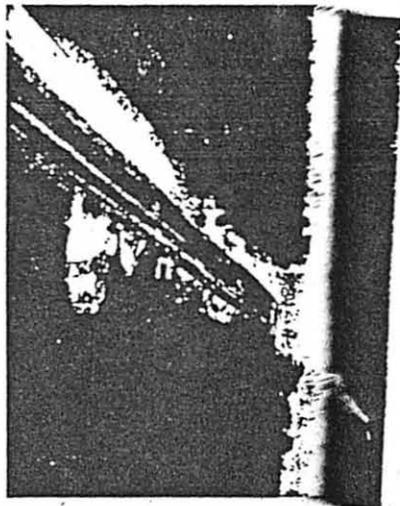
The United States government recognizes the problem, and the so-called "Baker Initiative" of 1985 called for an increase in commercial bank loans to major debtor nations. Since then, the banks have provided some new money but not enough to reverse the flows.

William K. Hawkins, chairman of the debt restructuring committee of Citicorp, noted last month that commercial banks have committed to nearly \$13 billion in new money for the three largest debtor nations - Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil.

Seawell, at a conference here earlier this week and in "Agenda 1988," the Overseas Development Council's annual look at US policy and developing countries, maintains more must be done, not only to help out the poorer nations, but in American self interest.

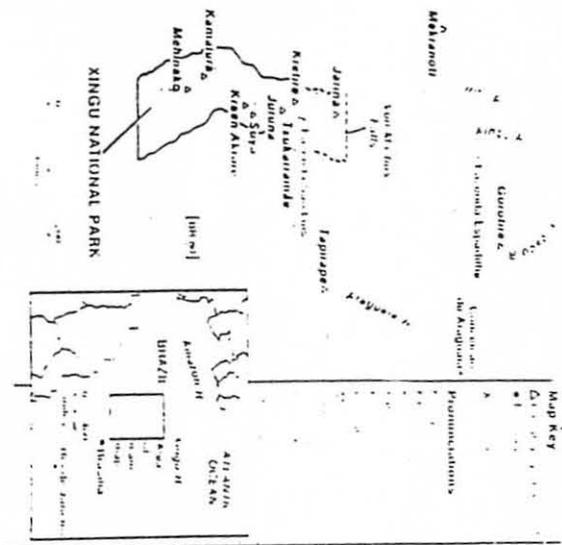
As a result of the 1981-82 recession and the accompanying debt crisis, he says, US exports to all developing countries dropped from \$89 billion in 1980 to \$77 billion in 1986. "If exports had grown in the first half of this decade at the same rate as in the

Third World Countries: (continued)



Highway BR-80 crosses the Xingu River

A bridge on the highway crossing the river met with the usual



Financial countertrade - the delivery of one asset and payment in another i.e. debt for debt, or a combination of debts and cash held by two banks or several. Transactions done by our own firm, in joint venture with our partner in this activity, Singer and Friedlander Ltd., London merchant bankers (considered the architect of debt swapping), are oftentimes a combination of transactions which would look on paper something like a tree rather than an intermediation between two banks.

Swap transactions are done for varied motives. It permits bank and corporate holders of debts of countries experiencing payment difficulties to diversify their portfolios and to shift out of countries which may not be paying interest and where substantial reserves, writedowns, or even writeoffs may be required. Such transactions also permit banks to reassign relationships with country and private sector borrowers. They may also permit banks to eliminate their exposures altogether or regionalize their international portfolio. For example, a bank with a large

The definition of countertrade will indeed be widened in the future to include the scope of financial countertrade, i.e. asset swaps.

Brazilian exposure and little Mexican exposure may find it advantageous to swap a portion of its loans with a bank with a portfolio in the converse situation. European banks have expressed an interest in reducing their Latin American exposure and to do so would take on increased East European exposure with which it feels closer. One of the many transactions done in 1983 was the much publicized swap between Bankers Trust, New York, and Banco Real, Brazil. According to press reports, the Brazilian bank purchased a package of Latin American loans, mainly Brazilian, totalling \$100 million and receiving \$90 million in cash in return for giving up its Mexican indebtedness to a New York bank totalling \$190 million.

The arranging of a proper swap involves the purchase of equis against the sale of equis in terms of nominal principal value. The taking of \$100 of face value in one asset for \$100 of equal value of other assets should not be construed, however, to mean that the nominal face values have equal real fair market value. Differences in quality of assets as conceived by

Countertrade and Debt-Swapping

Though admittedly uninteresting, countertrade and debt-swapping is one of the mechanisms which will secretly, anonymously, draw claims on the wealth of the U.S. into the hands of the elite. A state tax on "personal services" of one percent would force these anonymous trades to be exposed to some degree.

Countertrade and Debt Swapping

By Martin W. Schubert

Asset swaps is a subject which I consider to be one of the most misunderstood amongst journalists, accountants, lawyers, traders, and many bank and institutions (including those who have completed transactions). This lack of understanding has led to serious inaccuracies in published material by the press, and misconceptions amongst regulators, auditing boards, and the public as to the nature of transactions. As the original architect of the swap mechanism, I feel qualified to describe its beginnings, uses, values and fallacies, and future.

What its all about

Asset swaps are a new phenomena which grew out of the August 1982 international credit crises, and the need for foreign banks operating in the US to find a mechanism to fulfill what had become frozen assets in order to pay off maturing CDs and interbank debts and avoid the threat of a stoppage of payments. Subsequently all banks needed to create more balance in their international corridors.

From its earliest days asset swapping has remained a mysterious and misunderstood mechanism subject to critical scrutiny of regulators, bank auditors, and bank directors, and resisted by country builders who had themselves put the lean on the bank's books. Nevertheless, the volume has grown considerably during the past eighteen months and will probably reach \$1.0 to 1.5 billion in 1985. US regional banks, major money-center banks and European and Far Eastern institutions have all become players alongside Latin American banks and agencies. The volume of transactions done, however, still remains far less than talked about, and the real crop of similar arrangements is a much thinner group than publicized.

In its simplest form, asset swaps

In its simplest form, asset swapping is financial countertrade — the delivery of one asset and payment in another, i.e. debt for debt, or a combination of debts and cash held by two banks or several.



THE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD BANK --
WILL IT BE THE ULTIMATE CREDITOR OF THE
WORLD CONSERVATION BANK ?

Only 21 days after the 4th World Wilderness Congress adjourned, Banque Privée Edmond de Rothschild made its first public issuance of shares. It was announced on October 8 and 12, 1987.

As the news items state, the Rothschild Bank accomodates the "investments of a few rich people". I believe that it represents the Elite Creditors of whom I speak in my message: It will swap the wealth of the Elite in exchange for its bank shares. Even now, its vast wealth is being maneuvered into strategic investment areas of the New Economic Order. In time, the Rothschild Bank will be the key, possibly the only, non-governmental creditor of the World Conservation Bank.

The shareholders in the Rothschild Bank will own the wealth of nations through the ultimate collapse of the World Conservation Bank, and a World Feudalistic Economy will evolve: The Elite will be our lords, ladies and barons, and we will be their serfs.

If someone, somewhere, does not expose these psychopaths--and stop them--a very grim future awaits mankind and the earth. Are there any people who have the faith, courage and determination to stop these predators? Yoo-hoo! Anyone out there?

Rothschilds to Sell Some Bank Shares

GENEVA, Oct. 8 (Reuters) — The Rothschild family has decided to sell a small piece of its bank in Geneva to private investors in a bid to attract talented bankers and expand the institution. ~~Baron Edmond de Rothschild~~ said. The offering could be worth as much as \$165 million, according to officials of the Banque Privée Edmond de Rothschild S.A.

It's not that the family needs the money, they said at a news conference in the baron's chateau overlooking Lake Geneva. But the Rothschilds agreed that it would be easier to attract more talented bankers if they took the bank public. "But we will maintain a very comfortable — a very large — majority of the shares," said the 61-year-old baron, who has headed the Banque Privée since 1965. The bank, which handles the investments of a few rich people, will offer 10,000 shares with a nominal value of 500 Swiss francs, or \$329, each.

Rothschild Bank

GENEVA, Oct. 12 (Reuters) — Baron Edmond de Rothschild's private Swiss bank, founded in 1924, made its first public issue of shares today. Banque Privée Edmond de Rothschild S.A. has been privately held since it was founded. The baron is a member of the French branch of the famous banking family and has led the bank since 1985. The bank issued 10,000 new bearer shares to the public at a price of 5,250 Swiss francs, or \$3,494, each, in addition to which the existing shareholders will provide another 6,000 shares from their private holdings. With the total number of shares now at 90,000, the issue valued the bank at 472.5 million francs, or about \$314.4 million.

- ① JAPAN IS THE POWERHOUSE IN GLOBAL ECONOMIC MATTERS. THE U.S. HAS GIVEN THIRD WORLD DEBT COLLECTION MATTERS OVER TO THE IMF/WORLD BANK
- ② THE LARGE U.S. MONEY-CENTER BANKS, E.G. CHASE MANHATTAN, ARE GUARANTEED REPAYMENT OF DEBT OWED TO THEM.
- ③ THE U.S. TAXPAYERS ARE NOW LIABLE TO PAY THE IMF/WORLD BANK FOR ANY LOAN DEFAULTS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1989

Japan Takes a Leading Role In the Third-World Debt Crisis

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN
Special to The New York Times

TOKYO, April 16 — Cautiously but with rising self-confidence, Japan has begun asserting its economic leadership and speaking with a louder voice on the debt crisis crushing the world's poor nations.

The new approach reflects Japan's emergence as a pre-eminent economic power, as well as the increasing urgency being attached to the debt crisis in developing countries. Flush from years of accumulated trade surpluses, Japan has been under pressure from the United States and European nations to become more involved in the third-world debt problem.

Long accustomed to allowing other nations to take the lead on global economic matters, Japanese officials indicate that they are still very concerned about causing controversy with their views. But this public self-effacement masks vigorous efforts behind the scenes on the debt crisis.

'This Is the Reality'

"We realize that there are some suspicious eyes, so we have to be careful," said Mikio Wakatsuki, director of policy planning at the Bank of Japan, the nation's central bank. "But there is a national consensus in Japan now that we should do things suitable for our national strength. This is the reality."

At first, the United States reacted negatively to Japan's ideas and asked Tokyo not to present them at the economic summit meeting of the industrial democracies in Toronto last year. Then last month, Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady reversed course and announced that he had accepted major parts of the Japanese proposals.



Associated Press

Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady, who reversed course last month and announced he had accepted major parts of Japanese proposals on reducing third-world debt.

In Attack On Third World Debt

TOKYO (Reuter) — Japan has begun to flex its muscles as the world's biggest creditor nation, clearing the way for big changes in the U.S. strategy to tackle Third World debt.

Japanese officials said Tokyo worked closely with Washington on the new Third World debt plan announced by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady on Friday.

"We have been consulted closely by the U.S. financial authorities and the U.S. proposals reflected input from us," said Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama.

Some economic development experts here see Japan spurring even larger changes in the debt strategy, possibly including rethinking the way the International Monetary Fund treats debtor nations.

In a significant shift in U.S. policy, Brady proposed a plan to substantially reduce the core debt burden of hard-pressed developing countries by using

money from the World Bank and the IMF to reduce debt and guarantee interest payments.

The plan contains key elements of a plan proposed by Tokyo last June but spurned by Washington at the time as a bailout for the banks.

"I strongly support the U.S. proposals, including voluntary market-based debt and debt service reduction," Murayama said.

Japan plans to match its words by stepping up lending from its Export-Import Bank to debtor nations in parallel with loans from the IMF.

Brady said his proposal could lead to agreement on an increase in IMF resources by the year's end, a step the U.S. opposed previously but which Japan has strongly advocated.

Tokyo hopes to use an increase in IMF resources to buy a bigger voting share for itself at the fund, commensurate with its economic strength.

Japan, which ranks fifth in the IMF, behind the U.S., Britain, West Germany and France, wants the No. 2 spot, which it already has at the World Bank.

During a visit here last month, the chairman of the IMF's policy-making Interim Committee, Onno Ruding, said he would back Tokyo's bid for a bigger vote at the IMF.

"I think that (Japan's) growing importance should be reflected ... by a heavier role," said Ruding, who is also Dutch Finance Minister.

But he said he did not see this leading to any change in IMF's policies, including the key issue of conditionality, which ties the payment of money to the ability of debtor nations to meet agreed economic targets.

A senior Japanese Finance Ministry official forcefully backed that policy last week. "A good economic plan ... is crucially important," said director general Makoto Utsumi. "Without that, they (debtor nations) cannot expect anything."

But some development experts here are more sympathetic to debtor nations' complaints about the IMF's approach.

"Sometimes we hear that very young officials of the IMF visit a country, meet the prime minister, finance minister and give some direction on how to run their countries, their economy," said former Foreign Minister Saburo Okita. "That is somewhat presumptuous."

Okita, who headed a high-level panel that mapped out strategy for the Asian Development Bank, said a different approach might be more appropriate in certain cases.

"Some countries do not like IMF conditionality," he said last month. "A dialogue on policy matters ... may be sometimes (more) useful."

Other experts here say the IMF occasionally prescribes policies that look good on paper but don't work in practice.

That sentiment was echoed last week by Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez in a letter to the IMF. While acknowledging the fund's programs were technically correct, Perez said they did not take account of the economic realities of the countries where they were applied.

And he warned that recent riots in Venezuela, in which more than 200 people were killed after his government imposed austerity measures designed to obtain IMF money, could happen elsewhere if the fund ignored the impact of its policies on the developing world's poor.

6.176 NEWS

Tuesday, March 14, 1989

BUSINESS

Brady's Debt Strategy Prompts New Concerns

Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady's debt plan won praise for its bold break with past policies. But some economists and bankers are worried the plan doesn't explicitly call for new loans to developing countries.

Third World Debt Plan Urges Loan Write-Downs

Banks will be encouraged to write down loans to Third World countries under Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady's proposed debt plan, William Seidman, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., said. He also said U.S. banks earned a record \$6.7 billion in the fourth quarter, topping the third-quarter record by \$800 million and bringing the industry's 1988 net to \$25.3 billion.

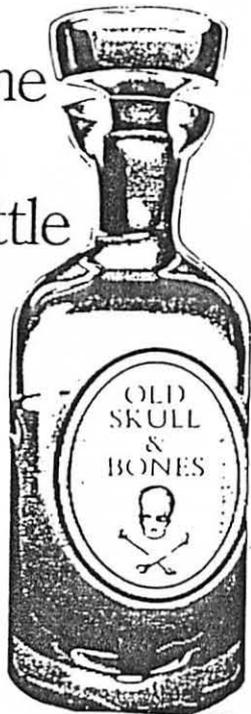
Japan Expected To Play Key Role In Debt Talks

Japan has begun to flex its muscles as the world's biggest creditor nation, clearing the way for big changes in the U.S. strategy to tackle Third World debt. Japanese officials said Tokyo worked closely with Washington on the new Third World debt plan announced by Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady.

JAPAN IS #1 IN THE WORLD BANK.
JAPAN IS ATTAINING #2 IN THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF).
THE U.S. BANKS ARE TURNING TO THE WORLD BANK, IMF, AND THE U.S. TO "SOLVE" THE U.S. THIRD-WORLD DEBT PROBLEM FOR THE U.S. THE U.S. HAS LOST CONTROL TO THE U.N., WORLD BANK AND IMF, THEREFORE.

New U.S. Debt Plan:

Old Wine in Old Bottle



3/17/89 by Chris White

March 10 (EIRNS)—On March 9, after three days of build-up through a campaign of press leaks, Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady presented the outline conclusions of his months' long review of the debt crisis. He did it in a luncheon address to the Bretton Woods Committee.

Brady appeared on the same bill as a galaxy of international financial stars, from Michel Camdessus of the International Monetary Fund to former Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker and Kissinger Associates' William Dill Rogers. The Bretton Woods Committee is another of those U.S. "bipartisan" assemblies of the aging and incompetent, the young and ambitious, who consider themselves the Establishment. This one is devoted to supporting the international financial institutions, the IMF, and World Bank; its members are drawn from the U.S. investment and banking community.

Brady's new debt proposal, still awaiting final approval from President Bush, is quite similar to his earlier one for dealing with the S&L crisis.

Where the first one proposed to liquidate the S&Ls, over time, to the benefit of the commercial banks, the new debt proposal envisages the liquidation of entire countries, to the benefit of the same crowd of

Continued from page 1
private banks. To benefit, however, the banks will have to put themselves under the tutelage of the IMF and World Bank.

Old Wine in Old Bottles

What Brady presented is a repackaging of the core features that have governed U.S. debt policy since 1982. The slogan now is "voluntary debt reduction," but the package is the same One Worldist, neo-Malthusian incompetence that has been the bedrock of U.S. policy, no matter the label.

Insofar as the debtors and creditors are concerned, there are three elements to the package. 1) The need for what is called "debt reduction" or "debt relief." 2) The return of flight capital to debtor countries, which Brady claimed is equal to Ibero-America's total \$400 billion-plus of indebtedness, and another speaker at the event, William D. Rogers of Kissinger Associates, estimated at about half the total. And 3), restructuring of debtor economies to permit private ownership, debt-for-equity arrangements, etc.

These elements translate into the cynical brutality of the old package, preserved as the objective throughout, and implemented where possible. The basic idea is simple: Hand over the crown jewels of your economies, and in exchange we will buy them with the money we stole from you in the form of capital flight, converted according to new devaluations of your currency against the dollar. Your outstanding debt may be reduced in some proportion to the amount of equity looted out of your national economies.

Needless to say, the language used is more gracious in tone, but the hy-

ocrisy shines through. As the Treasury Secretary put it: "Debtor countries must focus particular attention on the adoption of policies which can better encourage new investment flows, strengthen domestic savings, and promote the return of flight capital. This requires sound growth policies which foster confidence in both domestic and foreign investors. These are essential ingredients for reducing the future stock of debt and sustaining strong growth."

Brady's outline, in this respect, was echoed by Barber Conable, chairman of the World Bank, who focused on battered Mexico as the first candidate for the "new" approach, and by Yusuoke Kashiwagi of the Bank of Tokyo. Former Fed chief Volcker warned the process must "be well managed"—otherwise, "debt reduction clearly would be hazardous to the health of debtors and creditors alike."

Stealing the Third World Blind

The looting of national equity with stolen money is to be overseen by the IMF and World Bank. As Brady put it: "The international financial institutions will need to continue to play central roles. The heart of their effort would be to promote sound policies in the debtor countries through advice and financial support."

Under this design, a new facility is created in the IMF and/or World Bank, and to be bankrolled out of Japan's current account surplus in the main, to issue bonds against which some portion of Third World debt can be redeemed at a discount from the face value of the debt. The bonds are to be collateralized against Third World foreign exchange holdings.

The new arrangement begins to shift

the function the IMF and World Bank have fulfilled since the 1973-75 adoption of the floating exchange rates—namely, that of a genocidal conditionalities regime—into that of a supranational worldwide central bank and implicitly institutional core of a One World financial dictatorship. When Camdessus presented his version of the proposal last September, it was accompanied by the parallel intent to transform the IMF's book-keeping unit of account, the Special Drawing Right, into what he then called "the anchor" for the world monetary system.

In this scheme the hollowed-out institutions of the sovereign nation state, especially in the developing sector, are put on notice that they are now to be crushed—and similarly, too, with the United States. In according to the demand that the IMF and World Bank set the terms for management of the proposed arrangement, Brady conceding that the U.S. itself, to come under such dictatorial control. Brady put it this way: "While the IMF and World Bank will want to set the guidelines on how their funds are used, the negotiation of transactions will remain in the market place—encouraged and supported but not managed by the international institutions."

The "new" proposals are a recipe for disaster for both the U.S. and the developing sector. It is getting very late to shift economic policy away from operating as rationalization for high a robbery, and back to its proper function in elaborating the basis for continued existence. The farther this country proceeds down the path Brady pointed to, the more inexorable disaster becomes.

Bush Debt Plan Boosts Money-Center Banks

3/27/89
to climb," he said.

WCB?
From page 1.

Eigen says he has invested heavily in Chemical Banking Corp. and may take a larger position in other big money center banks now that "this problem looks on its way toward being resolved."

But the Third World debt plan may not be the only factor boosting the stocks.

The thrift crisis may be contributing to the perception that thrift industry woes will be the commercial banks' gain. Also, the continued encroachment of money center banks into the securities industry could be contributing.

But industry observers agree the main reason is Brady's speech.

The Big Banks rose up to 27% in stock value the past 13 weeks. Why? Taxpayers will pay their bill.

Analyst DeSantis points out that Brady's speech was well-received because it called for banks to swap outstanding debt for newly issued debt backed by the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank.

The plan could give banks the chance to remove older, riskier debt from their books in exchange for new discounted debt guaranteed by a reliable world monetary body.

Debtor nations would be permitted to swap old debt for new debt that would have lengthier payment schedules and possibly lower principal.

Help Investor Confidence

Such a plan might help stabilize a volatile situation and ensure that banks receive the loan payments they expect.

This, in turn, could have a positive effect on investor confidence and contribute to a further rise in bank stocks.

"The present market severely understates true value," says DeSantis. "If Brady's plan provides the key to unlock the value, then you'll see further gains in the commercial bank sector."

While it all sounds reasonable, some in the banking industry caution that a speech can only delineate policy, not implement it.

Andrew Massie, in charge of the \$600 million Scudder Capital Growth Fund, thinks the biggest portion of the bank-stock run-up may be over for now.

"Obviously, something is going on," he says. "But I have to think this move may have run its course. I don't believe the upside is there right now, though it

may evolve over time."

Cheryl Swaim, bank analyst at Oppenheimer & Co., points out that banks in the best position to benefit from Brady's ideas are those with the most capital—banks like J.P. Morgan & Co., Bankers Trust New York Corp. and First Chicago.

These are among the institutions, Swaim says, that could most easily follow through on any possible debt swaps, secure in the knowledge that if current loan-loss reserves aren't sufficient, additional hits can be readily absorbed.

But banks with lower capital ratios might not be so lucky and might face an erosion of their credit ratings.

Still, the plan might help relieve tensions in various countries and make it easier for all banks to realize a greater return on their loans. In this case, all would benefit, even though only the banks with the higher capital ratios

would have taken risks by agreeing to the swaps.

Under current conditions, banks must negotiate loan restructurings as a group. But part of Brady's speech dealt with the idea of allowing certain banks more

freedom to negotiate on their own.

Banks might make deals on their own that would relieve the pressure a debtor country, but loans of negotiating banks would also benefit. These banks would get a free ride.

Money-Center Banks

Company	Symbol	Recent Price	13-Week Change	3-Week Change	EPS Rank
First Chicago	FNB	37 1/2	+27%	+4%	79
BankAmerica	BAC	22 1/2	+26%	+9%	95
Chase Manhattan	CMB	34 1/2	+23%	-9%	74
Manufacturers Hanover	MHC	32 1/2	+18%	-10%	41
Security Pacific	SPC	39 1/2	+10%	-5%	53
Chemical Banking	CHL	33 1/2	-9%	-9%	68
Citicorp	CCI	28	-8%	-9%	20
Bankers Trust N.Y.	BT	40 1/2	-7%	-7%	20
First Intst Bancorp	I	46 1/2	-5%	-2%	75
J.P. Morgan	JPM	37 1/2	-3%	-6%	48
Continental Bank	CEK	20	-5%	-3%	61

Source: Investor's Guide

IMF Backs Brady's Third

World Debt Plan

From page 1

"The markets may lose patience," said Jacob Frenkel, the IMF's research director. Frenkel predicted the U.S. budget deficit would grow to \$148 billion in 1990, in stark contrast to the Bush administration's \$91 billion forecast. The IMF official said that White House forecasts of a \$4 billion surplus in 1993 seemed improbable, and added that a deficit of about \$114 billion appeared more likely.

Rising interest rates in the U.S. and other major industrial economies, while helping to hold back inflation, could reduce economic growth, slow world trade and make it tougher for Third World nations to pay their mounting debts, the IMF said.

With the U.S. borrowing an estimated \$13 billion a month to pay its bills, the IMF cautioned that foreign countries may soon tire of financing the swollen U.S. budget deficit.

Recession Warning Sounded

Losing that capital inflow, it warned, could push rates sharply higher and topple the U.S. into recession.

Still, the IMF's comments in support

of the U.S. debt strategy come at a key time. The Brady Plan has drawn fire from a number of foreign finance officials who have criticized the plan as being too little, too late.

The debt plan, released on March 10, for the first time gives U.S. backing to outright cuts in the Third World's \$1.3 trillion in debt, and for a renewed influx of funds in the form of investment and new lending.

The IMF said that the proposal "could make an important contribution to efforts to resolve international debt problems by significantly reducing financing needs to more manageable levels and reducing the stock of debt over time."

U.S. Assistant Treasury Secretary David Mulford, the chief architect of the plan, has forecast that 39 developing nations owing \$340 billion could cut their debt by 20% over three years. Mulford recently estimated that interest payments, projected at \$102 billion over the next three years, also would be cut by 20%.

But some fear that the \$20 billion to \$25 billion of annual debt reduction that

implies will not be sufficient to allow key debtors — particularly in Latin America — to grow.

West German Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, British Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson and other European leaders have grumbled over the amounts of debt reduction in the plan, along with other controversial provisions that would bail out the commercial banks but cost taxpayers.

Even those who have expressed the most enthusiasm for the Brady Plan have their reservations. Mexico, widely thought to be the first recipient of a debt deal under the plan, is asking for a whopping 50% cut in its \$108 billion

The U.S. has lost control of its debt arrangements to the IMF - World Bank. The end result is that U.S. taxpayers will fund the losses NOT THE U.S. BANKING SYSTEM.

International Finance Officials Vow Quick Action On Debt Plan

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bush administration's Third World debt initiative won key endorsements yesterday from the two international agencies expected to implement the strategy, with officials from both groups pledging quick action to get debt relief underway.

Both Michel Camdessus, the managing director of the 151-nation International Monetary Fund, and Barber Conable, president of the other global lending organization, the World Bank, said they recognized the need for urgency in addressing the debt crisis.

Conable said that any delay "could be devastating in view of the expectancies which have been created" about the prospect for a reduction in the \$1.3 trillion level of Third World debt.

In a speech to the final session of the spring meetings of the IMF and the World Bank, Conable said the bank had created a joint task force to work with the IMF to speed implementation of the new debt relief program.

Earlier, the top policy board of the IMF issued a communique endorsing the general principles embodied in the debt program unveiled by Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady on March 10.

The approval was seen as critical since the administration is counting on most of the financing for the debt relief scheme to come from the two lending agencies. The Brady plan seeks to resolve the debt crisis by encouraging commercial banks to cancel voluntarily a portion of the loans they have made to Third World countries in return for assurances from the IMF and World Bank of repayment on the remaining debt.

The administration projects cutting the debt of 39 major debtor nations by 20% over the next three years with financing of about \$12 billion each from the IMF and the World Bank.

IMF and World Bank officials refused to discuss specific dollar amounts yesterday, saying that much will depend on how many countries adopt the economic reforms that will be necessary to qualify for the debt relief.

A U.S. Treasury Department official, who spoke on condition that his name not be used, said it was likely that the Philippines would be the first country to qualify for debt relief. Mexico and Venezuela also have been mentioned as early candidates for assistance.

Camdessus told reporters at a briefing that the IMF recognized the need to move quickly to spell out just how the debt relief will work in order to remove uncertainty in on-going negotiations between debtor countries and creditors.

"Nothing is worse than uncertainty," he said. "The sooner we can assemble a program and provide answers, the better the chance for success."

The spring meetings of the IMF and World Bank had been considered a critical launching pad for the new Brady plan. Brady laid the groundwork for approval by gaining the endorsement of the leading industrial countries for the debt relief strategy at a daylong negotiating session on Sunday.

The statement by the IMF interim committee contained much of the same language as the Sunday communique issued by the U.S., Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Canada and Italy.

In another favorable development this week, Japan pledged to loan up to \$4.5 billion to developing nations over the next several years — a commitment that is viewed as critical since the flow of commercial bank lending has been

drying up. The administration did not get everything it sought. The IMF steering group, because of objections from the British in particular, refused to endorse a U proposal to use IMF and World Bank funds to guarantee interest payments on the debt as well as the reduced amounts of principal.

The British and some other countries had objected that the more costly interest-rate guarantees represented little more than a bailout to commercial banks who had made the loans.

The IMF steering group promised to "examine" the question of interest rate subsidies. Dutch Finance Minister H. Onno Ruding, chairman of the IMF steering committee, said that the language of the final statement did not mean the idea was dead, only that the finance ministers needed to know more details of how such guarantees would work.

Brady, in a speech prepared for the closing session of the joint IMF-World Bank development committee, said the administration would continue pushing for guarantees on both the reduced debt and the interest payments.

Bush Debt Plan Boosts Money-Center Banks

Loan Swaps To Bolster Foreign-Loan Values; Analysts Debating Stocks' Inertia

By Mark Fadiman, *Investor's Daily*
Bank stocks have been uncharacteristically buoyant at a time when higher inflation and interest rates should be weighing them down. (OF COURSE!)

An *Investor's Daily* index of 14 money-center bank stocks, for example, is up 13% so far this year — triple the gain in the Standard & Poor's 500. More than 6% of the group's advance came in just one recent week.

The reason, according to money managers and analysts: the Bush administration's new Third World debt reduction proposals. These proposals, unveiled in a speech by Treasury Secre-

tary Nicholas Brady on March 10, have received steady publicity.

Brady's plan calls for a lowering of bank exposure to debtor nations and at the same time easing the onerous loan repayment schedules for these countries.

"The market reaction to this speech is just the beginning," says Frank DeSantis, vice president and analyst for Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

"Brady's plan reconfirms what we've been saying all along, that commercial bank stocks are undervalued because the worth of their international loan portfolio is undervalued."

Because of the complexity of purchasing international bank loans on the secondary market, these loans can be marked down even further than they would be in a more competitive market.

A top-rated money manager agrees with this view

Neil Eigen, senior vice president in charge of equity investments for Integrated Resources' \$5 billion Asset Management Inc., says: "Here you have a group, money center banks, that because of their international debt exposure has been considerably undervalued."

"Based on historic stock price levels for this group, vs. the market in general, these bank stocks still have a long way

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THE 'GREEN ARMY' INVADERS BRAZIL

R O T H - C H I L D ' S K O N S E R V A T I O N K O R P S

One of the enactments of the 4th World Wilderness Congress which Edmund de Rothschild convened and Mr. David Rockefeller, and others, attended, was a provision for the establishment of a 300,000-person "Conservation Corps". This idea sounded quite innocent at the Congress, and it was hailed for its humanitarian ideals.

The New Federalist newspaper reports that Brazil's national sovereignty has been scorned by this "green army". Its mission is "International Surveillance". This army's rulers, called Eco-Fascists and Enviro-Aristocrats among other names, have gained carte blanche permission to cross the borders of any country "in the name of environment and ecology". "U.S. Freedom", therefore, is only a metaphor; it is time to prepare for Le Deluge, n'est pas?

Brazil Rejects Eco-Fascism

Won't Allow Supranational Control of Amazon Resources

by Mark Sonnenblick

March 11 (EIRNS)—There is a "war environment" in Brazil against attempts to "internationalize the Amazon," our correspondents reported from Brasilia today. Pressure from the United States to make relief of Brazil's \$120 billion foreign debt contingent on Brazil accepting "international surveillance" over its Amazon region has provoked an explosion of national outrage. This could lead to Brazil defending its national sovereignty with its only powerful weapon, "the debt bomb."

Brazil is organizing other Ibero-American debtors into a common front against creditor blackmail. On March 7, the eight member nations of the Amazon Pact offered their total backing to Brazil. Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, and Surinam together proclaimed, "Pressure exerted on any one member forces all of us to act jointly and in sympathy. . . . The nations reject any foreign interference over member countries' actions or policies in

Amazonia."

The burning of an area of the Amazon jungle equal to the state of South Dakota each year is a genuine ecological tragedy for Brazil and for the world's weather patterns. But the people responsible for this holocaust are the eco-fascists now using it as a pretext to impose their genocidal world governance.

The bankers and their "environmentalist" zero-growth retainers sabotaged Brazil's efforts at scientific capital-intensive, development of its vast interior. Their savage debt-collection policies forced Brazil to destroy its land and its people in vain effort to preserve its credit rating.

Green Imperialism

British Prince Philip's World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is at the forefront of the "Green Imperialist" assaults on Brazil. Barbara Bramble, international affairs director of its U.S. affiliate, the National Wildlife Fund, was in Brasilia last week to lobby for Brazil to follow Bolivia.

MARCH 11, 1989

*Here is a good summary of the financial
intrigue of the World Conservation Bank.
G. Hunt*

ONE OF THE SNARES WHICH I SAW DEVISED

The 4th World Wilderness Congress (4th WWC) met in Denver and Estes Park, Colorado, from September 11 to 18, 1987. I was an Official Host, having replaced a person who had become ill the day before the world attendees were scheduled to arrive at Stapleton Airport.

I was extensively interviewed by an Eastern religious group called the Emissaries of Divine Light. The group had been designated by Baron Edmond de Rothschild's International Wilderness Leadership Foundation (IWLF) to be the Official Hosts at the 4th WWC and I was invited to join them, partly because I had a car and partly because I was an innocent with no negative agenda--I did not know of any "Banking Plans". The Emissaries stem from England. Ms. Carol Gillespie was in charge of the Hosts.

MY FIRST SURPRISE

I felt it was unusual that so many of the world elite felt so strongly about the environment. As you will note in the exhibits which I have sent to you, the lists include representatives of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the U.S. Treasury Department, the Environmental Protection Agency and representatives of the Royal Family of England, i.e., Sir Laurens van der Post. I was impressed with the large number of citizens of Commonwealth Countries there and the presence of so many "mystic" religious attendees.

MY BACKGROUND

I am an accountant by trade and, not having a CPA's penchant for intense accounting, I chose to specialize in consulting for "sick businesses". I am well-attuned to searching for causes of business failure, therefore, and I know how "to spot the disease" when it comes to finance and I know how to analyze what people "are really saying". It's my business and I'm good at it. I am a member of the Society of Professional Business Consultants and have been in the business for 18 years plus 6 years of Top 100 Corporation responsibilities. I also have the "chuzpah" necessary to ask questions boldly, I might add.

I had researched the so-called "conspiracy theory" of world finance and politics in the 1970's, but had put it aside in favor of more "controllable" pursuits. I had become involved in researching the "conspiracy" to disprove its existence to the "Crazies" who actually believed in such a paranoid-sounding theory. In the process of "proving them wrong", I became convinced that the United States and the world were the target of an actual conspiracy. It was all so negative and made me feel so powerless that I had to put it all aside with the prayer, "God, give me the serenity to accept the things which I cannot change, The courage to change the things I can, And the wisdom to know the difference."

INTO THE STORY

Now you might understand how and why I observed events at the 4th WWC in a different light than the other attendees such as conservationists, newspaper reporters and some of the "New Age" people there. What follows is one of the most interesting "Accidents" which I can recall: Events of world importance happened at this gathering of conservationists which I shall now relate.

The PROPAGANDISTS FOR educating the
MASSES INTO ONE-WORLD, NEW-AGE AND Collectivist
thinking.



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A SUMMARY OF THE EARTH FUND PROGRAMS

The EARTH FUND initially will focus its resources on the following critical environmental programs:

- o SOIL REMINERALIZATION/TREE PLANTING CAMPAIGN - to control CO₂ build-up, retard desertification and prevent negative climate change
- o SAVE THE OZONE CAMPAIGN - public education and action to eradicate the man-made factors responsible for the dangerous ozone loss in the high atmosphere
- o INTERNATIONAL DEBT SWAP PROGRAMS AND "GENE POOL CREATION PROJECTS" - to preserve the rain forests in Latin America, Africa and Southeast Asia
- o SAVE THE SEAS PROGRAM - public education and action to find viable and safe alternatives to the dumping of toxic wastes in the oceans, overfishing and water pollution

An International Board of Advisors is currently being developed to assist with these efforts. Those members include: Academician V. Sokolov, the U.S.S.R. Academy of Science; His Excellency Dr. Khalid Mansour, Vice Chairman, World Commission on Environment and Development and former Deputy Prime Minister of Sudan; Dr. Rodrigo Carazo, former President of Costa Rica; and the Honourable Mr. Digvijay Singh, Member of Parliament, Government of India.

The EARTH FUND is committed to working cooperatively with environmental and future-planning organizations from all regions of the world. The purpose is to contribute to the implementation of effective programs which assist in creating a balanced and sustainable future for all the inhabitants of our world.

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