

MEETING REPORTS

2nd Annual International Wildlife Law Conference (21WLC) *Held at Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, DC, on 8 April 1997*

The primary purpose of the annual International Wildlife Law Conference was to assess the efficacy of international wildlife treaty regimes and present proposals for improving the operation of said regimes. This year's conference brought together more than 150 participants, the majority from the USA, as well as representatives from Croatia, the Republic of Georgia, Switzerland, Canada, Greenland, Kenya, Japan, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, the UK and Peru. Co-sponsors of this year's conference were American: the GreenLife Society (North American Chapter, Berkeley, CA); the American Society of International Law's Wildlife Interest Section (Washington, DC); the Colorado Journal of International Environmental Law & Policy (Boulder, CO); the Georgetown International Environmental Law Review (Washington, DC); and the Environmental Law Society of the Washington College of Law (American University, Washington, DC). The conference's co-ordinator was Wil Burns (Executive Director, GreenLife Society).

21WLC utilized a three-panel format, with four to five speakers in each panel. Panel one was focused on the application of the precautionary principle in the context of international wildlife treaty regimes. Several of the speakers, including Professors Jonathan Verschuuren and Chris Backes (Faculty of Law, Tilburg University, the Netherlands) and Owen McIntyre (Faculty of Law, University of Manchester, UK) emphasized that, while the precautionary principle has become a pervasive provision in wildlife treaty regimes, its impact has been negligible because of the amorphous nature of the concept and a failure of policy makers to commit themselves to implement the principle.

The second panel addressed the issue of aboriginal whaling in the context of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. This proved to be the most spirited of the panels, with Professor Harry Scheiber (School of Law, University of California, Berkeley) arguing that the evolution of international environmental law had extinguished the rights of aboriginal peoples to harvest whales, while Finn Lynge (Greenland's representative to the European Commission), maintained that aboriginal peoples have an intrinsic right to utilize their natural resources, including whales, under relevant principles of several international environmental regimes and the United Nations Convention on Environment and Development of 1992. Naomi Rose (Humane Society) proffered several arguments against the Makah tribe of Washington's application for a quota from the International Whaling Commission (IWC), including its purported failure to establish nutritional or cultural need, as required under the IWC's standards for establishing aboriginal quotas.

The third panel examined the prospects for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Dr Maria Gavouneli (Hellenic Institute of International and Foreign Law, Athens, Greece) Manuel Ruiz Muller (Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental, Lima, Peru), and Tracy Dobson (Associate Dean of International Studies, Michigan

State University, USA) examined the implementation of the CBD in the Mediterranean, Peru, and Malawi, respectively, while Lyle Glowka (World Conservation Union, Bonn, Germany) and Chris Wold (Center for International Environmental Law, Washington, DC) provided analyses of the future prospects for the Convention, emphasizing that co-operation between relevant stakeholders in the developing and developed world will be critical if the CBD is to be viable.

Longer versions of many of the papers presented at the conference will be published by the Colorado Journal of International Environmental Law & Policy in a symposium issue to be released in the autumn. You can contact the journal at: cjielp@colorado.edu or telephone +1 303 492 2265.

The 3rd Annual International Wildlife Law Conference will take place on 7 April 1998 at the Washington College of Law, American University, Washington, DC. Wil Burns may be contacted at the address listed below for additional information.

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Environmental Film Festival in the Nation's Capital

Held in Washington DC, USA, during 10–17 April 1997

The Environmental Film Festival (EFF) in the Nation's Capital is an annual event in Washington, DC, founded in 1993. The 1997 festival included 75 documentary, feature, animated, archival and children's films shown at museums, universities, libraries, international institutions, environmental organizations, and community groups throughout the city. More than 50 organizations collaborated in the festival. Most events included discussion and almost all events were free to the public. Audiences at the events varied in size from less than ten to over 500. Total attendance was approximately 4000.

The purpose of the festival is to make use of the myriad venues and organizations throughout Washington, DC, to show quality environmental films from around the world, and to hold discussions on a broad range of environmental topics. Some of the goals of the festival were: to engage widespread participation of diverse populations of the city; to facilitate dialogue and co-operation amongst environmental groups; to screen outstanding films that would not otherwise be seen in the Washington area or in the United States; to promote strong educational programming, including work with children's groups and local school systems; and to inform the public, through engaging films, and informative and lively discussions, about critical environmental issues.

While the film festival provides overall co-ordination, each event in the festival is sponsored separately by one or more organizations, from the Washington DC, area. Festival sponsors for the 1997 festival, many of whom also provided venues for screenings, included the French, Dutch, Canadian, and Australian embassies; environmental organizations such as the Natural Resources Defense Council, Earthwatch, Conservation International, World Wildlife Fund, Audubon Naturalist Center, and the Environmentors Project; the George Washington, Johns Hopkins, and American Universities; Smithsonian museums, including the National Gallery of Art, the National Museum of Natural History, the National Museum of American History, the National Museum of the American Indian, the National Archives, the National Zoological Park, and the Freer Gallery of Art; film-related organizations, such as National Geographic, Discovery Networks, and the American Film Institute; private museums, including the Phillips Collection, the Textile museum, and the Corcoran Gallery of Art; international institutions, such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank; and other Washington DC-based organizations such as the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library, the Capital Children's Museum, the Institute for Policy Studies, the Anacostia Watershed Society, and Good Shepherd Ministries, an after-school programme for children at risk. While films covered a wide range of topics, three categories that were particularly well represented were international, wildlife, and architecture/urban planning.

The festival included an especially large number of international films. The programmes at the embassies each presented films from their respective countries. The World Bank presented a series of films, including *Nature's Pharmacy*, about the preservation of medicinal plants in traditional communities, and *Orangi: Streets of Hope*, which documented initiatives by residents of a low-income community in Karachi, Pakistan, to provide their own sanitation. *Vampires, Devilbirds, and Spirits: Tales of the Calypso Isles*, sponsored by Good Shepherd Ministries, showed the natural folklore of Trinidad and Tobago. The National Gallery of Art screened *Landscapes of Memory*, an allegorical tale of traditional peasant life in north-east Brazil. The South-east Asian Studies Programme, of the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, held events on Indonesia and Cambodia. The Inter-American Development Bank presented a programme on World Heritage sites in South America. The Freer Gallery of Art presented a pair of films from Egypt.

Among the wildlife films were *Gorillas – Tender Giants* shown at the National Zoo; the 'Winners from Wildscreen', a series of ten award-winning films shown at the National Museum of Natural History, including *The Secret Lives of Seahorses*, *Lions: Pride in Peril*, and *Puma: Lion of the Andes*, and a celebration of the International Year of the Reef at the National Aquarium. The National History Museum also parented a programme dedicated to coral reefs, featuring the film, *The Fragile Ring of Life*.

Architecture/urban planning events included *Back From the Brink*, a film about three American cities that have been revitalized through architecture and urban planning, which was presented at the American Architectural Foundation; *Holding Ground*, the story of a neighbourhood initiative to revitalize Roxbury Massachusetts, shown at the National Building Museum; and a profile of the famous architect from Barcelona, *Antonio Gaudi*, which was shown at the National Gallery of Art.

Other programmes of note included the following. The Institute for Policy Studies presented *Crime Against Nature*, an investigative documentary of wildlife crimes around the world and the inter-

national trade of endangered species. The Natural Resources Defense Council and the American University Center for Global Peace co-sponsored the screening of *Power*, a film which follows the struggle of a small community of 15 000 Cree Indians to defend their land against a major dam project in the James Bay region of northern Quebec. The National Archives presented *Riding the Rails*, a film about children forced during the Great Depression by environmental and economic hardship into travelling by train in search of food and lodgings.

Almost all events in the festival included a discussion following the film. Involved in the discussion were typically either the filmmaker or an expert on the environmental topic covered in the film. Some of the noteworthy participants included George Page (WNET Television, New York), originator and host of the Emmy Award-winning PBS (Public Broadcasting Service) series, *Nature*, who discussed his strategies for making science understandable and presented footage from the series; four-time Academy-Award-winner Charles Guggenheim (Guggenheim Productions, Washington, DC), who presented a work-in-progress, as he spoke on his approach to documentary film-making; Craig Sholley, Director of Conservation and Education at International Expeditions (Highland, Maryland, USA) and an expert on gorillas, who worked with Diane Fossey, who spoke at the National Zoo's programme on gorillas; and Karla Corral, the trainer in Mexico City of Keiko, the whale from *The Free Willy Story*, who spoke to a group of 300 elementary school children at the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library.

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New England Estuarine Society Spring Meeting

Held at the Wells National Estuarine Research, Wells, Maine, USA, during 1–3 May 1997

The New England Estuarine Research Society (NEERS), now over 25 years old, is committed to furthering the knowledge of estuarine and coastal ecosystems in the New England region of the USA through the exchange of ideas developed by members in recent research. Its membership includes scientists, students, environmental managers, and educators, and ranges geographically from New Jersey to Canada. Other recent meeting locations have included Block Island, Rhode Island and Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

The meeting included a special one-day symposium on salt marshes in the Gulf of Maine, to discuss specific research and management needs regarding fisheries ecology, productivity, habitat degradation and restoration, and biodiversity of Gulf of Maine salt marsh ecosystems. The symposium concluded that Gulf of Maine salt marshes are less well understood than salt marshes south of Cape Cod, and that the marshes themselves, as well as their contributions to the Gulf's ecosystem and fisheries, need further study. The link between salt marshes, fisheries, and other estuarine habitats especially needs investigation.

Besides the salt marsh symposium, one and a half days of presentations were devoted to a wide variety of estuarine topics, as is usual for most NEERS meetings. Many topics were addressed, including soft-shell clams, eelgrass restoration, algae biomass, invasive species, fish diets, species diversity, and osprey reproduction. Underlying themes were the impact of human activity on estuarine habitat, and the large, if not always visible, patterns of energy flow within estuaries. Also, many reports were intended to bring other members up to date on continuing research efforts around New England. Posters as well as papers were presented.

NEERS prides itself on being an organization that is supportive of student work and tries to keep costs low enough that many students will attend. Many long-term members gave their first scientific presentations at NEERS, often as undergraduates. Three awards are given for student presentations at each meeting, and feedback on presentation and content is offered to student speakers.

The next NEERS meeting will be combined with that of its affiliate regional organizations in a national meeting of the Estuarine Research Federation (ERF), the parent organization of all these groups. ERF meetings are held every two years around the country, and this meeting is scheduled for Providence (RI) during 12–16 October 1997. Special thematic sessions will include using science in managing coastal resources, consequences of habitat change, and the science and management of estuarine fisheries. Further information about the ERF meeting may be obtained at: <http://cbl.cees.edu/erf/>. The New England Estuarine Research Society welcomes new members and maintains a site at <http://oz.plymouth.edu/~biology/needs.html>.

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Cross-Cultural Protection of Nature and the Environment International Seminar

Held at the Humanities Research Centre 'Man and Nature', Odense University, Denmark, during 5–7 May 1997

The seminar had three themes. First, there was the question of the general, and maybe culturally-different, aims of the protection of nature and the environment (cleanliness, harmony, stability, diversity, integrity, ecosystem health, or human survival and welfare), including the question of the extent to which humans have a unique moral status amongst other species. Secondly, the temporal dimension of the protection of nature and the environment, especially the question of sustainability and responsibilities towards posterity was addressed. One of the main questions was to what extent the obligations related to the continuation of a particular community and how its special values can be (or should be) combined with global obligations (if there are any). Thirdly, the question of implementing global aims of environmental protection across cultural differences was also addressed. The problem is how to combine the goals and perspectives of those locally affected, with the requirements of the global partnership.

There were 75 participants from 11 countries present at the seminar, most of them from western Europe. The participants came from a variety of academic disciplines; the largest groups were anthropologists and philosophers, but there were also participants from disciplines like geography, history, history of religion, history of art, literature, law, biology and economics. The seminar was arranged by research fellows Finn Arler and Ingeborg Svennevig.

The seminar was opened by the EU-Commissioner for the Environment, Ms Ritt Bjerregaard, who presented various examples that have caused difficulties for cross-cultural regulation.

In the joined sessions, lectures were given by key-note speakers from four different countries. Bryan Norton (Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA, USA) spoke about two different ways of approaching the problem of sustainability. Darrell Posey (Oxford University, UK) presented research on conflicts and conciliations in relation to national and international regulations affecting indigenous peoples. Avner de-Shalit (Hebrew University, Jerusalem) addressed liberalist and communitarian values and understandings in relation to environmental problems. Poul Pedersen (Aarhus University, Denmark) discussed the role of modern scientific knowledge in the understanding of environmental problems. A speech by Paul Richards (Wageningen Agricultural University, Netherlands, and University College, London) was on common knowledge and resource utilization. John O'Neill (Lancaster University, UK) discussed the proper relationship between environmentalism and conceptions of 'the good life'.

In six different workshops, 18 papers were presented during the first two days. The main topics were sustainability (in various versions), biodiversity, cross-cultural communication and partnerships of various kinds, and the differences, conflicts and harmonies, between the local and the global level, especially in relation to indigenous peoples in different parts of the world.

The third day was reserved for an excursion to the Head of Funen, where three speakers explained the local conflicts and harmonies in relation to nature preservation.

A book with selected and edited papers from the seminar will be published by Odense University Press. The editors are Finn Arler and Ingeborg Svennevig.

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Second Annual Strategic Conference of the Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques (Paris) [IRIS]

A Conference held in Enghien-des-Bains, France, during 12–13 May 1997

For more than a decade now, it has been clear to environmental, political science, and international relations scholars that environ-

mental problems must be included in any consideration of national or international security. That such realization has in recent years escaped the confines of academia is becoming increasingly evident, with the conference under review here providing any confirmation of such main-streaming that might still be needed.

The Conference consisted of several dozen rather highly-placed government officials representing their Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, and Environment (including representatives to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO] and other intergovernmental agencies) from about a dozen countries in western Europe, northern Africa, North America, and Latin America, together with a scattering of academics and defence industry representatives. This diverse group came together to discuss and interrelate four subject areas in roughly equal measure: (1) the current evolution of weapon systems and battlefield conduct; (2) the future of French/USA and other trans-Atlantic relations; (3) the future of French/Maghreb and other trans-Mediterranean relations; and (4) the interaction between security and environment. In addition to the participants, the Conference attracted an audience of approximately 250 interested individuals.

The environmental issues examined and debated in some depth by the Conference participants included conceptual analyses of the notion of environmental security; the environmental impact of warfare, both incidental (collateral) and deliberate, and approaches to minimizing these; the environmental responsibilities, challenges, and accomplishments of military establishments (both national and NATO) in times of peace; the growing threat of terrorist actions having environmental ramifications; the importance of democratization of a country for it to be able to achieve environmental security; and the need for more substantive approaches to environmental security through regional interstate cooperation and via United Nations agencies.

IRIS, the sponsoring Institute, expects to publish the Conference proceedings before the end of 1997.

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SAMPA III: The Third International Conference of Science and Management of Protected Areas

Held at The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, during 12–16 May 1997

Twice before, namely in 1991 and in 1994, the Science and Management of Protected Areas Association (SAMPAA) has organized an international forum for presenting and discussing current perspectives on the role of science in managing protected areas and the role of protected areas in the conduct, support, and promotion of scientific research. This is the first time the conference has been held outside the province of Nova Scotia.

The theme for SAMPA III was linking protected areas with working landscapes and conserving biodiversity across five environ-

ments, namely the marine, the prairies and foothills, the mountains, the boreal forest, and the north.

The theme for SAMPA III attracted individuals from many sectors, including government, the academic community, first nations, consultants, educators, students, industry, environmental groups, and interested individuals. More than 380 people attended, representing protected areas in Argentina, Australia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Korea, Lebanon, Mexico, South America, Russia, Taiwan, the UK and Venezuela, as well as in the USA and Canada.

The format of the conference included key-note speakers, contributed papers, poster displays/exhibits, conference proceedings, field trips and social events. Four key-note speakers launched the conference on the first day. Dr Richard Braithwaite (CSIRO Tourism Research Programme, Lyneham, Canberra), entitled his talk 'Conservation biology: a fool's errand or an insufficient paradigm' and recognized that a number of paradigms as currently understood (and under which protected areas are managed) are not sustainable on a global scale. A new way of thinking which would respect both cultural diversity and environmental values would incorporate a role for protected areas, for native rights and ecotourism issues.

The second speaker, Dr Michael Soulé (Society for Conservation Biology, Hotchkiss, Colorado, USA) stressed the importance of crafting our approach to these challenges in the science of conservation biology, looking at where it is at, where it is headed, and how it can be used by decision-makers, in his presentation entitled 'Conservation biology: applications to wilderness protection and restoration'. The third speaker was David Manning QC (Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers, Calgary, Alberta, Canada) who focused on the role of linking protected areas and working landscapes from an industry perspective in his presentation entitled 'Resource development perspective on protected areas and working landscape: defining the public interest and finding the balance'. He was followed by Dr Jim Butler (Parks, Wildlife and Conservation Biology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada) who delighted the audience with this presentation entitled 'The new millennium: a vision for protected areas'. With humour and style, he made it clear that science cannot do it alone; it was a time for every delegate in the room to harness his or her energy, wisdom, resolve and especially passion, to fight and make the difference.

The conference moved into concurrent sessions on the afternoon of the first day by looking at applications that link protected areas and working landscapes in the international domain. Contrasts between North American and Canadian applications were a topic which occupied another afternoon of concurrent sessions.

One morning was reserved for the Marine Symposium to enable all conference delegates to participate. Gary Davis (Channel Islands National Park, Ventura, CA, USA) made the plenary address, 'What good is marine wilderness?', followed by six papers in each of three concurrent marine sessions.

A highlight of the entire week for many delegates was the mid-week field trip. After the benefit of an intensive orientation session, delegates met key experts and stockholders on site, experienced the conference theme and saw various protected areas and working landscapes in the Bow Valley between Calgary and Banff National Park, including Bow Valley Provincial Park, the towns of Canmore and Banff, and the Trans-Canada Highway twinning work. The focus of the orientation session for the field trip was the Banff Bow Valley Task Force Study, allowing the field trip to focus on the

responses to the study from major stakeholders and decision-makers. The Bow Valley Task Force was charged with competing a comprehensive analysis of existing information, providing for direction for future collection and analysis of data, and providing direction on the management of human use and development in a manner that would maintain ecological values and provide sustainable tourism.

There were two workshops, namely a demonstration of the Canadian Conservation Areas Database, and a session on 'Simulating Marine Park User Conflicts.' About 40 posters and exhibits were on display throughout the conference. SAMPAA III marked the introduction of an award for the best poster display by a full-time student. Jesse Devost received the cash award for his poster titled 'Grizzly Bear/human management in Kluane National Park: the role of wildlife research in the management of our protected areas'.

Thursday was an exciting day of wide variety, with 65 presented papers in five concurrent sessions interspersed with two plenary addresses. Adrian Phillips (IUCN Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas, Dumbleton, near Evesham, UK) kicked off the morning in plenary, and Caroline Underwood (Toronto, Ontario, Canada) resumed the afternoon session. Their presentations were entitled 'Working landscapes and protected areas: the agenda for the 21st century' and 'Getting the message out', respectively. Contributed papers in the concurrent sessions explored the conference theme from a number of angles including: multi-agency and partnership arrangements; transboundary; research and ecosystem; education and public awareness; and ecological integrity in the forest, prairie and mountain environments.

The last day of the conference focused on the conference theme, namely 'Science and values in decision-making'. John Reynolds (Pacific West Field Area, United States National Park Service, San Francisco, CA, USA) began with an address entitled 'US national parks, science, and the coming century'. Again, in five concurrent sessions, conference delegates spent the morning delving into more detail, exploring philosophical approaches, asking, 'what's missing?', and exploring new methods, especially those that incorporate the social element. Delegates assembled for the wind-up conference luncheon to hear Bruce Cameron (Angus Reid and Associates, Calgary, Alberta, Canada) present 'An exploration of the link between public opinion and public policy decision making on environment issues'.

About 100 papers from the concurrent and poster sessions are now being refereed. The SAMPAA will publish a comprehensive conference proceedings, including the refereed papers, plenary talks, products of the workshops and resolutions prepared during SAMPAA III. The proceedings will be available by December 1997, probably appearing as a two-volume hardbound set costing about C\$75. There is no cost to conference delegates.

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8th Global Warming International Conference & Expo (GW8)

Held in New York City, NY, USA, during 26–29 May 1997

Professor Sinyan Shen (Global Warming International Center, Naperville, IL, USA), in the key-note address, summarized recent progress in science and policy. The most significant progress has been the recognition world-wide of the importance of extreme events (EEs), short for extreme climatic events, during the Earth's current climatic transition, in which the magnitudes of the 'oscillatory amplitude' in climatic patterns could easily 'exceed' the difference between the end points. Highlights of his annual review include: the Pacific Ocean swelling and sloshing modes have resulted in amplified and extended El Niños; an El Niño-like oscillation resulting in new ocean current has also been identified in the Atlantic; regional and global impacts of EEs have been quantified; the economic impacts of EEs are a direct result of the interaction between EEs and population centres. However the size of the growth in the impact as measured by the economic index EEI (extreme event index) is observed to be an order of magnitude higher than the growth in population.

Also discussed was the fact that organization of the CO₂ Utilization Consortium (CUC), an industrial group, has been formalized. The CUC will oversee and fund the development of CO₂ utilization technology and implement policy to support such activities. Other significant areas reviewed by Professor Shen included natural management policy and mitigation of global warming, and environment, climate and public health.

Global surveillance data on various global warming indicators were extensively reported. Tree-line advance data were reported for Scandinavia, North America and Siberia. The scientific data on conifer-seed tear bunching, the soil fertility index, as well as lichen productivity, were considered with regional climate-warming rates, which are now quantifiable. They differ significantly from the Intergovernmental Panel IPCC model predictions in both geographical scope and magnitude.

Data on the increase in EEs as a result of general circulation unrest were the highlights of GW8. Economic losses due to both storm- and flood-related EEs have increased 60 times in the USA between the 1960s and the 1990s, while the population has not even doubled. This rate of increase in the EEI, a leading economic indicator, is astonishing, and can only be attributed to global circulation unrest due to heat pollution and greenhouse trapping of reflected solar radiation. Major cities and population centres, infrastructures, and natural resources, are seriously threatened.

Eighteen concurrent sessions were chaired by K. Raja Reddy (Crop Simulation Laboratory, US Department of Agriculture), K. Kadam (National Renewable Energy Laboratory), R. Garduno (National University of Mexico), V. Razuvaev (All-Russian Institute for Hydrometeorology World Data Center), A. Hackl (Carbon Dioxide Commission of Austria), M. Heil (American University), J.W. Barrier (TVA), N. Themelis (Columbia University, New York), J.I. Zerbe (US Department of Agriculture), R. Hayes (Howard University Medical School, Washington DC), G. Siren (Finnish Forest Research Institute), and others. The EXPO exhibited the CUC, new technologies for energy and the environment, journals, books, software devoted to energy and environmental management, air pollution, greenhouse gas mitigation, solid waste management, transportation, cogeneration and district heating, and the new wave of new equipment for monitoring and detection of pollution.

The Global Warming International Committee (GWIC) announced that the prestigious GWIC Global Warming Prize was awarded this year to Gustaf Siren of Stockholm. His citation reads 'Awarded to Gustaf Siren for his contributions to the global modernization of reforestation technology, to carbon sequestration techniques and mitigation of global warming, and the betterment of life in the 20th–21st century.'

Participants took advantage of sight-seeing opportunities in the 'Big Apple.' The New York Philharmonic presented a Wagner programme on the first night of GW8 at St John the Divine Cathedral. GW8 took participants on a dinner and dance cruise viewing all New York City points of interest from the ship's top deck. Participants spent the night enjoying the sights of the Statue of Liberty and the New York skyline while feasting and mingling.

In the associated Symposium on Global Warming and Public Health, Professors Sinyan Shen, Jon Patz (Johns Hopkins), Ray Hayes (Howard Medical School, Washington DC, USA), and

Mitsuru Ando (National Institute of Environmental Sciences, Japan), warned of the increased rates of infectious, climatic-swing and heat/humidity-related disease. Their lectures were part of a five-year running Public Health Symposium series held in conjunction with the GW Global Warming science and policy conference series.

GW9 will be held next year in May 1998. The proceedings of GW7 and GW8 (US\$ 181.00 each set), and the complete GW7 and GW8 abstracts volumes (US\$ 85.00 each set) can be ordered from the World Resource Review (WRR), PO Box 5275, Woodridge, IL 60517, USA (Tel: +1 630 910 1551 Fax: +1 630 910 1561)

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