ISLAND RESOURCES FOUNDATION

Summer 1982 (no. 11)

● ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING ● APPLIED RESEARCH
● TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ● INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

BULLETIN

A COMMITMENT TO ISLANDS, 1972-1982

Throughout the world, insular communities, with limited areas, are experiencing the pressures of a growth and development phenomena which has rarely been equalled on larger land masses. Attracted by the undeveloped, pristine nature of islands and by their recreational qualities and economic opportunities, more people from continental areas are focusing on offshore oceanic and coastal insular areas, threatening to alter the very qualities which make islands viable as ecosystems and as communities. (1971)

These lines from the Foundation's conceptual *"Prospectus,"* written more than a decade ago, provided a rationale for an institutional vehicle which has become a catalytic force for improving the quality of human life and the capacity for enhanced resource development and management in insular communities. For more than a decade, the Island Resources Foundation has sought to develop research, planning and self-help assistance programs which both protect and enhance the development options of small island systems. Within its flexible organizational framework, the Foundation has combined many disciplines, many people, and many institutions in an attempt to understand the peculiar constraints of insular systems, to define the special problems and concerns of those living within insular communities, and to identify real and relevant solutions which remain sensitive to insular imperatives.

After ten years of growth and development, we pause to share briefly with our readers what this experience has meant to those associated with the Foundation and to the island communities and institutions with which we have worked. For, like islanders everywhere, we have not just survived but we have also learned; what has emerged has been a capacity building process for island communities as well as for the Island Resources Foundation.

OVERVIEW

The Island Resources Foundation was incorporated in the U.S. Virgin Islands in late 1970. It is non-profit and tax exempt and has received support from a wide variety of funding sources. Over eighty projects, totalling two million dollars in primary funding support for island areas, have been carried out under Foundation auspices during a ten year period commencing in 1972; most have focused on the Caribbean region but some have extended to the South Pacific island basin.

U.S. government grants and contracts account for nearly twenty of the funded programs, while additional support has been received from island governments and international agencies and organizations. Private sector support has also been important, including corporate and foundation grants and a small (but persistently loyal and generous) membership base.

Special note is made of certain key contributors to the Foundation, whose support has been instrumental in sustaining the organization. Nancy Woodson Spire and the Aytchmonde Woodson Foundation have, over the years, provided almost $100,000 in unrestricted institutional support; while American Airlines, an original corporate sponsor, has contributed over $70,000 to the Foundation in annual increments. Substantial grants from Laurance S. Rockefeller, the American Conservation Association and Eastern Airlines helped to launch the Island Resources Foundation in 1972, and a subsequent grant from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund in 1978 provided institutional development support for a three year period. Finally, the generous endorsement and continued support of Johnny Harms, our landlord at the Lagoon Marina in St. Thomas from 1972 to 1981, significantly contributed to development during the Foundation's early years.

The Foundation's staff has remained relatively small, never exceeding twelve persons. Rather, the Foundation has relied on a support network of collaborating Program Associates who assist staff in carrying out research, technical assistance, and public service programs for island areas. As a unique body of professionals, IRF's Program Associate network has grown from twenty-five in 1977 to, in 1982, more than seventy island specialists whose personal commitment to and expertise regarding small islands have resulted in a better understanding about insular communities and environments. It is an international grouping, comprising individuals drawn from some 20 countries in North America, Africa, Europe, the Caribbean, and the South Pacific.

The Early Years, 1971-73

From 1972 to 1974, the Secretariat of the regional Caribbean Conservation Association was based at the Island Resources Foundation, where support services and management for the Association's environmental programs were provided. As a consequence of its close affiliation with the CCA during these early years, and, further, in the absence of other collective responses to accelerating environmental degradation in the Caribbean, a clear focus of Foundation initiatives during this period centered on environmental protection issues. So significant was this emphasis that it would be many years before the Foundation would begin to emerge from its early image as a standard conservation organization focusing on islands.

In 1971, the Foundation, in cooperation with the CCA, initiated an important endangered species protection program focusing on sea turtle research and conservation efforts for the Eastern Caribbean. The first turtle tagging expedition

to Aves Island, primary nesting aggregation site of the Eastern Caribbean green sea turtle, was launched in 1971, to be followed by four additional expeditions, the last in 1976. More than 1200 turtles were tagged over the six year period. Related research was carried out on turtle hatchlings and juveniles at Foundation laboratories and an education/information dissemination program was launched in a regional effort to protect and preserve an important Caribbean species (with support from the D. Hokin Foundation).

In addition, a 14-week, 3,600 mile circumnavigation of the inner Caribbean basin was carried out in 1972, with Foundation investigators visiting isolated islands, uninhabited cays, and coastal sites to gather information on flora and fauna, to conduct marine pollution surveys and to carry out various reef ecology studies.

By 1973, a significant new theme began to dominate Foundation activities, as the organization moved toward early conceptualization about ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING FOR ISLAND DEVELOPMENT. Recognizing the need to incorporate environmental principles into the planning and implementation of development programs for islands, the Foundation (with the support of the United Nations Development Programme) undertook an environmental survey of ten Caribbean island groups in 1973-1974, reporting on key problem areas requiring special management approaches and providing environmental guidelines for integration into the planning process.

This study effort for selected Caribbean islands was followed, in 1974, by a project to prepare a generalized "handbook" on environmental guidelines for island development planning. Published by the IUCN (with the assistance of the Swedish International Development Authority and the World Wildlife Fund), *ECOLOGICAL GUIDELINES FOR ISLAND DEVELOPMENT* remains a definitive resource document for island planners.

At the same time that this more generic focus was to influence Foundation activities, certain related sectoral or micro-themes also began to emerge which provided opportunity for more detailed analysis or case study approaches to island development planning, among these, tourism research, national park development and training programs, environmental education materials development, oil spill contingency planning. With regard to the latter, it is interesting to note that the Foundation took an early lead in calling attention to the vulnerability of island areas to oil pollution hazards, some five years before regional and international agencies in the Caribbean area were to give this problem their serious attention.

New Initiatives, 1974-77

By the middle of the decade, the Foundation had clearly established itself as an important reference library and information center in the Eastern Caribbean, providing one of the most diversified and inclusive library/research facilities on island environmental planning and resource management (see box). Its headquarters base in St. Thomas continues to be utilized by planners and researchers from the Caribbean region, the continental United States and various regional and international agencies. In addition, over twenty student interns have worked and studied at the Foundation since 1972.

Early in its history, an island systems reference library and acquisition strategy was developed at the Island Resources Foundation. This unique reference center now houses approximately 300 linear shelf feet of documentary materials on several hundred islands, including, by topical category, island-related materials on:

* Coastal zone management
* Development and planning
* Environmental impact assessments
* Feasibility studies
* Fisheries and mariculture
* Forestry, agriculture, agronomy and hydrology
* Geology, mining, oil spills, dredging
* Health and nutrition
* Insular ecology and biogeography
* Linguisitics, anthropology, sociology, history, culture
* National development plans
* National parks and preserves
* Non-formal and experiential education
* Resource management
* Tourism, travel, transportation

An extensive collection of over 3000 island maps, charts, and aerial photographs is also maintained, along with approximately 3000 35 mm. color slides and black and white photos on islands.

During the 1974-77 period, the Foundation began to provide a variety of technical assistance services to developing island areas in the Eastern Caribbean, responding to requests for environmental counsel, resource assessment, program design and evaluation, and development planning assistance. Support from Foundation staff and associates often provided the early direction and initiative for a variety of development activities which continued to evolve and expand in subsequent years -- among these, national park development in Dominica, the Dominican Republic, and the British Virgin Islands; marine resource planning in Anguilla and the British Virgin Islands; and cultural resources development in St. Kitts, Grenada, Antigua, and Anguilla.

Building on the efforts of earlier years to incorporate environmental principles into island development planning, in 1976 the Foundation prepared for the Government of the British Virgin Islands a case study adaptation of the more general *ECOLOGICAL GUIDELINES FOR ISLAND DEVELOPMENT*. This important work represented an attempt to move from an inclusive approach to island development to the more specific case of the British Virgin Islands.

Further, we continued to explore site specific approaches to development planning, at this time, providing environmental impact assessments for selected infrastructure projects in island areas, including airport construction, mass transportation systems, harbor dredging, dock construction, sand mining, and petroleum transport facilities.

Significantly, two programmatic themes found their inception during this period of the Foundation's institutional development, the first focusing on the area of CULTURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT. Recognizing that important historic and

cultural resources have, over time, received little attention by regional planners and are invariably overlooked for integration into national development plans, the Foundation sought to fill this void, proceeding on the premise that there was a clear need to link cultural development strategies in island areas with other more visible and more traditional development sectors, such as education, tourism and community development. To ignore cultural development, as something extraneous to the development process, is to fail to recognize the human component of that process. And, for the post-colonial, newly emerging societies of most island countries, such affirmation of cultural identity is critical to internally generated development perspectives.

Between 1974 and 1981, the Foundation carried out over a dozen projects dealing with historic sites, archival management, historical research, oral history, cultural program development, indigenous architectural design, national museums, and cultural park planning. The Foundation's extensive record in this sector of island resources development has clearly established its leadership role for the years ahead.

Secondly, MARINE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT was identified as another programmatic sector to which the Foundation would increasingly direct its attention. The interaction of man-land-sea in insular coastal zones has -- through oversight, uncontrolled expansion, and ill-conceived actions -- too often resulted in unanticipated and undesirable environmental stress on marine resources, especially fisheries. Nowhere is this more evident than in the coastal zone of insular places where competing human interests interact directly with the dynamics of natural ecosystems.

Thus, recognizing the imperative for improved management strategies, the Foundation began in 1976 to carry out an extended series of research and management planning studies which, initially, focused on coastal zone management for island areas, water quality and marine pollution work, fisheries development, and marine resource utilization. These early initiatives in the Caribbean region were followed in 1980 by a parallel effort involving eight island areas in the South Pacific. In all these activities, the Foundation has worked with island planners to assist in the identification of new development approaches which optimize resource utilization while protecting fragile marine environments.

Challenge and Change, 1978 - 81

In the course of expanding its technical assistance capabilities in development planning and marine resource management, the Island Resources Foundation came to recognize the need to explore the addition of HUMAN SERVICE programs as a vital component of its emerging multi-sectoral strategies. Several experimental or model programs in the areas of multi-cultural education, career education, nutrition education, educational program assessment, and food and nutrition policy planning were initiated. Gradually, the Foundation was moving toward a truly interdisciplinary, more integrated, problem solving approach to constraints and opportunities posed by insular systems.

Closely linked to the new human service programs were a number of COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND SELF-HELP ACTIVITIES. Emphasizing outreach programs in areas of environmental concern, our approach now reached beyond strict resource assessment and management to the providing of direct assistance to island peoples seeking to be more active and informed about local planning and decision making processes.

Cognizant that community-based organizations function as a critical counterbalance to government activities in island areas, the Foundation, in cooperation with a variety of indigenous island groups, began to devise strategies which would enhance the capacity of such organizations to influence the course of the development process, particularly as it reflected local environmental concerns. Our continuing approach focuses on designing effective, low cost techniques for increasing awareness and strengthening local institutions.

One approach involved television and a VTR media facility which was established at IRF in 1978, enabling the Foundation to significantly expand the scope of its information dissemination and communications/outreach programs. With full production capabilities for both remote and studio video-taping, the Foundation has produced 15 educational television shows on a variety of topics: career education, growth management for island environments, West Indian vernacular architecture, and food and nutrition policy plan- →

IRF's FUTURE

. . . as envisioned by Ed Towle, President

AND WHAT ABOUT THE NEXT DECADE? HOW DO WE BEST BUILD ON WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED FROM THE MORE THAN EIGHTY PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED OVER THE PAST TEN YEARS? IT WOULD BE EASIEST TO SIMPLY DO MORE OF THE SAME -- PROVIDING EXPANDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN MARINE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT, IMPACT ASSESSMENT, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, EDUCATION, AND CULTURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT.

BUT THIS IS NOT ENOUGH. THERE IS A NEED TO EXPERIMENT WITH MEDIA, WITH SELF-HELP STRATEGIES, NON-FORMAL EDUCATION, COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION, AND INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT APPROACHES. WE ALSO NEED TO WORK WITH MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS IN ORDER TO INFLUENCE THEIR ISLAND STRATEGIES AND SOFTEN THEIR CONSIDERABLE IMPACT ON ISLAND SYSTEMS, RECOGNIZING HOW DIFFICULT THIS WILL BE. TECHNOLOGIES MORE APPROPRIATE TO ISLANDS NEED TO BE IDENTIFIED AND TESTED, AND LOCAL NON-GOVERNMENT ISLAND INSTITUTIONS NEED TO BE STRENGTHENED. AS ALWAYS, ISLANDS ARE AT RISK IN THE INTERNATIONAL SCHEME OF THINGS, GIVEN THEIR SMALLNESS.

IN SUM, WE FORESEE A ROLE FOR THE ISLAND RESOURCES FOUNDATION AS A PROTAGONIST FOR SMALL ISLAND STATES AND TERRITORIES. TOGETHER WITH ISLAND PEOPLES, ORGANIZATIONS AND GOVERNMENTS, WE SHALL PURSUE BETTER APPROACHES TO THE SPECIAL CONCERNS AND DEVELOPMENT NEEDS OF INSULAR PLACES, SEEKING (THROUGH APPLIED RESEARCH, AND IMPROVED PLANNING, APPROPRIATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, AND ENHANCED ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION) A PROCESS OF ORDERLY CHANGE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH AND A BETTER FUTURE FOR ALL PERSONS WHO CALL ISLANDS THEIR HOME.

ning. Currently, the Foundation is preparing a video tape based on an appropriate technology workshop held in St. Lucia in May of this year. The tape will focus on low cost self-help strategies for island areas, emphasizing such related topics as energy for rural communities, housing in tropical areas, and small industry development utilizing locally available materials.

Consideration of the ECONOMIC IMPACT of development options in island areas had emerged by 1981 as another component of the Foundation's overall approach to strategic planning for islands. In both the British and U.S. Virgin Islands, the Foundation examined a number of site specific and sector specific development options (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, tourism, national parks) in order to consider the socio-economic impact of these activities on island communities

Further, by the beginning of its second decade, the Island Resources Foundation had begun to look for ways to integrate many of the sectoral themes reflected in the list of completed projects into more comprehensive interdisciplinary strategies which strengthen insular capacity to confront development challenges.

For example, in the Eastern Caribbean, the Foundation played a key role in conceptualizing and organizing an important conference of small island states (held in Barbados in 1979) which sought to link sound environmental management approaches with concurrent economic growth strategies. Additionally, under contract to the U.S. MAB Program, the Foundation commenced a long term research project on island growth management, using the U.S. Virgin Islands' experience as a case study, seeking system overload and carrying capacity indicators.

The circle of institutional growth was closing, and the Foundation's first decade of experiential learning concluded with the organization having completed a transition in focus from resource conservation to resource management, from species protection to systems planning, and from theory to practice in development.

Recent Publications....

AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY OF CURRENT AND TURBIDITY IN SOUTHWEST ROAD, ST. THOMAS USVI *(M. Nichols, R. DuBois, et.al.)*
Prepared under sub-contract for the U.S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration / OMPA / Special Projects Office (February 1981). 53 pp. plus maps and appendices.

ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR THE VIRGIN ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK *(B. Posner, C. Cuthbertson, et.al.)*
Published by the U.S. National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia (October 1981). 53 pp. plus maps, tables and appendices.

ENERGY/ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT: A BROAD PERSPECTIVE FOR THE ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN *(J. Bonnet, R. Ward and E. Towle)*
Report presented at workshop on Energy/Environment Projects for the Caribbean, Key Biscayne, Fl. (Mar. 1981). Printed in CARIBBEAN EDUCATIONAL BULLETIN (Vol. VIII, No. 3, Sept., 1981), pp. 13-33.

COLLABORATION AMONG SOCIAL AND NATURAL SCIENTISTS ON CARIBBEAN ISLAND PROJECTS *(Edward L. Towle)*
Published in SOCIAL SCIENCES, INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND THE U.S. MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE PROGRAM, E. Zube, editor (1981), pp. 55-59.

SUMMER SCHOOL IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS - A NEEDS ASSESSMENT *(S. Sieber, et.al.)*
Prepared under contract for the Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands, Department of Education (Feb., 1982). 220 pp. plus Executive Summary, tables, appendices.

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President . . . . . Edward L. Towle

Editor . . . . . Judith A. Towle

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PROGRAM NOTES--

SOUTH PACIFIC For a three month period in 1981, IRF's president was on assignment in the South Pacific working out of the United Nations Development Programme office in Suva, Fiji, in direct support of specific programs established by the Committee for Coordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC). Dr. Towle's primary area of responsibility focused on evaluating CCOP/SOPAC's marine resource development and technical assistance programs. His itinerary included eight island states: the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, and Western Samoa.

All of these developing island areas suffer from familiar insular constraints, long apparent to IRF associates working in the Caribbean -- namely, constraints induced by smallness, isolation, remnants of a colonial past, continuing dependence on external financing and expertise, and a limited endowment of economically significant natural resources.

MARINE MAMMALS With support provided by the Sea Life Resources Institute of Miami, the Foundation has provided technical assistance to the Governments of St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica in development of long range conservation strategies for marine mammals and, specifically, in arranging for their adherence to the International Whaling Convention Treaty and participation in the London IWC meetings.

WEST INDIAN BUILDINGS A 30-minute television documentary has been produced by IRF which highlights the unique design qualities of Virgin Islands and West Indian folk architecture. Funded by the U.S. National Endowment for the Arts, the program was produced and directed by Douglas White, IRF staff planner, architect and media specialist. The video tape, entitled ***WEST INDIAN WOODEN COTTAGE***, is available from IRF for use throughout the Caribbean.

Assistance was also provided the Caribbean Dance Company in preparation of architectural drawings and plans for restoration of an historic building owned by the company in St. Croix.

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF PARKS The Foundation has completed a 12 month study of the economic impact of the V.I. National Park on the surrounding Virgin Islands community. Reliable quantitative data on the economic implications of park development is scarce, and the Virgin Islands case study is particularly useful, for its national park encompasses both terrestrial and marine components within a tropical setting which supports an important and still developing tourism sector. The V.I. park is also a biosphere reserve but still permits traditional commercial fisheries within park boundaries.

Prepared under contract for the Southeast Regional Office of the U.S. National Park Service, the final report was published in October of 1981. The study was carried out for IRF under the direction of economic analyst, Dr. Ben Posner, assisted by planner Clarence Cuthbertson and others.

EDUCATION PROGRAM EVALUATION Under contract to the U.S. Virgin Islands Department of Education, the Foundation completed a detailed review and assessment of the territory's summer school program, which currently reaches over 1,000 students, many of them potential school drop-outs. This project was directed for IRF by educational specialist, Dr. Sam D. Sieber, with the assistance of Dr. Patricia Murphy on St. Croix and Mr. Clarence Cuthbertson on St. Thomas.

CULTURAL RESOURCES Preliminary base funding has been received from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund for a cultural and historical resource development program in the Eastern Caribbean which will be linked to ongoing regional and local initiatives, in particular, IRF's and the Caribbean Conservation Association's ECNAMP project at the Cabrits fortification site in Dominica.

MASS TRANSIT STUDY The Foundation is currently assisting in a transportation study being prepared for the Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands, to assess and up-date the travel characteristics of island residents and visitors and the operation and maintenance of the mass transport system currently in place. Primary input for this project is being provided by IRF staffers, Doug White and Clarence Cuthbertson.

COASTAL RESOURCES In cooperation with the Coastal Resources Foundation, IRF is assisting the Department of Natural Resources in Puerto Rico to develop management guidelines for beach and shoreline enhancement and protection of erosion prone coastal areas. IRF project director is Dr. Maynard Nichols, who has worked with the Foundation since 1972.

ISLAND VEGETATION In an effort to better manage vegetation on the island of St. John, and thereby to lessen deterioration of water quality in the nearshore marine environment (due to soil erosion and run-off), the Virgin Islands National Park has requested that IRF prepare a mapping framework, using the Holdridge system, for the inventory and evaluation of the island's vegetation, an economic resource amenable to management. Robert Teytaud of St. Croix is directing this activity on behalf of the Foundation.

MANAGING ISLAND RESOURCES As a piece of a funded research program being carried out under the auspices of the U.S. MAB (Man and the Biosphere) program, the Foundation has, in cooperation with a select group of experts, been examining on an integrated basis the experience of the U.S. Virgin Islands in managing island resources. Out of this effort, Foundation researchers Teytaud and Towle have produced a bibliography of source materials on the resource management experience of the U.S. Virgin Islands, which will soon be published by the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO.

News Notes about PROGRAM ASSOCIATES....

➧ KLAUS DE ALBUQUERQUE, formerly at College of Charleston, is now a research analyst for the U.S. Virgin Islands Legislature, specializing in crime, immigration and youth problems.

➧ CARL BERG (marine scientist at Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory) continues work on the queen conch and on the life history and reproductive strategies of bivalve mollusks (Bahamas).

➧ JONATHAN BLUM served on the program planning committee organizing the Society for International Development's 25th Anniversary World Conference to be held in Baltimore (July 1982).

➧ DAVID BUISSERET's new book is entitled *HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE OF THE CARIBBEAN*, a well-illustrated volume published by Heinemann Educational Books, Ltd. Buissert, formerly of the University of the West Indies, is now at the Newberry Library, University of Chicago.

➧ GILBERTO CINTRON (Director of Marine Resources, Puerto Rico Department of Natural Resources) presented a working paper on the environmental impact of sand extraction at a training workshop, University of the South Pacific, Fiji. He also provided an environmental impact assessment of an oil spill in Jamaica (as part of a UNEP technical assistance effort) and has completed two major research efforts on coastal environments: "Ecology of Estuaries in Puerto Rico ..." (with Louis Negron) and "Inventory of the Puerto Rican Coral Reefs" (with C. Goenaga). Copies of latter available from the Department of Natural Resources.

➧ RANDOM DUBOIS, former IRF sand mining project oceanographer, completed a marine park planning study in Costa Rica and an environmental profile report for Honduras. He has joined U.S. AID as a coastal zone management specialist.

➧ MEL GOODWIN and his wife, Sandy, are engaged in a regional program to improve employment and income generation strategies in the Eastern Caribbean through more effective marine resource utilization. Goodwin heads Environmental Research Projects (Carriacou, Grenada) and is working with IRF on cooperative program ventures in artemia mariculture, shark fisheries development and artificial reef emplacement guidelines.

➧ BONHAM RICHARDSON has been awarded a U.S. National Science Foundation research grant to study return migration patterns, and subsequent social change, in Barbados and Panama.

➧ FINN SANDER (director, Bellairs Research Institute, Barbados) reports the completion of an environmental status report and continuing study and monitoring of Barbados reefs and stress factors induced by natural and human factors.

➧ SAM SIEBER's new book on the self-defeating, negative consequences of social intervention activities has just been published by Plenum Publishing Corporation in New York, under title of *FATAL REMEDIES: THE IRONIES OF SOCIAL INTERVENTION*.

➧ GEORGE SPATER, former president of American Airlines and an early member of IRF's Board of Trustees, has taken up a second career as a scholar in Great Britain, recently producing a biography of William Corbett, 19th century journalist and precursor of modern muckrakers (*THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND*, Cambridge University Press).

➧ JAMES THORSELL completed a planning report for the government of Jamaica which addresses the potential for development of a national park system in that island country.

➧ JACK WARNER has developed a "waterless toilet" for use in tropical island areas where electricity is often expensive and water not plentiful. Warner has a pamphlet on his composting toilet, available by writing him at 6427 Forest Road, Cheverly, Maryland 20785 USA.

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OR MIGHT WE SUGGEST A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE ISLAND RESOURCES FOUNDATION IN THIS OUR TENTH ANNIVERSARY YEAR. AS WE HAVE OFTEN SAID, YOUR DONATIONS AND SUPPORT REPRESENT A CONTINUING INVESTMENT IN THE FUTURE OF ISLANDS.

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