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Dear reader,

We are happy to present you the new issue of the CCB Newsletter, the last of a year 2000. All the year together with you we were trying to show you the most important environmental problems and successes in all the Baltic Sea region.

The problems with oil terminals are never over. And environmentalists never give up. So this time you may read an article "The story of the fuel terminals in estuary of Odra river" from Poland and you will understand, why Green Federation "Gaja" started the campaign against the investment of fuel terminal. And the second article concerning this problem is from Russia - "The Project of Baltic Oil Pipeline and New Oil Terminal in Primorsk". We have written about situation of fuel terminals in Russia already. This time you will get concrete information about the construction of oil terminal in Primorsk.

Poland is one of the countries who pays much more attention to eco agriculture than the other East Europe countries. You can read about it in the article "Sustainable agriculture in Poland" .

Educational sector gets much attention in national and international level. You can read the article by Janis Brizga "Education section network meeting", which took place in Vilnius.

Students from Russia took part in the environmental bus campaign "For clean nature and nuclear-free future" Article by Olga Senova.

Everyday we use, watch and protect water. It is "a miracle and a secret" for us. Read, and think about it. Have a look at water image portfolio.

We wish You a successful and creative New Year 2001!

Jurate Morkvenaite
Editor

THE STORY OF THE FUEL TERMINALS IN ESTUARY OF ODRA RIVER

The idea of building fuel terminals in Swinoujscie came up for the first time in 1994. It was assumed to build four terminals, all of them were to have about 10 millions of tons of the annual turnover. For the first two of them all the technical documentation was prepared and also the performer was appointed, just before the public opinion gets to know about these investments. Then, at Estuaries Associations request, there was made an independent expert's opinion concerning the dangers not only to Swinoujscie and its tourist character but also to the whole Wolin island with its national park and health resorts located near the sea. These planned investments became revealed.



As the result of the collective struggle against terminals five thousands of signatures were collected - mostly of the inhabitants of Miedzyzdroje and Swinoujscie. The protests sent by scientists, companies, health resorts, schools and other organizations cause that the decision of the authorities (1995), that no terminal in mouth of Swina is allowed to be built. This was a success! That lasted, unfortunately, not for a long time.

THE HYDRA IS ALIVE

Already in the following year the terminal case is coming back. This time the area involved is bought by Shipyard in Szczecin and includes fuel containers left by the Soviet Army. The investor is the company "Porta Petrol". The planned terminal is called "the adaptation of the post-Soviet fuel-base". The main argument is that before and after the Second World War the fuel-base was located directly in this place. The investor forgets however to add, that this base was never used to the mass commercial reloading and that since that time the town was extended in the direction of the planned terminal. What is more, this "adaptation" must lead to build a wharf, so mooring of the twenty thousands tons dead-weight capacity container-ships and service for bunker-ships would be possible.



Local authorities allow Porta Petrol to build the terminal on the company's conditions. Not mentioning breaking the promises given one year earlier, the law is also broken. Estuary Association is complaining to the Main Administrative Court, where the case waits for about 8 months to be solved. In this time the investor prepares the technical documentation for the 1st and 2nd stage of building. It is October 1997 when the Main Administrative Court in Szczecin annuls the decision about buildings' conditions - the basement of the whole investment. At the same time the Main Administrative Court in Warsaw annuls the permission to build the 1st stage and the Main Inspector of the Building Supervision annuls the permission to build the 2nd stage of the terminal.

THE LOBBY DOES NOT GIVE UP

Porta Petrol company does not give up. Once again it asks local authorities in Swinoujscie for the new buildings' conditions. The company finally becomes an approval in June 1998 but under one condition: 'limited to the service of liquid fuel of the floating units in Szczecin and Swinoujscie - excluding the transport by land'. Here is the first contradiction, because to the application Porta Petrol added the technological project that mentions three kinds of petrol. Even for a layman it is obvious that floating units are mostly trade-ships that use not petrol but oil. What is more according to law experts' opinion (prepared by Ecological Law Centre in Wroclaw) other regulations were also broken.

MAY THE THIRD TRIAL BE THE LAST ONE?

The Main Administrative Court in Szczecin on 20th of April 2000 annulled the second decision of the Mayor of Swinoujscie concerning buildings' conditions for fuel-terminal Porta Petrol. But the case hasn't been solved yet. The investor declares to ask for a permission once again. At the same time he says to the public that the terminal will start working in the late Autumn of this year !!!



Knowing the powerful industrial lobby of the Shipyard these announcements are very worrying. The chairman of the Shipyard is a person of weight - Marek Talasiewicz, ex-mayor of the West-Pomeranien administration territory. Presently the investor shows his generosity to the local media, schools and also to the most prestigious event: 'Festival of Movie Stars' in Miedzyzdroje.

For the time being the only result to this "charity" actions of Porta Petrol may be the fact that some of the local mass-media were far from objectiveness as far as terminal problems were concerned. That is why Green Federation "Gaja" started the campaign against this investment which, as we strongly believe, is harmful to the natural environment.

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The Project of Baltic Oil Pipeline and New Oil Terminal in Primorsk

Introduction

The export of the crude oil has great significance for budget of Russia, that main part is formed by oil or gas export profits. After breakdown of USSR, Russia reserved only one own oil terminal on the coast of Black Sea at Novorosiysk. By this reason, President B.Eltsyn, decided to construct new terminals at the coastal zone of the Russian part of the Gulf of Finland.

The terminals are planned in the Ust-Luga bay near game sanctuary "Kurgalskiy", in Batareynaya Bay inside wildlife sanctuary "Swan's". And the construction of largest oil terminal is started in Primorsk (Ermilovo), as the part of Baltic pipeline system (BPS) near nature sanctuary "Birch Islands" (see map in the CCB Newsletter, [issue 3 / 2000](#)).

The all above mentioned nature preserves are protected by International Ramsar convention and it is important part of the European Nature 2000 network as a Special Protection Bird Areas.

The BPS will be used for crude oil transportation from Komi Republic (North-West of Russia) to Primorsk, Leningradskaya oblast (8-12 million tones) or to Porvoo, Finland (10 million tones). And the BPS will cross all main rivers such as Neva, Volhov and Ladoga lake water-gathering basin, that are the main water-drink sources of St.Peterburg's citizens.

The main stockholders of the BPS is now only Russian state company "Transneft", and the operator is the joint-stock Russian company "BPS".

Recent situation

The realization of BPS project has been started at April 2000 year with the deforestation of more than 96 ha of water-protected forest lands and the construction of oil terminal and oil storage have been started in Primorsk in the site of port. The constructions of underwater part (under Neva river) and Primorsk's part of oil pipeline have been started at November 2000. The ecoinsurance of damages and oil accidents under BPS implementation does not realized!



Economical Impact

There have been planned profit for Federal budget 42.12 mil. USD/per year and profit for Regional budget 86.9 mil. USD/per year. But total cost of damage for environment is 18-20 mil. USD by "Transneft" estimations excluding of the damage cost for recreations and resorts on Karelskij isthmus, coastal tourism, fishing, nature reserve Birch Islands, Baltic Sea environment!



Social Impact

The 700 new employees are planned to work there, but there is the possibility of loosing of old and new employees by strong decreasing of tourism, fishing, health-recreation business and usage of workers from another countries and regions of Russia under BPS construction is planned.



Usage of best practice

Presumable usage of underwater pipeline propagation across big rivers by method of inclined-directed boring has been planned. Really the construction began with violation of safety of welding technology, welding control, hidroisolation of welding zones of pipeline, before of implementation of monitoring program etc.



Environment Impact

The EIA of the BPS has been done by St.Petersburg division of "NORDECO"(Russia) and "Pipeline Engineering" (Germany). The preparation of the project documentation and the state ecological examinations have been done with violations of Russian and international legislation and with great numbers of essential remarks of state experts!

Our plans according to this problem:

- *Wide public campaign against BPS project realization;*
- *Organization of special CCB Working Group on strategy of campaign against BPS;*
- *Appeal to Euro Parliament, Euro Commission, Euro Council, Ramsar Committee, IUCN, BirdLife with demands to stop the BPS construction before International EIA;*
- *Independent international inspection of port site jointly with experts, NGOs;*
- *Demand to stop the Western bank's loans to PBS project;*
- *Conservation of Birch Islands as Special Ramsar and Russian Protection Areas;*
- *Development of Oil Security Fund for Ecoinurance of all risks under the BPS implementation;*
- *Preparation a joint lawsuit against BPS at Russian Supreme Court and at European Court.*

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Sustainable Agriculture in Poland Is There Any Polish Agricultural Environmental Policy?

Poland actually has no agricultural policy which would focus clearly on environmental issues. However in the document called "Coherent agricultural policy" issued by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development we find a few words about sustainable agriculture which will be supported by the state.

Polish Ministry of Agriculture is willing to support activities taken to decrease the water pollution caused by agricultural practices such as subsidies for building liquid manure storage tanks & sites, small waste treatment plants.

Polish Parliament completed works on the national bill about fertilisers and fertilisation in which we find such examples:

- *the farmers will be forced to built safe animal waste storage within 5 years after the law is implemented;*
- *activities of soil protection - subsidies for investments in melioration systems, hedges, wintergreen crops etc.;*
- *activities for small water retention - subsidies for creating small dams, ponds etc.;*
- *activities for preserving landscape and cultural heritage which includes reforestation, clean production and storage systems (recycling, safe dumping sites for small villages).*
- *direct subsidies for farmers who use environmentally oriented agricultural practices;*
- *subsidies for farmers who use appropriate farming methods at the protected areas and their surroundings, also at Less Favoured Areas;*
- *farmers taking activities to decrease water pollution & soil degradation;*
- *farmers who run organic farms, integrated farms or converting their farms into those methods;*
- *farmers who are breeders of rare or dying animal and plants species;*
- *farmers who want to invest in energy-saving technologies, machinery and equipment (solar energy, renewable raw materials) and traditional tools.*

Currently our Parliament and government are working on bills and regulations which will put those promises into practice. Fortunately for the development of sustainable agriculture in Poland in 1999 there has been already one regulation issued concerning direct payments for organic farmers.

How Polish NGOs Are Developing Organic Agriculture:

The movement developing organic agriculture in Poland is divided in two streams. One directly helps farmers to convert into organic. The other working with consumer groups, raising their awareness and encourage them to buy organic food.

The first association which started working with organic farmers was **EKOLAND** created by 10 Extension Centres and Organic Agriculture Department at Warsaw Agricultural University. This association organised many training for farmers, advisers and inspectors. It was the first which prepared criteria of organic farming and rules of certification according the EU and IFOAM standards.

In December 1996 according to international requirements to providing control by independent partner special control unit called Association **Agro Bio Test** was founded. Association Agro Bio Test is going to outline control program in organic agriculture according to PN - EN 45011 and trying to get official accreditation as a Polish Control Organic Agriculture Unit.

The other association working for organic farmers is **Polish Society of Ecological Agriculture** founded in 1993 which converted its character to become a certifying body in 1997.

Ecological-Cultural Association "**Seed**" which was founded in 1995 at the farm of Ewa and Peter Stratenverth is recognised as a very interesting initiative. "Seed" provides educating, cultural and social initiatives integrating rural and urban people. In the frames of the very wide educational program almost 1000 children visit yearly organic farm run by Ewa and Peter Stratenverth where children learn about organic farming in practice.

Since 1993 **ECEAT** (Poland)- European Centre of the Ecological Agriculture and Tourism- is working with organic farmers preparing them to invite tourists to their farms which resulted in more than hundred farms ready to invite quests. The Union of Agricultural and Ecological Communes **EKOROL** works in south - east Poland providing farmers with organic training and working with local municipalities to introduce Agenda 21 guidelines concerning sustainable agriculture into rural areas they govern.

Many education activities addressed to rural people and especially women are provided by **PKE Bochnia Chapter** working in Polish mountain areas encouraging rural communities to revitalise and keep traditions, find additional sources of income through gardening, farmer's processing and folk art crafts.

The other kind of activities are provided by consumer oriented NGOs. The leading organisation working for almost twenty years on this area is **Polish Ecological Club (PKE)**. The main goal of the PKE is the promotion of sustainable development. From 1991 PKE founded Sustainable Agriculture Commission which is working especially towards the different ways of promotion of organic agriculture through its different Branches and Chapters throughout Poland. For seven years PKE Gliwice Chapter was running program promoting organic food in highly industrialised and polluted Silesia Region.

However in the late nineties despite of enormous work of the NGOs, the decrease of the number of organic farms in Poland was observed. There was many reason of this fact: the lack of the legislation regarding organic agriculture, not clear situation on Polish market, lack or misleading labelling and almost no direct financial help or preference instruments from government to Polish farmers. It resulted in limited and not growing market of organic food, no export possibilities to EU markets for products with Polish organic certificates. There is also no effective information neither for consumers nor for producers about the important impacts of organic production not only for human health but also for the environment and the improvement of the quality of rural and urban lives.

Why Polish Ecological Club Created Coalition to Support Organic Agriculture

The experience of Polish Coalition to Support Organic Agriculture shows that legislation supporting organic agriculture is critical to ensure the viability of organic farming in Poland and other CEE countries. The Coalition feels confident that after ratification of the draft legislation about organic agriculture discussed below the number of organic farms and arable farm area using organic farming methods will increase.

The situation of agriculture in Poland

Polish agriculture is unique in comparison to agriculture in Western Europe because it is characterised by smaller size farms and more traditional methods of farming requiring intensive labour with low usage of agrochemicals. Polish farmers use significantly less nitrates and pesticides per hectare per year comparing to the amounts used in Western European countries. Polish small farms are a unique heritage not only to the people of Poland, but to the world. Moreover, in Poland over 25% of the population is employed in the farming sector. According to recent Polish agrarian policy requiring the shift to intensive industrial methods of food production and higher use of agrochemicals and less labour could have negative cultural and social impacts by putting people out of work, as well as negatively impacting the environment.

Organic agriculture in Poland exist for more than 10 years however it is difficult to accurately estimate the area of arable land under organic cultivation in Poland. Ekoland, an organic farmers association, provides statistical data and thanks to it we believe that the land under organic cultivation is estimated to be about 5500 hectares in 1999; but the number of organic farms unfortunately decreased. On a positive note, the number of organic food processing plants increased from 4 to 8.

Strategy for Success

The Polish Ecological Club, Gliwice Chapter (PEC) initiated the creation of the Polish Coalition to Support Organic Agriculture in 1998. The Coalition's members include 25 non-governmental organisations (NGO's), research institutions and organic food and farming associations. PEC Gliwice acts as the umbrella organisation for the Coalition and its President and Secretariat are located in Gliwice.

In 1999, the Coalition's goals to support organic agriculture were achieved through the different activities:

- *The Increase of public awareness about organic agriculture and create a consumer (market) base.*
- *Lobbying Parliament and local government officials to adopt sustainable agricultural laws and policies which included activities carried out on two levels, both on the national and local levels.*

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EDUCATION SECTOR NETWORK MEETING (EDU 1)

4-5 September, 2000, Vilnius, Lithuania

This was the first Education Sector Network Meeting under the Baltic 21. Main issues of discussion were:

- *Action programme for Education for Sustainable development (ESD);*
- *Common terminology to set up the common understanding for future work;*
- *Differences between ESD and Environmental Education (EE), taking into account that the ESD covers also social and economic issues.*

There were 3 working groups (WG) set up. Each of them had roundtable discussions of future work and guidelines for work were highlighted. I took part in the WG on Non-formal education, but the reports from other WG discussions were also presented for all the audience.

1 Formal Education below university level:

15 people took part in this discussion, which took its starting point from a very brief presentation on ongoing activities in each country in the field of EE or ESD. It was noted that most of the countries had started within the field of EE but not yet in ESD.

In some cases EE was not part of the school work and also in that case not included in the curricula but rather seen more as something for evening schools or nature schools to take care of.

The chair presented a draft format questionnaire for the evaluation of the current situation. It was discussed and preliminary found useful.

In the Plenary there were suggestions that teacher-training institutions should be asked in what way they cover the view of ESD in their training programme and also in their offering of courses as in-service training. NGOs should perhaps also be asked regarding that subject as well.

2 Education on University and higher education level:

Each one of the eleven people who took part in the discussion introduced him/herself by giving a brief view on the situation on EE/ESD in higher education in each respective country. This group firstly concentrated on clarifying some key words and differences between EE and ESD.

Sustainable development (SD) sometimes gives the wrong signal, as SD in some cases does not mean growth but rather the contrary. Perhaps using "sustainable lifestyle" would be a more accurate notion especially when it concerns communication with people who come across the word sustainability for the first time. The group agreed that ESD is wider than EE and includes EE and that one should perhaps use sustainable development AND sustainable lifestyle when communicating about sustainability.

The group also discussed the role of universities and found that raising awareness is one of the main tasks but also to do research on sustainability, educate and train and possibly, in accordance with the Agenda 21, to communicate knowledge and skills to the surrounding community/work together with the surrounding community in creating sustainable development. In this light new teaching/learning methods are also needed to facilitate change, i.e. more student-centred, student-active and process-oriented

methods.

Staff development must not be forgotten. Lecturers, professors etc. who do not hold knowledge in the field of sustainable development should be offered the opportunity to learn. Distance education could be *one* of the suitable ways to do it.

The group discussed these issues but did not come to any conclusions.

- *Democracy*. The chair stated that traditionally, the concept of democracy includes issues like e.g. equal rights and obligations. However, in the political debate democracy is often reduced to decision-making patterns, or used as a general argument, without any more detail evidences. This kind of conceptual degeneration of democracy might be one way of explaining why people increasingly seem less interested in politics. He asked "Can we do something to improve the situation" and different aspects came up. No further conclusions were stated.

- *Questionnaire*: Three people drawn up a questionnaire (for the university area) to be distributed for comments by the other participants in the group. The questionnaire will be ready for national distribution right after the next working-group meeting (October, January).

3 Non-formal Education:

Discussion in this group also started when each of the 13 people gave a brief presentation from their daily work back home and the situation concerning EE/ESD in their country. The target group was settled as young and adults but with some overlap to other WGs and as NGOs in its broadest sense. Concerning the overall goal, as described in the Haga Declaration, ESD must be seen as a fundamental for democracy but the group meant that for their target group it should be better to use "learning" instead of "education" (LSD).

Sustainability must be achieved by:

- *lifelong learning to obtain knowledge and skills,*
- *a feeling of responsibility to use the knowledge and skills,*
- *participation in the debate in society and*
- *changing of lifestyle and legislation if necessary.*

Development must lead to improvement of quality of life by better economy, less pollution and social responsibility. There was mentioned the applying for payment of Baltic and Russian participants at least for NGOs.

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Youth Environmental Circle (bus campaign) "For Clean Nature and Nuclear-free Future"



It was organised and held by Children of the Baltic on the South Shore of the Gulf of Finland on 7th of October 2000.

It joined youth environmental groups and eco-activists - schoolchildren, students and teachers from Lomonosov, Sosnovy Bor, Russko-Vysotskoye and St.Petersburg.

Participants went by bus from Lomonosov to Lebyazhye, Sosnovy Bor, Koporye, Russko-Vysotskoye, and Peterhof. They showed each other the Nature Values - most important and vulnerable nature objects and local areas. This

Values protected by local youth environmental groups include Karasta river, coastal zone of the nature reserve Lebyazhye, Gluhovka river, Kipen brooks, sources of Strelka river and others. Schoolchildren investigate these objects, organise cleaning-up action, attract attention of local inhabitants to the ecological situation around these objects. Most of these nature values were described in the booklet "Our Habitat Values. South shore of the Gulf of Finland", published by Children of the Baltic and Green World in 1999.

Young environmentalists successfully work on this area in the frame of the River Watch program of Coalition Clean Baltic.



During the action participants also collected signatures against import of radioactive wastes to Russia and for the national nature protection referendum.

Unfortunately, residents were very unaware of this problem. To educate children, their parents and ordinary people, Children of the Baltic distributed information materials about the environmental situation in the Gulf of Finland region, energy problems and ways for Sustainable development.

The colouring book "Drop and Spark Teach Us to Save Energy" published by Children of the Baltic this year, was the most popular between children and their parents.

At the final meeting of the action at the Russko-Vysotskaya school, participants discussed their common environmental Values in the region of the Gulf of Finland and ways to promote the youth LA21 and co-operation in this field.



Teachers and youth LA21 network around the Gulf of Finland was developed this year essentially after the Youth Environmental Bike Action along the Russian and Estonian shores of the Gulf of Finland this summer.

Also, it was very important to equip the local information-methodical centres of Children of the Baltic in Lomonosov, Kipen, Sosnovy Bor and Primorsk with telecommunication tools (supported by ISAR Foundation, Moscow) because there will be better communication and collaboration in our region and it will help to develop network around the Baltic Sea.

Participants decided to organise each year local actions devoted to the Gulf of Finland, and a common seminar in Lomonosov to show results of local activities, exchange experience and meet new and old friends.

The significant result of this action was very strong feeling that we have the same Values and like to work and to rest together on the Baltic shores!

To know more about NGO Children of the Baltic welcome to the web-site <http://batchild.org.ru>

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Water

Water as a secret and a miracle

Why do I dare to bother a reader with such "lyrics" about the simplest thing in the world like water? Perhaps the reason is negligence of our "clever" civilization towards this unique substance and the pollution of rivers and seas. Perhaps the mind cannot put the brakes or search for them more deeply, in the subconscious, where the understanding of the purity of this substance is ingrained in every person.

Sometimes it's interesting just to look at the surface of the flowing water and just to consider coming thoughts passively. The most interesting thing when observing the flow of a river is that scientific knowledge ever accumulated emerges from the consciousness and associates with subjective impressions and experience.

The attitude of mind

The uniqueness of water properties is truly amazing. Besides the above-mentioned "ability" of being transformed from a solid to a liquid and from a liquid to a gas, this "insipid-scentless" substance has a very large thermal capacity, i.e. it heats and freezes long. It means that the water gets warmer as soon as the environment becomes warm, and it gets colder as soon as it becomes cold. That's why life has developed in a water medium. Only it could guarantee the sufficient safety and the sufficient stability of temperature for primeval cells. An ocean is like the womb of the primeval planet protecting its first life from frost and overheat. It is interesting that this colourless, scentless and insipid substance, that difficult to describe in colourful phrases, is so important for the existence of our planet. None of the substances has such a unique property that the density of water decreases as it freezes.

According to the laws of physics, the mass and density of any substance increase at freezing temperatures, and the maximum weight of water is reached at a temperature of 4°C. It seems that the one who created this substance, thought that if it did not conform to the laws of physics, the whole water on earth would get frozen, which would mean the loss of life. Now as the water is freezing, the important and vital processes begin. Water of 4°C reaches the maximum weight and it drowns. As a result, the depth and surface layers of water change, and a frozen ice forms a crust on a surface which does not drown because it is lighter than water. In spite of a heavy frost, the crust of ice is rather slow to get thick and thus becomes a protective screen against the heavier frost.

"An ability" to evaporate and move downwind develops a so-called circulatory system of the planet and causes a close and constant relation between oceans and land. This circulation is named by analogy to the circulatory system of a human being - Major and minor circles. And the heart that pumps this water is the Sun. What an old planet is ours, when you think of such dirty blood that flows through its blood-vessels - rivers.

Without these water properties, life cannot survive, so the scientists, who search for signs of life in other planets, first of all look for water. The stories about Mars people were created because the surface of this planet appeared twisty which allowed to draw a conclusion that once there has been life.

Conclusions of the mind about other planets are simple: "If there is water, look for life."

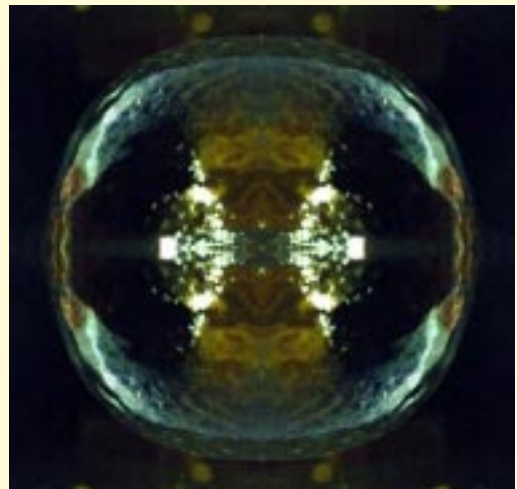
When you think about different visions of paradise recorded in arts, there is always some idyllic water reservoir apparent. Are there any famous resorts where people would strain to receive strength without an ocean, a lake or a river? No, because then you would not receive something and there would be something missing even if there were good baths or pools. Perhaps this "something" contains this essence and purity of water.

About poetry

It is possible to write books about this unique substance, but the word remains a word. It's impossible to convey impressions and experiences when you see this transparent substance meeting a ray of light, thousands of shiny sparks with different colours spreading by it, and a stiff and wind-formed sculpture of ice illuminated by sun, whose perfect forms ideally express the language of winds. I better not try, but rather offer some photographs that, I hope, will better show that ineffable beauty of water and give new impulses for thoughts about life.

Look at water from the aesthetic point of view and indeed the inclination of ancient people to spiritualize nature will not appear so naive as it may seem when you follow the dictates of the mind.

Erlandas Paplauskis
Ecological club "Zvejone"



© photos: E.Paplauskis

Welcome

CCB Baltic 2001 Conference and Annual Meeting 18 - 20 May 2001 in Szczecin, Poland.

Announcement that the '**Green Week 2000**' is already on the web at the following address:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/greenweek/index.htm> http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/greenweek/competition_en.htm

Within the context of Green Week, DG Environment is organising five competitions for young EU citizens aged from 7-23: painting/drawing, story-writing, speech-writing, photography, and video competition.

Colophon

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