

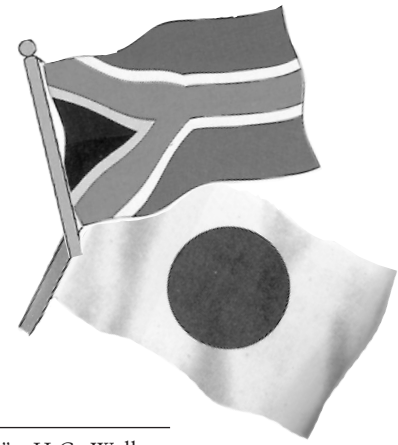


COLORADO FOOTHILLS  
WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL

FORUM

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APRIL 2008



*"Human history more and more becomes a race between education and catastrophe"*—H.G. Wells

OUR UPCOMING MEETING



Is \$100+ oil an aberration, or is it something we will consider cheap a few years from now? This is the basic question that will be considered at the April meeting. John Langhus is a second-generation oil man, working as a corporate and securities lawyer for Forest Oil Corporation in Denver. He is also an Adjunct Professor of Law at Denver University's Sturm College of Law.

Langhus has spent most of his life in and around the energy industry. The son of a geologist, he grew up in Calgary, Oklahoma City and New Orleans following his father into the field whenever he could. In college, he worked as a Special Assistant to the Oklahoma Secretary of Energy, where he performed the foundational research for nation-leading policies concerning the prorating of natural gas production. His research also supported then Oklahoma Govern-

nor David Walters' proposal for a \$1 per gallon gasoline tax – a proposal that was criticized at the time, but is now seen as an opportunity missed in the fight to develop alternative energy sources. Following law school, Langhus spent nearly five years working in Melbourne, Australia for the leading New York corporate law firm of

PEAK OIL – THE MOST  
IMPORTANT ISSUE  
YOU'VE NEVER HEARD  
OF

JOHN LANGHUS

Corporate and Securities Lawyer, Forest Oil Corporation and Adjunct Professor of Law at Denver University's Sturm College of Law

TIME/PLACE: Tuesday, April 15, 2008,  
7:30 PM, Mount Vernon Country Club

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Following law school, Langhus spent nearly five years working in Melbourne, Australia for the leading New York corporate law firm of

Sullivan & Cromwell. In Melbourne, his clients included three of the four national Australia banks, various international investment banks, and over a dozen of the world's leading natural resource companies including Shell Australia, Apache Australia, BHP Billiton, Western Mining and Woodside Petroleum. Langhus also worked on behalf of and opposite several sovereign government entities.

Returning to Colorado in 2004, Langhus has since worked in the Legal Department of Forest Oil, a Denver-based oil and gas exploration and production company where he is currently Senior Counsel for Operations. There, Langhus has advised on over \$2 billion worth of mergers, acquisitions and divestitures.

When he is not working, Langhus serves as Treasurer of the Evergreen Jazz Festival, and has been seen on the Center Stage in Evergreen, performing with his wife Jennifer in several musicals with the Evergreen Chorale. He is also an active member of the Evergreen United Methodist Church. His son Gunnar is a student at Great Escape Pre-School.

MARCH  
MEETING REVIEW

By Jerry Miller, Sophomore  
at Golden High School and FIF  
Guest Editor



On Tuesday, March 17, 2008, the former President of Bolivia, Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada, gave a phenomenal lecture at the Foothills World Affairs Council. His speech included a brief synopsis of his life and career, as well as a summary of Bolivia's current political and economic climate. He also discussed his perspective on the types of political and social reforms necessary to stabilize the country.

President Sanchez de Lozada was born in La Paz, Bolivia and came to the United States at a very early age. His father, who was a strong supporter of democracy and a diplomat, took exile in the U.S. during tumultuous times. After receiving a high school education in Iowa, Sanchez de Lozada went on to pursue a degree at the University of Chicago and majored in philosophy. He eventually returned to Bolivia and formed a mining company that became very successful. After years of working in the private sector, he entered politics by first serving as Finance Minister and Representative before being twice elected President of Bolivia. His success in politics largely stemmed from his reputation as a leader in stabilizing Bolivia's inflation problems in the 1980's. He was elected to the Presidency in 1993 and served until 1997. He is credited with economic and social reforms and a strong support of democracy. In 2002, he won the Presidency again, however, he was forced to resign and go into exile the following year as a consequence of an authoritative movement within Bolivia. He now resides in Washington D.C.

President Sanchez de Lozada referred to South America as the "forgotten continent," meaning that major powers such as the U.S.,

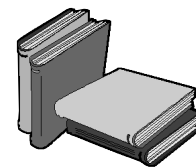
forget how strategically important South American countries are to the world economy. One statistic he used to support this position was that South America imports ten times more from the U.S. than China. In addition, South America is home to tremendous natural resources that have stimulated economic booms, much like those seen in the U.S. during the 1800's.

While the U.S. has had a diplomatic presence and influence in South America, President Sanchez de Lozada feels it has not been enough. He is concerned about the backlash from boom and bust cycles common to economies heavily dependent upon natural resources. He also thought that an unstable economy could create growth in commodity prices that would encourage authoritative governments to seek power throughout the region. In addition, the lack of U.S. economic support in South America has left us with few friends there. These governments find it easy and extremely popular to criticize the United States, and see little reward in befriending the U.S. Sanchez de Lozada contends that these authoritative governments import people, drugs, and violence to the U.S., creating problems for both the United States and Latin America due to the lack of economic development. Countries like Bolivia can't industrialize without trade and modernization of the infrastructure, education, and health care systems which are vital keys for taking people out of poverty and creating wealth. Another major problem with the authoritative governments in South America is the attempt to nationalize resources. Unfortunately, this will only slow economic growth and add to the long-term instability of these countries.

President Sanchez de Lozada spoke of how these problems could be fixed and he emphasized that democracy and free trade is necessary to pull people out of poverty and to get Bolivia back on its feet. He believes that through trade agreements like NAFTA, the people of Bolivia will receive improvements in health care, infrastructure, and education that lead to wealth creation. Both Bolivia and the U.S. could benefit

from integrating these markets, but Sanchez de Lozada advocates some free market restrictions to avoid monopolies. He also believes that clear laws need to be put in place that cannot be violated without punishment. Furthermore, he believes that the electoral process should be fair and transparent in order for democracy to flourish. Many of these dangers will be eliminated by setting up a decentralized government.

*About the author:* Jerry Miller is a sophomore enrolled in Advanced Placement United States History at Golden High School. Jerry, an identical twin, plays football and lacrosse for Golden High School. His father is a professor at the Colorado School of Mines.



NEWS & SUGGESTED  
READINGS

By Fred Nyland, News Editor

Benazir Bhutto, *Reconciliation: Islam, Democracy, and the West*, HarperCollins Publishers, 2008. In this book, Bhutto recounts her final months in Pakistan and offers a new agenda for how to stem the tide of Islamic radicalism. With extremist Islam on the rise throughout the world, the peaceful, pluralistic message of Islam has been exploited and manipulated by fanatics. The author argues that America and Britain are fueling this turn toward radicalization by supporting groups that serve only short term interests. She believed that by enabling dictators, the West was actually contributing to the frustration and extremism that lead to terrorism. Bhutto traces the roots of international terrorism across the world, including American support for Pakistani General Zia-ul-Haq, who destroyed political parties, eliminated an independent judiciary, marginalized NGOs, suspended human rights, and aligned Pakistani intelligence agencies with the most radical elements of the

(Continued on page 2)

## NEWS & SUGGESTED READINGS

(Continued from page 1)

Afghan mujahideen. Her message is directed not just at the West, but at the Muslims across the globe who are at a crossroads between the past and the future, between education and ignorance, between peace and terrorism, and between dictatorship and democracy. She maintains that democracy and Islam are not incompatible, and the clash between Islam and the West is not inevitable. She presents an image of modern Islam that defies the negative caricatures often seen in the West. (Sources: Publisher's Notes)

Newt Gingrich, *Real Change: From the World That Fails to the World That Works*, Regnery Publishing, 2008. Newt Gingrich says it's time for citizens to demand results from our elected officials. In this new book, he shows how America can achieve transformational change from a government of bureaucratic failure to a government that can meet the challenges of the twenty-first century. As a first step, Gingrich breaks the pernicious myth that America is divided between conservative red states and liberal blue states. As he points out, the American people are united on almost every important issue facing our country, including immigration, taxes, defending America, and freedom of religion. The real division is between red white and blue America and a fringe on the left. Red white and blue America believes overwhelmingly (by majorities of 70 percent or more) that we need a change in course. But our politicians aren't listening. Gingrich reveals why the Democratic Party can't deliver real change and why the Republican Party won't. He provides a step by step, issue by issue toolkit for building a

better America that we all want. Real change can happen when politicians drop their own agendas and respond to the will of the people. Newt tries to show us how we can make real change a reality. (Sources: Publisher's Notes, Amazon.com)

Anthony Pagden, *Worlds at War: The 2,500-Year Struggle Between East and West*, Random House, 2008. Spanning two and a half millennia, the author's *Worlds at War* examines the roots of the "clash of civilizations" between East and West that has always been a battle over ideas, and whose issues have never been more urgent. This book begins in the ancient world where Greece saw its fight against the Persian Empire as one between freedom and slavery, between monarchy and democracy, between individuality and the worship of men as gods. Decisive battles at Marathon, Thermopylae, and Salamis are described and the latter put an end to the Persian threat forever. From there, the story changes to Rome, which created the modern concepts of citizenship and the rule of law. Rome's leaders believed those they conquered to be free, while the various peoples of the East persisted in seeing their subjects as property. The author dramatizes the birth of Christianity in the East and its use in the West as an instrument of government, setting the stage for what would become a global battle of the secular against the sacred. Then Islam, at first ridiculed in Christian Europe, drives Pope Urban II to launch the Crusades, which transform the relationship between East and West into one of competing religious beliefs. Modern times bring a first world war, which among its many murky aims seeks to redesign the Muslim world by force. In our own era, Muslims now find themselves unwelcome in Western societies, while the West

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seeks to enforce democracy and its own secular values through occupation in the East. The author ends on a cautionary note, warning that terrorism and war will continue as long as sacred and secular remain confused in the minds of so many. All of this is presented in a dozen or so chapters of readable prose. The author is a professor of political science and history at UCLA. He was educated in Chile, Spain, France, and Oxford. (Sources: Publisher Notes, Amazon.com)

P.O. Box 1602, Evergreen, CO 80437-1602

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The Colorado Foothills World Affairs Council is a non-profit organization which meets to provide a forum for those in our community wishing to keep abreast of developments in international relations and to discuss them on a regular basis with those having similar interests.

For more information, call Larry Hendrix 303-463-4690. ALL COLORADO FoothILLS WAC MEETINGS ARE FREE AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. RESERVATIONS ARE NOT REQUIRED.

**DIRECTIONS** to Mount Vernon Country Club: Exit I-70 at Genesee Park (Exit #254). Go North on Mount Vernon Country Club Road, Staying on the paved road and curving to the right. The Club entrance will be on your left, 1.1 miles from the I-70 exit.

**DINNER AT 6:00 PM** in the main dining room at Mount Vernon Country Club is optional. Reservations have to be made no later than the Sunday before the event. Call Mt. Vernon Country Club at 303-526-0616 and ask for seating with the Colorado Foothills WAC. Cost of dinner will be collected by the Club.

**TAX DEDUCTIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS, AND MEMBERSHIP DUES:** Information can be sent to: Bruce Glenn, P.O. Box 1602, Evergreen, CO 80437-1602.

The Colorado Foothills World Affairs Council (WAC) is a non-partisan organization and does not endorse any political affiliations. The views and opinions of speakers, members and guests expressed at the Colorado Foothills World Affairs Council presentations as well as the press releases, summaries and reading list included in this newsletter do not necessarily constitute or imply the endorsement, recommendation or favoring of the Colorado Foothills WAC or any of its officers, or contractors acting on its behalf.

Student memberships: \$5; Individual memberships: \$30; Family memberships: \$45; Supporting memberships: \$75; Contributing memberships: \$100; Patron memberships: \$250; Corporate memberships: \$400.

**HAVE YOU MOVED?** Please let the Colorado Foothills World Affairs Council Treasurer, Bruce Glenn, know about your move so your mailing information can be updated. Send change of address requests to: FIF Treasurer, P.O. Box 1602, Evergreen, CO 80437-1602.

**SEND YOUR IDEAS** and articles for the newsletter to the Editorial Committee: Beatrice Szadokierski, Editor in Chief, 1923 Parfet Estates Drive, Golden, CO 80401, email: szadokierski@comcast.net or call 303-279-2638.

