

# EARTH FOCUS









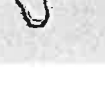
## One Planet - One Community

Produced by the Bellerive Foundation in partnership with the International School of Geneva

Published by Sadruddin Aga Khan

November 1992

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*Eddie the Yeti*

### Welcome to the first issue of Earth Focus.

Have you ever been up into the mountains and seen something big and furry? Your mum probably said you were seeing things but we know better - *Eddie the Yeti* is back. This gentle giant is out there roaming the mountains. His huge feet shake the ground as he walks up the snowy peaks - they also do a lot of tripping over things! Friends of *EARTH FOCUS* have persuaded Eddie to drop in and help out in the offices here ... now you can guess why this first issue looks at mountains!

# EDITORIAL



It all started a mere four weeks ago.

Increasingly stimulated and inspired by visits of school groups to our Foundation, my husband and I decided the time had come to produce a newsletter which would enable young people to voice their concerns about the environment as well as provide them with information and ideas for positive action.

The response of the children was enthusiastic and soon, thanks to the dynamism and support of dedicated teachers from all campuses of the International School of Geneva, the classrooms began to bubble with ideas. Some classes carried out painstaking research for articles, or wrote for permission to use photographs, while others made up puzzles and jokes.

Then came the editorial meeting, when the International School assumed all the bustle of a newsroom, as the children struggled to meet deadlines and dumbfounded teachers and parents alike with their mastery of desktop publishing. They all seemed to enjoy themselves immensely and also learned a great deal; I certainly did when I read the results!

Earth Focus then is truly a newsletter for children, by children. We hope teachers and young people from all over the world will be encouraged to send us ideas, articles, drawings, and news about people, nature and wildlife in their countries. Let us be inspired by the motto chosen by the students themselves, "One Planet - One Community". After all, from small seeds grow great trees with branches that stretch far and wide.

*Catherine Aga Khan*

Princess Catherine Aga Khan.

## THE MOUNTAIN CODE

A list of suggestions compiled by students following a walk in the Jura Mountains.

1. Take proper equipment: the weather changes quickly. Dress properly, take warm clothes, jacket, waterproofs and hiking boots so you don't slip.
2. Take a compass and map to avoid getting lost. Follow signs when hiking.
3. Have a first aid box containing band aids, cream for cuts and medicine for travel sickness.
4. Do not throw things down the mountain; there might be people below.
5. Respect people's property and wildlife. Do not disturb nests or animals and don't pick flowers or plants.
6. Never eat any mushrooms, fungi, or berries unless you KNOW they are safe.
7. Do not light fires in danger areas, check first.
8. Take emergency food. Do not litter; take your trash home with you.
9. A camera could be useful; it's pretty up there.
10. Go quietly, walking carefully. Take only photographs and leave nothing but footprints.

ALWAYS TELL SOMEONE WHERE YOU ARE GOING



*To cut out and keep.*

### Letter from Peru



Dear Friends at Earth Focus,

Here's some information on the Andes mountains of Peru. In the coastal region the mountains are dry but in the highlands further inland they are full of plants. The highest mountain in Peru is Huascarán. There is also the peak of Huayna Pichu near the ancient Inca citadel of Machu Picchu.

Here in Peru, there is something sad. If you live in the mountains you are not very important; we mean you are poor. Is this true everywhere? In Peru, in the past, you were very important if you lived in the mountains.

We are very interested in preventing animal species extinction. Please write to us to share information.

Best wishes from Lima,

**Silvia Sanchez, Galia Garcia-Hjarles and Cecilia Pando.**

Peruano Britanico School, via Lactea Cuadra 4SN, Lima, Peru.





# Mysteries of our World

Since ancient times the mountains have been places of mystery and the sources of many myths and legends. Many mysteries remain unsolved .....



## The Yeti ..... Fact or Fiction?

There have been many reports of shaggy ape-like animals which have been seen in remote mountain areas of the world. The Yeti, or Abominable Snowman as he, or she, is sometimes called, is perhaps the best known of these creatures. He has reportedly been sighted on many occasions in the Himalaya mountains (*map - arrow 1*) but no one has yet managed to take a photograph of this creature.

Those who have seen the Yeti generally agree that he has a hairless face similar to an ape's, stands around two metres tall, has large muscles and is covered in reddish brown hair. The best evidence that we have to show that the creature exists are photographs taken of Yeti footprints by the British explorer Eric Shipton on the Menlung Glacier, near the border of Tibet and Nepal. This is the original photograph →

Some scientists are convinced that the Yeti could well be a relative of Gigantopithecus, an extinct giant ape, which has retreated into the mountains to find peace. There are also many reports of another ape-like creature living in the mountains of the western United States and Canada (*map - arrow 2*). He has been given the name Bigfoot or Sasquatch.

Do these creatures really exist? In a survey of 112 children we discovered that 61 believed in the existence of the Yeti. If Yetis were discovered, what do you think we should do?

### DO PREHISTORIC PEOPLE STILL LIVE IN THE MOUNTAINS?

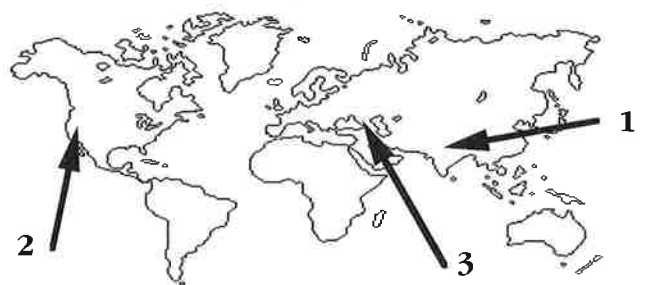
We know that Neanderthals disappeared around 30,000 years ago. Neanderthals were strong, rather hairy cave people named after the valley in Germany where their remains were first found. We do not know why this race of humans became extinct; perhaps they were killed off by the cold, although they had lived in ice caves for thousands of years before. Perhaps they were hit by a virus or wiped out by *Homo sapiens* (literally "Wise Men" or modern humans). Some scientists believe that the Neanderthals and their descendants did not become extinct but moved into the mountains to avoid *Homo sapiens*. A French expedition is now in the Caucasus (*map - arrow 3*), in the former Soviet Union, to investigate reports of reliable sightings, footprints, droppings and even a case of intermarriage. These shy Neanderthals are known locally as the Almas.



E. Shipton, 1951. Reproduced with the permission of the Royal Geographical Society.

Some scientists say that the footprints are those of a bear or monkey that have been enlarged by the heat of the sun. Look carefully at the photograph, what do you think?

Map of mysterious sightings



Scientists estimate that there could be as many as 100 million species living in the world. We have discovered only a small fraction of these plants and animals - new species are being discovered daily. We would be interested to learn about any mysterious creatures believed to be living in your neck of the woods.

# Mountains and the Future

One of the most important items discussed in June at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was the importance given to the sustainable development of the mountains. Sustainable Development is a term which is used frequently these days. Quite simply this means not overusing or spoiling our natural resources, or the environment, so that the future of the planet is not threatened.

Mountains have not attracted as much international attention as rainforests or oceans, yet they cover over one third of the earth's surface. Most of the world's great rivers begin their lives in the mountains and almost 50% of the world's population depend on them for water, energy, drinking, transportation, industry and agriculture. The mountains also provide a home to over 10% of the world's population as well as countless threatened animal and plant species. Surprisingly, they also support more trees than the tropical forests.

Today the world's mountains face many problems. Trees and soils are like sponges that absorb water, but when trees and their roots are destroyed soil can easily be washed away. If there are no trees or soil remaining on the mountain sides to trap the water, then rain and melt water rushes straight down to the valleys below causing disastrous floods. Sadly, polluted air has led to many trees dying in the mountains of Europe. In some poorer parts of the world there are far fewer pollution problems, but mountain dwellers are cutting down trees, deforesting the land to collect wood for fuel. This adds to the problems of flooding, landslides and soil erosion.

Scientists are also worried about the 'Greenhouse Effect' (gases such as carbon dioxide forming a 'blanket' around the earth trapping the sun's heat) which could cause the earth to heat up. If there were warmer temperatures, glaciers and snow fields could melt, affecting both the mountain inhabitants and the tourist industry. Tourists provide an important source of income for many mountain people; however, tourism also causes some damage. Can you imagine how many skiers are needed to fill the 40,000 ski runs in the Alps? Do these tourists and their cars affect the environment in any way?



Photo Swiss National Tourist Office, SNT/O/degonda

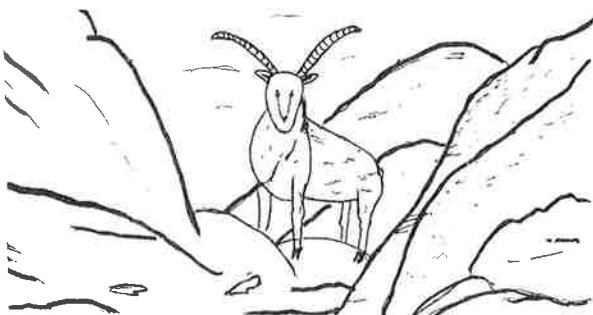
*Grindelwald glacier in the Berner Oberland Switzerland*

At the Earth Summit, the leaders of the World signed a treaty to limit the amount of greenhouse gases being produced. They also decided on a mountain agenda which outlines various ways of protecting the mountains by stopping deforestation and helping the people who live in the mountains. Earth Summit leaders all agreed that one of the most important steps was to raise people's awareness about the environment and its problems.

By Professor David Pitt.  
*Alp Action.*

*If you would like to learn more about the mountains and ways you can help preserve the wilderness, support the mountain dwellers and protect endangered species living in these areas, write to:*

***Alp Action, rue Muzy 1,  
1206 Geneva, Switzerland.***



The Jura  
The mountains, the mist, the panorama.  
We were there, it was amazing.  
The hill we had to climb was frightening and steep.  
We reached the top, all I could see was trees,  
Then ski slopes and big golf balls, the observatory of La Dôle.  
A ladybird, then another, too many to count.  
We ate our lunch, I gulped my drink to quench my thirst.  
Onward to the summit a beautiful view.

Jordan Pellew-Harvey.



# Mountain People - an Endangered Species?

Anthropologists (scientists who study different cultures and their ways of life) believe that there are almost 200 million people who are the original inhabitants of their lands. The anthropologists call these "original inhabitants" indigenous people. When we think of indigenous peoples, we often think of the forest dwellers like the 'Mbuti pygmies of the Ituri forest in Zaire or the Kayapo people of the Amazon basin in Brazil. Famous groups such as Masai of Kenya, the Bushmen of the Kalahari, the Aborigines of Australia and the Navajo of the United States also spring to mind. However, we rarely think of the indigenous peoples of the mountains such as the Indians of the Andes, in South America, who number some 13 million people. Many of these indigenous mountain people now face difficult times.



David Batten.

*A Kurdish girl, Zagros mountains. Iran.*



David Batten.

*A Ladakhi villager on the Pensi La Pass. Ladakh. N.W. India.*

The letter from Silvia, Garcia and Cecilia in Lima, Peru (on page 2) mentions that the mountain people in Peru are very poor and asks if this is true elsewhere. Sadly it would seem that this is generally the case, mountain people are amongst the poorest people in the world. The United Nations has classified the mountain countries of Ethiopia, Nepal, Bhutan, and Lesotho as "Least Developed Countries". If you were to share the combined wealth (GDP) of Switzerland in 1988 among every Swiss man, woman and child, each would receive 27,748 (US)\$ . Compare this figure with Nepal where each person would receive 160 (US)\$ or Ethiopia where the figure would be 114 (US)\$ . Such poor countries are struggling to find enough money to pay for doctors, hospitals, schools or even the basic essentials like clean water and fuel.

We have a great deal to learn from the indigenous peoples of the world. They have all developed unique ways of living within their environments and have a valuable and detailed knowledge of the animals and plants of the mountains; around 550 medicinal plants are traded by the mountain people at the annual fair in Dali, Yunnan Province, China. How well do we know the names or uses of the plants growing in our own environment? The mountain people also have rich cultures such as the Tibetans living on the high plateau on the northern slopes of the Himalaya with their works of art, books, monasteries and temples. These mountain cultures, which have developed over the centuries, contribute to the variety and richness of human life on our planet.

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*If you are interested in learning more about indigenous peoples, and ways you can help, you could contact:*

**OXFAM PROJECT PARTNERS,**  
274 Banbury Road,  
Oxford OX2 7DZ  
United Kingdom



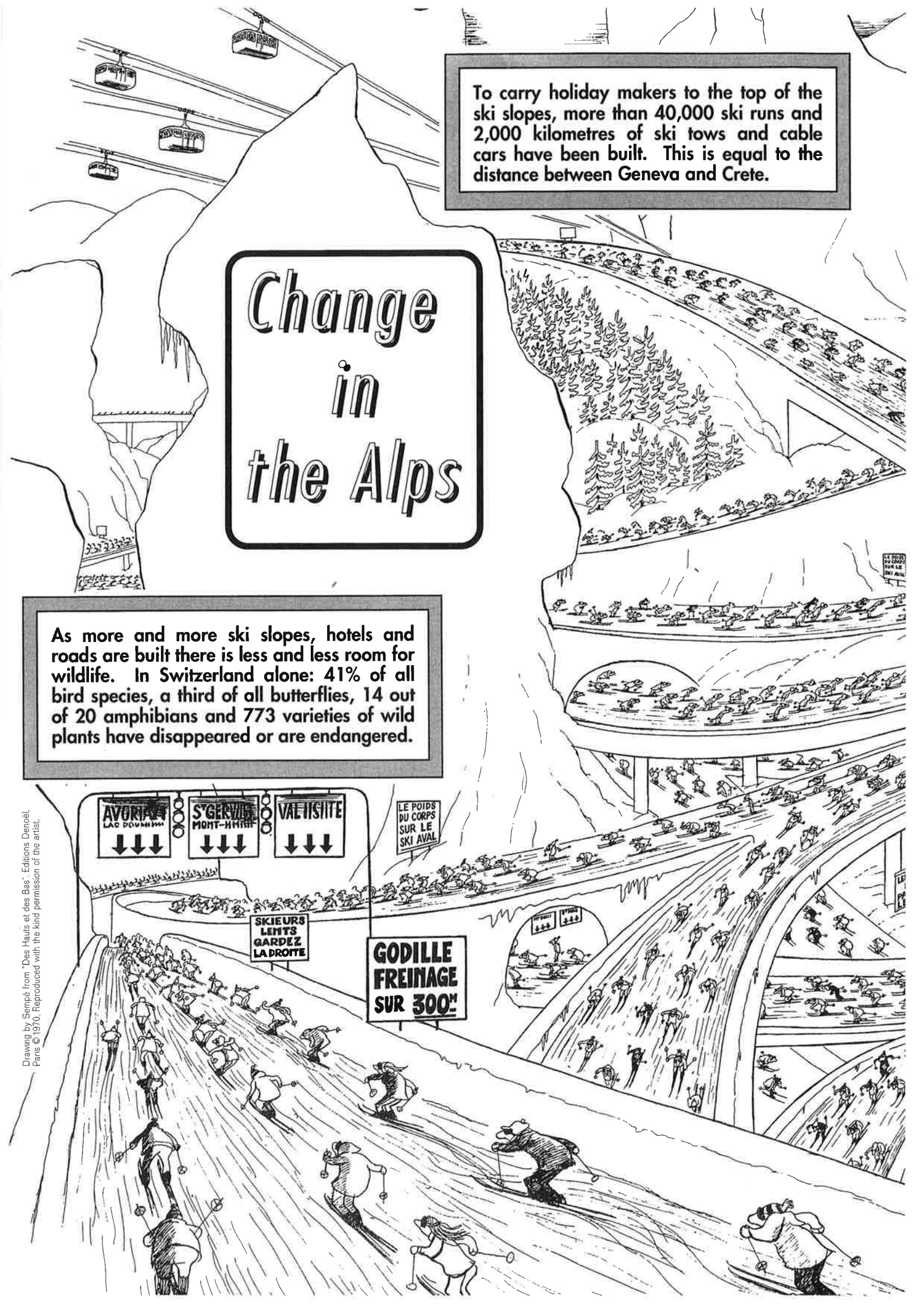
**SURVIVAL INTERNATIONAL,**  
310 Edgware Road,  
London W2 1DY. U.K.

**SURVIVAL INTERNATIONAL USA,**  
2121 Decatur Place NW,  
Washington DC 20008,  
USA.



Survival International is a worldwide movement to support tribal peoples.

In the next issue of Earth Focus, there will be an article by Alison Curtis, a teacher at the Commonwealth American School, Lausanne, Switzerland, describing the school's project which works with Samburu children in northern Kenya. Have you been involved in any projects which might be of interest to other young people? Share your experiences, write to us and we will do our best to print your work.



To carry holiday makers to the top of the ski slopes, more than 40,000 ski runs and 2,000 kilometres of ski tows and cable cars have been built. This is equal to the distance between Geneva and Crete.

# Change in the Alps

As more and more ski slopes, hotels and roads are built there is less and less room for wildlife. In Switzerland alone: 41% of all bird species, a third of all butterflies, 14 out of 20 amphibians and 773 varieties of wild plants have disappeared or are endangered.

AVORIAZ  
LAC D'AVORIAZ  
↓↓↓

S'GERVIS  
MONT-HENRI  
↓↓↓

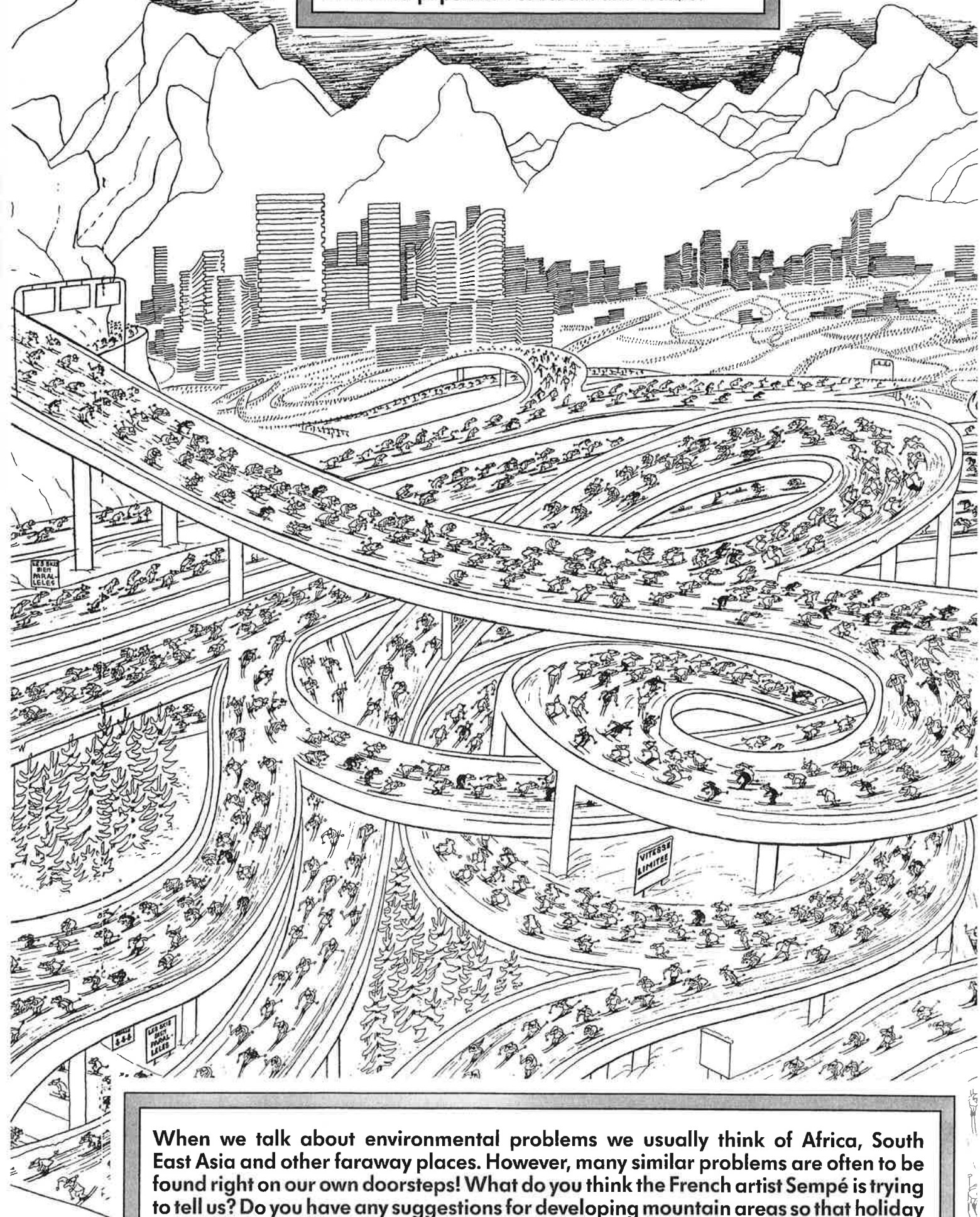
VALTISSE  
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LE POIDS  
DU CORPS  
SUR LE  
SKI AVAL

SKIEURS  
LENTS  
GARDEZ  
LA DROITE

GODILLE  
FREINAGE  
SUR 300m

Every winter around 100 million tourists visit the Alps. This is almost the same number as the combined population of Britain and France.



When we talk about environmental problems we usually think of Africa, South East Asia and other faraway places. However, many similar problems are often to be found right on our own doorsteps! What do you think the French artist Sempé is trying to tell us? Do you have any suggestions for developing mountain areas so that holiday facilities can be provided while also preserving the natural environment?



# The Lämmergeier Returns

The Lämmergeier, must be one of the world's most impressive birds of prey. Imagine soaring above the mountain peaks on a wingspan of 2.8 metres (almost nine feet) and gliding at speeds of over 100 kilometres an hour. Their home range may reach up to 400 square kilometres. People once thought the Lämmergeier, or bearded vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*), was responsible for carrying off lambs or pushing adult sheep off cliffs. That is why it was given its popular name; Lämmergeier is the German name for lamb vulture.

Shepherds believed that these birds of prey killed the sheep they were often seen feeding on. They did not realize until it was too late that the Lämmergeier were in fact doing them a great favour by cleaning up dead carcasses and helping to prevent the spread of disease among the flocks. By 1920, guns and poisons had driven this vulture, the largest of all Alpine birds, to extinction.

Twenty seven Lämmergeiers have now been released and are flying free over the Alps thanks to the cooperation of a wide range of conservation groups such as the World Wide Fund for Nature, the Zoological Society of Frankfurt and Alp Action (Bellerive Foundation). Fourteen of these birds are to be found in Haute Savoie, France; there are eighteen in Austria and five in the Grisons National Park in Switzerland.



Alp Action Chairman, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan with the Lämmergeier Republic II, before being released in the Massif of Bargy, Haute Savoie, France.

Alp Action.

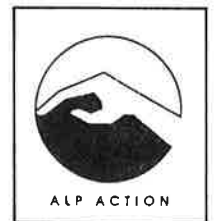
## How you can help:

Lämmergeiers now fly free once again; however, if we are to keep these magnificent birds from the verge of extinction in the Alps, the reintroduction programmes will need long-term support. The projects will only be truly successful when the Lämmergeier can reproduce once again in its natural habitat. There are a number of organisations working together to help reintroduce the Lämmergeier.

To discover ways you can help these programmes, contact:

**Alp Action,  
rue Muzy 1.  
1206, Geneva,  
Switzerland.**

**Tel: 735 92 95**

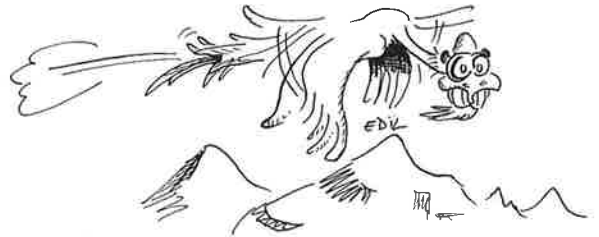


Roger Esteve.

*Lämmergeier, or bearded vulture (Gypaetus barbatus),*

## How To Recognise A Lämmergeier

The bearded vulture's brownish black wings, tail and back are very different to its brilliant orange body and yellowish, almost white head. The eyes are surrounded by a scarlet ring which make this bird look much fiercer than it really is. Long black bristles poke out from under his beak to give him a 'beard'. When he is flying he can easily be identified by his large wedge shaped tail.



## An Appeal for the Mountain Gorilla

For many years, mountain gorillas have been hunted and collected and are now among the world's rarest animals. Fewer than 600 mountain gorillas now live in the highland forests along the crests of the Ruwenzori mountains on the borders of Rwanda, Uganda and Zaire. The future survival of the mountain gorilla is uncertain; they are still threatened by poaching and human activities.

For details on ways to help ensure the survival of this species, write to:



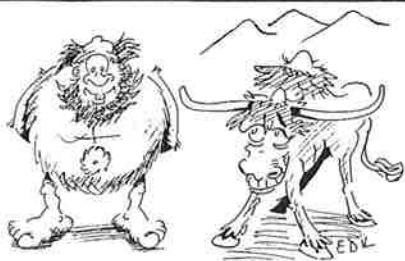
**The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund,  
110 Gloucester Avenue,  
London NW1 8JA U.K.**

**Telephone: 071 483 2681**





# Amazing Facts .. Incredible but True



The highest living creature (apart from the Yeti!) is the Yak of Tibet and the Szechwanese Alps, China, which sometimes climbs to an altitude of 6,100m (20,000ft) in search of food. \*

The fastest bird on the wing is the endangered Peregrine falcon. In one experiment in Germany this bird was recorded flying at a speed of 350 kilometres an hour (217mph). \*

*The number of threatened bird species worldwide has risen in the past ten years from 290 to 1,029 as a result of human activity according to a survey made in 1988. \**



The Alpine marmot takes only two breaths a minute when it is hibernating between the months of November to March.

The greatest concentration of animals ever recorded was a swarm of Rocky Mountain locusts which passed over Nebraska, USA, in 1875. One scientist estimated that there were at least 12.5 trillion insects in the swarm which would have weighed 25 million tonnes and covered an area the size of Colorado State, USA. \*

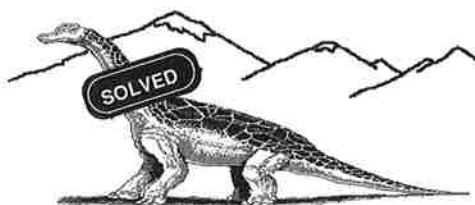
The oldest recorded tree was a Bristlecone Pine which grew 3,275 metres above sea level on Mount Wheeler, Nevada, USA. It was found to be 5,100 years old. The oldest living tree is a Bristlecone Pine known as Methuselah, growing in California, which is 4,700 years old. \*



The greatest explosion in historic times happened on August 27th, 1883 when Krakatoa, a volcano lying between the islands of Java and Sumatra, blew its lid. The eruption caused a wave which swamped 163 villages and killed 36,380 people. Pumice was thrown 55 kilometres high and dust fell 5,330 kilometres away ten days later. \*

*\*Source: Guinness Book of Records, 1992.*

## The Mystery of the Mountain Climbing Dinosaurs



Have you ever wondered how the fossil sea shells near the summit of Mount Everest and the dinosaur footprints found high in the Alps were laid down? Did the shells have wings and fly to the "roof of the world"? Were the dinosaurs talented mountaineers?

The truth is, shells have never been able to fly and the heavy dinosaurs would have had a very tough time trying to climb mountains! The answer lies in the earth's crust.

Around 200 million years ago there was just one 'super-continent' called Pangaea. As Pangaea cracked up, the continents started to shift towards



their present positions. Fossils were lifted as the rocks were folded to form mountain ranges such as the Himalayas, Alps, Andes and the Rocky Mountains.

The dinosaur footprints laid on low-lying plains and the ancient fossil shells of the ocean floor now lie on some of the highest places on earth. Most mountains are being worn down but some continue to rise ..... some scientists estimate that Mount Everest is still rising by almost one metre every ten years!

*Students from the International School of Geneva hunting ancient lake shores for fossil dinosaur footprints, 2,200 metres above sea level.*

*Barberine, Valais, Switzerland.*

# Climb for the World

## Kids climb to a Summit Meeting

On September 21st, 1991, forty three people met on the Eiger (3,974m/13,036ft), one of the most notorious mountains in the World. These were not famous climbers but simply people who cared in an unusually daring way. Their aim was to hold a summit meeting on the Eiger to draw people's attention to the environment and to raise funds to help practical United Nations projects. At the same time that the Eiger was being climbed, thousands of other "climbers" around the world were making their way up local hills and high points to hold overnight summit meetings in support of this Climb for the World project.

The Eiger group split into groups and took four different routes to the summit: the West Face, the South Ridge, the Mittellegi Ridge and the vertical mile of the dangerous North Face. The climbers represented people from a dozen countries and five continents, including a blind man, a poet, a grandmother and two teenagers. The two teenagers, Karma Samdup, 14, from Tibet and Birendra Shrestha, 15, from Nepal, are both studying at the Pestalozzi International Children's Village in East Sussex, U.K. At the summit they planted the flag of flags, made up of all the world's flags, to symbolise the existence of One Planet — One Nation. The group camped the night at the top. That evening, on summits large and small all around the world, candles shone to symbolise unity and peace.



Climb for the World

Karma Samdup and Birendra Shrestha with friends on top of the Eiger for their Summit Meeting

The focus for the 1992 Climb for the World took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, between June 3rd and 13th. The climb was planned to take place at the same time as the Earth Summit. Ed Drummond (the Chairman of Climb for the World) and Tess Burrows (the Director) spent 10 days climbing the West Face of Sugar Loaf Mountain, on the outskirts of Rio, hauling up a banner which read, "Climb for the World - Help Street Children". Once again, this project was supported by hundreds of climbers worldwide to help raise funds for various United Nations projects and especially the street children in South America.

Join us for the 1993 Climb for the World activities, details below.

## Climb for the World, 1993

There will be a special European schools' weekend Climb for the World with Eddie the Yeti in the French/Swiss Alps in June, 1993.

### Come and join us!

For more details write to:

*The Climb for the World Project,  
International School of Geneva,  
Pregny - Rigot,  
11 Avenue de la Paix,  
CH-1202, Geneva, Switzerland.*

Wherever you live you can find a high point; if you would like to help raise funds and awareness for the desperately poor parts of the world and its people by Climbing for the World in 1993, contact:



E.I.G. students on La Dole, Jura Mountains, France.

**Tess Burrows,  
1 Plumtree Cottages,  
Hammer Vale,  
Haslemere,  
Surrey GU2 7JQN,  
England. U.K.**



Global Patrons: Maurice Strong OC, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, Vaclav Havel, Sir Edmund Hillary and His Holiness the Dalai Lama.



## Jokers Corner



What runs but can not walk?  
- Water.

What do you call a one eyed dinosaur?  
- A Doyouthinkhesawrus

What do you call a camel with three humps?  
- Humphrey.

What did the Policeman say to his tummy?  
You're under a vest.

What is the best thing to take to the desert?  
- A Thirst Aid kit.

What is the difference between a piano and a fish?  
- You can't tuna fish.

What did the bee say to the flower?  
- "Hi bud, what time do you open?"



What has wheels and roars down the highway?  
- A lion on a skate board.



What bird is always out of breath?  
- A Puffin

How do you stop a bull from charging?  
-Take away his credit card.

What do ducks do when they can't fly?  
- They quack up.

What do you get when you cross a camel and a cow?  
- Lumpy milk.

Many thanks to Joe Hill, Nicholas Hedley, Jade Hally, Kees Van der Hoeven, Colin Boggs, Steve Dejong and Nashira Khanna.

## WORD SEARCH. MOUNTAINS OF THE WORLD

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Kenya  
Bruce  
Table  
Cook  
K2  
Washington  
Matterhorn  
Everest  
Olympus  
Ararat  
Whitney  
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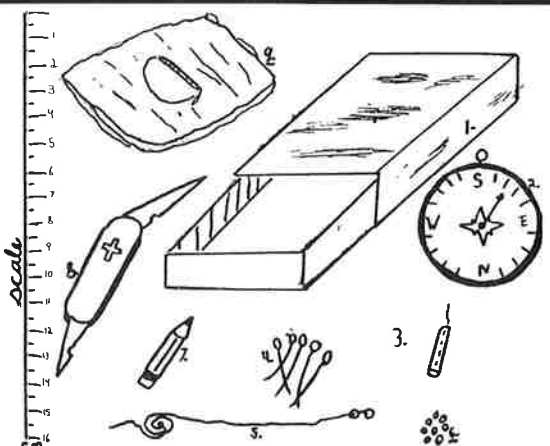
## Going Global

Going Global is published termly by ACTIONAID. If you are looking for a lively, colourful and interesting magazine which looks at issues affecting us, people in poor countries and the environment contact:

ACTIONAID EDUCATION, Old Church House, Church Steps, Frome, Somerset BA11 1PL. U.K.



## A Mountain Survival Kit



- 1 Box for carrying equipment.
2. Compass for telling the direction.
3. Fire crackers to call for help.
4. Wax matches for lighting fires etc.
5. Fishing hook with rope.
6. Sterilising pills to clean water.
7. Pencil for writing.
8. Swiss Army knife for cutting things.
9. K.Way jacket to keep dry.

Robin Ruddock.

We will be exploring OCEANS in our next issue. If you were planning the "Ultimate Submarine" what features would you add? Send us your drawings for Issue N° 2. The fifteen best plans or drawings (black and white please) will receive a poster by the famous artist Per Arnoldi.





**LOOK before  
you leap!**



**WORKING  
TOGETHER**



Bellerive  
Foundation.

International School  
of Geneva

Many thanks to all the students who sent in puzzles, sketches, jokes, and poems for this issue and also thanks to those young researchers who helped to prepare the Yeti, dinosaur and mountain people articles. Unfortunately we cannot name everyone involved as we would need pages and pages. Eddie Hill, a student cartoonist and creator of Eddie the Yeti, deserves special mention as his Yeti has now become a full time member of the Earth Focus staff!

This is a newsletter for young people - we are looking forward to reading, and publishing, YOUR news, views, photographs and sketches. **If you, or your class, are interested in preparing a page, or part of a page, for the next issue please contact the Earth Focus office with your ideas.** Here's a few thoughts to get the ball rolling ...

Send us your views on this issue of Earth Focus.

Share your opinions on the advantages and disadvantages of zoos.

Tell us about activities you, or your class have been involved in.

Suggest Opportunities for Action and/or publish requests for partners in your class or school projects.

**Write to Eddie the Yeti at:**

**Earth Focus,  
The Bellerive Foundation,  
P.O. Box 6,  
Geneva 3.  
Switzerland.**

**Telephone: 022/346 88 66  
Telefax: 347 91 59.**

## **Mountains are Magnificent!**

In winter, spring, summer and fall there are countless activities to enjoy in the mountains. They are breathtakingly beautiful, and we can all appreciate their beauty and grandeur. We must preserve this precious asset. We now know that the world's fragile mountain environments, and the people, plants and animals who rely on them for their survival, face many difficulties. Mountain problems can be solved. If we all take a little time to care, to think about what we are leaving for generations to come, and to act wisely then the future of the mountains will be safe. The future lies in our hands.



David Batten.

*The Earth Focus desktop publishing crew at school on the Saturday of the October half term break .. also "Incredible but True" ... THANKS!*

## **Young Friends of the Bellerive Foundation**

### **A new club for young people**

Membership costs just 20 Swiss francs (or equivalent) per year. In return you will receive:

- \* A personalized Membership Card signed with Eddie the Yeti's footprint to show that you too are committed to taking steps to respect life and to protect nature.
- \* A special Junior Friends of Bellerive Badge.
- \* A subscription to ensure you receive future copies of Earth Focus.

Future 'Goodies' will include news of campaigns, competitions, opportunities for action - outdoor club activities **AND** special club prices on T shirts, videos, posters, postcards, and exclusive club diaries.

**Membership fees will play an important part in supporting vital conservation projects worldwide.**

To join simply fill out the form enclosed with this issue of Earth Focus and mail it to Eddie the Yeti at the Earth Focus offices.

### **KEEP IN TOUCH!**



### **Earth Focus - Number 2 May 1993**

The next issue will include a "Speak Out!" section with your views on zoos. There will also be a roundup of major news items and more students' letters, jokes, puzzles, articles, photographs and pictures.

The focus will be on:

# **OCEANS**

**Editorial Board: Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, Princess Catherine Aga Khan, Barry Gilbert-Miguet, Diana Maple, David Batten, Mary Boyle, Carol Craggs & Jill Bailey. Co-ordinating Editors: David Batten (EIG) & Barry Gilbert-Miguet (BF)**

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