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*News*

**US advocates global water security pact**

**1 min.**

The United States Secretary of State, Madeleine Allbright has proposed the creation of a global water security alliance. This is in response to the potential military and political crises stemming from a shortage of potable water.

Allbright, in an address marking Earth Day in Washington, said water related difficulties posed serious foreign policy concerns in critical areas of the planet. She added that the US would take a leading role in developing the new alliance.

“I have in mind not alliances such as NATO that is limited to certain countries...but rather a less formal alliance open to all who comprehend the urgency of working together to conserve transboundary water, manage it wisely and use it well”, she said.

*The Guardian*

**Merkel now German party leader**

**1 min.**

Former East German politician has been voted in as the new leader of Germany’s Christian Democrats. She replaces the former Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and making her one of the few women that are in the highest level of government in Europe. Her appointment is seen as a positive development in the ongoing emancipation of women all over the world.

The 45 year old Merkel is also the first politician from the former East Germany to head the party which is Germany’s main post war party. ”I thank you for your support and hope that it will last a long time “ she said as she received flowers after the vote.

*The Guardian*

**The solution to global warming is not in nuclear power**

**1min.53secs**

Effective strategies to reduce global warming gases from electricity generation should not be based on nuclear power. This was contained in a report by the World Wide Fund for Nature, WWF, which was commissioned by the World Information Service in Energy in Paris.

The report states that more nuclear power does not necessarily mean lower carbon dioxide emissions – the main global warming gas. This is partly because reliance on large scale power plants tend to boost electricity consumption rather than promote improvements in efficient supply and use of energy.

The report observes that nuclear energy generates only electricity whereas most energy is required in the form of heat. This means that additional fossil fuels have to be burned, thus increasing carbon dioxide emissions to the same level as in combined heat and power systems using natural gas.

The shipment was to be the first of 15 to repatriate waste from Belgian nuclear power stations which had been sent to northern France for reprocessing. Belgium plans to take back 75 cubic meters of “vitrified” waste, that is, used reprocessed fuel stored in cans for long term storage. The waste will continue to be highly radioactive for hundreds of years.

**CNN.com**

**Pollution blamed for massive arctic ozone loss**

**1min. 27secs**

A long arctic cold winter spawned one of the most massive ozone losses on record. And according to scientists from NASA and the European Union, human made pollution is to blame.

Measurements taken by researchers show that ozone in the arctic region has decreased by about 60 percent between January and mid March. Other data collected by satellite back this up. The arctic ozone depletion recorded this year show that chlorine compounds contained in some pollution are lingering in the far north. Some of these chlorine compounds can destroy the protective ozone layer in the earth's stratosphere but only if they are present in extremely cold and a bit sunny condition – as was the case this winter.

While the production of these pollutants is now limited thereby reducing the amount of chlorine in the stratosphere, there will be no full recovery of the arctic zone for decades.

The report also noted that the drop in the ozone over the arctic has caused a slight depletion of the ozone in the northern hemisphere, stretching through northern Europe and the northern United States.

CNN.com

**Arctic warming poses threat to birds**

**2mins. 20secs**

Meanwhile the World Wildlife Fund has warned that climate change could cut Arctic bird populations by half.

Using climate models, scientists from the World Conservation Monitoring Center (WCMC) assessed the effects of temperature and shrinking habitat on water birds in the arctic zone.

The researchers found that during the past century, global mean temperature increased by 0.9 degrees Fahrenheit. Nowhere on the planet has the warming been more striking than in the arctic zone where average temperatures have risen as much as 2.7F per decade since the 1960s. In the next 70 to 100 years, scientists predict that the concentration of carbon dioxide in the environment could double. Arctic habitats are expected to be among the first biomes to show the direct impact of the climate change.

The report warns that higher temperatures will cause wooded forests to advance northward, replacing the arctic tundra, which is an essential breeding area for millions of birds.

Arctic water birds most threatened by the global warming include the critically endangered red breasted goose, tundra bean goose, spoon – billed goose and the emperor goose.

With a global temperature increase of only 1.7 degrees by 2070, all of these birds could lose more than 50 percent of their habitat. More than two-thirds of all geese and nearly 95percent of all calidrid waders breed in the arctic. The study forecasts that 40 percent to 57 percent loss of tundra in the next 100 years may mean a loss of habitat for 5 million geese and 7.5 calidrid waders.

“The study once more underlines the urgent need to reduce the emissions of global warming gases to slow the rate of climate change” the researchers write. “ in order to facilitate adaptation to a changed climate, we need to seriously consider changes in habitat management”

ENN

**Corn found to repel damaging pest**

**1min. 12secs**

While the B-96 strain of corn might be scrawny, with weak stalks and under-developed roots, it has something that other corn lines covet. The strain from Argentina has been found to possess a chemical which deters female European corn borers from laying eggs.

“The struggle against the European corn borer has been tough for farmers, especially those who grow with little or no chemical pesticides” says Bradley F Binder, an entomologist with USDA’s Agricultural Research Service. The European corn borer cost the nation’s corn producers \$350 million annually to the nation’s corn crop. Without chemical or alternative treatments, losses could exceed \$1 billion.

Currently growers have to use corn genetically engineered corn to contain larvae killing chemicals, however the B-96 corn contains a chemical protectant that interferes with borer moth – laying. Meanwhile, the genetically engineered corn – known as Bt strain – controls larvae hatching from any eggs that might be laid.

CNN.com

**Environmentalists move to challenge dolphin – safe label**

**1min. 52secs**

Environmentalists have asked a United States Judge to stop the Clinton administration from watering down the nation’s “dolphin-safe” label to allow tuna caught with dolphins that are netted and released. This is the latest in a long running legal and political battle. For over a decade, tuna fleets that want a dolphin safe label have been prohibited from using large encircling nets that trap both tuna and dolphins, which swim with the yellow fin tuna in the eastern tropical pacific.

Congress first restricted kills by US tuna boats in 1972 and imposed similar requirements later on foreign fleets that exported tuna to the United States. Past rulings have strengthened provisions requiring embargos on nations that fail to meet the standards.

The labeling practice is scheduled to change in April when the Commerce Department plans to allow tuna caught by Mexican boats to carry a dolphin safe label as long as observers on the boats see no dolphins killed or injured in the encircling nets.

The issue has split the environmental movement. Groups such as Greenpeace and the World Wildlife Fund supported a 1997 law which lifted an embargo on tuna caught with dolphins. This law allowed the dolphin safe label to apply to those catches that the National Marine Fishing Service did not see to significantly harm dolphins. The plaintiffs include the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Humane Society.

CNN.com

**Algeria opens doors to human rights groups**

**1min. 16secs**

In a dramatic change in policy, Algerian president, Abdeaziz Bouteflika has invited four human rights groups to visit his country. This marks a change in the policy adopted in 1992, which prevented foreign groups from entering the country to investigate rights abuses during the Islamic insurgency.

In 1999, the country refused entry to United States rapporteurs who wanted to investigate allegations of torture and summary executions by government forces.

So far, some 10 000 people have died in the violence that erupted since 1991. The government has blamed the violence on armed Islamic militants. However there have been reports implicating the army in acts of violence in which civilians have died.

In Paris, the president of the International Federation of Human Rights has welcomed the new development which allows human rights groups into Algeria.

The invitations were issued on Wednesday in the name of President Bouteflika at the Algerian Mission to the UN in New York.

**Times**

**Aid needed for famine victims**

**1min.**

International aid agencies are struggling to get more aid to the Horn of Africa, where ten million people are threatened by famine caused by prolonged drought.

In one of the worst affected areas, the Ogaden region in South Ethiopia, a local aid agency reports that six children below the age of five die each day. The area of Gode and the surrounding parts are also littered with dead livestock.

The UN World Food Programme and other aid agencies are trying to supply food to those in need but reports say their efforts are hampered by poor roads. Reports further indicate that rebels and bandits are moving into the areas affected by the famine.

**CNN.com**

**Germany pushes for Mozambican debt cancellation**

**1 min.**

The German foreign minister, Joschka Fischer, says his country is advocating for the cancellation of Mozambique's external debt which amounts to nearly one and a half billion dollars.

The foreign minister says the issue needed to be dealt with immediately in the wake of the floods that have gutted the African nation in the last month.

In February some of Mozambique's creditors approved a year long debt payment moratorium but the Mozambican government said a cancellation would have been more appropriate.

Meanwhile troops sent by the US, Britain and Germany to help with rescue efforts in Mozambique have begun to leave.

**BBCNEWS**

**Egypt seizes ivory haul**

**46secs.**

Egyptian police have seized a record haul of ivory with a street value of over \$200 000. On March 29, the Egyptian Environment Ministry announced that 78 pieces of elephant tusks have been seized from a warehouse in the town of Aswan.

International trade in Ivory has been banned since 1990. Egypt's Environment Ministry, which enforces the ban in the country, said that the elephant ivory had been smuggled in from Central Africa. The ministry said the tusks had been collected by a warehouse owner in Aswan for distribution to ivory traders around the country.

**BBCNEWS**

**Super rice discovered**

**1min. 56secs**

A genetically engineered strain of rice, which can boost yields by up to 35 percent has been discovered by US scientists. The new crop was unveiled in the Philippines at an international conference in rice technology.

Rice is part of the staple diet of up to one third of the world's population. The new product is thus expected to play a major role in the battle against hunger. The plant was produced by scientists in Washington State University and agricultural researchers in Japan. The lead scientist on the project, Professor Maurice Ku, explained that genetic material from maize was inserted into the rice plant including the gene for pyruvate orthophosphate dikinase. This increased the rate of photosynthesis- the process plants use to make their life. Field experiments saw yields jump dramatically although Professor Ku cautioned that results are still preliminary.

"To perfect it, we need to do more tests not only on the field but also more transformation with additional traits to improve it," he said. He further added that it might take up to three to five years before the new rice can be introduced to farmers.

In the meantime, experts of the International Rice Research Institute say that rapid population growth has caught up with advances in cereal yields made over the past 34 years. Farmers must now consistently produce an extra 6.7 million tonnes of unmilled rice every year. This they must do using less land and less water to maintain current nutrition levels

**BBCNEWS**

***Focus***

Scientists give clues to the origins of life

**1min. 44secs**

For the first time scientists can pore over the entire genetic code of a human chromosome, searching for clues on how to detect and treat diseases. This achievement might be considered to have the same long lasting effect as the invention of the wheel.

Chromosome 22, decoded by an international team of scientists, is one of the 24 distinct bundles of DNA within human cells that contain enough information as to what makes up the human being. It took the team most of the past decade to decipher all the 33 million letters that make up the chromosome 22. The work has revealed hundreds of new genes. Over 30 medical disorders are now known to be influenced by the chromosome,

including heart defects, cancers and schizophrenia.

The first step in the exploration of the chromosome will be the use of information gathered to detect diseases in people. As more is known about the meaning of the code, new drugs and therapies are expected to emerge. Eventually, treatments will be tailored to each individual's precise genetic make up.

This is the first time that we've had a complete chapter in the human instruction book and that is pretty amazing", said Dr Francis Collins, from the US National Institute Of Health and the chairman of the Human Genome Project.

*BBCNEWS*

### **Countdown to June for the human genome**

**1min. 18secs**

The first draft of the genetic code for human life will be available on the Internet by June. The announcement by the publicly funded Human Genome Project (HGP) has significantly narrowed down the date when the international consortium will publish 90 percent of the human genome.

The announcement follows the recent controversy on whether all decoded human genes should be freely available or whether companies should be able to patent the information.

HGP has now sequenced over 2 billion of the 3 billion individual letters in the human genome. It is only four months since it passed its first billion. Indeed, 20 years ago, it would take over a year to assemble 12 000 bases. Today it will take only a minute.

"It is good news that we are moving so fast, but it is even better news that researchers throughout the world are using this data to investigate the genetic underpinnings of health" said Dr Francis Collins, director of the HGP.

*BBCNews*

### **Celera aims at winning the genome goal**

**1min. 22secs**

Leading US gene sequencing company, Celera, aims to win the race to be the first to have a complete sequence of the human genome. It is competing with the Human Genome Project (HPG), which has promised a working draft of the "book of life" by June.

Celera plans to survey the genes of five different people, who will remain anonymous, to complete a final genome sequence. The company intends to copy this sequence several times over to make sure it is correct. So far, Celera claims to have 99 percent of a person's genetic sequence in its database.

Meanwhile, some publicly funded scientists have accused Celera of failing to keep its promise to make the human genome information available to all. But Celera insists that it will release the data.

Celera used an approach much different from that of HGP, called the whole genome shotgun sequencing. Their success is also based on the use of the largest and most powerful computer in the world in civilian hands.

Commenting on the diversity of the five people Celera has chosen to sequence their genes, Mark Adams, the Vice President for genome programmes said "they are not five white guys".

In March, Celera published the genome of the fruitfly, the most complex animal yet sequenced.  
BBCNews

**Clinton and Blair agree on easy access to genes pool** **45 secs.**

Scientists around the world should have free access to research on the mapping of human genes the United States and Britain said in a joint communiqué last week.

Agreeing that the search into the human genetic blueprint was one of the most significant of all time, the two countries went on say that to realize the full promise of the research, “raw fundamental data on the human genome including the human DNA sequencing and its variation should be made freely available to scientists everywhere”

*The Financial Standard*

**Lightning is striking twice in Ethiopia** **2mins. 39secs**

15 years ago, famine claimed the lives of over one million people in Ethiopia. Now, history is repeating itself. Today, aid workers estimate that eight million people are at risk from starvation. This has prompted a call on the west to react immediately with food and aid, to avoid the same massive death toll.

And just as Ethiopia was involved in a war 15 years ago, it is involved in another. Only this time it is a border war with Eritrea. Indeed, authorities of the two countries have been asked to put aside their differences to facilitate the delivery of aid to famine affected areas in Ethiopia.

An official of the United States Agency for International Development spoke to reporters after a two week visit to some of the famine stricken areas. “I would hope that the two sides could figure out some way, in the midst of their conflict over other things, to consider the humanitarian needs that are so severe, particularly in the southern part of Ethiopia”. The official, Hugh Parmer, said that the response to the request to transport aid through the more effective route of the Eritrean port of Assab has not been encouraging.

Earlier in the first week of April, Eritrea had offered the services of the port for the distribution of food aid. This was dismissed by Ethiopia as a public relations gimmick. Ethiopia also accused Eritrea of stealing tones of food aid from Assab in the past.

The UN World Food Programme Director, Judith Lewis, told the BBC that they were doing their best to make good use of the available but barely adequate ports in Djibouti and Somaliland.

Meanwhile, in towns like Gode, an estimated 400 people died in March. Many of them were children.

A woman with a sick child said that two months ago, she had three children. She lost two of them within a couple of months. This is the scale of the problem and relief is needed to avert the human disaster of 15 years ago.

*BBCNEWS*

**Gene implicated as increasing the risk of heart disease in smokers**

**1min.**

Smokers who carry the gene already linked to smoking related diseases face roughly twice the risk of heart disease than smokers that do not carry it. This is according to recent research which appeared in the April issue of *Atherosclerosis*.

Individuals without the gene GSTT1 had about a 60 percent risk of heart problems if they smoked while those with the gene had about a 180 percent greater risk.

The research found the gene present in four-fifths of the 1 290 subjects. The GSTT1 gene is considered to be an integral link in understanding how the body processes the chemicals found in tobacco smoke. The gene has already been linked to other smoking related diseases such as bladder cancer.

*CNN.com*

**Debt relief for Tanzania**

**31 secs.**

The international monetary fund and the World Bank have announced a debt relief package for Tanzania. The package is worth 2 billion dollars.

The World Bank will be financing over 1 billion dollars of the debt through its International Development Agency. The rest will be borne by multilateral and bilateral creditors.

The total value of Tanzania's debt is more than 4.5 billion dollars.

*BBCNEWS*

**Bill gates gives \$57m to fight AIDS**

**1min. 11secs**

Microsoft Chief Executive, Bill Gates has pledged \$57million over the next five years to help protect young people in Africa against the threat of AIDS. The donation from the Bill and Melissa Gates Foundation is the biggest by a private foundation to support AIDS prevention among young people.

Young people account for more than half of the new HIV infections worldwide. The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) will spend the money on youth clinics, AIDS education in schools and advertising campaigns directed at young people. The UN has also selected Botswana, Ghana, Uganda and Tanzania because of the willingness of the political leaders of these countries to tackle the issue of AIDS.

Tanzania will receive \$16.5m, Uganda \$15.3m, Ghana \$14m and Botswana \$7.9m.

The remaining funds will cover costs for the UNFPA and two non – governmental organizations – the Programme for Appropriate Technology in Health and Pathfinder International.

**BBCNEWS**

Nigerian cocoa may become unexportable soon

33 secs.

Cocoa producers in Nigeria may soon be unable to sell their product in the international market. This is because Nigeria has till date, failed to change over to the use of hydro – carbon free bags. The bags are now the internationally accepted means of bagging cocoa beans for export. Nigerian cocoa exporters still use jute bags, which the International Cocoa Association banned last year.

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**The Punch**

Japan chooses new Prime Minister

36 secs.

62 year old Yoshiro Mori has been chosen as the new Prime Minister of Japan. His predecessor, Keizo Obuchi suffered a stroke earlier on the month and as a result, the Japanese lower house voted an overwhelming majority for the new Prime Minister. The upper house confirmed the decision in a largely symbolic ballot. Yoshiro Mori pledged to continue Obuchi's economic policies designed to entrench recovery after a decade – long slump.

**The Punch**

**Taiwan to highlight killer quake in WHO bid**

**1min. 11secs**

Taiwan is set to highlight last September's devastating earthquake when it tries once more to join the World Health Organization (WHO). An official told Agence France Presse that preparations are underway to use the 7.6 richer scale earthquake as a platform to be included in the membership of the WHO. The earthquake, which is the strongest to hit the island this century left 2 400 people dead, 11 000 injured and more than 100 000 homeless.

“The United Nations did not reach out its helping hand within 24 hours after the quake ... shutting Taiwan out of the WHO, a UN – related organisation, is not humanitarian to the 22million people on the Island”, the official said.

Taiwan, which China regards as a breakaway province awaiting reunification , was forced out of the WHO in 1972, a year after Beijing took over Taipei's seat in the United Nations.

**AFP**

Cyclone leaves 20 dead in Madagascar

1min. 41secs.

Cyclone Hudah killed 20 people and adversely affected 300 000 in north east Madagascar, according to the National Rescue Council (CNS). The figures were based on a visit by the government and official of the UN to areas affected by the cyclone which occurred on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of April, 2000.

“There is not a building or house that is not damaged by this catastrophe” said Adama Guido of the United Nations Development Programme when he visited Antalaha, the world's vanilla capital in Madagascar.

**UNDP to float poverty alleviation fund in Nigeria**

The United Nations is to establish a Poverty Alleviation Trust Fund(PACTF) in an effort to eradicate poverty in Nigeria. This was disclosed by the resident representative in Nigeria, Professor Mkaya Kankuenda at the Nigeria – British Chamber of Commerce business forum held in Lagos.

The fund is aimed at complementing the existing poverty reduction modalities by the mobilization of additional donor reserves for community livelihoods of the poor.

The fund will also provide opportunity for interested individuals, corporate bodies and organizations to realize their community development agenda through qualified and professional services designed to their various needs. This is also expected to enhance the role of the UNDP as a trusted and effective agency in poverty alleviation and human development.

*The Guardian*

**Cholera outbreak in Eastern Nigeria**

**1min. 31secs.**

About 100 people have so far lost their lives to an outbreak of measles and cholera in Aguleri – Otu and Akwusigo local government areas of Anambra state in the eastern part of Nigeria.

In a statement released by the traditional ruler of Aguleri – Otu, it was reported that over 60 persons including adults and children had been killed by cholera which started on March 19, last year. Over 25 people have already died from the measles epidemic, according to the statement. The traditional ruler went on to appeal to the State and the Federal governments and the medical community “to save my people from extinction”.

*Vanguard*

**Spanish women make history**

**39 secs.**

Luisa Fernanda Budi and Esperanza Aguirre were officially named speakers of Spain’s lower and upper houses of parliament on April 4, 2000. This makes Spain the fifth country in the world where women preside over both chambers. The others are South Africa, Barbuda, Belize, and Jamaica according to the Interparliamentary Union.

In Spain, it was the first time a woman was elected speaker of the 349 – member Congress of Deputies, although Aguirre has led the senate since February 1999.

*The Punch*

**Ready or not: Nigerian Youths have a voice on radio**

**2mins. 9secs.**

Communicating for Change, the publishers of Change Radio, has launched a new youth radio drama series called “Ready or not”. The drama series began airing on the 1<sup>st</sup> of April, 2000 on radio stations across the country.

“Ready or not” creatively showcases Nigerian youths (aged 14years to 29years) and their unique perception of the nation’s development needs. The series focuses on conflict resolution, unemployment, education, environment, health, as well as democracy and good governance. These issues are presented against a background of the challenges Nigeria’s youth face on a daily basis.

“The essence of *Ready or not* is to be an important platform for youths to dialogue with each other, be heard, and have their ideas seen as positively contributing to Nigeria’s road to recovery”, said Sandra Obiogo, CFC’s Executive Director. She went on to state that what makes the series unique is that “it is produced by youth for youth”. Many of the cast and crew of the production were made of creative people under the age of 28 years.

*Ready or not* is the result of in-depth formative research including twenty two focus group discussions held across the country. The project also organized a forum with the assistance of eleven youth organizations where many youths from different walks of life dialogued on their views on Nigeria’s present situation and future prospects.

Already the series is receiving commendable reviews as a powerful and incisive drama that reflects the society and its many contradictions. But more than these, the series leaves the audience with a sense of hope and points the way forward in a nation that earnestly seeks development.

CFC

**Democracy gets a boost in Senegal**

**1 min.**

*Almost 60 percent of voters chose Abdoulaye Wade in the election for the presidency of Senegal in March. This is a major triumph for democracy in the continent of Africa. Although Senegal is officially a multiparty state, the country has often been described as a quasi democracy because no election since 1960 had ever resulted in a change in government.*

*On March 20<sup>th</sup>, when the incumbent president, Abdou Diouf, gracefully conceded defeat to Wade, he became the third elected African head of government to do so in four decades.*

*Since his victory, Abdou Wade has promised to fully democratize Senegal by cutting presidential terms from seven to five years and fixing a maximum term of two.*

*The Economist*

**Human rights in Africa**

**1min. 18secs.**

According to the African Research Bulletin, NGOs are becoming increasingly anxious that a firm action should be taken about the situation regarding human rights in Africa.

Last November, in Kigali, Rwanda, the 26<sup>th</sup> ACHPR (African Commission of Human and Peoples Rights) working session ended with a 26 point statement denouncing the abuses in countries under armed conflict. These abuses include summary justice, inhuman prison conditions, mass movement of people and violations of human rights, particularly for women, children and the elderly.

Fact finding missions will be sent to Burundi, Djibouti, Kenya and Sierra Leone. A draft ACHPR protocol on women's rights will be sent to the secretariat of the OAU with a request for further action.

The 27<sup>th</sup> Session of the ACHPR was held in Algeria from 27 April - 11 May 2000. A surprise bid to host the planned African court on Human rights has been made by the Prime Minister of Rwanda – where the highest order of violations was witnessed in 1994.

*The Courier*

**Children's Section**

**How The Zebra Got His Stripes**

**2mins. 46secs**

One day long ago, a very big, very fierce baboon came down from the trees to live on the banks of the great Umfolozi River. Here he made his home and declared to all the other animals that the land all around belonged to him, and they were not to use the water in the river. He alone was to be allowed to drink.

There was one among the animals who decided to stand up to fearful Baboon. This was a proud young zebra stallion, Dube.

In those days, zebras were pure white, like the fabled unicorn. Now Dube was brave, and he challenged Baboon to a fight. Baboon, a fierce veteran of many battles, agreed. He knew all about fighting.

“The loser of the fight,” he said, “will be banished forever to the barren kopje across the river.” And he told the zebra to come to his kraal the next morning.

The fight was long and terrible. Both animals fought with all their strength, using the weapons the Creator had given them. Dube used his sharp hooves and teeth. Baboon used his long fangs and his agility.

Eventually, Baboon gained the upper hand, and poor Dube was thrown backwards into the blazing logs of the kraal fire. The cruel flames licked all over his body, searing his fine white coat. The dreadful pain gave Dube a surge of new strength, and with a mighty kick he sent Baboon flying. Over the river sailed Baboon, right onto the rocks of the kopje on the other side. Baboon landed with such force that a bald patch remains on his behind to this very day.

But Dube too was marked for life. The burns from the blazing logs in Baboon's fire left black stripes all over his snow-white coat. But at least he had won and from that day on, the water was free to all the animals.

Since then, zebra wear their stripes with pride, and while baboons are banished to stony kopjes, the zebras dwell on the open plains, coming and going to the river just as they please.

*When the hippo was hairy*

*Parting shots*

*Unforgettable Quotes on environment and development*

“Man cannot seem to leave anything alone which is wild and natural.”

**Olwen Frost,**

Fifteen-year-old from Barbados.

“Let us, while waiting the new monuments, preserve the ancient monuments.”

**Victor Hugo,**

French dramatist and novelist, 1802-1885

“All the flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man is the flower of grass.”

**The Bible,**

Peter, 1:24-25.

“If you try to pluck out one thing by itself, you find that it is attached to everything else.”

**John Muir.**

*American conservationist who started the US national park system, 1838-1914*

“What is the use of a house if you haven't got a tolerable planet to put it on?”

**Henry David Thoreau**

Writer and social critic, 1817-1862

“It is up to science to spread the understanding that the choice is not between wild places or people, but rather it is between a rich or an impoverished future for man.”

**Tom Lovejoy.**

*Former WWF-US Vice President for Science.*

“The degree to which we are all involved in the control of the earth’s life is just beginning to dawn on most of us, and it means another revolution in human thoughts.”

**Lewis Thomas,**

*Writer, The Lives of a Cell.*











