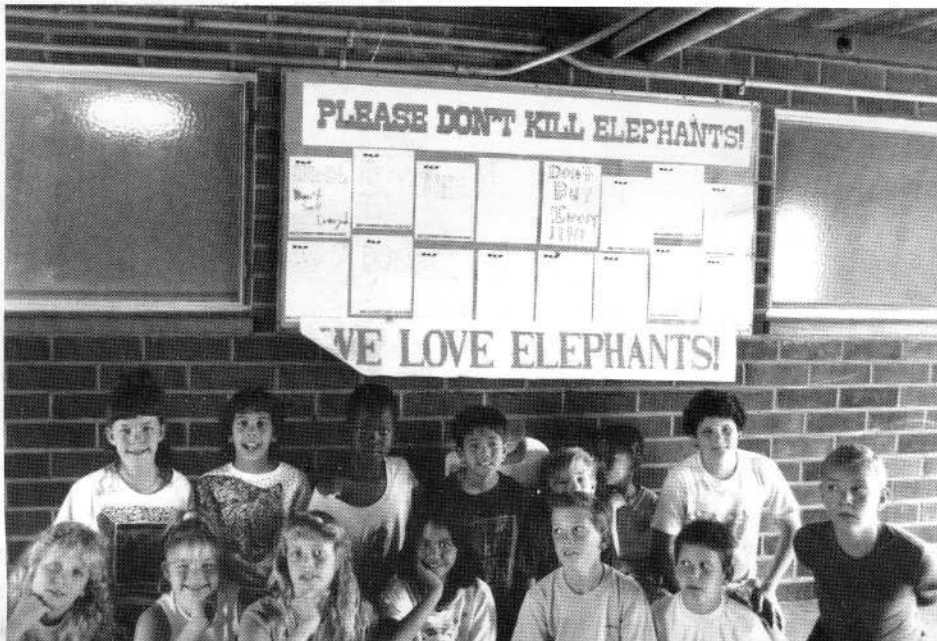




P.O. Box 67981, Los Angeles, California 90067 • Tel. (213) 274-3169



**STUDENTS FROM  
RIVERSIDE SCHOOL  
FOR THE DEAF**

## Elephant Herd Mourns Over Loss of Calf

New Delhi

*Associated Press*

For two days, a herd of elephants nursed a wounded elephant calf after nudging him along the road to the nearest human protection in the forests of eastern India, United News of India reported recently.

It took the elephants six hours to cover the two miles to their destination, a forest rangers' office. The staff administered first aid to the 2-year-old calf, but he later succumbed to head wounds inflicted by a tiger.

Tears rolled out of the mother elephant's eyes as the rest of the herd formed a circle, raised their

trunks and trumpeted over the body.

UNI said the tale was related by S. G. Ochi, project manager of forest development in Simlipal National Park in Orissa state, 140 miles west of Calcutta.

Ochi said the herd of about 25 elephants apparently was grazing in a grasslands about two miles from the rangers' office when a tiger tried to seize the calf.

Devandra Nayak, a tracker for Project Tiger, a government organization trying to save tigers from extinction, watched the herd's progress as it brought the calf to the rangers' office.

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July 1990

Dear Friends:

This past six months, East Africa has experienced an extremely unusual pattern of weather, causing some tragedy to crops and delaying our own building projects.

The normal pattern of rain starts with the heavy monsoon rains commonly called the "the long rains" commencing in late March and lasting until the end of May. June, July and August can have some dry spells but clouds are prevalent and rains are "long" and "short". The grass rains or "short" rains last from August until mid-December with normally gray days all fall, then the sun comes out to stay and it's glorious until the end of March. These weather patterns were so regular your watch could practically be set by them. Indeed, as we have seen in other parts of the world, the patterns are changing in East Africa as well. This year, the rain has not stopped at all and much of the country is water-logged. We can safely say that it is no quirk of fate causing these disruptions, and we fear that the opposite cycle may come.

Public awareness is growing daily, broadening the scope of understanding the critical state of the environment. That is the best possible news. But we must resist the usual attitude that a little progress means we can relax our watchdog positions. We have seen that "people power" and "people power" alone has convinced Star Kist Tuna to stop netting dolphins, making them the "good guys" of the tuna industry. We have also seen the newly emerging "recycling" industries proving that there can be profit in "environmentally friendly" businesses. Amazingly enough, with all this going on, elephants are still being poached as are rhinos, chimpanzees and many other species not yet on the endangered list. Therefore, efforts must not slacken or become sidetracked. Every piece of good news on the conservation front should serve to rekindle the fires of our resolve to control human usage of our natural resources so we may keep the balance of nature intact and preserve the life forms we have left.

Thank you for your continued support,

Stefanie Powers



## **HOW W.H.W.F. IS PRACTICING WHAT WE PREACH**

If our Education Center is to set an example to all who enter our doors, we must demonstrate our own use of conservation as it applies to human needs. By so doing, we have tangible evidence that makes it easy to demonstrate our lessons.

### **The Bellerive Foundation Cooker**

The Bellerive Foundation is a non-profit organization operating in Kenya, and designed to assist people in protecting their environment by conserving natural resources while making most efficient use of these resources.

The traditional source of cooking fuel in Kenya is firewood. Due to the rapid population growth, the forest areas have suffered greatly from the unrestricted cutting. Without trees to hold the topsoil, erosion can carry it away so that pastures become unproductive and agricultural land is ruined. Therefore, by burning less firewood fewer trees will be cut, preventing the incumbent problems.

To address this growing need, The Bellerive Foundation came up with a remarkable cooking system. We used it for the first time during one of our seminars, and we prepared a stew for 40 people using just 1-1/2 kilos (approximately 3.2 lbs.) of wood.

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(Cont. on page 4)

(Cooker cont. from page 3)

How does this amazing stove work? A stainless steel pot is inserted in the stove surrounded by fire bricks that conduct the heat around the pot, the heat is generated by the fire below, the food cooks quickly without burning the pot and the chimney conducts the fumes away from the cooking area. The stove can also serve as an oven so it provides every cooking need at our center while demonstrating good conservation of fuel.

The stove is built to last and only requires yearly maintenance of fire bricks, and with proper usage the stainless steel pots should last for years. The investment is well worth the cost which when amortized will have paid for itself.







## SOLAR WATER HEATER

Kenya is located directly on the Equator, therefore our weather patterns follow those of below the Equator and are less like those north of the Equatorial Zone.

Nanyuki, the location of our Education Center, is roughly 7,000 feet in altitude, and the nights are cold even though the days are comfortably warm. Therefore it was questionable just how effective a solar device would be in providing the needed hot water for our groups which number from 20 to 60. We have all been pleasantly surprised at the efficiency of the solar panels that need rela-

tively little direct sun in order to heat a sufficient amount of water hot enough for at the very least 20 taking a reasonably swift shower.

At sunny seasons we have vast quantities of really hot water to everyone's delight.

I need not go into the details of just how costly is the fuel to produce hot water for large numbers of people, let alone the increased demand on energy sources causing pressure on the environment.

## TREE NURSERY

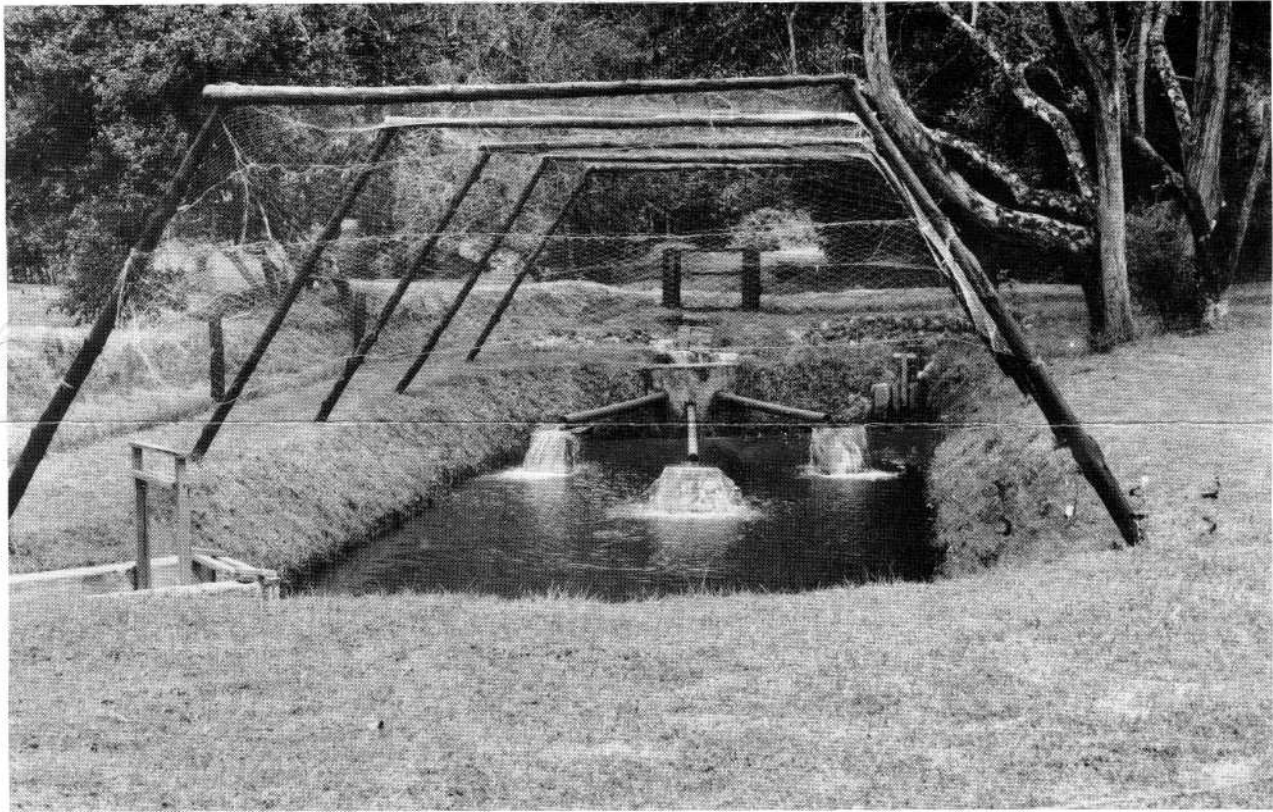
There is no doubt that deforestation is one of the most devastating environmental consequences of this century. The simple solution is to plant more trees! In that light, we constructed a tree nursery, and students are shown two types of seedbeds and taught methods of sowing and caring for seedlings.

Since the nursery was established in 1989, the Education Center has provided hundreds of seedlings to students from all over Kenya to take home, as well as to plant at the Center for our own fuel source. We have also planted trees in areas close to the Center suffering from soil erosion.

The primary tree grown is *Sesbania sesban*, a fast growing shade-type tree requiring reasonable watershed unlike the Blue gum or Eucalyptus so commonly considered the best fast grower, which requires on average several hundred gallons of water per day during its maximum growth period.

*Sesbania sesban* can also be used for intercropping in agroforestry, as it is a legume.





## TROUT POND

Fish farming is a type of farming that can provide a source of income from a relatively small piece of land which would otherwise be productive only for individuals' immediate needs.

Since we had the land and the river adjacent, we could create a fish farm to demonstrate how one can use nature but not abuse nature. We only borrow the water to irrigate the pond and return it unpolluted to its source.

We buy fingerlings from a nearby fish hatchery and feed them up to market size, thus creating a cash crop enabling us to teach sound financial and ecological methods.

The cost of construction of the trout farm was 38,841/ or \$1,849.58; the profits from the first crop of fish was 6,100/ or \$290.48.





## ORGANIC FERTILIZER

Since the Education Center is located next to a river, any use of chemical fertilizers is out of the question and in any event against our beliefs. Thus, we have constructed our own compost pit. All the students help by separating their garbage and contributing the biodegradable waste to the compost pit. They are taught the importance of organic farming and are shown how we use it to fertilize our tree nursery.

## FUTURE PROJECTS

We are currently investigating the effectiveness of Biogas to augment our electrical needs, and will soon build an organic garden for food source.

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### Just a reminder that the Foundation has WHWF t-shirts!

The shirts sell for \$10.00 plus postage (\$2.00 handling).

Checks can be made out to:

THE WILLIAM HOLDEN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION  
P.O. Box 67981, Los Angeles, CA 90067

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