



AUGUST 2026

WISH UPON A STAR

Nature

Games

Stories

Science

Poetry

Puzzles

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About the cover: Meet our mascot Dr. Dingolay, always curious about everything. This time Dr. Dingolay is exploring the environment around us and reporting it in this issue. Ramajay seems to have gone off wandering! This particular cover was an amalgamation of past covers generated by AI.

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Editorial

Greetings everyone

It is always a time of reflection for me as the founder of the WISH foundation when it is time to write the editorial for our annual magazine. After all, the magazine is multi-purpose. As you would know by now, it is chocked full of content for the children but at the same time, it serves as a brochure for our stakeholders on our activities in the past year.

Since our inception in December of 2020, the foundation has continued to grow from strength to strength. It has often taken on a life of its own. For example, the back-to-school drive was never in our vision – yet, it firmly planted itself as an annual event and turns out to be one of our important events each year and much appreciated by the homes. On the other end of the spectrum, as a non-profit, I always knew we should implement an annual fundraiser, yet that kept getting put off until its implementation in 2024 – the year we won the best outreach award from the University of the West Indies. Since then, I am happy to report it has been an annual event.

The fundraiser warms my heart – as after all, we are a science-based foundation and many, many of our members in our base share that passion. The fund raiser gives us that opportunity to bring science events to our base. Since its inception, we have had life sciences museum tour with a talk in 2024. In 2025, we did our first “Tea and Talk” at the Pax tea house, at Mount St. Benedict. That year we also arranged a planetarium show for just our base at SBCS in Champ Fleurs. The fundraisers also grew to our hosting booths at markets at the University

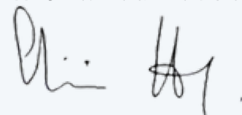
of the West Indies in Trinidad and even in Tobago. This year 2026, we have already lined up another fascinating “Tea and Talk” with Prof. Hariharan Seetharaman, Dean of the Medical Sciences faculty at the University of the West Indies – the title of the talk being “Perils of modern healthcare”.

This issue is no different from our past issues – with an overarching theme. This year it is all about the “Environment”. Interestingly, the theme was inspired by the “Tea and Talk” in 2025 by Dr. Ryan Mohammed who also shares an article in this issue. I also take this opportunity to thank all the angels that support us in our ventures with the children's' homes. We continue to work with Amica House, Christ Child Convalescent Home, Islamic Home for children, Swaha Vishok Bhavan Children's home. We are very, very pleased to welcome a new home we are also now working with. They are Rainbow Rescue – a home for boys.

I end with a quote from a powerful woman of science, who said, "Man is a part of nature, and his war against nature is inevitably a war against himself."

- Rachel Carson, Silent Spring, (1962)

With all our love at the WISH Foundation,

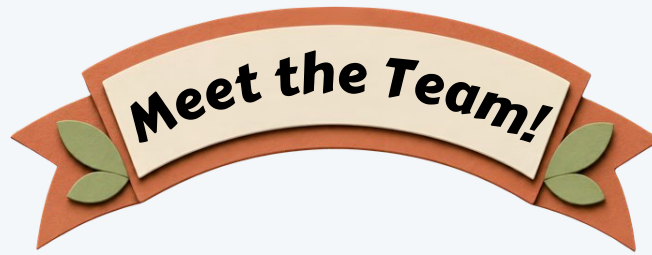


Prof. Shirin Haque

Editor-in-chief

CEO/Founder

Anthony N. Sabga Awards Laureate for Excellence in Science & Technology (2020)



WISH Foundation is powered by the generosity, love and kindness of its base – too many angels to mention them all. Without you, we are nothing. However, you always need the administration in any organization! Our organization has grown. Not only do we work with the children’s homes but we also engage in many other ad hoc support for the needy in the community – particularly a needy community in Penal. We have also introduced more activities in a year with our fund raisers. As such, we really needed more hands on deck and we introduce our newest and first addition to our team since our inception –Mr. Dev Singh in the role of the executive assistant on the board of the WISH Foundation.

With that in mind, meet the team that administers it all behind the scene. This year, since our theme for the issue is “The Environment” – we asked our executive the following question.

“What about the environment troubles you the most?”

This is what they had to say.

Prof. Shirin Haque (Astronomer) – CEO/Founder



“Without a doubt, the bush fires. They are terrifying and destructive to the environment, humans and animal life. It is heartbreaking when one learns if they are deliberately set or carelessly started. Yet we must take hope in that like a phoenix rising from the ashes ...there is regeneration after the fire and new seedlings will yet come through. It's a sign of the resilience of life.”

Deva Sharma (Architect) – Treasurer



“I worry about the increase in concrete jungles taking over green spaces. Green spaces are good for the human psyche, keeping places cooler, protected and better for wildlife.”

Darnelle Hamilton (Science Teacher) - Secretary



“Delayed action! Nature has been sending gentle warnings for years, yet too often we have ignored them until crises occur. The time to act is now, it is easier to preserve our planet today than rebuild what has been lost in the future.”

Bhanumattee Ramdhanie (Science Researcher) – Public Relations Officer



“Microplastics! It distresses me that an invisible problem is causing such permanent damage which will be endured for generations to come. Synthetic polymers do not readily biodegrade resulting in fragments which accumulate in oceans, soil, air, and living organisms without ever fully dissolving back into natural elements ecosystems. It infiltrates our food, water, and wildlife, essentially threatening and endangering ecosystems. This is a major contributor to my interest and research in natural polymers.”

Dev Singh – Executive Assistant



Mr. Dev Singh is the newest addition to the WISH Executive as of this year. He holds a BSc in Physics from The UWI. He won the Marcus Charles Prize as the top student at the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology, Barbados. His main interest is in language and linguistics. In 2023, he represented speakers of Trinidadian English Creole in a UNESCO initiative to archive a selection of the world’s languages on the Moon’s surface (touchdown 2025). He is currently dedicated to making science and language enjoyable and accessible through his company Mosaic Productions, which organizes entertaining outreach events.

"The Earth does not belong to us; we belong to the Earth."
– Chief Seattle



Feature Interview



Mr. Seth Aquí

Seth Aquí is a marine researcher and ocean protector from Tobago. Since 2019, he has promoted marine education and ocean protection among his local communities in Tobago. He is now pursuing a master's degree in marine science. Through the National Geographic Society/The Nature Conservancy marine externship program and Planet Reimagined, Aquí received support to implement local conservation initiatives, including educational media and infrastructure for Buccoo Reef, which makes him a proud Trinibagonian National Geographic Young Explorer!

–Adapted from National Geographic

Tell us about your childhood in Tobago. Was there anything particular that sparked your enthusiasm for the environment?

As a child, I grew up hunting and running through the bushes barefoot. I went everywhere, including the beach, which led to me developing a natural love for nature and the ocean.

How did you decide to get into the career path you are on?

I decided on my career by coincidence. I wanted to study medicine to do pathology, but my heart wasn't there. I was doing recreational diving where I met an environmental science teacher from ASJA Boys, who told me about a marine sciences program with UTT. I applied by chance, got accepted, and decided that was what I wanted to do. For context, for the year and a half before then, I became deeply obsessed with the ocean and with fishing following the Sea, Sun and Science summer camp.

What is something you are very proud of in your life?

I am proud of the close relationship I have with my mother.

What were some of the difficulties you had to overcome in life?

My main difficulty in life was being a Tobago student studying in Trinidad, having to travel very often for labs and exams. However, my lecturers were very accommodating and went out of their way to ensure I got my degree, and my mom was very supportive.





What would be your advice to young people in Trinidad and Tobago?

My advice to young people is to focus on building interpersonal skills rather than focusing entirely on being the best in your field. Your people skills get you jobs and opportunities, while your degree is just an accessory.

Share a fun experience with us.

A fun experience was taking a bunch of friends to snorkel at night, only for them to run out of the water when a stingray swam right next to them.

What's your favorite food?

My favourite food is doubles.



Did you have any mentors, anyone who inspired you?

Main mentors who inspire me are Dr Shivonne Peters, the closest person I have to an older sister, Dr Arthur Potts, my academic grandfather, and Dr Guppy, my mentor and MPhil advisor.

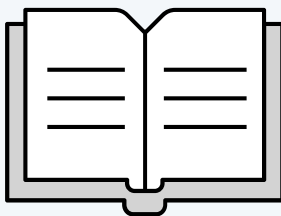
What's your favourite book?

My favourite book is "How to Win Friends and Influence People" by Dale Carnegie.

What's your favorite quote?

My favourite quote is, "Ah come he, ah come," a Tobagonian phrase meaning the younger generation will eventually become just like the older generation they complain about.





Environmentally Sensitive Species and You

In the past, humans were hunter-gatherers. We did not grow our own food and we hunted animals. As civilizations progressed, we domesticated several species such as cattle. This changed the relationship man had with the environment. Fast forward to modern times, some people do hunt for recreation and some hunt as part of their livelihood. Nonetheless, our wild animals are under threat by humans but we can still make a positive difference. There are some animals that are under extreme threat by loss of their environment. In Trinidad and Tobago's laws these are called Environmentally Sensitive Species or ESS. We currently have 13 ESS.

During 2005, the White-tailed Sabrewing Hummingbird (which used to be featured on the tailpiece of the Caribbean Airline planes) and the Pipping Guan or Pawi were the first two to be designated ESS. The White-tailed Sabrewing hummingbird is only found in the Main Ridge Forest of Tobago which is within the UNESO Man and the Biosphere Reserve, whilst the Pawi is found only in Trinidad.

Both birds need isolated forested areas at high elevations. Another ESS bird is one of our national birds; the Scarlet Ibis. It is easily recognizable by its intense red colour with black tipped wings. The males have black bills. Its image can be seen on our \$1 note as well as on the National Coat of Arms. The birds can be found on the west coastal mangrove swamps of Trinidad especially within the Caroni Bird Sanctuary and swamp which is specially designated Ramsar wetland site.

Another Ramsar wetland site is the Nariva Swamp which is home to another ESS, the West Indian manatee. They were common in most deep freshwater rivers in Trinidad and Tobago, but due to hunting, pollution and silting of the waterways, they are now found mostly in the Nariva swamp, though still rare. They eat large volumes of aquatic vegetation, keeping water ways free from stagnation. Other aquatic ESS species we have include all five of our marine turtles; Leatherback, Hawksbill, Green, Olive Ridley and the very rare Loggerhead sea turtles.



These can be found in all our marine waters of Trinidad and Tobago but nest only in very selected beaches. Gran Riviere to Mathura are hot spot areas for the Leatherbacks whilst Hawkbills have a high density of nesting in Hermitage Beach in North East Tobago again within the Man and the Biosphere Reserve. Leatherback turtles eat several species of jellyfish which keeps the populations down. The other herpetofauna (reptiles and amphibians) that is an ESS is the Golden Tree Frog which is found only at the three highest peaks within the Northern Range of Trinidad. They reproduce within large Bromeliads at these elevations making them very vulnerable to habitat loss due to quarrying and deforestation. The other three ESS we currently have are all mammals and are found in Trinidad only. They are the White fronted capuchin and Red howler monkeys and the ocelot.



These are all very reclusive and have wide distributions in our forest but they are threatened by poaching, loss of forested areas due to squatting, unregulated agriculture and poorly planned infrastructure development. Additionally, in north west Trinidad, tufted capuchin monkeys can be found particularly in the Tucker valley region. However, these are invasive species and compete with our native primate species making them even rarer. It is important to note, Trinidad is currently the only island country that has native ocelots and we might even have a sub-species as most of ours have a black nose in comparison to the individuals in South American mainland with pink or mottled noses.

Our ESS are all very unique in several ways and most of us have only seen them in photographs, internet, or a zoo. We are at risk of losing these species if we do not protect our environment. Several new species will be added to this list as we learn of the vulnerabilities and low population numbers of more and more species. All our current ESS are all animals, but there are several threatened plant and species such as sea grasses, mangroves and moriche palms that also have similar environmental stressors and low population numbers.

Other aquatic species of organisms such as corals have decreased healthy populations as well. With that being said, what other Trinidad and Tobago organisms can you think about that should be added to the list?



Dr. Ryan Mohammed received his PhD in 2019 from the University of the West Indies (UWI), St. Augustine, Trinidad & Tobago. His main interests are aquatic ecology and conservation, but his work with Pitch Lake and other aquatic asphaltic ecosystems led him to collaborate with scientists at the La Brea Tar Pits & Museum (Los Angeles, CA). All photos are courtesy Dr. Mohammed and taken by him.

Do you know your local animals?

Use the hints below
to fill in the words



Across

3. A tiny bird that flaps its wings very fast.
5. Also called a Manicou, can be found in the forests and in urban areas.
10. A wild cat that is an apex predator of Trinidad.
12. A small rabbit like rodent.
13. A large green lizard that can climb trees well.
14. A large ocean dwelling reptile that comes onto land to lay eggs.

Down

1. The national bird of Trinidad.
2. A reptile with no arms or legs with many different colors and homes.
4. A loud monkey that lives at the treetops of rainforests
6. A nocturnal cave-dwelling bird.
7. A nocturnal animal that eats ants with long tongue.
8. A bird with a very large colorful beak.
9. A large furry spider that is venomous.
11. A very large reptile that lives in wetlands.

Answers are on Page 21.





Some Stories Start Slowly



While the other children ran outside during lunch break, I sat at a small table near the front of the classroom sounding out words I could barely recognize. At that age, reading felt like trying to unlock a door without the key. Letters wouldn't stay still in my head.

Sentences felt heavy. Other students seemed to understand things naturally while I struggled just to keep up. I was around nine years old before I could properly read, and for a long time, people quietly assumed that maybe academics just weren't for me. But there was one teacher who refused to let me believe that.

During her lunch breaks, while everyone else rested or socialized, she stayed behind with me. Patiently. Consistently. She went through phonics, books, sounds, and simple sentences over and over again. No frustration. No embarrassment. Just time, effort, and belief. Looking back now, I realize something powerful: sometimes one person believing in you can change the direction of your whole life.



As I moved through primary school, I was never considered one of the "bright" students. I was usually placed in the lower streams, the classes people expected the least from. For a while, it felt like I was always trying to catch up to everyone else. And quietly, in ways I didn't have words for back then, that took a toll on how I felt about myself. When you are told not always with words, but with placement and expectation that you are less capable, you begin to believe it. My confidence was fragile. My sense of belonging felt uncertain. If you are reading this and recognizing that feeling, please know you are not alone. And please, find your Miss Sam. Speak to a teacher, a parent, a trusted adult someone who will sit with you through it. That conversation could change everything.



Strangely enough, after struggling so much with reading, I eventually fell in love with writing. The turning point came quietly. I picked up a book one afternoon not because I had to, but because something about the cover made me curious. I read slowly, stumbling through pages, but I finished it. Then I picked up another. That small spark of curiosity the same curiosity that drives every scientist, every explorer, every person who has ever asked "but why?" turned out to be the thing that unlocked everything for me. Curiosity does not care whether you were in the top stream or the bottom. It does not check your grades before it finds you. It simply waits for the right moment.

I started reading books constantly. Then I began writing my own. Later on, I became involved in editing books and even ghostwriting behind the scenes for other writers. Over the years, I received multiple awards and distinctions in English and writing something younger me could never have imagined while sitting confused at that little classroom table years before. And that's why I wanted to share this story. Not because it's about awards.



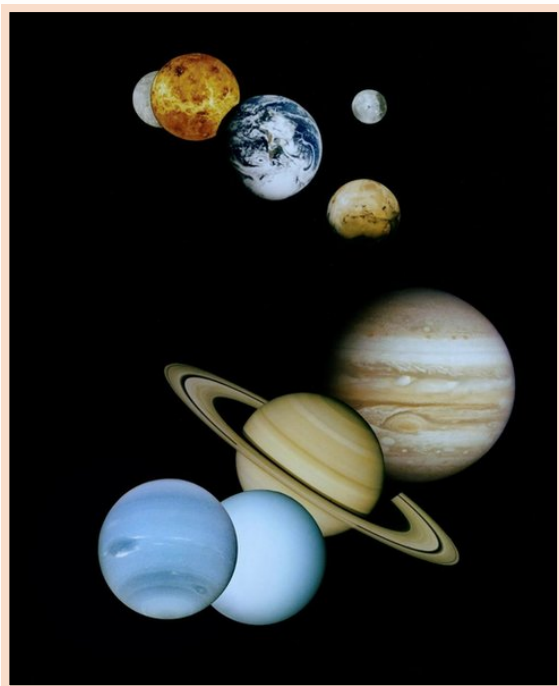
Not because it's about "success". But because I know there are children right now who feel behind. Children who think struggling means they are less intelligent. Children who believe they are running out of time because someone else learns faster. You are not broken because your story starts differently. Some people bloom early. Others bloom slowly. But slow growth is still growth. A rough beginning does not decide your ending. Whether your passion turns out to be writing, science, mathematics, art, or something the world has not even named yet that curiosity inside you is worth following. The children who ask questions, who wonder, who refuse to stop trying even when it is hard, are exactly the kind of people this world needs more of. Sometimes the students people expect the least from are simply the ones who haven't discovered their moment yet. And sometimes, all it takes is one person who believes in you long enough for you to finally believe in yourself too. This piece is dedicated to Miss Sam – the teacher who went the extra mile.



Ahmad Baksh is an undergraduate student in the Faculty of Science and Technology at The University of the West Indies. A recipient of multiple awards and special distinctions in English and writing, his interests include computer science, emerging technologies, and the role of creativity and critical thinking in a rapidly changing world.

JOURNEY THROUGH THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Planet Earth looks like a big blue marble from outer space. There are eight planets in our solar system and none of the others look anything like our beautiful home with oceans, clouds and atmosphere. It is perfectly suited as our home. Let us take a journey through the solar system to see what the environments on other planets are like and if we could live there.



First stop, Mercury which is closest to the sun. It is sooooo hot here, that not even the atmosphere could hold on. The heat evaporated it away! Certainly, we could never survive here.

Ahh...second planet - Venus. This one has an atmosphere! It is beautiful when we see it in the night sky like a jewel. What is its environment like? The temperatures are as hot as an oven baking a cake! The atmosphere is so toxic and made up of acids. Even if it did rain, it would be acid rain. The pressures are so high on the surface that no spacecraft can survive here. We need to get away from this planet as quickly as possible!

Third planet is our beautiful Earth - the big blue marble. Full of life in all forms, of animals and plants. Let us go past it to the fourth planet.

The fourth planet is Mars. The lovely red dot in the sky. It looks red because its surface is made of red soil mostly. The temperatures here are not so bad and there is even a very thin atmosphere but just not enough oxygen to breathe! Maybe someday humans will visit here. Many spacecrafts and rovers have gone to Mars.

The next four planets are literally known as gas giants because that is just what they are! They are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. They are not rocky with a surface to walk on and being so far from the sun, they are very very cold out here. This does not look hospitable at all for life! They are certainly beautiful to look especially Saturn with all its rings...but to live on - only one planet in the solar system is just right for us! That is the third rock from the sun - beautiful planet earth with our precious moon. Can you identify which planet is which in the picture?



Prof. Shirin Haque is an Astronomer from the University of the West Indies who enjoys sharing her passion for science through her popular science articles, documentaries and television series. Her YouTube channel is <http://www.youtube.com/@caribscience>

Our Beautiful Environment

The environment so bright and true,
A place special and kind to you.
The trees standing so green and tall,
Giving shelter to us all.

The air we breathe, so fresh and clean,
Brightens our hearts with every scene.
The rivers flow as fresh and clear,
Bringing life to all that's near.

The birds sing songs both
soft and sweet,
Bringing joy with every
"tweet".
The sun shines down with
pure sunlight,
Making our days very
bright.

Small, good deeds begin
with you,
So let's plant a tree and
recycle too.
Together we'll keep the
Earth so bright,
To make our future clean
and right.



- Nylah and Hope

Backyard Biodiversity

Biodiversity is defined as “the variety of plant and animal life in the world or a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable”.

An ecosystem is a biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment. A community of living organisms (plants, animals, microbes) in a particular area.

In this article I share a small fraction of the biodiversity in my backyard. Spending time out in nature with my phone camera at the ready makes me realize just how rich my area is.

I have captured butterfly and moth life cycles and am amazed at the beauty that surrounds me. I hope you enjoy these photographic captures and are encouraged to look around your spaces too.

Many plants were seeded by airborne methods or introduced to the space by wildlife visitors. In doing so, the wildlife helps with dispersal of many plants and also ensures a food source for future visitors. The flowers attract pollinators such as bees, flies, birds and bats.



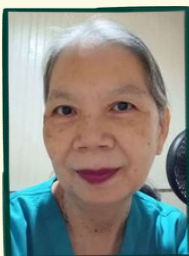
These same pollinators ensure survival of the plants, aid in fruit and vegetable production, pest control. They may also use these plants (butterflies and moths) upon which they lay eggs, the larvae then feed on the leaves, pupate in the soil nearby or on a distant plant or branch and the emerging adults mate and start the process again. The insects serve as a food source for the lizards and spiders that hide amongst the foliage, all part of the ecosystem in the space.





Birds, which I only have videos of, are great reminders of vocal songs, magnificent coloration and are welcome in most gardens since they serve to entertain and observe while relaxing on an early morning or late afternoon. I have often observed several species of tanagers, bananaquit, yellow orioles, kiskadee and parrots.

Occasionally I may spy some ground doves, spectacled thrushes and the copper rumped hummingbirds that visit the flame flower plants. Thanks to them I have an endless supply of bird pepper plants and peppers. The fruit bats are entertaining when they do their flyby zoomies, and the opossum group are good scavengers and the iguanas love sunning on the rooftops or exposed branches during the day. I do feel connected to my surroundings and have great appreciation for all that is there.



Dr Margaret Chin is a UK trained veterinarian, operating a first opinion practice in Trinidad. Apart from keeping up to date with the latest medical and nutritional information to help her clients, she enjoys reading on a vast range of topics, spends as much time outside exploring and searching for plant and animal models and rears the occasional moth, butterfly and ladybug.

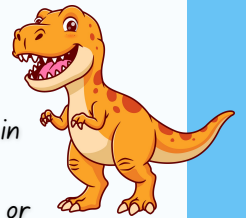


Land of the Dinosaurs

Let us go on a journey through time to a land almost alien to us now, the land of the dinosaurs. During the Cretaceous period, the supercontinent Pangea had split into large continents and Antarctica was covered in forests. Animals came in all shapes and sizes: flying and swimming reptiles, large insects, tiny rodents and the dominant dinosaurs. The dinosaurs prospered and spread all across the globe because of the biodiversity of the time. Their story helps us understand the importance of biodiversity.

In the Triassic, a rainy period called the Carnian Pluvial Episode lasted one to two million years, ending long droughts across Pangea and turning deserts into lush forests. Later, massive volcanic eruptions wiped out 80% of diversity and ended the Triassic period. At the start of the Jurassic Period, large landmasses were still partly connected and covered in forests. Large landmasses can support complex food webs, which provide stable food for large animals. With little biodiversity at the start of the Jurassic Period, sauropods, herbivorous dinosaurs, became very large off of an abundance of vegetation. However, when herbivores get large the carnivores that hunt them, theropods, soon follow in size. This environment sets the stage for the large diversity of the Cretaceous period.

The distinction between the Jurassic and the Cretaceous comes from a massive explosion in biodiversity of both dinosaurs and non-dinosaurs. With sauropods now growing to weigh approximately 15 to 20 tons and dominating the top of the trees, plants grew to be tough or spiky, prompting animals to come up with new ways to eat. This led to the birth of a new type of dinosaur, the ornithomimid, they had hard beaks for eating tough plants other dinosaurs could not eat. With sauropods growing so large and a variety of ornithomimids, the theropods that hunt them now became the largest in history to take on their prey's new size, predators such as Tyrannosaurus rex and Giganotosaurus.



The end of the dinosaurs is marked with one of the most violent extinction events in history, a giant asteroid. This asteroid ended the massive biodiversity and wiped out 75% of all plants and animals. Despite that, not all dinosaurs died. Small theropods were capable of surviving alongside small rodents and any tiny animal capable of surviving within a smaller ecosystem with less biodiversity. But the story of the dinosaurs was not over. Biodiversity is maintained by its environment and all living things are sustained within it. Looking back at the life of the dinosaurs, the growing environment allowed the dinosaurs to grow. As they diversified into other forms and filled more niches, the biodiversity grew in size which sustained them. Their diversity was their greatest strength in surviving the asteroid as dinosaurs still walk among us to this day in the form of birds. Today humans restrict the environment, which reduces biodiversity and supports a less stable food chain for all living things.



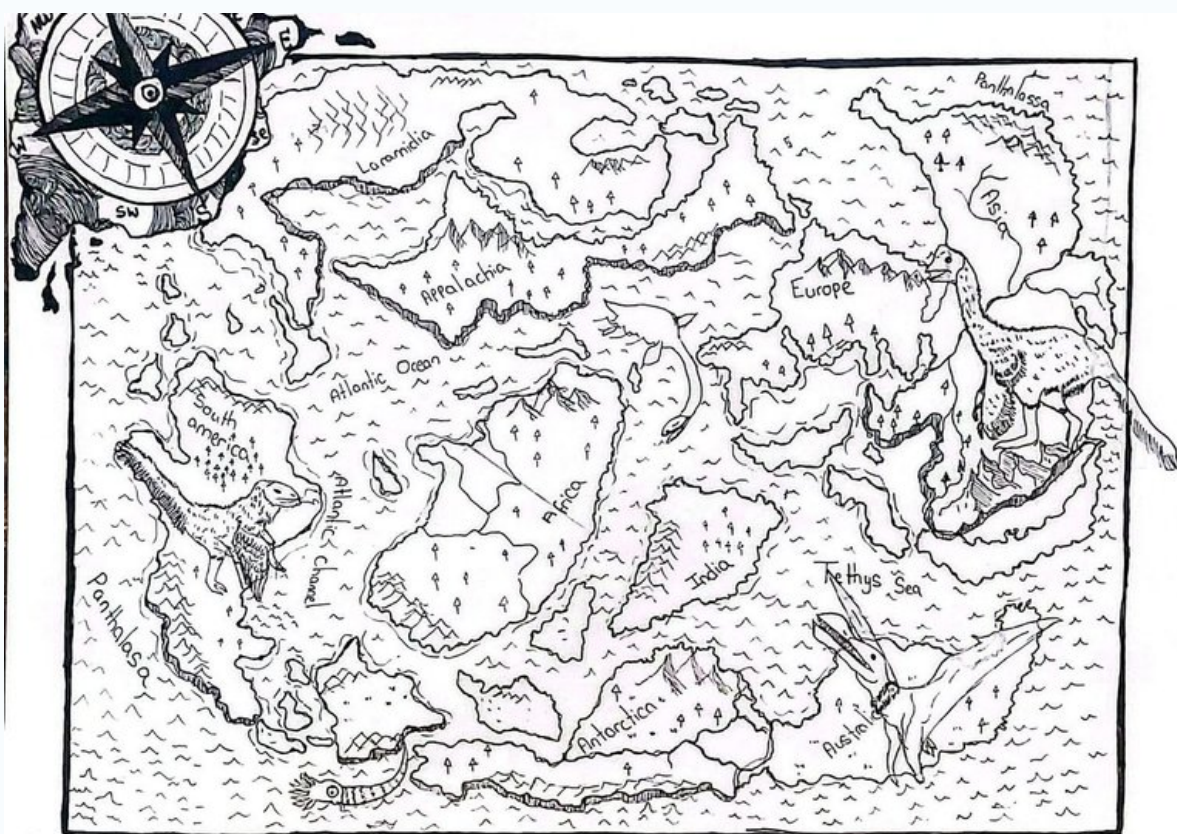


Below are a few animals from the Cretaceous period. Try looking up what they look like and where they lived. Draw them on the map and then color them in to create your own land of the dinosaurs. Hint: North America did not exist yet and were two separate continents!

Deinonychus
Carnotaurus
Iguanodon
Gallimimus
Tarbosaurus
Antartopelta

Carnotaurus
Dreadnoughtus
Spinosaurus
Paralititan
Mosasaur
Rajasaurus

Bruhathkayosaurus
Carcharodontosaurus
Tyrannosaurus Rex
Taeniolabis taoensis
Balaur bondoc



Che Pohlmann is an undergraduate studying Physics in the Faculty of Science and Technology at the University of the West Indies. He grew up close to the ocean which fostered his interests in the environment and animals and allowed him to explore Trinidad's environment. He has interests in astronomy, paleontology, music and biology.



Sreedevi Dhawalaghar is a Physics undergraduate student in the Faculty of Science and Technology with a passion for both science and art. Alongside her academic pursuits, she enjoys illustrating, reading, watching anime, powerlifting, and stargazing. Her interests reflect her love for both creativity and the wonders of the universe. Art above and the centrefold were done by her.

IN MEMORIAM



Sister Jude was the stalwart and friendly face at Amica House all these years we worked alongside them. Always smiling, always making sure she joined us in the photos of deliveries to the home most joyfully. She loved all the children with all

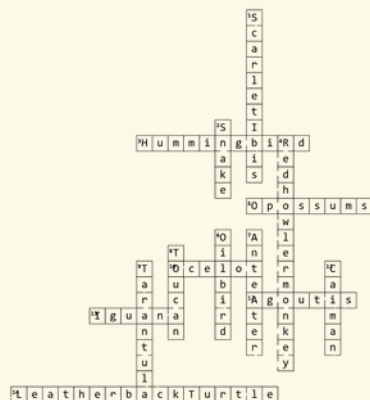
her heart and as her own. She would always disappear for a few moments to return with a hand written thank you card for WISH foundation that we cherish.

She will forever be missed. She left the world a better place than she found it.

May she rest in peace.



Answers to the Page 10 Crossword Puzzle:



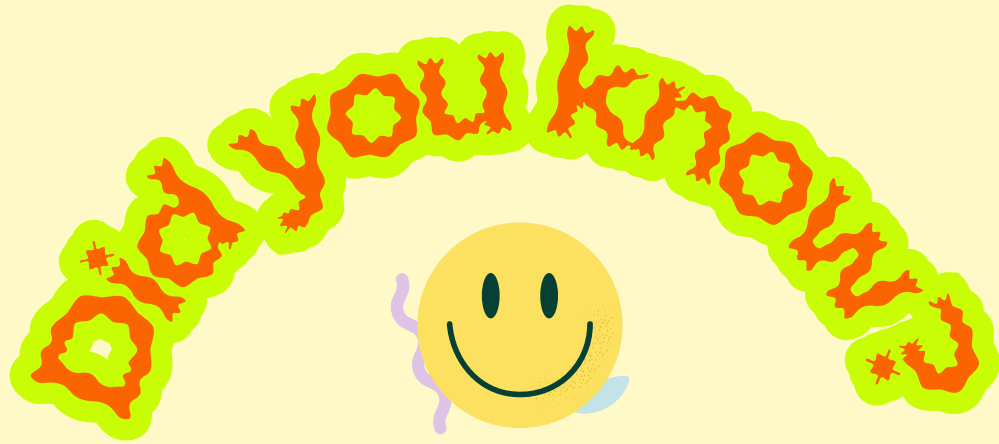
WISH Activities



If you WISH to support and volunteer with the W.I.S.H. Foundation in any way at all, contact us at 1-868-294-8753 or email us at WISH.Foundation@hotmail.com

WISH Activities





Which is the oldest tree in the world?

The Methuselah tree is considered to be the oldest tree in the world from the species of Great Basin bristlecone pine. Its location is kept secret to protect it but it is in California and is 4800-5000 years old!

What tiny fraction of the Earth's water is drinkable?

Less than 1% of the world's water is actually drinkable! 70% of our planet is made up of water so how come? 97% of the Earth's water is in the oceans which is too salty for consumption. Of the 3% freshwater, most of it is frozen in glaciers and in the form of vapour, leaving less than 1% to support people, animals and agriculture!

Which animal is known as the "gardeners of the forest" and why?

Researchers have found that the poop from orangutans contained hundreds of seeds sometimes that got planted as they moved around!

What is the world's largest organism?

It is a fungus! It is found in the Oregon blue mountains and it occupies over 2000 acres of soil! Most of the organism is hidden under the soil in a network of fungal threads connecting them. The mushrooms we see above the ground is just the reproductive part of the organism.