March 10, 1972

TO MY SIX SCIENTISTS

(I am late getting to this...because of so many things happening to me since January. However...better late than never.)

Some years ago...I ended the East Coast Six Years Drought, and the 2-year killer drought in India...after first going on Jack McKinney's "Night Talk" radio show, WCAU, in Philadelphia, and announcing my intent over the air. (Then backing it up in writing to my contacts of that time.)

I have just done it again. (See New York Times newsclip attached: "KENYA: THE DROUGHT ENDS"

In Brad Steiger's book, "What The Seers Predict For 1972", Lancer pocketbook, on page 140... is the following (in the chapter devoted to my work):

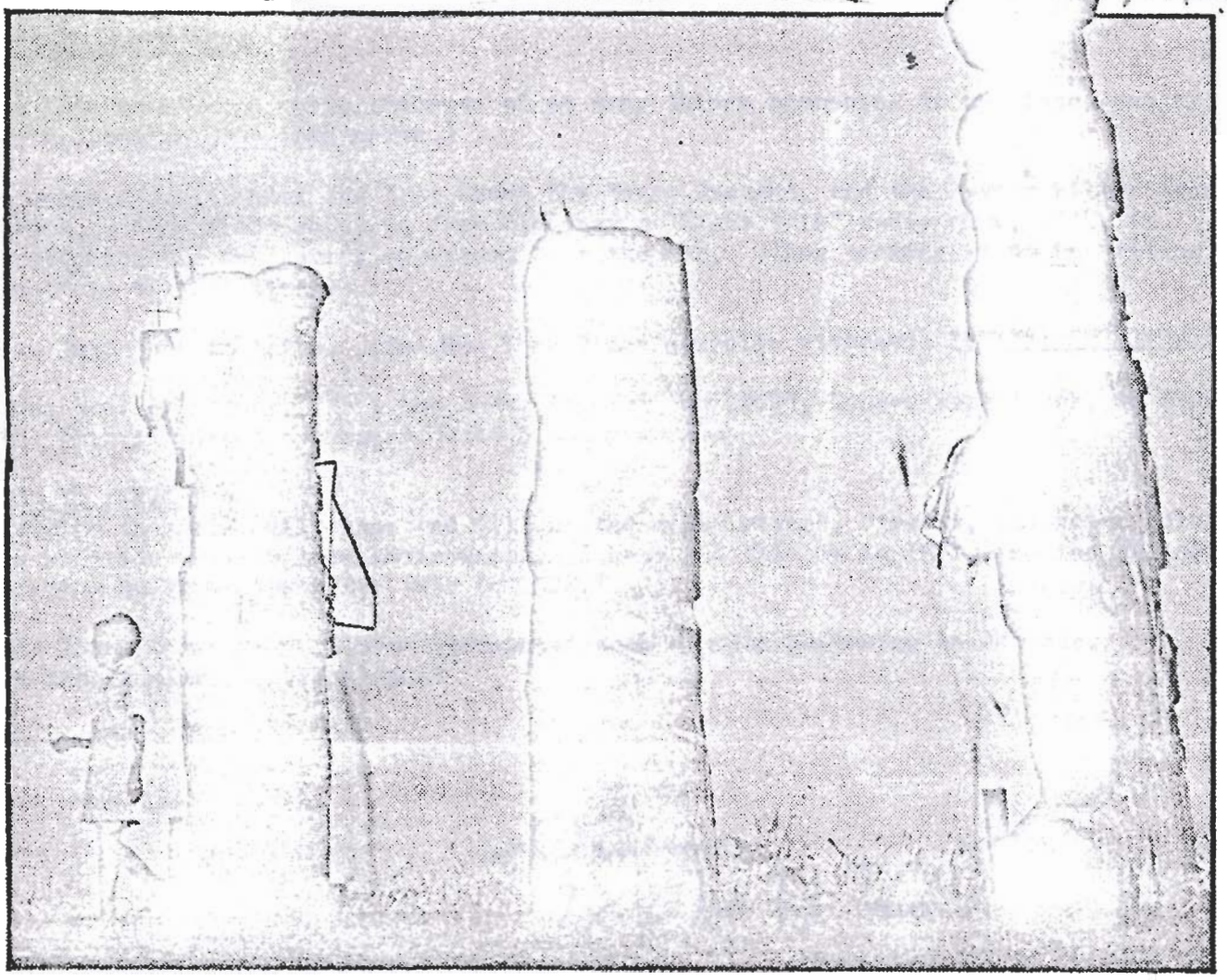
"RAINS IN AFRICA"
"In Africa the rains will come and fill up the empty rivers, streams, and water holes where wildlife go to obtain their water. I have set this up in 1971, and the PK should be working up great power for this in 1972."

That's three times now...I have documented such a major happening in advance.
Isn't that wonderful coincidence?

Best....

Owens
& PK Man

Kenya: The Drought Ends



Argus Africa-Photo Trends

In addition to wildlife parks, tourists in Kenya can view "woodhenge" figures done in Kigangu style, at Kenyatta College. Tourism, major money-maker for Kenya, is improving.

NAIROBI, Kenya—Marked economic improvement is the hope for Kenya this year after some setbacks in 1971, including a drought that lasted for many months.

Two major factors are expected to figure in the rosier 1972 picture.

The first is Kenya's decision to peg her currency to the dollar. This move, taken along with the Governments of the partner states of Tanzania and Uganda, is expected to afford greater leverage in both domestic and foreign monetary transactions.

The second important factor in Kenya's economy was the ending of the long drought, which had retarded agricultural production. Farming accounts for 70 per cent of this East African country's economy.

Kenyan farmers' incomes declined in 1971, while rising prices in industrial countries led to an increase in import prices for Kenya.

Informed sources here said that because of the drought, it seemed likely that the country's 1971 growth rate would turn out to be below the 7 to 7½ per cent it has averaged since 1964.

Agriculture may continue to be hampered to some extent this year, but investment in manufacturing continued steady last year, and some experts believe it will be strengthened by measures to replace imports with domestically made goods.

Kenya's agricultural staples have long included coffee and livestock products, including meat, hides and dairy products. The country produces tea, sisal and a variety of other crops.

Tourism, a major earner, is on the upswing, based on the attraction of Kenya's spectacular wildlife and game parks.

The prospect of more American tourists raises particular hopes. The average American visitor spends about $42 a day compared with about $25 for the average European.

Kenya's main trading partner is Britain, but she has trade and aid links with a variety of nations.

Imports from the United States are likely to increase, because the pegging of the Kenya shilling to the dollar has made the pound sterling more expensive.

American investment in Kenya is estimated at between $90-million and $100-million, mostly industrial — in petroleum marketing, canning, battery manufacture, tires and bottling.

Economic relations with other nations include substantial imports from Japan.

The country's most serious economic problem is rising unemployment, and the challenge of creating jobs is expected to grow as the population, now about 11 million, increases.

Although Kenya's balance of payments position at year-end was described by the Government as "very healthy" and foreign-earnings prospects for 1972 "very good," a serious long-term problem was brought to light in December—the need for proper land usage.

Parts of the National Report on Human Environment were published and one of these dealt with the country's soil-carrying capacity.

Four-fifths of the country is arid, thus limiting the area that can produce food surpluses and cash crops for export.

With one of the highest population growth rates in the world (3.3 per cent a year), some of Kenya's areas with fertile soils are reaching their carrying capacity and some — notably in western and central Kenya — have already exceeded their carrying capacity.