

AFRICANA

Incorporating the East African
Wild Life Society's Review

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Mile-a-Minute
CHEETAH

Nairobi Symposium:
WILDLIFE IN THE
SERVICE OF MAN?

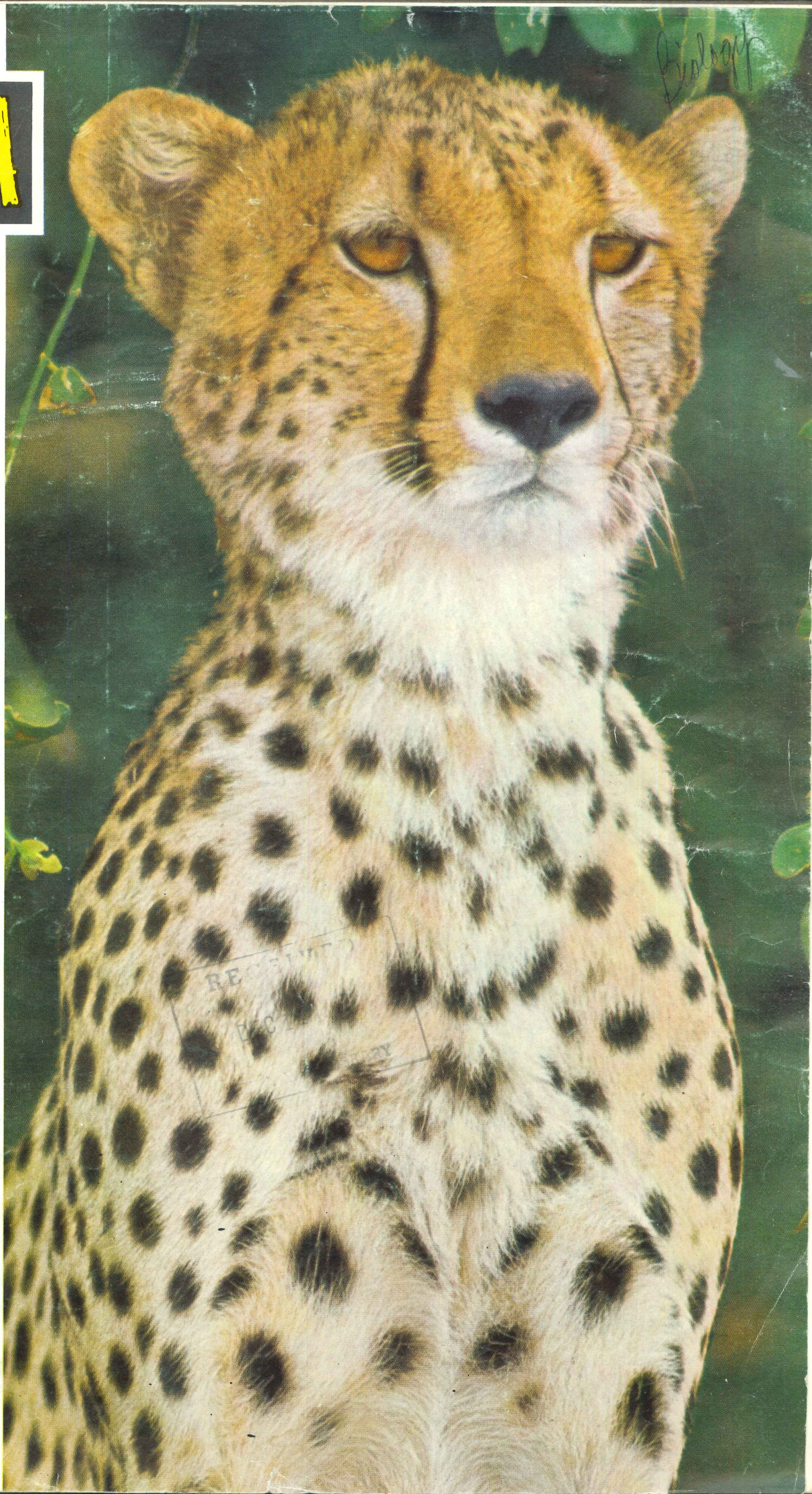
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Biology

OBITUARIES

Two noted conservationists have died

ONE OF THE KINDLIEST of Kenya's conservationists, Mr. "Bobby" Cade, was robbed last month of realisation of his greatest ambition — the completion of Nairobi's well known Animal Orphanage — when he died of a heart-attack. For Mr. Cade, a £5,000 gift from Netherlands school-children made a day-dream capable of realisation and, until his sudden illness, the 67-year-old Orphanage planner was daily hard at work on the new landscaped layout of the enclosure at Nairobi National Park gates.

Thousands visited his animals every month and, for many Africans, Bobby Cade provided the first information on animal habits they ever received. He was encyclopaedic in his knowledge of East Africa's wildlife.

"In fact, on any animal you spoke of, Bobby had information to add," recalls his National Parks' colleague, Dennis Kearney. "His experience of caracal cats and wild dogs was the greatest I have ever met. He wanted to breed cheetah in the large pen, which the Netherlands gift was making possible, and I'm sure he would have done it successfully, too, had he been allowed."

Bobby Cade came to East Africa in the 1920s, as a farmer, and his original home featured as the Adamson's house in the film *Born Free*. But farming, in the troubled conditions of Kenya's early agricultural development, brought him no profit. "When he took up dairying, he couldn't get his milk regularly to market," friends recall. "When he made butter, produce prices fell disastrously and when he turned to ghee, he couldn't sell it."

But, whenever he worked with animals — trapping them, breeding them, caring for them — he succeeded. With Raymond Hook, he was responsible for early attempts to get accurate speed readings for cheetah, racing them against greyhounds in Britain and clocking times exceeding 63 mph. Mr. Cade had an intuitive knack with all animals — including snakes, in which he specialised at one period.

Preaching conservation on a busy television and public appearance schedule, Bobby left his mark in many spheres. He will be missed in a way that few other men will ever achieve — for his great knowledge, his intimate concern for wildlife and his patient attempts to ensure that East Africa's National Parks are never endangered.

WE WERE DEEPLY SORRY to learn of the death of Miss Betsy Sanger, a Life Member of the Society who took a great interest in the wildlife of East Africa.

Betsy Sanger gave tremendous support to the Society during her lifetime and has made the Society a beneficiary under her Will. Our deepest thanks and sincerest condolences go to her parents and family.

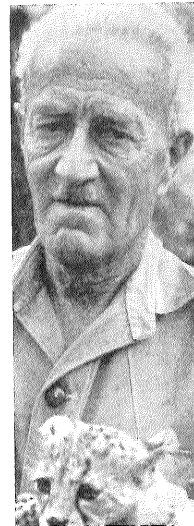
Betsy was born in Detroit, the granddaughter of the late Henry H. Sanger and the late John W. Staley, both prominent bankers there. She attended the Kingswood School at Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, from 1945 until 1949 and the Bishop's School, La Jolla, after moving there with her family in 1953.

Later, at Mills College in Oakland, California, she majored in art, further developing a talent of many years' duration. She had been active in the La Jolla Museum of Art and was a member of the Tau Beta Association in Detroit.

Her major interest, however, was photography. Despite the after-effects of a severe attack of infantile paralysis, suffered at the age of 15, Betsy went on safari in East Africa in 1956 and 1958, returning with outstanding film records of wildlife.

The amateur photographer had shown the films to many groups, including patients at the Naval Hospital, in the last several years. Excerpts were also exhibited on the network television programme *Zoorama*.

In addition to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Sanger, of Rancho Santa Fe, survivors include a brother, John H. Sanger of Los Angeles, and her paternal grandmother, Mrs. Henry H. Sanger, of La Jolla.



'Bobby' Cade

FOUR of the White Rhino in Meru National Park, Kenya.

WHITE RHINO IN MERU NATIONAL PARK

LAST YEAR, through the generosity of Sir Malin and Lady Sorsbie, were purchased six White Rhino from South Africa for release in the Meru National Park and we have just received a report on these animals from Dr. John King, of the Kenya Game Department, which will be of particular interest to conservationists interested in the translocation of animals.

"The acquisition of the Meru Game Reserve by the National Parks is of particular interest to conservationists in Kenya, because it is not only a sanctuary with an enormous potential, but has also been the home of the six white rhinoceroses since 21st March, 1966. These animals, with their wide, square lips, appear to have been specifically designed to mow the tall grass that covers the ridges between the Murera and Rojewero rivers.

"It would seem to be a perfect habitat but for the Tsetse fly, the carrier of *trypanosomiasis*. The white rhino, which had not been in contact with *trypanosomiasis*, could not be allowed to roam the grassland of Meru in complete freedom. If an animal had become ill, the signs would probably not have been noticed until it was too late, and treatment might have involved the added strain of restraint and even dart immobilisation.

"Instead, the rhino were taught to recognise and return to individual pens adjoining a large paddock, which was extended whenever it showed signs of being overgrazed. The Game Scouts in charge of the animals trained them to tolerate rectal temperatures being taken morning and evening, and the collection of frequent blood smears and occasional faeces samples. During the past year, as a result of the field work of Mr. Charles Moore, backed by veterinarian Roger Windsor, at the Diagnosis Laboratory, Kabete, we have built up a fairly clear picture of the effect of *trypanosomiasis* on freshly exposed white rhinoceroses.

"Within three months of arrival, trypanosomes were picked up in the blood of all the animals. Five out of the six were treated with intramuscular injections of Berenil, in the absence of obvious clinical signs.

"The sixth animal, which was not injected, appeared, if anything, to be better off than her colleagues, who sometimes suffered abscesses if the Berenil was not followed by streptomycin at the site of injection. Berenil treatment was therefore discontinued and the rhino remained healthy, although carrying the occasional *Trypanosoma brucei* and *T. vivax* in the blood. The levels of these parasites fluctuated from 0 — 15 in 50 microscopic fields of thick blood smear, but never reached alarming proportions, even during the period of maximum activity of the Tsetse flies after the rains.

"These findings are most encouraging, but there is still a long way to go; the animals may not breed for another two or three years and, for the time being, will continue to be kept under constant surveillance."

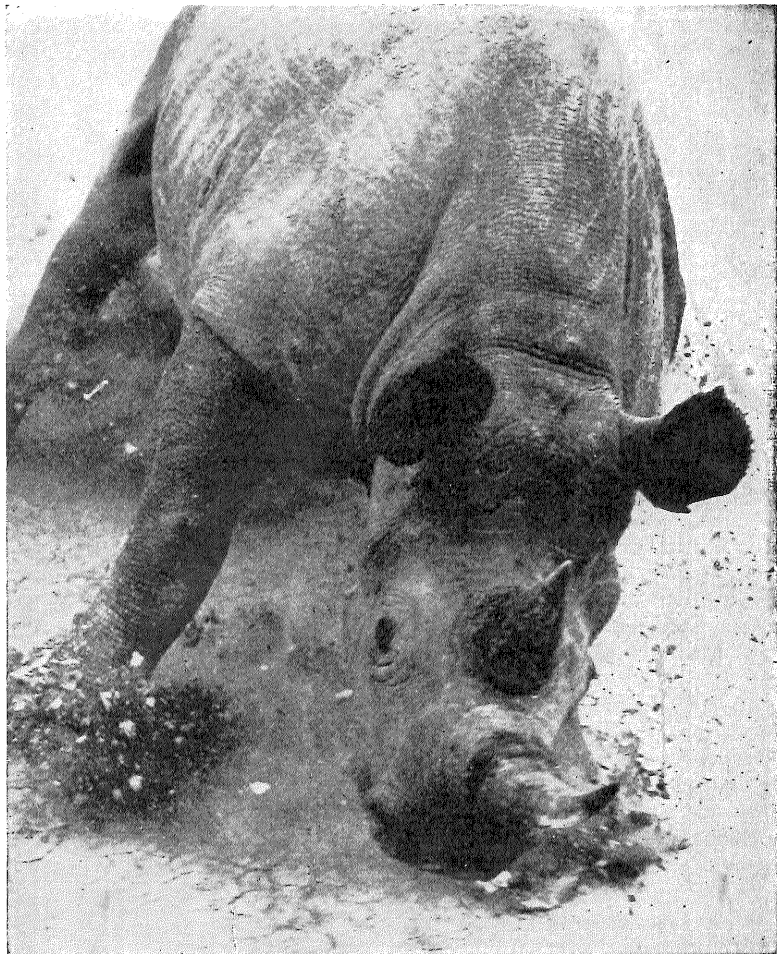
SYMPOSIUM ON WILDLIFE/LAND USE

NAIROBI hit the news when, early in July, a Symposium on Wildlife/Land use was held. This Symposium, which lasted for a period of four days, was attended not only by local well-known personalities on the wildlife scene, but also by scientists from all over the world. Publicity given to the proceedings, and the opportunity provided for discussion, made this Conference a very useful means of bringing to the notice of all those interested the many problems which face conservation today.

Amongst the many members of the Society who attended were: Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, a Trustee of the Society; Dr. D. R. M. Stewart, acting chairman of the Society's Scientific & Technical Committee; Dr. H. F. Lamprey, Director of the Serengeti Research Institute; Dr. R. M. Laws, Director of the Tsavo Research Project; and Mr. Charles Hayes, Editor of *AFRICANA*.

MICHAEL SAWYER

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DURING RECENT WEEKS, a symposium on wildlife in relation to the use of East Africa's land took place in Kenya and, because of the urgency of the subject and the eminence of distinguished scientists attending, it was of great significance. Meetings have been staged in East Africa in the past; some have had far-reaching results — notably, for conservationists, in declarations by the Tanzanian and Kenyan governments, pledging support in safeguarding East African wildlife resources.

But the symposium just ended marked a new phase — no longer the need for action by government leaders, but for sympathetic planning in a future when legitimate and expanding needs of humans are met, yet a head-long clash against the requirements of wildlife sanctuary areas is avoided.

That the Nairobi Symposium had no executive power was obvious; but that, in outspoken terms, it focused attention on the way East Africans are thinking was its greatest achievement.

East Africa is past the stage where sentiment can conquer the demand for practical demonstration of the benefits of a wildlife resource. Those concerned with wildlife survival — and aren't we all? — must now take vigorous steps to persuade African farmers that coexistence between agriculture and free-ranging animals is possible.

The Nairobi Symposium set the guide-lines and *AFRICANA* takes this opportunity of thanking all who played a part in this remarkable occasion. To the Ford Foundation, a special tribute, for making the meeting financially possible.

Of immediate moment, too, is the action of the publishers of *Time-Life International*, who have permitted — in the interests of international conservation — a special arrangement for re-printing three sets of fine photographs by world-famous photographer John Dominis. The first of these special supplements is presented to *AFRICANA* readers in this issue. Others will follow in the December and March 1968 issues and we acknowledge with gratitude the generosity of our great international contemporary.

CHARLES HAYES

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COVER PICTURE by John Dominis

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