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TANZANIA
the Soul of AFRICA

HOW
to Find a Clean Hotel room

the Hadza



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CHECK IN

KARIBU TENA

All our esteemed readers, we know the temperature of who is to get the presidency is high but we believe all is well and we proclaim peace and harmony to keep on dwelling in our country. Whilst the election chaos, we have prepared your October-November edition which features an exciting article that broadly tells **"why Tanzania is the Soul of Africa"** written by the former Chairman of the Tanzania Tourist Board, Ambassador Charles A. Sanga.

Nevertheless **"the Hadza"** people are enchanting our edition with an exciting story that any adventurous would love to experience, take a chill pill and enjoy the Last hunters and gatherers of the planet earth while our did you know segment takes you to the offshores of Zanzibar waters and let you learn about mammals that rarely found in shores of Indian ocean, **The Dolphins** that luckily found in Tanzania.

On this edition we have featured a NEW five star hotel in Dar, the **RAMADA** resort; they have really opened to **WOW** the city with a Halloween bash that last for three good days. On top of that a fantastic Spa hosted by **Hilton Double Tree Hotel** gives you a sensational feeling with an exclusive season's offers that ensures you unique treatments with affordable rates.

With an exciting heart, take a seat and enjoy our publication that is carried by an amazing layout and designs that are supported by professional photos from different photographers.

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by A&L Team

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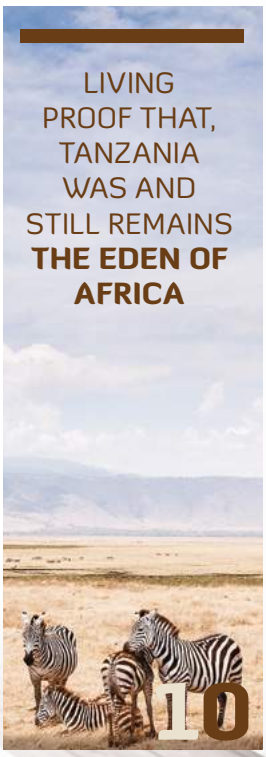
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THE SOUL OF AFRICA





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On the 4th September, 2015 a new chapter was written in Tanzania in the field of tourism. For a long time the brand for Tanzania tourism was known as **"Tanzania, The Land of Kilimanjaro, Zanzibar and The Serengeti."** For the past five years, The Tanzania Tourist Board together with a number of stakeholders in the Tourism Industry held numerous discussions to consider a new brand for the Tanzania Tourism Industry.

On the 4th September, 2015, the discussions for a new brand for the Tanzania Tourism Industry became a reality when H.E. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, launched the new brand: **"Tanzania, The Soul of Africa."** Why the Soul of Africa?

Walk in the Grand Canyon of Humankind

In 1966, Dr. Louis Leakey and his wife Mary declared to have uncovered evidence at Olduvai Gorge, originally known as "Oldupai Gorge" that "At least two different man-like creatures lived in Africa almost two million years ago." Dr. Louis Leakey died in 1972 at the age of 69 years.

The work of Dr. Leakey was further pursued by his wife Mary who in 1976 made a remarkable excavation at Laetoli, Tanzania, of "Fossilized hominid footprints, preserved in volcanic ash, which proved that ancestors of our ancestors already walked upright 3.6 million years ago."

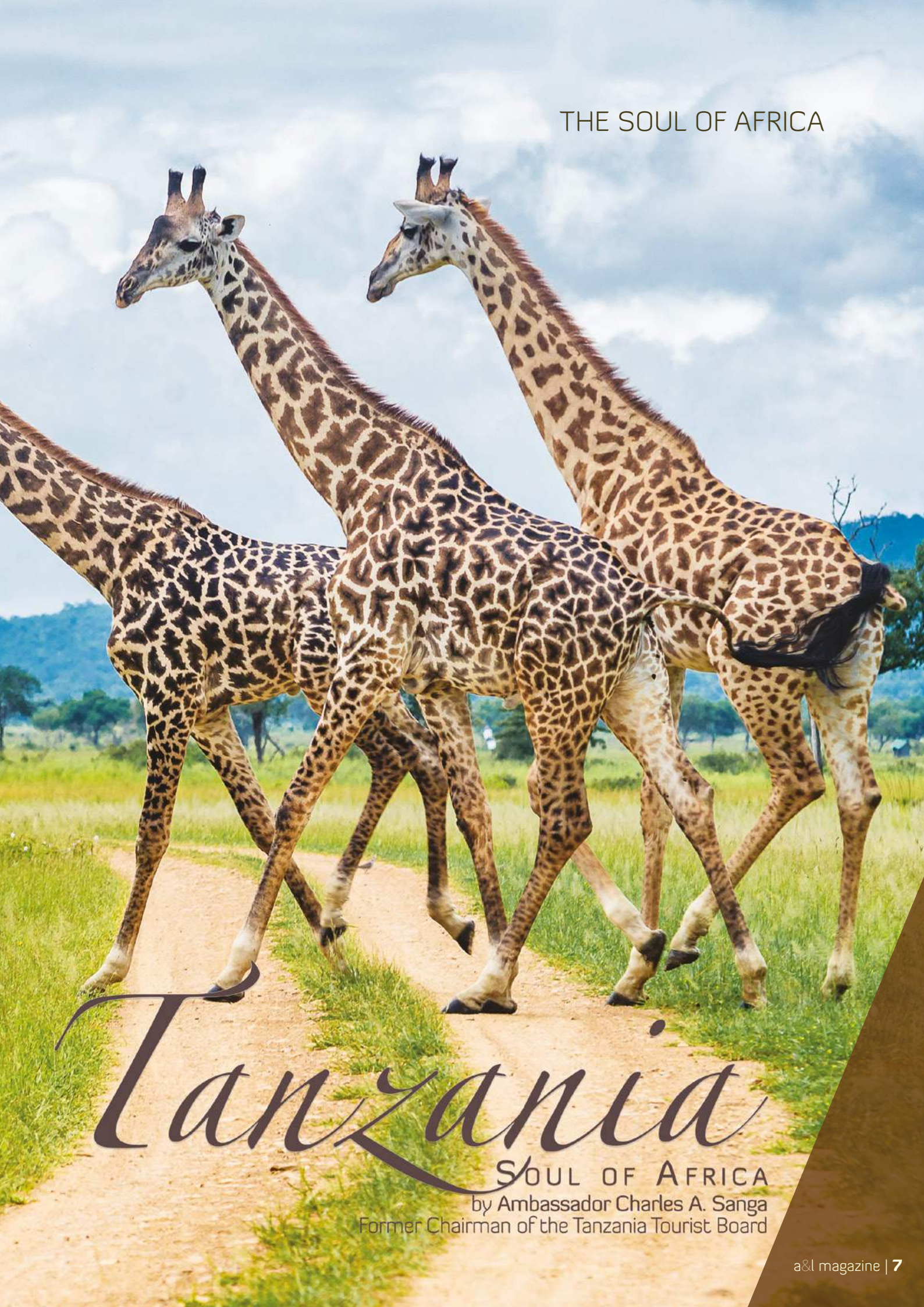
"Over the last thirty years or so, it has become increasingly apparent that Africa is probably the "Cradle of Mankind." From Africa they spread out to populate the rest of Earth. Remains of the earliest humans were found in Olduvai Gorge, misnamed for Oldupai Gorge." Olduvai Gorge is thus still regarded as an important site for researchers of the evolution of mankind.

It is firmly proclaimed by Wikipedia that "Olduvai Gorge, in Tanzania is one of the most important pale anthropological sites in the world; it has proven invaluable in furthering understanding of early human evolution." These facts have been well preserved by the Ngorongoro Conservation Authority, which describe the uniqueness of the Ngorongoro Creator and the unique features surrounding it.

Modern-Day Eden

In the Ngorongoro Conservation Area people today and their early ancestors have co-existed with wildlife for nearly four million years. This World Heritage Site and International Biosphere Reserve encompasses a spectacular mosaic of landscape that includes the breath-taking Ngorongoro Crater and the legendary Serengeti: "**Serengeti Shall Not Die** (German: **Serengeti darf nicht sterben**) is a 1959 German documentary film written and directed by Bernhard Grzimek."





Tanzania

Soul of Africa

by Ambassador Charles A. Sanga
Former Chairman of the Tanzania Tourist Board

Both in Ngorongoro and Serengeti, people all over the world witness the annual host of the World's highest concentration and diversity of migratory animals numbering nearly two-million in number. As if this wasn't enough, the Ngorongoro Conservation Area also contains two important and internationally known fossil and archaeological sites: Laetoli and Olduvai Gorge. Both continue to contribute significantly to understanding of humankind's physical, behavioral and technological evolution.

According to the Ngorongoro Conservation Authority there exists a huge cast of actual footprints made by early human ancestors (hominins) at Laetoli, w est of Ngorongoro Crater, where hominid footprints are preserved in volcanic rock 3.6 million years old and represent some of the earliest signs of mankind in the world the Soul of Africa. Three separate tracks of a small-brained upright walking early hominid. Australopithecus afarensis, a creature about 1.2 to 1.4 meters high, were found – indeed the Soul of Africa.

Two years ago, on 11th February 2013, there was a vote on the seven wonders of Africa. **Tanzania emerged as the winner of four of those wonders, namely, Mount Kilimanjaro, Serengeti and Ngorongoro Crater and part of the Nile River.** The other three outside Tanzania were Red Sea Reef, Sahara Desert and Okavango Delta. No wonder Tanzania is the Soul of Africa.

On 22nd October, 1959, the late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, made a visionary speech saying, ".....The people of Tanganyika would like to light a candle and put it on top of Mount Kilimanjaro which would shine beyond our borders giving hope where there was despair, love where there was hate and dignity where before there was only humiliation....."

"Ambassador Mohammed Sahnoun, first Assistant Secretary-General of the then Organization of African Unity (OAU), recalls Mwalimu Nyerere's historical role in the creation of its Liberation Committee saying, "Nyerere's "lucidity and his strategic skills", he reminisces, "were remarkable at all levels, as was his courage, bearing in mind that his own country was newly independent [1961] and that its state institutions were also at their formative stage." When conflicts occurred, as they inevitably did at the OAU and in the area of liberation politics, Nyerere, as the Mwalimu, that he was, used his gifts of analysis and reasoning to reach the right resolutions". Sahnoun thus affirms, "It was a unique privilege to have worked with such a leader."

Mwalimu Nyerere was a special gift to the people of Tanzania and Africa. Ambassador Mohammed Sahnoun


Part of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA)

further states in his memoirs that, "On May 24 1963, the Addis Ababa Conference of Independent African States met for the first time under the chairmanship of the host, Emperor Haille Selassie of Ethiopia. I attended as a member of the Algerian delegation led by President Ben Bella who, together with other heads of state from that first generation of nationalists such as Presidents Nkrumah, Nasser, Sekou Toure and, of course, Julius Nyerere, adopted the Charter of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

This was my first contact with President Nyerere, who, at this same meeting, led his colleagues to create a subsidiary organ of the OAU, the OAU Liberation Committee, which, at his invitation, set up its Headquarters in Dar es Salaam. To say that President Nyerere was committed to-and forward looking in-the struggle for liberation in Africa even

at that early stage is an understatement." Mwalimu Nyerere lived his words of 1959, "Dar es Salaam, became home and rear-base to refugees and liberation movements from all over Africa."

Ambassador Sahnou concludes by saying, "This long period of collaboration with the President helped me to appreciate, indeed, to deepen my own understanding of his complete and unfailing commitment to unity and solidarity for the benefit of the remaining parts of Africa still under colonial and racist domination. Unity and liberation were the two main tasks the OAU had set itself and President Nyerere served both these principles with his powerful intellectual and political skills." Clearly, Mwalimu Nyerere and the Liberation Committee were undoubtedly, "The Soul of Africa."

since it was founded about 50 years ago.

The United Republic of Tanzania was founded on 26th April, 1964, a union between Zanzibar and Tanganyika. A number of countries in Africa had tried to emulate what Tanzania had been able to achieve, unfortunately, such unity did not last long. Nkrumah, for example, tried to establish Ghana-Guinea-Mali Union, but the Union fell apart soon after its establishment. The only remaining model for African unity is none other than the one that exists between Zanzibar and Tanzania Mainland. Tanzania truly is the "**Soul of Africa.**"



Tanzania is well endowed with huge water masses of sea, lakes and rivers, Tanzania can make substantial blue revolution through establishment of processing fish factories.

PEACE, SECURITY, STABILITY AND UNITY

Dar Es Salaam, meaning the "The Peaceful Harbor" is the main Commercial City in Tanzania and former Capital city of the country. The way Dar Es Salaam is peaceful has had infectious effect to the entire nation. Tanzania is a nation of more than 120 ethnic groups but they are firmly united and the whole nation communicates in one common language – Swahili. Apart from the brief war with Uganda under Idd Amin, in October 1978 to April 1979, Tanzania has hardly experienced instability

LOCATION

The geographical location of Tanzania is remarkably unique. It is the biggest country in East Africa. It has an area of 945,045 sq. km. 60% of Tanzania's land mass is arable land. With a population of about 45 million people less than 10% of the arable land is under cultivation. Tanzania has huge potential to increase production in the agricultural sector through green revolution. Tanzania is well endowed with huge water masses of sea, lakes and rivers, Tanzania can make substantial blue revolution through establishment of processing fish factories.

THE SOUL OF AFRICA

Tanzania is surrounded by **eight countries most of which are landlocked**-Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo with a very unreliable at Matadi Port. Other countries that surround Tanzania are Kenya in the North and Mozambique in the South. The Comoro Island in the South East of Tanzania is also dependent on Tanzania in many ways. Tanzania is a member of economic blocs of East African Community (EAC) and that of Southern African Development Community (SADC). The geographical location of Tanzania can easily serve countries surrounding as its trading hub.

MINERALS

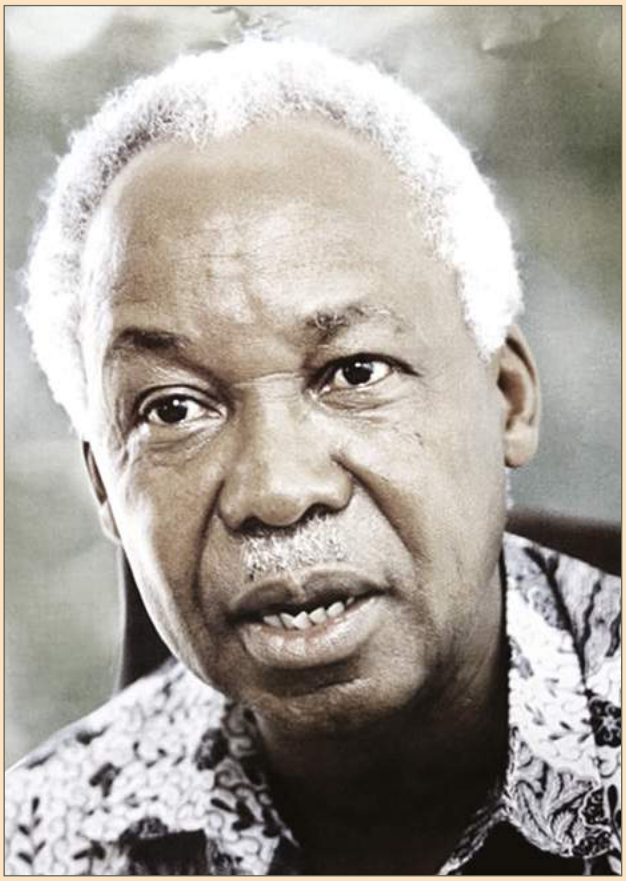
Tanzania is well endowed with different minerals. Tanzania is home to a number of industrial minerals like copper, lead, soda ash, nickel, iron ore, coal, kaolin, gypsum, limestone, phosphate magnesium and graphite as well as zinc. Other minerals found in Tanzania include gold, diamond, uranium and a variety of gemstones like the famous **TANZANITE**. Tanzanite is only found in Tanzania. Why in Tanzania? Tanzania is the "**Soul of Africa**."

CONCLUSION

The new brand for Tanzania tourism reflects the true picture of Tanzania. From the historical, geographical and physical perspectives Tanzania is indeed the "The Soul of Africa". Political stability, unity accompanied with peace and security in the country has not only amazed the world but Tanzania has become a model to be emulated by Africa and the world at large as the harbor for those in despair and homeless. Tanzania is scientifically proven as the "Cradle of Mankind." The world wonders in tourism found in Tanzania are nothing but living proof that, Tanzania was and still remains the Eden of Africa and the world at large. Serengeti will never die. People all over the world will continue to visit Serengeti to witness the amazing animal migration to and from Masai- Mara in Kenya and also follow the footsteps of man's ancestors at Oldupai Gorge West of Ngorongoro Crater.

The existence of the late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere in Tanzania and his farsightedness in his teaching and philosophy, further consolidate the myth that Tanzania can be best described nothing less than the "**Soul of Africa.**"

It was not by default that the Tanzania National Anthem starts with the prayer to bless Africa- "God bless Africa....." It is not by default that the candle on top of Mount Kilimanjaro is meant to give continuous enlightenment, knowledge and serve as a continuous reminder to the people of Africa to cherish the gained



Mwalimu **Julius Kambarage Nyerere**

freedom for the good of the people of Africa and the world at large.

Tanzania indeed is the "Soul of Africa."



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HOW TO FIND A CLEAN HOTEL ROOM

BY CAROLINE COSTELLO



Your hotel room is your home away from home, with a few exceptions -- hundreds of strangers from every corner of the world have slept there, and the hotel staff may not have the same standards of cleanliness that you do at home. It's nice to have someone fold up your towels and make your bed while you're out exploring the world, but in terms of sanitization, a neatly made bed does not equal a germ-free room.

Studies have shown that germs frequently lurk in places like light switches, television remotes and telephone keypads, even in hotel rooms that otherwise appear clean -- disturbing evidence of what might be waiting when you wheel your suitcase into a suite.

Are you prepared for a dirty bedspread, a scummy toilet or even a bed bug infestation? It's highly unlikely that a slightly soiled bathroom floor will put your life in danger, yet an unclean hotel room could affect your health; the most common afflictions are colds or stomach viruses. Try the following tips and sleep more soundly on your next adventure.

How Do I Make Sure My Hotel Room Is Clean?

Put your black light away. We've all seen footage of people scanning dark rooms with the revealing black light; stains and smears, invisible in the daylight, pop up in the most unexpected and shocking places (not the pillowcase -- anything but the pillowcase!). But traveling with this device, which is a great for dramatic effect on television, is far from necessary. Here are a few other, less obsessive things you can do to rest assured you have a clean hotel room:







Read the Reviews

There are no international standards for hotel cleanliness. Price, location or a brand name will not guarantee completely sanitary digs. So until some international "clean commission" starts sending out fastidious officials to size up squalid toilets in hotels around the world, your best bet is to find out what your fellow travelers are saying. Most travel and hotel review sites have cleanliness as a category for evaluation. Our favorite is **TripAdvisor,** which offers user ratings of thousands of hotels, restaurants and businesses around the world; you can also find hotel reviews on major booking engines such as Travelocity, Hotels.com and Orbitz.

Wash Your Hands

Hand washing; on the other hand, should be near and dear to everyone's heart. Frequent hand washing has been proven to reduce the transfer of colds and viruses, and will prevent bacteria getting from whatever it is you are touching (why is this remote control sticky?) to your mouth, eyes or nose. So even if your hotel room is poorly sanitized, some good hand washing will keep the icky germs at bay.

Fling Off the Bedspread

You have probably heard this one before: Most hotels do not wash bedspreads after each unique guest. The frequency of laundering varies from hotel to hotel, so if the idea of an anonymous stranger cuddling up with the blanket that now lies across your queen bed creeps you out, call your hotel and ask how often they wash their bedspreads.

Or bring your own blanket and remove the hotel's altogether.



Disinfect

Yes, you are paying (and tipping, hopefully) so that housekeeping will keep your room in order. And I must admit, I've never once sprayed, dusted or polished anything in a hotel room, so I can't blame you if you choose to leave your toilet brush at home. But if you're feeling a little icky in your dumpy budget hotel room or you just want to be extra cautious, simply spraying a few frequently touched surfaces with some antibacterial sanitizer could make your life a whole lot cleaner. Key places to spray for germs include the phone, door knobs, toilet handle, ice bucket, remote control and bathroom faucet handles.

Avoid the Glassware

there is no guarantee that your room glasses and mugs aren't simply rinsed off under the tap by the cleaning staff -- or even wiped down with the same sponge that's used to clean other parts of the bathroom. The quick way to deal with this is to run your cup under hot water for a minute or two before using it; this will kill most bacteria.

Or you can pack a mug from home.



GOOD HAND WASHING
WILL KEEP THE ICKY
GERMS AT BAY...

Does My Hotel Room Have Bed Bugs?

Bed bugs are tiny, but they can be seen with the naked eye and resemble small, reddish brown ticks or cockroaches. These miniscule menaces feed at night and their victims will develop itchy red bumps within about 24 hours of a bite. Bed bug bites are similar to mosquito bites, so before you throw a fit at your hotel's front desk when a red bump appears on your arm, give the hotel the benefit of the doubt and check your room for other signs of bed bugs -- especially if you are traveling in a place that has lots of mosquitos.

To find evidence of bed bugs, look first under the mattress. Do you see reddish brown spots (the dried excrement of the insects) on the underside of the mattress, or on any other part of the bed? It's hard to spot the actual bugs -- these guys are sneaky and their flat bodies allow them to hide in the smallest mattress crevices during the day -- but it is possible to see some bugs, especially if there's a major infestation.

THERE ARE NO **INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS** FOR HOTEL CLEANLINESS.



You can also check between couch cushions or between the carpet and the wall.

If you discover the above signs of bed bug life, call the front desk immediately and do not put your suitcase, coat or any of your belongings on the bed or near the site of the infestation. In most cases, the hotel staff will already be aware of the situation (bed bugs can, and often do, spread from room to room) and will move you to another room. If you have an inauspicious encounter with a stubborn front desk person, request to speak to a manager or even the hotel owner if necessary.

While there are no international standards for hotel cleanliness, under no circumstances should a traveler be expected to pay for a bug-infested room. If the hotel staff refuses a room change or a refund and you are 100 percent certain that your room is infested, find alternative lodging and write a review on your favorite hotel review site. Do your fellow travelers a favor and let them know that their money is better spent somewhere else.

Fortunately, getting stuck with a bed-bug-infested hotel room and a surly hotel staff to boot is unlikely. Yes, bed bug cases are on the rise in all over the world -- but the majority of hotel rooms are free from these irksome insects. Avoiding bed bugs, the most democratic of all pests, is a crap shoot. Because bed bugs don't feed on filth, a hotel's cleanliness does not make a difference to a family of hitchhiking bed bugs arriving in the bag of any tourist. Your best bet is to check your bed for bed bug signs ***(before you sleep in it or put your luggage nearby),*** keep your suitcase in a trash bag during your stay and vacuum your suitcase when you get home.

TO FIND EVIDENCE OF BED BUGS, LOOK FIRST UNDER THE MATTRESS. DO YOU SEE REDDISH BROWN SPOTS?



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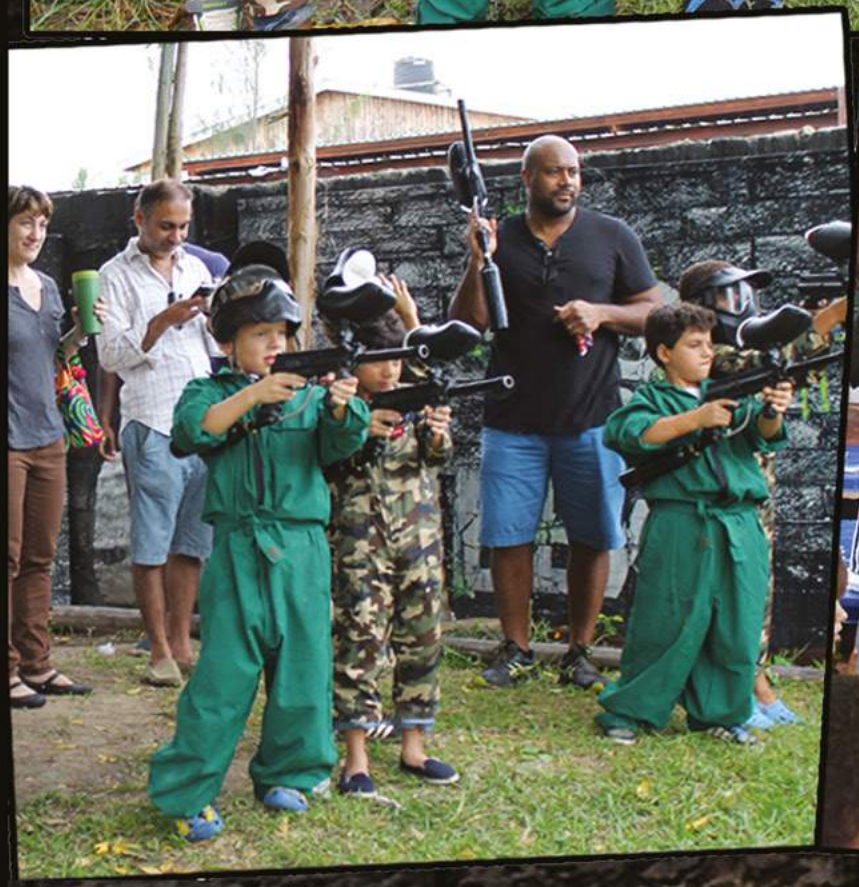
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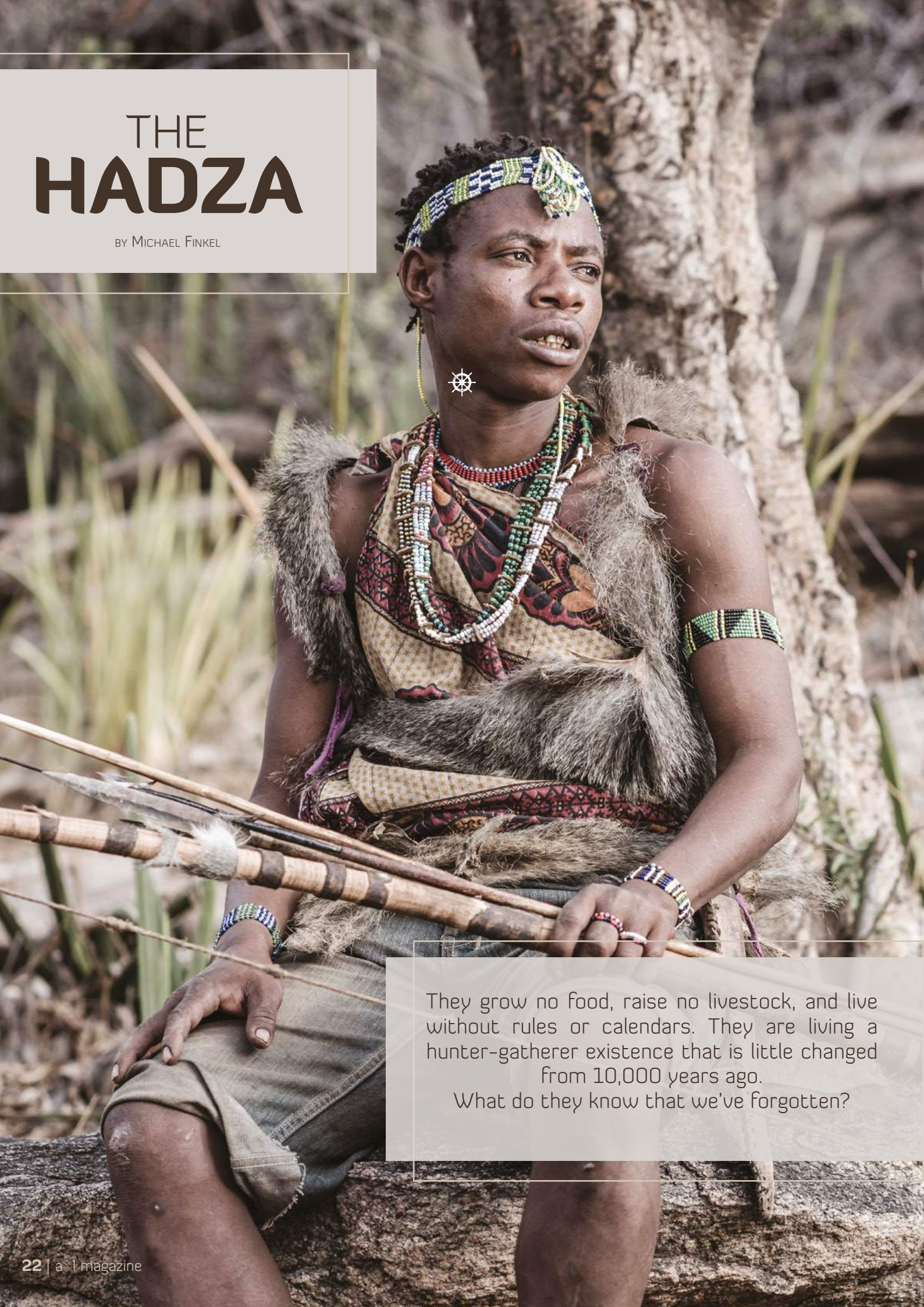
Mountain Dew Paintball Arena

We're on the map

Google maps

THE HADZA

BY MICHAEL FINKEL



They grow no food, raise no livestock, and live without rules or calendars. They are living a hunter-gatherer existence that is little changed from 10,000 years ago.
What do they know that we've forgotten?

THE HADZA

"I'm hungry," says Onwas, squatting by his fire, blinking placidly through the smoke. The men beside him murmur in assent. It's late at night, deep in the East African bush. Singing, a rhythmic chant, drifts over from the women's camp. Onwas mentions a tree he spotted during his daytime travels. The men around the fire push closer. It is in a difficult spot, Onwas explains, at the summit of a steep hill that rises from the grassy plain. But the tree, he adds, spreading his arms wide like branches, is heavy with baboons. There are more murmurs. Embers rise to a sky infinite with stars. And then it is agreed. Everyone stands and grabs his hunting bow.

Onwas is an old man, perhaps over 60—years are not a unit of time he uses—but thin and fit in the Hadza way. He's maybe five feet tall. Across his arms and chest are the hieroglyphs of a lifetime in the bush: scars from hunts, scars from snakebites, scars from arrows and knives and scorpions and thorns. Scars from falling out of a baobab tree. Scars from a leopard attack. Half his teeth remain. He is wearing tire-tread sandals and tattered brown shorts. A hunting knife is strapped to his hip, in a sheath made of dik-dik hide. He's removed his shirt, as have most of the other men, because he wants to blend into the night.

Onwas looks at me and speaks for a few moments in his native language, Hadzane. To my ear it sounds strangely bipolar—lilting and gentle for a phrase or two, then jarring and percussive, with tongue clicks and glottic pops. It's a language not closely related to any other that still exists: to use the linguists' term, an isolate.

I have arrived in the Hadza homeland in northern Tanzania with an inter¬preter, a Hadza woman named Mariamu. She is Onwas's niece. She attended school for 11 years and is one of only a handful of people in the world who can speak both English and Hadzane. She interprets Onwas's words: Do I want to come?

Merely getting this far, to a traditional Hadza encampment, is not an easy task. Years aren't the only unit of time the Hadza do not keep close track of—they also ignore hours and days and weeks and months. The Hadza language doesn't have words for numbers past three or four. Making an appointment can be a tricky matter. But I had contacted the owner of a tourist camp not far outside the Hadza territory to see if he could arrange for me to spend time with a remote Hadza group. While on a camping trip in the bush, the owner came across Onwas and asked him, in Swahili, if I might visit. The Hadza tend to be gregarious people, and Onwas readily agreed. He said I'd be the first foreigner ever to live in his camp. He promised to send his son to a particular tree at the edge of the bush to meet me when I was scheduled to arrive, in three weeks.

Sure enough, three weeks later, when my interpreter and I arrived by Land Rover in the bush, there was Onwas's son Ngaola waiting for us. Apparently, Onwas had noted the stages of the moon, and when he felt enough time had passed, he sent his son to the tree. I asked Ngaola if he'd waited a long time for me. "No," he said. "Only a few days."

At first, it was clear that everyone in camp—about two dozen Hadza, ranging from infants to grandparents—felt uncomfortable with my presence. There was a lot of staring, some nervous laughs. I'd brought along a photo album, and passing it around helped mitigate the awkwardness. Onwas was interested in a picture of my cat. "How does it taste?" he asked. One photo captured everyone's attention. It was of me participating in a New Year's Day polar bear swim, leaping into a hole cut in a frozen lake. Hadza hunters can seem fearless; Onwas regularly sneaks up on leopards and races after giraffes. But the idea of winter weather terrified him. He ran around camp with the picture, telling everyone I was a brave man, and this helped greatly with my acceptance. A man who can leap into ice, Onwas must have figured, is certainly a man who'd have no trouble facing a wild baboon. So on the third night of my stay, he asks if I want to join the hunting trip.

I do. I leave my shirt on—my skin does not blend well with the night—and I follow Onwas and ten other hunters and two younger boys out of camp in a single-file line. Walking through Hadza country in the dark is challenging; thornbushes and spiked acacia trees dominate the terrain, and even during the day there is no way to avoid being jabbed and scratched and punctured. A long trek in the Hadza bush can feel like receiving a gradual full-body tattoo. The Hadza spend a significant portion of their rest time digging thorns out of one another with the tips of their knives.

At night the thorns are all but invisible, and navigation seems impossible. There are no trails and few landmarks.



To walk confidently in the bush, in the dark, without a flashlight, requires the sort of familiarity one has with, say, one's own bedroom. Except this is a thousand-square-mile bedroom, with lions and leopards and hyenas prowling in the shadows.

For Onwas such navigation is no problem. He has lived all his life in the bush. He can start a fire, twirling a stick between his palms, in less than 30 seconds. He can converse with a honeyguide bird, whistling back and forth, and be led directly to a teeming beehive. He knows everything there is to know about the bush and virtually nothing of the land beyond. One time I showed Onwas a map of the world. I spread it open on the dirt and anchored the corners with stones. A crowd gathered. Onwas stared. I pointed out the continent of Africa, then the country of Tanzania, then the region where he lived. I showed him the United States.

I asked him what he knew about America—the name of the president, the capital city. He said he knew nothing. He could not name the leader of his own country. I asked him, as politely as possible, if he knew anything about any country. He paused for a moment, evidently deep in thought, then suddenly shouted, "London!" He couldn't say precisely what London was. He just knew it was someplace not in the bush.

About a thousand Hadza live in their traditional homeland, a broad plain encompassing shallow, salty Lake Eyasi and sheltered by the ramparts of the Great Rift Valley. Some have moved close to villages and taken jobs as farmhands or tour guides. But approximately one-quarter of all Hadza, including those in Onwas's camp, remain true hunter-gatherers. They have no crops, no livestock, no permanent shelters. They live just south of the same section of the valley in which some of the oldest fossil evidence of early humans has been found. Gene¬tic testing indicates that they may represent one of the primary roots of the human family tree—perhaps more than 100,000 years old.



UP TO DATE THE HADZA DIET REMAINS MORE STABLE AND VARIED THAN THAT OF MOST OF THE WORLD'S CITIZENS. THEY ALSO ENJOY AN EXTRAORDINARY AMOUNT OF LEISURE TIME.

What the Hadza appear to offer—and why they are of great interest to anthropologists—is a glimpse of what life may have been like before the birth of agriculture 10,000 years ago. Anthro-pologists are wary of viewing contemporary hunter-gatherers as "living fossils," says Frank Marlowe, a Florida State University professor of anthropology who has spent the past 15 years studying the Hadza. Time has not stood still for them. But they have maintained their foraging lifestyle in spite of long exposure to surrounding agriculturalist groups, and, says Marlowe, it's possible that their lives have changed very little over the ages.

For more than 99 percent of the time since the genus Homo arose two million years ago, everyone lived as hunter-gatherers. Then, once plants and animals were domesticated, the discovery sparked a complete reorganization of the globe. Food production marched in lockstep with greater population densities, which allowed

farm-based societies to displace or destroy hunter-gatherer groups. Villages were formed, then cities, then nations. And in a relatively brief period, the hunter-gatherer lifestyle was all but extinguished. Today only a handful of scattered peoples—some in the Amazon, a couple in the Arctic, a few in Papua New Guinea, and a tiny number of African groups—maintain a primarily hunter-gatherer existence. Agriculture's sudden rise, however, came with a price. It introduced infectious-disease epidemics, social stratification, intermittent famines, and large-scale war. Jared Diamond, the UCLA professor and writer, has called the adoption of agriculture nothing less than "the worst mistake in human history"—a mistake, he suggests, from which we have never recovered.

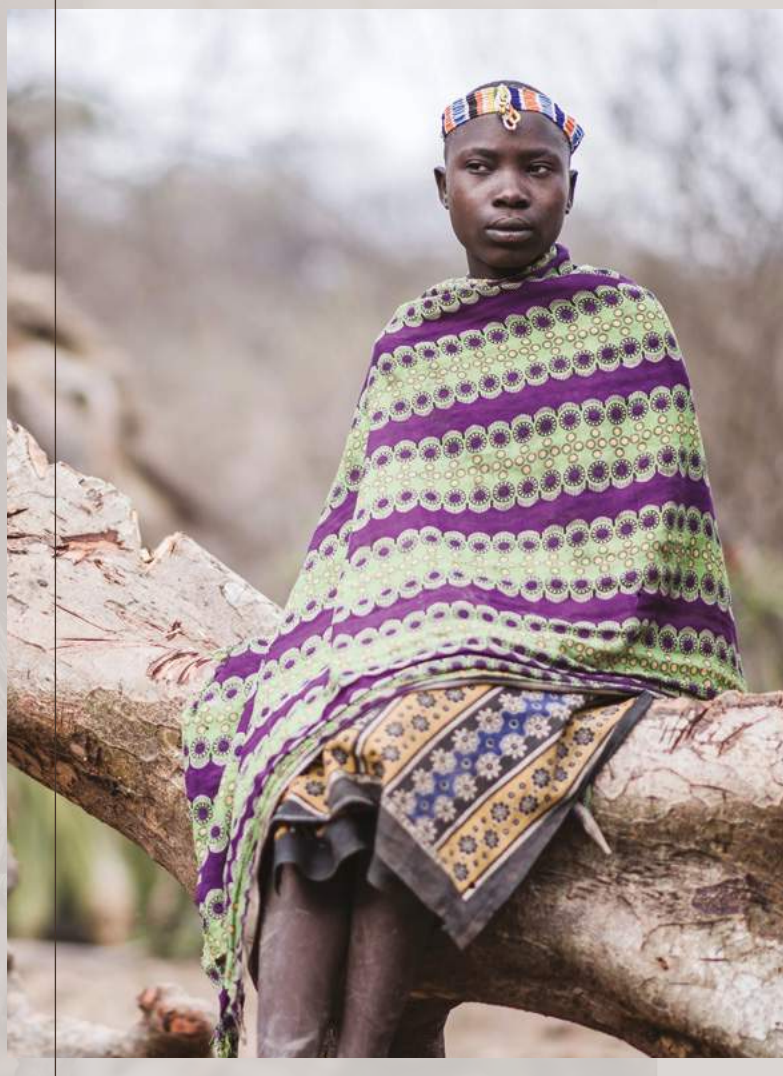
The Hadza do not engage in warfare. They've never lived densely enough to be seriously threatened by an infectious outbreak. They have no known history of famine; rather, there is evidence of people from a farming group coming to live with them during a time of crop failure. The Hadza diet remains even today more stable and varied than that of most of the world's citizens. They enjoy an extraordinary amount of leisure time. Anthropologists have estimated that they "work"—actively pursue food—four to six hours a day. And over all these thousands of years, they've left hardly more than a footprint on the land.

Traditional Hadza, like Onwas and his camp mates, live almost entirely free of possessions. The things they own—a cooking pot, a water container, an ax—can be wrapped in a blanket and carried over a shoulder. Hadza women gather berries and baobab fruit and dig edible tubers. Men collect honey and hunt. Nighttime baboon stalking is a group affair, conducted only a handful of times each year; typically, hunting is a solo pursuit. They will eat almost anything they can kill, from birds to wildebeest to zebras to buffalo. They dine on warthog and bush pig and hyrax. They love baboon; Onwas joked to me that a Hadza man cannot marry until he has killed five baboons. The chief exception is snakes. The Hadza hate snakes.

The poison the men smear on their arrowheads, made of the boiled sap of the desert rose, is powerful enough to bring down a giraffe. But it cannot kill a full-grown elephant. If hunters come across a recently dead elephant, they will crawl inside and cut out meat and organs and fat and cook them over a fire. Sometimes, rather than drag a large animal back to camp, the entire camp will move to the carcass.

Hadza camps are loose affiliations of relatives and in-laws and friends. Each camp has a few core members—Onwas's two sons, Giga and Ngaola, are often with him—but most others come and go as they please. The Hadza recognize no official leaders. Camps are tra¬ditionally named after a senior male (hence, Onwas's camp), but this honor does not confer any particular power. Individual autonomy is the hallmark of the Hadza. No Hadza adult has authority over any other. None has more wealth; or, rather, they all have no wealth. There are few social obligations—no birthdays, no religious holidays, no anniversaries.

TO BE CONTINUED...





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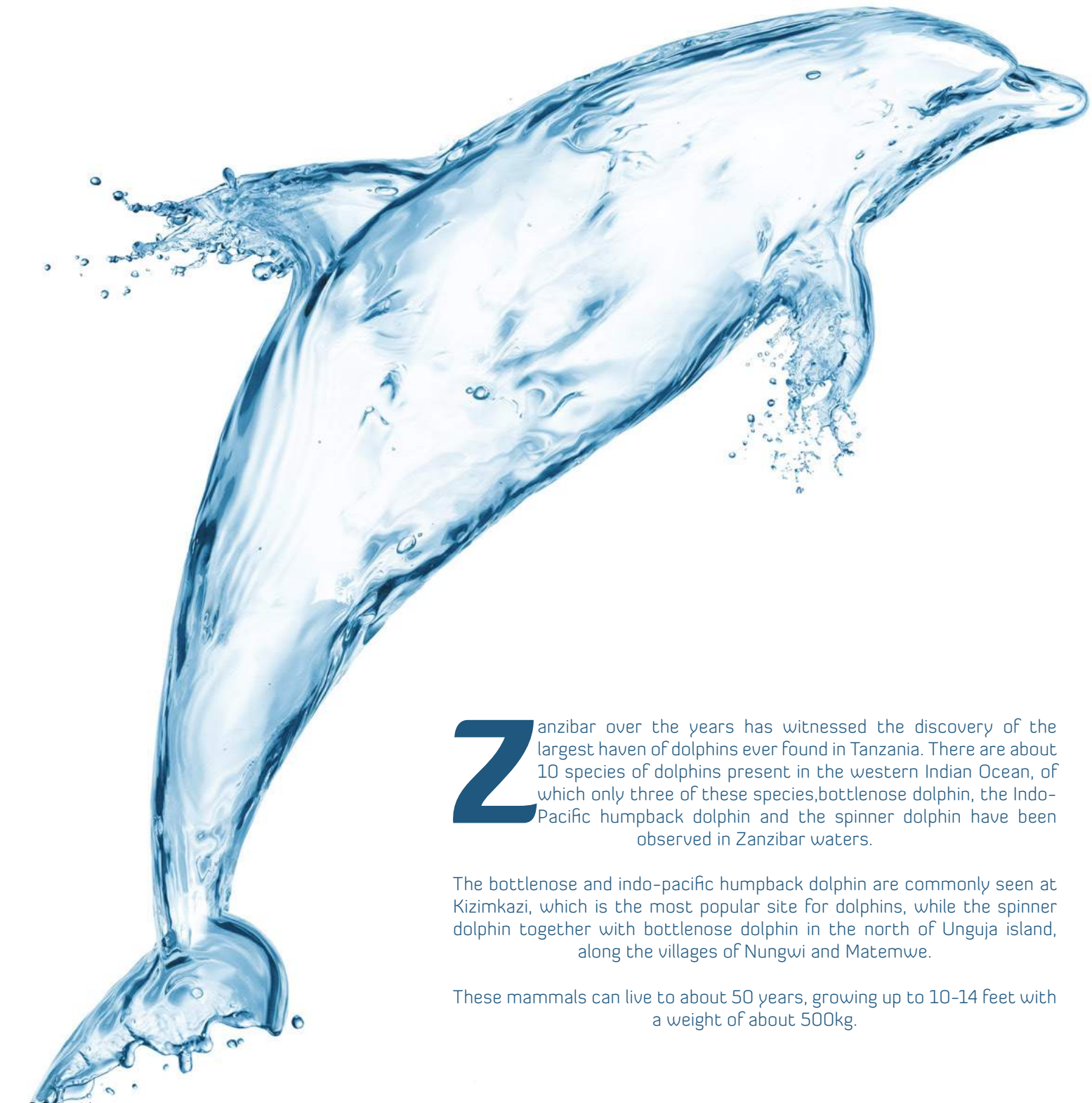
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haven of dolphins ever found in Tanzania

DOLPHINS



Zanzibar over the years has witnessed the discovery of the largest haven of dolphins ever found in Tanzania. There are about 10 species of dolphins present in the western Indian Ocean, of which only three of these species,bottlenose dolphin, the Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin and the spinner dolphin have been observed in Zanzibar waters.

The bottlenose and indo-pacific humpback dolphin are commonly seen at Kizimkazi, which is the most popular site for dolphins, while the spinner dolphin together with bottlenose dolphin in the north of Unguja island, along the villages of Nungwi and Matemwe.

These mammals can live to about 50 years, growing up to 10-14 feet with a weight of about 500kg.

DID YOU KNOW?

The presence of dolphins in Tanzania has been a privilege. There has been an increase of commercial small boats due to the high demand of observing and swimming with these mammals preferred highly by tourists where by many young men have joined this business that helps them earn their daily bread and push their lives through this activity. The major challenge they have encountered is the lack of enough internal tourists despite favourable charges given to the locals but this is because there is very little awareness of the presence of these precious mammals in Tanzania.

On our did you know segment today we have covered the types of these mammals that are found in the waters of Zanzibar.

BOTTLE NOSE DOLPHIN



At least two populations of Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphins have been reported to occur in Zanzibar coastal waters. The bottlenose dolphins can be trained to perform complex manoeuvres making them the most intelligent dolphins amongst all the 10 species. They travel in social groups and communicate with each other by a complex system of squeaks and whistles. On average they consume between 5kg and 13 kg of food daily and do not use their teeth to chew but rather to hold the prey.

The bottlenose dolphins are so cooperative that they create groups while in search for food so as make the hunt as effective as possible. Female bottlenose dolphins cooperate in caring for the calf, with one dolphin helping the mother to take care of the calves, very much like a handmaid.

SPINNER DOLPHIN



Spinning in the air is the character that this particular dolphin is well known for, hence the name spinner dolphin. Scientists believe that they spin for several reasons such as communication, removing parasites and just for fun. The average size for a Spinner Dolphin is from 6 to 7 feet in length and they can weigh up to 75kg, with the males being longer and heavier than the females.

Spinner dolphins are carnivores with a range of 45-65 sharp pointed teeth used in eating fish and squid. At night, spinner dolphins travel to deeper waters to eat. In the morning, they move back to shallow water to rest, play and watch for predators such as sharks.

INDO-PACIFIC HUMPBACK DOLPHIN



Though usually grey in colour, Indo-Pacific humpback dolphins can also be pink or white, Indo-Pacific humpback dolphins are famous for being slow swimmers, travelling at about 4.8 km per hour. Despite being slow swimmers Indo-Pacific humpback dolphins have been observed performing a wide range of acrobatic displays. They weigh up to 200 kg with a life span of about 40 years.

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