



TANGANYIKA

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Mkomazi Game Reserve.

Considerable changes were made to the western boundary of the Mkomazi Game Reserve for the purpose of excluding human inhabitants from the Reserve. Those portions that were excised have been declared controlled areas.

Large grass and bush fires swept through the Reserve resulting in the exodus of elephant and eland to the Ruvu river and to the inhabited areas around Mnazi and Kivingo, where they caused considerable damage to crops. The *karambatu* forest on the top of the Viteuni hills suffered severe damage from fire for the second year in succession.

The Dindira and Ngurunga dams held water throughout the year though the latter almost dried out by the end of the year. The spillway of the Dindira dam was reinforced against flash flooding.

The existing patrol tracks have been improved and two new tracks have been constructed.

Tarangire Game Reserve.

The Biologist continued his ecological studies in this Reserve and has now completed a full year's investigations.

Plans to build a concrete weir dam in the upper stretches of the Tarangire river during the dry season were defeated as the river did not dry up sufficiently to allow foundations to be laid.

Lake Manyara Game Reserve.

The Lake Manyara Game Reserve attracted 220 game-viewing parties during the dry season. Buffalo and impala were in particular evidence; rhino developed increasing shyness towards visitors and towards the end of the year were rarely seen. Various species of plover and the Grey-headed Gull bred successfully; two unsuccessful attempts to breed were made by Lesser Flamingo. A small breeding colony of Marabou Storks was found just outside the Reserve.

Gombe Stream Game Reserve.

Difficulties have arisen over this Reserve due to a demand by lakeshore residents for the restitution of "rights" within the Reserve. Notice boards and beacons demarcating the boundaries of the Reserve have been removed or destroyed. The chimpanzee population, one of the only two in Tanganyika, which the Reserve is designed to protect, is nevertheless thriving.

Mt. Meru Game Reserve.

A number of fires occurred on the higher slopes of Mt. Meru. A particularly fierce fire destroyed a large part of the heathland about the forest on the southern slopes of the mountain.

There were many visitors to the Ngurdoto Crater, including Monsieur J. P. Harroy, Governor of Ruanda-Urundi and formerly Secretary-General of the International Union for the Protection of Nature.

Controlled Areas

Maswa Controlled Area.

The Maswa Controlled Area, a former centre for commercialized poaching has been patrolled at frequent intervals and a joint Game Scout and Park Guard post has been established at Mamerehe on the Duma river. As a result, much of the area has been cleared of unlicensed hunting, though the Simiyu river still constitutes a black spot.

During November, at the height of the dry season, there was an impressive concentration of game at water holes along the Duma river.

Rukwa Controlled Area.

Good rains ensured a fairly even distribution of game throughout the dry season. An aerial census of the topi population, checked by a count on the ground, revealed the presence of at least 2,700 animals.

Evidence of poaching has been disturbingly frequent, though possibly not more so than in other years. The staff of the department has been assisted by that of the International Red Locust Control Service, one of whose main areas of operation is in the Rukwa valley.

The boundaries of the area were revised with the object of excluding settled areas along the foot of the Ufipa escarpment and on the middle reaches of the Momba river. In the South Rukwa the steady diminution of game during the past ten years has removed the need for a controlled area and this part has now been excised.

Doma-Mikumi Controlled Area.

The Doma-Mikumi controlled area has continued to attract visitors. The rest-house, which was completed at Kikoboga in 1957 and partly furnished during the year under review, has enabled visitors from distant parts to break their journey and to see and photograph the game.

Rough, motorable tracks have been made in much of the area and it is now possible to cover the best game areas by car. Two small earth dams have been constructed which will retard the movement of game to the less accessible hilly areas for water in the dry season.

Lung'onya Controlled Area.

The eastern boundary of this controlled area, between Mtondo and Matandu river, where it abuts on Kilwa District, has been made motorable. The showing of game in the controlled area was good and evidence of illegal hunting was slight.

Nyamirembe Controlled Area.

Proposals were put forward to convert the portion of the Nyamirembe controlled area lying north of the Biharamulo-Nyamirembe road into a game reserve, and decontrol the greater part of the remainder. Difficulties were encountered over small pockets of inhabitants, mostly recent arrivals, on the lake shore, but it is hoped that an agreed solution will be found.

GAME ANIMALS

Rains generally were good and game animals and birds had a successful breeding season. The game population of Reserves and controlled areas continues to be satisfactory; outside these areas animals are almost everywhere on the decrease.

The status of three species of game animals—cheetah, rhinoceros and lion—gives cause for concern. Cheetah, despite immunity from hunting since 1955, are now very rare in Tanganyika and may well become extinct in the next ten years. Even in the Serengeti National Park, an area particularly suited to the cheetah's way of life, where it has remained unmolested for twenty years, it is rarely seen. One observer, on the staff of the national park's service, noted only seven cheetah in a period of four months.

The rhinoceros, too, is on the downgrade and will need more rigorous protection if it is to survive. Of all the species of game animals in Tanganyika, the rhinoceros is the least capable of adapting itself to intensive hunting. Its blustering, aggressive habits when disturbed often result in its being killed in "self-defence".

The lion is a popular target for sportsmen and is extremely vulnerable to the method of hunting that is generally adopted—baiting. The result is that the species is becoming progressively less common and more in need of protection in hunting areas.

Illegal Traffic in Trophies

Mr. J. A. G. Glenn was employed for four months in investigating and trying to combat the traffic in ivory and rhinoceros horn. He reports that the importation of ivory into India—the chief market—was cut by a third which resulted in a fall in the local price of ivory from about Shs. 18/- to Shs. 10/- a pound. Unfortunately the Far Eastern demand for rhino horn did not decrease, as a result of which the local price remained high at around Shs. 85/- per pound. Moreover the increased cost of a rhino licence and the reduction of the number permitted to be shot on licence from two to one, resulted in a smaller number of horns being available on the legal market, all of which tended to raise the demand for "black market" horn, which was being offered at anything from Shs. 10/- to Shs. 50/- a pound.

Investigation showed that most of the trophies came into the hands of small dealers or even inexperienced "amateurs"; there are few who do not realize the value of such trophies and who are not prepared to "invest" in horns and ivory should they be offered to them at a reasonable price. These small dealers usually bury their trophies in the bush and are seldom in a hurry to off-load their purchases, being quite ready to wait six months or more before seeking a buyer. No case came to light of any large-scale dealer or organization in operation, although there must be a number of links to a large number of chains leading from elephant country to the coast and thence for final disposal by dhow to India.

A few examples of cases that were detected show how the traffic moves:—

- (1) Some Chagga, on the north of Kilimanjaro, bought half a dozen tusks from local Masai who had speared the elephants in the Amboseli National Reserve. The tusks were then sawn up into convenient lengths for transport and one of the sellers went to Moshi to look for a buyer. The news spread amongst the bars and eating houses and was picked up by an informer. Arrangements were made by the Game Department with an agent to act as a buyer. After some preliminary comings and goings a date and time for sale were finally fixed and the three sellers were caught in the "buyer's" car with the ivory.
- (2) An African cook had "acquired" a pair of rhino horns from his employer and mentioned the fact to a couple of plain-clothes scouts who were moving around in a "likely" area, purporting to be buying trophies on behalf of a trader living in Arusha. The horns were kept under the cook's bed and were duly recovered.
- (3) A car-load of Somalis proceeding from Moshi to Mombasa ran into a Police road-block. The car was searched as a matter of routine and a number of horns and leopard skins was recovered.
- (4) An African landowner found a pair of tusks in the bush and promptly buried them in his *shamba* hoping to get more than the "found ivory" price of Shs. 4/- a pound.

The actual killers of elephant and rhino are, of course, very hard to detect. They operate usually in remote areas difficult of access and lose no time in removing the horns or tusks which, as already related, are buried until such time as a buyer has been found; this may take anything up to a year or more. It can thus be appreciated that it takes a very considerable time and much patience on the part of informers and the investigating staff to bring a case to court. Sellers are extremely cautious and the springing of the ultimate trap has frequently to be postponed half a dozen times or, even more often, abandoned altogether.

II.—GAME CONTROL

Crop Protection

Rather less damage has been done to crops than last year. The Department's staff has dealt with complaints as they arise, but there is no doubt that a consider-

able improvement in the situation would be effected if the cultivators, either individually or collectively, protected their crops by simple and inexpensive fences. This was the practice in the past and may still be seen in remote areas lying beyond the help of this Department.

In the Eastern and Southern Provinces the work of the Department has as usual centred on the protection of cultivation. The proposal, referred to in an earlier section of this Report, to drive elephants from the vicinity of cultivated areas in the Southern Province into the Selous Game Reserve, was started. The scheme is still in its initial stages, but by the close of the year one elephant control officer and twenty game scouts had been appointed. A further two elephant control officers will be appointed in the near future.

The preliminary work of obtaining a detailed knowledge of the country, assessing the size and seasonal movements of the elephant population in each area and of training the subordinate staff in detailed observation work and elephant hunting was put in hand. The first area in which the work is being undertaken lies in northern Lindi District and southern Kilwa District. It has been ascertained that in the area of operations there exist three separate groups of elephants, one based on the Lihurunga forest in Lindi, and the other two on the Mbarawala and Ngarama plateaux in Kilwa District. A base camp has been established at Makangaga, at the southern end of the Mbarawala plateau a short distance from the three areas mentioned above.

No attempt will be made to interfere with these elephants until a fuller knowledge of their ecology has been obtained; on this knowledge will rest the success of the drives.

The average weight of tusks from elephants shot by the Department's staff during crop protection operations was 14.5 pounds, compared with 13.9 pounds in 1957. Ivory obtained by licence holders averaged 48.7 pounds per tusk, compared with 48 pounds in 1957; and the weight of found ivory averaged 19.9 pounds per tusk, compared with 16.6 pounds in 1957.

Stock Protection

The diminution of game in many areas has resulted in lion becoming dependent on domestic stock as a source of food. Two prides in Ukerewe District caused considerable damage and five lions had to be destroyed. Lions in Singida District took a heavy toll of human lives. Advantage was quickly taken of these killings by local Turu to settle family feuds by killing people and simulating attacks by lions.

Considerable difficulty in dealing with man- and stock-eaters was encountered in many areas as a result of the unwillingness of the stock owners to co-operate with the Game Scouts who had been sent to assist them. In one area lions, which had accounted for some one hundred cattle, had lost the taste for game meat and refused to visit traps baited with zebra. After some persuasion a domestic bait was obtained and two lionesses and one lion were shot.

In the Western Province a considerable amount of stock was taken by lions around Chomachemkola, in Nzega District, and at Iseghe in Kahama District. Man-eating lions were shot on the Kibondo-Ruanda-Urundi border and at Kaliuwa. Two leopards were shot at the Kazima Blind School at Tabora.

In one chiefdom in Musoma District Game Scouts repeatedly answered calls for assistance against hippo and always returned to say they were unable to locate them. Eventually, after the District Officer had reported that a council meeting had ended in disorder in resentment of lack of co-operation by the Game Department, a full-scale hippo purge was undertaken. Two Europeans and a senior Game Scout, operating from a motor boat, scoured the whole coastline in the affected area for three days and saw two hippo which, on the admission of the Sub-Chief, constituted the entire hippo population of the area.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1954-1958

Appendix I

Source of Revenue	1.1.54 to 30.6.54	1954-1955	1955-1956	1956-1957	1957-1958	Average per year 1954-1958
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sale of Government Trophies:—						
Ivory	33,159	79,519	62,734	72,738	69,810	70,658
Rhinoceros Horn	2,906	3,987	3,729	2,776	2,039	3,430
Hippopotamus Teeth	402	1,125	1,161	1,698	683	1,127
Leopard Skins	205	931	1,772	3,302	4,387	2,355
Other Game Trophies	25	59	65	270	210	188
Fees paid in respect of:—						
Capture of live animals	1,785	1,712	2,285	3,590	9,562	4,208
Game Licences	14,476	39,256	52,882	61,202	63,109	51,317
Controlled Area Permits	—	—	—	—	510	510
Trout Licences	224	344	207	24	35	185
Total Revenue	53,182	126,932	124,835	145,430	150,345	133,504
Expenditure:—						
Departmental	29,861	66,595	74,848	82,323	88,303	—
C.D. & W.	—	—	—	—	43	—
Total Expenditure	29,861	66,595	74,848	82,323	88,346	75,772
Balance, Revenue over Expenditure	23,321	60,437	49,987	63,107	61,999	57,732

Appendix II

LEGISLATION, 1958

The following legislation affecting the Fauna Conservation Ordinance was passed during the year 1958.

1. *Amendment to the Boundaries of Game Reserves:*

Mkomazi: boundary description replaced by Government Notice No. 532 of 1958.

2. *Creation of Controlled Areas:*

- Mto wa Mbu, Masai District (Government Notice No. 27 of 1958).
- Msima, Mpanda District (Government Notice No. 151 of 1958).
- Nyonga, Mpanda and Tabora Districts (Government Notice No. 151 of 1958).
- Mlele, Mpanda District (Government Notice No. 151 of 1958).
- Kitwai, Masai District (Government Notice No. 187 of 1958).
- Rift Valley, Masai and Mbulu Districts (Government Notice No. 196 of 1958).
- Umba River, Lushoto and Tanga Districts (Government Notice No. 533 of 1958).
- Hombolo Dam, Dodoma District (Government Notice No. 534 of 1958).
- Ikowa Dam, Dodoma District (Government Notice No. 534 of 1958).

3. *Amendments to the Boundaries of Controlled Areas.*

- Ruvu River, Masai and Pare Districts: boundary description replaced by Government Notice No. 27 of 1958.
- Shinyanga, Shinyanga District: boundary description replaced by Government Notice No. 82 of 1958.
- Doma-Mikumi, Morogoro and Kilosa Districts: boundary description replaced by Government Notice No. 186 of 1958.

Kalimawe, Same and Lushoto Districts: boundary description replaced by Government Notice No. 533 of 1958.
Lake Rukwa, Mbeya, Ufiya, Mpanda and Chunya Districts: boundary description replaced by Government Notice No. 534 of 1958.

4. *Cancellation of Controlled Areas:*

The Dodoma Township and Manyoni Dam Controlled Areas cancelled (Government Notice No. 271 of 1958).
The Musa Dam, Oloitushulo Dam, Ardaï Dam, Malya Dam, Sola Dam, Nyalikungu Dam, Nyambiti Dam, Dar es Salaam, Mwimbi Dam, Sumbawanga Forestry Dam, Sumbawanga Agricultural Dam, Sumbawanga Cattle Dam, Lake Sundu, Kalalasi Marshes and Masasi Dam Controlled Areas cancelled (Government Notice No. 448 of 1958).

5. *Creation of Partial Game Reserves:*

North Mara District: roan antelope protected (Government Notice No. 545 of 1958).

6. *Amendments to Partial Game Reserves:*

Western Province amended by Government Notice No. 149 and 447 of 1958 and renamed Kibondo Partial Game Reserve.
Sable Partial Game Reserve amended by Government Notice No. 447 of 1958.

Arusha, Arusha District, amended by Government Notice No. 447 of 1958.

7. *Cancellation of Partial Game Reserves:*

The Moshi, Lake Province, Kagera, Bagamoyo and Liwale Partial Game Reserves cancelled (Government Notice No. 447 of 1958).

8. *Licence Fees:*

Fees for rhinoceros licence amended (Government Notice No. 359 of 1958).

9. *Controlled Area Hunting Permits:*

Three controlled areas prescribed (Government Notice No. 150 of 1958).
Conditions affecting controlled areas amended (Government Notice No. 360 of 1958).

10. *Vermin:*

Area in which hippopotamus declared vermin redefined (Government Notice No. 125 of 1958).
Lion declared vermin in part of Ukerewe District (Government Notice No. 458 of 1958).

11. *Capture of Live Animals:*

Fees and conditions governing payment of fees amended (Government Notice No. 375 of 1958).

Appendix III

DANGEROUS GAME KILLED BY THE DEPARTMENT, 1954-1958

Species	1954	1955	1956*	1957	1958
Elephant... ..	2,283	1,923	1,674	2,040	2,599
Rhinoceros	68	84	22	33	21
Buffalo	218	212	188	189	203
Hippopotamus	583	605	552	433	425
Leopard	26	19	39	28	23
Lion	18	19	32	24	28

*Figures not complete for West Lake Range.

CONVICTIONS OBTAINED IN DISTRICT COURTS FOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE FAUNA CONSERVATION ORDINANCE DURING THE PERIOD 1954-1958

Offence	Section	Number of Convictions				
		1954	1955	1956*	1957	1958
Hunting in a Game Reserve ...	5	11	30	13	7	34
Entering a Game Reserve without a Permit ...	6	-	25	28	20	63
Carrying a Weapon in a Game Reserve ...	7	9	10	9	4	-
Causing a Fire or felling Trees in a Game Reserve ...	8	-	-	8	-	-
Hunting in a Controlled Area without a Permit ...	11	-	2	6	38	62
Hunting Game Animals without a Licence ...	12	86	85	135	195	252
Transferring a Game Licence ...	13(4)	-	-	2	-	45
Hunting Unscheduled Animals without a Permit ...	18	13	-	3	5	2
Failure to report Disqualification ...	21	-	1	-	-	3
Obtaining Licence while not in lawful Possession of Weapon ...	22	-	-	-	-	1
Failure to carry a Licence while Hunting ...	23	3	-	4	5	4
Hunting Royal Game without a Licence ...	24	-	15	9	16	29
Failure to Report Intention to hunt Dangerous Animals ...	26	-	-	1	10	2
Cruelty ...	29	1	-	1	-	2
Failure to Report Wounding a Dangerous Animal ...	30	1	-	2	2	-
Unlawful Loan of a Weapon ...	31	1	-	2	17	12
Hunting on Private Land without Permission ...	32	-	-	1	-	1
Hunting Young Animals ...	33	-	6	2	1	2
Using Unlawful Methods of Hunting ...	34	19	35	65	111	135
Shooting Vermin in Specified Area ...	35	1	-	-	-	-
Selling Game Meat without Permission ...	36	17	12	18	33	8
Dealing in Trophies without a Licence ...	37	2	2	3	2	2
Illegally importing or transferring a Trophy ...	40	1	-	-	-	3
Unlawful Possession of proscribed Skins ...	41	1	-	3	1	-
Failure to produce Ivory to Licensing Officer ...	42	-	-	3	-	-
Unlawful Transfer of Ivory ...	45	-	-	5	-	1
Failure to Produce a Government Trophy ...	48	26	-	-	4	32
Unlawful possession of Government Trophy ...	49	70	171	169	159	157
Failure to produce Licence, Obstructing of Officers, etc. ...	51	2	-	3	1	5
Failure to stop at Barrier when ordered to do so ...	52	1	-	-	1	2
Total ...	-	265	394	496	632	859

*Figures not complete for West Lake Range.

SUMMARY OF LICENCES ISSUED IN RESPECT OF ANIMALS AVAILABLE ONLY ON SUPPLEMENTARY GAME LICENCES 1954-1958

Species	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Caracal ...	-	1	3	2	1
Abbott's Duiker ...	1	1	2	-	1
Elephant ...	369	509	547	714	385
Gerenuk ...	25	43	32	51	43
Giant Forest Hog ...	1	-	-	-	-
Greater Kudu ...	177	229	128	135	187
Lesser Kudu ...	37	45	80	88	92
Klipspringer ...	52	76	29	39	30
Leopard ...	129	119	106	142	167
Lion ...	129	119	148	163	174
Black-and-White Colobus ...	4	6	9	5	3
Blue Monkey ...	5	-	9	8	3
Oryx ...	145	114	96	99	108
Ostrich ...	18	17	21	20	18
Mountain Reedbuck ...	5	3	4	1	-
Rhinoceros ...	308	501	306	238	139
Rock Rabbit ...	1	3	2	4	2
Sable Antelope ...	59	71	96	76	129
Serval Cat ...	13	13	12	8	15
Sharpe's Grysbok ...	-	2	2	-	1
Sitatunga ...	14	17	12	9	16
Tree Hyrax ...	2	1	2	-	1

SUMMARY OF GAME LICENCES ISSUED 1954-1958

Type	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Trophy Dealers ...	51	72	72	78	69
Professional Hunters ...	38	54	58	63	71
General Game, Residents ...	873	991	972	982	797
General Game, Visitors ...	181	200	212	219	228
Bird ...	2,630	2,828	3,060	3,467	3,456
Supplementary Game ...	747	2,733	2,268	2,266	1,853