

Gt. Brit. Central Office of Information, Reference Division, ISLE OF CLOVES

Zanzibar

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Salute to Independence



His Highness Seyyid
Jamshid bin Abdulla,
proclaimed eleventh
Sultan of Zanzibar,
2nd July, 1963.
Front Cover: Waterfront,
Zanzibar.

ZANZIBAR ISLAND

Zanzibar (which consists of the two islands—Zanzibar and Pemba) owes its importance to its position on one of the world's great sea routes. It was known at a time when the rest of Africa was still a mystery, indeed it was one of the springboards from which the interior was explored. From the 7th century B.C. Arab dhows have come to this coast on the north-east monsoon and returned on the south-west. Ships came, too, from India and China for gold and ivory.

Europe entered the history of Zanzibar when Vasco da Gama visited it in 1498 on his way from Portugal to India. For the next two hundred years the Arabs and Portuguese struggled for domination of the East African coast and islands until in 1698 the Arabs of Oman ousted the Portuguese from Mombasa, and Zanzibar and Pemba fell to them. Since then the two islands have had Arab rulers and since 1822 have been united under a single sultan.

In 1828 Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Oman, decided to transfer his capital to Zanzibar Town, and made it the principal city in East Africa. 'Play the flute in Zanzibar and all Africa as far as the lakes dances,' ran the proverb.

The British connection with Zanzibar began with efforts to put down the slave trade that was then ravaging East Africa. Sultan Seyyid Said entered into agreements restricting the traffic. Seyyid Majid bin Said, his successor, was a firm friend of Britain, and Britain recognised the independence of Zanzibar from Oman in 1862. In 1873, his brother, Sultan Seyyid Barghash bin



People of Zanzibar.

PEMBA ISLAND

Said, agreed to close all the slave markets, and the British Consul, Sir John Kirk, became Grand Vizier in all but name. In 1890 Sultan Seyyid Ali bin Said placed the country under British protection. The Protectorate was proclaimed on 4th November.

Zanzibar has had Executive and Legislative Councils since 1926 but it is since 1957, when elections were first held, that constitutional progress has been rapid. Under the 1961 constitution the country achieved an elected majority in the legislature and a ministerial system.

The political parties in Zanzibar are the Zanzibar Nationalist Party (Z.N.P.), the Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party (Z.P.P.P.) and the Afro-Shirazi Party (A.S.P.). The elections held in January 1961 ended in deadlock so fresh elections were held in June. Following this, a coalition of the Z.N.P. and Z.P.P.P. took office.

A constitutional conference was held in London in March 1962. A constitution for self-government along the lines agreed at this conference, and including provision for a Bill of Rights, was introduced in June 1963 when the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba became internally self-governing, prior to obtaining full sovereignty.

Two weeks later, Zanzibar went to the polls again, this time under universal adult suffrage. The Z.N.P. and Z.P.P.P. coalition remained in office and Shaikh Muhammad Shamte Hamadi is the Prime Minister under whom the country is now moving forward into independence.

Gift of British Inf. Secs

About the Islands

Area: *Zanzibar 640 square miles.*

Pemba 380 square miles.

Climate: *Tropical but the heat tempered by sea breezes.*

Population: *316,000 comprising Africans, Arabs and Asians.*

Zanzibar Town has some 58,000 inhabitants.

Languages: *Kiswahili, Arabic, Gujarati and English.*

Beach scene. Bathing is good from all beaches, especially at high tide.



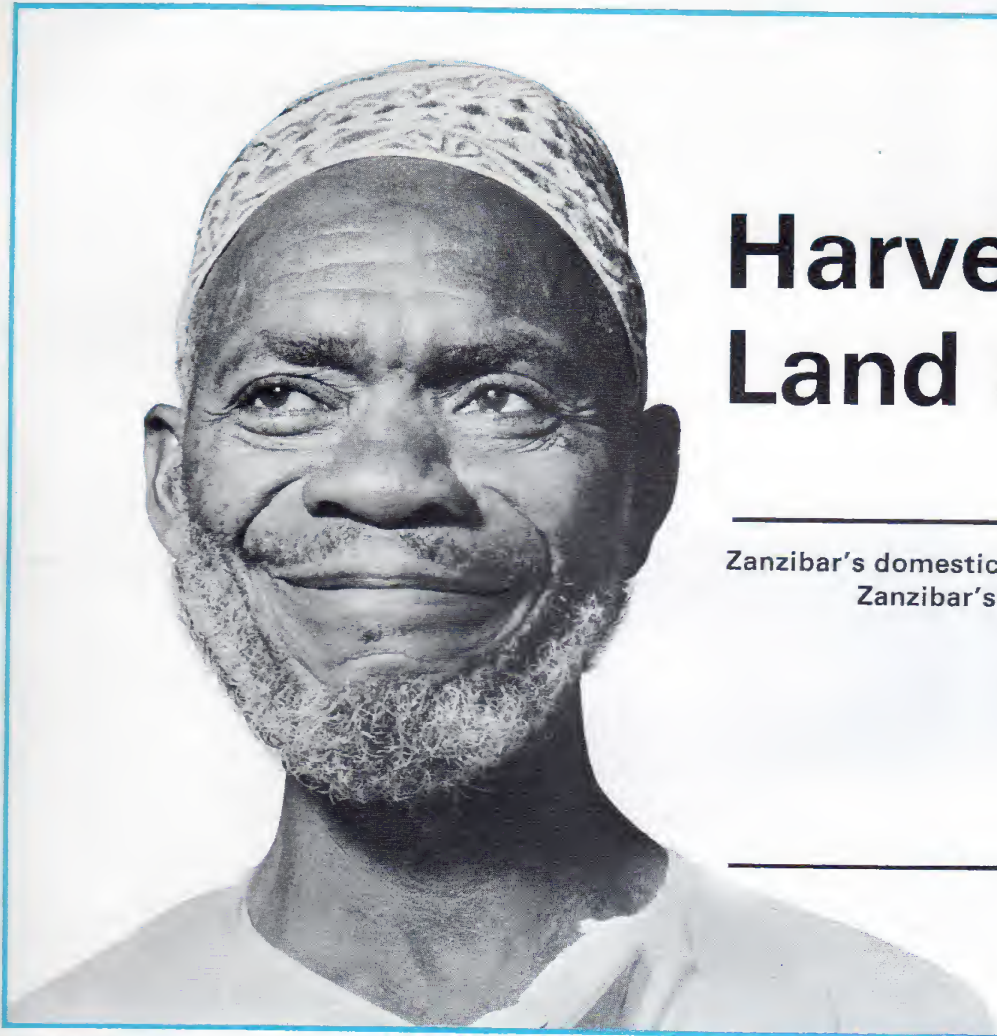
In the narrow streets of Zanzibar Town.

Zanzibar has been described as 'a small green island that smells of cloves'. It is in fact a coral island, the largest off East Africa, 54 miles long and 24 miles across at its widest, separated from the mainland by a 22½-mile-channel. Pemba, El Huthera, the Green One in Arabic, is somewhat smaller and lies 25 miles to the north-east of Zanzibar.

Both islands are low-lying. Although Pemba is more hilly, its highest point is only 390 feet above sea level. The west sides of the islands are full of bays and inlets. Zanzibar, the capital with a population of some 58,000, is on the west of that island. The east coasts have long stretches of sand and palm trees facing the Indian Ocean, but over much of the islands vegetation is luxuriant; besides the coconut palms are the dark mango trees, the shiny clove plantations, and masses of brilliant shrubs. In fact what impresses the traveller is the great variety of agricultural conditions over such a small area. Sailors have said for generations that the clear, cool springs of the islands give the sweetest water in Africa.

A coppersmith's stall.





Harvest by Land and Sea

Zanzibar's domestic exports in 1962: £3,181,000.
Zanzibar's imports in 1962: £5,286,000.
*21% of these came from the U.K.
34% from other Commonwealth countries.
45% from foreign countries.*

An Arab farmer.

(Right) Weekly weighing of calves at Kizimbani Agricultural Research Station. The cattle population of Pemba (almost self-supporting in meat) is 32,000, while that of Zanzibar is 15,000. The Agricultural Department aims to improve meat and milk supplies.

(Far right) Spraying young lime trees at Kizimbani. To encourage lime growing, budded seedlings are provided by the Government. The Clove Growers' Association makes lime juice for the East African mainland and Rhodesia; lime oil goes to London.





(Above, left) The Fisheries Officer outside his office. In Zanzibar the fishermen are mostly farmers as well. Government loans help them buy powered boats and nylon nets. A new refrigeration plant has enabled an export trade in frozen shellfish and octopus to open. Crawfish tails are exported as far as America by air. (Above) Cutting cocoa pods on the Matangatwani Agricultural Station, Pemba.

Cloves account for three-quarters of Zanzibar's export income, with coconut products making up much of the rest. The Government has long been aware of the dangers of such concentration and encourages farmers to grow alternative crops. For instance, Government help has meant that the exports of chillies rose from 33½ tons in 1959 to 132 tons in 1962. Coffee, now grown for local use might also be an export crop one day. The principal foods cultivated by farmers for home use are rice and cassava.

Cloves . . .

*There are 4,000,000 clove trees on the islands.
Four-fifths of these are in Pemba.
153,000 cwt. of cloves were marketed in 1962 for £2,080,000
268,000 lbs. of clove bud and stem oil for £98,000
supplying 75% per cent of the world's need.*

Clove oil distillery.
The Clove Growers'
Association
buys the clove
stems from the farmers
to make oil.



The cloves dry on mats
for four or five days—
wrong timing here
makes them unmarketable.



Pink clove buds grow in clusters of from 10 to 50 heads. They are picked unopened.

*(Photograph:
National Geographic Society.)*

Cloves have an ancient and honourable history. Two centuries B.C. the Chinese were using them to perfume their breath in the presence of their Emperor. Throughout the Middle Ages Europeans were using them to improve a monotonous diet—and cooks still appreciate them. Today in some parts of the world, the most popular cigarettes are those with cloves mixed in the tobacco. Distillate of cloves is added to some popular cosmetics. Clove oil (and dried Zanzibar cloves yield anything from 15 to 18 per cent oil), is used to make vanillin, for flavouring, perfumes and medicinal use.

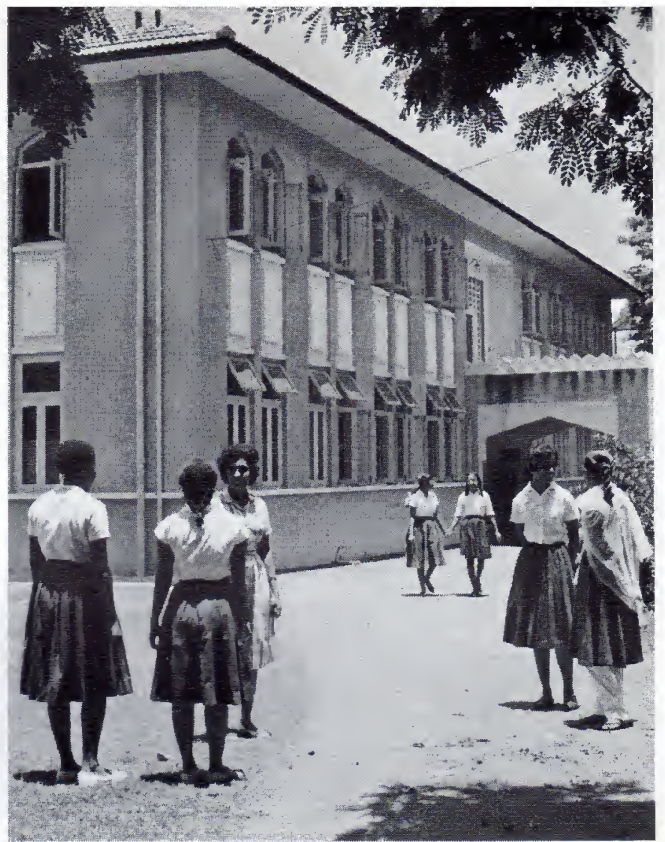
It was Seyyid Said bin Sultan who, convinced that it was a good crop for the islands, decreed that every landholder should plant three clove seedlings for every coconut tree owned, on pain of forfeiture of the land. In 1872 a hurricane destroyed two-thirds of the trees; but clove trees are very long-lived, so that those planted after the disaster are still producing. Since 1928 the Clove Growers' Association has looked after the marketing of cloves, helped stabilize the price and distilled the oil. Indonesia and India are among the chief customers, taking over 60 per cent of exports.

Women hand-pick the export cloves. They must be uniform in size.



(Below) Domestic Science at a Pemba Girls' School. (Right) New buildings at Seyyida Maatuka Girls' School.

(Bottom) Wete Boys' Primary School, Pemba, built with C.D. and W. funds.



Tomorrow's Citizens

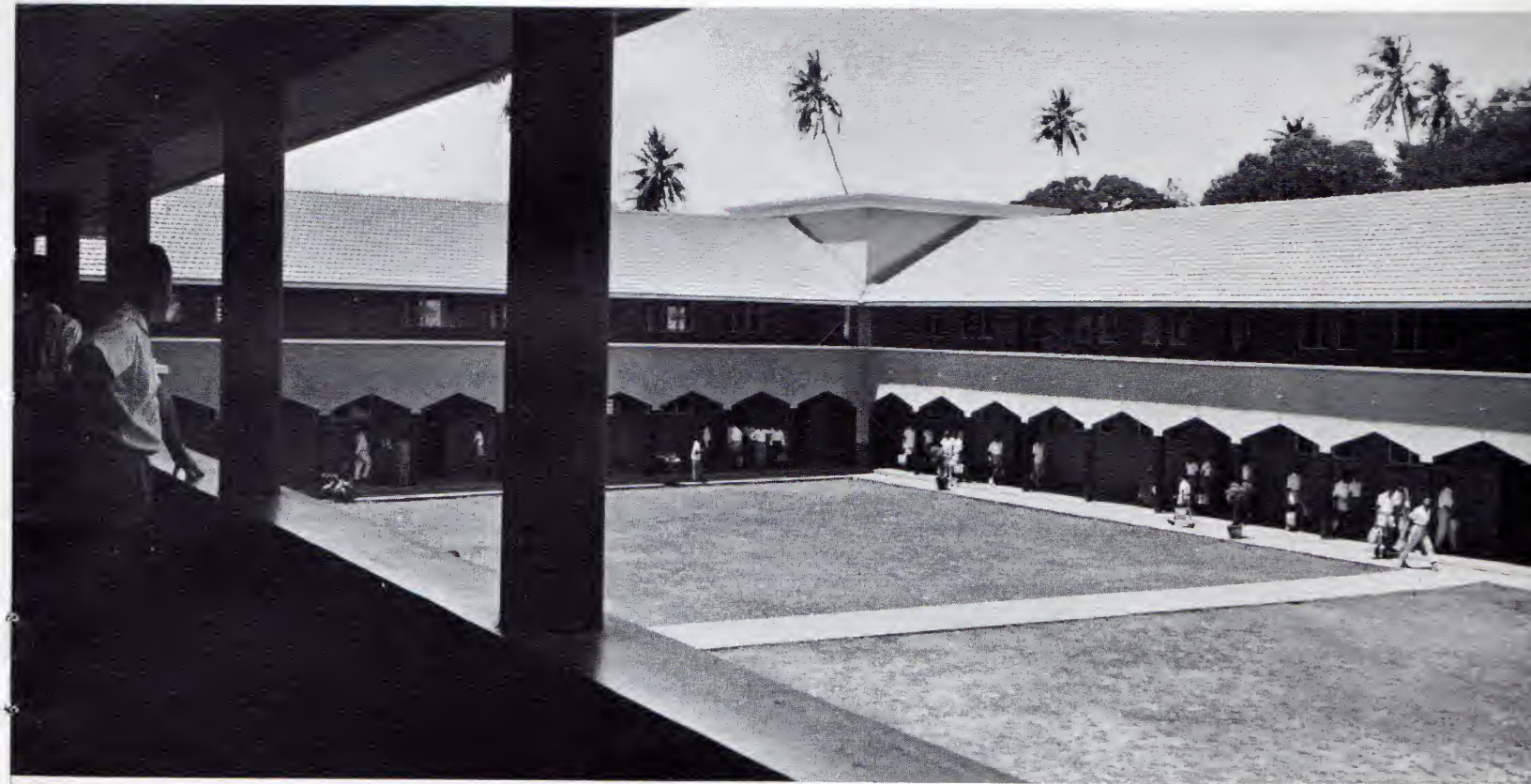
The Government provides: *63 Primary Schools*
3 Secondary Schools
2 Teacher-training Colleges.

Aids a further: *10 Primary Schools*
2 Secondary Schools.



The Muslim Academy, Zanzibar Town, offers secondary courses in Arabic and Islamic studies.

King George VI Secondary School. New buildings came from King George VI Memorial Fund.



The last ten years have seen a great outburst of activity in the field of education. Expenditure has trebled and is today some 14 per cent of the Government's total budget. Enrolment at primary schools has more than doubled and now there are some 22,000 pupils—a 22 per cent increase over the 1958 figures. Government primary schools are free, except in the two top classes and open to children of all races and creeds. The course lasts for eight years. Most Government schools teach in Swahili; some

grant-aided schools for Asians use Gujarati. English is used in the higher forms of primary schools and in all secondary schools.

Enrolment at the five Government and grant-aided secondary schools, with that of the two private schools in the territory, came to 1,483 in 1962. Each school takes a four-year course leading to the Cambridge University Overseas School Certificate. Pupils at the King George VI School take the Cambridge Higher School Certificate. At the Karimjee

Trade School some 50 trainees follow a building course.

Students who have completed their secondary course can go on either to the men's or women's teacher-training college, for a two-year course, during which they have a Government allowance for pocket money. Both these colleges run refresher courses for qualified teachers.

Over 300 pupils go overseas annually for further education (in 1962, 246 were in Britain). About 70 hold Zanzibar Government Scholarships for study abroad.



Old fort into playground. Kindergarten children play in the Portuguese fortifications.

From the dawn of civilisation until now—the Arab dhow.



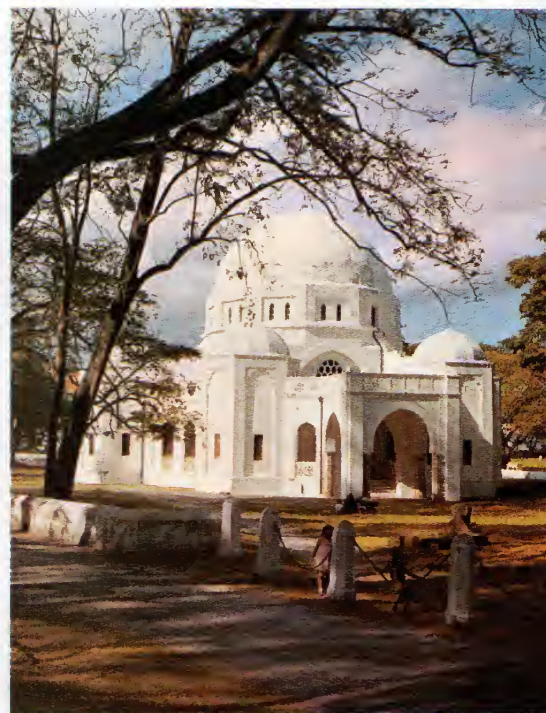
(Left) One of Zanzibar's glories, a carved brass-studded door. The motifs are believed to be pre-Islamic.

Visiting Zanzibar

'This place for the goodness of the harbourogh and watering and plentiful refreshing with fish, and for sending sorts of fruits of the countrey . . . is carefully to be sought for by such of all ships as shall hereafter pass that way.'

CAPTAIN OF THE 'EDWARD BONADVENTURE',
FIRST BRITISH SHIP TO DROP ANCHOR IN ZANZIBAR HARBOUR, 1592.

But today these former agents of Zanzibar's prosperity are decreasing. The 1925 Peace Memorial Museum.



Zanzibar has great attractions for the visitor: the sandy beaches under the shade of palm trees, the warm sea, the masses of flowering shrubs and trees, the perfume of cloves, the Arab style of Zanzibar town with its narrow streets and tall plain white-washed houses embellished with magnificently carved wooden doors, its markets with silver-smiths and ivory carvers at work and the harbour where the richly ornamented dhows from Arabia and the Persian Gulf lie at anchor.

Two shipping lines call regularly at Zanzibar and scheduled air services operate between Zanzibar, Kenya and Tanganyika, and Zanzibar and Pemba.

Progress . . .

IN ROAD-MAKING

New road on Pemba to help the clove-growers. Of the island's 227 miles of roads, 81 have bitumen surfaces. Of Zanzibar's 387 miles of road, 276 are bituminized. In the capital itself the bazaar streets are paved with precast concrete slabs to assist the iron-wheeled hand carts used there. Besides these streets, 13 miles of roads have special water-proofing.



IN SKILLS

(Bottom) A schoolboy at work on a textile design which will be printed at the school. Students of special talent may continue their studies at Makerere College, Uganda.

(Top) Zanzibar Broadcasting Service, who have a station on Pemba, interview one of the Island's welfare officers. She is Miss Zuwená Abdulla Zaharan, who trained at Leicester University.



IN HEALTH

Zanzibar has a wide range of medical services. (Top left) Miss E. Harrison from New Zealand, Sister Tutor at the Hassanali Karimjee Jivanjee Hospital, gives a demonstration to a class of students. This hospital's new out-patient department, completed in 1959, has its own operating theatre, dispensary, pathology department and dental unit. The fight against tuberculosis is an im-

portant aspect of medical work. (Top right) A hospital assistant examines a small boy for T.B. at the Kisimkazi dispensary. Put up in 1962, it is the newest of the dispensaries built by C.D. and W. funds. (Bottom) A ward in the Zenubai Karimjee T.B. Hospital. It is at Dole, highest point of Zanzibar Island. There are leprosy hospitals at Walezo, Zanzibar, and Makonden, Pemba.



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Coconuts—Zanzibar's
second product.
Ripe nuts, oil, coir fibre,
copra are important exports.
(Left) Coconut husks
make coir fibre.
(Right) Preparing copra
from dried nut kernel.
(Below) A typical village
with neat houses and
coconut palm backdrop.

