



AMBASSADE A DAR ES SALAAM
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Dar es Salaam, le, _____

No. 489/01.02.05

Entrée le **29 JUIN 1987**
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A traiter par
Classement

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21/7/87

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30/6/87
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Par compétence

The Embassy of the Republic of Rwanda in Dar es Salaam presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic and with reference to its verbal note N° 10 of 4th February 1987 in connection with the commemoration of 100th Anniversary of East Africa Scientific Expedition by Hungarian Lord Samuel TELEKI, has the honour to inform its that the Rwandese Authorities have agreed to allow the said expedition to travel through Rwanda.

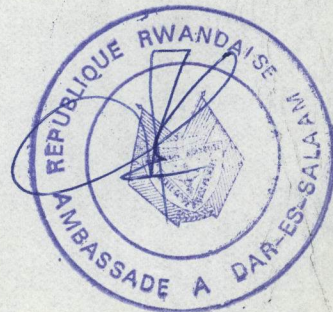
The Embassy of the Republic of Rwanda would like then to ask the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic to intervene to the Organizers so that a copy of the publication which will be issued after the expedition, be sent to the Rwandese Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, P.O. BOX 624 KIGALI.

The Embassy of the Republic of Rwanda avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic, the assurances of its highest consideration.

Dar es Salaam, 23rd June 1987

Embassy of the People's
Republic of Hungarie
Box 672
Dar es Salaam

c.c. ✓ Monsieur le Ministre
de l'Enseignement Supérieur
et de la Recherche Scientifique
KIGALI



Kigali, le 13 MARS 1987

N° 14.03/02/0731

EXPEDIE

Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires
Etrangères et de la Coopération
KIGALI

OBJET : Expédition scientifique
en Afrique de l'EST

Monsieur le Ministre,

Référence faite à votre lettre n° 690/
16.02.C24/AP/BILAT du 17 février 1987 dont l'objet est repris en marge,
j'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir que je n'ai pas d'objection à ce que
l'équipe de scientifiques hongrois réalise l'étape de l'expédition qu'elle
a prévue pour notre pays.

Une telle expédition est d'un intérêt
évident pour la communauté scientifique internationale et, à ce titre, les
résultats des recherches à mener pourraient être utiles à nos scientifiques.

Aussi serait-il intéressant si
l'Ambassade de la République Populaire de Hongrie demandait à l'équipe
hongroise de bien vouloir nous réserver une copie de la publication qui sera
réalisée à propos de leurs recherches.

NYANDWI Charles
Ministre de l'Enseignement Supérieur
et de la Recherche Scientifique.

Copie pour information :

- Son Excellence Monsieur le Président
de La République Rwandaise
KIGALI
- Monsieur l'Ambassadeur de la
République Rwandaise à Dar-Es-Salaam
TANZANIE
- Monsieur le Chef du Service
Central de Renseignements
KIGALI



MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES ET
DE LA COOPERATION

B.P. 179 KIGALI

18 FEV. 1987
Entrée le
N° indicateur MU41
A traiter par
Classement

Vu le 24/2/87

Réf. :

Annexe :

Objet :

Organisation d'une expédition
scientifique en Afrique de l'Est

Monsieur le Ministre de
l'Enseignement Supérieur et
de la Recherche Scientifique
KIGALI

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre ci-joint,
pour information et dispositions appropriées, copie de la note n° 10 du 4
février 1987, par laquelle l'Ambassade de la République Populaire de Hongrie en
Tanzanie communique que les autorités hongroises désirent commémorer le 100ème
anniversaire de l'expédition en Afrique de l'Est par le Comte Hongrois Samuel
Teleki, en organisant une expédition scientifique en 1987 - 1988.

Cette même Ambassade sollicite l'autorisation
de réaliser une telle expédition dans notre pays qui figure sur l'itinéraire prévu.

Vous trouverez en annexe le programme
scientifique détaillé de ladite expédition.

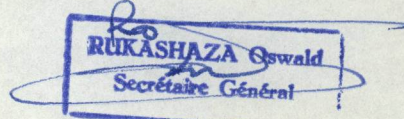
Je suis d'avis qu'il y a lieu d'accorder
l'autorisation sollicitée et vous saurais gré de me communiquer la réponse à
transmettre à ce sujet à l'Ambassade de Hongrie.

L'urgence obligerait.

Fr. NGARUKIYINTWALI
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
et de la Coopération

Copie pour information à :

- Son Excellence Monsieur le Président
de la République Rwandaise KIGALI
- Monsieur l'Ambassadeur
de la République Rwandaise DAR-ES-SALAAM
- Monsieur le Chef du Service
Central de Renseignements KIGALI



No.10.....

The Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic in Tanzania presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Rwanda and has the honour to communicate, that the relevant Hungarian authorities wish to commemorate the 100 year anniversary of the East-Africa expedition of Hungarian Count Samuel Teleki by organizing a scientific expedition in East Africa in 1987/88.

The Embassy encloses herewith a detailed scientific programme of the planned expedition and requests the esteemed Ministry to grant the permission for the realization of the expedition.

The Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic in Tanzania avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Rwanda the assurances of its highest consideration.

Dar es Salaam, 4th February 1987. *u*

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Rwanda

Kigali

Encl.



Scientific Program of the Hungarian East Africa Study tour

organized by

Loránd Eötvös University, Budapest, Hungarian Geographical Society, Hungarian Geographical Museum, Érd, with the financial management of NOVOTRADE LTD., Budapest

on the 100th anniversary of Count Teleki's historic travels.

1987/88 will be the 100-year anniversary of the expedition organized and led into East Africa by the Hungarian Count Sámuel Teleki and accompanied by the Austrian Navy Officer Ludwig von Höhnel. During their travels of one year and a half vast areas, until then unknown to Europeans, have been explored and made known to the outside scientific world.

Their discovery and mapping of Lake Turkana /Rudolf/ and Lake Chew Bahir /Stefanie/ stand out from among their geographical explorations. Sámuel Teleki has been first to reach the snow line on the giant volcanoes of the East African rift valley. They gave the first ever account to the outside world of an active volcano in the rift valley. /still appearing as 'Teleki's Volcano' on all present maps of the area/, a discovery that enabled contemporary geologists to think out new concepts on Earth's geologic history.

They prepared detailed topographic, geologic and ethnographic maps of the explored areas, and removed a large blank spot from the map of Africa. Their botanical and zoological collections have resulted in the discovery of several new species, while their several crates of collected art objects marked the foundation of the Africa-collection of the Hungarian Ethnographical Museum. Their unique collection of photographs is among the first of this kind from Africa's internal territories have started to participate in world trade.

It points to the significance of this expedition that geographic science includes Teleki - the only Hungarian traveller - among the 300 most outstanding explorers of world history. Regrettably the international scientific community regards him an Austrian or German explorer, while the expedition is usually referred to as an Austrian venture.

Through our planned ambitious scientific venture we aim to capitalize on the excellent opportunity provided by the centenary to draw the attention of the international public to the scientific achievements of this former expedition, as a Hungarian undertaking.

At the same time a scientific field tour along the old route is envisaged, collecting knowledge and data on different fields of science, for the benefit of the international scientific community.

Members of the expedition and their fields of activity:

Gyula Gábris Head of the expedition	Eötvös Loránd University of Sciences, Bu- dapest, Chair of Physical Geography, senior lecturer - <u>Physical geography</u>
János Kubassek	Director of the Hungarian Geographical Museum collection of <u>geographical objects, artefacts, karstmorphology</u>
János Lerner	E.L. University of Sc., Budapest, Chair of Cartography, senior lecturer, <u>cartography</u>
Tamás Pócs	Research Institute of Botany and Ecology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, head of the de- partment, <u>botanics, plant geography</u>
Béla Pokoly	National Office of Lands and Mapping, Hun- garian Ministry of Agriculture and Food, geographer, cartographer, <u>economic and population geography</u>
József Sáfrány	Hungarian Television, <u>cameraman</u>
Mihály Sárkány	E.L. University of Sc., Chair of Ethnography, senior lecturer, <u>ethnography</u>
Dr. József Varga	Weil Emil Hospital, Budapest, urologist <u>physician</u>
András Vojnits	Museum of Natural Sciences, Zoological Col- lection, curator of collection <u>zoology</u>
Árpád Juhász	Director of Studio of Natural Sciences, geologist, <u>geology</u>
Géza F. Nagy	E.L. University, Dept. of General Linguistics, Research associate <u>linguistics, ethnography</u>

Geomorphology

- Large-scale, detailed geologic, tectonic and geomorphologic survey and mapping of Teleki's Volcano and its vicinity, - a controversial, poorly studied region as regards geographic literature, with scant map coverage.
- Study of tropical surface development /peneplain formation/ on different types of rock surfaces.
- Research into surface morphology of arid regions: formation and system of pediments, traces of alternating linear and areal erosion.
- Investigation of the fluctuating water levels of Lake Turkana and Lake Chew Bahir in view of climatic changes.
- Study of periglacial features in tropical alpine regions.
- Karstmorphologic and karstgenetic research in the surroundings of Tanga (Tanzania)
- Study of pseudokarstic phenomena appearing in volcanic rocks, research of lava-caves (Chyulu Hills)
- Study of processes on slopes (landslides, creep) on different rocks of tropical areas.

Cartography

- Compilation of a full geographic profile along the route.
- Drawing of sketch-maps, together with a few more detailed thematic maps of different types of landscapes.
- Revision, updating of road maps, classification of road /condition, passability, touristic features etc./.
- Detailed topographic survey of Teleki's Volcano, with the drawing of thematic maps.
- Identification of landscape drawings of the old Teleki expedition in the field; mapping of changes that have occurred in the last 100 years.

Use of satellite images for the purpose of expeditions

- Preparation of preliminary sketch maps of the planned route, planning of route with the aid of satellite images.
- Drawing of different thematic maps on arid and semiarid areas, correction, updating of thematic maps - based on satellite images.
- Processing and evaluation of hand held camera photographs of the area, made by the Hungarian astronaut, and based on field observations and measurements.

Botany

- Compiling East-West and North-South transects along the route of count Teleki.
- Study of interrelations of climate and vegetation with special respect to the quantity, seasonal distribution and frequency of rainfall.
- Study of epiphytic vegetation as an indicator of macro- and microclimate.
- Collecting of samples of flowerless plants.
- Elaboration and comparison of Teleki's botanic collection and observations with the condition experienced 100 years later.

Ethnography

Collecting data on recent social, cultural and ethnic conditions of the East African region. This gives an opportunity to reveal the following relations and processes:

- Changes in the conditions and relations of cultivatory and pastoral societies and cultures for the effects of society transforming efforts and/or market economies.
- Merging of traditional and external elements of cultures, recording of acculturation processes.
- Recording of recent cultural divisions of the region by mapping of some elements (like settlement patterns, building conditions, house decorations, agricultural instruments) of cultural set up.

Relation between ecological conditions and the changing cultural divisions in the last 100 years.

- Changes in the ethnic relations in connection with social and cultural evolution, migrations and interethnic processes in recent years.

In addition to the themes mentioned above the study tour gives an opportunity for a collection of missing documentation of objects collected during Teleki's 100 years old expedition, preserved and exhibited only in part in the Museum of Ethnography, Budapest.

Linguistic and ethnolinguistic studies

- Spread and intensity of use of Swahili language in
 - towns
 - smaller areal centers
 - villages, rural settlements
- Occurrence and rate of use of other African (Bantu and Nilotic) linguistic formulas in the settlement categories mentioned above.
- Interactions, mixing and merging of bantu (Swahili, Chagga, Teita etc.) and Nilotic languages and cultures (e.g. in the case of Kirusha language and Warush people, Mt. Kilimanjaro, Arusha and surroundings.)
- Study of further Bantu - Nilotic interactions like
 - Maasai - Chagga, Swahili
 - Maasai - Kikuyu
 - Luo - Kikuyu
 - Nandi - Kikuyu, etc.
- Compiling of ethnographic, folklore and other (economical, political) terminologies in connection with today's life.
- Study of traditional economy systems (agriculture, stockbreeding, handicraft), compiling their comparative (Swahili - other Bantu-Nilotic) terminology.
- Changes and alterations of material and mental culture reflected by recent and resulted changes of language.
- Presence, spread and variations of Swahili language in francophon areas (Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire)
- Collection of Swahili and Chagga folklore materials and their elaboration for publication.

Economic and population geography

- Comparison of experiences of economic activity by the native population 100 years ago, with present conditions.
- Changes that have taken place in the location, size, migration, behaviour, attire of peoples, nationalities.
- Survey of the present state of architectural traditions, settlement structure, production culture, life style.
- Effects of mountain zonality and distance from the sea on agriculture, and other economic activities.
- Spread of irrigation, its possibilities, regional types.
- Use of simple agricultural tools, machines; survey of demands.
- Study of fishing culture.
- Suggestions on the possible economic contacts, forms of cooperation with Hungary, based on the present state of local economic, traditional, production cultures.

Zoology

First of all collection of arthropoda is planned because of methodological reasons and as elaboration of this material can be guaranteed. This includes some special research trends as follows:

- Original fauna of tropical Africa is in a process of rapid change. Number of ungulata (elephant, rhinoceros, buffalo, species of antelopes and gazelles) and area of their pastures are decreasing and pastures are occupied by cattle, sheep and goat. There is a question as how the species-composition of arthropoda in pastures is changed by the change mentioned above. This question in a first approach can be answered by the change of species-composition of two groups of flies not related to each other but developing in the same way in manure-heaps. Sepsidae and sphaeroce-ridae. For solution of this problem it is necessary to collect exactly dated samples of a great number of flies at the pastures.
- Marking of southern limit of paleoarctic fauna territory is rather questionable, especially at areas where there are high mountains. Such questionable area is East Africa, where different fauna elements are mixed and in mountains there is a zonality in this sense as well. Study of soil fauna (first of all Oribatidae from among acari and Lumbricidae from among annelida) on the basis of systematic survey of soil samples would answer a lot of questions.
- Certain African groups of Lepidoptera - as Lupithecini and Hypheninae are not wellknown. Due to earlier hungarian expeditions there exists a basic material of these, but collecting further samples would offer a possibility to clear zoogeographic and faunagenetic connections and revise monographic elaboration of genera.

Physical Geography

- Observation of the changing natural environment from the sea-coast to the plateau /as a function of growing distance from the sea/ and in the mountains on the plateau /as a function of elevation above sea level/.
- Study of the natural environment in semi-desert and desert areas:
 - the process of desertification, its intensity causes;
 - studying the possibilities of improving water supplies, irrigation;
 - struggle against desertification.
- Study of geographic basis of use of tropical landscape, interrelations between climate and relief
- Study of National Parks and nature protection in East Africa.

Geology

- Study of the African Rift valley system, as a key element of the global model of plate tectonics, with special regard to the presently and recently active volcanoes (Virunga group, Embagai Crater, Ol Doinyo Lengai, Chyulu Hills, Meru), and to post-volcanic phenomena.
- Tectonic and morphotectonic observations in the region of the African Rift system.
- Collection of samples of precambrian rocks to carry out a petrogenetic analysis and reconstruct the process of metamorphism.
- Study of weathering of crystalline rocks under tropical climate.
- Collection of rocks samples for laboratory experiments.
- Since the 1930s it is well-known, that near Mombasa there are some Jurassic fossil localities of conspicuous importance. The fossils suggest a close similarity to the contemporaneous faunas in Hungary, too. On the basis of newly-collected specimens results of international interest can be gained on the field of paleogeography.

Planned time of the expedition:

December 1987 - March 1988 /4-5 months/

Planned route /according to the attached sketch map/:

At places the planned route exactly follows the line of the old Teleki expedition. However, places of outstanding scientific significance are primarily considered for visiting, where detailed studies may be carried out according to the goals of the expedition. Consequently several legs of the projected route is considerably expanded by sites not visited by Teleki, but which are especially rewarding from the viewpoint of our geographic investigations.

The route is planned to be travelled by three four-wheel-drive cars.

1st Tanzania Leg:

Dar es Salaam - Pangani - Moshi /Kilimanjaro/ - Arusha /Meru/
- Moshi - /Taveta/ about 900 km

Kenya Leg:

Taveta - Mombasa - Malindi - Amboseli - Nairobi
Mt. Kenya - Isiolo - Loyangalani /Lake Turkana/
- Teleki's Volcano - Lake Chew Bahir /Stefanie/ - Marsabit - Lake
Baringo - Mt. Elgon - Nakuru - Lake Naivasha -
/Arusha/ about 3700 km

Up to here the projected route largely follows the line of Teleki's old expedition. Definitely it would be most useful, if our investigations were expanded to include the study of the internal parts of the African rift valley system /Lake Tanganyika, Virunga Volcano Group, Ruwenzori/. This way we would also step on the territories of Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire:

2nd Tanzania Leg:

Arusha - Serengeti - Mwanza /Lake Victoria/ - Rulenge -
/Kigali/ about 900 km

Rwanda - Zaire - Burundi Leg:

Kigali Virunga - Goma - Ruwenzori - Goma - Bukavu - Bujumbura
- /Kigoma/ about 1700 km

3rd Tanzania Leg:

Kigoma - Dodoma - Dar es Salaam about 1800 km

Total length of the projected route is about 9000 km.