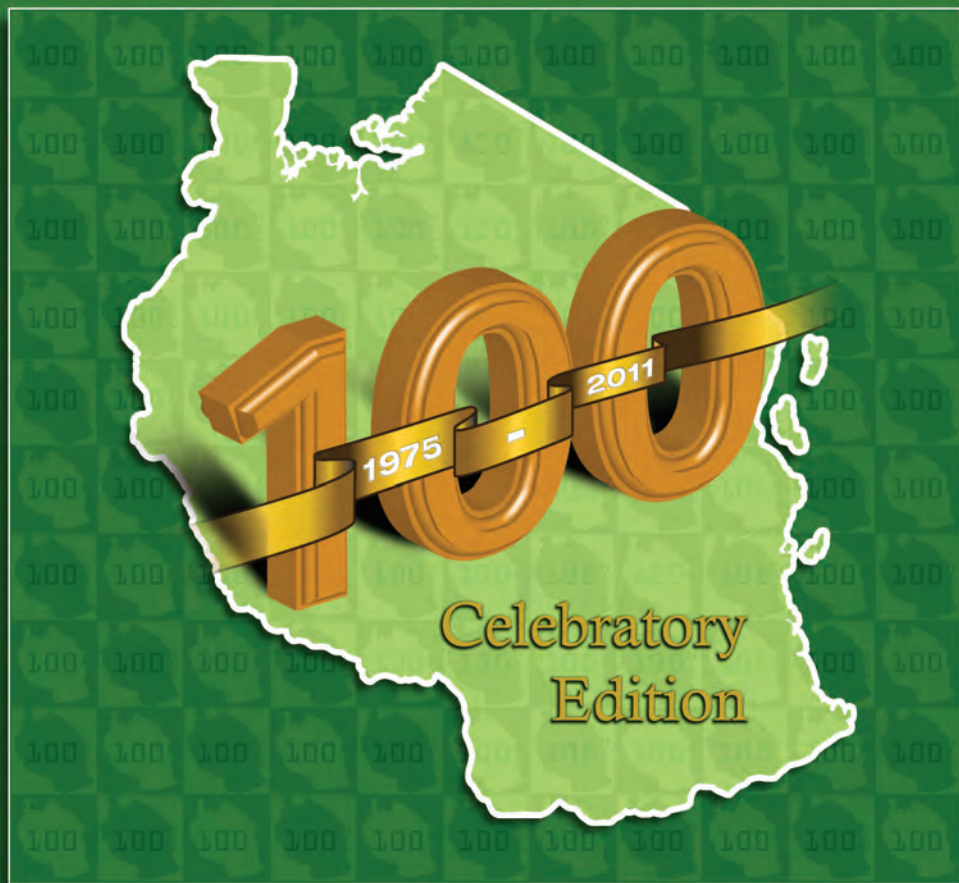


No 100 Sept - Dec 2011

Tanzanian Affairs

Issued by the Britain-Tanzania Society



- 36 Years of Tanzanian Affairs
- The BAE Problem
- Some of our Contributors
- Tanzania & Libya
- Behaviour of MPs
- Famine in 42 Districts



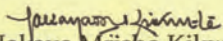
CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

I congratulate the Editor and staff of the “Tanzanian Affairs” Bulletin on publishing the 100th issue. This is not a small achievement at all. It is a big one, indeed, for which you deserve many compliments from me, all Tanzanians, friends of Tanzania and the many readers of this Bulletin.

For us in Tanzania, it is another moment to thank you for the good work you have been doing over many years of telling the Tanzanian story. The “Tanzanian Affairs” Bulletin has been writing reports about Tanzania that are well researched and presented “without mixing fact and opinion” as Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, the first President of Tanzania, said in 1994. You have done justice to your readers in Britain, Tanzania and elsewhere by being analytical and objective in your work. I consider this to be critically important especially these days of plethora of media outlets, some of which leave much to be desired about what they write and the way they present developments in Tanzania.

I am sure I speak on behalf of many when I commend you for the decision to make available on line all past publications of the bulletin from 1985 to date. This will be of great value to historians and all people interested in Tanzanian affairs and the work of British-Tanzania Society.

On 5th December, 1994 in his message on the occasion of the 50th issue, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere said “**please keep up the good work**”. Today, I would like to say “**please continue to do the good work**”.


Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

September, 2011

*Inset photographs above: President Kikwete and Editor David Brewin.
Cover design by Sipho Fakudze, Swaziland.*

Introduction

It is very difficult for even the most industrious and persistent to obtain information about Tanzania from the British press. We hope in this Bulletin to bring to the attention of members of the Society material of real interest which they might otherwise not see. Several members have remarked that they hope the Bulletin will not consist entirely of what they call 'official handouts', and that material critical of aspects of Tanzanian policy will be included on occasion. It would be a strange sort of bulletin concerned with Tanzania in which this was not true. President Nyerere in his recent state visit told the audience at a banquet in the Guildhall that 'some very flattering things have been said about me since I arrived in Britain as the guest of Her Majesty the Queen.... Other things have not been said; in polite company it is not customary to dwell on a guest's errors or faults, or the failures of the country he represents. I can assure you that I appreciate this convention - and propose observing it in reverse!' But in the less polite company of academics in Oxford the President himself dwelt for a moment on Tanzania's weaknesses: 'We call ourselves a democratic and socialist state. In reality we are neither democratic nor socialist. The Patrons of democracy and the Cardinals of socialism have no idea how much sympathy I have with them when they ridicule and dismiss Tanzania's claim to democracy or to socialism. Democracy and socialism require a mature and popular awareness of the dignity and equality of men and women; a dynamic and popular intolerance of tyranny; a degree of maturity and integrity in those entrusted with responsibility for the institutions of State and Society; and a level of national and personal affluence which Tanzania and Tanzanians do not possess. Many of our people suffer from permanent malnutrition and all the mental and physical illnesses which go with it; their poverty and general ignorance make a mockery of talk about human freedom. We have the village tyrant and the insensitive bureaucrat. We have the habits of arbitrariness; some as the lingering vestiges of colonial rule, some of our own making. We have judicial procedures which, to say the least, leave a lot to be desired. We have a law on the Statute Book under which an individual may be detained without trial. We have the traditional prejudice and discrimination against women. We still have a love of exerting authority, and an intolerable degree of submission to authority. And we also have a level of incompetence, and even irresponsibility, which often makes nonsense of our claim to be implementing policies in support of equality and human dignity'. I imagine that few members of the Society would wish to be more critical than that!

A good deal of this Bulletin will consist, however, of what could be called 'official handouts', that is to say the texts of President Nyerere's speeches while in Britain, and some of the more important statements of Tanzanian policy in previous months. What Nyerere said during his state visit was addressed particularly to people in Britain and it should certainly reach at least all members of the Society. So this issue will begin with extracts from these documents*; will continue with reviews; and conclude with compiled items of news.

A MESSAGE FROM BTS VICE-PRESIDENT

The production of *Tanzanian Affairs* is one of the most important and most successful activities of the Britain-Tanzania Society. For 100 issues now it has kept us all up to date on economic, political, social and other developments in Tanzania. More than that - it has helped to keep the world at large informed about Tanzania. In 1984 David Brewin took over as editor and he and his correspondents have maintained a consistently high standard issue by issue. Congratulations are in order.

Derek Ingram

A MESSAGE FROM THE FIRST EDITOR

I have been so long associated with the Britain Zimbabwe Society - as its publications editor, conference organiser, Chair and President - that it is hard to remember that I began by editing the Britain-Tanzania Society newsletter. But the connection is a direct one. The Britain Zimbabwe Society was modelled on BTS though it has never attained its size or been able to emulate its development activities. I have put so much work into it over 30 years that I soon became a sleeping member of BTS. But I value it enormously. I owe everything I know about Tanzania for the past decades to its publications. I have long admired the Society's ability to adapt with consistent loyalty and objectivity to ideological and political change. It remains a model for all other friendly societies.

Terence Ranger

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESENT EDITOR

When a publication reaches 100 it is time to reflect about the past and the future.

In the case of *Tanzanian Affairs*, we hope to continue our policy of reporting facts and figures about developments in the country, as soon as possible after they happen. We do not want to preach to Tanzanians about what they should or should not do in their own country. We believe that our job is just to keep BTS members and other readers, who cannot find out what is happening in Tanzania elsewhere (in a concise form) informed about the latest developments there.

Maybe this policy is wrong. Perhaps we should take a more inter-

ventionist approach. Recent events in Britain (and Tanzania) including the scandal about the supply to Tanzania, by a British company, of inappropriate, out of date and over-priced radar equipment (with more than a touch of corruption on both sides) might, or might not, justify the expression of an editorial opinion. Especially when a British adjudication has ruled that the supplier should refund all the money to Tanzania, and then the supplier insists that it, the supplier, should determine how and when this money should be used by Tanzanians. Some might call this neo-colonialism!

What is the future of TA?

As editor I am often swamped with too much praise for my efforts. The work is shared amongst a team of volunteers, whose names are on the back cover of each issue. Jacob Knight, who edits the on-line edition and, for the main edition, selects the photographs and cartoons, writes quite a lot of the text, and, 'puts the product to bed' – or, more accurately, to the printer. He is especially deserving of thanks but the same applies to the whole team plus our numerous voluntary contributors.

There are some promising recent developments. The on-line edition of TA is attracting growing interest and the number of BTS members is also increasing.

However, there are also some danger signs about the long-term future.

Danger No 1 is that I, as editor, am not getting any younger. In fact there is plenty of evidence that I am getting much older! Yet, disappointingly, when an appeal was published in the BTS Newsletter for help in adding to our editorial team, there was no response. There are one thousand plus readers in our two editions!

If readers want TA to continue, and there is much evidence that they do, then someone who would like to be a volunteer reporter should please come to our aid. A phone call or e-mail from anyone interested and we will explain what we need in terms of editorial assistance.

Danger No 2. Letters to the editor no longer arrive. In the 'old days' we received many. Examples: A reader in No 38 was full of praise for a review by Alex Vines about the Swahili ruins in Zanzibar. Ronald Barton, in the same issue, corrected what he described as a 'myth', about responsibility for the establishment of the Rubondo Forest Reserve in

6 *A Message from the Present Editor*

Ukererewe. In No 46 there were two letters adding to an article we had published on the local manufacture of rifles in Tanzania. Paul Marchant, a regular writer in the nineties, was critical of many items he read in TA. In No 48 a Rwandan resident wrote about the naming of the Mjuru mountain in Morogoro region. The debate 'English versus Swahili' provoked many letters in the 1980s. In the nineties we had a letter from reader Ronald Munns in Australia questioning the genesis of the word 'Mzungu.' And so on.

Yet we have not had a single letter from a reader for almost two years! This is unfortunate as it must make our contributors wonder whether anyone reads the results of their efforts.

Why are there no letters nowadays? Perhaps letter writing is a dying art. People seem to prefer to Tweet or use LinkedIn or Facebook. Maybe there is some fear about commenting on politics. Yet we have many Tanzanian readers who show no such fear in writing to Tanzania's own remarkably free press.

So readers – give us a bit of encouragement to continue and if possible, give us a bit of help.

David Brewin (Editor)

36 YEARS OF TANZANIAN AFFAIRS

The following contains brief notes on some of the more unusual and memorable stories to have featured in Tanzanian Affairs over the years, with apologies for the large number of articles which have been missed, and the inevitable personal bias in the selection. Please write in or comment online about any other articles that you particularly remember. Apart from the earliest issues (1 to 21) all the articles can be found online at www.tzaffairs.org Jacob Knight

Issue 1 (Dec 1975) edited by Dr Terence Ranger is in A4 format with 12 pages, and brings news of the first passenger train leaving Kapiri Mposhi station in Zambia for Tanzania – the TAN-ZAM railway is born. TANU have published a booklet claiming that over 9 million people have been resettled in villages, but the Bulletin suggests that not everyone is happy, with widespread reports of resistance to villagisation.

Issue 4 (January 1977) announces the formation of the 'Chama Cha

Mapinduzi' (Society of the Revolution) combining the two ruling parties – the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) and the Zanzibar Afro-Shirazi Party.

The release from detention of Mr Abdulrahman Mohamed Babu and three others who had been condemned to death in Zanzibar, in absentia, for their alleged part in the assassination of the first President of Zanzibar, Sheikh Karume, is covered in **Issue 6**.

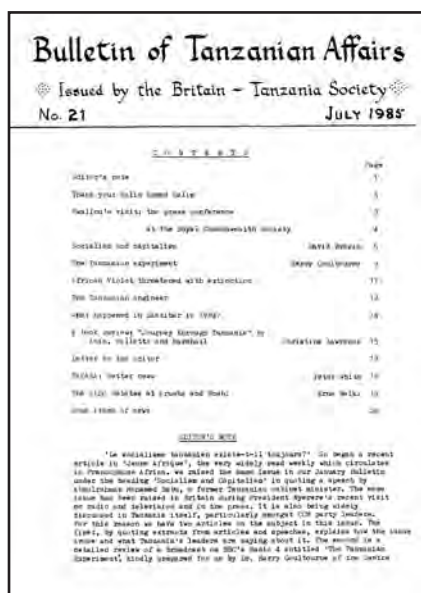
Issue 7 contains even more dramatic news - the Idi Amin regime in Uganda has invaded Tanzania in October 1978 and Tanzania is mobilising for war. The Bulletin has a new editor, Mr John Arnold, and it has grown to 18 pages.

Bulletin No 11 in December 1980 is a special issue devoted to the state of the Economy. Tanzania's long period of negotiation with the IMF is under way.

Issue 15 covers the story of the hijacking of a Tanzanian aircraft and the subsequent arrest of the hijackers in Britain. A tragic sequel to this event is the death of Musa Membar after being held in administrative detention on his return to Tanzania (Issue 40).

Issue 19, now under the present editor, David Brewin, records the untimely death of Tanzania's popular Prime Minister, Mr Edward Sokoine.

President Nyerere's visit to the UK is covered in **Issue 21** (July 1985), where in a "short but tough" interview on BBC Newsnight with Peter Snow he was asked: "Is there not some way in which the system, particularly the agricultural system, the communal socialism which you introduced in Tanzania... has caused the failure of your country to produce what it should be producing?" The President replied: "What do you say to that? African agriculture is backward in socialist and non-socialist countries alike. In my country we use the hand



hoe. In capitalist countries in Africa they use the hand hoe. That defines the limits of what the peasant can do. The difference between a socialist country like Tanzania and a non-socialist country is that the burdens of poverty are shared better in a socialist country than they are in a non-socialist country."



Issue 22 (Oct 1985) marks the change to the A5 booklet edition which we are all familiar with (cover designed by Richard Moon). It includes a special supplement "The Nyerere Years" to mark the end of his Presidency, containing essays on Nyerere from his friends including many members of the Britain-Tanzania Society - well worth a read (available online).

Issue 24 gives weight to the economic problems facing the new President Mwinyi, but also highlights agriculture, with articles about peasant farming, the problems with transportation, and traditional knowledge on microclimate modifications (such as wind protection by scattered obstacles and trees/bushes).

Randal Sadleir reviews a BBC documentary on the groundnut scheme – forty years on.

Issue 25 (1986) includes an item from the Daily Telegraph about the fate of a team of donkeys which had been used by a team of British explorers retracing the steps of Victorian explorer Stanley. After discussions involving Prince Philip, Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher, the RSPCA, and others, the Tanzanian Air Force is able to rescue them and fly them from the shores of Lake Tanganyika to Kenya where donors had provided funds to accommodate them in an animal retirement home near Nairobi. The issue also includes the first mention of the AIDS epidemic in Tanzanian Affairs noting that 125 cases of "*Ukimwi*" (the new Swahili word) have been reported with research workers estimating that 0.01% of inhabitants of Kagera are potential carriers.

As well as analysis of the economic recovery by Roger Carter, **Issue 26** (1987) notes the sad accident during the visit of Mother Teresa to

Hombolo, and covers the Kilombero sugar estate where three people were killed and many more injured by Field Force Units, called in after workers demonstrated over non-payment of overtime earnings. There is also a useful guide to the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania written by the speaker of the National Assembly, Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa.

Reporting on an international conference under the heading 'The Arusha Declaration 20 year after its Publication' Professor Terence Ranger writes about the cheerful Christmas bustle of Arusha where for the first time in a while there are abundant goods in the shops. Many conference delegates felt that the crisis in agriculture arose because the Declaration was not effectively carried through; others felt that the Declaration was a flawed document; but everyone could agree that many of the problems stemmed from weak and corrupt party management.

An article on "Informatics Technology" in **Issue 27** estimates there are currently 400 computers in Tanzania. There is also an article about Tanzanian Adam Salim and Kenyan Fadhili Williams who both claim to be the author of the legendary song "Malaika". "A Queen's Scarf" by Mr J.T.Purvis recalls how puzzlement over a grave inscription on a grave in Old Shinyanga led him to find out more about the "QS" decoration awarded to Major A.H Du Frayer QS OBE. Four scarves were knitted by Queen Victoria shortly before her death and awarded to soldiers who had joined the forces as rankers and had first been recommended for the Victoria Cross for an outstanding act of bravery.

In depth analysis of the difficult on-going negotiations with the IMF by Reginald Herbold Green and Roger Carter features in **Issue 28**. Godwin Kaduma writes about Makonde carvings and their role in ritual, sadly a meaning lost in the many mass produced carvings. A brand new Uniflote ferry, purchased for the Kigamboni crossing, has broken down after a month's use - the Sunday New's columnist Adam Lusekelo suspects corruption, as do many others, and invents a history of the two Tanzanians given the task of buying the ferry "... we must remind you that this matter is of the utmost importance" "Yes, I know how important this ferry is to you but..." "Who's talking about the ferry? We are talking about our cut"...

Mwalimu Nyerere's decision to stand for re-election as CCM chairman is discussed in **Issue 29**, after many had expected him to retire. The Minister of Finance Cleopa Msuya estimates Tanzania's population as 23 million, almost double that of 1967. The problem of stowaways from Tanzania is attracting attention, with an estimated 1,000 Tanzanian youths leaving the country illegally in search of jobs. Mwalimu Nyerere criticises parents who think their children will easily acquire wealth in foreign countries.

Articles by John Budge, Caroline Hanks and Robert Whitcombe look at the problems caused by the Larger Grain Borer Beetle which has been decimating stored food crops mainly maize and cassava. Packaging insecticide in sachets suitable for treating six debbes of maize and printed with instructions in Swahili has proved very successful when combined with an extensive education campaign.

Issue 30 contains news of dramatic events in Zanzibar. In the run up to the 1985 presidential elections, Idris Wakil had narrowly beaten Seif Shariff Hamad to get the CCM candidacy. Following the election, President Wakil appointed Seif Shariff as the Chief Minister in an effort to ensure unity. However, it has ended badly with Seif Shariff Hamad suspended, thrown out of the CCM party and later arrested amid accusations of attempts to destabilise the Union (Issue 31, 33 and 34). An article by Michael Hodd entitled "From Nyerere to Neo-Classicism" about some of the reforms initiated by President Mwinyi generates a vigorous debate in the letter pages of next issues.

Issue 31 covers President Mwinyi's visit to London and meetings with the Queen and Prime Minister Thatcher. Charles Amour's well informed piece on the history of radio broadcasting in Tanzania answers the question "Why no Television?" (Tanzania still being without any mainland TV broadcasters). A letter from Roy Galbraith in response to a request from a reader, confirms the current price for maize (when available) is 20 TShs a kilo, with government price controls still in operation on staple foods (exchange rate £1=175 TShs).

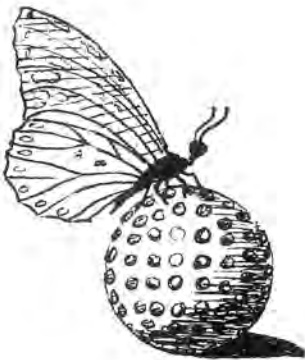
Issue 32 (Jan 1989) carries news of Tanzania's devaluation of its currency. An article from SHIHATA reviews a drama presented at the Moshi International School on the anniversary of the first ascent of Kilimanjaro in 1889, with dialogue in English, Kiswahili and Kimachame. Extracts from a paper by Col. F.S. Swai give a history of the metamorphosis of

the King's African Rifles into the Tanzania People's Defence Force following the mutiny in 1964, noting how the army was politicized and made up of soldiers who identified with the ruling party TANU.

An article by editor David Brewin about his experiences on a visit to China is particularly interesting given the increasingly large role that the country is now playing in Africa. David's several requests to interview someone who had worked on the TANZAM railway construction are met positively, but the bureaucratic machine swings slowly into action and all interviews are eventually declined. China's residents are facing some of the same problems as Tanzania (high inflation and weak currency, Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment), but it is already clear that rapid progress is being made.

Christine Lawrence's review of "The Snakeman" by Margaret Lane gives a brief view of the life of C.J.P Ionides, a singular character living in Newala on an escarpment overlooking Mozambique. He has "escaped from the tyranny of possessions" and survives comfortably by running a snake-catching business.

Issue 33 includes analysis by Suleman Sumra of the Education for Self-Reliance programme based on a case study village in Handeni. The conclusion is that it did not lead to fundamental transformation of the education system, partly because of dependency on external teaching materials but also because the village leadership was authoritative and hierarchical, limiting the participation of youth. Anna Pincus describes the successful tour of the four person Mellstock Band playing folk music, unaccompanied carols and a Dorset broom dance.



Issue 34 (1989) describes how President Mwinyi took the lead in proposing the world ban on ivory trade. T.C.E. Congdon's "Nine Holes in Mufindi" gives a fascinating impression of the botany and wildlife of this beautiful golf course. The "Fifty Years Ago" section covers the internment of Germans in Tanganyika in 1939 and the first effects of war. Shirin Spencer reviews a programme on Channel 4 about the "Lightning Bird" or hammerhead

(related to the heron and stork) which has legendary powers over rain and floods. Some 400,000 people are now estimated infected with HIV, with 12% adult infection levels in Kagera, and as high as 32% in Bukoba town. There are already concerns on how Tanzania will be able to cope with the number of orphans.

Issue 35 contains an article by Mark Horton on "Digging up Zanzibar" – a survey of Zanzibar's archaeological sites and monuments. A related article in issue 37 by Alex Vines lists the threats to Tanzania's monuments, including simple neglect but also theft of sites for building materials.

DAILY NEWS

TANZANIA

O. 3161 — PRICE: 15/-, KENYA 4/-

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1990

Mwinyi meets the Cabinet and says:

Resign

Issue 36 carries the dramatic news of President Mwinyi's three minute cabinet meeting, where he asks all ministers to resign. The reason was corruption, and the President's desire to wipe the slate clean with a new cabinet (although several members were re-elected). Among the new ministers is Jakaya Kikwete (Energy, Minerals & Water). John Malecela is Tanzania's new High Commissioner in London, where he has an immediate and positive impact building cordial relations with Prime Minister John Major, elected shortly after (Issue 37). However, he is soon transferred back to Tanzania to become Prime Minister (Issue 38). Nelson Mandela and his wife Winnie visit in March 1990, and are entertained by Mwalimu Nyerere and President Mwinyi, addressing

large crowds at the football stadium and also visiting Zanzibar to see the grave of former president Abeid Karume.

Issue 37 (Sept 1990) includes analysis of the 1988 census results by Clive Sowden - Dar-es-Salaam has 1.2 million inhabitants, with Mwanza the second city far behind at 183,000.

Issue 38 carries the election results, with President Mwinyi re-elected with 95.5% of votes and Dr Salmin Amour elected in Zanzibar although there one third of the electorate did not turn up to the polling stations. David Brewin writes about DANTAN (the Denmark Tanzania Association), comparing with the Britain-Tanzania Society, and suggesting how each can learn from the other.

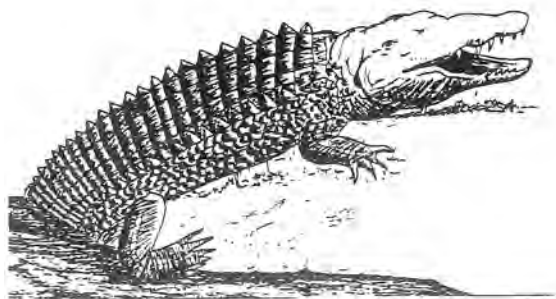
Issue 39 (May 1991) is dominated by accounts of Minister for Home Affairs Augustine Mrema's successful and popular attempts to reduce corruption. It also covers the "great debate" on multi-partyism. "My Father, and the useful plants of Zanzibar" by R.O.Williams Junior follows his father's career as Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar, a job which left him with plenty of spare time in which he collected and catalogued the plants of the Isles.

"My First and Second Impressions of Tanzania" by John Drew in **Issue 40** contains interesting comparisons between Tanzania and Kenya, and background on the work of Tear Fund in Iringa. There is also a forerunner of this article "We have reached number 40 after 16 years" giving a history of the publication and ending with a prophetic statement by the editor "Maybe it will eventually reach No 100. Who knows?"

The University of Dar-es-Salaam continues to face protests as it opens after a 6 month break, this time over the removal of popular Vice-Chancellor Prof. Mmari. An article in **Issue 41** entitled "Three Decades at the University" Paul A Isbell paints a turbulent picture, linking the ideological struggles with the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of socialism in the Soviet Union.

Issue 42 (May 1992) brings the dramatic news of "Mageuzi" with the historic declaration of Multi Party Politics. While the majority of Tanzanians (80% according to the Presidential Commission) wanted to continue with the single party CCM system, Nyerere supported the change as did most other leaders. An article on "The BBC and Tanzania" contrasts a talk on Radio 4 "Africa: Deadline for the Dark Continent"

by Michael Buerk, and on BBC1 the “Comic Relief Snappily Titled and Utterly Sponditious Stab of Explaining why so Many People in Africa are so Damn Poor”, featuring Tony Robinson visiting various parts of Tanzania.



**A
DAY
ON
LAKE
VICTORIA**

In **Issue 43**, Michael Ball describes an unforgettable “Day on Lake Victoria” for a group of VSO volunteers, complete with huge crocodiles and escaped convicts, and ending with a six hour row in the darkness after their boat runs out of petrol. Eight private Bureau de Change are now operating in Dar-es-Salaam, under the new Foreign Exchange Act.

Issue 44 (Jan 1993) covers the return of Oscar Kambona from exile in London, but his party TADEA receive little support. David Gooday writes of a fascinating “Visit to Kindwiti – the Leprosy Centre” where he meets Canon Robin Lamburn.

Issue 45 covers religious tensions between Christians and Muslims and debate about Zanzibar’s membership of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC). The Revd Christopher Mtikila is advocating the breakup of the Union and various other populist policies like Indigenisation (Issue 46). An article by Ray Abrahams investigates witch killings in Sukumaland and Njombe district. John & Margaret Cooper write that “We Wake to the Song of Birds” in Mafiga Morogoro, where they live with a large collection of animals.

Issue 46 includes the lovely photograph reproduced opposite of BTS president Bishop Trevor Huddleston enjoying his eightieth birthday party in the company of Mwalimu Nyerere, Archbishop Desmond Tutu and former Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal.

As well as an article by Roy Willis on the growth of Sumbawanga driven by cross border trade, **Issue 47** (Jan 1994) contains a detailed analysis



of the AIDS crisis, estimating that 800,000 Tanzanians are now HIV infected, and that by 2010 up to 1.5 million people might be infected (which proved very accurate – UNICEF figures for 2009 were 1.3-1.5 million). There is still confusion and dissent as to the link between HIV and AIDS, and whether AIDS actually exists, and TA includes a strongly worded rebuttal of such “naïve views” by David Mabey.

Issue 48 explores the role of John Okello in the 1964 Zanzibar revolution, and his subsequent return to obscurity in his home country of Uganda.

Ngara, which almost overnight became Tanzania’s second city due to the influx of 350,000 Rwandan refugees, is described in **Issue 49**, noting the disturbing way in which Hutu rebels were allowed to continue to persecute and murder Tutsis and moderate Hutus within the refugee camps. An amusing article “Home Sweet Home” describes how a bee relieved the author Alastair MacEwen’s boredom while filming sleepy lions in Ngorogoro Crater, and almost became a pet. Two TV stations begin broadcasting in Dar-es-Salaam (ITV and CTN) and are immediately involved in a High Court battle over rights to screen the World

MESSAGE FROM MWALIMU NYERERE



I send my congratulations and good wishes to the Editor and all those concerned with the preparation, publication and distribution of the Bulletin of Tanzanian Affairs as it issues its 50th Number.

I know from my brief visits to London that without the Bulletin it would be difficult for UK members of the Britain-Tanzania Society (and other interested persons) to follow events in my country - and the rapid changes which have, for better and for worse, been taking place in recent years. The Bulletin is also helpful for members of the Tanzanian chapter. As far as is possible, it reports without mixing fact and opinion; further, many of the articles in it give an excellent analysis of serious Tanzanian documents and events unmatched in easily accessible publications here, and less subject to the natural bias and strong opinions of those of us directly involved in one way or another.

Please keep up the good work. Tanzania, and I believe Britain also, benefit from such aids to international understanding as we in this country try to maintain Tanzania's stability, unity and people's involvement in their country's governance.

Julius K Nyerere

5th December 1994

Cup football matches.

Issue 50 (January 1995) contains a message from Julius Nyerere (reproduced above).

Issue 51 (1995) features an article by Christine Lawrence concerning the negative impact of the Canadian supported wheat scheme on the local Barabaig communities in Hanang district, and the projects that CIDA have started to try and redress the situation. The scheme was started with grand aims of improving Tanzania's self reliance, (Issue 24), but little or no consideration given to the 40,000 Barabaig who depended on the land for a living. The project was ended in 1994 ("A Giant Mistake" - Issue 42), and Issue 57 contains a review of the excellent book "Pastures Lost" by Charles Lane on the project and its aftermath. An interesting article by Alan and Heather Scott looks at the increasing numbers of

human deaths between 1990 and 1994 as a result of crocodile attacks in Korogwe, many occurring when the town water pumps failed and people were forced to collect water from the Pangani River.

A detailed exploration of Taraab music in Zanzibar in **Issue 52** concludes that the direction of the art form is being pushed by a network of women's taraab clubs, moving in full circle back from the "swahilified" tarrab of Siti binti Saad back towards an "ideal" form of taraab as performed by Culture Music Club under Akhwani Safaa (Janet Topp Fargion). Lake Victoria is a "Sick Giant ... murky, smelly and choking with algae...", and the Nile Perch has come to dominate causing the extinction of 200 of the 400 species of fish that used to inhabit the Lake (People & the Planet).

Issue 53 covers the elections of October 1995 with Benjamin Mkapa elected president with 62% of the vote. The controversial election in Zanzibar is covered by editor David Brewin with the first of his "Election Diaries". An arresting story "Popobawa is Dead" concerns the mob killing of a man suspected of being a "Popobawa" (a man with magical powers who rapes men and women in their homes). It was subsequently found that the man was a mental patient who had come to Zanzibar for treatment (Henriette Jansen).

Issue 54 notes the requirement for all Tanzanian nationals travelling to Britain (and vice versa) to obtain a visa. The TAZARA railway is operating at a loss, partly blamed on the successes of road hauliers, which is to be a recurring theme over the next decade.

A letter from John Cooper describes a pleasant and peaceful trip to Tanzania from their home in Rwanda, spoiled only by the noisy and extremely violent videos shown on the buses, and wonders if the British Council or other body might not be able to provide something more informative!

Issue 55 (Sept 1996) details Tanzania's "Titanic" disaster when the MV Bukoba capsized on Lake Victoria on May 21st. In the sad days following the tragedy, some 392 bodies are recovered, but many more left in the wreckage which becomes a permanent tomb. An article on "Kilwa – from decay to development" describes the changes afoot to improve the dirty and derelict buildings in Kilwa Kivinje, including plans for a road from Dar-es-Salaam, private fishing industry growth and the develop-

ment of the Songo Songu gas field. This is balanced by another article "The Demolition of Dar" lamenting the demolition of 176 plots to make way for 20 "ultra modern" structures with up to 26 storeys.

The deputy Prime Minister Michael Heseltine chooses Tanzania for his holidays, spending three weeks visiting game parks and Bagamoyo. Prince Charles and his sons William and Henry and Mrs Hilary Clinton and daughter Chelsea also visit in 1996/7.

Issue 56 contains a comparison of school days in Britain and Tanzania by Rob Grant. Jodie and Zawadi have very different experiences and the classroom atmosphere varies tremendously, but some things unite the two.

Issue 57 highlights the drought affecting four million people in nine regions of the country, and severe water shortages in Dar-es-Salaam. These are followed by severe floods in late March leading to the deaths of some 40 people in Kilwa district. The "Mpemba Effect" is a curious phenomenon whereby hot milk (or other liquids) will sometimes freeze more quickly than cold milk when placed in a freezer. Matthew Green tracks down Erasto Mpemba, finding him working for the Wildlife Department at the "Ivory Room" in Dar-es-Salaam. An Observer article "Barred from the Animal Kingdom" gives the views of three Maasai who have been on a speaking tour of the UK, complaining about the Tanzanian government driving them from their lands to create the Mkomazi Game Reserve in Same district. On the other hand the Trust which runs the Reserve claims an increase in elephant numbers from 2 to 1000 over a 25 year period, and that the area has recovered from the overgrazing and serious erosion that took place when the Masaai were there... This provokes angry letters in TA 58 vigorously defending the Game Reserve and pointing out the numerous errors in the Observer article.

Issue 58 (Sept 1997) covers the visit of Julius Nyerere to London, where he gave three speeches despite suffering from malaria, and received a lengthy standing ovation at the London School of Economics. Mwalimu celebrates his 75th birthday in Dar-es-Salaam, attended by over 1000 people. An article by Elias Songoyi describes the relationship between "Sukuma Singers and the State" and how singer Kalikali went too far in criticising the local party officials in 1965 and was detained in prison

for two years, after which his songs were very different. Another artist, Mwinamila, was also critical of the state, but escaped imprisonment, the article suggests this was because his criticism was later (in the early 1980s) when perhaps the government was more confident, and also because he was a close associate of Nyerere.

An extract from VSO publication ORBIT in **Issue 59** notes that Tanzania currently has only 3 telephone lines per 1000 people. Satellite phones are thought to be the solution to communication in remote areas. Anita Stomberg and Ben Rawlence write about the “Night Life in Dar-es-Salaam” varying from international discos such as “Club Billicanas” through to clubs playing Zairean Soukoss known as “Ndombolo”.

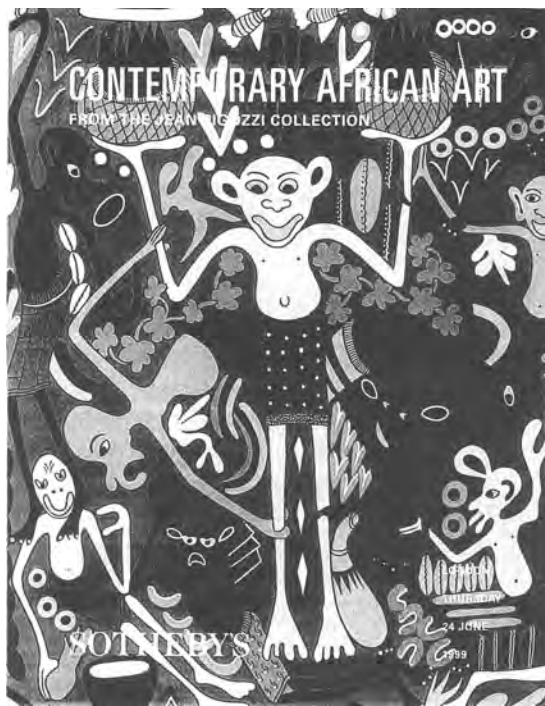
Issue 60 (May 1998) brings news of religious riots at Magomeni Mwembechai Mosque leading to the death of two people and 261 arrests. Simon Hardwick’s article “Kimbiji Revisited” recounts his return after 40 years to this village on the far side of the Kigomboni ferry - he finds the village much changed, but is still met with great hospitality. A dog in Sumbawamba is destroyed on the orders of a primary court magistrate after his owner gave him the name “Immigration” which the Magistrate deemed likely to cause a breach of the peace in the village. This causes outrage among animal lovers both in Tanzania and internationally (*Majira*).

“A day in the Life of Wadi Moja (Ward One)” by VSO volunteer Jean Cooper tells how an accident involving football supporters travelling in a lorry led to a sudden influx of 64 patients turning the ward into a battlefield. Notwithstanding the emergency, all patients are greeted by the nurses “Habari za afya” “Nzuri kidogo” (this from a man with blood pouring from his chin and leg in plaster from toe to groin!)

Issue 61 covers the horrific events surrounding the bombing at the American Embassy, killing ten people and injuring scores more. The Tanzanian High Commissioner in London Dr A Shareef congratulates Tanzania Standard Newspapers for entering the internet and the “fast lane world”, and invites visits to the High Commission’s own website. The issue also records the mass in St Alban’s Anglican Church attended by President Mkapa and Mwalimu Nyerere for the late Archbishop Trevor Huddleston KCMG. A service was also held in Westminster Abbey.

Issue 62 includes the first of Ben Rawlence's articles "Kisa wa Kisasa" (also in Issues 63 and 64) where he gives some modern and colloquial Kiswahili, including a new meaning for "buzi" (goat).

Roger Carter comments in **Issue 63** about the prospects for debt relief and criticism of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt initiative.



Elsbeth Court reports in **Issue 64** on the sale of a painting by Georges Lilanga di Nyama at Sothebys for £8,200 more the three times the estimate.

Issue 65 (Jan 2000) is dominated by coverage of the funeral and memories of Mwalimu Nyerere (1922-1999). A meeting in London organised by the Jubilee 2000 campaign and attended by Prime Minister Frederick Sumaye condemns the World Banks HIPC initiative, and Dr Shareef compares it to a patient who is on his deathbed in a hospital, and instead of being

given a blood transfusion is instead offered two aspirins a day to relieve the pain ! The Issue also features extracts from a paper by Ron Fennell on "Nyerere and the World Bank".

As well as coverage of the build up to presidential elections, **Issue 67** (Sept 2000) contains a sad extract from the Sunday Telegraph by Lindsay Hawdon describing a bus journey where an emaciated son boards with his mother and dies during the journey.

A large part of **Issue 68** (Jan 2001) is taken up by David Brewin's "Personal Election Diary" which gives readers a clear, believable and unbiased account of the "shambles" in Zanzibar.

An item from the New African in **Issue 69** revealed the mobile phone revolution with Tanzania now having as many mobile phone lines as fixed lines. A letter from Tim Hardy described a memorable concert with the late Bibi Titi Mohammed in Mbeya in 1958 where as the solitary *mzungu* he was singled out for particular attention!

Issue 70 (Sept 2001) covers the increase in mining for gold and Tanzanite, and the first mention of the controversial Air Traffic Control system and the resulting dilemma for Prime Minister Tony Blair, as reported in the Financial Times.

Issue 71 brings news of another “agreement” in Zanzibar, but as is becoming something of a recurring theme, there are setbacks almost immediately. On a more positive note, the government abolishes school fees for primary schools as a result of a World Bank interest-free loan. There is an article about how Tanzanian dance bands such as Twanga Pepeta are managing to overcome the former domination of Zairean (Congolese) stars. Colin Hastings writes about a interesting safari while making a video about Tanzanian cultural tourism. The issue also included a review of “Bwana Shamba” by Peter Wilson recounting his experiences in Kilosa in the 1960s.

Issue 72 highlights disquiet over the Mkapa government’s privatisation policies, and the increasing stake held in particular by South Africans. However, economic indicators seem to show a positive story. Paul Harrison paints an evocative picture of Zanzibar at Idd el Fitr, though the Forodhani food market is closed due to a recent cholera outbreak.

Issue 73 contains information from Peg Snyder on the fifty Festival of the Dhow Countries which has ZIFF (Zanzibar International Film Festival) as its centrepiece. An interesting article by Alex Perulla describes an afternoon at FM Club in Kinondoni and the emerging Hip Hop music scene in Dar-es-Salaam. A train crash between Igandu and Msagali near Dodoma leaves 281 people dead and 371 injured.

“I had been happily married” begins an article from BBC’s Focus on Africa (in **Issue 74**), but a meeting with a traditional healer fails to provide the longed for children and instead prompts divorce. Mary Punt writes of the delights of travel with the “Scandanavian Express Bus Company” from Dar-es-Salaam to Iringa and the rest of the senior citizen’s safari.

Issue 75 highlights the differences in reporting of the Iraq War in Tanzania and the UK, and contains the census result that Tanzania's population is 34 million, with 2.5 million of those living in Dar-es-Salaam.

Indigenisation (*uzawa*) is a hot topic in **Issue 76** after MP Iddi Simba published a book suggesting that indigenous Tanzanians (as distinct from Asian Tanzanians etc) should be favoured under government economic policies. The calls are quickly rejected by the CCM party. The "50 years ago" section includes a report on the return of the Sultan of Zanzibar from the Queen's Coronation in 1953, noting "... under his inspired leadership there is probably no more contended community than that to be found in Zanzibar"- the Editor has added a post-script that the Zanzibar Revolution took place three years later !

Issue 77 contains excited speculation that oil will soon be discovered, as prospecting continues off the coast and in the Rufiji Delta. Meanwhile, the World Food Programme starts emergency food aid for those in the centre and north of Tanzania worst affected by the long drought and floods. There is an interesting article by Martin Walsh and Helle Goldmann on their efforts to establish whether the Zanzibar Leopard (*Panthera pardus adersi*) is extinct. Another article confirms that a specimen of the ancient fish Coelocanth, suspected to have vanished 65 million years ago, has been caught in Kilwa.



The increasingly serious dispute over the use of water from Lake Victoria and the Nile Basin is covered in **Issue 78** (May 2004).

Issue 79 marks a change in cover design to incorporate a photo, in this case of the ITV studios in Dar-es-Salaam to illustrate an article on the rise of television in Tanzania, with five channels now operating in Dar-es-Salaam and several nationwide.

Issue 80 concentrates on the newly privatised Dar-es-Salaam water supply service under criticism from ActionAid. The firm

City Water, with the backing of UK firm BiWater, is said to be mismanaging the supply leading to the city being dry for several days on end. Eventually the government decides to terminate the contract (Issue 82) leading to a protracted court case that BiWater eventually loses (Issues 89,92). The issue also contains an obituary for Joan Wicken, the dedicated socialist and former Personal Assistant to the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, who made several contributions to TA over the years.



Water Carrier in DSM - Birgit La Cour Madsen / ActionAid UK.

Issue 81 (May 2005) includes "A Celebration of Judges" by Jim Read describing the events to mark the Silver Jubilee of the Tanzanian Court of Appeal.

by Jim Read describing the events to mark the Silver Jubilee of the

Ben Rawlence gives the background to the forthcoming elections in Zanzibar in **Issue 82** and the unhappy history of former elections there.

Jakaya Kikwete's great election triumph (winning 80% of votes) is covered in **Issue 83**. Less positive reading is David Brewin's election diary from Zanzibar, with photographs of "Janjaweed" voters alleged to have been brought in from the mainland to support the CCM.

"The Walking Dream" in **Issue 84** by Jane Bryce describes her return to Moshi and the house where she spent a happy childhood. Much has changed and is unfamiliar, but she is welcomed into her former house by Victor the new owner, and shares ugali and stew with him.

Issue 85 (and 86) cover the furore surrounding the film "Darwin's Nightmare" about the infanticidal behaviour of the Nile Perch taken as a metaphor for human society, and implying that weapons are being smuggled into Tanzania in exchange for fish.



Suspected 'Janjaweed' voters in Zanzibar 2005 (TA 83) David Brewin

An article in **Issue 86** "Tradition versus Modernity" covers the exchange visits between First Lady Salma Kikwete and the Swazi Queen Mother. There is criticism from Tanzanian feminist activists of Mrs Kikwete's approval of the reed dance ritual, which provokes comparisons with the "Miss Tanzania" competitions which are gaining popularity in Tanzania. Karl Autun recounts the journey of an *ngalawa* (outrigger canoe) from Bagamoyo to the Norwegian Maritime Museum in Oslo.

Issue 87 covers the possible schism in the Anglican Church over the issues of homosexual priests, same-sex marriages and women bishops, and the views of Tanzanian bishops. President Kikwete visits the UK and speaks at a dinner hosted by the Britain-Tanzania Society, and receives a Newcastle United football shirt from Prime Minister Blair.

An article by Hildebrand Shayo highlights the issue of "BioPiracy" where Western companies take out copyrights on indigenous plants from developing countries and reap the profits from turning them into cosmetics, medicines etc.

As well as coverage of Business & the Economy by Joseph Sabas, **Issue 88** includes a complaint on TA's coverage of the meeting of the Anglican primates in Dar-es-Salaam, although the letter from Roger Bowen concludes "I remain a fan of your magazine and often recommend it". Faye Cran describes how a Tanzanian with the unfortunate name of Hitler

was ostracized from his community when he started losing fingers and toes, but eventually finds his way to the Upendo Leprosy Centre in Arusha where he now lives with 50 other leprosy sufferers and 31 children.

Issue 89 examines the allegations of corruption surrounding the BAE Radar, Bank of Tanzania Twin Towers, and Richmond Electricity Contract and other cases which are to rumble on for many more issues. Kasia Parham's book "Dogodogo" is introduced, telling the stories of some Dar-es-Salaam street children at the Dogodogo centre which over the past fifteen years has helped some 1,500 children.

Issue 91 features an article on *Uwanja wa Fisi* (Hyena Square) an area of Dar-es-Salaam renowned for prostitution, which was visited by US star Kelly Rowland in support of the Staying Alive Foundation.

Peter Leonhardt describes a project to deliver internet connectivity to schools, hospitals and council offices in a remote part of the Serengeti via a single satellite link in **Issue 92**. The issue also contains a scholarly article on "Who conceived/led the way to *Ujamaa*?" by Lawrence Cockcroft, Gerald Belkin and Ralph Ibbott. John Sankey writes of an almost forgotten incident in Tanganyikan aviation history in 1920 involving a crash landing near Tabora during an attempt to fly from London to Cape Town (with something like 15 stops en route!). New co-editors Donovan McGrath and Jacob Knight are introduced.

John Meadley writes in **Issue 93** about "The New 'Choo Men'" who are servicing pit latrines in Dar-es-Salaam using small carts able to negotiate the small alleyways and provide a much more cost effective service than vacuum tankers.

"Kilimo Kwanza", the governments new priority policy for agriculture is covered in **Issue 94** (Sept 2009), while **Issue 97** covers the run up to the presidential election, and also features an article on the controversial "Serengeti Road" project.

Kikwete's second term election success (61% of the vote) is covered in **Issue 98** together with the formation of the Zanzibar government of national unity. Finally **Issue 99** contains news of Pastor Masapila and the brew he is distributing in Loliondo which is claimed to be a "miracle cure".

SOME OF OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Many hundreds of people have contributed to the columns of Tanzanian Affairs over the years. Sadly, many of them are no longer with us.

We would like to have presented, in this special issue, extracts from all of them but constraints of space and time make this impossible. We have also had to restrict the period covered for the same reasons. We decided that the earlier contributions, because of their historical significance, would be of the greatest interest, and the contributions mentioned below are all from the first fifty editions of TA. For those not seeing their contributions mentioned, we are sorry; but hope this will not discourage you from contributing again.

We can hardly thank enough all the people who have contributed, none of whom asked to be paid. Without them we must wonder whether TA would ever have existed.

I also feel privileged to have met so many of them and to have benefited from the wealth of knowledge and experience they have shared with us.

So, thank you again.

David Brewin (Editor).

Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, whose name must have appeared in almost every edition of Tanzanian Affairs since the beginning (in 1975), paid tribute to TA in our 50th edition.

Graham Mytten contributed a regular digest of Tanzanian News in the 1970s.

John Arnold wrote on many subjects when he was the second editor of Tanzanian Affairs, in particular, on the 'ideological war' over villagisation in the eighties.

Roger Carter, co-founder of the Britain - Tanzania Society, wrote a regular column on the economy for many years.

David Leishman. The first of his many contributions was in 1978.

Jill Shankleman, FAO Advisor, reviewed **Andrew Coulson's** article on agricultural policies in Tanzania in 1979 (followed by many other articles over the years).

Professor Reginald Green wrote several robust articles on Tanzania's economy in the 1980s.

Ann Brumfit reviewed an article on language development in 1981.

Martha Honey reviewed a BBC broadcast on the controversial Preventive Detention Act in 1982.

Peter White of the Polytechnic of Central London wrote on the bus and coach industry.

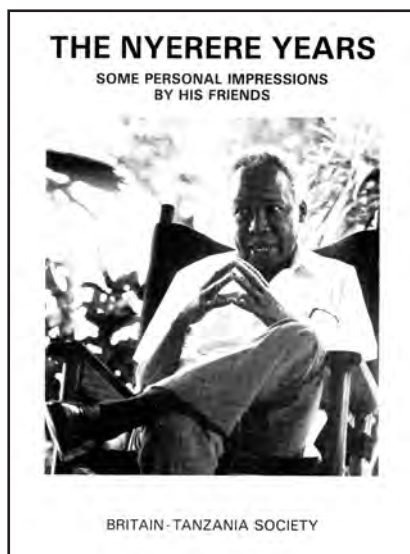
The **Right Rev George Biggs**, who was a missionary priest (mostly in Masasi) from 1937 to 1973, gave his impressions on returning to Tanzania after many years as Bishop of the Seychelles.

In July 1982 **Ruth Carr** reviewed a book comparing Tanzanian and Mozambican policies on rural development and came down heavily in favour of the latter.

N M Mulokozi of the Institute of Kiswahili Research in Dar University was full of praise for the two-volume novel by Aniceti Kitereza on peasant life in Ukerewe in pre-colonial times.

Professor C K Omari of Dar University wrote on the interaction of religion and society in 1983.

Philip Raikes contributed a comprehensive piece on the history of coffee in Tanzania in 1984.



President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, **Bishop Trevor Huddleston** and **Sir Shridath Ramphal**, former Commonwealth Secretary General, paid tribute to Mwalimu Nyerere on his retirement in edition no. 22.

Peter Yeo contributed several articles on the co-operative movement in Tanzania over the years.

Professor G R V Omari, Vice-Chancellor, Sokoine University of Agriculture, was a constructive critic of Tanzanian Affairs in the 1980s.

Peter Chonja reviewed the report of the Presidential Commission on Education in 1986.

Christine Lawrence, a pillar of support over many years, together with a friend, **Shirin Spencer**, reviewed a performance in London by actors, singers and dancers from the Bagamoyo College of Art. Described as a fusion of Tanzanian and British traditional music with jazz, rock and pure drumming (plus the 'Tanzanian Tango'), the production was titled 'Nutcracker - A Village Party'.

Professor Juma Ngassongwa, who was later to become a Cabinet Minister for many years, contributed an analysis of 'Peasant Farming in the time of President Nyerere' to a 16-page supplement on agriculture in edition no. 24.



Sisal plant (David Brewin)

Sir Roger Swynnerton, President of the Tropical Agricultural Association, wrote an obituary in 1987 on George Lock, who from 1930 to 1959 had devoted his agricultural service in Tanganyika to sisal research, the development of sisal crop husbandry and the improvement of sisal fibre processing at a time when the country was the biggest producer of sisal in the world.

In 1987 **S A V Bowman** wrote a letter to the editor in which he said that "Tanzanian politics, evidently the main preoccupation of the Bulletin (*as it was then known*) are, to me, the least interesting aspects of the country....".

In 1989, **James S Read**,

Professor of Comparative Law in London University (and later Senior Lecturer in Law at Dar es Salaam University College), a frequent contributor, wrote an article on 'Justice in Tanzania - Lessons for England'.

Reviewing in 1989 a highly critical article on a World Bank Urban Shelter Project, **Dr Carole Rakodi**, at that time a Lecturer in Town Planning at the University of Wales, pointed out that the author was wrong to treat the Bank as a scapegoat and had ignored mismanagement in Tanzania (for example, the abolition of local government) and class tensions within the local population.

Mrs Keiko Collins, a book translator, and **Mrs Midori Uno** of NHK Radio Japan, contributed two articles ('Tanzania and Japan' and 'Tanzania and I') in edition no. 33 which explained how wrong Mrs Uno had found Japanese preconceptions about Tanzania to be when she went there as a volunteer and how there had been, since 1978, a Japan -Tanzania Association whose membership included three former Japanese ambassadors in Dar es Salaam.

Basil Hoare, a consultant in agricultural extension and training and a former staff member of the FAO in Rome, contributed frequently to TA.

T C E Congdon, Estates Director of Brooke Bond Tanzania Ltd wrote in 1989 an unusual and amusing analysis of the flora and fauna of a golf course, under the title 'Nine holes in Mufindi'.

Mrs Eirlys Park, at one time a local correspondent to 'The East African' and the 'Tanzania Standard', wrote in no. 34 about the large collection of Makonde sculpture, built up by the Maides family, then living in Arusha.

Dr Mark Horton, the well known TV archaeologist who has done a great deal of work in Tanzania, first contributed to TA in 1990.

Dr Noel Thomas, Principal of the Teacher Training College in Swaziland, who has contributed many times to TA, reviewed an article on 'Education and Culture of Tanzanian Teachers' in no. 35.

In 1990 'A History of Leprosy in Tanzania' was reviewed by **Dr Peter Christie**, a consultant paediatrician who advised on family planning in Tanzania.

Dr James Scullion wrote about 'Grassroots Strategies in the Fisheries Industry' in no. 36.

Dr Per Eklund, a Swedish researcher/consultant on rural development, wrote about population pressure and fertilizer policy in no. 36.

Dr Deborah Bryceson wrote on famine in East Africa in no. 37.

Geoffrey Wilkinson served in the Agricultural Department in Zanzibar from 1948 to 1954. In TA no. 41 he reviewed 'Just Your Cup of Tea' a collection of stories about the early years of tea development at Mufindi.

Sir James Farquharson, the former head of the East African Railways, wrote in no. 42 (a special issue called *Mageuzi* at the start of multi-party politics in Tanzania) on the discussions with the World Bank on the proposed Tanzania/Zambia Railway before the Chinese offered to construct it.

Judith Holland organised, very effectively, many seminars and other gatherings for the Britain Tanzania Society for several years.

In no. 43 in 1992 **John Leonhardt**, a biologist, wrote a review of a BBC programme, 'Mpingo: The Tree that Makes Music', whose wood was described as the only material from which you could make clarinets.

In no. 44 **Cheridah Coppard**, who described herself as 'an amateur bird watcher' reviewed an article by the International Council for Bird Preservation.

Those interested in the traditional musical instruments of Tanzania enjoyed the review of a book on the subject in 1993 by **John Brearly**, then an ethnomusicology student.

'Suddenly, with a speed I did not believe possible for a beast of such vast, barrel-like proportions, a hippopotamus rose beneath us'. So began an exciting article in No. 46 by **Ben Freeth**, who described himself as a sky jumper.

In 1993 **Professor Gelase Mutahaba**, then Director of the Administration Division of the Commonwealth Secretariat, wrote a review of a comparative study of Public Sector Personnel Management in three African countries, including Tanzania.

Bevan Waide, then Advisor to the Parastatal Reform Commission, wrote in no. 49 a critical review of a study of state enterprises in Tanzania following nationalisation. There had been many problems but also many constructive initiatives. He concluded that policy towards the parastatal system had changed as dramatically and almost as rapidly in Tanzania as similar policies in Hungary or Poland, but without a change in the ruling party, .

Well-known Law **Professor Issa Shivji** made available to us in no. 50 an interview he had given to *Haramata* on the report of the Presidential Commission of Inquiry into Land Matters.

Chief Justice Francis Nyalali gave a wide-ranging and revealing speech at SOAS in 1994 which described how the functions and power of the judiciary had changed substantially during the early years of independence. It was published in TA.

Dr Margaret Snyder, founding director of the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), whose first book (written with Mary Tadesse) was 'African Women and Development', reviewed a controversial book about *Ukimwi* (AIDS) in 1993.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

We would like to receive more letters. Even critical ones like this one:

As you know, I am a strong supporter of Tanzanian Affairs and I hope you will not mind if I make some comments on the May-August 2011 issue. Gremlins seem to have struck in several places: 'Kilimanjaro' is misspelt twice - on the cover and on page 38; Loliondo has nothing to do with the Serengeti road (page 14); and the apostrophe is wrong on MPs (p.4), CCM's (p.6) and government's (p.6).

Sorry to nitpick - can I help with the proof-reading?

John Sankey

(The contentious section of the Serengeti road is from Loliondo to Mugumu - see map in TA 97 - but we accept your criticisms and welcome your offer to assist with proof-reading).

THE SUCCESSION?



A Synovate opinion poll taken in May and reported in the Citizen on August 4 provided some revealing insights into what Tanzanians were then thinking about the leadership of their country. According to the poll (based on only 1,994 respondents), if an election were held in 2011, with President Kikwete not allowed to stand (because he would have completed his second term), Dr Wilbrod Slaa of the opposition Chadema party would be the clear winner with 42% of the vote. Professor Ibrahim Lipumba, Chairman of the

Dr Wilbrod Slaa (Secretary General of Chadema) CUF party would get 14%. If the ruling CCM party should select Prime Minister Mizengo Pinda as its candidate, the figure for him would be 12%. This must have been bad news for the CCM.

Other questions revealed however that 51% of the respondents said that they supported CCM, 35% backed Chadema and 10% CUF.

In the 2010 general elections, CCM's Jakaya Kikwete won the presidency with 61% of the vote, followed by Dr Slaa with 26% and Prof Lipumba with 8%.

IF BRITAIN IS BURNING, HOW SAFE IS TANZANIA?

Citizen Chief Reporter Lucas Liganga has been reflecting on what has been happening in Britain. Extracts:

'The youth-engineered riots rocking some of the UK's major cities have been described as a lesson for Tanzania to wake up, think and act. Political and social analysts have said that the riots in the UK are an indication that all is not well in our societies, adding that the line between peace and chaos is very thin indeed.'

Rakesh Rajani, the head of 'Twaweza East Africa', an initiative that promotes transparency and accountability in the region, said that Tanzania's leadership and its professional classes should get their act together and focus on the frustrations facing the youth. "I was in London only one week ago," he said, "and everything looked sunny and peaceful. A few days later some of these same places are in flames, and many people are hurt, angry, confused. For Tanzania, it should be the time to wake up, think and act about, for instance, the condition of the schools, the treatment of street hawkers and the dearth of opportunity for the young in the rural areas."

Chadema Chairman Freedman Mbowe said the government's policies should take into account the interests of the youth who comprise Tanzania's majority. "The lesson we get from what is happening in the UK is that if there are no deliberate policies to address critical issues concerning the youth, we should expect such riots," he said.

Executive Secretary of the Media Council of Tanzania, Kajubi Mukajanga, said that leaders should understand the reality that the young generation, who had a lot of expectations, was now starting to lose hope. He said the youth get frustrated when they see the country's abundant natural resources benefiting only a handful of people, leaving the majority of them in poverty.

Zanzibar House of Representatives MP Ismail Jussa Ladhu (CUF), said most of the youth in the country were frustrated and a small event could trigger... riots across the country. He said: "We have natural resources but these are not used to uplift the youth. Only the few are enjoying these resources. They feel excluded and frustrated."

BRITAIN MORE CORRUPT THAN IT THINKS?

For the last few years Tanzanian Affairs has been explaining the extent of corruption in Tanzania while, at the same time, noting the actions of the government and especially the very free Tanzanian media, in exposing it. TA has also described the many corruption cases brought before the courts. It has recalled how the whole cabinet was removed at one stage and how many government ministers and senior officials (about 20) have been charged in court and/or lost their jobs.

This corruption has resulted in some donor agencies threatening to limit aid to the country. There has been no lack of preaching by non-Tanzanians on how Tanzanians should do better.

In the last few weeks however, the situation has changed as explained in a report by 'Transparency International' under the heading 'Is Britain more corrupt than it thinks?'. The report has been reproduced in the Citizen. Extracts:

Lecturing the world

'Britons love to lecture the world about integrity and the rule of law, but the 'News of the World' phone hacking scandal has laid bare a web of collusion between money, power, the media and the police. Far from the innocent, upright democracy of its self-image, Britain is showing a seamy side that anti-corruption campaigners say is getting worse, and may be politically explosive, as society becomes more unequal due to the financial and economic crises.

'Behind a facade of probity, London offers a haven for oligarchs and despots, a place where foreign media magnates have bought access to and influence over the government. The scandal engulfing Rupert Murdoch's media empire has already destroyed a newspaper, cost two top police officers their jobs, seen the arrest of powerful media figures and embarrassed the Prime Minister and political elite.

'But it points to a bigger problem in British society - overly cozy relationships among elites that are ethically dangerous, even when they do not involve outright criminality. Britain says it has been bolstering its legal and regulatory system. Just this month a new law on bribery, tightening rules for UK firms operating abroad, entered into force.....'

CURRENT CASES IN TANZANIA

They just will not go!

Citizen reporter Florence Mugarula raised the issue on many peoples' lips in an article on July 29. She wrote: 'In developed nations, leaders leave voluntarily when their governments run into trouble. In Tanzania, those responsible just will not go, even in the face of a crisis under their watch.

One exception to this rule has been former President Ali Hassan Mwinyi who in 1976, as a Minister, stepped down following the deaths in Shinyanga of people on remand, who were being investigated over the killing of witchcraft suspects.

The reporter went on to wonder why this President's son, Dr Hussein Mwinyi continued to hold on to his position as Defence Minister despite the recent bomb explosions at army bases in Dar es Salaam. Why had Energy Minister William Ngeleja remained in office in view of the serious power rationing ?

By contrast, back in 1996, the then Finance Minister, Prof Simon Mbilinyi resigned over corruption allegations and, five years later, Minister of Industry and Commerce Iddi Simba resigned over an issue of sugar imports licensing.

The BAE Saga

No scandal in Tanzania has received as much attention as the BAE Radar case, both in Tanzania and in Britain. As this issue of TA is going to press Tanzania has still not received the £29.5 million which the British Senior Fraud Office had decided BAE should pay to Tanzania for the supply of an air traffic control system in 1999. The background has been explained in numerous earlier issues of Tanzanian Affairs. The sale provoked outrage at the time and BAE agreed finally, in February 2011, to pay back the £29.5 million to Tanzania.

In November 2010 the UK's Department for International Development and the Tanzanian government drew up plans on how to spend the money. They agreed that it should be invested in education - £4.4m for school textbooks plus 192,000 desks, 1,196 teachers' houses and 2,900 pit latrines. However, BAE then attached conditions before it would pay.

Both parliaments become involved. In Tanzania, MPs were angered

by this and sent a delegation to UK in July 2011 to find out what was happening. One of the MPs said: "Every hour the money is sitting in the BAE bank account, is an hour preventing the children of Tanzania, from enjoying what is theirs. The kids are sitting on the floor; the teachers are sharing houses, the desks, the books, seven people using one photocopied book"

Meanwhile BAE indicated that it wanted to be involved in deciding how the money should be spent, and that it had appointed Lord Cairns to head an Advisory Board that would 'guide the company as to the optimum means of applying the £29.5m for the benefit of the people of Tanzania in accordance with all applicable company policies.' There were proposals that British NGOs might supervise the use of the money.

The Tanzanian response was swift. Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Minister Bernard Mwembe said that Tanzania would not allow British NGOs, commissioned by BAE Systems, to operate in the country.

In the British House of Commons the Overseas Development Committee strongly criticised BAE for dragging its feet. It urged the company to pay the amount in full and raised the possibility of taking the matter back to court if the payment wasn't made.

It questioned the right of the company to set up its own advisory board to decide on how the money should be spent - rather than give the money directly to the government of Tanzania, as Tanzanian MPs had requested.

Committee Chairman Malcolm Bruce MP asked whether it was not "offensive" for the company to suggest it knew better how to spend the money than the government of Tanzania. He advised BAE to hand over the money "as soon as possible".

EPA Scandal – the latest

According to the Citizen on Sunday, in July, foreign donors started pressing the government to fully disclose the outcome of investigations into the TShs 133 billion External Payment Arrears (EPA) account scandal and prosecute all culprits. (Details in earlier editions of TA).

The donors included the African Development Bank, Canada, Denmark, the EU, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Sweden, UK and

the World Bank, which are together providing some \$450 million (TShs 678 billion) in budget support to Tanzania this financial year.

The lost sum was apparently siphoned out of the EPA account, which was under the watch of the Bank of Tanzania (BoT). It was fraudulently paid to 22 companies during the 2005/6 financial year. Fifteen people had been charged in court so far.....

The government has also been hard-pressed to explain why all those involved in the scam had not been prosecuted and to provide proof of the TShs 60 billion it said had been surrendered by suspects.

The Richmond case

The Citizen has reported the latest news on this case. In a surprising decision, the only person arraigned over the Richmond power scandal, which led to the resignation of the then Prime Minister, has been acquitted of forgery. It was alleged that in June 2006 a Mr Naem Gire forged documents that misled TANESCO's Tender Board into believing that Richmond had the capability to produce 100MW of electricity.

This court decision has embarrassed the prosecution which had failed to prove that Mr Gire had a case to answer. The magistrate said she had evaluated each piece of evidence by the prosecution but found that everything regarding the documents was done by a Mr Mohamed Gire, a brother of the accused.

The Meremeta Company

Another issue worrying some MPs is the Meremeta Company. They have asked the government to tell the truth on the alleged billions of money lost. Chadema Shadow Minister for Defence and Security, Joseph Selasini, said a Select Committee should be formed to find out the truth, commenting "The opposition camp has been trying for the last five years to find out about the ownership of the Meremeta Company and we have received no satisfactory answers". The Premier had once told the nation that this was a military company so no more details would be revealed – *Nipashe*.

The Opposition camp in the National Assembly also queried the decision by the Tanzania People's Defence Force (TPDF) to sign a contract with Jeetu Patel, one of the key accused in the Bank of Tanzania EPA scandal. The contract was for importing power tillers from India for agricultural improvement in the country.

PARLIAMENT – BEHAVIOUR OF MPs

Some observers see the latest developments in the National Assembly, where some opposition MPs are creating something like mayhem at times, as a healthy sign that Tanzanian democracy is now working as it should be, and that an active and lively opposition is an important element of any such democracy. Parliament was no longer a mere rubber stamp. The current vibrancy of the House was similar to that of parliaments in established democracies the world over.

Other observers, quoted in the Citizen, accustomed to the more genteel behaviour of MPs during the period of one-party government, accused some of the new MPs of ‘gross misconduct.’ Chrisant Mzindakaya, who was an MP for 40 years before stepping down in 2010, said booing, heckling and engaging the Speaker in shouting matches were ‘unpatriotic and cheap politics’. Similar concerns were raised by former Prime Ministers Salim Ahmed Salim and Joseph Warioba, who said blatant violation of the rules in Parliament should not be tolerated. Others said that lawmakers might soon be exchanging blows if the situation was not checked. Deputy Speaker Job Ndugai said the chaotic scenes were a sign of declining morals among leaders, who would stop at nothing to make political capital.

Budget estimates

Several ministers had a rough time in defending their budget estimates this year. Those for the Ministry of Energy and Minerals had to be withdrawn after Prime Minister Pinda intervened following what the Daily News described as a heated, emotion-charged debate to ask parliamentarians for another chance to work on them. The MPs agreed unanimously that they would be tabled again after three weeks. For further details see ‘Business & the Economy’ section below.

MPs accuse Energy Minister of laxity

Speaking at a seminar for MPs organised by Energy Minister Ngeleja, several MPs accused him of what they termed ‘empty promises and lame excuses’ for the longstanding power problems hitting the country. Attacking TANESCO representatives, one MP said: “We’re not interested in your PowerPoint presentations or grand-sounding plans. What we want is electricity and we want it now! Your expertise or your education is useless to us if you cannot find ways to solve the power problems once and for all.” David Kafulila (Kigoma South-



Minister of Energy & Minerals, William Ngeleja.

NCCR-Mageuzi) advised the government to revise power purchase agreements. Augustine Mrema (Vunjo-TLP) wanted to know why the government had agreed to buy electricity generated by the Dowans plant which had been bought by Symbion, while the same government refused to allow TANESCO to buy the generators – *Mwananchi*.

The Minister said that electricity rationing would soon cease when Independent Power Tanzania Limited (IPTL) started supplying an additional 90MW into the national grid. Mr Ngeleja appealed to MPs to forget the Dowans issue, saying it was “mired in politics....”

Permanent Secretary in trouble

A letter addressed to unnamed ministry officials by the Ministry of Energy's Permanent Secretary, David Jairo, was released in which he had apparently asked for donations of TShs 50,000 each to 'make the presentation of his budget estimates a success.' The Prime Minister quickly reacted and said that this was punishable, unbecoming conduct and he was as angry about it as MPs were. The PM was quoted in the Daily News as saying that he felt like sacking the offending Permanent Secretary immediately but could not do so because he had no mandate. It was President Kikwete who could discipline him. A CCM MP said that he would not support the Minister in his budget proposals. “We



MP for Same South, Anne Kilango Malecela (CCM) asks a question in Parliament to January Makamba (Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Energy and Minerals) about the fuel problems.

virtually live in the dark. The officials who cast us into this predicament are well known. Their heads should roll,” he said.

Health budget

Kigoma-South MP (NCCR-Mageuzi) David Kafulila provoked heated exchanges during the debate on the budget estimates for the Ministry of Health & Social Welfare. The legislator caused confrontations between opposition and ruling party MPs after alleging that the government had spent millions of money for treatments abroad of minister’s family members and that it was sluggish in collection of taxes. This made ruling party (CCM) MPs very annoyed and Kafulila was asked by the Acting Speaker to withdraw his statement. But Kafulila substantiated his claims with a quotation from the late Mwalimu Nyerere, and the atmosphere in the House became so hot that the chairperson had to adjourn the session seven minutes before the official closing time – *Mwwananchi*.

Four MPs ordered out

The atmosphere in the House was not improved when the Speaker ordered four Chadema MPs to leave the chamber for what was described

as ‘violating parliamentary standing orders.’ One was charged with failing to sit down when told to do so and the others had apparently switched on their microphones to speak without permission.

“Jeopardising stability”

Government Chief Whip William Lukuvi said that a speech by Mr Lema, the Chadema Shadow Minister for Home Affairs, aimed at inciting people against their government and was jeopardising the country’s stability. Mr Lukuvi identified the offending words as: “It is better we fight, rather than live peacefully while we are denied our rights. Peace is not the absence of war but the presence of justice”.

Rostam Aziz resigns

Parliament was shaken again when the prominent and influential CCM MP for Igunga, a member of the Party’s Central Committee and head of President Kikwete’s presidential election campaign in 2010, Rostam Aziz, suddenly resigned from his parliamentary seat. In his resignation speech he referred to what he called “gutter politics” as the reason behind his departure. He also indicated that he might not give any support to his party to retain the constituency.

In accepting the resignation, the CCM Ideology and Publicity Secretary, who is bringing considerable energy into his job of ‘cleansing’ the party, said that Aziz had responded to the Party’s plea that some of its members should take such action. “We are grateful that he (Rostam) has responded to the call” - Daily News.

Chadema lost no time in launching a special operation, christened “Operation Chukua Igunga” designed to take the seat from CCM.

MP’s expenses

This very hot issue in the UK has now arrived in Tanzania’s parliament. Chadema’s Zitto Kabwe has proposed the scrapping of the TShs 70,000 subsistence allowances and TShs 80,000 sitting allowances paid to each MP daily and to use the money saved for the development of MP’s constituencies.

Prime Minister Pinda said that this was a misinterpretation of the law. It was a constitutional matter. “There is no way the government can act without following due procedures ... It can take a long time,” he said.

In a popular move Kabwe then forfeited his entire allowances for the period of the lengthy budget debate – *Mwananchi*.

HUNTING

The Guardian on Sunday has published a detailed analysis of the lucrative hunting industry following moves to implement the Wildlife Conservation Act of 2009 which, amongst other things, limits the number of hunters and forces foreign firms to give 25% of their shareholdings to Tanzanians. Foreign-owned companies allocated hunting blocs should not exceed 15% of the total hunting companies at any particular time. Thus only nine foreign hunting firms out of 27 will be allocated hunting blocs for the period 2013 to 2018, out of the 65 which applied.

Some observers fear that if 18 major firms are forced to leave Tanzania, over 5,000 Tanzanians might lose their jobs, with the Treasury likely to suffer a loss of nearly \$15 million in tourism-related taxes annually.

A Tumaini University lecturer in Wildlife, Corporate, and Land Laws, Nyaga Mawalla, said the WC Act was contravening the investment guarantees offered to investors under the Tanzania Investment Act of 1997 and the Constitution of the United Republic. "The Constitution's Bill of Rights provides that all persons are equal before the law and are entitled, without any discrimination, to protection and equality before the law," Mawalla stated and added, "The Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009, favouring hunting firms owned by a majority of Tanzanians, was discriminating against those Tanzanians who had purchased 25% of the shares from the foreign firms".

Government's position

The spokesperson of the Natural Resources and Tourism Ministry Matiko Mwita, said that arguments with regard to a bad law were supposed to be raised during the enactment of that law and not now. "Why [are] these people criticising the Wildlife Conservation Act this time around when we are in the process of allocating hunting blocks?" he asked. His ministry was not responsible for making laws. A ministry spokesman said that he was only implementing the laws, regardless of whether they were good or bad.

Under new tourist hunting rules, Tanzania is increasing the cost of licence fees for prime hunting blocks from \$27,000 to \$60,000 a year. The revised guidelines also categorize the hunting blocks into five depending on the type and number of animals to be hunted.

BUSINESS & THE ECONOMY

Compiled by Valerie Leach

Economic management in Tanzania continues to be challenging. Large food surpluses in the West are stockpiled as transportation bottlenecks prevail, consumer prices rise, especially for food and fuel, and districts in the North of the country and neighbouring countries to the North face acute food shortages.



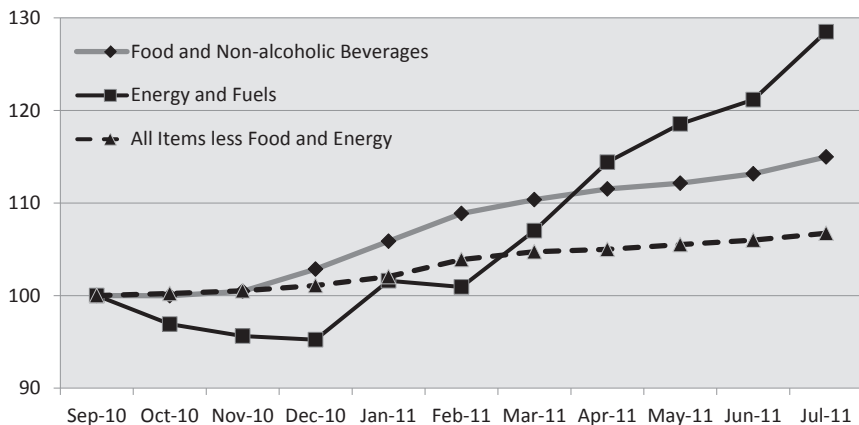
Bags of maize stuck at the railway station in Mpanda District, Rukwa Region, due to lack of transport. Photo: Musa Mwangoka - The Citizen

While a ban against private food crop exports officially remains in place, Tanzania has opened its doors to drought-affected countries to negotiate directly with it in the drive to procure food. "Neighbouring countries confronted with a food crisis are welcome to deal directly with the government instead of farmers, traders or agents in border regions for food purchases," Prof Jumanne Maghembe, the Minister for Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives said. He said Tanzania has a surplus of 1.7 mil-

lion tonnes of food. Tanzania's move comes against a backdrop of rampant food smuggling to neighbouring countries. The Tanzanian police estimates that more than 400MT of maize is trucked daily out of the country through Mara, Arusha and Kilimanjaro to Kenya, South Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia - East African News Agency.

Food prices in Tanzania have risen sharply. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) reported that the headline inflation rose to 13% in July from 10.9% in June. Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages rose by 15.9% for the year ending July 2011. Food and non-alcoholic beverages account for 47.8% of Tanzanians' 'shopping basket' - The Citizen.

Fuel prices have also risen sharply. The NBS reported that energy prices rose by 34.2% in the year to July 2011, compared with a rise of 29.0% in the year to June 2011. The increasing prices of food and energy



Price movements of different components of the Consumer Price Index - Source: National Bureau of Statistics, www.nbs.go.tz

contrast with stable prices of other items in the consumer price index.

The Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA) announces new fuel prices fortnightly. Early in August EWURA published indicative prices which sparked a boycott by major oil importing firms. Following the boycott, EWURA slapped a three-month no-sale ban on BP Tanzania, a firm in which the government has a 50% stake, and strongly warned a couple of others. Two top executives of BP (Tanzania) Limited were arrested in Dar es Salaam. They were granted bail and are due to appear in court to answer charges related to economic sabotage. EWURA is also monitoring conduct of oil dealers Total and Oryx following reports that some of their filling stations resisted



Huge queues at Sinza petrol station in August - Photo Jackson Odoyo

selling fuel at the new prices. New prices announced mid-August effectively restore the pre-boycott oil price levels. Minister Ngeleja justified the increase, saying it was prompted by two major factors: an increase in oil prices on the world market and a fall in the value of the local currency relative to the American dollar - The Guardian.

Tanzania's economy to grow by 7.3% in 2012

Tanzania's economy is expected to grow by 6.9% this year and 7.3% in 2012, according to a new report of the African Development Bank, African Economic Outlook. The report also says that the country's economic growth faces great risks, including increasing fiscal deficit, and inflationary pressure from fuel and food prices. "The infrastructure deficit such as lack of reliable energy may pose a threat to the struggling economic growth not only in Tanzania but also in other countries," said Prof Mthuli Ncube, the African Development Bank (AfDB) chief economist. Last May, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) cut its 2011 growth forecast for Tanzania to 6% from 7.2% in March, saying frequent power outages would hurt output while food and fuel prices could push inflation to higher levels - Daily News.

Imports and Exports

During the year ending May 2011, the current account deficit widened by 3.6 per cent to USD 2,607.4 million compared with the year ending May 2010. This was the result of a larger increase in imports than the increase in export earnings. The increased cost of imports was mainly on account of persistent increases in global oil prices. Moreover, there was a significant rise in imports of fertilizer that could be associated with the implementation of Kilimo Kwanza. In the year ending May 2011, a total of 313,400 tons of fertilizer were imported compared with 235,000 tons imported in the similar period a year earlier. In the year ending May 2011, the value of exports of goods and services amounted to USD 6,447.1 million, an increase of USD 1,399.3 million when compared with amount realized in the year ending May 2010. This development was largely driven by good performance in gold, manufactured goods, coffee, tobacco, cashew nut as well as receipts from travel and transportation services. Exported manufactured goods include cement, textile apparels, edible oil, wheat flour, plastic products, soap, paper products; and glass and glassware products. (Bank of Tanzania, Monthly Economic Review, June 2011).

Highlights of the Budget Session of the National Assembly, June-August 2011

This year's budget session has been a lively one with MPs from all parties questioning budget proposals. In three ministerial budgets the Premier had to intervene. The first time, he withdrew the Energy and Minerals Budget and asked Parliament for three weeks to prepare emergency plans to deal with power rationing. MPs had rejected budget proposals for the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, forcing the Prime Minister, who is head of government business in Parliament, to postpone it to August 13, when the government pumped in TSh1.2 trillion for short, medium and long term power generation aimed at easing the power crisis.

In addition, the MPs rejected budget proposals for the Ministry of Transport, prompting the cabinet to convene an emergency meeting that authorised an additional budget of TSh95 billion.

In the debate on the budget for the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development, the Prime Minister moved quickly to allay MPs' fears over land grabbing by assuring them that the government's lease system guarantees that no one person can wholly own land in the country. "This is one thing that the government should be praised for," the Prime Minister said. "No one can own land in this country and we have said that, come what may, we will not budge on this." He added, however, that while there were areas where land is a critical issue, there was ample land in other areas that people were free to move into. "We should not fear to welcome investors in land if such investment will be beneficial for the country," pleaded Mr Pinda - The Citizen.

Experts have warned that new tax waivers announced by the Treasury will further increase revenue losses incurred by the government through excessive exemptions and other generous fiscal incentives, which are currently put at nearly TSh2 trillion. The experts also argue that contrary to the government's position, the fiscal incentives – which mostly comprise tax holidays, investment allowances and tax credits, timing differences, and general tax reductions – will not necessarily attract investments. Research undertaken by local and international institutions has established that the concessions play only a marginal role in influencing investors' decisions. "Experience shows that a high occurrence of tax exemptions reduces the tax base, creates room for



Aggreko generating equipment is offloaded in Ubungo, Dar-es-Salaam - photo Victor Makinda

bribery and corruption, and increases the appearance of loopholes for tax evasion.” researchers at the Christian Michelsen Institute of Norway noted in their June 15, 2011 report on tax opportunities and challenges in Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique - The Citizen.

Energy

Members of Parliament cautiously welcomed the government’s emergency power generation plan and called for prudent use of the billions of shillings that will be invested. But some opposition MPs accused the government of ignoring proposals to cut its unnecessary expenditure to fund the emergency plan instead of borrowing from the commercial banks - The Citizen.

The government’s emergency power production plan indicates that 572 megawatts (MW) will be produced between August and December, with the National Social and Security Fund (NSSF) coming in as a new player who will produce 150 MW. Other players who will contribute to the power pool are Symbion which will inject 112 MW, IPTL who will produce 100 MW and Aggreko who will supply 100 MW. The emergency plan will cost TShs 523bn. Tanesco will manage TShs 115bn from sales of power and the government will obtain a TShs 408bn loan from a bank - Daily News.

Land

The government will establish the land bank to facilitate protection of land and make it easily available for investment purposes in a move which seeks to avoid conflicts among investors and villagers. It will also enable people in the area to benefit from land resource at the same time enhance sustainability of extensive land-based investments, Minister Tibaijuka told the National Assembly. She said under the new arrangement, villagers would have shares in the invested land but under invested value method of land valuation. Shares and profit will be shared among the investors, relevant district council and the central government. She said a bill for the establishment of the bank would be tabled in the House after completion of necessary preparations. The Minister also said that the government would establish Land Compensation Fund to be used for compensating parties moved from their land for national development projects - Daily News.

Agriculture

The government will implement two ambitious agricultural programmes during the 2011/12 financial year, namely the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) and the Marketing Infrastructure, Value Addition and Rural Finance Support Programme (MIVARF), to boost agricultural production. Presenting his office's TShs 3.4tr budget estimates, the Prime Minister, Mr Mizengo Pinda, said that the government has set aside TShs 1.5bn while donors have pledged TShs 26.3bn for the 20-year SAGGOT programme. He said the government in collaboration with International Agriculture Development Fund, African Development Bank and Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa would start implementing MIVARF next month. MIVARF to be implemented in 7 years, will cover all regions in the country plus Zanzibar - Daily News.

Crop Marketing

The Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives is preparing a new procedure dubbed 'commodity exchange markets,' in order to improve the crop marketing system for major cash crops. Tabling his 2011/2012 budget estimates, Agricultural Minister Prof Jumanne Maghembe said his ministry, in collaboration with other sectoral ministries and stakeholders, were preparing the system which would be a special marketing system for farmers. "This system will start being

implemented for crops which are already in the process of being sold through the warehouse receipt system," he said. The Minister said further that the budget allocated for the Grain and Mixed Crops Board for implementation of the commodity exchange markets was TShs 8.19bn - Daily News.

NILE WATERS DISPUTE

Egypt's control over the Nile waters came to an end late in May when, at a ceremony in Kampala, six countries (Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda) ratified a 'Cooperation Framework Agreement' (CFA) that repeals the colonial treaty of 1929. The World Bank Trust which manages the resources of the Nile Basin, had been blocking development projects along the river outside Egypt and Sudan because the existing 'Nile Basin Initiative' lacked a legal basis which the new CFA now provides - East African.

Without waiting for the new agreement Tanzania has already tapped the waters of the Nile by pumping water to Shinyanga and Kahama. It is now planning a new project to take water to a population of 420,000 people in Tabora Region.

POPULATION GROWTH

Tanzania's population growth rate of 2.9% is just 4 points below the highest rate of growth in the world according to Mr Samwel Msokwa, the UNFPA Programme Specialist on Population and Development, interviewed in the Daily News. But, it is set to go down in 2012. The expert said that this was likely to be viewed as a positive development by analysts. Time and again the government had been worried over the country's population growth trend, saying it created high rates of unemployment if it is not matched with economic growth.

Tanzania's Director of Programmes at UMATI, Mr Simon Mbele, hailed the development, saying that the high population growth rates remained a major challenge to government's efforts to reduce poverty and provide adequate social services. He said the major concern, according to their statistics, was that the increase in the number of people was not reflecting a proportionate growth of the economy. Mr Mbele noted that

it had been argued in some circles that such population growth is good for the country and that it creates large markets and therefore positively contributes to growth and development. On the contrary, he said that for population growth to be productive, it should have a demographic dividend. "A demographic dividend is a situation where the people in a country possess high productive skills that create both domestic and international competitiveness." he said.

The country has carried out four post independence censuses including 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and the fifth is set for next year.

TANZANIA & LIBYA

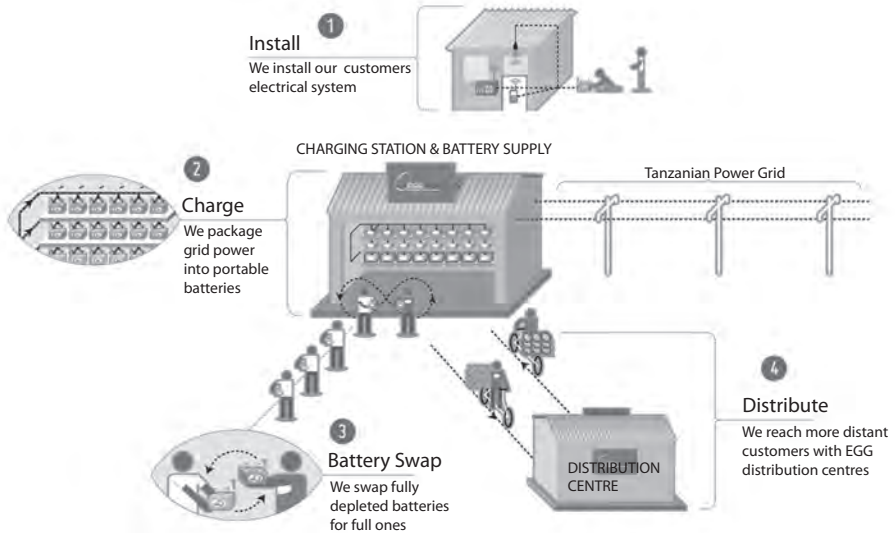
Tanzania and other African Union (AU) members called in July for an immediate ceasefire and resumption of peace talks between the Libyan government and rebels. Foreign Affairs Minister Bernard Mwebembe said: "We, as Tanzanians, are saddened by what the Libyan people are going through. We support the declaration to protect the lives of the people and we are calling on NATO to cease fire" – *Majira*.

The case brings to mind the events of 1978 when Tanzania was at war with Uganda. Told by Ugandan President Iddi Amin Dada that this was a war against 'the enemies of Islam' Colonel Gaddafi sent thousands of Libyan troops to beat back the invading Tanzanians. But, according to eye witnesses, many were mown down like flies and were buried in Uganda. Gaddafi offered to pay huge sums for the return home of the others who had surrendered, but Mwalimu Nyerere refused the money saying that Tanzania did not trade in human beings. They were returned as soon as the war was over.

RAILWAYS – RITES LEAVES

After the prolonged struggle between the government and RITES (the Indian company which had been running Tanzania Railways Limited (TRL) since October 2007), RITES personnel left for home in July. The Railway Trade Union claimed a victory and said that the company had been underperforming with sporadic industrial strikes. Before privatisation, TRL had had 1,800 cargo wagons. Now it had only 600 - The Citizen.

A GRAND PRIZE



Wipro Services, an Indian software firm, and Knowledge@Wharton, the online research and business analysis journal of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, recently launched their second annual 'Innovation Tournament'. It challenged innovators from around the world to compete for a total of \$40,000 in cash prizes. From some 160 submissions, forty four teams made it to the semi-finals and were asked to submit video presentations. From those, the top fourteen entrants were invited to Philadelphia in April to present their ideas to a panel of judges made up of academics and industry leaders.

The Grand Prize went to EGG-energy (Engineering Global Growth) for their battery-swapping service in Tanzania. 'About 500 million people in Africa live without access to electricity. In Tanzania, 90% of the population has no electricity even though 80% live within three miles of the grid. High grid connection fees and lack of infrastructure funding make access difficult. So, to power lights and charge small devices like cell phones, most low-income households in Tanzania rely on kerosene, AA batteries or even car batteries - methods that can be expensive, dangerous and bad for the environment.'

EGG-energy has offered a solution to Tanzania's electricity shortage by offering clean, rechargeable 12-volt batteries that households can rent for an annual subscription fee. The batteries, about the size of a

brick, are enough to power the typical Tanzanian household for about a week. “We install our customers’ home electrical system, we charge the batteries, we swap batteries and we distribute batteries to swapping stations for more distant customers,” explains Rhonda Jordan a company representative.

The company also offers complementary appliances including light bulbs, cell phone chargers and radio adapters. Over time, customers save up to 53% in energy costs. So far, the small for-profit company has brought electricity to 2,000 people with a single charging station and eight employees. The goal by 2015 is to have 9,000 customers and \$7.2 million in revenue. *Thank you Susan Fennell for this - Editor*

KILIMO KWANZA

Numerous reports have been coming in about recent developments under the ‘Agriculture First’ or ‘Green Revolution’ Policy:

- The Tanzania Investment Bank is loaning some TShs 17 billion in response to applications (mostly from savings and credit cooperatives) for 170 agricultural development projects.
- A rice development project designed to benefit 3,000 people in Tabora, Singida and Morogoro districts is focusing on paddy production, seed production and processing.
- To boost coffee production the government is extending the subsidy already given to food crop farmers, to coffee farmers.

MISCELLANY

Famine

The government has banned the export of food for six months in response to the famine that has hit 42 districts in 16 regions. The regions affected and the number of most seriously affected districts are Arusha (7), Dar es Salaam (3), Dodoma (1), Iringa (2), Kagera (2), Kilimanjaro (5), Manyara (2), Mara (4), Mbeya (1) Mtwara (1), Mwanza (5), Coast (2), Shinyanga (7), Singida (2), Tabora (3) and Tanga (1). A total of 115,000 tonnes of cereals in the Strategic Grain Reserve were to be transferred from Rukwa and Ruvuma regions to famine-ravaged areas - The Citizen.

Work permits

The government has raised work and residence permit fees for foreign workers by between 25 and 300 per cent. The new class 'A' permits for big companies, industries, fisheries, mining and transport have gone up from \$1,600 to \$2,000. Class 'B' permits for expatriates have jumped from \$600 to \$1,500. Class 'C' permits for missionaries, researchers and students are up from \$120 to \$500. Visitors' passes are \$200 and re-entry passes \$50 - The Citizen.

Conquering Kilimanjaro Quickly

A 42-year-old Russian-American investor in Mwanza, Igor Kucherenko, has set a record by ascending and descending Mount Kilimanjaro within 35 hours. The normal time is six to eight days. It is the third time he has climbed the mountain.

Disturbances in Mara Region

There were serious disturbances in Mara Region in May when some 800 invaders armed with machetes, rocks and hammers entered North Mara's African Barrick Gold Mine and seven people were killed. This was the third attack on the mine but previously security personnel and police had managed to keep the invaders at bay. The invaders had been trying to steal gold ore from the site. In late July, at the company's AGM, it was announced that company profits had increased by 25% to \$245 million – The Times.

Ban on animal exports

Three cheetahs were intercepted in Arusha in May just as they were about to be smuggled outside the country. They have now been fitted with satellite collars for future tracking and have been released into Tarangire National Park – Daily News.

On August 19 the government announced a ban on the export of wild animals 'until the current regulations can be reviewed.' Prime Minister Pinda took the decision after a number of MPs from both main parties in parliament had condemned widespread corruption in the industry. Among the accusations made, one concerned an incident in which live wild animals worth millions of shillings were transported abroad via a Qatar Airline cargo plane from the Kilimanjaro International Airport. "The aim of this decision is to give ourselves time to review current procedures so that this trade becomes beneficial to our country," the



Moslem youths entertain at the Futari (breaking the fast) ceremony in Mwanza, sponsored by the Vodacom Foundation.

PM said. The House passed the budget estimates for the Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources, after the Director of Wildlife left his position pending further investigations – *Majira*.

High Profile Visits

The Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh was a visitor to Tanzania in May, when he signed three bilateral agreements with President Kikwete, including \$180 million credit for water supply projects in Dar-es-Salaam and providing doctors and training for a 300 bed “super specialty” hospital in Dar-es-Salaam to be built with assistance from the Chinese. The hospital will be located at the University of Dar es Salaam site and will specialise in treatment of heart disease and cancer.

In June, Hilary Clinton (US Secretary of State) also visited Tanzania, and was in country when US authorities confirmed the death of Fazul Abdullah Mohammed, one of al-Qaida’s leaders thought to be the mastermind behind the Kenya and Tanzania embassy attacks in 1998. Tanzania has been chosen as one of only four countries (with Ghana, El Salvador and the Philippines) for President Obama’s new ‘Partnership for Growth’ initiative. The US is also to assist Tanzania in training of the navy to help reduce the threat of piracy in the region.

Football News

Tanzanians were hugely excited when their under 23 team (who had already beaten Cameroon), beat a powerful Nigerian side 1-0 in Dar-es-Salaam in June. However, the Nigerians won the away tie 3-0 after the Vijana Star's goalkeeper Seif Juma had to be substituted by Jackson Wabdwii after sustaining an injury, and thus ended the Tanzanian team's dream of qualification for the London Olympics.

TANZANIA IN THE INTERNATIONAL MEDIA

Compiled by Donovan Mc Grath

Land grabbing, a growing menace (New African, May 2011)

'Land grabbing in Africa is not a new thing. What is new is the scale, breadth, and ease with which land can now be acquired in Africa ...'

Extract continues: 'Tanzania is a good case study ... The country's economy depends heavily on agriculture, which accounts for more than 25% of GDP, provides 85% of exports, and employs 80% of the work force. Topography and climate conditions, however, limit cultivated crops to only 4% of the land area, which puts a great strain on this fertile land. To raise money, Tanzania has several options, including hunting concessions, and selling off large tracts of land to foreign investors. But many people think ... it is a false economy. "There is no such thing as spare land in Africa," says Geoffrey Howard of the International Union for the Conservation for Nature based in Nairobi. His comments are echoed by Makko Sinandei of the local NGO, Ujamaa Community Resources Trust in Tanzania: "Now in Dar es Salaam they send an investor to the land, without even understanding if the land is spare or not ... if you are evicting people, there is clearly no space!"'

Tanzania to double sisal-fired biogas capacity – East African (July 4-10, 2011)

In a bid to look for an alternative source of electricity, the 'Hale Estate Power Plant,' installed as a pilot project 10 years ago, has successfully generated about 300kW of electricity.'

Extract continues: 'Tanzania's sisal fired biogas power capacity is set to nearly double as the country's sisal board steps up its drive to develop clean energy from the crop...' The Tanzania Sisal Board 'is investing \$31

million to increase the capacity of its Biogas electricity plant. Studies show that the Hale plantation in Tanga could provide approximately 7000 kilowatts of clean sisal energy each year that will be fed into the country's national grid.'

East Africa: Why political federation has been difficult to achieve –
New African (April 2011)

Extract: '... when the old East African Community (EAC) collapsed in 1977, Ugandans and Tanzanians were bewildered that their Kenyan brothers and sisters actually celebrated the demise of the regional bloc. Whereas the socialist-leaning presidents of Uganda and Tanzania, Milton Obote and Julius Nyerere, were busy preaching brotherhood and oneness, the capitalist-leaning President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya was snatching any and every opportunity to enrich his people at the expense of the collective community; even including using resources pooled from the regional kitty... Kenyatta had deceived Nyerere into switching some land on their common border. One such piece of land, it is said, is where the current Kenyan coastal city of Mombasa sits. That swathe of land is said to have belonged to Tanzania while the foot of ... Kilimanjaro, was Kenyan territory. But calculating that a harbour could generate a fortune in the future, as compared to the foot of a mountain, with occasional tourists here and there, Kenyatta convinced Nyerere to swap the two pieces of land... Mt Kilimanjaro has remained the foot of Kilimanjaro with occasional tourists here and there. [Meanwhile] Mombasa is now the exit and entry point for all maritime goods and services that dictate life in the land-locked hinterlands of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, DR-Congo and Southern Sudan... Continued mistrust and suspicion among the region's leaders and citizens are still hampering attempts to create a total federation... For example, over 70% of Tanzanians do not want complete unity. They cite fears such as Kenyans moving into Tanzania to grab their land...'

Rainy season of CCM's soul: Watch out for Asthma – East African
(April 25 - May 1, 2011)

Writer Elsie Eyakuze shares her opinion in *The East African*. Extract: 'CCM, of late, might just be in the midst of a rainy season ... the CCM Youth Wing meeting in Dodoma last month is what alerted me to the idea... In a surprising coup against traditional oligarchy, the youth wing actually dared to come out of their meeting with threats and

ultimatums. "We're tired of looking like mobsters," they said. "We're serious about business and the corrupt elements of the party need to leave!" ... More surprising yet, the old guard actually did something with this impetus rather than smothering it! ... Something is blooming, something is trying to come out of the dark soil of the party... There are going to be consequences, no doubt. Although calls for the resignation of so-called corrupt party members have been quite loud, no one has actually been named, so we swim in a puddle of rumours...'

What is a failed state? Look over your shoulder – East African (June 27-July 3, 2011)

Extract: '... that most hated, controversial and debated report, the "Failed States Index," the one for 2011, came out last week. African countries dominated the 2011 list. According to the index ... African nations make up seven of the top 10 worst cases, and 14 of the top 20 failed states. Somalia, which is almost perennially reported to be in hell, was number 1, for the fourth year running... Kenya is placed 16th ... 17th is ... Burundi, Uganda is 21st. Rwanda is ... 34th. The "good news" for the EAC is that Tanzania does much better, placing 65th... [T]he least failed nations [you guessed right] are all Caucasian.'

Netherlands slashes budget support to Dar – East African (May 30-June 5, 2011)

Extract: 'Tanzania is bracing for a tough year ahead following a decision by one of its key donors, the Netherlands, to cut its funding for 2011/2012 budget ... The Netherlands government will reduce its budget support to Tanzania and other countries by 12% despite its commitment last year that aid to Tanzania would not be reduced... [T]he Dutch coalition agreement heavily emphasised budget cuts because the government budget deficit [is] too big to be sustainable... According to Dr. Koekkoek [Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands], Tanzania is no longer on the list of development partner countries of the Netherlands due to the consequences of reducing the co-operation budget... The Netherlands is the number nine import source of goods to Tanzania and number six export destination for Tanzania.'

Microsoft Kiswahili pack launched for Tanzania – East African (June 6-12, 2011)

Extract: 'Microsoft has launched the Kiswahili interface pack of its

Windows 7 operating system which allows users to switch anytime to any language of their preference including Kiswahili. "... The availability of Windows 7 in Kiswahili is a remarkable step towards eliminating the language barrier to technology access," said Louis Otieno, Microsoft's Eastern and Southern Africa general manager ..."

Mosquitoes trapped by smelly feet – Daily Telegraph (13/07/2011)

Extract: 'Scientists in Tanzania are developing a new trap for malaria-spreading mosquitoes using the odour of human feet to lure them... Scientists came up with the idea after seeing how mosquitoes were drawn to smelly socks... Dr Fredros Okumu, who is leading the project at the Ifakara Health Institute in Tanzania, said mosquitoes work through smell rather than sight... Scientists hope to simplify the devices in order for them to be made and sold by villagers.' *Thank you John Sankey for this item – Editor*

Miracle cure in the Tanzanian bush? – New African (July 2011)

'Somewhere in the hinterland of Tanzania, a traditional healer is turning heads with his miracle cure. Government ministers and money-men in helicopters, poor people in rickety buses, foreigners from Europe and the Middle East ...'

Extract continues: 'Babu (which literally means grandfather) is the Rev. Ambilikile Mwaisapile, a 76-year-old retired pastor of the Lutheran Evangelical Church [TA 99], who says he heard a call from God some years ago to leave his home in Babati to the southeast and settle in the remote village of Samunge in Loliondo District, where he was instructed to gather bark of a certain tree and make an infusion which would cure many chronic ailments, including Aids, diabetes, cancer, and hypertension. Babu's reputation has spread since he started dispensing his cup last year ... He makes no money from his activities as a "*mganga*" (traditional healer) charging only 500 shillings (£0.20) per head... The herbal infusion is made from the bark of the *Carissa spinarum* tree, which grows across Africa and Asia. It has been long used by the local Maasai to flavour food and in Ghana to make a healthy broth for the sick. It has also been established for centuries as a part of the ancient Indian Ayurvedic system of traditional medicine to cure a range of ailments from epilepsy to sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)... The big pharmaceutical companies are apparently quite aware of the potential of the *Carissa* tree, which was brought to the attention of the WHO some years ago (but the

WHO was apparently unimpressed and uninterested)... [C]harismatic healing must ... be discounted as there is no contact between Babu and his patients... Babu says that his cure takes 2-3 weeks to have full effect.'

Dar fashionistas show off their best at fashion festival – East African (July 11-17, 2011)

Extract: 'Dar es Salaam, the commercial capital of Tanzania, is increasingly becoming a fashion centre with the growing stature of the Swahili Fashion Week hosted by highly talented Mustafa Hassanali... The Dar Fashion Festival was founded in April by Lucy Naivasha, Christine Lasway, Irene Maingi and Madeline Kimei ... The four women entrepreneurs say that they wanted to improve the business acumen of the predominantly women clothes sellers who had to contend with high costs of marketing despite the ever growing number of fashion outlets in the city. "The fashion festival is beyond a fashion show... The business aspect of it is very important..." says Lasway. The fashion festival kicked off on the night of June 23 ... at the Heineken House in the city's upmarket Mikocheni suburb... Later on June 25-26, the designers converged at the Greens, a plot tucked between posh office blocks in the Oyster Bay area in Kinondoni municipality. The occasion was the climax of the inaugural fashion festival and it was graced by among others acclaimed Tanzanian top fashion designers Khadija Saad Manamboka and Ally Remtullah...'

Tanzania: Male circumcision campaign target 2.8 million - PlusNews Global (www.plusnews.org)

Extract: 'Three randomized controlled trials in Kenya, South Africa and Uganda provided evidence that male circumcision can reduce a man's risk of becoming infected with HIV through heterosexual intercourse by as much as 60 percent. The UN World Health Organization recommends male circumcision as one of the tools for HIV prevention ... An estimated 70% of Tanzanian men are circumcised, according to government surveys, but prevalence varies from region to region. "In some districts up to 80% of men, especially in the western parts of the country, are not circumcised," [said Bennet Fimbo, HIV/AIDS adviser to the Tanzanian Ministry of Health]. "In places like Zanzibar, Pemba and coastal areas, where the population is predominantly Muslim, [the] circumcision rate is almost 99%." He noted that HIV prevalence tended to be lower in areas of the country where male circumcision was com-

mon. "In Zanzibar and Pemba, the prevalence is less than 1 percent, while around Lake Victoria, Mbeya and Iringa regions, circumcision is low and HIV prevalence is 14-20 percent." The programme will focus on seven regions in western Tanzania where levels of male circumcision are particularly low: Iringa, Kagera, Mara, Mwanza, Rukwa, Shinyanga, Tabora ...'

EAC be warned: Not all Marriages are made in heaven - East African (May 2-8, 2011)

According Elsie Eyakuze, who wrote this article for the Opinion section in *The East African*, the Tanzanian mainland and islands still hold different points of view even after 47 years of integration.

Extract: 'One [Zanzibari] taxi driver told me with satisfaction about how this past Ramadan month many black tourists and mainlander women had been beaten and chased off the streets for wearing "inappropriately revealing clothes"... Forty-seven years of integration hasn't even come close to homogenising the Mainland-Isles points of view about the world or anything in it. And that's not in the brochures. . . [I]n Nairobi[,] ... Kenyan friends [chatted] about regionalism. They wanted to know why Tanzania was being a coward about it ... Talk about divergent world-views... I imagine that whatever needs fixing between us, Zanzibar and the Mainland shall find as amicable a way of fixing it as we know how. Because, well, we're Tanzanians until the death of the Union do us part...'

In Tanzania, mobile banking races ahead of the laws - Africa Renewal (April 2011)

Extract: "'Mobile banking" [see TA 98] ... was only introduced in Tanzania in 2008. But some of the 20 million telecommunication subscribers, more than 9.2 million are already registered with mobile banking services. . . While aspects of mobile banking are covered in an ad hoc way under existing laws and regulations, there is no comprehensive law to regulate the fast-growing sector...'

Meeting The Tippler: Robin White remembers a giant of Tanzanian journalism - BBC Focus On Africa (July-September 2011)

Robin White, founding editor of BBC Focus On Africa magazine, wrote an interesting article on, who he describes as "the less than perfect stringer", Adam Lusekelo (July 25, 1954 - April 1, 2011) [Obituaries TA

99], adding to the many articles and obituaries published following the death of the Tanzanian journalist. White recalls the time in 1982 when he went to Tanzania to unearth news stories, interview politicians or perhaps find a new reporter. For much of the time his search proved fruitless.

Extract: 'Nyerere might be a great talker and writer, but Tanzanian journalism seemed to be as moribund and possibly as frightened as the sleepy official at the ministry of information [whom White had met earlier and asked for assistance, but to no avail]. On my last but one day in Dar es Salaam I opened a Sunday newspaper and casually flicked through the pages without much hope of finding anything of interest. My eyes alighted on this column near the back of the paper. It began: "I was sitting in a structurally adjusted hotel lobby, in one of those hotels receiving massive amounts of IMF money, when a structurally adjusted rat scuttled across the structurally adjusted bar counter." Suddenly my trip to Tanzania had been worthwhile. I had found a stringer. The writer of this column was Adam Lusekelo. Apparently he wrote this kind of stuff every week, mocking government policies, mocking bureaucrats. Looking back, it is amazing how he got away with it... I tracked him down; we had a drink (in one of those IMF adjusted bars) and so began our collaboration and friendship... At just 56, Adam has died rather young, a victim of diabetes. But during his lifetime Tanzania and Tanzanian journalism has been transformed. Gone is the one-party state, gone is the fear of speaking your mind. Adam was never afraid, or never showed his fear...'

African Barrick Gold tries to soothe City after mine violence - Times (May 18, 2011)

Extract: 'An armed raid on [African Barrick's] goldmine in Tanzania ... left seven people dead ... About 800 "criminal intruders" armed with rocks, machetes and hammers attacked Tanzanian police, who had been called to prevent them taking ore from the North Mara mine... African Barrick reassured the City that its operations and production at the site were unaffected...'

Tanzania : Super for some - African Report (July 2011)

'In June, MPs in Dodoma backed a government development plan worth more than \$27bn over the next five years, which calls for a "super-profit" tax on companies operating mines in the country. Debate

will continue, but the talk has already worsened the mood of mining investors.'

Violence Against Children - Guardian (Aug 9, 2011)

Extracts: 'The study, published ... by Dar es Salaam's Muhimbili University in collaboration with the US Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, finds that nearly three out of every 10 girls and nearly three out of every 20 boys in Tanzania claim to have experienced sexual violence.'

'Almost three-quarters of girls and boys questioned had experienced physical violence before the age of 18 at the hand of an adult or an intimate partner. Attitudes to domestic violence were also scrutinised. Nearly 60% of girls and 52% of boys believed it is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife under certain circumstances, including a refusal to have sex, burning the food, going out without telling him or neglecting the children.

'Andrew Brooks, chief of child protection in Tanzania for Unicef, which financed the study, said its findings are difficult to weigh internationally. "In Europe and North America, statistics would be collected differently, through social workers' reports," he said. "In Africa, only one other country, Swaziland, has carried out a similar household survey but only girls were interviewed. It is very clear that, by any measure, the Tanzanian figures are quite alarming.'"

DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH

Compiled by Hugh Wenban-Smith

This is a second summary report of development research in Tanzania, culled from journals in the library of the London School of Economics. It covers the period January to June 2011. The format is: *Journal title*; Volume and issue number; Author(s); Article title; Short abstract (in square brackets – shortened version of published abstract).

African Affairs, Vol 110(439) – Lange, S "Gold and governance: Legal injustices and lost opportunities in Tanzania". [A number of African countries have opened up opportunities for large-scale mining by foreign investors over the last decade and a half. Tanzania, one of the new mining countries, is now among the largest gold producers in Africa, but investor-friendly contracts have resulted in extremely low govern-

ment revenues from mining, totaling less than 5% of what the country receives in development aid. In response to widespread discontent, the Government amended the 1998 Mining Act in 2010. However improved legal provisions may have limited effect if the present governance challenges are not resolved.]

African Studies Review, Vol 54(1) – Weinstein, L “The politics of government expenditures in Tanzania, 1999-2007”. [What allocation strategy do hegemonic party regimes pursue in order to increase their level of electoral support ...? This article examines the patterns by which expenditures were distributed by the Tanzanian ruling party, CCM, across the country’s 114 mainland districts from 1999 through 2007. Overall the study finds that CCM targeted expenditures towards those districts that elected the party with the highest margin of victory.]

African Studies Review, Vol 54(1) – Hillbom, E “Farm intensification and milk market expansion in Meru, Tanzania”. [In Meru, Tanzania, technological and institutional change has turned milk into one of the most reliable and important sources of income for smallholder households. Decades of increased population density have caused land scarcity, leading smallholders to intensify their farming methods and land use, including introducing stall-fed exotic breeds of dairy cows. Meanwhile a growing urban and rural demand has resulted in significant market expansion for milk and increasing cash incomes for smallholders ... These factors make the livestock sector in Meru an interesting example of broad-based agricultural development.]

Development Policy Review, Vol 29(1) Supp – Cooksey, B “Marketing reform? The rise and fall of agricultural liberalization in Tanzania”. [This article argues that the liberalization of Tanzanian export agriculture from the early 1990s to the present has failed to take place to the extent claimed by the Tanzanian Government and donor agencies. While internal food markets have largely been liberalized (e.g. maize), donor-inspired attempts to liberalise export crop markets (e.g. coffee, tobacco) have been seriously undermined by the political-bureaucratic class. As in other countries undergoing adjustment under World Bank/IMF programs, a combination of local vested interests and concern with the ‘rigged rules and double standards’ of global commodity markets has led to a systematic but under-reported backlash against liberalization.]

Journal of Development Economics, Vol 94(2) – Cull, R & Spreng, C P “Pursuing efficiency while maintaining outreach: Bank privatization in Tanzania”. [Profitability improvements after the privatization of a large state-owned bank might come at the expense of reduced access to financial services for some groups, especially the rural poor. The privatization of Tanzania’s National Bank of Commerce provides a unique episode for studying this issue. The bank was split into the ‘new’ National Bank of Commerce, a commercial bank that assumed most of the original bank’s assets and liabilities, and the National Microfinance Bank, which assumed most of the branch network and the mandate to foster access to financial services. The new NBC’s profitability and portfolio quality improved although credit growth was slow ... Finding a buyer for the Microfinance Bank proved very difficult, although after years under contract management ... Rabobank of the Netherlands emerged as a purchaser. Profitability has since improved and lending has slowly grown, while the share of non-performing loans remains low.]

Journal of Development Studies, Vol 47(2) – van den Broeck, K & Dercon, S “Information flows and social externalities in a Tanzanian banana growing village”. [This article analyses the role of social networks as facilitators of information flows and banana output increase. Based on a village census, full information is available on the socio-economic characteristics and banana production of farmers’ kinship group members, neighbours and informal insurance group members ... For the survey village of Nyakatoke in Tanzania the results suggest that information flows exist within all types of groups analysed but output externalities are limited to kinship groups.]

Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol 49(02) – Makulilo, A B “Watching the watcher: An evaluation of local election observers in Tanzania”. [This article evaluates three reports by the leading election observer in Tanzania, the Tanzania Election Monitoring Committee (TEMCO) for the 1995, 2000 and 2005 general elections. It notes that despite the prevalence of the same factors that TEMCO considered as irregularities in the 1995 and 2000 general elections when it certified those elections as “free but not fair”, it issued a “clean, free and fair” verdict on the 2005 general election. This conclusion, at variance with the data, reveals problems in assuring observer neutrality.]

REVIEWS

Edited by John Cooper-Poole

As a contribution to this celebratory issue John has reflected on the job of 'Reviews Editor':

ON BEING REVIEWS EDITOR

Being Reviews Editor involves two parallel searches, one for relevant books and another for suitable reviewers.

Lists come from publishers, and the internet is helpful. Equally helpful are suggestions from readers of *Tanzanian Affairs* who have come across books which they think are worth reviewing. I am always very grateful for such suggestions.

The Membership Secretary tells me of people who have said they would be willing to write reviews, and this is a great help. Over the years I have built up a list of helpful people in university departments who are willing to review themselves, or are sometimes able to recommend colleagues who may do so. The difficulty is to suit the reviewer to the book, especially in the case of the more academic titles.

In all this I have had the invaluable help of Marion Doro in the U.S.A. who has searched out interesting publications on that side of the Atlantic and helped in the search for reviewers.

There are frustrations. One is that not all publishers seem eager to have their books reviewed and sometimes ignore requests for review copies. Then there are the new kind of publishers which seem to exist only in cyber space – I sometimes find likely-sounding titles at such publishers, but have never yet succeeded in getting a review copy from them. I wonder whether they ever actually sell books?

Then there are the occasional, fortunately very occasional, reviewers who fail to produce a review and don't return the review copy. Doubly irritating, because without the review copy I cannot ask anyone else to write a review.

And, of course, I have to pass on to other people interesting and/or attractive books which I would rather keep longer to browse or read myself.

The pleasant thing about the job is that I see a lot of interesting books and have contact, even if only by email, with interesting people.

John Cooper-Poole

URBAN DESIGN, CHAOS, AND COLONIAL POWER IN ZANZIBAR

William Bissell, Indiana University Press, 2011. ISBN 13 978 0253355430.
p/b. 328pp. £16.99

Overcoming initial prejudice (American academic faults colonialism: Yawn), I quite warmed to this book. At its heart is the story of the failure of town plans for Zanzibar, particularly those formulated in the 1920s and 1930s, to have much influence on its actual development, then or since. The author has immersed himself in archival records in Zanzibar and elsewhere, as well as absorbing much of the relevant historical literature; and he lived there for a time developing, it seems, some affection for it. Hence, no doubt, his evident exasperation that over a century of effort should have done so little to improve the condition of the poorer parts of Zanzibar Town.

Chapter 1 provides a lively account of the historical development of Zanzibar and how it has been perceived by outsiders: “a curious and haphazard jumble of misleading lanes and provoking *culs-de-sac*” (Robb, 1879). Chapter 2 moves on to the imposition of a British Protectorate in 1890 and the gradual relegation of the Sultan to a position of dependency, while real authority came to be exercised by the British Resident and his Chief Secretary. It then behoved the new authorities to demonstrate improvement in the administration of this new territory, and Chapter 3 tells how planning became part of this agenda. However, as Bissell notes (p. 113) “Establishing even the barest rudiments of a municipal order was challenge enough: the paucity of officials, difficulties in consolidating rule, and lack of external investment left little room for authorities to contemplate grand urban schemes.” This essentially is the tale told, with a wealth of detail, through Chapters 4, 5 and 6. From Prof. Simpson’s sanitary improvement plan (1913) through H V Lanchester’s first town plan (1922) and its various updatings (the full plan was never published), and indeed on to post-WWII plans by Henry Kendall (1957), the East Germans (1968) and the Chinese (1982), all foundered because of an inadequate legal framework, lack of staff and (most of all) lack of money. Instead, a process whereby plans were endlessly revisited but never implemented became institutionalised.

It’s a sad story. Was there an alternative? Bissell clearly shows that the ambitions of the town planners went far beyond what was feasible in a resource-strapped colonial outpost. As one Chief Secretary, S B B McElderry (this reviewer’s grandfather, as it happens) remarked on the Lanchester plan: “It is difficult ... to disentangle the idealistic from the practical elements in these recommendations”. But while the disjunction between intention and reality may have been

particularly stark in Zanzibar, Bissell notes that “similar examples can be found throughout the colonial world and beyond ... cities large and small moved to embrace planning as a tool of spatial regulation ... what is most striking is the extent to which these plans have failed.” The problem seems to reside as much in unrealistic planning as colonialism. Bissell hints at a better way in his concluding Chapter 7: “focusing on the available means at hand and relying on local resourcefulness and indigenous creativity”. But, while a strong case for community involvement in planning can be made, are there many examples of bottom-up activism successfully leading to urban transformation? Therein lies the dilemma (see also UN-HABITAT’s 2009 report “Planning Sustainable Cities” for similar problems facing contemporary planners in Dar-es-Salaam (p. 67) and Moshi (p.76)).

The strength of this book then lies in its documentation of how and why town planning failed in the Zanzibar case rather than pointing to better solutions. Methodologically it is a study in urban history from an ethnographic perspective. Indeed the book opens with a lengthy methodological introduction which non-academics might find a bit tedious (a pre-emptive strike against fellow academics who might suspect the author of straying too far from current ethnographic orthodoxy?). But once into the main story, there is plenty to keep the reader interested. A minor complaint is that none of the several maps is easily legible, making it difficult to pinpoint the location of many of the districts mentioned in the text, but otherwise the book is well-produced with copious notes and references.

Hugh Wenban-Smith

MEDICINAL PLANTS OF EAST AFRICA, by Kokwaro, John O. Third Edition, pp478, 2 maps, colour figs. 195, University of Nairobi Press, 2009 ISBN 9966-846-84-0

The fact that this is the third edition of a work first published 32 years ago, must say something about the demand for it. But who would want to buy and use a book about traditional medicines in this scientific age? The title page clearly states that it is “Not intended as a ‘prescription book’ for use by the general public”, and that is certainly a worthy warning. However, the text contains a wealth of information for scientific researchers, linguists and historians, to mention only a few.

Kokwaro’s enlarged third edition follows the previous ones by arranging the plants in alphabetical order by family, genera and species using their scien-

tific names. Local Swahili and tribal names are clearly set out, followed by information about their traditional uses and applications. This edition is said to include 35% more information than the second one. It also has a colour section of photographs of a wide selection of the species. The author sets out in the introductory pages the values and problems in a way that is essential reading.

In former years, settlers considered native medicine as suspect and unworthy of consideration. True, there were and still are medicine men of bad repute who mixed medical treatment and bewitchment, partly because it had to be kept secret lest someone stole it. But others use traditional knowledge for the healing of diseases in people who cannot afford western medicines. Over the generations the bark of certain trees or the infusion of leaves of wild plants continued to be used at a fraction of the cost of commercial medicines. Wild plants were readily available in places where, unfortunately, they now no longer grow, so the ill person now has no option but to turn to more expensive treatments. Here is a good case for encouraging nature conservation. Chemists are now analysing such plants to find their active principles, which are in turn providing leads to further research. This book is one of those excellent resources that provide basic information, some of it rescued in the nick of time.

F. Nigel Hepper

DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION IN RURAL TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA: THE IMPACT OF CIVIC EDUCATION. Satu Riutta. ISBN 978 1 935049 14 2 Lynne Rienner Publishers. 219pp £49.95

This is a book for the expert thoroughly immersed in the minutiae of measuring the impact of civic education on democratic participation – in this case isolated rural communities in Tanzania and Zambia (Mtwara and Luapula respectively)

Satu Riutta is meticulous and thorough in preparing for this project both in surveying previous related literature and developing his methodology and questionnaires to ensure consistency and accuracy in any conclusion that his study offered.

The text is supported by a wealth of tables backed by a high level of statistical analysis. One quote will suffice:-

The effects of civic education on cognition “begins with a bivariate correlation of each dependent variable with CE exposure”.

In broad terms he shows civic education does enhance understanding and participation – though with some interesting contrasts between Tanzania and Zambia. Tanzanians were much more sympathetic to government and politics than Zambians, and Tanzanian women in particular gained more from CE than Zambian women.

In lay terms, donors to CE programmes can be assured that there are positive outcomes for democratic participation, though the impact on understanding and participation is affected by complex variables within the Tanzanian and Zambian communities' studies.

Win Griffiths

RULE OF LAW versus RULERS OF LAW; JUSTICE BARNABAS SAMATTA'S ROAD TO JUSTICE. Compiled and edited by Issa Shivji and Hamudi Majamba. Mkuki na Nyota Publishers Ltd, Dar es Salaam 2011. ISBN 978 9987 08 055 7. 257pp. Available from African Books Collective Ltd, P.O. Box 721, Oxford. £24.95

During years of change and challenge Tanzania has been well served by its judges, their stories largely untold. They were led and inspired by successive distinguished Chief Justices. The late Francis Nyalu held that position for over two decades and made a seminal contribution to the development of the judiciary and nation, not least in presiding over the Presidential Commission which was instrumental in ending one-party rule. When he retired in 2000, his was a hard act to follow. The mantle fell upon Justice Barnabas Samatta who, in more than thirty years of public service, had been Director of Public Prosecutions before his appointment in 1976 as a judge of the High Court and later of the Court of Appeal.

After his retirement in 2007, this book was compiled to record and honour Chief Justice Samatta's impressive contribution to the law. It includes tributes from judicial colleagues, and account of his "Life Journey" and a perceptive summary of major themes in his jurisprudence by the academic editors. However, most of the book reproduces the words of Justice Samatta himself, in a selection of his judgements over the years; most of these involved difficult legal issues, carefully analysed and probably of most interest to lawyers. They include one of the judgements which he delivered in the High Court of Zimbabwe, where he spent three years (1984-1987) on loan from Tanzania.

This reviewer remembers Justice Samatta well as the outstanding student in his classes at the young University College, Dar es salaam and forty years later was privileged to see him in action as Chief Justice, the genial and hospitable host of his fellow African Chief Justices at their conference in Dar in 2004. (An occasion recalled in one of the photographs from his career which conclude this volume).

The editors rightly emphasise the principles which Samatta maintained and the concerns which motivated his judicial reasoning: the importance of constitutionalism and the rule of law, manifested in the protection of human rights, in judicial review of government actions and in maintaining access to justice for all. They show how he also pioneered judicial intervention to protect the environment, not least in promoting improvements to the environments of the courts themselves. Above all, as befitted a member of the Judicial Integrity Group of international jurists who authoritatively defined standards of judicial conduct, Chief Justice Samatta practised and demanded the highest standards of ethical conduct by all the judges.

The text ends with some of his extra-judicial statements: on environmental justice, on Tanzania's constitutional order and his farewell speech, "No one is above the law". The volume ends with his characteristically well argued disagreement, in a lecture in November 2010, with the recent unanimous decision by a seven-judge Court of Appeal, in what he terms the most important constitutional case ever before a Tanzanian court, upholding the validity of constitutional amendments which prevented independent candidates standing in elections.

Jim Read

LETTERS FROM HELGA 1934-1937. A teen Bride writes home from East Africa by Helga Voigt. Translated by Evelyn Voigt. ISBN 978 1 897508 121. p/b. 239pp CA\$24.95

60 YEARS IN EAST AFRICA; life of a Settler 1926-1986. Werner Voigt. ISBN 1 896182 39 9. p/b. 267pp. CA\$29.95 2nd printing. (Previously reviewed in *Tanzanian Affairs* in 1997). Both published by General Store Publishing House.

In 1963 in Mufindi I saw a European lady unloading sacks of tea. It was Helga Voigt. The factory manager told me that Mr and Mrs Voigt were German and had had their own plantation confiscated in 1939. When they returned from

internment in 1948 they had to buy it back.

These two books should be read together to put Helga's letters from Mufindi to her relations in Germany into an understandable context. The books are illustrated with black and white photographs.

Werner Voigt went to Tanganyika as a young man and then entered a "penpal" correspondence with Helga whom he had not met. In 1934 Helga left her comfortable life in Germany to marry a man she had merely corresponded with, because although she was a Lutheran, her mother was Jewish by descent. On arrival in Mufindi Helga lived with Werner's parents near where he lived. As Werner says "well one day she arrived. We married and she became my dear wife".

Helga's letters, which are to her relations in Germany, cover the period August 1934 to September 1937. They have been translated by their daughter, Evelyn, who has written a prologue and epilogue as well as footnotes. Unfortunately there is no map.

Both Helga and Werner lived varied lives and were separated for much of their sixty year marriage, internment in South Africa because of the war, and for long periods when Werner went to other places to earn money. He was in Rwanda when I saw Helga on the tea lorry. They managed to enlarge and develop their plantation, Kifulilo, trying various crops. It is now a tea research station. Helga's letters clearly show that she was enjoying her experiences, in the mountains, on Lake Nyasa, meeting big game and going to search for gold.

Their first child, Werner, was born in February 1937. Helga evidently also enjoyed developing a household and learning to live a completely different kind of life. There was a German club and they celebrated Hitler's birthday, although there was marked tension between Nazis and non-Nazis. She apparently had "colossally bad teeth", and yet somewhere in the Mufindi area a German dentist did root fillings and crowns – a contrast to the situation in later years.

Helga and Werner left Tanzania in 1986 after a violent attack on them on their plantation. The German government eventually helped them to sell their farm and they moved to Canada to be near Evelyn. Helga died in 2010.

These books, read together, are an unusual source of the history of some Germans in Tanganyika, and tell the story of a very long and successful marriage.

Alison Redmayne

EAST AFRICA AND THE INDIAN OCEAN. Edward A. Alpers, Princeton: Markus Wiener Publishers, 2009. 240pp. ISBN 978 1 55876 453 8, p/b £25.

Over his career, Ned Alpers has authored an influential array of publications that champion East Africa's often overlooked place within the larger history of the Indian Ocean World. In the volume under review, nine articles or book chapters previously published between 1976 and 2007 are brought together to showcase Alpers' body of work. This is not a total history of an oceanic society bound together by monsoon rhythms, but instead a set of largely East African case studies in which the Western Indian Ocean provides the main context. "East Africa" here is long and mostly coastal, running from Somalia to the Mozambique Channel, and this book's temporal focus is largely on the nineteenth century.

Alpers first came to this subject in the 1970s through his command of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Portuguese sources that he used to produce his first monograph, *Ivory and Slaves in East Central Africa* (1975). Like *Ivory and Slaves*, each chapter of the present volume shows the author's irrepressible curiosity and enthusiasm for questions of micro-level social and cultural organizations, which in turn, he argues, have shaped macro-level networks and trends. These local case studies range from an examination of the cultural peculiarities of Gujarati merchant households in Western India, to the specific textile appetites Somali consumers, to the spiritual possession cults of Zanzibari women. Such anthropological attention marks Alpers' important departure from the imperial "trade & politics" focus which transfixed earlier scholarly generations of the Lusophone Indian Ocean. Slavery emerges, appropriately enough, as the volume's central topic, never far from any given chapter and oftentimes at its center. The nineteenth century was a time of enormous expansion of slave raiding, trading, and production along the continent's eastern coast, paradoxically coinciding with its decline in West Africa. Perhaps the most impressive contribution of this volume emerges from reading the book's final chapters on the Mozambican Channel as a single section. Here, Alpers demonstrates how slave trading runs through the history of violence and dislocation throughout this region during the nineteenth century, and shows how the Mozambican Channel—despite enormous cultural diversities between the Mozambican coast, the Comorian Islands, and Madagascar—forms an important historical unit in its own right, created out of a shared history of commercial violence.

The combination of geographical range and scholarly erudition displayed in these chapters makes for a book that is rewarding to read as a single collection

or, alternatively, to be dipped into to satisfy one's geographical or thematic preference. Although each of these chapters has been previously published, those that touch on contemporary matters have been helpfully updated since first publication. Handsomely produced by Markus Weiner, this volume reminds us not only of the impressive geographical and thematic range of Alpers' career, but more importantly offers a timely overview of those resilient cultural and social networks straddling the Western Indian Ocean that continue to constitute vital elements of Tanzanian life today.

James R. Brennan

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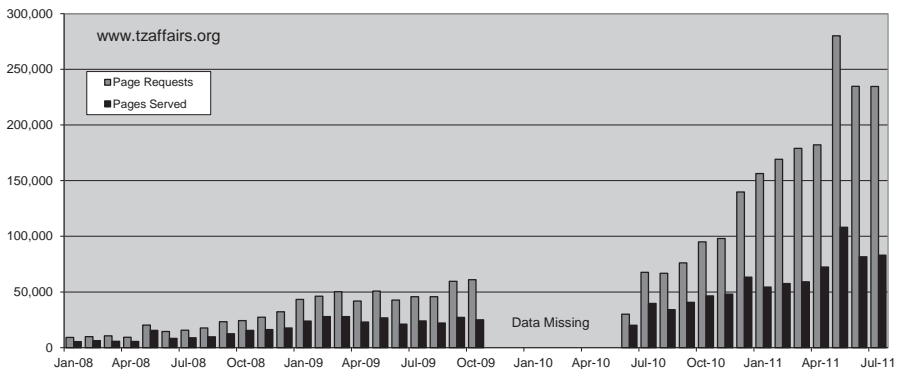
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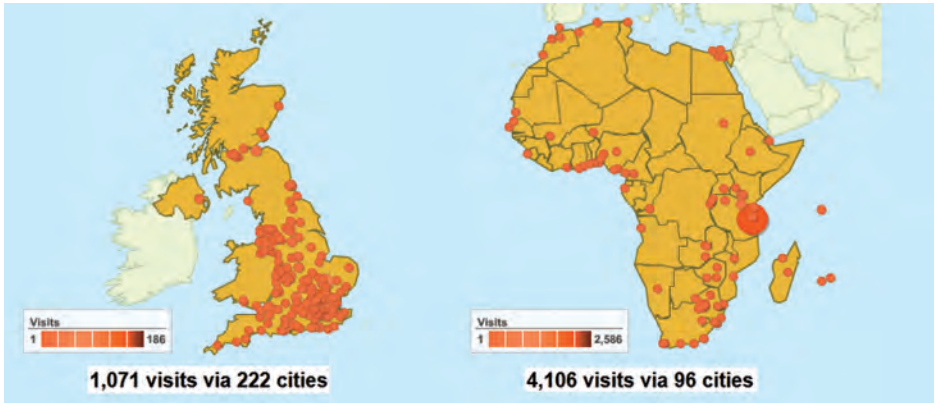
The first experiment to put Tanzanian Affairs online was in May 2007 (Issue 87), using free blogging software called Wordpress having obtained site www.tzaffairs.org. As well as adding each new issue since then, I have slowly worked through the back issues scanning, tidying up and uploading the text to the website, so now there is a complete record from Issue 21 (July 1985) onwards. Visitors can search for a keyword, or view a particular issue by selecting it from the “Category” drop down box, or choose by date using the “Archives by Date” box.

A graph of pages served by the website shows a steady growth in visits as more and more content has been added to the site. Many of these “visits” are by automated web-bots such as Google, so the numbers should be taken with a large pinch of salt.

Recently, however, new software from Google has allowed us to monitor visitors more accurately, and it was a pleasant surprise to see that in the three months since Issue 99 was issued, 9,768 people have visited the site from some 158 countries. Even more encouraging is the number of visitors from Tanzania – making up 32% of visitors, with USA (16%) and UK (11%) making up the top three countries. It would be wrong to think that all these visits were from people keen to read in-depth articles, and indeed some of them may have visited by accident or just to see a photo, but it is nevertheless evidence that Tanzanian Affairs is reaching a wider audience.



Page statistics for website www.tzaffairs.org



The task remains to get issues 1 to 20 online – for this we need a volunteer able to take the issues from David Brewin in London, scan them at high resolution (600dpi) and then transfer the files to me here in Botswana using ftp (or CD). Please contact me at jacob@kwangu.com if able to assist.

Jacob Knight



A villager from Migoli (Iringa District) fetches water from the Mtera dam. A bucket is sold for TSh 500 due to the current water scarcity - Tumaini Msowoya

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The views expressed or reported in Tanzanian Affairs are those of the person concerned and do not necessarily represent the views of the Britain-Tanzania Society

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