

NO 28
SEPTEMBER 1987



Bulletin of Tanzanian affairs

Issued by the
Britain - Tanzania
Society

VALIMU NYERERE'S FUTURE

THE ECONOMY:

TANZANIA AND THE IMF
INTERIM SITUATION REPORT
BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS
FUTURE PROSPECTS

GAMBONI FERRY SAGA

WONDE CARVING

CHIMPANZEES AND AIDS

UJUGU AND WAHESHIMIWA

JURISPRUDENCE - NEW DIRECTIONS?

MWALIMU NYERERE'S FUTURE - CONFERENCE TO DECIDE

According to the Daily News, the Party Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, stated at a meeting in Ngorongoro as recently as August 5th 1987 that it will be the task of the National Party Congress to be held in Dodoma in the second half of October this year to decide whether he should continue to be the C.C.M. Party Chairman or whether the President of the United Republic of Tanzania should become the Chairman. Mwalimu has also indicated however, at several other meetings that he believes that the two posts should be held by the same person.

Mwalimu Nyerere was answering a question at Ngorongoro from a Party member who wanted to know how the nation would benefit from his ideas if he decided to step down in October when elections of Party national leaders would be conducted. The member proposed that Mwalimu should become an adviser to the Party and Government because of his rich experience in leadership.

A little while earlier however, on July 20 1987, Britain's Daily Telegraph, quoting from the Party newspaper Uhuru, stated that Mwalimu would definitely quit as Chairman in October. The Telegraph went on to say that this news had come as a big relief to the reformers who now lead the Tanzanian Government.

This Bulletin believes that Mwalimu is likely to stand down in October unless there is a mass movement in the Party resulting in an appeal to him to change his mind and continue in office.

Editor

THE ECONOMY 1. NYERERE CLARIFIES STAND ON IMF

Mwalimu Nyerere has refuted allegations that he is opposed to certain decisions made by the second Phase Government, particularly the agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). He said that all along he had been defending the Government decision to agree to IMF conditions in the absence of an alternative. "The Government was right to sign the agreement with the IMF" he stressed.

"Not even in my sleep can I oppose the Government for it is the CCM Government" Mwalimu told Sumbawanga Party members on June 5th 1987. He had been asked by a Party member why he had been denouncing the IMF publicly although the Government had already agreed to the Fund's conditions. The member felt that such public criticisms could scare the Government from making decisions necessary for the development of the nation.

Mwalimu said that he had never changed his position regarding the IMF. It was an institution of the rich nations which was used to disrupt the economies of poor countries. I have never spoken in favour of the IMF he emphasised adding that instead he had been attacking its policies which were directed at suppressing the people even when he was President. "Why should I change my position now?" he asked. Mwalimu said the agreement with the IMF did not change the evils suppressing the poor nations.

Daily News

THE ECONOMY 2. TANZANIA FORCED TO SIGN - MWINYI

Speaking at the Peasants Day celebrations in Shinyanga on July 7th 1987 President Mwinyi said that people should not lose hope because of the current economic hardships but rather they should face them squarely. Tanzania would succeed in building a strong economy if the people worked hard.

The Government had been forced to sign the IMF agreement because it could not meet its foreign exchange requirements. He said that signs of recovery could now be seen, as evidenced by the availability of clothes, cement and other consumer goods. Although prices were high, at least the situation was better than a few years ago when people had to buy items such as soap at hiked black market prices. "People used to carry money in their stockings because there was a lot of it but very little to buy" he said.

Daily News

THE ECONOMY 3. AN INTERIM SITUATION REPORT

There has been a distinct improvement in Tanzanian economic performance over the year and a half beginning in February 1986. Goods are less unavailable, basic services are under less strain, food prices fell seasonally, and then rose slowly, morale has improved. Over the same period Tanzania has concluded two successive Economic Recovery Programme agreements with the World Bank and bilateral donors, a standby facility with the IMF and two rescheduling agreements of the bulk of its bilateral debt with the Paris Club (OECD governments).

The speed of the shift is related to the atypical background to the international endorsement of Tanzania's structural adjustment and rehabilitation programme. Following a failed 1981-82 programme, when World Bank and bilateral negotiations collapsed after an IMF standby had been negotiated, Tanzania has had three further structural adjustment programmes.

The 1981-82 programme was centred on export rehabilitation. It raised export volume 30% in 1981 but as prices fell 20% the net foreign exchange gain was negligible and unable to sustain the programme. 1983 saw the adoption of the report of the 'Three Wise Men' jointly appointed by Tanzania and the World Bank. In retrospect this was a time wasting digression for all concerned. The report pleased nobody, had no physical or sectoral base and ignored both budgetary and price imbalances.

In 1984 the basic elements of the 1986 strategy (except the rolling exchange rate adjustment component) were put in place. The lag in negotiating international backing resulted from the unfortunate interaction of a slow World Bank response and the approaching elections.

As a result, as of early 1986, Tanzania had had three years of positive GDP growth behind it; a relatively stable (25 to 35% range) inflation rate, falling government bank borrowing, bank credit growth in the 15 to 20% range and a number of efficiency reforms (eg. in crop pricing and marketing) plus an agenda for rehabilitation and re-utilisation of capacity. What it did not have - and could never get from the export and infrastructural base - was the foreign exchange to

finance imports to put the rehabilitation exercise in high gear. One element in achieving the latter was a shift to regular, moderate adjustments of the exchange rate. It moved from about Shs16 to the US dollar in February 1986 to Shs32 in June. After a 25% devaluation to Shs 40, adjustments were made to offset Tanzanian inflation and to slowly bring the effective rate back to late 1970's levels. By mid-1987 the rate was around Shs 62 to the dollar which had itself fallen 25%. In terms of the pound (a less unstable currency) the change was from about Shs 20 in early 1986 to Shs 104 in mid-August 1987.

The devaluation has had limited inflationary impact. The changes up to June 1986 were largely absorbed into the actual retail prices which valued imports at something nearer the parallel rate (currently Shs 190 to the pound - Editor) rather than the official rate. Since then however, the portions of consumption linked to imports have risen about as rapidly as the number of shillings needed to buy a dollar. 1986/87 Cost of Living increases are of the order of 30% overall but probably 50% plus on the two fifths of goods and services with significant import content.

The relatively good price trends are related to the good 1985 and 1986 harvests - the first good ones since 1978. Food prices actually fell in the second half of 1986 and rose perhaps by 10% during 1986/87. Similarly the fall in world oil prices in 1986 helped dampen the impact of devaluation on transport costs. The good harvest allowed of the establishment of a grain reserve of perhaps 100,000 tons. If the 1987 crop year has been average, which seems likely (several good, several normal zones and only the Kilimanjaro and coast regions having suffered) food scarcity should not hamper recovery or affect inflation in 1987/88. The key problems will be the restoration of manufactured output levels (now perhaps 35% of those in 1978) and the halting of the erosion in real wages. The 1987 minimum wage increase is 30% and the target for inflation in 1987/88 is from 20% to 25%.

Whether these goals can be achieved depends on how fast and how fully the agreed foreign resource flows arrive. Normal time lags from agreement in principle through detailed negotiation, procurement and delivery have meant that, as of mid-1987, external support for the recovery programme has played little part in economic improvement although it has helped to restore morale.

In 1986 GDP is estimated to have risen by 3.6% led by agriculture and services. The 1986/87 target of 4.5% should be attained.

The external side of the programme is - unusually - built around the accumulated minimum import requirements for current sectoral production and rehabilitation targets. It is well designed, has been well received and should have begun to pay off by the April/June 1987 quarter.

To date, IMF targets have largely been met. The Recurrent Budget deficit (certain grants being included as recurrent revenue) was over estimated largely because of late financing of 1985/86 overruns and defence bills related to solidarity with Mozambique. Excluding the former, domestic government bank borrowing fell dramatically to Shs1.2 billion. If it is included, the level was Shs3.4 billion compared with a target of Shs 2.5 billion. Total bank credit rose about 20% of which 60% (Shs 5.3 billion) went to enterprises. The overrun was related to a sharp rise in cotton production, delays in processing and

transporting, exacerbated by falls in world prices and the rather unexpected acquisition of the 100,000 ton grain reserve. In this context credit ceilings were renegotiated with the IMF during the first half of 1987.

The debt rescheduling programme buys some time. Bilateral principal and interest (including arrears) for 1986/90 have been rolled forward to 1991/99. This is not a permanent solution but, taken together with the recovery programme commitments, results in the most positive import capacity expansion of any major structural adjustment programme.

Tanzania's stubbornness in sticking to its strategy during the 1980 to 1986 IMF negotiations did cost time but it also led to successive refinements of domestic strategies and significant improvements in the conditions surrounding external support. Uniquely among large structural adjustment programmes the Tanzanian programme has a relatively small IMF component (10% odd). Tanzania does not believe that six year money at 8% can be a basic means of financing a six to ten year recovery programme nor to reducing the external debt problem to manageable levels.

The health sector, particularly at rural and urban clinic level, has been substantially though not fully rehabilitated. A Danish/UNICEF project has filled basic drug gaps and related support has allowed for renewed vaccination of young children.

Education faces more problems. Enrollment is falling at primary level even though fees are automatically waived for children of families unable to pay.

The 1986/87 recurrent budget estimated outturn and the 1987/88 estimates show a real increase in health, education and other government spending for the first time since 1978/79. This is a major turn-around if it can be maintained.

The long term weak link in the strategy remains exports. On optimistic projections the present programme might raise exports (including recaptured smuggled ones) from \$400 million in 1985 to \$800 million in 1990. However, with at least \$200 million current account debt service and \$1,200 million imports needed to sustain a 5 to 6% growth rate in output (a rate likely to be achieved in 1987) there remains a current account gap of about \$700million. (Future prospects are discussed in more detail in the article which follows - Editor).

Domestic manufacturing's slow revival seems to be related to lags in disbursement of most import support grants and soft loans. The world Bank and UK contributions are exceptions to this. As a 10 to 15% output recovery in 1987/88 will be crucial to raising GDP from 4.5% to 5% and to achieving the target of a 20 to 25% rise in cost of living (thus making the 30% minimum wage increase translate into a real increase of 5% (the first real increase since 1973/74) this gives cause for concern.

One hazard to the renewed balance of the recurrent budget is the renewed need to provide solidarity forces - of perhaps 6000 - to Mozambique. They have been crucial to reversing the tide of the 'bandidos armados' (MNR) advance in northern Mozambique but they do represent a substantial budgetary burden. It is an unavoidable one. Neither Tanzanian principles, Tanzania's self-respect nor stability and security in southern Tanzania are consistent with failing to avert a collapse of Mozambique's northern provinces into anarchy or MNR rule.

In short, 1986/87 has seen significant economic recovery. This has

been built up from the slow but real partial stabilisation and growth of 1983/85. Funds and a framework for utilising them to sustain that recovery in 1987/88 and 1988/89 are pledged and/or in place.

Reginald Herbold Green

THE ECONOMY 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS

In the years between the wars there was a widespread belief in certain quarters that, with adequate economic support, economies could be both planned and managed by centralised organs of state. The second world war, involving rigorous planning for a limited objective, appeared to lend some colour to this view. But the experience of the USSR and elsewhere has shown clearly that economies are not machines producing predictable results at the press of a button. They are on the contrary profoundly influenced by the decisions and reactions of millions of people. In common parlance these are referred to as 'market forces', though the phrase suggests some anonymous reagent and obscures its real character as the sum of decisions taken by many individual human beings.

The 'rediscovery' of market forces has been a salutary lesson for the planners, but the current popularity of this style of economic democracy has gone too far in some quarters. Market forces, correctly interpreted, are an important prime mover in any economy, a fact that must never be forgotten; but untutored, unguided and unaided by the state they are likely to remain a somewhat anarchic influence incapable of solving the country's most urgent problems.

For Tanzania by far the most pressing and immediate problem is that of the foreign exchange gap. Tanzania is spending abroad three times as much as she is earning by her exports. In 1986 she was \$700 million in the red on her trading account. Even then her imports had been reduced to the barest necessities, much less than would be required by any self-sustaining and developing economy. Development, it must be remembered, almost always makes new demands on the foreign exchange account.

The shortfall in Tanzania's foreign exchange earnings represents not merely a grossly inadequate income from the sale of exports and services to finance the purchase abroad of essential imports, but also insufficient resources for the funding of external debts, including debt service arrears of \$900 million. Fortunately, the debt problem has been relieved for the time being by agreement with Tanzania's main creditors, as indicated in the article above. This concession does not extend to obligations due to the IMF which makes the full payment of arrears a first charge on any new loan - a process known as 'rolling over'. These alleviations provide a valuable respite in the administration of Tanzania's foreign exchange and have the additional merit of removing a barrier to natural trade relations. But it is essential to bear in mind that, unless further concessions are made, the burden of servicing and repayment will reappear in the early years of the coming decade, considerably increasing the obligations that will at that juncture have to be financed by the sale of goods and services.

The debt overhang, though removed from the present economic context, remains a serious threat to future recovery. It is a problem that

Tanzania alone cannot solve other than by a self-defeating policy of debt repudiation. What is needed is international agreement on the writing off of debts, or their conversion into long-term loans at concessionary rates of interest as proposed by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa at Abuja in June. It seems likely that the South Commission shortly to meet for the first time under the chairmanship of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, will consider this matter as one of high priority.

What are the prospects for Tanzania's exports?

At present over 80% of the foreign exchange earned by the export of commodities comes from the sale of traditional items, namely, coffee, cotton, sisal, cloves, cashew nuts, tea, tobacco, and diamonds. It cannot be said that the present prospect for any of these items is encouraging. The bargaining position of the producer countries of such primary products remains in most cases weak and attempts to rectify this situation by forming producers' cartels have hitherto been disappointing. Recently the coffee conference ended in failure to reinstate a quota agreement between producers that had been abandoned in the previous year. The problem of the producing countries is not simply the inadequate prices of their exports, but violent price fluctuations. These are well illustrated by the case of Tanzania's cotton exports, the volume of which rose by 43% between 1985 and 1986, while the proceeds of sales grew by only 3% due to a drastic fall in price. On the other hand, cashew nuts, where crops were declining on account of the ageing trees, disease and inadequate husbandry, earned 30% more in the same period on account of steeply rising prices, despite a fall in export volume of 25%. It is one of Tanzania's misfortunes that it has not been in a position to take advantage of the favourable opportunities offered by the market for this commodity.

JUNE 18, 1987. BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

- Minimum wage for civil servants raised from Shs 1,055 to Shs 1,370 per month - equivalent, at official exchange rates, to £13.17
- Substantial increases in the tax on fuel.
- Customs duties up by 10 to 15%
- Driving licences to cost Shs 1,000.
- 10% sales tax at restaurants.
- Hotel levy increased by 5%
- Two new road toll stations introduced on the Mwanza-Musoma and Isaka-Lusahunga roads.
- Prices of detergent powder, cotton yarn, blankets, plastic containers, salt, radio sets, cooking oil and match boxes decontrolled.
- No increase on beer, cigarettes or spirits.

Apart from the severe difficulties caused by world price fluctuations, competition between Third World countries, all desperately trying to solve their acute foreign exchange problems by increasing the volume of their traditional exports, is tending in some cases to result in oversupply and a consequent downward pressure on prices. Weak coffee prices provide an example of this tendency in the absence of agreement

between producers on production quotas.

The government's target is an 11.6% increase in exports in 1987, a 19% increase in 1988 and a further 19% in 1989. There is, however, no firm basis for assuming, on present evidence, except in a wholly unusual set of circumstances, that an increased revenue from exports of anything like this amount could be earned solely on the basis of traditional items. This means that export growth in other areas has assumed special importance.

Industrial exports might seem to provide just such a resource. There are few industrial products that are being exported, mainly to Tanzania's African neighbours, but at present the dollar rates of such exports is less than half the level achieved in 1980. Tanzania's present concentration on import substitution makes it unlikely that industry's contribution to export earnings will be significant for some time to come.

In the case of non-traditional rural and agricultural products, however, the prospect is a great deal more hopeful. Changes in food habits in European countries have greatly increased the demand for products hitherto often regarded as rather specialised health foods to which the shelves of the supermarket bear witness. Honey, a product of Tanzania's vast miombo forest hinterland, is a case in point. An astute and timely response to such unfolding opportunities could yield for Tanzania a handsome return in foreign exchange earnings. But there are difficulties in the path of such a development.

First, some investment capital is almost certainly required, part of which may well have to be in foreign currencies. The government has a 'seed-corn' scheme for advancing foreign exchange against later foreign earnings, but it is desperately short of such resources and the hand-to-mouth existence led by the foreign exchange account makes this scheme into a somewhat limited source of initial capital. This is an area in which foreign aid could play - and in some cases already does play - a vital part.

But, secondly, a much more intractable problem is the shortage of entrepreneurial capacity. A successful export programme calls for special insights and abilities as well as knowledge of the mechanics of the export trade. Exporters have to learn about quality control and the importance of delivery dates, packaging and meeting the often exacting requirements of foreign importers. They have to know about, and conform with, any official regulations, such as those in the United Kingdom under the Food and Drugs Act 1955. To meet these requirements calls for high organisational capacity and sufficient financial knowledge to avoid difficulties with cash flow. A Tanzanian exporter has, moreover, to face problems not so seriously present in European countries - a labour force imperfectly acclimatised to the demands of modern industry and commerce, an overloaded telephone system, subcontractors with uncertain delivery dates, interruptions in the supply of essential inputs, and so forth. It is clear that the task of identifying and training potential entrepreneurs is one of exceptional importance at the present time. A valuable contribution is already being made by bodies such as the Institute of Finance Management, but practical experience is an essential ingredient of any training and this, in the present depressed state of the economy, is not easy to provide within Tanzania. Carefully

chosen opportunities for experience overseas might make up, in part at least, for their shortage, though they are no adequate substitute for exposure to the very special problems of the Tanzanian exporter.

Finally, tourism is often mentioned as a neglected earner of foreign exchange. Of Tanzania's potential for tourism there can be little doubt, with game parks and game reserves second to none, a long safe coast line and fascinating offshore islands. Moreover, the political stability of Tanzania is a great asset to any tourist industry. The fact that Tanzania has not prospered has been due principally to the shortage of funds affecting in particular transport, market promotion and hotel management. In 1985 out of 82 vehicles belonging to the State Travel Service, which caters for tourists, only 37 were in use and plans to buy a further 40 vehicles had to be abandoned for lack of funds. However, a modest programme for the rehabilitation of 12 tourist hotels was supported by a loan from the World Bank.

An effort is now being made to rectify this situation, though at this stage resource limitations are bound to slow down the pace of advance. However, fuel supplies, which are essential both for transport purposes and for the maintenance of tourist hotels in the game parks, are now easier, while spare parts for vehicles and other purposes are more easily secured under the export support scheme announced in the 1986 budget speech. Under these arrangements operators in the tourist industry can retain up to 50% of their foreign currency earnings in an external account at the National Bank of Commerce and use them to finance their import requirements without reference to the Bank of Tanzania.

The foregoing paragraphs provide little certainty at this stage that the country's foreign exchange account will be in balance within five or six years, the period suggested by the Minister of Finance and there is no doubt that the struggle to achieve economic viability will be hard and long. However, there are encouraging signs of progress. The policy of entrusting trade to monopolistic state corporations has given place to official recognition and support for a variety of agencies, such as cooperatives, small companies and even groups of individuals. The result has been the emergence of commercial enterprise for which previously there has been no outlet. The extent of such hidden talents remains to be seen and no doubt some enterprises will end in bankruptcy. But the renewed interest in foreign trade creates an environment favourable to the success of the government's export drive.

It remains to be seen whether the integrity of the Arusha principles will be maintained in their essentials. The impulse towards diversification derives from economic rather than political causes and is a response as much to the growing complexity of the economy, for which monolithic solutions were becoming increasingly unsuitable, as to the influence of external pressures. The measures now in train are part of an evolutionary process and it is devoutly to be hoped that they will prove effective without sacrifice of the idealism of the earlier years.

J. Roger Carter.



Letters

Send letters to:
The Editor,
Bulletin of Tanzanian Affairs,
14B, Westbourne Grove Terrace,
London W2 5SD.

519

TOO MUCH POLITICS

I am not particularly happy with the Bulletin of Tanzanian Affairs. While retaining a great interest in Tanzania, Tanzanian politics, evidently the main preoccupation of the Bulletin, are to me the least interesting aspect of the country. In any case, policies which, while aiming at prevention of inequality in income, lead in practice to everyone becoming equally poor, do not have my support.

Stories concerned with economic rather than political activity would interest me more, particularly reports on the state of the infrastructure without which significant economic activity cannot take place.

If the Bulletin of Tanzanian Affairs could tell me how the lightweight highways built in the '50s and '60s have performed, or how the Tanzanian railway system operates nowadays, I should be fascinated. Or how the water supply and sewerage systems of Dar es Salaam have coped with the influx from the countryside. How have the air services of the country fared in the last 20 years? Do container ships use the ports, and if so how are containers handled? So many questions.

Undoubtedly socialism and self-reliance will have affected the infrastructure. Surely its present state is a matter of concern to a wider field than merely

Yours sincerely,

S.A.W. Bowman

We accept your point and would welcome contributions from readers on the issues you mention - Editor

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS

I am writing in response to the letter from Mr Imray in the May issue, about the Ruaha National Park. At this time many organisations at home and abroad are having to re-think their management problems, to which you drew attention.

I wonder what efforts the park management has made to enlist the co-operation of the surrounding local communities. Do the young people understand the aims of the park, and why it exists? Is it seen as a place only for rich tourists, and of no benefit to them? Are any of the rangers employed in the park local people? In some regions it has been found possible to provide planned income supplementing activities for the community in the work of the national park. This can create a sort

of protective buffer area for the park where it is in the interest of local people to protect the area from poaching by outsiders. But maybe this has already been tried.

Friends of Ruaha might like to consider ordering an extremely valuable and practical book published by IUCN/UNEP 'Managing Protected Areas in the Tropics' by J&K Mac Kinnon, Graham Child, and Jim T Horsell. It is obtainable from: IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre

219c Huntingdon Road
Cambridge CB3 0DL Price £18.50

This may give useful ideas for the Ruaha management and lead to opportunities for raising the funds needed for infra-structure improvements.

Brenda Bailey

A SECOND EXTINCTION!

I was most interested to read the note in your January 1987 issue of the research by Mrs. F.A. Mturi into the Zanzibar red colobus. Your readers will be interested to know that this is the second time in the last hundred years that this animal has faced extinction.

Writing in April 1884 H.H. Johnston records the following incident concerning "a handsome monkey, the Colobus Kirkii. This as its name implies was brought to light by Sir John Kirk; it was also extinguished by his means. Like most great men who have helped to extend the British Empire, Sir John has one dark blot on his escutcheon. Warren Hastings exterminated the Rohillas, Governor Eyre was accused of too summarily suppressing the Maroons; Sir John Kirk, more, perhaps, in the interests of British science than of British rule, has entirely destroyed an innocent species of monkey. The Colobus Kirkii had disappeared from nearly every part of the island of Zanzibar, but a rumour prevailed that it still lingered in a clump of forest as yet unvisited by hunters. Thither Sir John sent his chasseurs to report on the monkey's existence. After a weeks absence they returned, triumph illumining their swarthy lineaments. "Well did you find them?" asked the British Consul General. "Yes," replied the men with glee, "and we killed them everyone!" Wherewith twelve monkey corpses were flung upon the floor and Colobus Kirkii joined the Dodo, the Auk, the Rhytina and the Moa in the limbo of species extinguished by the act of man.

It is to be sincerely hoped that by the means which Mrs. Mturi and the Zanzibar authorities advocate, this interesting and unique species will avoid the extinction which it allegedly suffered over a hundred years ago.

F. A. Fosbrooke

THE KOPJE AT OLD SHINYANGA

I refer to the Article 'A Queen's Scarf' which appeared in the May issue of the Bulletin. In German times Old Shinyanga was of course just Shinyanga and came under Tabora District. Their 8th Company (162 men) were stationed in Tabora at the outbreak of war together with 110 Police, and 30 Police were stationed at Shinyanga. Shinyanga had a well-

built German Boma (Fort) which was to become the Headquarters of the Department of Isetse Research. The avenues which radiated out from the Boma were typical of German planning. The road to the kopje turned left off the Old Shinyanga-New Shiyanga road just beyond Old Shinyanga village. About half-way to the kopje, on the right, was a large hollow baobab which had once been the abode of an eminent witch doctor; indeed some of the remnants of his paraphernalia were found therein. At the foot of the kopje there was a well-kept 'spirit hut'; these were common in the area.

The view from the top of the kopje was magnificent and covered the experimental area where the officers of the Isetse Department had carried out such stalwart work. The bodies of C.F.M. Swynnerton, C.M.G., and B.D. Burtt, the botanist, were buried at Singida after the air crash. On top of the kopje was a huge granite outcrop to which was attached a bronze plaque bearing the well-known words from the epitaph to Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's 'si monumentum requiris, circumspecte' (if you seek his memorial, look around you).

The Captain mentioned in the article, Captain Victor A.C. Findlay, had been a regular officer (Woolwich) and was, I believe, a godson of Queen Victoria. He was on duty at Kitalala in August 1946 when he considered he should finish off a rhino which had been wounded by one of the A.A.s. He was charged at close quarters in a thicket and knocked down, suffering severe internal injuries. He was taken to Mwanza 100 miles to the North on a mattress in the back of a station wagon. He was buried near Swynnerton and Burtt on the kopje.

One likes to think that the descendants of the helmeted guinea fowl and of the dik-dik, always in pairs, continue to live on that kopje. Also perhaps the descendant of the leopard which used to keep the Fire Watcher company. And that kopje must remain dear to many memories.

S. E. Napier Bax

SHEIKH THABIT KOMBO

Herewith cheque for £2.80 for another years subscription to your excellent and well informed Bulletin.

In connection with your recent obituary on Sheikh Thabit Kombo you may be interested to hear that I was in Zanzibar last year before he died. Our meeting in his house was hilarious as he told anecdotes about the desperate battles he had been engaged in in the 50's with the Zanzibar Nationalist Party. In fact, it was in my office in December 1956 (I was then Assistant Supervisor of Elections), in my presence, that Mwalimu Nyerere, Sheikh Thabit Kombo and Abeid Karume discussed the amalgamation of the then African and Shirazi Associations into what became the Afro-Shirazi Party.

I thought he was a wonderful man. I liked his simple and direct smile. I remember on one occasion he met me at the airport which was crowded with people, whisked me quickly through the controls and said with a cheerful smile "They must think you are very important because you are with me".

Tim Mayhew



THE MAKONDE CARVING: ITS ESSENCE

A good many pieces of wood tourists buy as Makonde carvings are far from the carvings of the Makonde. This may be true of what most tourists buy in many parts of the world.

The tourist has proved to be a source of income to nations as well as individuals. He has the money and urge to take away something that will remind him of the people and their culture; so the people give it to him, but, in the process, and because they want to get as much money out of him as possible, what is given becomes less and less authentic.

In the sixties the majority of Makonde carvers found in Dar es Salaam today lived in a small Makonde settlement called Boko some thirty two kilometres along the Bagamoyo road, The seventies saw a move by the Makonde to get closer to the buyer until by the late seventies Boko village was left as a farming area. This was also the beginning of the disintegration of the Makonde Society there.

Like other African ethnic groups, the Makonde have their own cobweb of a heritage of ritual, taboos and superstition. They have their own way of seeing and relating to 'godness' and their own systems of keeping at peace with this godness.

During one weekend in 1967 I was witness at Boko village to a ritual that started on a Friday afternoon and ran through to Sunday evening. It was a 'coming of age' rite for a girl. After greetings, salutations and ululation, drums started to get tuned. It was the beginning of a fifty hours long ritual. There were high toned drums accompanied by something of a talking drum; males with heavily tattooed faces and torsos; females

with tattooed faces and lip plugs; high resonant female voices combined to make an intricate base for the "Sindimba" dance. At one stage the circle of dancers was joined by two masked dancers. The dance and rhythm flowed and stopped in a manner rather distracting to a learner but meaningful to the Makonde.

The staccato movements of the masked dancers which are otherwise very comic made the core of the function. While there is very close communication between the musicians and dancers, there is also some communication with the audience far and beyond that which exists with strangers watching. Hence the success or failure of the function.

The girl whose day this was, was locked up in the house and brought out only briefly for a glimpse by future suitors. The combination of drum music, masked dancers, heavily tattooed males and the unusually exotic hip movements of the women, merged to give a taste of something of the mystique understandable only to them.

The mystical air, indeed, this esoteric web of rites is the source of and inspiration behind the Makonde carver. On the other hand the carving is part and parcel of this web. It is, as it were, a symbolisation of the mystique referred to earlier.

This carving was never made for sale. The carver kept it as one would keep the shirt of a deceased father. It was a link between him and, say, the supernatural. It was like a charm on the one hand and an effigy on the other.

The name "shetani" which has come to be used to describe the abstract carvings does not mean "satan" as it is generally understood. The name should not be tinted with any "evil" connotations either. It is the best the Makonde have done and can do to explain "the mystique".

Outside this aura of ritual, the Makonde, as an artist, and like any artist from any other culture, has nature and his own socio-economic surroundings to provide inspiration and reaction to his art.

One Vitorino Antony Madonga, a reputed carver, directed my attention to the clouds when I was trying to find his source of inspiration. Clouds, he said, are always full of pictures. One can actually see a total picture there and all one has to do is to copy it and transform it into a carving. At times the cloud pictures tend to compliment something or some event that is taking place down on earth. The carver tries to incorporate this cloud-earth relationship into his carving.

Carvings derived from this inspiration are called "mawingu" (clouds). But the carver says there are so many aspects of our lives, our spirits and our true nature and identity as animals which are very cloudy. What the artist does is try to represent the frightening and rather ugly nature of that which is not understandable and dark about man.

To Mr. Madonga, the tattoo designs on their faces and bodies have a particular meaning. Some of the body tattoos stand for clan totems. These are at times reproduced in yet more abstract form in the carvings.

The true Makonde carving is therefore an embodiment of the austerity of life not represented in many of the so-called Makonde carvings bought today

Godwin Z Kaduma

A FRENCH TOURIST IN TANZANIA

The Bulletin's French counterpart 'Urafiki Tanzania' contains in a recent issue an article by a Mr. Larry Barouch in which he describes his experiences as a tourist in Tanzania.

The following are extracts from his article: (Translation by A. and P. Diop)

I was rather favoured as a tourist in Tanzania because I could communicate with the people much better than the majority of French tourists. I can speak English and I can get by in Arabic.....

I had never been in Africa before this trip, which arose out of a combination of circumstance. I like animals very much and I always dreamt of a safari in Africa. In Paris I had befriended a Tanzanian student who talked to me about the marvels of the Serengeti and of the Ngorongoro National Park. (The Serengeti game park is bigger than Belgium and the Netherlands put together.) These game parks are situated at the Kenyan and Tanzanian borders and the body which arranged the trip designed an itinerary which meant that the Kenyan game parks were to be visited first, before those of Tanzania. Tourist facilities in the Kenyan game parks are marvellous and everything works perfectly well. On the contrary, nothing seemed to work properly in the Tanzanian parks, for the Tanzanian government policy has always been hostile to tourism, this means that the infrastructure is old and rusty. I think that my arrival coincided with a new government political orientation more favourable to tourism, but nothing had yet been done to renew outdated hotels and motels. Furthermore, it was the time when tourists had been bombarded with excessively expensive game park fees.

Of course when on safari one does not have any contact with the locals, driving mile after mile through the savannah taking picture after picture like Japanese tourists in the Champs-Elysees. My first contact with people was in the little village of Mto Wa Mbu (which means river of mosquitoes, but I never saw one during my whole journey). We had a disagreement with the hotel manager, who had to go and fetch the only person in the village speaking English to serve as an interpreter. Once we reached an understanding I had a chat with the interpreter, who happened to be a prosperous farmer. I asked him whether he belonged to the Ujamaa; he answered me laughing that he didn't, and didn't need to. "You understand," he said to me, "here it is not like Kenya, everybody is free here, everybody does what he wants. There in Kenya the poor are obliged to remain poor but here the poor can unite within the Ujamaa cooperative. I, thanks to God, am rich, and don't need it, but if I were poor, of course, I would be a member.".....

Later, by good chance, when I was in the process of moving into a hotel in Arusha I found that the hotel manager was the half brother of my Tanzanian friend in Paris.....He invited me to have a drink (he was a Muslim - not very devout.) In his nearby house I met his wife who was a ravishing beauty and was busy sewing. She kept on glancing in our direction with disapproval as she noticed the bottle of whisky whose level was rapidly going lower. The manager explained that he didn't get a very good salary and that his wife therefore helped them to reach the

end of the month by making clothes for sale. Whisky must be expensive in Tanzania.

Once arrived in Dar es Salaam after several delays in the departure time (Air Tanzania possesses only two Boeings, and when one of them is in repair the timetable collapses) I quickly found myself short of money. The poor hotels, said to be 'deluxe', full of cockroaches in the rooms, and where the lift doesn't work three times out of four, are beyond the means of French tourists. My Tanzanian friend from Paris, who had not been back to his country for several years, advised me to take as little money as possible with me and to pay everything with my Carte Bleu. Unfortunately, when I was there, there was a dispute between the Bank of Tanzania and Visa International, which made my Carte Bleu useless. I explained my problems to the room steward. (In this hotel, women chambermaids are not allowed. Islamic morals?) He agreed with my complaints, saying that life was very very hard for white people in Tanzania, but thanks to God, it was agreeable for Tanzanians.....

Next I took a plane to the capitalist paradise of Kenya....Kenya and Tanzania are almost like twin countries - same climate, same topography, same language but strangely I found the Kenyans not very pleasant and the Tanzanians friendly and happy.....perhaps it is because a left wing person like me prefers it when restaurant waiters tap you on the shoulder and address you as 'rafiki' or comrade rather than, as in Kenya as 'Bwana' or Sir.

Unfortunately I was not able to see a lot in Zanzibar. All the members of the family I was staying with came to admire the noble foreigner I was, and insisted that they should show me the city, which I could not refuse. This meant that I visited the same monuments four times in three days, marvelling each time at the Sultans Palace, the House of Marvels and the two cathedrals, one Catholic and the other Anglican, which in actual fact are the only points of touristic interest of this town. I never saw a clove tree. I managed at least to escape one afternoon in order to scuba dive with the young man at the house, in the warm and clear waters of the Indian Ocean.

NDUGU AND WAHESHIMIWA

The National Assembly has decided that Members of Parliament should be addressed as Waheshimiwa. But Mwalimu Nyerere has made it clear that CCM Party leaders will continue to be addressed as Ndugu. "Never will they be addressed as Your Excellencies" Mwalimu Nyerere said. " If an MP insisted on being called Mheshimiwa then it would not be bad if he was addressed as Ndugu Mheshimiwa Mbunge".

The whole issue has sparked off a lively debate. A reader in the Daily News complained that Maheshimiwa sounds colonial and bourgeois and brings in people's minds the idea of a class opposed to other classes. It should be remembered that the President introduced the word Ndugu to show that Tanzania is a classless society.

AIDS

Tanzania has reported over 800 cases of AIDS ; half have resulted in death since 1983, and local medical experts believe that the disease

was introduced to East Africa by foreign servicemen. Prostitutes in East African ports contracted the disease from the troops and then trailer drivers transporting land-locked Burundi's imports introduced it to Tanzania. The disease was first reported at Lukuyu village in Kagera region close to Uganda which is a major stop on the trailer route. The first victims were women wearing T-shirts labelled 'Juliana', obtained from trailer drivers. When the disease was first detected local people referred to it as 'Juliana' because its victims were wearers of Juliana T-shirts - Daily News.

- AND THE GOVERNMENT TAKES ACTION

The Government has launched an aggressive five year campaign to halt what the Minister for Health and Social Welfare, Dr. Aaron Chidua has described as the 'alarming spread' of the disease. AIDS is now threatening all twenty regions of the country.

At a recent two day AIDS donor meeting in Dar es Salaam, 14 donor agencies undertook to support the Government's efforts by contributing Shs 270 million out of the first year's estimated costs of Shs 800 million.

The Aid Control Programme (ACP) will include research, training, clinical improvements, systematic screening of blood exchange and a campaign to educate the people. The ACP has been acclaimed by the World Health Organisation.

A count by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare ending June 28 this year showed that 1,256 Tanzanians have developed cases of AIDS since 1983 of whom 426 have died in hospitals. Tanzania's rate of infection among pregnant women in Dar es Salaam is 3.6%, in Arusha 0.7%, in Mbeya 6% and in Kagera region 16%. - Shihata.

DEVELOPMENT LEVY

Effective July 1, 1987 villages have become the official agents of the District Councils in the collection of Development Levy. Under the new arrangements the villages will be able to retain 17% of the collection to help run their own village governments. Village governments will use the ten cell leaders to collect the levy and these leaders will receive 3% of the collections as an incentive. District Councils will cooperate with the village governments in drawing up registers of Development Levy payers - Daily News.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS: AN ENDANGERED SPECIES

The Architectural Association of Tanzania at a recent meeting with a UNESCO expert, Dr. J. Jokilehto from the International Centre for the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property has complained about the increasing and widespread demolition and rebuilding of historical buildings under the pretext that they are dangerous or unsuitable for human habitation. They cited the new structures being added to the German built headquarters of the Tanzania Railways Corporation in Dar es Salaam which they considered to be not only ugly and disfiguring to

the remainder of the building but also as lacking in imagination. It would have been better if the Corporation had looked for office space somewhere else.

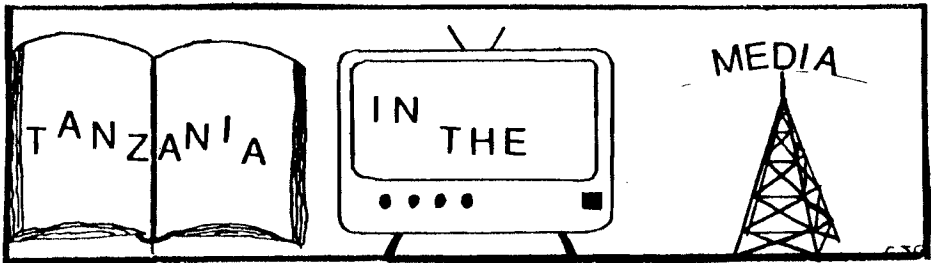
The most famous Dar es Salaam landmark to suffer from the craze for demolition is generally considered to have been the New Africa Hotel. This was followed by the Splendid Hotel and a host of others.

Shihata

ISLES RE-INTRODUCE HISTORY TEACHING

Zanzibar will, this year re-introduce the teaching of history in its education system. The subject was struck off the syllabus soon after the Zanzibar Revolution in 1964. It was replaced at that time by lessons on political education which centred mostly on the protracted liberation struggle in Zanzibar which culminated in the overthrow of the Arab dominated regime.

Daily News



The comments made in the extracts from the media which follow - and indeed articles in other sections of the Bulletin - do not necessarily represent the views of the Britain-Tanzania Society. They are published to illustrate the impressions of various writers on what they have seen and heard about Tanzania - Editor.

TOURISM

African Business in its May 1987 issue indicates that big changes in Tanzania's tourism policy may be underway. Some sources contend that the Government has decided to go for mass tourism, with the private sector playing a big role in the promotion of the trade. "According to the General Manager of the Tanzania Tourist Corporation (T.T.C.), Mr. Timothy Kassela, the policy would contain, among many other things, a code on investment and repatriation of dividends by foreign firms.

In a move to improve tourist services, the Government has accepted a proposal by the T.T.C. to relinquish day-to-day management of the 15 state-owned tourist hotels and lodges to foreign management agencies which are expected to give better services to the tourist.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors at the T.T.C., Mr. Iddi Simba, confirms that negotiations have reached an advanced stage with foreign hotel management agents, so that the change of management should be

effective by January 1988".

However, ardent adherents to African cultural values fear that a decision to go for mass tourism will open the flood gates for the destruction of the country's ecology and national culture. Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism Mrs. Gertrude Mongella, has stated recently that " We will not destroy our ecology. We will not disturb the habitat of our wild animals, and we will not disfigure our virgin coastline for the sake of tourism".

RETURN OF INVESTORS

According to African Business's June issue, Lonrho has acquired a second tea estate near Mjombe. Lonrho - one of the first major investors to return to the country after a 7 year absence - is now understood to be strongly positioned to proceed with its development plans in Tanzania.

The re-acquisition in 1985 of a 75% stake in its previously owned Mufindi Tea Company, with the Tanzania Tea Authority (TTA) retaining the balance, marked Lonrho's first major re-involvement in Tanzania under the new "liberalised" foreign investment policy initiated by the Tanzanian Government 18 months ago. "We now intend to present a comprehensive 10-year re-development programme to be partly funded by enhanced export earnings retention through the Bank of Tanzania", said Lonrho Tanzania Ltd Director J. L. Platts-Mills in Dar Es Salaam.

The Luponde Estate near Mjombe already has 500 hectares of tea but this was in a 'seriously neglected' state when Lonrho acquired it in February 1987, according to Platts-Mills. In 1986 production from Luponde was 285 tons of made tea. "Lonrho plans to more than double this", he said.

Lonrho is currently negotiating for a third tea factory and an estate near Mufindi so that by 1991 it plans to have nearly tripled its existing area.

A SLUM

A scathing interpretation of recent East African history filled 16 pages of the June 20th edition of the Economist. The feature began by stating that "In a quarter of a century colonial British East Africa has diversified into three utterly different nations - one slaughter-house (Uganda), one slum (Tanzania) and one risky success (Kenya). The article went on to examine "tragic Uganda, failed Tanzania and upwardly mobile Kenya". "The three nations bicker all the time and behave as badly towards each other as, until very lately, neighbours in Europe did".

On the subject of Tanzania the Economist had much to say including the following: "Stable government, say some wise people, is what Africa needs for its development. It would be hard to be stabler than Tanzania. Mr. Julius Nyerere was its President from 1961 to 1985 when he handed over the reins to his former juniors. As party chairman he is still hampering his successor's efforts to bring Tanzania into the real world.....

Mr. Nyerere is a persuasive, eloquent man, the leading spokesman of the third world and articulator of its proclaimed injustices. He has

toured the world preaching what his friends half-affectionately call the Gospel according to Saint Julius. It includes the parable of the Tractor and the Bale of Sisal, concerning the relative prices of industrial goods and of a Tanzanian crop that was unfortunately rendered unprofitable thirty years ago by the invention of synthetic course fibres.....

Aid donors have picked Tanzania as a show-place for grand and often grossly inappropriate projects. The pattern was established in the late 1940's when the British Government's huge scheme to grow groundnuts became a by-word for well-intentioned extravagance. Chairman Mao's engineers completed a new railway and hoped to hand it over to local control.....but it still does not haul the copper out and works at all only because 1,000 Chinese engineers are still employed on it.... Zanzibar town contains a disgraceful little replica of East Berlin's Stalinallee; roasting six story flats without running water or electricity, overcrowded, filthy, unfinished as they were when Mr. Ulbricht's men walked away in 1972. The army's barracks are junkyards of unrepaired vehicles from every imaginable producer in the world from Brazil to Albania.

Arusha was designated in the 1960's as the headquarters of the East African Community; high rise buildings paid for by kindly Scandinavians litter the landscape, their maintenance a pointless burden on the national exchequer. Not far off the Canadians who run a huge wheat-growing scheme must find each year a fresh excuse for not meeting their production target.... Aid has done good service to many recipient countries....Tanzania shows aid at its worst. Donors complete project after project, the expatriates leave and the hardware starts to rust. Mr. Myerere, in his passion for equality, denied his people the incentive to work".....

NEWS AND VIEWS

Colin Legum took the International Herald Tribune to task in a letter published in the paper on July 30th.

"What has happened to the crucial teaching of C.P. Scott on the Manchester Guardian that newspapers should not mix factual reporting with comment in the same news story? In your issue of July 20 you published an agency report stating 'Former President Myerere whose socialist policies plunged his nation into bankruptcy, has confirmed he will retire as chairman of the ruling party....'

This is a glaring example of mixing news with comment. It is debatable whether Mr Myerere's 'socialist policies' did indeed plunge Tanzania into bankruptcy. The country's situation was no worse than that of many other African countries that did not practice socialism. Distinguished academic economists have identified seven reasons for Tanzania's economic setback since 1973, of which five involve external factors (for instance, the impact of the fourfold increase in the price of commodities) and climatic conditions; only two have to do with wrong government policies. Some of us would argue that, mistaken as some of the policies were, the rural transformation in Tanzania has in fact laid the foundation for the country's rapid economic recovery, depending mainly on good rainfalls and the correction of some past errors...

However, the purpose of this letter is not to argue the case in favour of Tanzania's 'Socialist experiment' but to express disappointment that a newspaper of distinction such as the International Herald Tribune should have offended against Scott's cardinal rule."

SALE OF CLOVES

The Paris based 'Marches Tropicaux' in its August 7th issue reported that the Zanzibar clove season commenced at the beginning of July. Zanzibar is the world's fourth largest supplier of cloves, but the world market has shrunk drastically during recent years. 14,500 tons were bought in the 1960's but in the 1985-86 season only 1,548 tons were bought.

The Zanzibar Trading Corporation is offering prices to producers very similar to those of last year. 'A' quality cloves fetch Shs. 65 per kilo; 'C' quality Shs. 47. This year the harvest is expected to be lower than last year in quantity. Indonesia remains the main market.

CHOCOLATE AND CHEESE

Under this rather surprising headline the spring issue of Oasis, the WaterAid journal featured a number of articles about problems of water supply in Tanzania. Chocolate and cheese turn out to be the only things missing from the lives of two Britons, Tyrone and Cynthia Barnes from Wrexham who are working in Tanzania under the auspices of WaterAid.

The article goes on to explain how Tanzanian water and sanitation installations, sometimes dating from colonial times, have been particularly prone to breakdown due to lack of spare parts. Many of WaterAid's projects therefore concentrate on 'rehabilitation' - on repairing existing installations, on providing spares for the future and on training staff for proper running and maintenance. Projects costing about £100,000 have been funded so far and these are said to have helped some 45,000 people. The low unit cost, not much more than £2 per person, reflects the fact that most of the WaterAid projects merely re-activate or build on other people's earlier investments.

The Barnes's live at the Mvumi hospital. When they first arrived there were eight projects on the books. Mr Barnes now reckons that there are over a hundred. His job is to get other people to help themselves through self-help methods.

NWALINU NYERERE

The magazine New Africa is much exercised about the future of former President Nyerere. The subject has been raised under various headings in three of its most recent issues. Under the heading 'What Next Nyerere?' New Africa stated that "There is growing political controversy in Tanzania and particularly within the ruling Chama cha Mapinduzi party, over the political future of former President Julius Nyerere. After he stepped down from the Presidency in 1985 Nyerere concentrated his undiminished energy on a party revitalisation campaign and retained the post of Chairman of the C.C.M. It was widely expected that he would then relinquish his party post without a fight when the C.C.M. holds its

electoral conference in October. But there are now signs that sections of the party are interested in him staying on and his maintenance of a high political profile suggests that he might not be averse to the idea.....

Nyerere's most trenchant criticisms have been of what he has termed 'unplanned retreats from socialism' and the increasing role being given to the private sector in economic activity. In one particularly scathing attack on the greater leeway given to the private sector, the veteran leader said that 'these moves to help the private sector forced people to steal from the state to enable them to acquire foreign exchange with which to import goods'.....

Journalists in Dar es Salaam believe that there is considerable support for Nyerere among ordinary party members and that if Nyerere himself decided to stay on and implicitly challenge Mwinzi for the job, then there might be a snowball effect.

One factor in Nyerere's favour is that rumours now abound that further austerity measures are on the way as part of the IMF influenced economic reforms. These could threaten living standards."

IODINE DEFICIENCY

Some 80 million people suffer from iodine deficiency in Africa. The German magazine Afrika in its July - August issue states that a relatively high number of victims of this disease, manifested externally by an enlargement of the thyroid gland, are to be found in Tanzania, where about nine million people - 41% of the rural population - show symptoms of this disease.

The most seriously affected are women and children. The deficiency in the supply to the body of vital elements can lead to miscarriages or underweight among newborn children. Congenital diseases like deaf-muteness and mental retardedness are also ascribed to iodine deficiency.

The National Commission for Control of Iodine Deficiency Diseases (N.C.I.D.D.), has launched two campaigns to fight iodine deficiency. Statistical surveys to establish the distribution of the disease have so far been conducted in one third of the country's 106 districts. In areas with an especially high incidence of the sickness, like the mountainous regions of Mbeya and Iringa in the western part of the country, people are being given iodine by injection or in capsule form.

According to the authorities, half a million iodine capsules have so far been distributed, with considerable success. After two to three weeks of treatment the enlargement of the thyroid, a result of the deficiency, generally recedes.

MWINZI AND CORRUPTION

The journal Afrika in its April - May 1987 issue had much praise for President Mwinzi. He was said to have ... "taken a tough stand on corruption and says he is determined to restore accountability in public offices. He wasted no time in summoning his cabinet and warning ministers that he would not tolerate a rotten administration and has already begun to prune out deadwood.

Those eliminated include heads of a number of parastatals. Several

corrupt public officers have received their marching orders. Five senior army officers who were alleged to have swindled more than \$5.0 million at the Arusha-based Artillery Training School are in jail awaiting charges of theft."

TANZANIAN TRACTORS

African Business in its May issue discussed Tanzanian tractor manufacture. Apparently a private firm in Mwanza wished to enter into competition with the Tanzanian Tractor Manufacturing Company (TRAMA) in which the Government holds 90% of the equity. Valmet of Finland, which supplies imported kits, holds 10%. The Tanzanian Industrial Licensing Board refused to grant a license to the Mwanza firm on the grounds that TRAMA is capable of meeting the country's demands for tractors.

TRAMA has assembled 1,500 tractors from imported kits since 1983, of which 50 were sold to Sudan for \$244,000 last year, for refugee settlements.

TRAMA uses 17% local components for its tractors, such as radiators, ballast weights, paints, batteries and cabins. It has an installed capacity, at the associated Tamco plant at KIBAHA near Dar es Salaam, to assemble 800 units per year, but Tamco confirms that 'this can easily be changed.' Actual production is well below that level in most years; Trama assembled 83 tractors in 1983, 414 in 1984, 729 in 1985 and 257 in 1986. Trama plans to utilise the whole capacity this year.

IN TANZANIA A WOMAN CAN GET PUNCHED

The International Herald Tribune has been featuring an article by Eileen Stillwagon highlighting examples of what it describes as the oppressive conditions under which women still have to live in Tanzania.

One example was said to come from the University of Dar es Salaam.

Women at the University can apparently get 'punched' if they are too visible. Not punched with a fist, but punched with intimidation, lies, public humiliation and shunning. The 'punch' used to be a political tool, the article states, by which students criticised state, party and university leaders who, in the students' view, had abused their positions or made bad decisions. The 'punch' was subsequently taken over by a secret group of male engineering students. Since then it has been used exclusively to punish university women who are too visible, successful or outspoken.

The woman's likeness and biographical information are posted, along with lies about her sexual relationships. She is then shunned by women and men students, both for the fabricated charges and for fear of being punched themselves for not cooperating, according to the author of the article.

THE KIGAMBONI FERRY SAGA

The press (and public) have been having a field day over the intriguing story of the new Kigamboni ferry.

After a long absence of ferry services at Dar es Salaam's Harbour mouth a brand new ferry - the Uniflote - took to the water in March midst much public satisfaction. The satisfaction may have been tempered by some surprise however at the extraordinary shape of the ferry. It consists of a pontoon, pushed or pulled along on each side by two brightly coloured box-like structures standing high out of the water at varying distances from the pontoon itself. It was not surprising therefore that the crew faced considerable difficulty in manoeuvring the vessels in the early days after the launch and trying to push the pontoon to the other side in a more or less straight line. There was always a fascinated crowd watching the proceedings.

On April 23rd however the ferry decided to travel no further.

Shihata commented, rather cautiously, that "no one who has seen the Uniflote can resist the temptation to suspect that the purchase of the vessel was not a fair deal; the deal was done either by non-experts or the deal was shoddy. It must be remembered that the Uniflote was brought to the country after the grounding of the MV Ukombozi which had served the country faithfully, without major hitches, for nine consecutive years before breaking down last year. The Shs 71.5 million needed for its repair would have been a justified investment. Now, with the purchase of the useless Uniflote, at least Shs 21.5 million has gone down the drain into the deep sea".

The Sunday News' humorous writer Adam Lusekelo speculated on what might have happened now that the ferry was 'lying on the Forodhani front like a beached whale':

Scene at the Dar es Salaam International Airport: Two Tanzanians given the task of going to buy us a ferry prepare to embark. Both are very excited but do not show it (from long training in Tanzania). One is thinking about his broken down pick-up. It needs spares. The plot at Mbezi Beach too needs attention. The wife is almost declaring the marriage null and void because he failed to buy a Japanese car 'like everybody else'.

The heart of the other buyer of our ferry is pounding in his chest. He doesn't have a car and this is his chance. A house too is not a disagreeable idea. Then he is jolted by his wife who is seeing him off. "Don't forget the dress like the one Mrs Chaurembo was wearing on the night when the Revolutions Band was playing and I caught that girl winking at you...and we need a bigger TV screen".

The moment they hit Europe the private company fellows receive them like kings. "Your hotels, food, shopping, transport and even the air you breathe have been paid for. Relax. Enjoy yourselves".

"Thankyou" one of the ferry men says. "But 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".

"Ah. I get you sirs. You mean the usual 10%. Alright, it could be arranged. But it depends on the amount of money you came with"

"We came with Shs 21.5 million"

"I see. Then you did not come to buy the best in Europe"

"Au contraire, Monsieur" says one of our ferry men, showing off a bit of French he learnt at the Alliance Francaise. "We in fact came to buy the worst".

"Is that your Government's policy?"

"Er.. If you don't mind let us not worry about that".

"Well, there is this ferry". the company man says sheepishly. "the machine is vintage 1944".....

They discuss the cut.

The writer of the article speculates that it is more likely to have been 90% than 10%

"Another thing" says one of the ferry men.

"You must give us two of your boys to go with us to Tanzania...we will call them experts who will be coming to check on the behaviour of the ferry. Makes good press at home"

"We don't have extra people here. But wait a minute. I have too guys here we have been planning to lay off. One is a gardener and the other is in plastering and brickkaying....."

The deal is then presumably finalised.

And the latest news?

The Minister for Communications and Works, Mr. Mustafa Nyang'anyi, has appointed a seven man team to probe the matter. The Government, he said, wants the National Assembly and the people of Tanzania to know what happened. The team has been given a seven point list of questions in its terms of reference. It comprises two lawyers, two marine engineers, an auditor and a supplies officer.

According to the Daily News the 160 ton pontoon had been delivered by a British company.

David Brewin

CHIMPANZES AND AIDS

The well known ethologist, Dr. Jane Goodall, widow of the late Mr. Derek Bryceson, the former Minister for Agriculture, who has become an international authority on chimpanzees and works mainly at Gombe, near Kigoma, spoke to the Bulletin recently in Dar es Salaam about her fears for the future of chimpanzees. For, as D. J. Eichberg, Head of a major AIDS research programme in Texas was quoted as saying recently, "Chimpanzees are the only model available to do human AIDS virus vaccine work. They are 100% affectable with the disease. Once you get to the nitty gritty, essential questions like the efficacy and efficiency of vaccines have to be tested in chimpanzees" The centre in Texas has 172 of them. Now, in Britain too, the Porton Down research centre is looking for 30 chimpanzees for similar work.

It was in 1960 that the famous paleontologist/archaeologist Dr. Leakey persuaded Jane Goodall to undertake a long term study of chimpanzees at Gombe. During the intervening twenty seven years she has written numerous scientific papers, and received many international awards. She has also published the definitive work 'The Chimpanzees of Gombe: Patterns of Behaviour' which is now in its 4th printing.

And this is what she told us.

She lives in a house on the lake shore in the midst of a high canopy forest. In the forest is the spectacular Kakombe falls. The water hurls itself over a rock ledge and drops forty feet on its way to a stream and ultimately, the lake below. And there, up in the giant fig trees

chimpanzees can sometimes be seen at play.

The Gombe park is only 30 square miles in area. It is situated 30 miles north of Kigoma. The research work, which can be expected to continue for many years yet, involves many visiting scientists and some 30 Tanzanians work there. Tourists find it difficult to get there although they can arrange to be brought to the beach by boatmen from Kigoma. When they do arrive, they stay in an old student hostel. "We share with chimpanzees 98% of our genetic make-up" she said. "Chimpanzees are much more like us than are baboons. There are only 150 chimpanzees at Gombe. They live in three social groups of about fifty. I know one group quite well".

Apparently, they can be capricious and brutal as well as charming and friendly. Jane Goodall has always responded to them as individuals. She writes in her book about Gigi, considered very sexy by males despite her unusual (for a female) size and aggressiveness. Fagan was ousted as dominant male in the group by his former protege, Goblin. He regained his position when he and four other males ganged up on Goblin. There was Passion, a psychotic primate who, with her daughter Pom stole infants from other chimp mothers and ate them. There was Honey Bee, who stayed with her mortally wounded mother for five days, grooming her and shooing away flies, after the two were attacked by a group of males.

To the usual human ear the sound made by chimpanzees is a sort of hoot. "But", says Jane Goodall, "I have managed to record 25 different chimpanzee sounds. But they find it difficult to make a sound on purpose."

Normally chimpanzees used in research have been bred in captivity. But young chimpanzees captured from the wild - an extremely difficult operation - rarely breed satisfactorily in captivity. Jane Goodall fears that, with the greatly increased demand for them now because of the needs of AIDS research, there will be increasing pressure on wild colonies to provide extra chimpanzees for testing purposes.

Jane Goodall realises that such is the enormous concern about AIDS that there is no way anyone can prevent chimpanzees being taken from the wild. But she is angered by the way in which many of them are being kept in captivity. She spoke of conditions being like in Nazi concentration camps. "Sometimes they are shut up in little cells only 6 ft. square".

TANZANIA APPRECIATES BRITISH AID

President Nwinyi has expressed Tanzania's appreciation for British assistance to the country's economic recovery programme, particularly in the agricultural and transport sectors. The President conveyed the message to the Governor of the Bank of England, Sir Robin Leigh-Pemberton who visited Tanzania recently.

The discussions centred on a number of issues including the on-going project to rehabilitate British made vehicles and tractors in Tanzania as well as monetary issues.

The Bank of Tanzania which had invited Sir Robin, maintains cordial relations with the Bank of England which has provided training for a number of Tanzanian bankers. The Bank of Tanzania has recently opened an account with the Bank of England in accordance with the requirements of the Paris Club - Daily News.

ZANZIBAR CHIEF MINISTER'S WARNING

Zanzibar Chief Minister, Mr. Seif Shariff Hamad, has blamed the restive political situation in Zanzibar on disgruntled elements who are disillusioned by the socio-political changes which have steadily whittled away their personal prestige and economic interests. Mr. Hamad, who was visibly angry, told Police and investigating officials at a meeting on July 7th that he denied allegations that, by accepting aid from Gulf countries or by liberalising trade and investment policies, the Zanzibar Government had abandoned socialism or compromised on the isles' sovereignty.

He said the ongoing economic and structural reforms were for the public good and not intended to blindly embrace capitalism or hand over Zanzibar to foreigners as claimed by its detractors.

He described the disproportionate opposition to the Government's policies as crocodile tears by those who had hitherto thrived on political terror and exploitation of the islanders.

Daily News

OBITUARIES

The death has been announced of two well known persons who have had a big impact on Tanzania. They are Sir Michael Wood and Dr. Bernhard Grzimek.

Dr. Michael Wood was for several years a farmer at Ol Molog in Tanzania but made his name by starting the first 'flying doctor' service in East Africa. In order to combine the two tasks he is understood to have flown in and out of his farm nearly 800 times before he had to give it up after the Arusha Declaration.

Dr. Grzimek died in Frankfurt while watching tigers train at a circus. He became internationally famous because of the assistance he gave in establishing Tanzania's Serengeti and Ngorongoro game sanctuaries and in spreading news about them around the world.

He was quoted as saying on one occasion, "Men fight and die to change borders and convert others to their way of life. My son and I must surely be right to work and risk our lives to help save the Serengeti."

They first came to Tanzania in 1957 and, after learning to fly, carried out the first aerial survey of animals in the Serengeti. They counted a total of 366,980 large animals.

Dr. Grzimek campaigned ceaselessly for the preservation of wildlife. He once wrote "Men are easily inspired by human ideas but they forget them again just as quickly. Only nature is eternal unless we senselessly destroy it. In fifty years time nobody will be interested in the results of conferences which fill today's headlines. But when, fifty years from now, a lion walks into the red dawn and roars resoundingly, it will mean something to people and quicken their hearts whether they are Bolsheviks or democrats, or whether they speak English, German, Russian or Swahili. They will stand in quiet awe as, for the first time in their lives, they watch twenty thousand zebras wander across the endless plains".

Dr. Grzimek's ashes were buried on May 26th in Ngorongoro crater next to the grave of his son Michael. Michael had died thirty years earlier while filming 'Ngorongoro Shall Never Die'. Park rangers fired a gun salute at the burial ceremony. The Government has agreed to build a 'Bernhard Grzimek Memorial Centre' at Seronera in his honour.

GOLD EXPORTERS TO RETAIN 70%

The Minister for Energy and Minerals, Mr. Al Noor Kassum, has announced that the Government intends to allow gold and gemstone exporters to retain 70% of their foreign exchange earnings as an incentive and to enable them to import the necessary inputs for mining.

SUNDAY DRIVING BAN LIFTED

The Government has lifted the ban on Sunday driving imposed in 1974 to control the usage of fuel following rocketing oil prices. The Government indicated that it believed that recovery efforts would be expedited if citizens, including those with motor vehicles, were able to travel to and participate in agricultural activities on Sundays..

Oil consumes more than half of Tanzania's foreign exchange earnings and the driving ban had contributed to savings.

Sunday News writer Adam Lusekelo indicated however, that, for some people things would not really change.

"Our strategy was classified material" he wrote "but now that the ban has been lifted, we might as well narrate some of our ban beating manoeuvres.

'We approached the road block in our rickety pick-up. As was expected, the car cop stopped us with great authority. He stood in the middle of the road. I thought that was foolhardy because half the Dar es Salaam cars don't have brakes.

License?

We showed it to him.

Registration card?

He got that too.

Sunday driving permit?

That is when all of us concentrated on our supporting roles to the star - the young lady we were with. She 'inexplicably' burst into tears. The rest of us wore long and sorrowful faces.

What's wrong? asked the now flabbergasted cop.

Its just that (...sniff...), it's just that ...one of us renowned for his acting skills moaned, we have been to a funeral...

The magic word funeral worked. You know how we rally to each other when it comes to funerals.

He let us through.

True enough there was drink and fresh air at the beach hotel. And lots of official cars too - their owners on duty quaffing beer.

Or you can try something else.

The best method of all was to buy a football. No, not to play with. You tie it round the girl's midriff and make sure that she is wearing a maternity dress.....'

YOUTH JUMPS TO DEATH

The son of Butiama village chairman and former head of Tanzania's youth organisation, Mr. Joseph Nyerere, died in April after allegedly jumping from the first floor of a building in Upanga, Dar es Salaam. Mr. Kwame Joseph Nyerere was twenty six. His body was flown to Butiama for burial - Daily News

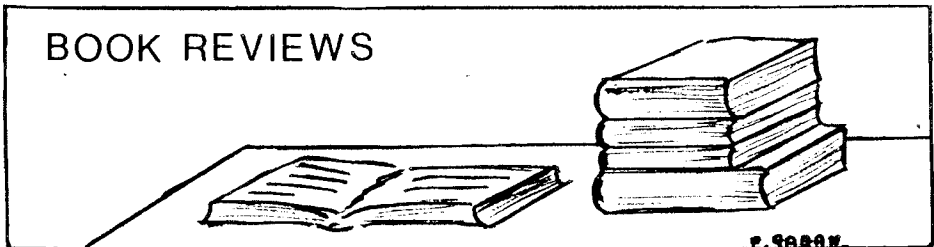
RAILWAYS SECURES 1 BILLION SHILLINGS FOR WAGONS

The Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) has secured 1,576.2 million shillings from the Government and eight foreign donors for the purchase of 32 locomotive engines, 1,000 freight wagons and seventy five container wagons. The locomotives are to be bought during 1988/89. Some of the funds will also be used for laying sleepers along the Ruvu-Mnyusi and Kilosa-Dodoma lines.

BUT THE MANYONI - SINGIDA LINE MOVES SLOWLY AHEAD

In October 1985 the TRC took up the task of relaying the line between Manyoni and Singida which was removed by the colonialists in 1947 after it had been found to be running at a loss. The 115 mile line was expected to take about two years to complete.

However, the project has been facing a lot of problems including lack of equipment, building materials and labour. The line is now scheduled to be completed in thirty months but cost will have gone up because of the devaluation of the Shilling - Shihata.



RAILWAY ENGINEER - GEOGRAPHER

Gillman of Tanganyika 1882 - 1946. The life and work of a pioneer geographer. B.S. Hoyle., Gower Publishing Company, Aldershot, 1987. 448 pp

This book has the unmistakable feeling of a labour of love about it. The life and work of Gillman clearly has a consuming interest for the author, and, although it is Gillman's contributions as a pioneer geographer which was perhaps uppermost in the author's mind as he wrote the book, there is no doubt that he has succeeded in writing a book of wider appeal. Gillman was, after all, an engineer by training and spent much of his professional life working in railway construction and administration in Tanganyika. In addition, Brian Hoyle is keen to place

Gillman's life and work in the social context of the time, and does this successfully at a number of places by quoting from Gillman's diaries on his thoughts and observations on colonial Tanganyika.

Like most of the pioneer geographers in the early part of this century, Gillman received no formal training in the subject, but like many, he had a good eye for landscape observation and an enquiring mind, especially on the question of man-land relationships. Hoyle attributes the start of Gillman as a geographer to his ascent of Kilimanjaro in 1921, which provided the basis for a paper which he presented to the Royal Geographical Society in London in 1922. From this eventually developed his three main geographical interests, which went on to dominate his writing in the future, namely the problem of soil erosion; the provision of reliable water-supplies; and population issues, especially interrelationships with the first two. Indeed, probably his best known contribution to geography was the population map of Tanganyika published in 1935, although Hoyle maintains that the vegetation map published in 1949, years after his death, was probably the finest of his achievements. But Gillman's geographic interests were wider than man-land relationships however: for example, Gillman, the railway engineer, recognised the importance of the railway in promoting regional economic development, and not just simply as an exploitative mechanism.

As his reputation as a geographer grew internationally, Gillman did not, however, forget his Tanganyika roots. He was heavily involved in the establishment of Tanganyika Notes and Records in 1936, and in the establishment of what was then the King George V Memorial Museum, opened in 1940, the forerunner of the National Museum of Tanzania. However, more significantly, Gillman was of the view that knowledge should be of practical value; in Tanganyika's case, it should therefore contribute to what we would today call the development process. Indeed, it is this and especially his consuming interest in man-land interrelationships which make Gillman a geographer ahead of his time. Perhaps where his weakness lay was in not developing new methods for geographic enquiry which might have given even greater insight into some of the issues he raised.

This reviewer enjoyed the book, and not just as a geographer. Some of the old photographs and re-drawings of old maps were fascinating; the book is well-referenced and well-indexed for those wishing to go further; and the text is generally interestingly written, although the density of type-set on some pages seems daunting. A weakness was perhaps the feeling that the picture of Gillman the man was still a little hazy. For instance, how did a complex set of personal circumstances (born of a British father and German mother, educated in Germany, but English by nationality (sic)) influence his attitudes towards life in a country which was first German and subsequently British. At the very least, it would seem that there must be some confused loyalties. Perhaps Gillman was too private a man to put any such thoughts into his diaries.

Overall, this is a worthwhile read, and this reviewer is sure that many of the Society's members will enjoy it.

John Briggs.

RURAL MEDICAL AIDS

The Effects of Finnish Development Cooperation on Tanzanian Women. Report 2 - 1985 B. Finnish Aid to the Tanzanian Health Sector. Paivi Kokkonen. University of Helsinki, Institute of Development Studies. 1986.

In the early 1970's Finland made a major contribution to the health sector in Tanzania by constructing eleven training schools for Rural Medical Aids (R.M.A.'s), which have been responsible for training three quarters of this grade of health worker in the country. Each R.M.A. is based at a dispensary, which provides primary health care for an average population of 6-7,000. The R.M.A. is assisted by a Mother and Child Health Aide (M.C.H.A.), a Health Assistant, and in some villages by unpaid Village Health workers. The R.M.A. is supported by the District Medical Officer, who is based at the District Hospital and is responsible for up to four Health Centres (each with a few beds, and a Medical Assistant in charge), and up to 20 Dispensaries. The work of the dispensary health team is directed mainly towards preventive measures, which include adequate water supplies, sewage disposal, and nutrition. In addition to home visits, maternity and child health clinics, the R.M.A.'s provide simple treatment for the diarrhoeal diseases, for common conditions such as malaria, and for the relief of pain. More serious clinical problems are referred to health centres or hospitals.

This report attempts to evaluate the effect which this provision of R.M.A.'s has had on the health of a few selected communities; and particularly on the health of the women. Whilst conclusions are necessarily subjective, the report does focus on some of the reasons why, in spite of the provision of buildings and training schools, the level of health care remains less than satisfactory. The reasons include lack of resources and problems connected with the social and cultural environment.

Lack of money has limited supplies of books, and fuel for reading lamps, refrigerators and transport. Consequently, vaccines and drugs are often in short supply. Since this report was written, the introduction of the Extended Programme of Immunisation (E.P.I.), and of the Essential Drugs Programme (E.D.P.), both of which are funded externally, has improved this situation in some areas. Shortage of cash in the family means inadequate clothing to protect children in the wet windy weather of the Southern Highlands where the temperature sometimes reaches zero and where open fires all too often result in horrifying burns in babies and in epileptics. Lack of money has also contributed to the difficulty of implementing the practical period of training which is spent in a village community. Whilst the proportion of funds allocated to the primary health care sector in Tanzania is said to have increased in 10 years from 20% to 40%, more than half of the recurrent health expenditure in 1980 was devoted to the maintenance of hospitals. The author states that the cost of building one 200 bed hospital is the equivalent of building 15 health centres, and that the cost of training one doctor (physician) is the equivalent of training 24 R.M.A.'s.

The author believes that the R.M.A. school curriculum has instilled a suitable emphasis on preventive as compared with curative activities. Most R.M.A.'s who were questioned appeared to be well motivated to

participate in the Maternity and Child Clinics, and to supervise public health and health educational activities in the villages. However, she suggests that the curriculum should include an introduction to the social and behavioural sciences. Oddly, there is hardly any reference in the report to the influence of the traditional healers and birth attendants in the community; nor to the large volume of psychological and psychosomatic illnesses, of which the R.M.A. should be made aware, and whose treatment the R.M.A. may with advantage share with traditional healers.

The report suggests that the relatively poor health of women (as indicated by out patient attendances) is a consequence of the status of women in the village community. In addition to the burden of raising a large family, women are said to be responsible for 70% of food production, 100% of food processing, and 80%-90% of fetching fuel (wood) and water. Except where women earn money for themselves by brewing beer, the man handles money earned from the sale of cash crops. He may, (and often does) spend it on himself (in the form of alcohol) rather than on food and clothing for his children. The author describes the disturbing paradox that, in such families, malnutrition is more apparent than in those families that grow subsistence crops. It is suggested that the health team should play their part in promoting family spacing, projects which would save women's labour and ways in which women could earn money for themselves - other than brewing beer.

The status of women in society is also partly responsible for the small proportion of women R.M.A.'s (4-25% in different training schools).

Many of the villagers who were questioned about their perceptions of the health workers' functions, stated that they looked to the M.C.H.A. for preventive services (clinics, immunisation, etc.), but to the R.M.A.'s for curative services. However, I was delighted to read that "overall R.M.A.'s hold a positive perception of women".

On the whole therefore, the project found that Finnida's contribution to the health of women through the development of R.M.A. training schools, has produced the necessary infrastructure in the form of buildings and suitably motivated personnel, but that implementation of the objectives has been hampered by lack of funds and by the prevailing negative status of women in the community as a whole.

P.M. Weston, FRCS.

"ENERGY FOR ALL". Researched, written, designed and produced by Martin Bibby and colleagues. Published by the Development Education Centre, 38 Kirkgate, Cockermonth CA13 9PJ

The Britain-Tanzania Society has recently received a series of booklets from the Development Centre in Cockermonth, Cumbria. The booklets are basically intended for use in secondary schools in Britain but because the intention is to take a global view of energy requirements there are many comparative references to the developing countries, including several references to Tanzania, which will be of interest to readers of the Bulletin.

The various types of fuel in common use in Tanzania are described

and their advantages and disadvantages are analysed. An interesting comparison between charcoal making in Cumbria (which continued until 1945) and in the developing world is made, together with descriptions of three stone cooking and a wood burning stove constructed by students of Whitehaven School during a visit to Tanzania in 1986. Many members will remember the accounts of the students' activities during that visit. Apparently the stones in the three stone cookers are heated to 400 degrees centigrade. Of interest, too, is a table of "Wood as % of total energy consumption" by countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Tanzania at 94% is easily the heaviest consumer of wood which means that electricity, coal, kerosene and petrol only account for 6% of the total energy consumed. However, various new developments are discussed including a biogas plant at Moshi.

Although the Tanzania references occur in several different booklets, the general impression is of a very well organised global survey of the various types of energy and its associated problems of food production, diet and conservation which involves equally the industrial as well as the non-industrial countries.

Copies of the booklets can be obtained from:-

Cumbria Schools World Development Project,
Development Education Centre,
38 Kirkgate, Cockermouth,
Cumbria CA13 9PJ

R. C. Honeybone

SLAVES, SPICES AND IVORY IN ZANZIBAR. Abdul Sheriff. James Currey, London; Heinemann, Kenya; Tanzania Publishing House; Ohio University Press, Athens. Cased copies £25; Paper £9.95

When I was asked to review this book I pointed out that I was a very slow reader and that the time I was being given for the task was, by my standards, very short indeed. The answer was that not only did it read very easily but that the subject matter was so fascinating that I would not want to put it down. Both suppositions have proved true and I must say that everything about the appearance and format of this welcome book whets one's appetite for what one hopes is to come: the clarity of the print, the ease and grace of the language, the range and quality of the tables and illustrations. By the time one has finished the Preface and Introduction one feels totally at home and very anxious to proceed, as the author has put his cards on the table to such an extent that one feels one can trust him. One knows that a Marxist view is being taken and can therefore make whatever allowances one needs to accommodate it in one's own mental processes and historical background.

The cover of the book states that it provides a wealth of detail and meticulous analysis to assist in an understanding of the rise of Omani Zanzibar and its changing place in the world economy. This it certainly does.

There is an occasional overuse of jargon cliches, words and phrases: "ruthless" Portugese, "valiant" defenders, "liberated" country, "corrupt" monopolistic system, not to mention endless "social formations". The "anti-slavery sentiments" of the Foreign Office which

one would have presumed to be laudable, are, surprisingly stigmatised as "rabidly anti-slavery"; and when the author likes his source it is "stated" or "confirmed"; when he doesn't (as on p42) it is "alleged".

He is sometimes tautological, as on p.128 ("the commercial empire was economically vibrant but structurally fragile. Its economy was essentially commercial"); sometimes repetitive (same page: "Both the productive sectorand the transit trade sector were primarily dependent on international trade"....."Both sectors, however, were almost entirely dependent on international trade.")

A fairly considerable amount of background knowledge is a great help. "Kimwari" appears out of the blue on p.173 and vanishes immediately, without trace; there will be not a few readers who have to pause and ask themselves who this can be. The Sangu appear for the first and last time in one reference on p.177; one wonders who they might have been. And even with a word like "Kazembe" it is not always easy to adjust promptly to the use it is being put to, whether person, position, place or people.

The organisation of the material and the marshalling of the arguments occasionally drop from the high standard of the work as a whole, as in the latter part of Chapter 2, where one is all too frequently told of the "hurricane of 1872" and the overproduction of cloves.

One would like a deeper analysis of some of the scorned slavery figures, like the 20,000 Capt. Moresby reports waiting in Zanzibar in the 1820's.

While being willing to accept, for arguments sake, that it is movements rather than men which provide the groundswell of history, one cannot help but notice that by Chapter 5 it is individual men who make the running all the way.

In spite of appearances to the contrary, these are all comparatively small criticisms of a book which has been a real pleasure to read (and review), where the argument develops easily and is built up with a wealth and breadth of detail which adds to the general conviction.

The index, notes and bibliography are excellent.

P.J.C. Marchant

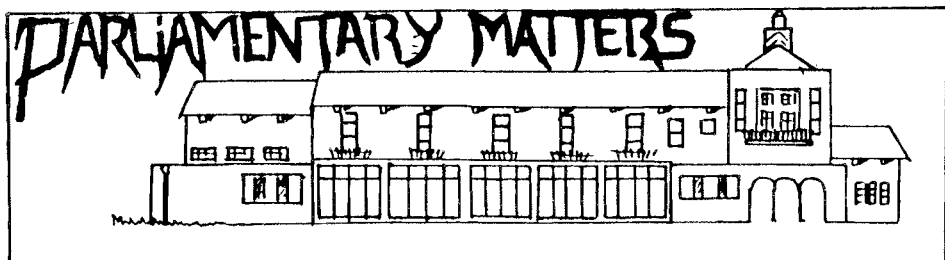
CHARITY COMMISSION

Tanzania Development Trust (Overseas)

The Charity Commissioners have made a scheme for this charity. Copies can be obtained from them at St. Alban's House, 57/60 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4XQ. (Reference - 270462 - A1 - L5.)

SECONDARY EDUCATION

There are now 103 Government secondary schools in Tanzania compared with 95 last year. The student population in these schools has increased from 43,911 to 46,120. 136 private secondary schools and seminaries had 58,293 pupils - Daily News.



The National Assembly had something of a marathon budget session recently. It lasted six weeks. Once again members took advantage of their freedom of expression. A few extracts from the debates:

The Member for Kyela. "Why are interest rates on loans for agricultural purposes so high despite Government's resolve to promote agricultural production?"

Reply: Interest rates for the agricultural sector are always below those paid by Banks to their clients. Bank clients were paying 24% compared to between 20 and 22% for loans for the agricultural sector. Beginning July 1987 short term loans for villages and primary co-operative societies have been 20% Mid and long-term loans for small village projects have an interest rate of 21%

The Member for Muleba: "What steps is the Government taking to reduce the gap between low and high income earners in accordance with the Arusha declaration?"

Answer: Recent salary reviews were intended to reduce the gap. In 1960 the ratio had been 1:20. Now it is 1:5.9.

The Member for Tarime pleaded with the Government to stop deporting cattle rustlers from the Mara region to Mtwara, Ruvumu and Lindi. The Government was wasting a lot of money on this. "When these people come back after serving their terms they are graduates. It is as if they went to learn new techniques. They should be deported, their property sold, and the Government should let the people of Mara solve the problem themselves by employing 'Sungu Sungu' or by killing the thieves".

The Member for Tunduru suggested that coconut thieves in the Southern regions should be banished to the Mara and Kilimanjaro regions where the crop is not grown.

The Member for Mantumbo said that since the crop boards had failed to provide the anticipated services to the peasants they were irrelevant and should be abolished.

The Member for Same asked the Government to look into 'chronic' problems in certain parts of the country. There were areas which had been facing the same problems since Uhuru - over twenty years ago and solutions were no nearer. He sited communication problems in Same, the mountainous area of which still remained isolated. He also urged the Government to reduce the number of sittings of Parliament because they were "unproductive".

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

DR. JOHN BRIGGS was a Lecturer in Geography in the University of Dar es Salaam in the late 1970's. He is the joint Co-ordinator of the British Council financed link between the Departments of Geography of the Universities of Dar es Salaam and Glasgow.

Mr. J. ROGER CARTER is the Vice-Chairman of the UK Chapter of the Britain-Tanzania Society.

DR. JANE GOODALL is the Scientific Director of the Gombe Stream Research Centre and Honorary Visiting Professor in Zoology, University of Dar es Salaam.

PROFESSOR REGINALD GREEN is Professorial Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex. He was Ford Foundation Advisor to the Treasury in Dar es Salaam in the 60's and 70's.

PROFESSOR REGINALD HONEYBONE was Professor of Education at University College, Dar es Salaam and later Vice-Principal in the 1960's.

MR. GODWIN Z. KADUMA is the Director of Culture and National Languages in the Tanzanian Government. He was trained as a teacher of dramatic art at the Central School of Speech and Drama in London. He has published two plays in Swahili, Dhamana (a surety) and Mabatini (from 'mabati' referring to people who can afford to roof their houses with iron sheets).

MR. P.J.C. MARCHANT took history at university and subsequently served as a District Officer in the Tanganyika Government in twelve different districts. He has been Warden of archaeological excavations at Winchester, St. Albans and Repton.

DR. P.M. WESTON was in Tanzania for four and a half years working on an ODA project involving the reconstruction of Mbeya Regional Hospital. He also helped to set up a rehabilitation centre at Makete.

THE BULLETIN OF TANZANIAN AFFAIRS. ISSN 0952-2948.

Editor: David R. Brewin. 14B, Westbourne Grove Terrace, London W2 5SD.
Tel: 01 727 1755.

Correspondence and contributions should be addressed to the Editor.

Annual subscriptions (three issues):

UK: £2.80

Europe: £3.60

Elsewhere: £6.00 or US\$ 10.00

Secretary, Britain-Tanzania Society - Mary Boyd, 6D, East Heath Road, London NW3 1BN.