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## ELEPHANTS - TANZANIA TAKES THE LEAD

Television viewers in Britain were taken by surprise in the middle of May 1989 when, on two successive mid-day news bulletins on ITV, Tanzania was not only the main news item but also occupied a major part of the news. A coup d'etat is usually necessary before normally peaceful Third World countries can receive such prominence in the British media.

The subject was the elephant - and the danger of its complete disappearance from most of Africa in the not too distant future.

President Mwinyi had, in discussions with Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, Honorary Chairman of the World Wildlife Fund, on May 21st stated that he advocated an international mandatory ban on trade in ivory. And, to the delight of conservationists, he had, not only the enthusiastic support of Kenya, but within the following month, the support of a large part of the world.

Events moved rapidly.

On May 26th Mrs Virginia Bottomley announced in Parliament that Britain would urge the whole European Community to impose an immediate ban on the import of raw ivory. She even went as far as to say that she would have no objection to SAS troops being used in tracking down poachers. On June 9th Britain announced its ban.

On June 5th France banned ivory imports. Most EC member countries followed suit during the following days; Switzerland announced its ban on June 12th.

On June 6th the United States, and, very significantly, the Emirate of Dubai - a key link in the chain of ivory trading - announced import and trade restrictions on ivory.

Finally, on June 15th, Japan, which consumes 40% of the world's ivory (mostly for *hanko*, the seals Japanese use on documents instead of signing), with its customary reluctance on matters affecting the environment, and apparently under intense international pressure, announced that it would ban all worked ivory imports and would partially ban imports of raw ivory. And, at the same time, The Times announced under a bold heading 'Jubilant As Hong Kong (the centre of the world's ivory trade) Bans Ivory Imports'.

Most dramatically of all, Kenya's President Moi arranged for the burning of 12 tons of ivory (worth £2.0 million) which had been confiscated from poachers during the last five years.

All seemed to be well. But then difficulties arose. Zimbabwe, Botswana and South Africa complained that their elephants were not in danger and that, in their countries, poaching was under control. The next step is to be the meeting in October 1989 of the 102 nation Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species which will have to wrestle further with the problem.

Meanwhile, Tanzania launched a nation-wide operation (Operation Uhai) to crack down on poaching and other acts of banditry. More than 400 suspects were arrested with 400 firearms and over 1,000 rounds of ammunition were confiscated in the initial stage of the operation

Editor

## ANOTHER BIG FIRE

Four upper floors of the Ministry of Home Affairs headquarters in Dar es Salaam were gutted by fire on the night of May 19th 1989. The damaged floors had accommodated the offices of the Minister, Deputy Minister, the Inspector General of Police and several commissioners in the Police Force.

This fire follows the loss by fire of the Bank of Tanzania headquarters in 1984 and offices of the Audit Corporation in 1988.

## ECONOMIC RECOVERY — THE PROSPECTS

The Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) came to an end on 30th June 1989. On balance it has been a successful programme, though formidable problems remain. Between 1978 and 1985 overall growth reached an average of only 1.5% per annum and, since the population was growing at an average rate of 2.8% per annum, this represented a decline in living standards. In 1986, however, this situation was reversed with an economic growth rate exceeding that of the population at 3.6% and in 1987 at 3.9% while in 1988 the growth rate reached a level of 4.1%. Export income grew and the contribution of non-traditional exports, though small, showed particular promise. Employment, except in minerals, rose. Many consumer goods again became available in the shops though generally at a high price and, following a reasonable series of harvests, food was generally available, though special measures had to be taken to deal with local shortages caused by flood damage earlier this year. The improvement in the economy was sufficiently visible and pervasive to bring about an atmosphere of hope and expectation, leading to an improved state of morale and a spirit of enterprise.

While the importance of these gains must not be underrated, they fell short in certain important respects of the targets set out in the ERP. Overall growth at 4.1% in 1988 failed to reach the planned growth figure of 4.5%, while official export revenues were substantially less than planned expectations. Inflation, which was expected to have fallen to 20% in 1988, in fact remained stubbornly at 28.2%. These outcomes do not invalidate the policies implicit in the ERP, but expose the unreliability of some statistics and the difficulty of forecasting in present circumstances. For example, in respect of export revenues, the true situation may be considerably better than the official figures suggest. Total exports in 1988 are estimated to have been nearer to US\$ 686 million than the official figure of US\$ 362 million in view of the substantial volume of exports that are at present going unrecorded. Notwithstanding these shortfalls in performance, the trends set up by the ERP were promising.

## INFLATION AND THE TRADE GAP

But great difficulties lie ahead. The two most critical problems are reduction of the rate of inflation and narrowing the gap between export earnings and import requirements. High rates of inflation present a constant threat to standards of living and, in the absence of indexing,

wage adjustments always lag behind price increases. Inflation creates incessant cost problems for industry and places serious impediments in the way of economic forecasting. As to the trade gap, exports pay for no more than a third of imports, the shortfall being made up chiefly by external aid in the form of loans and grants. This degree of economic dependence is highly undesirable and explains the great importance rightly placed by the Government on a vigorous programme of export promotion.

#### THE MONEY SUPPLY AND THE EXPANSION OF CREDIT

But neither of these tasks is easily accomplished. The main engine driving inflation is the excessive growth of the money supply and the expansion of credit. By addressing these problems the Government hopes to bring down inflation to 20% by the middle of 1990. Part of the difficulty lies in the financing of the recurrent budget, inevitably made more difficult by the increase in wages and salaries in the public service announced in the budget speech, increases essential to morale not only in government, but also throughout industry and the parastatals where equivalent rises are expected. Nevertheless the budget for 1989-90, as in 1987-88, relies on borrowing from the banking system to fill the gap between revenue and expenditure, though only to the modest extent of Shs 600 million, amounting to 0.4% of total revenue.

The most serious problem lies in the expansion of credit to the marketing boards and cooperatives. The ERP aimed to contain the increase in credit to 15 - 20%, but in the event it rose by 23% in 1986-87 and 55% in 1987-88. The aim in 1988-89 is to limit the growth of credit to 30%. Much has been said about the inherent inefficiency of the marketing boards, but there are also practical reasons for their insatiable need of funds. The dilapidated state of the roads and the obsolescence and inadequacy of transport vehicles have caused great difficulty in the movement of crops, leading to increased costs both in the transport sector and for the financing of stocks. These problems have been exacerbated by a substantial growth in production, especially of maize and cotton, and the inadequate capacity of processing factories, particularly in the case of cotton, tobacco, sisal and coffee. Between June 1986 and March 1989, credits to the National Milling Corporation grew from Shs 2,466 million to Shs 6,249 million while advances to the cooperatives increased almost sixfold. During this period the National Bank of Commerce was obliged to resort to the Central Bank to finance the needs of the economy including the crop parastatals and the cooperatives, and Central Bank advances to the National Bank of Commerce rose from Shs 418 million to Shs 40,596 million. The control of these inflationary influences lies not only in an improvement of financial management within the marketing parastatals themselves, but in the rehabilitation of Tanzania's entire transport system and the rebuilding and expansion of processing capacity. Vigorous steps are in train with the help of external aid to rehabilitate transport and crop processing establishments, but, especially in the case of transport, it will be a long haul.

The improvement of transport and communications will also boost

exports. Furthermore, the Government plans to extend the 'retention scheme' under which exporters may retain up to 35% of their export earnings in foreign exchange to finance machinery spares and designated imports of consumer goods. This arrangement acts as a strong incentive to traders seeking to enter export markets. Banking facilities in foreign currency are to be established at the National Bank of Commerce to accommodate traders' export earnings. These arrangements will help to avoid the bureaucratic delays and uncertainties associated with applications to the Central Bank for foreign exchange and will greatly simplify the satisfaction of exporters' requirements obtainable only in foreign currency. A further devaluation of the shilling from Shs 137 to 145 to the \$US will also increase exporters' profit margins in local currency terms.

Closing the trade gap will call for unremitting effort over a number of years. Apart from traditional exports, Tanzania has no great experience of exporting and a learning process will have to accompany the efforts of entrepreneurs, who, in increasing numbers, are attracted by the idea of entering the export field. Active consideration is now being given to the creation of advisory and information services for the benefit of traders entering foreign markets for the first time. The exploration of new commodities and new markets is all the more important

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#### MANY CHANGES IN BUDGET

- Income tax down by 5% to between 10 and 50 per cent; taxable income level raised from 1,500/- to 1,900/- per month;
- the shilling devalued again to 145/- to the dollar instead of 137/-;
- minimum wage increased from 1,645/- to 2,075/- per month; a new four-category civil service salary structure (Operational Service 2,075/- to 7,285/- per month; General Scales 3,095/- to 12,075/-; Rare Professions such as pilots 5,980/- to 16,400/-; Super Scales for senior executives 12,785/- to 19,035/-);
- secondary school fees up to 2000/- instead of 1500/- per annum for day schools and 4000/- instead of 3000/- for boarding schools;
- airport service charges up from \$10 to \$20 for non-residents;
- taxes on cars, videos, refrigerators, cookers and other luxury goods increased;
- beer (a Safari Lager will now cost 152/- in grocers and 176/- in tourist hotels) soft drinks, cigarettes and petrol taxes up;
- land rent up by 50%;
- Tanzanian nationals working abroad can now open foreign accounts with the National Bank of Commerce or Bank of Tanzania.

both because of the stagnation in the world prices of traditional products and also because of the greater security to be obtained from a wider spread of export commodities. Competition among primary producers desperate to solve their foreign currency problems seems likely, in the absence of natural calamities, to depress the prices of many traditional products in the near future.

Although, in common with previous budgets, much attention has been given to increases in government revenue to meet expenditure needs and reduce the impact of bank borrowing, the importance of psychological influences has not been overlooked. Thus the budget provides for an increase in the minimum wage in response to inflation, while the income tax threshold has been raised. At the same time income tax liability has been reduced. The psychological effects of budget changes are of considerable importance at all income levels for the successful prosecution of policies for economic recovery.

Nevertheless, the fact has to be faced that, in the words of the Minister of Finance in his budget speech to Parliament "development is a long journey and there are many pitfalls along the way". One such impediment is the growing obligation in respect of the payment of interest and capital on external debts, which are a prior charge on the country's foreign exchange resources. In 1970 Tanzania's external debt service was equivalent to 5.3% of export earnings but by 1987 obligations had risen to 18.5%. Discussions with the World Bank, the IMF and bilateral donors are continuing with a view to a reduction of the debt burden by extending the repayment period in certain cases. The recent decision by Belgium, France and the United States to convert loans into gifts follows similar previous action in the same sense by Britain, France, West Germany and some other countries.

J. Roger Carter

## ZANZIBAR CHIEF MINISTER AT BRITAIN — TANZANIA SOCIETY SEMINAR

Considerable importance was attached by the media in Tanzania to the speech given by Zanzibar Chief Minister Omar Ali Juma at a seminar in London organised by the Britain-Tanzania Society on May 20th 1989. Dr. Juma said that it was high time Zanzibaris ignored past socio-political sentiments and set about strengthening unity in the interests of developing the country.

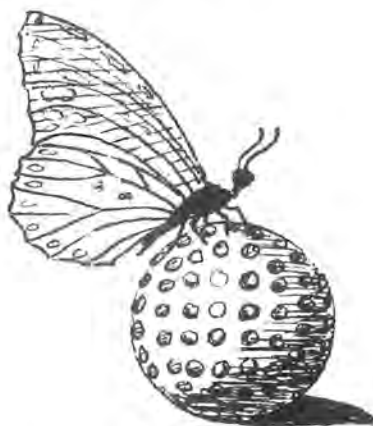
In a follow-up news item under the heading 'London Society Clear on Isles' readers of the Daily News were informed that members of the Society had developed a new outlook on the current political and economic situation in Zanzibar following the Chief Minister's address. The writer went on to state that 'several society members interviewed explained that the Chief Minister's speech has checked opposite views held by some of the society members, particularly on reports spreading here that Zanzibar was violating human rights...seminar participants seemed to agree with the speech which explained the sources of the current problems and their objectives'. Dr. Juma said that the Isles'

disturbances were caused by racial sentiments, former political outlooks and the notion by some people that Zanzibar was being turned into an Arab country. The Chief Minister said that many of the problems were caused by discontented politicians, opportunists and self-exiled persons.

Members of the Britain-Tanzania Society have received a full account of the speech and the subsequent day-long discussion which covered almost every aspect of life in Zanzibar.

#### NO REFERENDUM

In a later development reported in the Daily News (on June 16th) the Chief Minister restated the view of the Zanzibar Government on the holding of a referendum on the fate of the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Dr. Juma criticised Government adversaries who had appealed to the United Nations to arrange a referendum. Dr Juma said that the Union was 'our own creation and all along we have been perfecting it without seeking the advice of anybody abroad...no foreign institution can suggest, leave alone dictate to Zanzibaris how they should govern themselves. ....political activities in the isles operate on established procedures ....problems arising in the Union are tackled using the machinery we have set up'.



## Nine Holes in Mufindi

#### No. 1. PAR 4,400 YARDS

The 2,000 metre contour passes through the tee, which is at the foot of the clubhouse lawn, affording a commanding view - and a daunting prospect - of the first and ninth fairways.

If you pull your tee shot you are likely to find your ball tucked in behind a forest clump containing a plant of the climbing - Adenia stolzii (Passifloraceae). This is a food plant of the acraeid butterfly Bematistes scalivittata, whose range is confined to mountainous country from the Nyika Plateau in Malawi to the Uzungwa and Rubeho Mountains in

Tanzania. Crossing the fairway from here into the rough the other side - all too easy - you may find the pretty little iris Romulea campanuloides down among the grass.

Golfers (and others) are advised to wear shorts. These give advance warning of 'siafu' (safari ants - Dorylus sp) which otherwise tend to climb up the insides of trousers before turning to bite in unison. A golfer seen dancing a hornpipe in some distant rough is probably trying to divest himself of these ants and possibly also of his trousers. Be warned, siafu are no respecters of persons, nor of parts of persons for that matter.

No. 2. PAR 5,541 YARDS

This is a dog leg from right to left. Brave and powerful golfers may be tempted to cut the corner, but if they fall short and end up in the trees, as I do, they may find themselves under a Syzigium masukuense. This is the first record of the tree outside Malawi - bang goes another endemic! This group of trees is the home of several epiphytic orchids, including Mystacidium pulchellum, Diaphananthe meliantha and Microcoelia stolzii as well as of occasional shade-loving butterflies. These may include the endemic skipper Chondrolepis obscurior, whose white antennae contrast sharply with the sombre brown body and wings.

On the right hand side of the fairway towards the green are white flowered Rutidea fuscescens (Rubiaceae) whose flowers are occasionally visited by the blue butterfly Virachola montana - so rare that only the female is known to science.

No. 3. PAR 4,293 YARDS

To the right of the tee is a small Bersama abyssinica, larval food plant of the powerful butterfly Charaxes ansorgei - our subspecies is levicki.

The best line to the green is directly over the top of a solitary Cassipourea gummifera (onionwood) in the middle of the fairway. All too often, however, the ball ends up in what must be a magnetic clump of forest on the left. This contains Catha edulis, otherwise known as khat its hallucinogenic properties apparently unrecognised locally. A fine Syzigium overhangs the green and a careful search of this tree will sometimes yield larvae of Charaxes druceanus, the Foxy Charaxes.

No. 4. PAR 3,163 YARDS

There is a fine view from the tee over rolling grasslands and scattered cultivation to the north, with the green nestling in the trees below. These trees are host to the loranth Englerina inaequilatera, food plant of the beautiful little blue butterfly Epamera congdoni (After the author of this paper - Editor). The larvae of this insect are truly weird, with hunched and ridged foreparts, and with three fleshy curved and pointed tails. These break up its outline making it next to invisible on its food plant. The pupa is an exact mimic of a small piece of foliate lichen.



Another well camouflaged creature is the Uzungwa endemic chameleon Chamaeleo laterispinis which can defy detection while in full view on a lichen covered branch.

One day while searching a loranth for butterfly larvae, the way one does, I heard a rustling in the undergrowth. Quietly parting the branches I found myself looking down on a zorilla, vivid in his black and orange stripes, fozzicking about in the leaf litter. After observing him for some while, and not wishing to disturb him, I tiptoed quietly away.

There used to be a family of puff adders in the grass rough between this hole and the next, all of which have long since succumbed to an assortment of woods and irons. These days the snake most likely to be seen is another endemic, the Uzungwa wolf snake (Lycophidion uzungwense), so called for its needle-like teeth. These are needed to grip its favourite food item, the smooth and slippery legless lizard Melanoceps ater which it hunts through the rough. Decisions on the rules of golf - Rule 18: "A live snake is an outside agency. A dead snake is a loose impediment".

No. 5. Par 4, 297 YARDS

This turns from right to left, uphill to a perched green. Walking the dogs of an evening they always approach this fairway with a keen sense of anticipation, hoping to catch our resident troupe of vervet monkeys crossing from the forest into the maize fields below the boundary track. I think the monkeys probably enjoy the ensuing shouting match as much as the dogs, although the same may not be said for the golfers.

No. 6. PAR 3, 155 YARDS

This is the first hole after the turn, heading back along the ridge towards the clubhouse. It has a well guarded green and is the only hole to have been aced. The tee is overhung by a group of massive blue gums towering 150 feet above. One of these hosts a Loranth, Phragmanthera rufescens, which is a larval food plant of the brilliant blue Iolaphilus maritimususambara whose females may sometimes be seen fluttering round it. In March the wattle break on the right of the fairway is carpeted with the purple brown orchid Cynorkis kassnerana.

No. 7. PAR 4, 257 YARDS

Another landmark for the dogs is a natural drinking bowl in a fork of a tree near the tee. They always pay this a hopeful visit, even in the middle of the 'dry'.

Soon after the break of the rains in December the little Acanth Lepidagathis rogersii and Blepharis illicifolia can be seen among the grass on the fairway, the former with its flowers half hidden in little pincushions of protective prickles and the latter with bright blue solitary flowers. Half way down the fairway is yet another group of forest trees in which you may find your ball sitting beside a delicate

mauve iris Radinosophon leptostachya. In the trees above is a colony of an orchid endemic to Mufindi. This is the epiphytic Stolzia leedalii whose flowers hang down on threadlike stems like tiny brown cow bells.

No. 8. PAR 4,393 YARDS

One evening not long ago I emerged into this hole to see a very large wild pig in the middle of the fairway. Seeing the dogs he wheeled and crashed off into the forest below. The dogs of course gave chase but failed to push home their pursuit, running up and down the forest edge, hackles bristling, for fear of what they hoped might be lying in wait inside. The Mufindi pigs are shy and cunning, very seldom seen in daylight, although the results of their night's depredations are often all too evident. Alas, we seldom see bigger game these days, although some years ago a lion, tiring of life on the Usangu flats, crossed our mountains (and the second fairway) on his way over to the Kilombero Valley, helping himself to an occasional cow on the way.

A small party of the blue Sykes monkey Cercopithecus mitis is sometimes to be seen in the gums to the left of the green. Along the forest edge behind the green the blue and black swallowtail Papilio thurau dances delightfully in the sunlight. This is another montane butterfly of restricted range from the Nyika Plateau to the Uzungwas.

In the rough between the 8th and the 2nd there is a group of Australian Blackwoods, Acacia melanoxylon, which have been fighting a losing battle with Loranths for many years now. Here I have found the blue butterfly Epamera dubiosa, previously known only from the Usambaras and from a female from 'Lake Bangweulu'. Its cryptic larvae feed on Phragmanthera rufescens and Eriantheum schelei (Loranthaceae)

No. 9. PAR 5,490 YARDS

A wide and spacious fairway runs down and across a valley before climbing 'coronary hill' to the green. The view is panoramic with glimpses of distant tea fields, pale green splashes in the darker forest.

After the rains have settled in there are evening hatches of white ants. Clouds of hobbies wheel and dip to take the feebly flapping termites whose survival strategy is to swamp their predators in sheer weight of numbers. Among the hobbies are the occasional mountain buzzard and eastern red-footed falcon with bats, nightjars and wood owls waiting to take over for the night shift. We once saw a Livingstone's touraco flying for its life across the fairway but exploding in a puff of green and magenta feathers as it was taken by a pursuing eagle.

The green is perched and protected by some wicked bunkers on the lower left hand side. The burrows are tricky and few indeed are the visiting golfers who sink a cross-hill put from any distance.

No. 10. THE CLUBHOUSE BAR. 100 YARDS FROM THE 9TH GREEN

Well stocked and well deserved after a gruelling round. Here can be

found a cheerful log fire in the corner and congenial (occasionally convivial) company in which to relive the triumphs and disasters that make up the final score. As the man said "There are no pictures on the card".

A pity really.

T.C.E. Congdon

Acknowledgements:

BOTANY: John Lovett, Mufindi.

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REPTILES: Prof. K.M. Howell, Department of Zoology, University of Dar es Salaam

## ANC HQ MOVING TO TANZANIA?

According to the Independent (August 19, 1989) the headquarters of the South African African National Congress (ANC) will be moved shortly from Zambia where it has been since the early 1960's to Tanzania. The Secretary General of the ANC, Mr Alfred Nzo was said to have confirmed an earlier report in the Daily Telegraph that some thousands (believed to be about 5,000) South Africans exiled in Zambia were moving to Dakawa in central Tanzania. According to the Telegraph the reason was that President Kaunda of Zambia felt that the presence of ANC guerrillas and officials had begun to destabilise his government especially in view of the serious state of the Zambian economy. The Independent said that the move 'represents a final admission by South Africa's neighbours that they cannot host the movement in the face of Pretoria's hostility'. But an ANC spokesman in London was quoted as saying that the project to move the ANC out of Zambia had been agreed years ago and that the Headquarters would not be moving.

## A HIJACKING AND SUBSEQUENT SPECULATION

Africa Analysis reported in its issue of May 26th that 1,000 ANC personnel understood to have been expelled from Angola were being transferred to what it described as a huge camp at Dakawa, on the Dodoma Road, some 70 kilometres north of Morogoro. This was reported at about the same time as the arrival in Dar es Salaam of a Russian Aeroflot airliner (on May 18th) after a mid air shoot-out with alleged hijackers. When the airliner landed at Dar es Salaam airport one South African with a bullet wound in the chest and an injured Aeroflot security official were ferried by helicopter to Muhimbili Hospital. Three other men were said to have been interrogated.

The Daily News said that the aircraft was on a scheduled flight from Luanda to Moscow when a group 'led by a Boer' attempted to divert the plane to Johannesburg. The aircraft had landed in Dar es Salaam only to allow two people injured in the hijack attempt to disembark. The Minister of Communications and Works after visiting the airport said that he could not at that time give the plane's next destination.

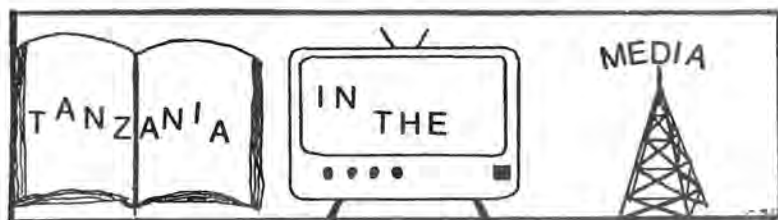
Africa Analysis reported that there had been much speculation in Dar es Salaam about what had actually happened. The plane might

have been taking ANC fighters for training in the Soviet Union. It was more likely that it was ferrying 200 ANC personnel to Dakawa. But there were some people who thought that ANC fighters may have mutinied and others who speculated that the hijackers had been ANC dissidents being brought out of Angola under guard from an ANC prison near Luanda under the terms of the Angola peace settlement.

On June 19th African Concord stated that an ANC official had confirmed that the person who had tried to hijack the plane was a South African spy who had tried to join the ANC. Bradely Richard Stacey (27) was subsequently charged in Dar es Salaam with endangering the lives of passengers and sentenced to 15 years in prison. The Judge said he would have imposed a 20 year sentence if Stacey had not pleaded guilty.

#### ANC COLLEGE MAKING REMARKABLE PROGRESS

Under this heading, on August 22nd, the Daily News reported that the ANC College at Mazimbu on the outskirts of Morogoro had grown during the last ten years into not only a fully fledged secondary school for South African refugees but also a complex college including primary and nursery divisions as well as a day care centre.



#### SALIM AHMED SALIM THE NEW OAU SECRETARY GENERAL

Describing how Mr Salim Ahmed Salim (47), Tanzania's Deputy Prime Minister and, at different times, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Defence and Prime Minister (as well as former President of the General Assembly of the United Nations) had been elected by the Organisation of African Unity as its new Secretary General WEST AFRICA magazine stated in its August 17-30 issue that this heralded the 'dawn of a new realism'. He was considered amply qualified for the post and, being from a front-line state, would enhance his credibility given the organisation's present focus on Southern Africa. Despite the usually clannish nature of the Francophone states within the OAU and their apparent stranglehold on the Secretary Generalship, Mr. Salim's qualifications and commitment were such that he was able to win on the third ballot the article said. He succeeds Mr Ide Oumarou from Niger.

The FINANCIAL TIMES reported that Mr. Salim had obtained 38 votes - more than the two thirds majority needed from among the 49 member states.

## BUDGET DISPLEASES DONORS

The AFRICAN ECONOMIC DIGEST in its issue of July 3rd stated that donors have reacted coldly to Tanzania's latest budget. Sticking points continued to be exchange rate policy and the speed of structural reforms. Donors had been hoping for a faster depreciation of the Tanzanian Shilling than the 4.8% devaluation announced in the budget. The Government was said to have consistently stated that it would restructure the export marketing boards but the likelihood of this taking place soon was being treated with some scepticism by donors according to the article. An investment code expected since mid - 1988 was apparently not now expected before late 1989.

## THE GREATEST SPECTACLE ON EARTH

'The Serengeti. Even its name resounds like a drumbeat from the heart of Africa. How can one convey the majesty of its immense plains. The light is dazzling. The smells of dust and game and grass - grass that blows, rippling, for mile after mile in the dry highland wind, with seldom a road and never a fence; only the outcropping gaunt granite *kopjes* and their watching lions, the thorny woodlands, the water-courses with their shady fig trees and the wandering herds of game.

Since the Serengeti became a national park nearly forty years ago, the wildebeest have multiplied until there are now one and a quarter million. Together with half a million gazelles, 200,000 zebra, 50,000 topi and 8,000 giraffe - to say nothing of 1,500 lions - they offer a last glimpse of the old, wild Africa as it was before the coming of the Europeans; and when the wildebeest embark on their seasonal migrations, stampeding across the rivers, stretched out from horizon to horizon in endless marching columns that take three days and nights to pass, they transform these vast Tanzanian plains into the greatest wildlife spectacle on earth'. (Extracts from an article by Brian Jackman in the SUNDAY TIMES of 25th June 1989).

## TANZANIA TO DOUBLE CASHEW AND COCONUT PRODUCTION

Such is the intention behind a new World Bank IDA Credit of US\$ 25.1 million recently agreed. WORLD BANK NEWS in its issue of June 29, 1989 noted that Tanzania's production of cashews and coconuts had declined by 85% since the 1970's as a result of inappropriate pricing, ineffective marketing policies, lack of production supplies and plant diseases. The project will establish seven cashew development centres and three coconut seed farms to grow plants and seeds for distribution. Research will be expanded and training will be provided for extension and research staff. Credit is included for farmers and traders. Annual production is expected to double to 45,000 tons of cashews and one billion coconuts by the year 1999.

## ONE CAMPAIGNER SALUTES ANOTHER

In the INDEPENDENT magazine of July 1st Glenys Kinnock, wife of

Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock, paid tribute to Archbishop Trevor Huddleston who leads not only the Anti-Apartheid movement but also the Britain-Tanzania Society. 'At 76, still sparkling with fun, still spreading vitality, still fierce for freedom, my hero, Trevor Huddleston, is very much alive' she wrote. She went on to quote Archbishop Tutu as saying: "He is so un-English in many ways, being fond of hugging people, embracing them and in the way he laughs. He does not laugh with his teeth, he laughs with his whole body, his whole being".

Glenys Kinnock went on to write 'Trevor Huddleston is a man of action. He has retained his fighting spirit, his resolve.....action not words is his continual message everywhere.....Last summer the Archbishop was one of the first to arrive early on Saturday morning at the huge Nelson Mandela Birthday Concert in Wembley and one of the last to leave late on Saturday night. As he sat in the front row of the Royal Box throughout the day thousands of young people turned away from the stage to greet him. His face glowed with smiles as he returned the waves whilst the music thundered out across the stadium and across the world. He was having a lovely time - not diminished one bit by the fact that he hardly heard a single note through the ear plugs that he had firmly fixed in place throughout much of the day. It's about the nearest that Trevor Huddleston has ever come to compromise'.

#### TANZANIAN COFFEE

Writing in the SUNDAY TIMES feature 'A Life In The Day Of' Naomi Mitchison, the traveller, adventurer and prolific writer, described some of her tastes. She obtains muffins from Marks and Spencers and eats jam made from Japanese quinces. When in Botswana, where she is the adopted mother to the Ba Kgatla, Chief Linchwe arranges for her to get coffee from somewhere other than South Africa. When she is in Britain however "I have coffee from the Chagga Cooperative in Tanzania" she wrote.

#### JAPANESE AID

The JAPAN TIMES devoted a full page to Tanzania on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Union. Greetings from advertisers included contributions from Nippon Koei Co. Ltd, Toyota Tsusho Corporation and the Konoike Construction Co. Ltd. Mr. Kikuo Ikeda, Chairman of the Japan-Tanzania Association wrote about current Japanese aid schemes which include an Agricultural Storage and Transportation System Improvement Project in Iringa and feasibility studies on agriculture in the Lower Hai and Lower Rombo areas and on urban development in Dar es Salaam. He also reported that some 35,000 visitors had attended the Tanzania Exhibition in Tokyo in February 1989. *(This was described in Bulletin No. 33 - Editor)*.

#### DAR SEEKS A CROW BAR

Under this rather imaginative heading, SOUTH magazine in June reported that Dar es Salaam is at war against an invasion of rapacious Indian crows. 'They steal food, kill chickens, cause commotion in the

early hours, and steal buns, tomatoes, fish and meat from street markets. Now they are said to have begun attacking people. Tanzania's Game Department tried to eliminate them last September and killed more than 4,000. But the birds are now adept at dodging bullets. In January they attacked a man who was 15m up a palm tree trying to pull out a crows' nest. By the time he reached the ground his feet were bleeding and swollen.

The crows were introduced to Zanzibar about a century ago from India to provide a sanitation service by eating garbage. Despite government rewards for collecting eggs and destroying nests they spread to the mainland where Dar es Salaam's poor waste disposal system offered an inviting feast'.

#### DEFINITE SIGNS OF RECOVERY

'Tanzania', wrote AFRICAN CONCORD, on July 17th, 'once known as the sick man of Africa, is responding to IMF medicine and a transfusion of Western aid. The country has just completed a three-year overhaul which has breathed new life into its stagnant economy, pleasing Western donors and Tanzanians alike'.

"The Economic Recovery Programme is a resounding success" said IMF Director Richard Erb during a visit in May. As one African diplomat remarked: "People can now get their essentials, from food to clothes, without queuing or resorting to the black market".

#### AN UNUSUAL UVEITIS

A report in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL on August 5th by Dr. Yorston of Mvumi Hospital and colleagues at the Institute of Ophthalmology in London described a five year survey into Uveitis (inflammation of the iris and related structures in the eye) in children at Mvumi. Of the 254 children seen with the disease half were under two years old. No consistent abnormality accounted for the uveitis but there appeared to be a geographical distribution with many cases in Iringa, Shinyanga, and Dareda but few in Mbeya and Sumbawanga. Most children recovered within six to twelve weeks. It was suggested that the disease might be a response to either parasitic, viral or spirochaetal infection in early infancy.

#### CULTURE BAZAAR

Under this heading the INDEPENDENT in its June 20th issue reported on the WOMAD World Music Festival which took place 'among the fish and chip shops and stunning sunsets of crumbling, jolly Morecambe.... The African content was threefold in type. Delicate, melodic filigree from traditional Ugandan acoustic instruments, the venerable Gambian kora maestro Amadou Jobarteh and loping electric guitar and drum dance-floor pop, 'soukous'-influenced but with an East African chopiness, from the Tanzanian Remmy Ongala and his orchestra Matimila who appeared to be playing everywhere the whole time'.

## NO NEW TAXES FOR ZANZIBAR

Reviewing what it described as Zanzibar Minister of Finance's cautious budget for 1989/90 the AFRICAN ECONOMIC DIGEST (May 29) wrote that the removal of subsidies, cuts in the civil service and higher revenues following trade liberalisation had allowed income and expenditure to balance in 1988/89. Recurrent expenditure was projected at Shs 2,779 million against Shs 1,740 million in 1988. Development spending was to increase from Shs 5,000 million to Shs 5,398 million (46.9% for communications) but 92.7% of this would need to come from external funding. GDP growth in Zanzibar last year was unchanged at 1.3% compared with mainland growth of 4%. A popular announcement was that there would be no new taxes this year because of the rise in income.

## THE STRANGE DOUBLE LIFE OF A SCUTTLED GERMAN WARSHIP

Truth, said the FINANCIAL TIMES on June 28th, is sometimes stranger than fiction. The former German naval steamer Graf von Goetzen on Lake Tanganyika which was scuttled by the Germans during the First World War and subsequently refloated under British rule and renamed the Liemba, continues to sail Lake Tanganyika today. Her career is 'as swashbuckling' as the Humphrey Bogart character in the film the 'African Queen' - a drinker, smuggler and all-round reprobate.

The article went on to explain that the Liemba still carries Germans - tourists - as she plies the 420 miles of blue, crystal-clear water that stretch northward from Zambia to the former Belgian colonies of Burundi and Ruanda. But the Liemba's 4-inch gun has gone and its place on the upper deck has been taken by less lethal contraptions - safari Landrovers bristling with dried sausages and piled high with cases of beer.

Carrying tourists and their vehicles up to gorilla country in the mountains of Rwanda, however, is only a sideline. The Liemba is, above all, 'a floating den of smugglers who successfully manage to break every import, excise and exchange control in the region'. The lengthy article described how subsidised Zambian goods, dried fish, gold and various currencies change the ship into a 'mobile market place and trading floor' with profits sometimes as high as 400 per cent. As one of the smugglers said: "The Government calls it smuggling; we call it business".

## DAR ES SALAAM PORT FACILITIES MUCH IMPROVED

Describing the completion of the US\$ 18.0 million port development at Dar es Salaam the AFRICAN ECONOMIC DIGEST (July 24) stated that some observers were now suggesting that it could compete with Mombasa where efficiency has deteriorated sharply. The Finnish financed project involved the conversion of three general cargo berths into a 13 hectare container terminal with ship to shore gantry cranes and several rubber tyred container carriers. Tractor and trailer units have been introduced as well as a rail-mounted gantry.



## OBITUARIES

SIR JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE died in May 1989 at the age of 77. Mr. C.I. Meek writes about him as follows:

In Tanganyika John Fletcher-Cooke was successively Minister for Constitutional Affairs, Chief Secretary and Deputy Governor between the years 1956 and 1961. Holding these offices he was obviously deeply involved in the kaleidoscopic political changes of the last colonial years and equally clearly he had his full share of controversy whenever nationalist views clashed with those of the Government as they frequently did in those hectic days. John had a taste of this within weeks of coming to Tanganyika, when he found himself in New York to put the Tanganyika Government's case to the UN Trusteeship Council while the views of TANU were put by its President, Julius K. Nyerere. But there were many much harsher exchanges later on when the two men fiercely sparred across the floor of the then Legislative Council, John as Chief Secretary leading the Government majority and Julius Nyerere speaking for the opposition. Yet for all the real issues and sharp words between them, there was no personal animus, and each, in the closing days of the old Legislative Council, paid generous tribute to the other.

Likewise, there was a considerable song and dance raised about the creation of the post of Deputy Governor (which Sir John filled) but it was the post and not the man that was the issue. TANU suspected that the creation of the post was a device to interpose someone between the Governor and the Prime Minister, while, for different reasons, Sir John himself found it the least fulfilling of the high offices he filled with such great credit.

John Fletcher-Cooke was intellectually distinguished and his clarity of thought was as apparent when he wrote a despatch as it was when he made a speech. He had extraordinary pertinacity, which could sometimes be vexatious to those with different views, but which was a blessing beyond price to anyone against whom he spotted injustice or unfairness directed. He was a loyal friend, a perfect host, he had much wit, and was always a man of courage.

He was not a 'Tanganyikan', as those who spent their service there felt themselves to be, for he had been variously posted to the Colonial Office, to the UN Trusteeship Council, to Malaya, Palestine, Cyprus. He was a prisoner of the Japanese during the 1939-45 war and anyone who has read his book 'The Emperor's Guest' must be astonished at the magnanimity and tolerance with which he wrote of that experience. It exposed him, like many others, to brutalities which hastened his end and yet he could write of it without a trace of bitterness.

Tanzanians should remember Sir John with some gratitude. He was far more politically attuned than most colonial administrators, he found himself frequently pressed into attitudes of conflict with TANU, and thereby became, in difficult times, an admirable lightning conductor. Lightning conductors avert damage, and he made a worthy partner of the great Governor, Sir Richard Turnbull, under whom he served.

*(Sir John is survived by his third wife, a son of his first marriage and a son and daughter of the second - Editor).*

Mr. SAIDI KAMTAMWA, affectionately known as 'Saidi Tanu', was a relatively unknown person but the tribute to him in the Sunday News after his death in March 1989 filled a whole page of the newspaper. He was the first Tanu driver and drove the then Tanu President, Mwalimu Nyerere, all over the country (more than 100,000 miles he estimated) in the days when Mwalimu was fighting for Tanzania's independence. During his final years he was a private businessman in Dar es Salaam. The Second World War saw Mr. Kamtamwa in the army. He served in Madagascar, Ireland, Ceylon and Burma. He started his official duties with Tanu on March 27th 1956, driving a second hand Landrover.

The deaths were also announced, in April 1989, of Mr. JAMES KIRKMAN, a pioneer of archaeological studies on the East African coast and, in May, of Sir DARRELL BATES who served in Tanganyika both before and after the Second World War.

### THE GENESIS OF MZUNGU

Readers of the Daily News have been responding to a question asked by another reader recently on the genesis of the Kiswahili word 'Mzungu'. They explained that among the Wagogo people there are 'such terminologies as 'Mulu-ngu' describing God with 'Mulu' meaning an exceptional and '-Ngu' meaning any being having power over nature. 'Mzungu' is purely Bantoid spoken in Nigritic tone. When a white man first trod in East Africa the local people regarded him as different. They thus christened him 'Musu-Ngu' that is demi-god or godman'.

### 250 BRITONS ON TANZANIAN EXPEDITION

The Society for Environmental Exploration in London is in the midst of a year-long research project involving some 200 young British volunteer research assistants accompanied by a staff comprising scientists, logisticians, engineers, mechanics and medical personnel. The project is being organised through the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism and Tanzania National Parks. At the end of July 1989 the first six of a larger number of Tanzanian scientific consultants (from the University of Dar es Salaam) had also joined in the initial work together with Dr. M.A.K. Ngoile, Director of the Institute of Marine Sciences in Zanzibar. The advance party arrived in Tanzania in early July and they were followed by the first of four groups, each of which will spend some three months undertaking environmentally important tasks in Tanzania.

Eiblis Fanning of 'Frontier', the expeditionary arm of the Society, told the Bulletin that the aim of the project was to harness the enthusiasm of people committed to environmental protection. Participants are working at the Panda and Kiono forest reserves on plant collecting, forest mapping and bird netting; on Mafia island on sea clams and starfish, the biological control of the coconut eating rhinoceros beetle, and on permanent study plots in the mangroves of the northern coast; a group is also working at the Mikumi National Park and another at the Rufiji Delta on a mangrove sedimentation programme.



The National Assembly has had two sessions since the last issue of the Bulletin. The first, in Dodoma, ran from April 18th to 25th and dealt with three Bills. One established a Planning Commission, the second redefined the words 'Peoples Militia' to recognise officially the activities of traditional defence groups such as 'Sungusungu' or 'Wasalama' and the third provided for corporal punishment for armed robbery, attempted robbery and assault with intent to steal. One MP said that bandits should be hanged. This session also approved the 1988/89 - 1992/93 Development Plan. The Plan emphasises communications and transport (23.8% of all resources), agriculture (18.5%) and industries and Works (19.4%). 49.5% of the resources were expected to come from outside the country.

With Members of Parliament flexing their muscles one year ahead of elections the Government came under heavy fire during the Budget Session in Dar es Salaam. As Minister after Minister stood up to deal with the complaints the refrain was the same. There are no funds. In its efforts to ease this problem the Assembly itself joined in the cost cutting exercise. It suspended several of its rules in a move to save time and cut-down on expenses. The Assembly met for six days instead of five every week, the length of speeches was cut down to 25 minutes instead of 35, the debate on the budget itself was limited to five days and the total period for examining all ministerial estimates was limited to 30 days. It was hoped to complete the budget session by August 5th 1989. The session actually ended on August 9th.

#### INFORMATION

As usual the debate elicited a vast amount of information on almost every aspect of national life. The following, extracted from the Daily News, represents a small part of this information which was given in response to 740 questions from members:

- crime is on the increase; a rise of 1.7% since last year; total crimes reported - 260,809;
- Tanzania spends 40% of its research funds on agriculture, 25% on industry and 10% on public health;

- 142 people died in 995 accidents involving 1,134 buses last year;
- 7,030 animals (9 species) and 962,624 birds (15 species) were exported between 1982 and 1988 which earned the country US\$ 2.42 million; there is a quota for every animal or bird caught so as to avoid the danger of extinction;
- Tanzania's budget for public health is equivalent to Shs 8/- per person per annum;
- Tanzania has recently deposited in Britain £ 1.80 million from the sale of gold by the country's 29 licensed gold dealers;
- despite an increase in production of 6,200 tonnes to a total of 49,200 tonnes Tanzania's coffee brought in only US\$ 106.00 million last year compared with US\$ 145.62 million in 1980;
- Dar es Salaam Region had the highest per capita income (Shs 4,235/-) in the country in 1987; Rukwa had the lowest - Shs 598/-;
- the Government has set aside Shs 240 million in this years budget to support self-help projects;
- during the last three years the Government has imported 9,026 vehicles; this year 4,498 will be imported;
- the price of regular grade petrol went up on July 11th this year from 61/- to 92/-;
- there are 207,534 workers in the private sector;
- 30% of all hospital patients last year were suffering from malaria;
- cooperative unions lost Shs 531.3 million since 1984 when they were re-introduced; most of this was 'imaginary entries' and theft of property;
- production of cotton in the 1989/90 season will be 100,000 bales less than last year (total expected - 350,000 bales); heavy rains have had an adverse effect;
- Tanzania Breweries will produce 6,200,000 bottles of beer this year; 90% Safari and 10% Pilsner;
- 76 foreigners were granted Tanzanian citizenship last year;
- the price to the farmers of fertiliser is heavily subsidised; a bag of urea is worth Shs 1,238/-; the farmer buys it for Shs 496/-;

- a total of 72,000 Mozambican refugees have fled to Tanzania since the outbreak of war with the MNR rebels;
- in 1985/86 Tanzania employed 557 expatriates; this number was reduced to 401 in 1987/88;
- the Government has been losing millions of shillings through fraud and salary double payments; initial investigations have shown that over 20,000 people have been receiving two salaries and many receiving government salaries are not even civil servants;
- there are 106 prisons in the country with a capacity of 21,128; but there are some 39,522 prisoners and detainees in these congested facilities;

#### THE DEBATES

The Government responded to the need expressed by Parliamentarians for cost cutting in a number of ways:

- transfer of civil servants has been suspended save in exceptional circumstances;
- local duty trips by government officers have been reduced to 60 days annually instead of 84;
- written permission will be needed in future for all air travel;
- university graduates will no longer be guaranteed employment in the civil service except in the case of specialists such as doctors, accountants, engineers and teachers; the government employed 99 of the graduates from last years output of 552;
- 310 Air Tanzania workers are being laid off and six domestic and foreign offices are being closed;
- embassies in the Sudan and Guinea have been closed; the government will no longer pay school fees to diplomats for the education abroad of their children;
- seminars held by parastatals and government departments will in future need the approval of the appropriate permanent secretary; only important seminars will be authorised; organisers must pick the cheapest venue and restrict the duration;
- the number of vehicles used in motorcades for visiting national leaders will be reduced;

The debates covered many subjects and some ministers had a tough time in getting their estimates accepted. In particular, the House had to work overtime and there had to be a vote (26 members voted against) before the Ministry of Communications and Works obtained approval for its estimates. Complaints were many but members were particularly concerned about the Kigamboni ferry problem. The Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Development had a difficult time over his proposal to import sisal decorticators.

## BEES AND POWER CUTS

Members of Parliament suffered from some non-political problems during the second session. On June 16th swarms of bees invaded Karimjee Hall but, in no time, workers from the Bee Section of the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism and the Fire Brigade removed them. On June 28th the session had to be adjourned and the Speaker escorted out of the building by torchlight when the lights went out!

At the end of the session Prime Minister Warioba praised members for their probity during the session. "I have been reading letters in the newspapers which have commended MP's for their scrutiny of government operations. This testifies to the rule of democracy in our affairs " he said.

## NEW AIRLINE

Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia agreed on May 5th 1989 to set up a joint airline to be known as 'Africa Joint Services'. The airline is to operate regional and international flights. Costs will be shared equally by the three countries.

Meanwhile, Swissair and Belgium's Sabena have started joint twice-weekly flights from Brussels and Zurich to Dar es Salaam via Jeddah.

## FORMER CHIEF MINISTER ARRESTED

Zanzibar's former Chief Minister Mr Seif Shariff Hamad was arrested with three others on May 10, 1989 for holding illegal political meetings on Pemba island. According to the African Economic Digest, four days later he faced a further charge of illegally obtaining state secrets. The Chief Public Prosecutor was said to have told a magistrates court that the police had uncovered 10 kilos of secret documents. These were said to be intelligence reports and descriptions of military installations. Hamad leads a group that was expelled from the ruling party (CCM) in May 1988 (Bulletin NO.31). Government and Party leaders were said, according to the article, to have accused the group of trying to break up the Union between Zanzibar and the mainland and of advocating a referendum on the matter.

A few days before these dramatic events (thronges of people were said to have lined the route to the packed courthouse, according to another report) the Daily News stated that the Zanzibar branch of the Tanzania Workers Organisation (JUWATA) had deplored at a rally 'political cheats and opportunists' who were undermining the stability of the Isles. The misguided elements 'must be fought with all vigour' the workers declared.

Later, according to Africa Analysis, the charge of conducting an illegal assembly was dropped and a lengthy dispute between prosecution and defence developed on the subject of bail. At time of going to press it is understood that the accused had not been granted bail.

The Daily News took up the story in a number of articles

stretching through until mid August. It was learnt that charges against Hamad's co-accused had been dropped but that legal aid for Hamad, which was being provided by the University of Dar es Salaam Legal Aid Committee, had been withdrawn. The police had threatened to bring Hamad to court in handcuffs to stop him waving to the people but the magistrate had said it was not a crime to wave to people. On August 1st the paper said that 25 state documents described as top secret which should have been handed over had been found at Hamad's house. Hamad still faced a charge of holding an illegal meeting in Pemba. Just before the Bulletin went to press in late August the state prosecutor was said to have applied for future hearings to be held in camera because of the sensitivity of the documents. The magistrate was considering the matter.

Meanwhile, Africa Events published five articles under the headings: 'Tense But Calm' (immediately after the arrest), 'Fears of a Drift' (referring to financial changes in Zanzibar which might slow down the integration of the Zanzibar economy with that of the mainland), 'Upstairs Downstairs' (referring to the 'dizzying, whirlwind' career of Hamad), 'Zanzibar Handcuffed To Its Own Indecisions' (on the handcuffing of Hamad) and 'Too Hot To Handle' (speculation as to why legal aid had been withdrawn).

In the article on Hamad's career the writer wrote of him, during his time as Chief Minister, as 'young (43), dynamic, educated, extremely diligent...he demanded more and more from his people., he developed the habit of turning up unannounced at different Zanzibar offices and meting out instant punishment to those not at their desks; he became very popular'. But 'Zanzibar politics are insular in the extreme. People are highly aware politically but their view seldom extends beyond the Zanzibar Channel'....Hamad was thought not to have sufficiently mobilised support behind the Party's choice for President in the last elections. He came into disfavour at the highest levels'.

## FRIENDS OF THE MAKONDE

*(In Bulletin No 33 we published a review of an exhibition of Makonde sculpture then showing at the Museum of Modern Art in Oxford. We asked Eirlis Park if she could find out something about how the collection was built up. She has sent us the following - Editor)*

When I first arrived in Arusha in 1957, my husband Peter had already been there for five months and so knew exactly where to go to buy material and get the curtains made. Downtown we were warmly welcomed by the Malde family, Mr. Malde senior, Moti Malde and his younger brother. All were very helpful but our buying was often interrupted for introductions to other visitors to the shop who, to my surprise, were not buying but going over to the other side of the shop, to Moti, where there was a square glass case of cameras. Discussion there was on the subject of photography and at the end of our transaction we too drifted across. An unofficial meeting of the Arusha

Photographic Society was taking place. In 1957 Moti opened his own purpose designed photographic shop near to the Safari Hotel. To those who know him, Moti Malde and photography are permanently intertwined.

He admits that, originally, the Makonde were a challenge photographically; there were still older women who wore lip plugs - but slowly he began to appreciate the nature of the people themselves - gentle, not aggressive and, as he says, "not against the laws of nature". Their masks, used in ceremonies, were carved from wood and no killing of birds or animals was involved in decoration. Moti is a Jain and something in the Makonde character appealed to his beliefs. Jains reject the caste system, they believe in non-violence and are against any form of animal sacrifice.

Moti and Kanchen were married in the mid-fifties and it was from this period that serious collecting began. They did, at one time, do some trading in Kamba carving but they decided that the Makonde carvings would be bought and kept for their own personal pleasure. Moti is very methodical - keeping a dossier of where, when and why he purchased each of his gramophone records, for example, and of course, all his photographic material was also well documented - so it was quite natural to record the details of each carving and to make notes after the carver had explained his design.

Between the years 1954 and 1964 very few people wanted the larger Makonde carvings; everyone wanted small pieces which were easily transportable, but the bigger sculptures appealed to the Maldes. They were fascinated by the way the work was developed from the varying shapes of the timber and by how the carver expressed himself and his ideas, often with laughter. Kanchen however, told her husband that she felt that the market value of the carvings was too low and that it was unfair to pay so little for this handwork. So they used to take down from Arusha, baby food, medicines, children's books, pencils, dried milk etc. and share these with the carvers' families. Friendships grew up between them, strengthened by each visit.

However, by the early sixties, it became obvious to the Maldes that more and more of the young Makonde carvers were carving to meet the market demand and fewer were following the old traditional ways. They were carving more, but smaller pieces - which meant that they were able to increase their income. So the Maldes stopped collecting in 1968.

Knowing how much her husband loved his carvings, Kanchen began packing them in 1970 to send them to England. Some years later the Maldes followed, finally settling in Bedford. Now, he says he has more time to expand his notes and his one aim is to make the work of Makonde carvers known worldwide. Ask him which is his favourite piece and he will say about 150 are "his very very favourites, but everyone reminds us of a place, a person, a hamlet - very personal memories - their value is the joy of keeping the Makonde within us alive, and we want their art to be recognised in the whole world".



50 years  
ago

## THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

The pages of the Tanganyika Standard (TS) from September 3, 1939, the date of the outbreak of the war, to the end of the year were dominated, as were those of most of the world's press, by news from Europe. Little was published about what was going on in Tanganyika itself because most of the country was relatively untouched by the war. The following extracts give an idea of the atmosphere at the time.

### INTERMENT OF GERMANS

This was the main headline in the Tanganyika Standard (TS) of September 8, 1939. 80% of the German males in the territory had already been rounded up and were on their way to an internment camp in Dar es Salaam - they eventually totalled about 1,000 - and 'reports were awaited from certain remote areas.' A correspondent wrote about what happened in Moshi. 'Herr Ernst Troop, the 'Fuehrer' of the Tanganyika Nazi Bund, not believing to the last moment that Britain would go to war, was on his way to Moshi from Lyamungu in his car on Sunday afternoon when he was halted by a picket of administrative officers and special constables at Karanga Bridge outside the township. He was astounded when he was taken into custody. Some of his lieutenants, including Dr. Mergner and Herr Kageler, the latter leader of the Hitler youth, were also arrested. So far, 208 Germans have been temporarily interned in the commodious German-owned premises of the Kilimanjaro Coffee Works pending the erection of a permanent camp. Most Germans gave themselves up in good humour and many are helping to erect barbed wire entanglements around their camp'.

Interestingly, in the same issue of the Standard, in the classified advertisement column, under the heading 'Where to Stay' the following appeared: 'German Boarding House. Daily rate Shs 10/-, First class cuisine. Cleanliness assured. Above Kassum's stores.'

By December 316 of the enemy aliens had been repatriated. They were sent home on an Italian ship and given their expenses for the journey all the way back to Germany.

## THE FIRST EFFECTS OF THE WAR

Vehicles were requisitioned, air raid practices were held in Dar es Salaam, no currency was to be exported (TS Sept 22), the price of foodstuffs was controlled (TS Oct 11) and farmers were exhorted to 'produce to the limit and export what you can' (TS Dec 22). It was announced that income tax would be introduced in 1940.

A 'Tanganyika Naval Force' had come into existence legally on August 26 but it then consisted of only one officer. Two weeks later there were six officers, 12 petty officers and 76 African ratings. Its main function was to sweep Dar es Salaam harbour for mines every day.

Dhows began to return (TS Oct 20). 'Dhows are again being favoured for coastal transport of goods between Rufiji and Dar es Salaam. The lack of motor lorries during the recent requisition of power trucks for the war has turned the eyes of traders to dhows and dhow ports have not been so busy since 1929. Mr. M. Graui the Kilwa merchant, is said to own a fleet of 100 and Mr. Jaffer Alladin of Mbwera has brought from India a new fast sailing dhow of fine lines and accommodation'.

The first Donkey Company of the East African Pack Transport Corps was raised in Tanganyika (TS Dec 15). 'The unit comprises two Europeans and 100 Africans with 500 donkeys. Personnel have been drawn from Mbugwe, Arusha and Meru areas. Thanks to the patriotism of the Africans, requisitioning of donkeys proved unnecessary. Although donkeys are not normally sold the owners took the view that if they were needed for the war then they (the owners) were prepared to sell them. Each carries a load of 100 lbs and the donkeys can cover a good 15 miles a day. It is the desire of the military authorities to avoid the use of porter transport and to make as much use as possible of mechanical and animal transport.'

Constructive effects of the war were the start of publication of a newspaper in Swahili - Baraza - and the first Swahili news broadcasts, in both cases emanating from Nairobi. All householders were requested to allow their staff to listen to the broadcasts which came out every Tuesday and Thursday from 5 pm to 5.15 pm. (TS Sept 15).

African participation in the war effort received little attention in the press. But on September 29th the Standard referred to a message sent by King George VI to the Sultan of Zanzibar thanking him for the assurances he had sent of the full support of the Sultanate 'during the struggle in which the empire is engaged'. And on December 1st the Standard wrote 'The fighting days of the Chagga tribe have been recalled in Moshi where Chief and people have offered a proportion of their harvest as their contribution to the war effort. It was customary in olden days when the tribe went to war for those remaining at home to contribute foodstuffs. The foodstuffs were to be used for feeding troops of the King's African Rifles stationed at Moshi'.

## FRUSTRATION AND GLOOM

Reference was made often in the press of the time to the fact that the Allies and Germany seemed to be fighting a war only of words and propaganda.

As early as September 29 a reader's letter in the Standard said: 'Many of us with past war experience who feel that we ought to volunteer to serve in a military capacity...feel justified in taking no step which might mean abandoning our families and being sent off into the blue on some relatively unimportant job while no actual hostilities are in progress in East Africa. If such hostilities should break out there would be no lack of volunteers'.

In a column by 'Exile' headed 'Random Talk of the Day', the following appeared on September 22. 'The British take their war news (like their pleasures) sadly. At a time when there is so much to do and so great an example to be set the sight of a number of Britons listening to a radio news bulletin is about one of the worst pieces of propaganda that can be imagined. For studied gloom and pessimistic resignation there is nothing to beat their expression and attitude. I should think that bar waiters who attend with eyes that miss nothing will be able to spread to the Native population the very worst interpretation of mass gloom.'

## THE REALITY OF WAR

The first indication of the kind of news which was going to dominate the media for the next five years came in the Standard on October 29th. 'Among those lost in the sinking of H.M.S. Royal Oak in Scapa Flow in Scotland was 18 year old Travis Hanch, son of Mr. and Mrs. J.S. Hanch of the PWD, Tanga. He is thought to be the first man from Tanganyika to be lost in the war. A memorial service was held in Tanga Church.'

Then, on November 24th Tanganyikans felt the war again. A British ship, the 700 ton Africa Shell, was sunk by a German cruiser just south of Tanganyika, off the Mozambique coast. The crew managed to reach land and were found by Portuguese officials.

## LIGHT RELIEF

Towards the end of the year the Standard was prepared to write about the lighter side of the war.

It described how army manoeuvres in Namanga district had included a full scale 'invasion' of Kenya by Tanganyika. The Standard's correspondent observed however that he was 'killed' before the campaign really began as an enemy aeroplane dive-bombed his car. He was impressed most by the skill with which the two KAR armies camouflaged themselves. It was hard to see how the dual purpose of the manoeuvres - to give the well-trained and enthusiastic African troops practice in modern warfare and to obtain practice in the operation and control of

mechanical units was being achieved - as he could rarely see them! And, just after the main battle, with Kenyan troops retiring to Kajiado, the correspondent was 'killed' again by an enemy scouting aeroplane!

The Standard also found it possible to give considerable prominence on its main page to an important news item. (October 6): 'There have been many cases of chicken stealing in Dar es Salaam recently. The Police have now arrested an African who is alleged to have been concerned in at least one of the thefts. He was found by an Askari on patrol with seven fowls in his possession. Mr. Henin, who claims that he disturbed someone attempting to steal fowls from his compound, was unable however to identify some of the fowls found in the possession of the accused African'

And, finally, there was the inevitable 'The day war broke out' anecdote (November 17): Special constables from Dar es Salaam had been immediately mobilised and sent on duty to various key posts up country. One such key area was the fictitious place called 'Asante':

The specials both sat at Asante  
Waiting for things to begin  
From dawn to sunset, hard at it,  
Drinking the D.O's gin.

The D.O. kept calm in the crisis  
He said there was nothing to fear;  
His greatest trouble at this time  
Was that the specials would finish his beer.

As last light appeared on the sky-line  
When the office looked just like a bar  
And the booze was very near finished  
The specials were called back to Dar.

Editor

## A NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON - AND A NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER IN DAR

Tanzania has a new High Commissioner in London. He is Mr John S. Malecela (55) originally from Dodoma region and previously the holder of a range of very senior positions in government. He was Minister for Foreign Affairs from 1972 to 1975, Minister for Agriculture (1975-80), Minister for Minerals (1980-82) and Minister for Communications/Transport/Works (1982-85). At earlier stages in his career he was Ambassador to the United Nations in New York and Ambassador in Ethiopia. In 1985 he was a member of the 'Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons' dealing with the problem of South Africa.

The months of June and July 1989 witnessed a flurry of farewell

parties in London and Dar es Salaam as incumbent High Commissioners departed and the arrival of the new High Commissioners was awaited.

The principal event in London, attended by some 150 persons, was a farewell to Mr and Mrs Nyakyi organised by a committee under the chairmanship of Ms Fatma Abdullah which included representatives of several Tanzanian organisations in Britain: the Tanzania Association (Chairman, Mr. Richard Mpopo), Tanzania Womens Association, Tanzania Business Group, Tanzania Sisal Marketing Association (TASMA), Tanzania Students Association, Tanzania Diamond Sorting Office (TANSORT), and the High Commission.

Mr. Ulli Mwambulukutu, Deputy High Commissioner, referred at the gathering to Mr. Nyakyi's workaholic habits. "He stays in the office from morning to next day" he said. "I don't know how Mrs. Nyakyi reacts!".

Mr Mpopo, speaking on behalf of several of the sponsoring groups said that Tanzanians in Britain had been very happy to be under Mr. Nyakyi's guidance for the last eight years. The eight years had seemed to pass very quickly; there had been no friction and many happy moments.

Meanwhile, in Dar es Salaam, Mr. Colin Imray was saying goodbye to old friends. His next posting is as High Commissioner in Bangladesh. And then, in Britain we read the

### Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

June 30, 1989

Mr. John T. Masefield was received in audience by the Queen upon his appointment as British High Commissioner to the United Republic of Tanzania. Mrs Masefield had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

Mr. Masefield (50) has served in Malaysia, Poland, Switzerland and Pakistan.

# REVIEWS . . . REVIEWS . . . reviews...

## THE LIGHTNING BIRD

On March 17th 1989 Channel 4 produced an extraordinary film in its 'Survival' series about lions in the Serengeti (Bulletin No 33). In the same series and shown on June 24th was another film about Tanzanian wild-life. This was made with the cooperation of the National

Parks and the Ngorongoro Conservation Authority. It is the work of Joan and Ann Root and its title is 'The Legend of the Lightning Bird'.

As Andrew Sachs started his commentary we saw what we have learnt to expect from wild-life films of Africa South of the Sahara - Kilimanjaro, elephants in the forest, lions on the savannah, herds of wildebeest and fantastic, glorious birds.

Who is the King of the Birds? Is it the huge ostrich, the powerful eagle, the handsome superb starling or the regal crested crane?

Legend says it is none of these. It is the hammerhead or hammerkopf. He is related to herons and storks, stands a foot high, is uniform brown with a tuft of feathers at the back of his head and looks like a kindly dunpy pteradactyl. The hammerheads spend most of their lives fishing. This they do effectively but without display. When they are excited they jump on each others backs, flap their wings and squawk.

According to legend these dowdy avian monarchs receive homage from subjects who bring contributions to the palatial nest, help build it and even guard it. The hammerheads are also credited with magical power over rain and floods. None of this is true. They cannot swim and have no special weather sense.

Visitors to the big nest come for their own purposes. A silver bird takes what she needs to build her own nest; an Egyptian goose tries to take over the penthouse until thrown out by the owners; she then finds a disused nest downstream. A grey kestrel is small enough to use the old nursery but finds her way barred by a family of acacia rats and a large African Owl nest on the summit, ostensibly on guard.

The hammerheads, far from being feudal lords, act more like the local housing aid centre because they re-use an old nest. At the beginning of the rainy season they start to build in the fork of a tree overlooking a river. For nearly three months they each make journeys totalling about three hundred miles to build a nest four feet high and weighing two hundred pounds. It is so strongly woven that it can bear the weight of a man jumping on it. The entrance is sensibly kept away from the tree trunk and the roof is decorated with feathers, shed snake skins, little bones and porcupine quills. This nest even had a wildebeest tail.

Most of the film was concerned with the building of this nest and the mating of the hammerhead, kestrel and goose families. I particularly enjoyed the emergence from the nest of the two-day-old goslings who plopped in the water below one after the other like children going down a chute. One gosling had unfortunately fallen out a day earlier and had had a Disneyesque adventure with hippos and a crocodile. He found a diminutive island for the night and miraculously met up with his family again the next day.

There seems to be no scientific explanation for the hammerhead's extravagant use of energy. We are told the species is the only member of its family. I wonder if there were others now extinct who decided to build Hiltons and died in the attempt.

Anyway, Good Luck to the eccentric loveable bird. Long may he reign!

Congratulations too to all concerned with the production of this delightful, tantalising film.

Shirin Spencer

TANZANIA: COUNTRY STUDY AND NORWEGIAN AID REVIEW. Kjell J. Havnevik and Others. Centre for Development Studies. University of Bergen. 1988.

There was a time when it seemed as though almost everyone wanted to write a book about Tanzania. The early years after independence are well documented in several comprehensive studies. Nowadays, this is no longer true. As far as the Bulletin has been able to determine there are no recent comprehensive studies covering all sectors of Tanzania's economy other than those provided from time to time by the World Bank. It is for this reason that this Norwegian book is so useful. It is useful primarily for those wishing to up-date their knowledge (references and statistics go up to 1988) and those who do not know Tanzania and do not have the time or the opportunity to study the innumerable short papers available in the better libraries. It is concise (the whole country is covered in 193 pages), clear and, as they say nowadays, 'reader friendly'; it does not appear to be over afflicted, as so many papers on Tanzania are, by ideological bias. It contains a useful up to date bibliography but, surprisingly, no index. It has particularly strong sections on women (for example, the effect of villagisation on them) and reveals much cause for alarm in its section on AIDS.

The second part of the book critically analyses Norwegian aid programmes. Although the authors state that Norwegian aid does not differ from that of other countries (Norway comes second only to Sweden in the 'league table') those interested in sea fisheries, coastal transport (in both cases associated companies went bankrupt!) sawmilling, hydropower and the maintenance of rural roads can learn much from this book.

One interesting item (Page 13) states that after the First World War the idea was considered of giving Norway the task of ruling Tanganyika Territory - DRB.

*(We are indebted to Mr. Karl Aartun for sending us a copy of this book - Editor).*

## TV STATION UNDER STUDY

A special team set up to study the establishment of a television station for Tanzania mainland will soon present its final report to Government. The Party programme directs that Tanzania mainland should have television by the year 2,000.



Send letters to:  
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#### AN EARLIER EXHIBITION IN JAPAN - A CHEETAH FOR THE EMPEROR

The interesting article 'Tanzania and Japan' in your May issue prompts me to recall Tanzanian participation in EXPO '70 at Osaka, a project for which I was responsible in the Ministry of Commerce under the leadership of the then Minister, Mr. A.M. Babu.

Our beautiful pavilion which was prefabricated in Dar es Salaam from 180 tons of the finest MNINGA and MVULE timber from the forests of the Usambara mountains, shipped to Japan and re-erected on the Senri Hills site near Osaka, was generally adjudged to be one of the 12 best in the EXPO.

It took the form of a stylised Ujamaa village surmounted by a palm tree and comprised four Halls of Nature, History, Culture and Progress, featuring *inter alia* a plaster cast of Homo Zinjanthropus, fish from Lake Tanganyika, the newly discovered blue gemstone 'Tanzanite', the Meru Sapphire, magnificent Makonde carvings, paintings by Sam Ntiro and vast background colour photographs of Mount Kilimanjaro and the glorious scenery and unrivalled flora of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

The pavilion was manned for the six months of the EXPO (March-September 1970) by a team of young ladies selected for their beauty and charm under the leadership of Mr. Frank Ettutu, the Executive Officer of the pavilion.

In June the Second Vice-President, Mr. Rashidi Kawawa led a 17 man delegation to Japan for 'Tanzania Day' on which a superb performance was given by snake dancers and stilt dancers, the police band, the Morogoro Jazz band and the famous blind drummer Morris Nyanyusa.

Earlier, two splendid cheetah had - not without difficulty - been caught in the Serengeti and flown over the North pole to Japan where one had been presented to the Emperor and the other to the Lord Mayor of Osaka as unique gifts from the people of Tanzania.

On his return to Tanzania Mr. Kawawa was quoted in the Sunday Post as having said that part of Japan's interest in developing more trade with Tanzania had been because of the country's successful pavilion at the EXPO. He said that Tanzania's participation had showed the host country and other nations in the world, Tanzania's rapid development in industry and culture as well as in international cooperation.



## LUSHOTO SCHOOLGIRLS

Two ex-Lushoto schoolgirls, Ursula and Vera Engler who live at Via Cathedral 15, 6900 Lugano, Switzerland would like to get in touch again with former Lushoto pupils. I would be much obliged if you would publish this letter.

J. H. Leslie

## 'SHORES WILL BE DESTROYED IN LESS THAN THREE DECADES'

With reference to the destruction of marine life which I wrote about in the last issue of the Bulletin I have now found further cause for concern.

In UNESCO's 'Development Forum' of November/December 1988 it is stated that 'Salt makers are destroying the mangrove forests along the coast by cutting the trees for salt pans and felling hard timber for drying'.

Michael Pearson, a marine ecologist at the University of Dar es Salaam has warned that Tanzania's coastal shores will be totally destroyed in less than three decades. Coral reefs are being destroyed by dynamite fishing, use of stone anchors and careless fishing with bucket traps. Fish catches have declined from 3.2 tons per fisherman in 1981 to 1.36 tons in 1986.

What is being done to improve the situation?

Christine Lawrence

## WHAT HAS HAPPENED? - MWALIMU

"What has happened to the nation of the Arusha Declaration - the only country in the world with such a clearly defined policy of socialism and self-reliance" asked Mwalimu Julius Nyerere speaking to the nation on Peasants' Day, July 7th 1989. What curse had befallen the nation which had declared self-reliance as the basis for its development he asked.

He said Tanzania had a unique gift in that declaration but lamented the way people have gone astray in carrying out the declared policies. "In fact" he said "it appears as if we have abandoned our declaration. Even to clean sewage systems or fill in ponds which are breeding places for mosquitoes we wait for foreign donors".

The Party Chairman underscored the need to revive the self-help spirit and undertake projects like building classrooms and teachers houses. "The children" he said pointing to the pupils who had performed a mass display "are sitting on the floor in the classroom but we sit back and wait for donors - some of whom are near thieves - to help us". Mwalimu noted that the budget for education had declined to 4% which he said was too little to do anything substantial. "But" he added "we have

plenty of soil from which we can make bricks for classrooms".

Earlier Mwalimu expressed disgust at thefts of big sums of money from cooperative unions. He said the government mistakenly dissolved the unions but "we did not re-establish them for conmen and thieves who applauded their return so that they could make quick money" - Daily News

## MINISTRY TO BREED WASPS

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development has ordered consignments of wasps from the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria for the biological control of the cassava mealybug in Tanzania. The wasps will be bred and multiplied at Kibaha in the Coast Region. Some 18,000 hectares of cassava have been affected by mealybugs since the out-break in 1987.

The Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Development has also explained that there is no cure for the new fungal disease of bananas (Black Sogatoka) - Daily News

## THE AIDS THREAT - 400,000 CASES

The first reported case of AIDS in Tanzania (from Kagera Region) was as recently as 1983. But, according to a Professor in the University of Dar es Salaam, there are now estimated to be 400,000 people infected by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) which can lead to AIDS.

The male to female ratio is approximately 1:1 reflecting the dominance in Tanzania of heterosexual transmission. Distribution by age shows peak prevalence for women in the age groups 15 to 25 whereas the majority of infected males are in the age group 25 to 35.

The spread of HIV follows the major communication routes with dramatic differences in the geographical distribution. In the Kagera Region with 1.3 million inhabitants some 11.9% of the adults were HIV positive in 1987. The rate was as high as 32% in Bukoba town. The extent of the catastrophe in the town is illustrated by the fact that in the age groups 25-34, some 41% were affected and in babies below one year in age 23% were HIV positive. (An account of what was described as the 'AIDS Horror' at Kanyiga village, 25 miles from Bukoba, was given in Bulletin No 31).

In Moshi the average infection rate was 7% in 1987 but no positive cases were detected outside the city. The figure for Dar es Salaam was about 6%

The true prevalence and the speed of dissemination in most of the country is not known but one source estimated that the affected population is now doubling every six to eight months. According to the World Health Organisation, for every reported case, there are in the population 50-100 infected cases. According to some health experts there could be as many as one to two million people affected by the end

of this year. Most of these people will be subject to emotional stress and a larger number of relatives and friends will also need assistance in dealing with the disease. "We are talking about anywhere between five and ten million people needing counselling if testing instruments were available for all" said Dr. G. P. Kilonzo, Head of the Psychiatric Unit at Muhimbili Medical Centre. He said that the emotional reaction of individuals to HIV infection and the neurological and psychiatric consequences of the disease can have a far reaching impact unless emotional support is given. Cases of suicide, stigma, anger, depression and family turmoil are issues that need to be dealt with through counselling he said.

Dr Gabriel Lwihula is worried about the orphan problem and how Tanzania will be able to cope with the orphan children and the aged whose survival must depend on support from persons dying of AIDS.

A National Aids Task Force was set up in 1985 and this led the way to the National AIDS Control Programme which the government launched in mid 1988. Emphasis is being placed on bringing about behavioural change. Most people are said to now prefer what is known as 'Zero grazing' in reference to sticking to a single partner. Many jokingly refer to what are called 'UWT (the Tanzanian Womens' Organisation) marriages'. Others refer to Chinue Achebe's novel 'One man; one wife'.

At a seminar in Arusha in July 1989 Dr W.M. Nkya of the Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre said that transmission of AIDS was complicated by the existence of 'infected pools of people and mobile transmitters'. He explained that prostitutes and barmaids were likely to be in the infected pool while young business men, truck drivers and privileged civil servants were likely to be among the transmitters.

At the same seminar the Tanga Regional Cultural Officer, Mr V. Mkodo said that a number of men were opting for schoolgirls to 'quench their sexual thirst' as they were considered to be safe from the disease. It was also suggested at the seminar that it would be a great help if the government issued a directive on circumcision of men as uncircumcised men were thought to be at greater risk.

On Peasants Day in July this year the Association of Tanzania Family Planning had what was described as a 'field day' when it sold 11,000 condoms to visitors to the 13th Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair. Condoms, at Shs 5/- each, were said to have been selling like hot cakes as preventive measures against AIDS. (From SHIHATA, the Daily News and the book reviewed on page 31).

## CHIMPANZEE RECORDS STOLEN

Two years of painstaking research work on chimpanzees in the Gombe Stream National Park may have been lost forever when thieves broke into the house of the world famous scientist Jane Goodall in Dar es Salaam at the beginning of July. They made away with 40 video cassettes. The thieves, who are believed to have reached her beach front house at Msasani by boat, also took away two outboard engines donated to the national park - Daily News.

## A JOINT THEATRICAL VENTURE

The Commonwealth Institute in London is about to launch a 'Theatre in Education' project to be based on Tanzania and using British and Tanzanian actors. There will be half day- programmes designed for upper secondary school pupils which will be given first in London and then at schools in the West Midlands, the Isle of Wight, Bedfordshire, West Sussex and either Dundee or the Borders Region.

Mr Turan Ali, Performing Arts Officer at the Commonwealth Institute and Mr Ghonche Materego, Head of the Theatre Arts Department of the National Arts Council in Tanzania and Adviser to the Project told the Bulletin that the play will look at the notion of independence and economic relationships in the post-colonial period.

There will be a performance for the public on October 26th 1989. Tickets (£2.50) are obtainable at the Education Centre of the Institute.

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## CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

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

Mr T C E CONGDON is Estates Director of Brooke Bond Tanzania Ltd. and has worked in Mufindi for over thirty years.

Mr CHARLES (KIM) MEEK CMG entered service in Tanganyika in 1941. In 1959 he was Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Chief Secretary (Mr John Fletcher-Cooke) and from 1960 to 1962 he served as Principal Secretary to the then Prime Minister (Mr Julius K Nyerere) and as Secretary to the Cabinet.

Mrs EIRLYS PARK was in Arusha from 1957 to 1958 and again from 1961 to 1966 and during the last year was local correspondent to the East African Standard and the Standard Tanzania.

Miss SHIRIN SPENCER who is a teacher of music has been interested in animals since the age of seven. She spent six years in Tanzania from 1963 to 1970 teaching general subjects in the Diocese of Masasi.

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