

NO 35

JANUARY 1990

Bulletin of Tanzanian affairs

Issued by the
Britain - Tanzania
Society

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TANZANIA TO RECEIVE US\$ 1.3 BILLION

A group representing 14 donor nations and 11 international organisations have indicated that they will provide US\$1.3 billion to Tanzania to support the country's economic adjustment and development programme in 1990.

The Consultative Group for Tanzania meeting at the World Bank's Paris Office from December 18th to 20th 1989 said a large portion of the aid would be targeted at balance-of-payments support and the country's social sectors.

The Group praised Tanzania's progress in implementing its Economic Recovery Programme launched in 1986, noting that policy changes had helped raise agricultural productivity and increased the economic growth rate to about 4% per year.

At the meeting, the Government announced its plans to move ahead with the second phase of its Economic Recovery Programme. Endorsing the plan, the Group said it was pleased that the Government had incorporated a 'priority social-action programme' into the overall recovery programme.

The Group emphasised that further action is still needed in improving public-sector management and reforming parastatals. Attention should also be given to additional reforms in the agricultural marketing and cooperative systems and in the financial sector. The Group also supported a stronger role for the private sector in the economy.

The World Bank has published detailed tables indicating how different groups of countries have performed during the decade 1977 to 1988. Tanzania's Gross National Income Per Capita was (in 1980 US dollars) \$300 in 1977 but had fallen to \$240 in 1988. Figures for Kenya were \$440 in 1977 and \$390 in 1988. Tanzania shares with Burkino Faso, Burundi, Malawi, Mali, Ethiopia, and Somalia the lowest income amongst 40 Sub-Saharan countries whose estimated incomes are published in the latest World Bank tables. Tanzania comes fifth from the bottom. By comparison the 1988 figure for the United States is \$14,080 and for the countries of the European Community \$11,640 - World Bank News.

SHERATON TO MANAGE KILIMANJARO HOTEL

According to the November 10th issue of Tanzania's 'Business Times' Sheraton International will assume the management of the Kilimanjaro Hotel in 1990 under a partnership agreement with the Tanzania Tourist Corporation. Seven other hotels, including the Lake Manyara Lodge, Ngorongoro Lodge, Kunduchi Beach Hotel and the Mafia Lodge will also enter into joint management agreements with Accor, a French firm, which is already managing the Mount Meru Hotel. All the hotels are to undergo extensive repair and expansion at a cost of some US\$35.0 million to be provided by a consortium including Swiss, German and Yugoslav firms plus the European Investment and African Development Banks.

TANZANIAN WORKERS LAZY?

Tanzanian workers are lazy and unproductive says Tanzania's National Productivity Council (NPC) quoted in 'Business News' on September 29th 1989. The NPC Executive Secretary, Mr Nikubuka Shimwela attributes the trend to a lack of a productive culture in the nation. "People are not serious with work" he said.

According to the Council the nation's productivity has been falling since 1980 with adverse effects on the national economy. In financial institutions productivity has been declining at an average rate of 3.3% In the manufacturing sector at 6.2%, in the mining sector at 4% and in public administration at 5.5% In cross section interviews on productivity many interviewees have charged that the most unproductive sector is the public administration sector. Civil servants report late for work, one person charged. Some leave their work well before closing time while most spend a considerable amount of time in dubious private ventures during working hours.

NO - SAYS MR. KASWAGA

Responding in the Mailbag column of 'Business News' a Mr Ben Kaswaga wondered what had happened to workers in recent years. Had the generation of early post-independence workers disappeared? The answer was no he wrote. Many of those Tanzanians were still alive and well. But something or other had happened in their minds.

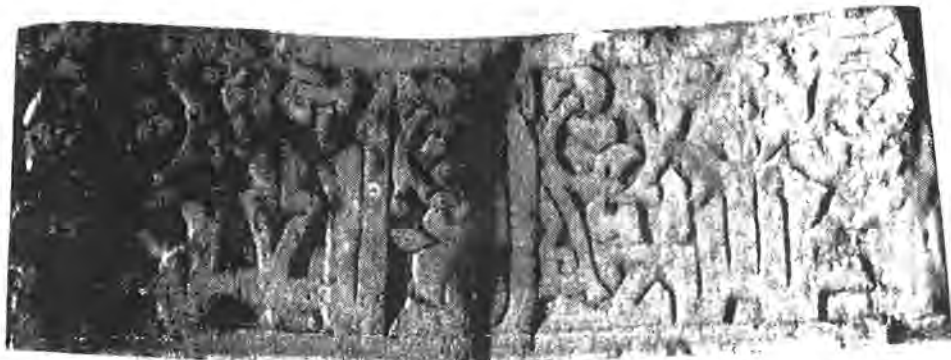
'How much productivity can be expected of a Tanzanian who gets up at 5.30 in the morning without even a crumb of boiled cassava for breakfast to make two bus connections at 30 shillings each so as to be in time for work? Can this hungry worker produce much when all he has for lunch is a couple of roasted sweet potatoes to be washed down the throat with, perhaps, one soda because he can't afford anything better? Can this worker be productive when, at 2.30 pm - tired, underfed and undernourished - he has to make another two bus connections to get back home and arrive there, maybe two hours later....

The Tanzanian is lazy? True, probably, but that is mainly because he does not eat enough. He does not eat enough because he is not paid enough (or sometimes not at all) because there is low productivity. But there cannot be higher productivity from a demoralised, tired and hungry producer....

Need we wonder why even that old glorious self-help spirit is now only a thing of the past?

RICHEST RUBY DEPOSITS

Tanzania has the richest and biggest ruby deposits in the world a Swiss geologist/gemologist said in Arusha recently. The Longido mine was the biggest ruby mine in the world. The mine was nationalised in 1972 and operated by Tanzania Gemstone Industries (TGI) but closed shortly afterwards. However, it is now operating under a joint venture between TGI and a Swiss Company, Tofco SA. The new company has imported all necessary mining equipment and lorries - Daily News.



Inscriptions from a prayer niche in the mosque on Tumbatu island.

DIGGING UP ZANZIBAR

Of all the things that Zanzibar is famous for, its archaeology is probably not one. Yet for 1989, African archaeology was essentially Zanzibar's with no less than three major international projects in the Isles. The results of last summers' diggings promise to change much of what we thought we knew about the history of the East African coast.

During the British period there was a very ambivalent attitude towards the past. On the one hand careful records were made of the standing antiquities accompanied by some sober and, more often, wild speculation. A museum was built but many of the objects there were poorly catalogued and many coins were lost. Colonial officials did their best to demolish the most important ruins - parts of the Marahubi Palace were taken down in the fifties as unsafe, while only the Revolution in Zanzibar saved the Chake Chake Fort whose fate had been almost sealed by a proposed hospital expansion in late 1963. A little archaeology took place at Ras Mkumbu, which Sir J. Gray thought was the ancient city of Kanbalu. Dr James Kirkman showed that he was wrong. After 1963 all research stopped, and responsibility shifted from one Ministry to another. Many of the monuments fell down; a few more were destroyed for their stones.

In 1984 we were invited by the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism to undertake a survey of Zanzibar's archaeological sites and monuments. In collaboration with Abdulrahman M Juma, the Antiquities Officer of the Ministry, we found over 60 sites during the next two years. At many of these we dug 'test pits' (small holes a metre square) which produce a sequence of pottery and stratigraphy that provide a clear indication of the date range and wealth of the community.

One find was especially spectacular. At Mtambwe Mkuu, a large town of the 11th century in Pemba, which is even mentioned by Arab geographers by the name of Tamby, we found intact a large hoard of gold and silver coins, buried in a cloth pouch. The gold coins were all Fatimid dinars from Egypt, the latest dating to 1066 AD. But the silver coins, which numbered over 2,000, were of greater historical interest. They were locally minted - probably at Mtambwe itself - and give the names of nine local rulers living in the 11th century.

The next stage was detailed mapping and area excavation work. In 1989 three different groups were each allocated a major site. The Ministry itself worked at Unguja Ukuu, with help from SAREC and the Urban Origins Project; the University of Dar es Salaam worked at Pujini in Pemba; we worked with the British Institute in Eastern Africa on Tumbatu island.

Unguja Mkuu may well turn out to be the earliest site on the whole African coast. It covers a massive area of at least 30 hectares, with middens, buried walls, and what appears to be part of a fortification. A burial site was also excavated with clear evidence of a spear wound in the skull. Abdulrahman Juma was able to identify a wide range of pottery and glass finds, including Chinese Tang Stonewares and very early Islamic moulded wares, possibly as early as the 7th century. Languja is mentioned by Al Jahiz in the 9th century, as one of the most important ports on the coast. Abdulrahman Juma seems to have found it at Unguja Ukuu.

The work at Pujini identified a rather different site, probably dating to the 15th century. Traditions link Pujini with a tyrannical ruler of Pemba, Mdamu Mkume, who, among other things, forced the workers who built Pujini to carry the stones on their heads while shuffling on their buttocks. The work here, lead by Dr. Adria LaViolette, found no direct archaeological evidence for such practices but a large and quite unique fortress was uncovered. Surrounded by large ramparts and a ditch, a square enclosure contained a number of stone houses, as well as two subterranean chambers. Such fortifications are very rare before the arrival of firearms on the coast and the only explanation is that Pujini was the product of fantasy.

The third project on Tumbatu attempted to uncover parts of the best preserved medieval town on the islands. Tumbatu is, almost certainly, the Tumbat, mentioned by Yakut as the place where the ruler of the Zanj lived in the 13th century. It is a large town covering 20 hectares with over 40 ruined houses and mounds. There are at least four mosques of which three were discovered last year. In one of the mosques, the mihrab or prayer niche was excavated and found to contain an almost complete inscription collapsed on the floor. This was carved in local coral, using floriate Kufic script. Only one other example of such a script is known from East Africa and that is at Kizimkazi, where it is dated to 500/1107 AD. We are sure that the Tumbatu inscription was by the same craftsman. The style used is very close to recently discovered tombstones from the Persian Gulf port of Siraf, which was the seaport for Shiraz. Here, for the first time, we have some archaeological proof behind the many Shirazi traditions in Zanzibar, which were echoed in modern times, for example, in the name of the Afro-Shirazi Party.

We are sure that 1990 will yield more from the buried soils of Zanzibar and Pemba where further work is planned at all three sites. Meanwhile, some of the more spectacular finds have already been put on display in the Zanzibar Museum. *(Further information is available from the British Institute in Eastern Africa, Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford OX1 3PP - Editor).*

Mark Horton

TANZANIA EXPEDITION 1989 - 1994

Operating from a small office on the top floor of London's Fruit and Wool Exchange in the East End and managed by only two persons is the Frontier Tanzania/Society for Environmental Exploration Project which is sending hundreds of British young people to work on environmentally related work in Tanzania.

The project began in July 1989 and already more than a hundred young Britons have been to Tanzania under the project. They claim to have put in 10,000 man days of work so far - equivalent to one person's effort over a period of forty years. It is hoped to send some 200 young British people to Tanzania each year for the next four years.

Guiding and supporting the young volunteers (average age 22) have been some twenty Tanzanian specialists (including post-graduate students) and twenty five experts from overseas institutions including the world famous author of the book 'Mammals of East Africa', Jonathan Kingdon.

'Frontier' is a collaborative project between the University of Dar es Salaam and the UK based Society for Environmental Exploration(SEE). A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the two parties on July 12th 1989.

The objectives are defined as to promote and advance field research into environmental issues, implement practical projects designed to maintain or improve the environment and promote the sustainable exploitation of natural resources. SEE is a charitable organisation funded only by the contributions of the participating research scientists and the young people themselves who are research assistants.

Work accomplished between July and the end of last year has been in four areas - coastal forest studies, marine research on Mafia island, research on mangroves in the Rufiji Delta and various studies in the Mikumi National Park.

In the Park, work has been organised by the University of Dar es Salaam's Botany Department and has included vegetation mapping and the establishment of forest plots - a wide diversity of forest types were found where only one was thought to exist. At the invitation of the National Park authorities, Frontier has conducted studies on the construction of roads in the southern part of the Park; the routes for 58 kms of new roads were defined.

Among the more important aspects of the work has been the assessment of the damage being suffered in the coastal forests at Kiono, Kisiju, Pugu Hills, the Vikindu Forest Reserve and in the Matumbi Hills. The areas of remaining forest have been documented along with the destruction being brought about by logging, charcoal burning and slash-and-burn subsistence farming and hence the projected life spans of each forest. Preliminary results indicate that known evergreen coastal forests probably now occupy less than 200 sq kms and that a mere 50 sq kms remains completely undamaged. Frontier insists however that it is not a campaigning organisation. It leaves to others the dissemination of the information it helps to collect and the implementation of appropriate remedial action.

Frontier has provided transport, accommodation in tented camps and field equipment in the forests to help Tanzanian scientists in such work as mist netting of bird species, assembling quantitative data on the floristic composition of the forests, the collection of over 3,000 herbarium specimens (one new species of flowering plant was discovered), studies related to a new theory on shell polymorphism of selected snail species and the discovery of a species of toad new to science.

The Rufiji Delta contains the largest area of estuarine mangrove forest in East Africa (1,022 sq kms) and Dar es Salaam University's Botany Department selected the site for Frontier's research work on a small island in the Delta - Simba Uranga. Studies there include recording patterns of mangrove sedimentation and shoreline retreat, vegetation mapping, determining patterns of water and sediment flux within the main channels, measurements of salinity intrusion, prawn fishing activities and the distribution of wintering bird populations.

Asked in her London office to which she had just returned from Tanzania what had been the main problems so far, Eiblis Fanning, one of the organisers, mentioned three things. Firstly, some medical problems in the field in Tanzania - one case of malaria and lots of cuts and bruises amongst the volunteers. Secondly, a shortage of funds to employ additional staff in London. And, thirdly, the urgent need for a photocopier and a computer or word processor. Any reader of the Bulletin upgrading his Amstrad for something better and not knowing what to do with the old model is requested to phone Frontier at 01 375 2390!

David Brewin

AIDS - SERIOUSNESS RECOGNISED BY THE MEDIA

It is hardly possible to pick up a copy of Tanzania's two main English language newspapers these days without seeing some reference to the AIDS scourge which is causing such serious concern. During the last three months of 1989 there were more than thirty different articles or news items on the subject in the press.

The saddest of all the stories was in the Daily News of October 17th and was written by Joseph Kithama from Bukoba in Kagera region. It

concerned thousands of children who have become orphans and elderly dependents with no family members left to support them because of AIDS. A recent survey found 6,000 orphans who were being helped by the Tanzanian and Danish Red Cross organisations with donations of clothes and blankets.

The CCM Party in Kagera Region has instructed rural districts to immediately introduce bye-laws prohibiting people from attending night drinking parties and to close pombe (beer) shops and disco halls by 6 pm each evening.

In Mara Region the party has called upon those performing circumcision ceremonies to suspend them until all have received instruction in hygiene.

Minister of Health Dr Aaron Chidua told an inaugural meeting of the newly established National Aids Control Committee that many more people will perish if control measures are not taken by 20 to 40 year olds following the daily increases in AIDS cases.

The Bagamoyo College of Arts cultural troupe has taken a play called 'Ukimwi' round many of the worst affected regions. Actor Nkwabi Ng'hangasamala, playing the part of AIDS in the play, and wearing a mask and vividly decorated shirt cries out "Watch out....I am AIDS and I will shortly demonstrate how I torture and eventually kill those who cross my path".

During a five-day media seminar on AIDS in Morogoro the participating journalists carried out a survey among Morogoro's prostitutes. Some said that they refused to have sex with their clients unless condoms were used. They said that they were particularly wary of young people, especially those in a hurry. Those who were fat and old however were allowed sex without condoms.

Specialists at the seminar estimated that there were now some 4,000 cases of AIDS in Tanzania and 500,000 people infected with the HIV virus.

In Zanzibar a Member of the House of Assembly suggested total isolation of AIDS victims but the Deputy Health Minister explained that this would be counter-productive and that the identities of Victims would not be revealed to the public.

Liheta Festo, a reader of the Daily News, put it very simply in a two-paragraph letter. 'If you marry a virgin of the opposite sex and remain faithful, your chances of getting AIDS are about the same as getting struck by a meteor in the swimming pool!' - Editor

ELEPHANTS - TANZANIA WINS ITS CASE BUT NOT EVERYONE AGREES

Tanzania's initiative in trying to achieve a world-wide ban on the trade in ivory (Bulletin No 34) caused a heated debate at the biennial conference of the UN sponsored Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) in Switzerland in October 1989. Eventually 76 countries voted for a total ban on ivory but eleven voted against. Botswana, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique and Burundi declared that they

might file a reservation which would enable them to sell and export ivory. Furthermore, trophy hunting and the local use of meat, skin and ivory of the elephant is still not banned.

The immediate effects were good however. Reports from South Africa in early November spoke of the bottom falling out of the ivory trade. Shopkeepers selling ivory reported losing 60% of their normal turnover. American tourists were said to have reacted with horror on seeing ivory objects still on sale on the shops.

OSTRICH FARM IN ARUSHA

The Government has authorised the establishment of an ostrich farm in Arusha in spite of opposition from members of the Regional Development Committee who feared that this could lead to disturbance of the ostriches in their natural habitat. Parent stocks of the birds will be captured from the wildlife areas and eventually produce up to 20,000 ostriches mainly for export. The farm is at Gomba Estate and already has some 200 ostriches. The birds are bred mainly for their valuable tail feathers, skin and meat - Daily News.

MWINYI OUTLINES INVESTMENT CODE

During a state visit to Japan in late December 1989 President Mwinyi gave the first indications of the shortly to be announced Investment Code for Tanzania. The President listed, at a meeting with Japanese economists, the eight areas of priority for investment. They were agriculture and livestock development, tourism, natural resources (forestry, fisheries, fish farming, game cropping and wildlife ranching), mining and petroleum development, (particularly oil and gas, gold, diamonds, gemstones), manufacturing industries (including agro-based industries, steel and metal engineering, printing and publishing, pharmaceuticals and electrical engineering) construction (hotels, houses, warehouses), transport and transit trade.

On investment protection the President said that Tanzania will undertake to maintain a legal framework that will give guarantees of protection to foreign and domestic investors. Tanzania would join the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

On incentives he said that initial investments would be granted a tax holding on profits for the first five years of production. Constraints on foreign exchange remittance would be minimised.

The President spoke at length about the importance of the private sector and appealed to the Japanese business community to invest in Tanzania - Daily News.

TANZANIA DEVALUES AGAIN

Tanzania devalued its Shilling again on December 4th 1989. This time the devaluation was by 17.1% to a new value of Shs 190 to the US dollar. The Bank of Tanzania said that the devaluation was meant to sustain recent gains in the agricultural and industrial sectors.

SWEDEN GETS TOUGH ON TAZARA

The Swedish Aid Agency (SIDA) has lashed out at 'bad management and indiscipline' in the Tanzania Zambia Railway (TAZARA) and threatened to pull out its multi-million dollar support unless the two states tackle the problems. In identical scathing letters to the Ministers of Communications in Tanzania and Zambia the Director General of SIDA said that it was not in the interests of Sweden nor the TAZARA owner countries to finance investments in the railway as this would merely replace resources being wasted due to bad management and indiscipline.

He noted that when the line was handed over to Tanzania and Zambia in 1976 there were 128 locomotives. Of these, only 39 were in operation in October 1989, another 39 were awaiting repair and 50 had been scrapped. Between July 1986 and August 1989 12 locomotives, 140 wagons and 26,500 sleepers had been damaged in 145 accidents costing roughly US\$12 million. This excluded losses on salvage operations, opportunity losses and permanent loss of market share. The procurement of 350 new wagons by TAZARA with Swedish support would merely cover about seven years of wreckage of wagons at the present rate he said.

Sweden is in a US\$40 million agreement to aid TAZARA. The total amount of aid being provided by all donors is US\$ 150 million. Sweden had offered to help finance a thorough review of the TAZARA management system by an experienced consultant.

An official of the Finnish Development Authority said that though they had not yet evaluated a Finnish supported project involving the supply of rescue cranes and rerailing equipment, casual observation would show that there was a state of indiscipline and slackness within the authority's management.

An official with the Norwegian Development Agency who spoke on condition of anonymity said there was a state of turbulence in TAZARA.

A USAID representative however stated that he did not see the problems that other donors had 'capitalised on' but that his agency would be ready to offer short course training in management. USAID is providing 17 locomotives and manpower training to TAZARA.

Speaking a month earlier TAZARA General Manager Standwell Mapara said that the railway, after several loss-making years, now seemed to be on the right lines. It would shortly be one of the most profitable lines in Africa. It had recorded losses of US\$37 million in its first seven years but since 1984 it had begun to make meaningful profits. In 1986/87 it had earned a surplus of US\$413,000.

The line was now carrying one million tons of freight - double the carrying capacity of 1986 and this would shortly increase to 1.6 million tons thanks to the modernisation programme being supported by eleven Western countries and international agencies - Business Times/Daily News.

42,316 PUPILS LEFT SCHOOL IN 1988

According to the Ministry of Education's 1987/88 Annual Report 42,316 pupils left school in 1988 because of pregnancy, early marriage, entering petty trading and following the emigration of parents in search of pasture.

Arusha Region had the highest incidence of pupils leaving school followed by Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Mbeya and Kagera Regions.

However, some 3,169,202 pupils were enrolled in primary schools and the number entering Standard One in January 1988 was 548,055 - an increase of 8,698 children compared with 1987. The enrollment represents 89.6% of the school age population. This means that some 800,000 children were not sent to school - Daily News.

A REGIONAL DERMATOLOGY TRAINING CENTRE

A Regional Dermatology Training Centre is being set up at the Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre (KCMC) in Moshi. It will cover the needs of English speaking countries in East, Central and Southern Africa. The training will be aimed at the Medical Assistant level and will cover the diagnosis and treatment of the skin diseases prevalent in rural areas, including leprosy and sexually transmitted diseases, (including AIDS) in a two-year course leading to the award of a Diploma in Dermatology from the University of Dar es Salaam.

The International Foundation of Dermatology will construct the training centre and hostel on the grounds of the KCMC. In addition to these capital costs considerable finance will be required to fund the training courses. Fund raising amongst potential donors was one of the purposes of a meeting about the project held on September 13th 1989 at the Bolivar Hall attached to the Venezuelan Embassy in London and hosted by H.E. the Venezuelan Ambassador who is himself a dermatologist.

Harold Wheate

MUSICAL SUCCESS IN EUROPE

'Dr' Remmy Ongala and his Super Matimila orchestra are, according to the Daily News, taking Europe by storm. The 10 man Tanzanian orchestra has so far performed in Yugoslavia, Norway, Finland, Holland, Belgium, France, Denmark, West Germany, Spain, Canada, the USA and Britain. 'Throughout our tour' said Ongala, 'so many people have got interested in our music that we now hav the double task of explaining where Tanzania is.....we play all our numbers in Kiswahili to show them that we come from that peace-loving, beautiful country in East Africa'

FOREIGN CONSULTANCIES CRITICISED

Foreign consultants have been criticised from two directions recently.

Discussing a paper on 'Energy and Biotechnology' at a three-day Party seminar in October a participant said that Tanzania was spending about US\$270 million a year on foreign consultancy. He said that there were many Tanzanians who could do such assignments but many institutions preferred foreigners who are given 97% of all consulting work in the country.

Two weeks later Mwalimu Nyerere, told the closing session of a seminar on science and technology at Karimjee Hall in Dar es Salaam, that Tanzania should start refusing external aid which increased the country's dependence on foreign experts. Reiterating the call for collective self-reliance among the developing countries, Mwalimu, who is also Chairman of the South Commission, said countries in the South should meet each others demand for human and material resources before going to the North. His remarks were cheered by the audience.

At the same time Mwalimu donated Shs one million from the monetary part of the Lenin Peace Prize he got in 1987 to a proposed International Village for Science and Technology to be built in Tanzania.

Meanwhile, a Tanzania Association of Consultants (TACO) has been inaugurated at the Hellenic Club in Dar es Salaam. It was originally registered by Government in May 1988. The association is a multi-disciplinary body comprising consultants in engineering, agricultural and rural development, financial management systems and administrative management. The Chairman is Mr Aloyce Peter Mushi of Co-Architecture, Dar es Salaam. The priority is to help the Government to cut down on expenditure on foreign consultancy companies - Daily News.

SHOCK OVER COOPERATIVE DEBTS

Members of the National Executive Committee of the CCM Party have expressed shock over the huge debts cooperative unions owe the banks, the Committee's Department of Mass Mobilisation and Political Propaganda said in a statement on October 12th 1989.

The Committee directed that the following cooperatives should, by January 1989 pay their debts or explain why they should not be deleted:

Nyanza	Shs 5,250,000,000
Shinyanga	Shs 3,440,000,000
Ruvuma	Shs 1,570,000,000
Mara	Shs 1,450,000,000
Mbeya	Shs 1,340,000,000
Kagera	Shs 1,270,000,000
Tabora	Shs 1,200,000,000

The next day, during a short meeting of the National Assembly in Dodoma, the Member for Shinyanga Urban twisted a debate on a new Written Laws Bill by rejecting the amendment on the Cooperative Law and suggesting instead the suspension of its application and a change towards free marketing of crops. He said that the Cooperative Law, which provided for a monopoly to be given to cooperative unions, was a barrier to people seeking their own markets.

The member for Bariadi said that high interest charges on the unions were among the reasons for their poor performance. Shinyanga cooperative union was paying Shs two million in interest charges.

A Nominated Member said that the marketing boards were a burden to cooperative unions and that they should be scrapped as they were useless - Daily News.

DAR UNIVERSITY PRAISED

The University of Dar es Salaam is one of the few examples in Africa in which faculty and research economists are contributing significantly to national economic policy analysis, according to the World Bank Annual Report for 1989. The economists had been seconded to Government and parastatals where they participated in the drawing up of the first Economic Recovery Programme and in techniques of external negotiation. The Bank praised the way in which the authorities had opened debate on difficult policy issues.

NEW TELEVISION STUDIES

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mr Ahmed H Diria, has appointed an eleven-member technical committee to undertake feasibility studies on the establishment of television in mainland Tanzania. This follows the Party and Government decision to introduce television by the year 2,000 Daily News.

CABINET RESHUFFLE

President Mwinyi reshuffled his cabinet in September 1989. He took over the Defence portfolio himself and moved five Ministers. This followed the departure of Mr Salim Ahmed Salim for his new post as Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity. A full Ministry of Information was set up and the International and Regional Cooperation portfolio which was under the ministry of Foreign Affairs was shifted to the Ministry of Finance.

Shs 2 BILLION IN BRITISH AID

The British Government has agreed to give Tanzania £10.4 million (Shs 2.47 billion) in support of its Economic Recovery Programme.

Some £4.5 million will also support English teaching. The programme will be expanded to cover 324 government and private secondary schools and will concentrate on a reading programme and in-service training for Tanzanian English language teachers.

Britain's support for the University of Dar es Salaam will continue with the provision of 3508,920 to institute a MS Education programme in Applied Science at the Department of Zoology and marine Biology.

Tanzania's Police force will receive £358,250 to assist in training programmes for criminal investigation and prevention.

The Songea-Makambako road built by Britain, will receive £1.57 million for extension of the existing maintenance project and the rehabilitation of the Lilondo quarry.

FIFTY ENGINEERS QUIT CIVIL AVIATION

More than 50 Civil Aviation engineers have left their jobs and sought employment elsewhere because their scheme of service, approved by the Ministry of Manpower in 1983 has not yet been implemented.

AN OLD LADY WHO IS STILL AN EXTREME BEAUTY

It was with these words that the Danish Ambassador to Tanzania described the recently renovated (with Danish help) MV Victoria. The ship had broken down three years ago and the rehabilitation has included the changing of all engines, three generators, rewiring, and installation of A/C instead of D/C current. Its carrying capacity has been increased by 450 seats so that it can now carry 38 first class, 66 second and 1,096 third class passengers in addition to 200 tons of cargo. The vessel's speed has been increased from 12.5 to 14.0 knots so that it will be the fastest of the 12 ships the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) operates on Lake Victoria.

MV Victoria dates back to 1958 when it was first built in Britain. It was brought to Kisumu in Kenya where it was re-assembled in 1960. When the East African Community collapsed in 1977 the vessel was held up in Kisumu and stayed there until the completion of lengthy negotiations between the Community partners and it was allowed to come to Tanzania.

SHIHATA

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT

Once again Tanzania occupies only a very small part of the latest Amnesty International Annual Report. The following notes cover the main elements of the report.

Three prisoners of conscience continued to be restricted to remote areas of Tanzania - two to Mafia island - to which they had been banished in 1987. Two had been detained without trial in October 1986 after they had circulated a petition calling for Tanzania to become a multi-party state; (the deportation order on one of the two has now been cancelled); the third, Mr Joseph Kasella Bantu, a former senior government official, had returned to Tanzania from exile in March 1987 after receiving official assurances of his safety, only to be placed under house arrest. In March 1988 the house arrest was lifted but he continued to be restricted to Njombe district.

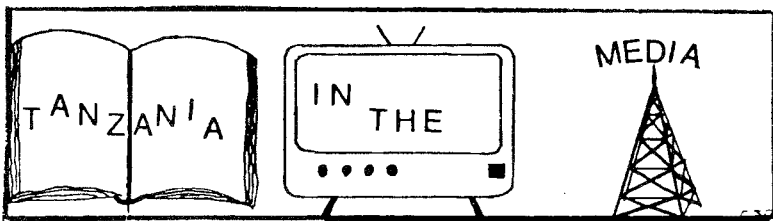
In June 1988 a person from Pemba was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for tearing up a photograph of former President Nyerere. In May 1988 a correspondent for the BBC was arrested after he had reported that police had shot dead two Muslim demonstrators in Zanzibar. A Government Commission of Enquiry into the killings had reported by the end of 1988 but its findings had not been made public.

Twenty three people arrested after the Zanzibar demonstrations were on bail facing criminal charges at the end of the year.

Although four persons were sentenced to death after conviction for murder in Tanzania in 1988 no executions were reported - Editor.

MEYER AND PURTSCHELLER WERE NOT ALONE

Professor (of Geography) Meyer at Leipzig University and Professor Purtscheller from Austria were the first Europeans to climb Kilimanjaro. They reached the top on October 6, 1889. The Committee which was set up to organise the centenary celebrations last year has pointed out however, that these two gentlemen were not alone on their ascent. And they decided to award certificates, posthumously, or in person, to the African porter-guides who accompanied them. The Committee studied old photographs and historic documents in its attempts to identify the persons concerned. Four of the original guides were found to be dead but one very old man was found to be still alive. He is Mr. Yohani Kinyala Lauwo now living at Marangu near Moshi and he is believed to have accompanied these first early explorers. He does not remember when he was born and is perplexed by the sudden interest in something he had long forgotten. Lauwo claims to have scaled the mountain three times by World War One (1914). The Committee assumes that he was then in his teens and thus that he would now be some 118 years old. Mzee Lauwo said that he was seeking employment at the time and met a European and some others in Moshi with their luggage. The European was looking for a certain Dutch doctor who was residing at Kibo. On arrival there he met another man (Jonathan Mtui who has since died) who told him that the European was looking for people to escort him to the top of the mountain. Recalling this first climb Lauwo said that the mountain was veiled in a very thick forest and they had to use pangas and sticks to cut their way through. The trip was 'horrifying' because of the wild animals including elephants, leopards and wild dogs. The trip took eight days and he received three and a half rupees pay. They used to wear only a shirt, a blanket and no shoes he said.



THE DISMANTLING OF UJAMAA

In the first words of a 17-page feature on Tanzania in the December issue of SOUTH magazine, Ahmed Rajab wrote that 'The dismantling of Ujamaa, Tanzania's brand of socialism, seems to be well under way as President Ali Hassan Mwinyi slowly gains the upper hand in the ideological debate'. The originator and chief ideologue had been former President Julius Nyerere, Chairman of the only party. 'Since the party

holds most of the power, Nyerere is still the effective ruler and he uses his position as Chairman to direct a small group of highly vocal and influential Ujamaa diehards who oppose economic liberalisation... last year the whole reform process was jeopardised by the ujamaa ideologues when a six-month debate within the party and government held up an IMF structural adjustment loan and donor funds worth nearly US\$ 900 million. During the debate Nyerere publicly attacked the Government's economic policies, describing liberalisation as a breeding ground for thieves and smugglers. He said it allowed importers to bring in goods which were too expensive for most Tanzanians. The World Bank, on the other hand, argued that the trade (illegal or not) could bring in US\$250 million a year. The debate continues, but Mwinyi seems to be gaining the upper hand. He is gradually dropping members of the old guard in favour of like-minded reformers. His recent appointment of Gilman Ruhinda as Governor of the Bank of Tanzania to replace a former permanent secretary in the finance ministry - Nyerere appointed Charles Nyirabu - is seen as significant'....

'Business and foreign investors say that the last year has seen improvements in the business climate. Some companies have been able to withdraw blocked funds for reinvestment and several debt-for-equity swaps are reported to have been arranged. But despite this, foreign investors still lack sufficient confidence to invest in Tanzania and an investment code, promised more than 18 months ago is still undergoing revision. A Presidential Commission set up in August 1986 to study Tanzania's financial system, was expected to present its recommended reforms towards the end of the year'

'GREEN' TEA

In the same SOUTH feature Jane Greening reported that Tanzania has started exporting organic tea, free from artificial chemicals, to the UK and North America. 'But the operation is not the small-scale farming exercise claimed by the London Herb and Spice Company, which sells the tea in the UK' she wrote. 'The Luponde tea estate in the Livingstone mountains is managed by the Mufindi Tea Company, a joint venture between Lonhro (75%) and the Tanzanian Government. So far, however, only 500 of the 4,000 hectares on the estate are being used to produce tea. The project makes economic as well as ecological sense for the tea can be sold at a much higher price and savings are made on imported fertilisers and herbicides'. The disadvantage is the initial investment needed. It takes three to five years to rid the soil of all chemical traces before the plantation can qualify as organic.

FAITH, HOPE AND CHARITY

A Christmas season story in THE TIMES (December 18, 1989) concerned faith, hope and charity. The first was Adam Faith, the 1960's pop star turned corporate financier; the hope was to save the black rhinoceros from being hunted to extinction in Tanzania; and, the charity was a foundation formed to achieve this goal without rattling a single can at the man in the street.

It was described as an exercise in cheque-free charity. Its aim - to seek out benefactors in big business who will give in kind rather than in cash and so cut down on administrative waste.

Tanzania is said to have lost 95% of its rhino since 1975. One rhino horn is valued at up to £50,000 in Yemen. There are now only 200 left and with them disappearing at the rate of one a day, unless something is done, they will be extinct in Tanzania in six months.

The Faith Foundation Rhino Rescue's solution is to gather the existing populations of rhino into one or two heavily guarded areas, breed them in semi-captive conditions and then re-introduce them in other concentration areas. A number of firms have already pledged support. BP (fuel for two years), Heron Corporation (jeeps), Bristow Helicopters (loan of Jet Ranger and pilot), Hanson Trust (professional advice), Shell (accommodation in Tanzania), Land Rover (vehicles), Rank and Kodak (film for publicity) and there have been several financial contributions. The Foundation's telephone number is 01 323 0300.

AWAKING FROM A LONG NIGHTMARE

Under this heading TIME magazine, in its September 18th issue wrote about 'Ghosts and Goodwill on the Fabled Isle of Cloves'. The article described Zanzibar as having been known to sailors since Phoenician times and as having been, more recently, 'a tiny citadel of Marxist doctrine and xenophobia' - after its 1963 revolution in which at least 5,000 Arabs were killed.

'In some respects, Zanzibar has changed little in the process. It still operates on Islamic time, with the day starting at 6 a.m. when the clock strikes twelve. And when the clock strikes six, it's noon. It is said that two white horses fly around the town after midnight to protect the populace. It is also recounted that the screams of slaves can be heard before dawn, a myth perhaps perpetuated by the caterwaul of countless crows and cats. And finally, it is sometimes suggested that the phantoms of such historic figures as Henry Stanley, Richard Burton and David Livingstone, who used Zanzibar as a base for their exploration of Africa's interior, still haunt the houses that they once occupied....'

A frail man, Ali Mazud, one of the best known figures on the island, greets a visitor. "Yes" he muses, "Zanzibar was a paradise, a place where a religious man could heal his soul in peace. God willing, it will soon become this again".

SEX REVERSAL WITH TESTOSTERONE

This is only one of the methods of ensuring that Tilapia in fish ponds in Masasi can be made to grow large and of uniform size according to VSO Volunteer Jonathan Robson who wrote about his experiences in a recent issue of AFRICAN FARMING. The article contained many more hints on how to fish farm effectively including the construction of ponds which can be drained to avoid the cost of nets and the transporting of fingerlings in buckets strapped to the back of motor-bikes rather than in the back of an overheated Landrover.

ZANZIBAR - THE DEBATE CONTINUES

AFRICA EVENTS published in its November issue a letter from a reader strongly criticising it for views expressed in an earlier issue (and reported on in Bulletin of Tanzanian Affairs No 34) on the recent detention of Zanzibar's former Chief Minister, Seif Sharif Hamad. The reader, Mr. Haji Hassan Haji, complained about the sympathy for the former Chief Minister's plight expressed in the magazine and claimed that Mr Hamad had himself detained 'so many people without trial and, worse still, transferred them to mainland Tanzania'. The reader then named seventeen persons who had been detained by Mr Hamad for periods varying from up to six months to two years. Included in the list were the former Attorney General of Zanzibar, Mr Wolfgang Dourado, who, he said, had been detained without trial and had been declared a traitor in public meetings by Mr Hamad. The reader wrote that 'it is extremely illogical that what Hamad did to others....should not be done to him'. In fact, in the recent case, all those who were detained had been sent to court to be legally remanded, unlike their predecessors, the reader said. He described Mr Hamad as an ambitious, frustrated and, above all, a selfish young man.

The debate continued in four further articles and letters in the December issue of AFRICA EVENTS.

Several items referred to a meeting of Zanzibaris which had been held in London in August 1989 which had demanded independence for Zanzibar, democracy, freedom of the press and human rights. Another reader of AFRICA EVENTS claimed that Mr Hamadi a 'patriotic young man' had been demanding these rights but had been illegally arrested and 'a pack of lies' had been concocted to keep him behind bars.

Another writer had different views. 'At a time when African leaders are fostering stronger political and economic ties the conference had called for the dismantling of the Union to reduce Zanzibar to a small weak nation like the banana republics of the Caribbean. The conference had totally failed to address the real problems of Zanzibar, like the dangers posed by disunity in the country, the deteriorating economic situation, falling standards of health and education and the near bankruptcy of the Zanzibar Government. The government deserved the concerted efforts of all well-meaning Zanzibaris. 'It is no longer a question of what the Government should do for the people but rather what the people should do for their government to help it to help them' he wrote.

A half-page cartoon showed the two islands as boats being rowed away from mainland Tanzania towards some waiting sharks.

In the main article under the heading 'Zanzibar on the Boil' AFRICA EVENTS stated that Zanzibar Chief Minister Dr Omar Ali Juma, had, since his appointment (after the fall from grace of his predecessor, Mr. Hamad) almost single handedly used his office to fight those 'whom he perceives to be anti-Union. But the Chief Minister is still a long way away from matching the political acumen displayed by the sophisticated political opposition he is facing'.

The article then went on to report that President Mwinyi had himself entered the fray on a recent visit to Pemba. He had warned agitators

that they would be crushed. He likened them to 'poodles pictured on old gramophones, which represented voices of their masters'. The President said that those seeking an end to the Union were puppets of exiled opponents of the Government. 'The Government is powerful enough to crush them but we will give them enough rope to hang themselves' he is reported to have said.

DAR ES SALAAM - TANGA ROAD LINK

DANIDA, the Danish aid agency, has awarded a contract for the first of the new roads in Tanzania to be built under the US\$900 million integrated road project which is being co-ordinated by the World Bank, according to the September 18th issue of the AFRICAN ECONOMIC DIGEST. The contract is for the Chalinze-Segera road. Financing for the Segera-Tanga stretch, likely to cost around US\$30 million, has not yet been finalised.

Meanwhile, the government has streamlined road construction management in Tanzania. Regional Engineers will be, in future, responsible for technical issues relating to all roads including trunk, regional and feeder roads.

TANZANIA ENTERS THE COMPUTER AGE

AFRICAN BUSINESS in its October 1989 issue write that Tanzania is rapidly entering the computer age and that computer agents for overseas multinational companies have embarked on an aggressive sales promotion for the machines.

The Kilimanjaro Hotel has hosted the first Computer Fair organised by the Computer Users Resources Exchange to popularise the use of computers by government, parastatals, private companies and individuals. Major customers are diplomatic missions and international organisations which benefit from duty-free facilities. Foreign exchange constraints limit the extent to which Tanzanian agencies can purchase machines.

NEW YORK'S MARATHON MAJOR

Under this heading the DAILY TELEGRAPH (November 6) featured a large picture, (next to another showing some of the 23,000 New York Marathon runners crossing a bridge), of the well known Tanzanian athlete, Major Juma Ikaanga, who crossed the finishing line having set a new course record of 2:18:01.

A 'PAJERO' A DAY

Under the heading 'Full shops tell only part of the story' AFRICAN BUSINESS (October 1989) reported that the effects of President Mwinyi's Economic Recovery Programme are now being reflected in Dar es Salaam where brand new Mercedes Benz, BMW's, Toyotas and other expensive vehicles clog the city's rugged streets. Shops are stocked with imported clothes and electronic equipment but the price tags assure that they remain far beyond the reach of most Tanzanians.

When the government, towards the end of 1988, introduced a new TShs 500 note (US\$ 3.50 at the official rate of exchange) Tanzanians were said to have quickly baptised the note 'Pajero' after the Japanese vehicle which can carry up to ten passengers. Now it is said that you need an average of one 'Pajero' a day to survive with inflation at 31.2%!

In the January 1990 edition of AFRICA EVENTS it is reported that the old practice under which Tanzanians living near the Kenya border used to have to slip across to do much of their shopping is changing. 'All Kenya roads now lead to Dar es Salaam, Arusha and Tanga. Sugar, wheat, flour and shoes draw thousands of Kenyans into Tanzania every week.

ECONOMIC EXCLUSION ZONE

The AFRICAN ECONOMIC DIGEST in its issue dated November 27th 1989 stated that the Tanzanian Government has enacted legislation establishing a 200-nautical mile economic exclusion zone including 12 miles of nautical sea. The Act covers exploration of marine resources and scientific research. It recognises the right of other states to freedom of overflight, navigation, the laying of cables and pipelines after prior approval from the Government. Foreigners infringing the law are liable to a maximum fine of US\$250,000 or five years imprisonment.

ZANZIBAR SPRUCES UP HOUSING AND TOURISM FACILITIES

In its October issue AFRICAN BUSINESS wrote that Zanzibar is poised for a multi-million shilling campaign to rehabilitate historic sites, demolish slums and build new houses. The article mentioned a US\$399,000 UNDP donation for Stone Town rehabilitation, another project in Stone Town being financed by the Aga Khan, US\$318,000 from the European Community for the Old Fort and other aid from France, Norway and Finland.

MWALIMU NYERERE IN CHINA

The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE published a front page picture in its issue of November 24th 1989 showing a beaming Mwalimu Nyerere being greeted in Beijing by a smiling Mr Deng Xiaoping. The caption stated that Mr Deng 'urged Third World nations to fight new colonialists'.

On the same day the DAILY TELEGRAPH reported that Ethiopia and Eritrean rebels, holding peace talks in Nairobi, had agreed that Tanzania's ex-President, Julius Nyerere, should co-chair future negotiations alongside former President Jimmy Carter of the United States.

LIKE A FOREST FIRE

URAFIKI TANZANIA the publication of 'Amitié's Franco-Tanzaniennes' the French equivalent of the Britain-Tanzania Society in its Number 42 reported on the fifth World Conference on AIDS held in June last year in Canada. Canadian Television Channel 2 had described the speed of

spread of AIDS in Tanzania as 'like a Forest fire'. A correspondent reported from the village of Kashenie some 'terrible figures' - a death every ten days; 100 adults out of a thousand affected; 270 orphans in the village'.

SANCTIONS YET AGAIN?

Under this heading one of the London EVENING STANDARD's editorials of October 17th strongly attacked Tanzania. Referring to the debate at the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Kuala Lumpur on sanctions against South Africa it wrote that 'With pointless inevitability the Heads of Government meeting was yet again dominatedby the question of whether a pompous gaggle of black racist states will succeed in making Mrs. Thatcher give them still more economic aid while she imposes yet further economic sanctions on a single white racist state.....South Africa, after all, is no longer in the Commonwealth, and its human rights record is certainly no worse than that of Tanzania, for instance, which permits demonstrations only in favour of the regime, forcibly relocates its citizens, uses conscript labour, tortures prisoners and detains people without trial'. Kenya and Nigeria also came under fire in the same article.

(The Britain Tanzania Society has addressed a complaint about this article to the Press Council and there has been an exchange of correspondence between the Society and the Evening News - Editor)..

The STANDARD published two letters on the subject in its issue of October 23rd. One was from a reader who protested at the inclusion of Kenya in the article. The other stated that 'All autocracies try to stamp out opposition. However, in Rumania, Chile, Tanzania or wherever, everyone is treated equally badly, though some are treated worse than others for political reasons....toe the line or offer a bribe and you'll be alright....in South Africa, whatever your opinions or behaviour, if you're black you're a second class citizen and will stay so'.

TSETSE FLIES IN THE KAGERA BASIN

The German magazine AFRIKA in its November/December issue reported that a new agreement has been signed between Kenya and Tanzania for a joint project aimed at controlling the tsetse fly which transmits trypanosomiasis in man and livestock. The project's first phase will involve three months of research on the types of tsetse fly prevalent in the Kagera River basin.

IN DAKAWA ANC EXILES TRAIN FOR THE DAY APARTHEID GOES

Under this heading Buchizya Mseteka, writing in the Johannesburg STAR's October 11th issue described how the South African African National Congress (ANC) is running an ambitious project to teach its members useful skills for a post-apartheid South Africa. 'The ANC has transformed the village of Dakawa, 250 miles west of Dar es Salaam, into a thriving settlement for 1,000 of its members. Gullies have given way to large fields of maize and there are 800 pigs, 400 cattle, 1,000 goats

and 1,000 chickens. Dakawa is self-sufficient in food and produces enough to supply ANC members elsewhere in Tanzania. Nothing in the rural peace of Dakawa reminds the followers of South Africa's largest guerilla movement of the violent unrest at home or the repeated detentions most of them suffered before fleeing into exile.

Manager Mr. Dennis Osborne and his labour force of ninety grow 90 tons of maize a year. They hope to double production this year. The camp is preparing to accommodate 7,000 new members in 1990 when 180 new homes now under construction are completed.

HUNDREDS DEAD IN BIRDS CARGO

According to the GUARDIAN on December 11th 1989 KLM is investigating why many hundreds of birds out of a cargo of 15,000, including flamingoes, were found dead on arrival at Heathrow from Dar es Salaam en route to Miami. An RSPCA spokeswoman said that the society might prosecute.

MONEY FOR HEALTH

'In a dusty township located in a wild expanse of northern Tanzania, Dr. E. Nashara runs a ninety-bed Government hospital, a health centre and fifteen dispensaries serving about 100,000 people with a budget of US\$30,000 a year. With that amount of money he has to buy medicine, provide meals to in-patients, run and service two antiquated vehicles and pay utility bills - all this for a full twelve months'.

Thus began an article in the May 1989 issue of WORLD HEALTH. The article, written by Sidney Ndeki, went on to explain how Dr Nashara has a staff of more than 100 who had to be paid every month. And that same budget also had to be used to support immunisation programmes, nutrition, maternal and child services, the control of common preventable diseases and the running of health education programmes. "At times I find myself in a dilemma" he says. "When the budget is in the red should I ask for extra funds to purchase fuel for vehicles to collect drugs or water from the spring or firewood for cooking meals for in-patients?"

The article pointed out the limited part of the medical curriculum at the University of Dar es Salaam devoted to economics and health management, the savings that could be made through careful planning of health care and the need for more information to permit a comparison of alternatives. For example, a study in Nzega District had indicated that a saving of 50% could be made in the costs of food by planning menus better.

HIVING UP A TREE

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT in its July-August 1989 issue published an article under this heading by Jeremy Herklots about bees in Tabora. It reported that Mr Juma Marifedha supports some 30 people at Malongwe in Tabora Region from beekeeping. But the article pointed out that the scale of this activity would not be possible without the

organisational and marketing help of a 6,000 strong cooperative society. It estimated that about 400,000 square kilometres of Tanzania's forest and woodland could be capable of supporting up to four million productive honey bee colonies. Around one and a half million traditional hives are thought to exist although not all are colonised or harvested on a regular basis. *(Tabora honey can be bought from Traidcraft, Kingsway, Gateshead NE11 ONE - Editor)*

THE MASAI'S FATE: FENCED IN AT LAST?

Under this heading the NEW YORK TIMES (October 6, 1989) discussed changes going on in Masailand. 'A major catalyst for the changes is a recent reversal in policy of the Tanzanian Government which, under the leadership of Julius Nyerere, had been committed to collectivisation. In the last two years the Government of President Mwinyi has encouraged what had been discouraged before - individual farming. As a result, Tanzanians and even some foreigners, are coveting the seemingly empty spaces of Masailand... Conservationists also have designs on the land; for example, the Tanzanian National Parks Board has been urged by conservationists to declare a large tract of Masailand, bordering on the Tarangire National Park, as a conservation area, which would prohibit herding or agriculture, effectively barring the Masai. In response the graceful and militant Masai have gone on the defensive, acquiring title to their lands and beginning to grow crops and erect fences.'

The article went on to describe the case of a Mr Clements Rokonga (35) who sees big spending European tourists criss-crossing the Ngorongoro crater area in minivans viewing lions, rhinoceros, elephant, buffalo and pink flamingo on the land he used to consider his own. Fifteen years ago the Masai who lived on the Ngorongoro Crater floor were forcibly removed by the police. Mr Rokonga pointed to the spots on the crater floor where he and his sister were born. 'To help feed his family he went back and planted a tiny patch of potatoes two years ago, which was against the law. Then he heard the police were coming. "I pulled out the potatoes and buried them before the police came" he said. More than 600 other Masai were not so lucky; they were fined and had their produce burned'.

Readers later commented on the article. One said he was horrified to learn that Tanzania was 'encouraging subjugation of some of its oldest and noblest inhabitants'; another appealed for balance in development - 'the situation that threatens to fence in the Masai calls for soul searching and imaginative thinking by Tanzanian policy makers' he wrote.

A SLOWING IN POPULATION GROWTH

BRITISH OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT in a recent issue reviewed the preliminary conclusions of the ODA supported national census conducted in 1988. The enumerated population on the mainland was 22.53 million; in Zanzibar the figure was 640,000. This indicated a slowing down in population growth from 3.2% per annum between 1967 and 1977 to 2.8% p.a. from 1977 to 1988. Further statistics will reveal trends in fertility and mortality and migration patterns.

THIS BULLETIN UNDER ATTACK

The editorial in the TROPICAL AGRICULTURE ASSOCIATION'S NEWSLETTER (September 1989) took the Editor of this Bulletin to task because of the latter's failure to publish a letter from a reader.

In Bulletin No 33 a Japanese contributor had given a rather frank personal account, under the heading 'Tanzania and I', of her reactions, on a first visit, several years ago, to Tanzania. She wrote critically about colonialism and also about the use of the English language in Tanzania. (We subsequently received a letter complaining about her views from the Editor of the Tropical Agriculture Association Newsletter. The letter was not published for a number of reasons, one of which was that much of the content referred to Japanese colonialism, a subject to which the Bulletin of Tanzanian Affairs does not believe it should devote any of its very limited space - Editor).

However, the editorial was not entirely critical. It referred to the Bulletin as 'a remarkably well produced publication full of sound views'.

WASTE STABILIZATION PONDS IN TANZANIA

A three-page article in Vol 8 No 1 (July 1989) in WATERLINES by Michael Yhdego of the Ardhi Institute contained some interesting and disturbing factual information about what happens to Tanzania's industrial waste.

According to the article the central business area of Dar es Salaam and the high and medium density residential areas are served by a sewerage system which reaches 12.8% of the city's population. The sewerage is discharged through an ocean outfall which is defective and too short. This has resulted in reports of fungal infections caught by people bathing along the polluted beaches.

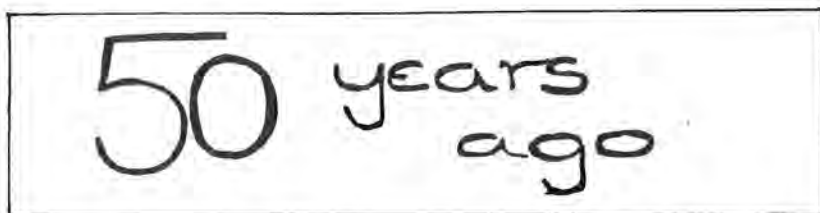
Of the people not served by a sewerage system 11% use septic tanks and soakage pits and the remaining 76% use pit latrines. However, 70 to 80% of Tanzania's industries are concentrated in Dar es Salaam and the wastewater from industries such as breweries and textile plants is discharged without any form of on-site treatment.

Much of the article was devoted to a discussion on the reasons for the failure of many of the waste stabilization ponds which have been constructed in recent years. The writer is critical of the quality of the engineering at the time of construction and the siting. In Dar es Salaam it had been 'somewhat haphazard'. The waste stabilization ponds of Mgulani, Msaani, Buguruni and Ubungu are located at 10m, 20m, and 5m respectively from the nearest houses. A minimum distance of 500 metres is recommended. All these ponds are said to be breeding places for mosquitoes; they produce foul smells and attract flies.

Maintenance has been poor because the responsibility for sewerage systems and ponds has been 'shifting from the local city council to the regional government and back for the last twenty years'. The author regards the setting up in 1984 of the Dar es Salaam Sewerage and Sanitation Department as an important corrective step.

A STATE VISIT TO JAPAN

The Japanese press gave a lot of publicity to the impending arrival in Japan of President Mwinyi. The JAPAN TIMES (December 17, 1989) had a two-page supplement on Tanzania and the ASAHI EVENING NEWS (December 20) devoted one page to the news. Each published articles describing Tanzania with profiles of the President and welcoming statements. It was revealed that during the six-day visit Japan and Tanzania were expected to agree on US\$14.0 million worth of non-project assistance for structural adjustment programmes, a contribution towards reducing the Tanzanian deficit and to upgrade telecommunications and broadcasting systems. There was a photograph of the Japanese Emperor visiting the Ngorongoro National Park and an article on tourism in Tanzania. Reference was made to a group of Japanese adventurers who had, last year, chosen to 'soar over Mount Kilimanjaro in gliders'.



The following extracts are from the Tanganyika Standard in the early months of 1940.

KNCU GIVES SHS 20,000 TO WAR FUNDS

The members of the Kilimanjaro Native Cooperative Union (KNCU) expressing the aim of the Chagga people to help the Government to win the war so that they can live in peace and happiness under King George and the British flag, have given Shs 20,000 to help the war effort. The money has been made over partly to the Red Cross Fund for the benefit of African troops and partly invested in War Loan.

The cordial and grateful appreciation of the Government is being conveyed to the KNCU for their public spirited and munificent action.

ZANZIBAR EXPECTS £10,000 SURPLUS

Despite increased expenditure of £15,000 due to the war and an expected decrease in customs revenue because of wartime restrictions, Zanzibar is budgeting for a surplus of £10,000 in 1940. This is largely due to a sharp increase in the price of cloves. Zanzibar's 1940 revenue is estimated at £445,000 and expenditure at £435,000.

His Excellency the British Resident said that customs tariff incidence is not satisfactory. Poorer people eat imported food, wear imported clothes, smoke imported tobacco and therefore contribute a

quite disproportionate share of total revenue, he said. On the other hand, the richer classes, European and Asiatic alike, whose expenditure on foodstuffs and other necessities represents a negligible fraction of their total expenditure, at present contribute much less than is their just due.... The Government has therefore decided not to increase indirect taxation but to introduce instead a new measure of direct taxation - income tax. (*Income tax was also introduced in Tanganyika at the beginning of 1940 - Editor*).

TANGANYIKA IS FORTUNATE IN ITS AGRICULTURE

Mr. A.J. Wakefield, Tanganyika's Director of Agriculture, had some cheerful things to say at a recent meeting in London...Tanganyika was more fortunate than some other colonies because its major industry, sisal, was a 'priority war need' he said. Scarce shipping space was always made available for sisal.

Speaking of the official policy to 'produce to the limit' he said that there was a risk of unsold surpluses in some crops because of lack of shipping. However, the tea surplus (over local requirements) would be bought by the UK Ministry of Food; coffee would be exported to existing markets in South Africa, Canada and the USA; an expected surplus of groundnuts would be sold to South Africa, a nearby market requiring little demand on shipping. It was also expected that India and Japan would buy most of the cotton outturn and the Middle East offered a market for oilseeds.

Tanganyika had been importing some £50,000 worth of maize from Kenya but the new policy was that Tanganyika must become self-supporting in maize.

THE AFRICANS AND THE WAR

Provincial Commissioners in their annual reports for 1939 were in agreement that most Africans had been little disturbed by the start of the war. But many had unpleasant recollections of the previous war when thousands had been conscripted by the Germans for portage and road making; many had also had much of their food supplies and livestock commandeered. What appeared to have impressed Africans most had been the rapidity and lack of any kind of trouble attending the internment of enemy aliens. In the Southern Highlands Province 90% of the plantations and farms had been in German hands - they had employed some 8,000 Native labourers (*There was considerable debate in the newspapers at this time as to whether the term 'Native' should still be used for Africans - Editor*). There had therefore been immediate financial loss to Natives due to dislocation caused by the outbreak of war but the early action taken by the Government to assume control of enemy property had saved the economic situation from complete collapse.

But the inhabitants of a remote village in Tunduru district had 'suffered stage fright'. The villagers had killed off all their chickens 'so that the invading Germans would find no food'. There had also been a few cattle raids by the Masai against the Wasukuma. The Masai assumed that the authorities would be too busy with the war to deal with them.

A NORTHERN RHODESIAN ASKARI LOOKS AT TANGANYIKA.

A summary of the translation of a letter to his friends at home written by an Askari of the 1st Battalion of the N. Rhodesian Regiment explaining about Tanganyika included the following: Bad roads; good beer (made out of bananas); the men wear long Khanzus, even those who are not houseboys; the women wear lots of brass and beads; the sun is very hot; and, we are having the best food we have ever had; maize meal and rice, groundnuts and salt, sugar and tea and lemons and sometimes onions and always plenty of meat. 'So we are sending this message to Hitler: It is he who has brought this about, this very good food, better than the food in Germany - so we are laughing at him very much'.

WHAT HAPPENED IN TUKUYU?

The Indian owned 'Tanganyika Opinion' on March 1st 1940 asked the question on its front page - What happened in Tukuyu.

It wrote: A harmless Indian barber, Barber Jagjivan, plying his humble clippers found himself one fine day recently asked to accompany a Police Inspector, ride on a lorry laden with African peasants and taken to the Boma in Tukuyu. We have asked the authorities more than once what happened. Let us look at the facts as it is commonly believed that Jagjivan was taken to the Boma because of some indiscrete remarks he had dropped about the war. We are prepared to advise our readers that, at the present time, they should exercise great discretion in what they say or do in relation to the war..... We must be taken into confidence. Instead the authorities are stolidly silent. Why?

REVIEWS . . REVIEWS . . . reviews...

EDUCATION AND CULTURE OF TANZANIAN TEACHERS: RE-DEFINING EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL MILIEU. B. Lindsay. Comparative Education. Vol 25. No. 1. 1989.

This article is an outline review of the attempts by American educators to influence the Tanzanian system of education since independence. It pretends, in its introduction, to be a deep and searching investigation into all sorts of socio-cultural questions affecting education in Africa, but when the writer drops most of the sociological jargon (which really gets us nowhere very fast) her case is essentially fairly basic.

In 1968 Julius Nyerere maintained that 'the purpose of education is

to transmit wisdom and knowledge of the society from one generation to the next, and to prepare young people for their future membership in the society by active participation in its maintenance and development'. From the early seventies therefore, the Americans were denied access to Tanzanian education. The national language, Kiswahili, was used within schools and tertiary education mainly to foster cultural and national identity and unification. In addition, Kiswahili became the only language of instruction for all primary schools. American Peace Corps teachers and various Agency for International Development programmes were dropped, because they did not seem to foster indigenous educational and cultural development.

In the nineteen-eighties, however, things changed fairly dramatically. Tanzanians recognised that secondary school students no longer had enough grasp of English to make sense of the various subjects (including technical subjects) they had to handle. One would not have thought this very surprising in view of the fact that they had received virtually no English at primary level. But the Americans, at the direct invitation of their Tanzanian hosts, set up courses for the training of staff from the Dar es Salaam College by educationalists from the University of Massachusetts, and indeed, some of the Dar staff took Masters degrees in Massachusetts. Workshops followed, great success was encountered, and, the writer concludes, in very verbose and high-sounding paragraphs (and at considerable length) that this proves that 'if a sense of identity with specific policies is maintained, then external influences need not threaten the original cultural ideology'.

In fact the writer ducks the two absolutely basic educational points which stand out from the Tanzanian experience in the last twenty five years. The first is that the so-called Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange which the Americans set up in the sixties (the Fulbright-Hayes Act) quite unashamedly saw education and culture as directly related and looked upon American help for education as enhancing U.S. foreign policy. In such circumstances, it is hardly surprising that the Tanzanians turned it down and wanted none of it. Nor would any self-respecting nation.

But the second point of enormous importance is surely this. The whole concept of education at depth is that it is a sharing of ideas, a mingling of cultures, a constant borrowing from traditions in one's own country and many other countries. The finest education systems in the world have never been afraid or ashamed to borrow from other countries.

The recent American programme in Tanzania has doubtless given much practical help to Tanzanians, but it is only the beginning of a road which Tanzanians should be encouraged to walk - with many other systems and nations, not just one, and as free as possible from all political dogma and dictation.

Noel K. Thomas

APARTHEID TERRORISM. The Destabilisation Report. A Report on the Devastation of the Front Line States prepared by Phyllis Johnson and David Martin for the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa. James Currey Publishers. November 1989. Hardback

£19.95. Paperback £5.95

This book of 163 pages contains only nine pages on the way in which Tanzania has been affected in recent years by what it describes as the 'consistent and continuous economic and military pressure to which the Frontline States have been subjected' by South Africa (and its regional surrogates) during the long anti-apartheid struggle.

But this limited coverage is of considerable historical interest. The authors recall that Mozambique's liberation movement, Frelimo, was first established in Dar es Salaam on 25th June 1962 and that the actual liberation struggle began on 25th September 1964. So Tanzania became the first of the Frontline States to be subjected to destabilisation, albeit on a much lesser scale than the other Frontline States.

For example, the Portuguese authorities set up in the 1960's an intelligence network in Tanzania in which Major Vitor Alves, subsequently a key figure in the Portuguese coup d'etat, was involved together with a Portuguese lieutenant-colonel whose cover was assistant manager on a tea estate in southern Tanzania, not far from Frelimo's main training base at Nachingwea.

The book also reports that Tanzania's former Foreign Minister, Oscar Kambona, was at one time in Lisbon at the side of Jorge Jardim, a godson of the then Portuguese dictator, Antonio Salazar. In December 1971 and July 1972 pamphlets were dropped from a Portuguese aircraft over Dar es Salaam in support of Kambona. The Portuguese apparently also set up a military training base for Kambona in north-western Mozambique.

On February 3rd 1969 Frelimo's first President, Eduardo Mondlane, was killed by a Portuguese book bomb at a beach house where he was working just outside Dar es Salaam.

Rhodesia's Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) is described in the book as 'of massive consequence for Tanzania'. Zambia became reliant on it for desperately needed lifelines to the sea.

Most of the emerging liberation movements and the OAU's Liberation Committee were based in Dar es Salaam. The cost of all this to Tanzania has never been quantified but has amounted to several million dollars a year for over 25 years - 'a remarkable sum for a nation of such modest means'.

The authors go on to describe the effect on Tanzania of the more recent activities in Mozambique of the dissident movement MNR. Tanzania had sent 4,000 troops to help the Mozambican authorities to combat the MNR in 1986. They stayed until November 1988. The cost of this has been estimated at some US\$120 million, but, more importantly, 60 of the 4,000 Tanzanian soldiers are now buried in Mozambique. Between late 1987 and April 1989 there have been five cross border MNR incursions into Tanzania in which one Tanzanian was killed, 68 were abducted and large amounts of property, food and money were stolen from poor border area villages.

The book finally quotes Mwalimu Nyerere - described as the chair and driving force of the informal grouping Frontline States - as having congratulated the people and governments of the victim states 'who have kept the beacon of freedom alight by their endurance, their courage and their absolute commitment to Africa's liberation' - DRB.

BARABAIG LAND TENURE: RISKS, RIGHTS AND WRITS. Review of a talk given by Dr Charles Lane to the Royal African Society at the School of Oriental and African Studies on November 20th 1989.

Dr Lane has been a volunteer in VSO and also Director of OXFAM in Tanzania. He has lived with the Barabaig people for some eighteen months in total. Some 30,000 - 50,000 Barabaig people now live in Hanang district south of Arusha. They are a Nilotic race and a pastoral people living, for the most part, as nomads. They have some thirty herds of cattle in which the mortality rate is as much as 40% largely from tick-borne diseases. Local dips have not operated for ten years.

The Barabaig are a marginal group leading a tough life where cattle theft and ritual murder have been common. Infant mortality is as high as one in five - twice that pertaining in other communities. The rate of literacy is less than 2%.

Development has largely passed them by and Tanzanian agricultural policy has tended to emphasise crop production rather than pastoralism and dairy production for which the cattle are most suited.

It is unfortunate that there has been a gradual invasion of Barabaig territory from the north resulting in there being driven out of some of the best grazing land. Crops such as wheat are now being grown in the area.

In 1970 the Canadian aid agency CIDA, encouraged by the Government, took over an area for wheat production which has now grown to 100,000 acres. This is a highly mechanised scheme involving much sophisticated machinery such as combine harvesters. It has gone a long way to satisfy the aim of the Tanzanian Government - self-sufficiency in wheat production.

But the development of this programme has had very serious implications for the Barabaig people since the area under wheat cultivation probably represents as much as half of the total grazing land in the district. Tanzanian policy is not to provide compensation for non-cultivated land; payment has been made only for the house areas and no allowance has been made for the private land around the house, cattle compounds, wells, burial mounds etc. Sacred trees such as Acacia and Ficus species have been cut down to make way for further cultivation. Cattle have been confiscated and the Barabaig denied rights of way on areas which were previously theirs. Land has become increasingly eroded, fertility has declined and more productive grass species have been replaced by less productive types and weeds.

CIDA and the Government have now been challenged on the basis that the total of one hundred thousand acres is thirty thousand more than the originally agreed 70,000. However, the Prime Minister's Office, has recently decreed that these areas are not held by customary rights. It has stated that it is now recognised that all customary rights to land should be extinguished.

The present situation is that this is being contested with the help of the Legal Aid Committee of the University of Dar es Salaam.

Basil Hoare

URBAN PRIMACY IN TANZANIA. Larry Sawyers. Economic Development and Cultural Change. Vol 37. No 4. July 1989. Pages 841-859.

This article explains how Tanzania has been one of the few countries to take steps to resist the dominance (primacy) of its largest city. The article evaluates urban and regional planning aimed at reducing the dominance of Dar es Salaam. It begins with a historical survey of the extent and causes of primacy; next is a review of the components of Tanzania's spatial programme. Various measures of urban primacy are used to judge the effectiveness of anti-primacy policies. The conclusion is that Tanzania has been largely unsuccessful in preventing or even slowing the growth of the city - this for reasons not ostensibly spatial in nature but which have overwhelmed the Government's efforts.

SMALL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT: A TALE FROM TWO COUNTRIES. Charles Choguill. Urban Studies. Vol 26. 1989. Pages 267-274.

This paper is summarised as follows: Urban centralisation within the developing world has created problems such as congestion, migration, poor housing, unemployment and environmental deterioration. Urban analysts have therefore directed attention to the development of small and intermediate cities as one means of providing the necessary counterbalance. The paper analyses the economic potential of small town development through a study of the regional development programmes in Malaysia and the Ujamaa village development programme in Tanzania. The study concludes that necessary ingredients for a small town development programme include an appropriate agricultural policy, adequate consideration of the economic base of the small town and some element of self-reliance in the provision of local urban services. Without these components such programmes are unlikely to have any significant effect on rural to urban migration flows.

POLICY REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE. L. Kleemeir. Public Administration and Development. Vol 9. No. 4. September-October 1989.

In this ten-page article the author explains that for a long time Tanzania refused to reform its economic policies along the lines recommended by the World Bank and the IMF. Eventually the foreign exchange crisis forced the Government to make changes. The reforms were necessary but not a panacea for all the problems which had plagued rural development programmes over the past decade i.e. the limited capacity of the Government administration to manage or back-up programmes; shortage of funds; and, the failure of rural residents to compensate for these deficiencies through their own participation and contributions. The article looks at two basic-needs programmes in the rural water supply sector to illustrate how these long-standing problems continue to affect implementation. Both programmes are funded and implemented by donors. The conclusion is that donors have not been self-conscious and innovative in grappling with the more intractable problems facing rural programme assistance in Tanzania.

THE CRUNCH - A FABLE ABOUT THE DEBT CRISIS

The Tanzania 'Theatre In Education' Project (first referred to in Bulletin No. 34) is based on a play ("The Crunch") specially devised by a cast of Tanzanian and British actors brought together by the Commonwealth Institute in London. It links strongly with GCSE and 'A' level Drama and Humanities syllabuses. The play, which uses both fable and metaphor to get its message across, focuses on the situation facing developing countries today and the role of 'developed' countries, banks and international companies in the independence and governing of ex-colonies. Through the lives and experiences of four bridge builders and the people they encounter in their work, "The Crunch" explores the factors affecting development past present and future. The play subsequently toured nationally and for performances in schools and colleges there was an accompanying workshop.

The play's script was formed during rehearsal and at the time of the first performance was unavailable in print.

The central character is Monya, a bridge builder who has been killed while making repairs to the all important bridge which links countries to the North across a wide river with his own poor country in the South. Monya's three colleagues, also from the South, are desperate to keep the bridge open for trade in order that their country does not suffer substantial hardship. Monya's ghost keeps interrupting proceedings and making comments about his own feelings - mostly feelings of joy at having been liberated from the arduous repair work which appears to him to be fruitless. The bridge really needs to be pulled down as, according to Monya's work-mates, it is totally unsafe. The trouble is that the link with the North will be broken for some considerable time until a replacement is built. There have previously been plans for a replacement (the Uhuru Bridge) but this is only a quarter complete and now there is no money to sort out the mess. The three workers decide to continue repairing the unsafe bridge as best they can and hope for the best. Unfortunately the state of the bridge suddenly deteriorates when its foundations shift and the workers are faced yet again with an insuperable problem.

After much argument they agree to go to Mr Boyle, the banker in the North, to ask for a massive loan to start again and build a completely new bridge. Other than suggesting that they rely on the setting up of a disaster fund to get them out of their difficulties, Boyle does not offer any help, the workers having previously rejected his idea that they start from scratch with a few boats to maintain the lifeline.

Unknown to the bridge workers, Boyle himself has financial problems and needs a substantial loan to keep his own head above water. When Boyle is refused this loan, he is so eager to clinch a deal with the Southerners that he sets off for the bridge and the South with his vehicle laden with steel bottomed boats - but the bridge cannot support him and as he crosses it, encouraged by the mischievous, laughing ghost of Monya, bridge, boats, vehicle, Boyle and original old bridge take a tumble into the waters below - and everybody loses.

Credit has been seen to turn into debt, hope into despair and partial success into total failure. Monya is well out of it all.

The performance was imaginative and required little in the way of scenery and props. The change from narrative to reflection and the commentary by Monya was most effective with the characters of the narrative freezing while Monya made his comments. Perhaps the play could have produced more laughs (important for secondary schools) if the actors had been more confident in their roles but overall this was an enjoyable performance with much to recommend it to schools.

Hugh Jones

As the play had been designed for schools we asked a school student to let us have an additional review from her point of view. Aldyth Thompson and her mother attended a 'Focus on Tanzania' day session designed for teachers (with others welcome to join them) at which the play was performed and then discussed together with the actors. Aldyth Thompson wrote as follows - Editor

On October 27th my Mum and I went to see 'The Crunch' at the Commonwealth Institute in London. The play was introduced to us by the director who said that normally a workshop would take place before watching the play. This would be to see how much people already knew about Tanzania, its problems as well as its geography.

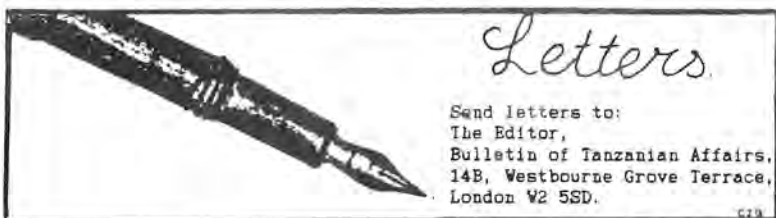
The actors put over a lot of points through the play that I hadn't actually thought of before, such as the fact that everybody is in debt to someone higher up the scale.

We were given a handbook for teachers which gave a lot of very interesting background information both about the play and about Tanzania. In our discussion we covered a lot of points we had wanted to ask. We discussed how the play related to the real life situation in Tanzania today. The way in which the white people depend on the black, as well as the black people on the white is portrayed in the play as both South and North depending on each other. This discussion also brought out people's views, such as "Well, people aren't going to give up their profit are they?" - meaning that we all look after Number One. I was sorry that the role of non-government aid agencies was not brought out. I found the discussion very interesting and it made me think about the different views people have of all subjects. As a student I would like to get my school to see this play in the near future.

REVIEWS... REVIEWS... REVIEWS... REVIEWS... REVIEWS... REVIEWS... REVIEW

PARASTATALS RECEIVE 'CLEAN' REPORTS

More than half of the 396 parastatal accounts audited for the year ending June 30, 1989 received clean reports. The total of 51.5% is the highest proportion yet achieved. Another 35% of the accounts were given qualified audit reports. 176 accounts disclosed profits and 189 recorded losses - Daily News.



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THE GENESIS OF MZUNGU

I refer to the short article on this subject in Bulletin No. 34. For what it is worth I offer a copy of a Swahili story with the title 'Kwa Nini Watu Weupe Kuitwa Wazungu' taken from the publication 'Hekaya za Abunuwas na Hadithi Nyingine' which throws a slightly different light on the subject, albeit in a somewhat facetious manner:

Zamani Wazungu walipoanza kuingia katika nchi ya Afrika watu wengi hawakupende. Basi ikawa mji wanaokaa Wazungu, watu hama, hutafuta mahali pasipo Wazungu.

Alikuwako mzee mmoja hapa Unguja alipoona bendera za Wazungu zinazidi, akaazimu kuondoka kwenda bara. Akaenda hata akafika mji mmoja mahali pazuri akataka kufanya maskani. Hata jioni akasikia kengele akauliza, nini hicho? akaambiwa, Nyumbani kwa Mzungu huko, pana Mzungu mwalimu anasomsha watu. Akasema, Haya ndiyo niliyoyakataa tangu kwetu. Akapumzika siku kidogo, akaondoka akaenda mbele.

Akafika mji mmoja, akakaribishwa, akakaa. Akauliza habari za Wazungu, akaambiwa, La, hapa hawapo, akafurahi sana. Akafanya maskani, akaanza kufanyiza biashara kidogo, akaanza kusitawi.

Hata baada ya miezi sita, siku moja wamekaa kitako wakasikia mganda unapigwa. Watu wakasema, Safari hiyo! Punde si punde wakaona safari inaingia, wakauliza, Safari ya nani? Wakaambiwa safari ya Mzungu, mwenyewe yuko nyuma anakuja. Alipofika akamwita jumbe wa mji akamwambia, nimetumwa na serikali yangu kuja kutia bendera hapa, maana hii nchi yake!

Yule mgeni akafahamu kuwa ndiyo mwanzo wa kufa kukaa pale. Akaondoka akaenda zake mpake Nyasa. Alipofika huko akakuta Wazungu wa Serikali, wa biashara, walimu, wawindaji, wamekuwako tangu zamani. Akaona udhia mkubwa, kusimweke.

Akafanya safari akarudi Unguja. Aliporudi akawaeleza watu kisa chake. Lakini akanena, Mimi sijashindwa, maana Afrika kubwa. Sasa nitafanya safari nitakwenda ndani huko mpaka Uganda nikakae. Wenzake wakamwambia, Baba, Uganda kuna Wazungu kuliko huku kwetu.

Yule mzee akasema, Kweli, sasa nafua hawa sio Wazungu lakini Wazungukeni. Hii Wazungu ni mkato wake tu, wamekwisha tuzunguka.

Ronald W. Munns
Adelaide, Australia.

THE GROUNDNUT SCHEME

I am publishing a study of the Queensland-British Food Corporation at Peak Downs - an activity of the Overseas Food Corporation which was also responsible for the Tanganyika Groundnut Scheme. I would like to make a comparison between these two ventures. I wonder whether any of your readers could help me to answer a number of questions.

Firstly, why was Kongwa selected for the initial and principal project? It was not in the original Wakefield list but was added after a suggestion by Tom Bain, a settler near Kongwa, and a field inspection but despite contrary advice from the Governor, the Director of Agriculture and the Director of the East African Meteorological Department. Having been added to the list, how did it become first choice?

Secondly, what has happened to the area since the scheme was abandoned and what is happening there now? I understand that it was handed over to the Tanganyika/Tanzania Agricultural Corporation in 1955 and that this was subsequently amalgamated with the National Development Corporation. How is it now managed? What is the farming ranching system and how successful is it?

I would be grateful for any help your readers may be able to provide.

Dr W.T.W. Morgan
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South Road, Durham DH1 3LE

NATURAL CRYSTAL FORMATIONS AT THE MUFINDI GOLF COURSE

I was interested to read the article by Colin Congdon in Bulletin no. 34. My memory of Mufindi golf course goes back to 1960 but, during 1961, I had a period there during which I hunted natural crystal formations. I was alerted to these through George Newton who was responsible for the upkeep of the golf course. I recall being driven in an Austin Devon at great speed down to the fourth green to check on the snakes. They came there for water even during the dry weather.

Later I came across black garnets at the fourth green instead. At the fifth green and on the slopes down into the forest there were red garnets of low value everywhere. But between the eight tee and green on the right hand rough there was a deposit which later proved to be a form of Zircon.

The finest formation was however on the lower edge of the bunker before the ninth green. This contained a group of clear and rose quartz crystal of large size. A magnificent find.

These all came to light while assisting with the reconstruction of the bunker at that time.

What is remarkable is that these memories returned only recently in the UK when I tried in vain to transfer an 8mm cine film of my family on the Mufindi golf course, all those years ago, onto video-tape.

Having read Colin Congdon's article I really will have to try once again to preserve my family's very fond memories of Mufindi and its golf course.

Colin Clinton-Carter, Sylhet, Bangladesh

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THE BULLETIN OF TANZANIAN AFFAIRS

ISSN 0952-2948

Editor: David Brewin

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Bulletin of Tanzanian Affairs,
14B Westbourne Grove Terrace,
London W2 5SD

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS (three issues):

UK	£3.00
Europe (outside UK)	£4.00
Elsewhere	£7.50 or US\$ 15.00

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