

No 46

SEPTEMBER 1993



# Bulletin of Tanzanian affairs

Issued by the  
Britain - Tanzania  
Society

**THE WITHERING AWAY OF THE UNION?**

**NYERERE WARNS THE NATION**

**THE THOUGHTS OF CHAIRMAN MTIKILA**

**THE DEBT CRISIS**

**THREE FEET OF TERRIFYING SPACE**

**BUSINESS NEWS**

**TANZANIA'S SUGAR INDUSTRY**

---

# THE WITHERING AWAY OF THE UNION ?

This was the title of a talk (and the question posed) on July 29th at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London by Haroub Othman, Professor of Development Studies at the University of Dar es Salaam. It was a well-timed address as, only two weeks later, the matter reached the top of the agenda in Tanzania's National Assembly when 57 MP's signed a motion demanding the establishment of a Government of Tanganyika.

For quite some time there have been significant groups in Zanzibar questioning whether it is in the best interests of the Isles to remain in Union with the mainland of Tanzania in a United republic. A new development in recent weeks has been the sudden expression by mainlanders of their serious reservations also about the Union.

Zanzibar's unilateral act in joining the 'Organisation of Islamic Conference' (OIC), apparently without any objection from the Union Government, plus the subsequent Union Parliamentary (Marmo) Enquiry were described in the May 1993 Bulletin of Tanzanian Affairs.

## ZANZIBAR PULLS OUT OF THE OIC - IMMEDIATE REACTIONS

Under apparently massive pressure from the mainland and with considerable reluctance on the part of Zanzibar it was eventually announced on August 13 1993 that Zanzibar would withdraw from the OIC. Prime Minister and First Vice-President John Malecela stated however that the Union Government was doing research on whether the OIC engaged purely in economic cooperation and social welfare (as had been claimed by Zanzibar) or whether it was primarily a religious organisation. There was a possibility of the Union joining the OIC at a later date if it was secular in nature.

When the estimates for the 1993/94 budget of the Office of the Second Vice-President (who is also President of Zanzibar) came up for debate in the National Assembly, MP's were clearly disturbed and also divided in their reactions to the withdrawal. The debate was tense. Speakers received sporadic applause from crowds listening outside the Parliament Chambers.

Some MP's commended the Zanzibar Government for the decision to withdraw saying it was a demonstration of political maturity. They called for a compromise on 'matters which were likely to divide the 29-year-old political marriage between the then Tanganyika and Zanzibar'.

One MP suggested that the setting up of a single government could end the 'undue bickering'.

The MP for Njombe said he believed that Zanzibar had been rejected by the OIC Secretariat, that it had never become a member, that there was no need to praise it for withdrawing and that it had been a case of cheap political propaganda. His speech was interrupted by Government Ministers on points of order.

The MP for Kongwa, proposing a cut of one shilling in the Second-Vice-President's budget, said that Zanzibar President Salmin Amour should apologise to the House over his request earlier in the year for MP's to stop questioning Zanzibar's entry into the OIC.

Prime Minister John Malecela pleaded with MP's to start healing the wounds - "Let us take confidence building measures...we have already caused a lot of wounds; let's start dressing them now".

MP's eventually agreed to restore the shilling and passed the budget estimates.

#### **NYERERE WARNS THE NATION**

For some time before this, the press in Dar es Salaam had been reporting a succession of visits by President Mwinyi, President Amour and several other leaders to Mwalimu Nyerere's Butiama retirement home for urgent discussions on Union matters. And on August 17th readers of the Daily News were greeted with a huge front page headline - 'NATION WARNED. NYERERE IN DEFENCE OF TANZANIA'.

The retired President addressed first the members of Parliament and then a press conference. He said that the nation was bound to disintegrate if those in authority continued to violate the Constitution. Lawlessness would throw the nation into anarchy.

Mwalimu Nyerere said that he had been disturbed by the way the Government had handled the controversial Zanzibar entry into the OIC. The move was an outright violation of the Union Constitution and he was pleased that Zanzibar had now decided to withdraw.

"What is more puzzling" he said "is the way the Government was behaving before and after Zanzibar's entry. The news was reported for the first time by the BBC and was later picked up by the local press. But the Government was reluctant to admit that Zanzibar had joined until the press produced more information". Mwalimu said that such a violation of the Constitution was a difficult subject to talk about. He said however that he found it even more difficult to keep quiet.

"To all Cabinet Ministers, some of whom have now concentrated their efforts on the demolition of pork shops, I have a question. What has happened these days? Do you these days take an oath to protect pork shops? In our day we took an oath to defend the Constitution" he went on. The CCM National Executive Committee and the Central Committee, through shelving important national issues...had contributed to Zanzibar's unconstitutional entry into the OIC. "If there is a lack of consensus on a principle, some (people) resign. Oh Yes! And they openly explain why they've done so".

#### **ONE, TWO OR THREE GOVERNMENTS?**

Mwalimu went on to say that the OIC controversy had fanned the sentiments of those demanding a different structure for the Union. Some were calling for three governments (Union,

Mainland and Zanzibar) while others demanded one central Union government only.

He made it clear that he was in favour of the present two-government system (the Union and Zanzibar governments). He said that matters of national interest should not be regarded as 'sensitive' and should not be handled secretly. Such practices would be regarded as 'cunning tactics' which were contrary to good governance.

#### **GOVERNMENT ADMITS ITS ERROR**

This was the first time that Mwalimu Nyerere had openly criticised the government which succeeded him. Some commentators linked the Mwinyi government's mixed signals when the OIC controversy first emerged to the fact that President Mwinyi is himself from Zanzibar and probably had divided loyalties.

Former Union Prime Minister Joseph Warioba has been among the MP's who have consistently pressed the government to come out clearly on the OIC issue. In the tense Parliamentary debate in August he asked "Was the constitution violated or not?"

At this stage, and before replying, Minister of Legal and Constitutional Affairs Samuel Sitta took a glass of water. The House burst into laughter. "The constitution was violated" he admitted at last. But he added that, although Tanzania was one united sovereign state it had two constitutions - one for Zanzibar and one for the Union. This was an anomaly. There was no constitutional court to resolve issues between these constitutions. He pleaded with legislators to leave the OIC issue alone before it caused further damage to the Union.

#### **THE BACKGROUND AND THE FUTURE**

Professor Othman, in his London address, threw some new light on the earliest stages of the Union. He said that the then Zanzibar President (Karume) wanted to have a total union with one government - it was Nyerere who had insisted that Zanzibar's identity should be preserved. Zanzibari's initially showed great enthusiasm for the Union but this was primarily because they wanted to be rescued from their own (very tough) revolutionary regime at the time.

The Professor was in favour of continuation of the Union which had brought stability and peace; a three-part Federation would mean its dismemberment. He recommended that the following measures should be taken to avoid the withering away of the Union:

- a reduction in the number of items (23) in the constitution which are now Union matters;
- the drafting of new laws by the two Attorney-Generals working together;
- Zanzibar to be free to enter into international contracts on

non-Union matters and to have representatives in Tanzanian embassies abroad.

## **TANGANYIKA**

A significant change in recent constitutional discussions is that the word 'Tanganyika,' long since out of use in the United Republic, was now being freely employed.

An editorial in the Business Times on August 20, 1993 had this to say: 'Every dark cloud has its silver lining....despite Nyerere's admirable attempts to save the present structure (of the Union) it is obvious that two governments for Tanganyika and Zanzibar will never work satisfactorily. Nyerere is probably right that a Federal three-government structure will lead to the collapse of the United Republic and that a single central government is a non-starter...in the circumstances, the only realistic and lasting solution is to have two separate and sovereign states working in close collaboration. The end of the Union would not be a progressive step but it would also not be the disaster it is made out to be by some people...economic necessity and geography, apart from a shared history, culture and defence needs, would all dictate close cooperation between the two countries'.

## **STOP PRESS**

As this Bulletin goes to press the constitutional situation remained fluid. The Government announced that a report on the State of the Union would be made in Dodoma in October 1993. At a full CCM Party meeting agreement was reached on a consultation exercise in which people would be able to express their views on the future of the Union and the possibility of the creation of a Tanganyika Government within it. The 57 MP's who had earlier demanded the setting up of such a government revised their motion in favour of a referendum on the matter for mainlanders.

In an effort to remove a long-standing bone of contention the Zanzibar Government agreed to allow mainlanders to visit Zanzibar without passports. The opposition Civic United Front promptly objected. Others complained about 'the selling of Zanzibar to Tanganyika' and 'the auctioning of its statehood'.

## **ELECTION OF A VICE-PRESIDENT**

Prime Minister Malecela has announced that the two governments had agreed on a solution to another controversial matter which had led to a heated debate in Parliament in February and on which the Government had requested more time for study. In future there would be only one Vice-President instead of two. He/she would be the running mate of the successful Presidential candidate.

## POLITICS

The Union remains an issue dividing the new political parties which are outside Parliament. The Rev Christopher Mtikila, Chairman of the as yet unrecognised Democratic Party is in favour of the splitting up of the Union and letting Zanzibar go its own way. CHADEMA is in favour of continuing the Union and possibly adopting the three-government approach as the best way to save it. The leading party in Zanzibar the CUF is also in favour of a continuation of the Union.

The National Electoral Commission has responded to representations from opposition parties and postponed the local government elections scheduled for 1993 to 1994 to give more time for preparations.

Mwalimu Nyerere commented that when he took stock of the political state of affairs in Tanzania "I don't see any other party (than the CCM)". The CCM Publicity Secretary said that the party's rising membership now totals 3.5 million.

Prime Minister Malecela, at a meeting with representatives of CHADEMA, said that the government would seriously investigate allegations of CCM harassment of opposition parties.

CHADEMA leader Edwin Mtei has said that his party stands for the capitalist road of development, the conversion of National Service camps into vocational training centres, a radical reduction in the size of the army and abandonment of the project to move the capital to Dodoma.

On July 27th the Government issued a statement saying that former Cabinet Minister Oscar Kambona, the leader of TADEA, had finally had his Tanzanian citizenship confirmed 'on historical, circumstantial and humanitarian grounds'. As Mr Kambona had indicated that he wished for reconciliation with the government, CCM and other national leaders the past should be forgotten and a new chapter opened.

Hilary Mapunda's Liberal Democratic Party has been dissolved.

Representatives of eight opposition parties walked out of the Arusha International Conference Centre hall when Zanzibar President Salmin Amour started his opening speech. They claimed that they had no quarrel with the CCM but that the Zanzibar President was dictator and was suppressing the CUF opposition. On his return to Zanzibar the President attended a large CCM welcome home rally.

According to 'Baraza' (April 1993) Moslems in Tanzania would form a political party if the Rev. Mtikila's Democratic Party were to be granted full registration.

---

## THE THOUGHTS OF CHAIRMAN MTIKILA

The Bulletin understands that even in far away Singida (and presumably everywhere else in Tanzania) when you are thirsty and want a strong drink you no longer ask for a 'Safari' beer. You ask for an 'Mtikila'!

The growing popularity of the Chairman of the Democratic Party, has been giving cause for concern to people within and outside Tanzania. German TV journalist Iris Karlovits interviewed him recently for the Dar es Salaam 'Express'. The following are extracts from the interview:

ON RELIGION AND THE SECULAR STATE: I believe that those in power try to separate politics from religion because they want to be free to do evil against mankind; as a Pastor and evangelist, politics has never been separated from my ministry especially when it deals with people's rights and with the resources which keep them happy. Politics and religion are one and the same because they both deal with people's rights.

ON TANZANIA'S GREATEST PROBLEMS: 1. The moral decay of our society; 2. mental anaesthesia (Julius Nyerere deliberately administered some political anaesthesia into the brains of the people of this country in order to subdue them; we were reduced to the level of livestock who just lived for the wishes of the master); 3. the total decay of health services; 4. the economic ruin.

ON EDUCATION: We need intensive education for democracy. The subject should be called 'Civics' as in the colonial days. It was so nice. It taught us all to be proud of our country. We were taught to try and do our best. We strived to lead, to be the best in our studies, in our work. But all this spirit is dead. Most of the education used to be provided by missionaries. Many of the teachers came from outside. The missionaries taught good discipline and patriotism. Now these guys deliberately nationalised those schools and crushed them down. We need to restore those schools to the missionaries because by taking them away we have ruined our education system.

ON HOW TO RAISE MORE MONEY TO PAY FOR BETTER EDUCATION: 1. Cut the intelligence service which spends billions of shillings. Its major work was to prevent the emergence of opposition and to suppress democracy. But now opposition is legal; 2. Stop the extravagance on creating new ministries; 3. There are too many tax exemptions for influential persons; 4. Huge amounts of money are being taken out of the country.

ON THE 'MAFIA SYNDICATES': Our party has a list of 160 people who are responsible for all this. They are businessmen, top men in the CCM, high ranking officials, some foreigners and

diplomats. There are the 'Gabacholis' who are of Asian origin. They are Arabs, Zanzibaris from Pemba, Somalis and a few Westerners. They are importing containers full of drugs and re-exporting to Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa. Those people who say that we are going to fail in business if we chase away the 'Gabacholis' are only insulting the Tanganyika people. They think that God put beans in the heads of Tanganyikans and brains in the heads of the thieves from other countries who come to loot our country.

ON INDIGENISATION: Indigenisation is education and change of the regulations for commerce. Our business people here have been denied opportunities. Foreigners have their own motherlands. They've come here to get rich. A Tanganyikan is a person of Tanganyikan origin not only born here. Being born anywhere is meaningless. If I were staying in Switzerland and my wife delivered a baby there, this does not change her Tanganyikan origin. We do not have to go into archaeology to dig up bones to see who was here before whom.

ON THE 'SELLING OF THE COUNTRY': The country is on sale! They are selling the land. What about Loliondo, the game parks, everything? So they say I am an instigator and what have you. They are sick. All the diamonds are going. We had 300,000 elephants at independence. No one should point a finger at the British, because they left us with everything intact. Now we have got about 8,000 left. If the Germans are compensating the Jews for having killed them and if the Americans are to pay the West Africans for the slaves they took, we have got to start discussing compensation from the Arabs.

ON ZANZIBARIS: They have a different identity (from Tanganyikans). They are Zanzibaris.

---

## RELIGION

The latest developments in the religious differences reported in Bulletin No 45 are as follows:

- followers of the Mount Meru Lutheran Diocese in Arusha have finally agreed with the Government's decision to disband the rebel Diocese in order to sustain peace in the area;
- the trial of 16 Muslim fundamentalists allegedly involved in the destruction of pork shops (Bulletin 45) continues.
- addressing crowds at the unveiling of a cross to commemorate the 125 years since the first Roman Catholic missionaries stepped ashore at Bagamoyo, Home Affairs Minister Augustine Mrema said he gave 'religious divisive elements' (Muslim fundamentalists) seven days to stop or the police would deal with them.
- 'Africa Events' protested (June 1993) that such government



actions sidestepped the underlying issue. Muslims claimed that they had been marginalised. A 1983 study had stated that 78% of secondary school students were Christians. At the University another study indicated that from 1986 to 1990 only 13% of students had been Muslims compared with 86% Christians. The present Cabinet had only 8 Muslim Ministers out of 24. The article did not mention that the head of State is a Muslim. It went on to point out that twenty out of 24 Principal Secretaries were Christians.

The rearing of pigs and selling of pork in residential areas was unheard of in the past. Nowadays pigs moved about freely in mixed residential areas. Why had the Government not taken to court persons involved in the Mount Meru Lutheran religious crisis where people had been killed? The Government was wrong to use the big stick of witch-hunting, court actions, restrictions on (Muslim) clerics' freedom of speech.....(The above information comes form a variety of media sources and individuals in Tanzania and Britain - Editor).

## THE DEBT CRISIS

Tanzania, like many other countries in the Third World, suffers from a heavy burden of foreign debt. The causes are complex. Some imprudent borrowing may have occurred during the seventies, when records of foreign debt and debt servicing were inadequate and uncoordinated and an overview of the nation's obligations would not have been possible, while assumptions about economic growth were made that in the event proved much too sanguine. But the main cause was the severe economic recession of the eighties, leading over a number of years to a negative growth rate per head and an economy increasingly unable to bear the weight of debt. As a result, much bilateral debt, especially that owing to countries outside the main industrial group, and many commercial obligations have fallen into arrears, giving rise to the imposition of penalties and leading to the accumulation of new debt by capitalisation of the arrears.

### DEBT TAKES 59% OF REVENUE FROM EXPORTS

By 1991 Tanzania had acquired the unenviable status of a 'low income, debt-distressed economy' and was no longer able unaided to work its way out of its difficulties without the prospect of further widespread and extremely damaging default on existing obligations. Tanzania's total external debt, which at the end of 1986 amounted to about \$3.9 billion, by the end of 1992 had passed the \$6 billion mark. In 1991, expressed as a percentage of gross national product (GNP), the average stock of foreign debts in all countries of the world amounted to 37%, in Sub-Saharan Africa as a whole 109% and for Tanzania no less than 256%. Notwithstanding some alleviation as a result of rescheduling and other relief measures, debt service obligations still remained at 59% of revenue from the export

of goods and services in 1990-91. Tanzania's indebtedness had thus reached crisis proportions and was exercising a damaging influence on the prospects for economic recovery.

In Tanzania arrangements for the recording and handling of foreign debt have hitherto proved ineffective as a control mechanism in the absence of a single authority for the recording, monitoring and supervision of debt and debt servicing. As a result, there could be no clear picture of the extent and nature of the country's present and prospective external obligations. This situation has now been remedied by placing the responsibility for the monitoring of all external debt and advising the Government on debt management in the hands of the External Debt Department of the Bank of Tanzania. At the same time, with the help of the Commonwealth Secretariat, new computerised procedures for the recording and analysis of debt and debt-related matters have been instituted, using CS-DRMS software.

The central problem facing Tanzania is the insupportable volume of debt and the need to bring it within reasonable limits. The importance of this goes beyond a reduction of debt servicing to the point where it constitutes a reasonable charge on export revenues. An excessive debt burden leads inexorably to default and default undermines confidence and imposes higher and unnecessary costs on commercial transactions. It also discourages foreign investment. Hitherto it has been necessary for each instalment of interest and capital on foreign debts to be the subject of a separate application for foreign exchange and some commercial creditors have been waiting many years for a positive response, even where debtors have met their obligations in local currency. It is therefore essential to reach a situation in which, once a credit deal has been approved, all subsequent debt servicing is automatic.

At the end of 1991 Tanzania, with one or two exceptions such as the East African Development Bank, the League of Arab States and the OPEC Special Fund, was up-to-date in honouring its obligations to the main multilateral financial institutions, notably the World Bank, and to the principal industrial donor countries. The country's obligations to the multilateral bodies constitute about 35% of the total external debt, some 90% of which is on concessional terms, free of interest with fifty year periods of maturity. Nevertheless, with the progressive ending of grace periods, the servicing of concessional debts is expected to rise from \$19 million in 1992 to \$49 million by the year 2000. The servicing of much of the remaining 10%, which is on quasi-commercial terms, will be assisted by the World Bank's concessional wing, the International Development Association (IDA), under the Special Programme of Assistance for Africa and by bilateral donors. IDA debt, under current rules, cannot be waived or rescheduled.

#### REDUCING THE DEBT RATIO

That part of intergovernmental debt that is owing to the

Principal industrial countries (about 40% of the total in 1991) has already been rescheduled four times, providing relief in respect of debt service obligations. In January 1995, it is hoped that it will prove possible to include within the scope of the new arrangements what is known as the 'Trinidad terms'. This plan, originally put forward by the UK Government in 1990, provided for the writing off of two thirds of the stock of non-concessional inter-governmental debt. The effect of this measure, if confirmed, has been estimated to bring Tanzania's stock of debt as a percentage of GNP down to a level marginally below the average for Sub-Saharan Africa. Further growth of the economy on present prospects should reduce the ratio to below 60% by the year 2000. Debt cancellation would also reduce the annual cost of debt servicing to the region of 20% of the earnings from the sale abroad of goods and services by 1996 and to the region of 10% by the end of the century. It is hoped that in the meantime debt to countries not included in the above arrangements can be rescheduled on similar lines.

Some of the outstanding commercial debts have been protected by export credit guarantee arrangements in the creditor countries and therefore in effect rank as official debts, subject to the arrangements described in the foregoing paragraph. Arrangements are now in train to redeem the remaining uninsured debts and outstanding suppliers' credits by means of a buyback scheme operated under the IDA Debt Reduction Facility. The effect of the buyback scheme is to purchase debts in convertible currency at discounted rates by means of an IDA loan, thus converting the obligation into a highly concessional debt of 50 year maturity.

It is hoped that the complex of measures described in this paper will enable Tanzania within a few years to regain control of its foreign debt servicing to a reasonable charge on its external resources. Such an outcome can powerfully stimulate the economy by releasing valuable foreign exchange hitherto used for debt servicing, but more importantly, by restoring Tanzania's reputation as a good trading partner. Essential to the changes now in train is the new centralised system of debt management, which will enable the Government, to forestall any future tendency towards over-commitment.

While the reduction of the debt stock to a manageable size and the restoration of automatic debt servicing is likely to provide a boost to the economy, the newly imposed self-discipline will also restrain over-hasty development. Almost all new development increases the demands made on the external sector of the economy, but any attempt to meet such external obligations by borrowing beyond prudent limits cannot fail to damage economic prospects. It is thus necessary for planners to calculate the foreign exchange implications of all major planning proposals, including the subsequent external requirements for maintenance purposes. Data of this kind is as essential for orderly debt management as it is for successful economic development.

J Roger Carter

## **TANZANIA MEDIA COUNCIL**

The announcement by the Government that it is to introduce a Bill in Parliament to establish a Tanzania Media Council which would license journalists to practice their profession and regulate their standards of conduct has met with fierce opposition in the media and in Parliament. The Bill would also deal with what it termed 'concentration of the media in a few hands'. The Council would be empowered to cancel or suspend the licence of a newspaper, television or radio station.

## **SOUTH AFRICAN LUXURY TRAIN IN DAR ES SALAAM**

The maiden 'Edwardian Train Safari' from Capetown arrived in Dar es Salaam, after a 10-day journey, on time at 10am on July 25th. The head of the Moshi-based Alpine Tours Limited said that the trip had been organised in order to promote Tanzania as an important tourist destination in sub-Saharan Africa. Forty tourists later flew onto Dar es Salaam to join the train for the return journey which was likely to cost each of them US\$ 6,000.

## **COTTON OUTPUT TO DROP**

The General Manager of the Tanzania Cotton Marketing Board has said that he expected cotton output to decline by half this season to 289,000 bales compared with 570,000 last year. The main cause was the country's low ginning capacity. Up to 40% of the 1992/93 crop was yet to be ginned. Although the country had more than 30 ginneries most of them were operating below capacity because of old age - Daily News.

## **DECLINE IN CRIME**

Comparing rates of crime in Dar es Salaam between January and May last year and the same period this year, The Ministry of Home Affairs has given the following figures:

- offences against property: 35,904 last year; 22,521 this year;
- offences against persons: 10,108 compared with 10,552;
- armed robbery: 48 last year; 32 this year;
- robbery with violence: 292 compared with 231;
- house-breaking: 2,461 compared with 2,298;
- killings: 45 last year; 55 this year - Daily News.

## **RAILWAYS IN PROFIT**

The Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) realised a pre-tax profit of Shs 2 billion in the 1992/93 financial year, 70% above the profit recorded in 1991/92 signalling a remarkable recovery after years of slump said Minister of Transport and Communications Philemon Sarungi on July 26th. The EC's aid was beginning to pay off. Six engines, 315 cargo and 19 passenger wagons had been rehabilitated - Daily News..

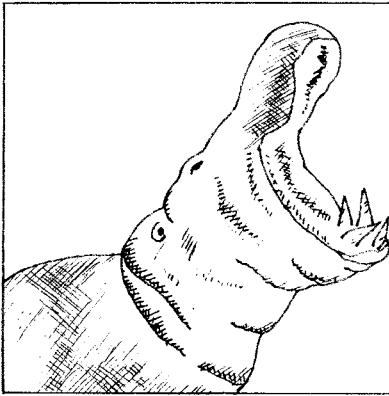


Britain-Tanzania Society President Bishop Trevor Huddleston recently celebrated his eightieth birthday. He is seen here at a Birthday Tribute on June 14th 1993 with old friends Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, Archbishop Desmond Tutu and former Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal. A birthday present of some £4,400 from members of the Britain-Tanzania Society was donated to the School for the Blind in Masasi.

---

#### WANTED - LINKS WITH ZANZIBAR

There are many links between communities and schools in Britain and mainland Tanzania but, as yet, few with Zanzibar. 'One World Linking' the Newsletter of the UK One World Linking Association - UKOWLA (The Old Rectory, Newbiggin, Temple Sowerby, Penrith, Cumbria, CA10 1TB) reports in its latest issue on links between Hereford and Muheza, Reddich and Mtwara and Leominster and Tengeru. Those interested in a possible link with Zanzibar might like to get in touch with UKOWLA or with Ms Fatima Abdullah at the Tanzania High Commission - Tel No: 071 499 8951.



## THREE FEET OF TERRIFYING SPACE

Suddenly, with a speed I did not believe possible for a beast of such vast, barrel-like proportions, a hippopotamus rose beneath us. Its great mouth sprang open and for a second I saw three feet of terrifying space between its gaping jaws, just a foot away from my left leg.

Its jaws closed on the side of the canoe, but its teeth slipped on the plastic. In a flash we were both stabbing the beast with our oars like frenzied Maasai warriors, discouraging the second assault somewhat. Then, seeing clear water, we plunged our paddles into it, shooting the canoe forward and away with an enthusiasm that would have done credit to the best Oxford or Cambridge rowers. We escaped with leaping hearts to the other bank to light a fire and brew a calming pot of tea.

I remembered the words of Sir Samuel White Baker, the explorer, who noted in 1869: "Being charged by an elephant is a new sensation - very absorbing for the time. It would be an excellent relaxation, once a week, for men in high office." I wondered whether he would say the same of a hippopotamus attack.

We were in the Selous Game Reserve - the largest, and one of the most inaccessible game reserves in the world. The Rufiji River, with a drainage basin larger than the United Kingdom, runs through it to the Indian Ocean. It was this untamed river, which had never before been navigated, that we were hoping to canoe on, from source to sea.

Our route to the source was long and complicated. We needed a permit from Dar es Salaam. Our borrowed canoe lay in Zimbabwe and the cheapest air fare took us to Nairobi via Moscow.

We finally arrived at our starting point near Ifakara on a local bus with our canoe on the roof. Within three days the two of us were alone. For nearly four weeks we would not see a single human being in our vast wilderness. However, we would pass about 40,000 of the beautifully ugly, small-brained hippo. Here, along with the largest populations of elephant, lion, leopard and buffalo is the biggest concentration of hippo and crocodile in the world.

We were hoping to supplement our basic supplies, which we had bought in Ifakara, with fish, but our line proved to be

too light. We were down to our last cup of maize meal when a large tiger fish leapt into the canoe. Another day we stole three dozen crocodile eggs and grilled baby crocodiles whole.

Sometimes the river got too much and we would spend days blundering through the thick, thorny bush with the canoe on our heads and the tsetse fly around us.

In Stieglers Gorge, where the river roars down a series of rushing rapids, and the precipitous sides rise 300-400ft, making escape almost impossible, we capsized twice, nearly losing the canoe and our belongings.

We reached the delta, a 50-mile wide maze of tidal channels, tired and lost. A man carrying 3,000 mangoes towards the Indian Ocean in a dugout canoe appeared and led us through the final stretch, 22 hours of non-stop canoeing.

Eventually we reached the Indian Ocean, where we sailed to Dar es Salaam in an open 40ft dhow. As I lay there that night, I echoed the words of Wilfred Thesiger: "I learnt the satisfaction that comes from hardship and the pleasure that springs from abstinence; the contentment of a full belly; the taste of clean water; the ecstasy of surrender when the craving for sleep becomes a torment."

I wondered how long it would be before I would have to be learning these things again.

Ben Freeth

*(This article appeared first in The Times Magazine - Editor)*

---

#### **TRIBULATIONS OF A PARKING ATTENDANT AT THE SABA SABA TRADE**

**FAIR** (Extracts from an 'Express' article by M Okema)

"Sorry Sir. You cannot take your car in because it has no sticker".

"Look. You have known me since secondary schooldays. I regard you as my brother. Now let me go in".

"If we work on the basis of brotherhood then nobody is going to pay. Everybody can find a relative somewhere".

"Alright I will leave the car outside. From now on we are no longer brothers....."

"Your car sticker please".

"I don't have one and I don't need any".

"Then your car won't go in".

"Listen young man. Don't you know who I am? I come from Ikulu...."

"Car sticker please"

"What for? This is my country and I am free to go anywhere I like".

"Sorry. Park your car outside".

"The trouble with this country is that people in responsible positions enjoy oppressing citizens....."

Why do people break rules and regulations?

# BUSINESS NEWS BUSINESS NEWS BUSINESS NEWS

EXCHANGE RATES Bureau de Change August 19 - Dollar - Shs 465  
Pound - Shs 690

NET INFLOW. Tanzania registered a net inflow of some US\$ 20 million in the first ten months of activity by the Bureaux de Change shops first opened in April 1992.

MORE THAN 430 PROJECTS worth Shs 200 billion have been approved by the Investment Promotion Centre in Dar es Salaam since 1991.

NEW BANKS. The first two foreign banks under the Banking Reform are the Meridien BIAO which opened on August 9th (1,200 people opened accounts on the first day) and the Standard Chartered which was due to open in September 1993. The Government owned National Bank of Commerce (NBC) closed 29 non-viable branches in July.

Bank of Tanzania Governor Gilman Rutihinda (49) died of cancer of the pancreas in London on June 20th. Thousands of people attended his funeral in Dar es Salaam. He is succeeded by Dr. Idris Rashid who was formerly Managing Director of the NBC.

"TANZANIA HAS ALL THE CRITERIA NEEDED FOR JAPANESE INVESTMENT" said Dr. K Konoike, President of the Koinike Construction Company and Honorary Consul of Tanzania in Osaka. These included a good human rights record and the move towards a market-oriented economy. Dr. Konoike's company is engaged in rehabilitating Dar es Salaam's road system as part of the Shs 20 billion Japanese aid programme in the 1992/93 financial year.

PRIVATISATION AND OWNERSHIP. 'Parastatal enterprises have become a burden to the Government and to the economy as a whole...the move to privatisation rests on the need for the Government to relieve itself of this enormous burden...the offer of shares to the public is not possible in the absence of a capital market and (in selling) the enterprises the balance of advantage is in favour of the ethnic minorities - the Asians and Arabs - for not only do they have long experience but they also have the capital...what matters in the end is to get a commitment to the goal of developing the indigenous entrepreneurial class without necessarily putting breaks on the growth of other groups' - F M Kazaura, Principal Secretary, Planning Commission in an article in the 'Business Times'.

FIRST TANZANIA-CHINA JOINT VENTURE. President Mwinyi has launched the Tanzania Jeifang Company Ltd in Dar es Salaam. It will assemble 6-ton trucks and later manufacture local components.



# BUSINESS NEWS BUSINESS NEWS BUSINESS NEWS

TCFB ROLE QUESTIONED. Participants in a workshop on trade facilitation in Dar es Salaam questioned the relevance of the Tanzania Central Freight Bureau (TCFB) saying that its existence was a burden to the already long and complicated import procedures and documentation process. One participant cited the eleven stages which had to be followed when exporting.

The INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD) has granted US\$15.1 million for the Southern Highlands Extension and Rural Financial Services Project.

The WORLD BANK/IDA has made four new credits:

- US\$ 74 million for the execution of part of a multi-donor Telecommunications Rehabilitation Programme;
- US\$ 34.9 million to support public sector institutional capacity building;
- US\$ 24.5 million to help pay for institutional changes in the Ministry of Agriculture;
- US\$ 200 million for a hydroelectric power facility near the little and great Ruaha rivers.

The EUROPEAN COMMUNITY has granted Shs 25 billion for the import of commodities under the Structural Adjustment Programme.

BRITISH AID. Britain was the chief foreign supplier (£78.6 million in value) and main export market (£21.1 million) for Tanzanian goods in 1992. Britain supplies over 25% of Tanzania's imports, Italy 18%, Germany 16%, the USA 10% and Japan 9%. Some 370 Tanzanians are studying in Britain at present and 120 VSO volunteers are working in Tanzania.

TANZANIA TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE RECENT INCREASE IN THE GOLD PRICE. The Bank of Tanzania raised \$50 million for 129,000 ounces of pure gold @ 381 and 392 dollars per ounce.

TANZANIA COULD OVERTAKE SOUTH AFRICA, CANADA AND AUSTRALIA IN MINERAL PRODUCTION according to the Commissioner for Mineral Resources. Last year the mining sector contributed 16% of the GNP and, given proper mining machinery and tools, Tanzania could produce 30 grammes of gold per tonne compared with 2 grammes per tonne in South Africa. There were good prospects for nickel, cobalt, copper, diamonds, rubies, tourmaline, tanzanite, sapphire, emerald, and amethyst.

"TIMES HAVE CHANGED" said the head of the Swedish International Development Agency. "Tanzania used to have a very special place in our hearts. But a lot of the good theories and ideas (we admired) failed. Instead, a lot of uneconomical state organs and authorities were built up.... The previous relationship, during which Tanzania took the

largest single portion of Swedish aid is not (now) there.... I was here in 1974 and Government control systems were much better then - there were reporting systems, follow-up systems, auditing...but they don't function today....you need to have very strong government coordinating bodies to ensure the implementation of the rules otherwise you won't get the money. ...Tanzania should speed up its civil service and parastatal reform programme".

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.** Each week the Dar es Salaam 'Express' publishes lists of business opportunities received by the Board of External Trade from foreign countries. The following are recent examples: sisal (enquiry from a company in India), blue cowhides (Italy), dried sea cucumbers (Singapore), Beeswax (UK), Portland cement (Malaysia), spices (Holland), dried shark fins (Hong Kong), sesame seeds (France).

**SALE OF PARASTATALS.** The Parastatal Sector Reform Commission has advertised for sale 100% of Rubber Industries Limited and a majority equity interest in Southern Paper Mills Ltd.

**BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT NOTES!** Conmen in Dar es Salaam are producing false 100/- and 500/- notes.

#### **THE BUDGET FOR 1993-94**

Three decisions of the greatest importance to the future of Tanzania distinguished the budget for 1993-94. Firstly, a gradual withdrawal of the Government from direct involvement in the productive sector of the economy will make possible greater concentration on basic economic and social infrastructure and the creation of an environment favourable to economic progress. The resulting contraction of the Government machine will enable it to close the gap between revenue and expenditure, which hitherto has been brought into balance by foreign grants and by borrowing from the banking system, in the latter case with serious inflationary consequences.

Secondly, measures have been taken to strengthen economic services by increasing the provision of resources for maintenance - particularly important for road maintenance and telecommunications services.

Thirdly, the effectiveness of resource allocation will be increased by compiling a rolling three year plan. The five year plan, which it has been the custom hitherto to issue at equivalent intervals, will henceforth be confined to broad indications of development policy, while operational decisions and priorities will be guided by the rolling three year plan. It is expected that the new system will not only provide a rational basis for the planning of priorities but also enable the Government to confine development within sustainable limits.

The progressive withdrawal of Government from productive activities and measures to increase the efficiency of the Civil

Service will inevitably lead to the termination of employment of large numbers of civil servants. The Government is sensitive to unemployment and, following a survey of opportunities for employment in the informal sector, the Planning Commission is working on a National Employment Policy to identify areas for job creation and measures necessary for increasing efficiency and productivity. At the same time the Government aims to create a smaller, highly motivated and skilled Civil Service with levels of remuneration commensurate with their contribution to the work of government.

Throughout the budget proceedings runs an emphasis on the role of the private sector and the mobilisation of private capital. To this end, a study on the establishment of a stock exchange is to be undertaken and the Government is also investigating the steps necessary for the establishment of a money market, of which the beginnings already exist in Bureaux de Change.

The budget of 1993-94 has been drawn up under the shadow of retrogression in the previous year. Inflation, which had ducked below 20% in 1990, rose to 23% in 1992. One cause of this was the drought in the catchment area of the Mtera dam, leading to a fall in the water level and interruptions in the supply of electricity to the national grid, with serious consequences for industry. Another cause has been the continuing widespread use of borrowing from the banks to balance the books. In the face of this unfavourable trend, the budget combines retrenchment with measures to increase revenues. Twelve diplomatic missions abroad are being closed and the money saved used in part to help fund the remaining missions. Apart from savings arising from the reduction in strength of the Civil Service, the provision of fringe benefits to entitled officers will be carefully controlled. Payment of water, electricity and telephone bills by the Government will be replaced by the issue of cash up to a specified limit. Stricter rules will be applied to the use of Government transport, the number of vehicles will be restricted and the surplus sold by auction. A commission is to be set up to examine other possibilities of saving in the provision of Government services.

After taking account of grants from donors, a recurrent account deficit of Shs 32,416 million will remain. Part of this will be met by improvements in tax collection. Adjustments in the rates of tax are expected to yield

---

#### TRADE, TOURISM, TRAVEL, INVESTMENT

For information on opportunities in Tanzania please contact:

The Director  
Tanzania Trade Centre  
80 Borough High Street  
London SE1 1LL

Tel: 071 407 0566

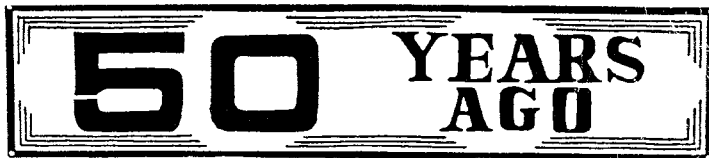
Tlx: 885767

Fax: 071 403 2003

a revenue of Shs 10,498 million. These changes are also designed to facilitate the introduction of Value Added Tax in next years budget. Other fiscal measures are expected to raise Shs 21,918 million, sufficient to cover the deficit. The Government has set its face firmly against the resort to borrowing from the banks to meet a revenue shortfall. On the contrary, provision has been made to repay outstanding obligations to the banks in the sum of Shs 39,392 million out of revenue. Any deficiency arising incidentally during the year will be financed by the issue to the public of Treasury Bills.

Throughout the proceedings in Parliament there has been a clear recognition of the limited time during which external support for the economy can be expected. As the Minister of State (Planning) reminded the House, any outside help that might be given should play a catalytic role and complement local efforts. Meantime, a growth target of 4.5% per annum, a fall of inflation to 10% by June 1996 and a reduction of reliance on external financing were the reasonable objectives of the rolling plan for 1993-96 and it is devoutly to be hoped that they will not be frustrated by the vagaries of climate or other unexpected catastrophe.

J Roger Carter



The following extracts are from the 'Tanganyika Standard' in the latter part of 1943.

**'THE MOST SAVAGE CAMPAIGN OF THE WAR'**

'The campaign was brief, lasting barely two months. It was bloody, no quarter being given. It was unremitting. 3,520 African soldiers and 60 British officers and NCO's were in action at the end. Eventually the campaign extended to 12,000 square miles. 380 vehicles were used.....'

This East African campaign was not waged against a human foe but against one of mankind's greatest hereditary scourges - locusts. Some 90% of the large and very dense hopper hordes were exterminated (August 20, 1943).

**18 SETS OF LEADERS IN ZANZIBAR**

Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed a large meeting of the Royal Empire Society in London about his recent tour of East Africa. Among the scenes that would remain in his memory was driving through Zanzibar amid the smell of cloves and his impression of peace

and friendliness - which was surprising since he was introduced to no less than 18 sets of leaders (laughter). Colonel Stanley spoke also of the Lutheran Mission at Dar es Salaam where the Germans had begged to be allowed to carry on but where, actually, were found effigies and a shrine to Adolf Hitler (December 11, 1943).

#### **SURPLUS BALANCE**

His Excellency the Governor described Tanganyika's financial position as 'sound and satisfactory' during his budget speech. There would be a surplus balance of about £965,000. There would be no change in taxation in 1944 and the estimated revenue would be £3,510,000. The biggest budget increases would be for the PWD, Medical, Veterinary and Education services. The Governor referred to the serious manpower shortages. The demand for new recruits for the armed forces would show a large reduction in 1944 but the demand for labour for production was increasing. The vast majority of labourers were volunteers, conscripts being less than 10%. Mainly because of poor weather it would be necessary to import staple foodstuffs during the next nine months in order to keep up the production of sisal, pyrethrum, rubber and other essentials.

---

#### **NEW ANNUAL SCHOOL FEES**

Forms I - IV Shs 30,000 (£43) day and Shs 40,000 boarding  
Forms V - VI Shs 35,000 day and Shs 46,000 boarding.

#### **TANZANIA GETS A GOOD MARK**

The bulky 1993 Annual Report of the Human Rights Organisation 'Amnesty International' covers Tanzania in less than half a page and mentions only the one-day detention of 15 people in Zanzibar, the court case against the Rev Mtikila and the lack of a decision on the charges facing former Zanzibar Chief Minister Seif Shariff Hamad.

#### **MWINYI PRAISED**

The leaders of the Rwanda Government and the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front paid glowing tributes to President Mwinyi, the official facilitator, at the signing in Arusha on August 4 1993 of a peace agreement after the two-year civil war.

#### **GOVERNMENT URGED TO HELP DAILY NEWS**

The former Managing Editor of Tanzania Standard Newspapers which publishes the Daily and Sunday News said recently that the company was near bankruptcy and it needed material and financial support from government to enable it to survive competition from the emerging private press.



*(In order to make this part of the Bulletin as interesting and representative as possible we welcome contributions from readers. If you see a mention of Tanzania in the journal, magazine or newspaper you read (excluding those regularly featured here) especially if you live or travel outside the UK, please cut out the relevant bit, indicate the name and date of the journal, and send it to the address on the back page. We cannot guarantee to publish everything we receive but if your item gives a new or original view about Tanzania we certainly will - Editor)*

#### TANZANIA COULD GET US\$ 1.2 BILLION

At the Consultative Group meeting of 16 countries and eight bilateral and multilateral institutions in Paris on July 12 donors agreed, on the basis of accelerated economic reform, to provide Tanzania with up to US\$ 1.2 billion for the coming year - \$840 million of project assistance and \$360 million of balance of payments support. WORLD BANK NEWS (July15) wrote that donors had welcomed recent progress in opening Tanzanian society to more democratic processes but had expressed concern that the pace of economic reform was inadequate to put Tanzania on a sustainable growth path. They had counselled against continued dependency on flows of external assistance, a risky strategy given the rapidly changing aid situation. They noted the continuing gap between announced intentions and actual delivery of reforms particularly with regard to the fiscal and parastatal reforms. (Bulletin No. 45). The Government of Tanzania had reiterated its commitment to enhancing the role of the private sector.

#### THE BRAILLE PRESS

SIGHTSAVERS, the journal of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind in its Spring 1993 issue explained how the 'stereotyper' at the Braille Press in Dar es Salaam produces metal plates used to emboss Braille paper. The Press transcribes books for primary education. Now its output has been greatly increased so that as well as being able to produce computer discs to drive embossers, it can also generate aluminium plates (*Thank you reader Paul Marchant for this item - Editor*).

#### CUSTOMARY LAND TENURE LAW AND THE BARABAIG

SURVIVAL INTERNATIONAL NEWSLETTER (No 31, 1993) referred in its issue No 31 (1993) to recent developments in the 10-year struggle of the Barabaig people 'fighting for their land rights' in an area developed by the Government, with

substantial Canadian help, into a vast wheat production scheme. The article reported that Tanzania's Parliament had passed a law in 1992 which had abolished virtually all customary land tenure in the country and had done it retrospectively. The Barabaig court case had thus been made invalid at one stroke. Lawyers acting for the Barabaig were maintaining that this law was itself invalid as it contravened the right to security of property in the Tanzanian Constitution. (*Thank you reader Christine Lawrence for this item - Editor*).

#### THE PERSIAN FACTOR IN KISWAHILI

Muhsin Alidina of the Institute of Kiswahili Research at the University of Dar es Salaam, writing in the May issue of AFRICA EVENTS, argued for the importance of Persian words in the make-up of Kiswahili. He quoted an authority as having said that there are 78 words which may have been 'borrowed' directly and at least 26 others that may have entered the language through indirect contact, perhaps through Arabic. He provided lots of examples: In a Swahili household one would be served with *pilau* or *biriani* and *sambusa* with *limau* and *pilipili* and perhaps *bilangani* (egg plant) and *dengu* (lentils). The food would be served on a *jamvi* (mat). You might need ice (*barafu* - another word of Persian origin) in your water.

The writer stated that the present composition of Kiswahili is as follows:

Bantu	72.17%
Arabic	23.09%
Persian	1.57%
English	2.09%
Hindi	1.04%

plus lexical borrowings (loan-words) from Portuguese, German, French and Chinese.

#### ADD A DASH OF TANZANIA TO YOUR COOKING

An unusual way of raising funds to make it possible to participate in one of Health Projects Abroad's projects (in Tabora) was reported in the MANCHESTER EVENING NEWS. With the help of contacts in the British Council, Anna Aguma has produced an attractively illustrated 31-page booklet of Tanzanian recipes under the title 'Add a Taste of Tanzania to Your Cooking'. Copies can be obtained @ £2.50 (incl. p&p) from her at P O Box 29, Levenshulme, Manchester M19 2JA. (*Thank you reader Cuthbert Kimamba for this item*).

#### SWITZERLAND, FRANCE AND BELGIUM

In its most recent issue URAFIKI TANZANIA, the journal of the French Society 'Amities Franco-Tanzaniennes' described Swiss attitudes to Tanzania - 'It is a country which has always been the subject of different and usually passionately expressed analysis because of the exemplary nature of its

original experiences. I am not sure that Tanzania's return to what might be described as international norms will change this situation'.

The journal also quoted from a long article in POLITIQUE AFRICAINE on Democracy in Tanzania in which a similar conclusion had been drawn - 'La Tanzanie continue de suivre un cours singulier sur le continent africaine....depuis le debut de 1990, le debat (on democracy) n'a cesse de se developper, notamment pour savoir s'il valait mieux conserver un systeme politique a parti unique ou passer au multipartisme...'

URAFIKI TANZANIA also advertised a Belgian OXFAM exhibition of Tanzanian art scheduled to run from June to September 1993 at the 'Archives et Musee du Mouvement Ouvrier Socialiste' at Gand.

#### ZERO GRAZING

At Dareda in Babati District the FINANCIAL TIMES reported (June 22, 1993) that the small herds of goats owned by most families are not only grossly inefficient for both milk and meat production, but as they roam the village, are also denuding the area of vegetation and trees. The British-based charity 'Farm Africa' recommends to the women (who do most of the work in farming) that they erect small huts for the goats and keep them confined all the time. The feed is then cut and carried to them by a system called 'zero grazing'. The paradox is that animal welfarists in the West condemn such systems for limiting the movement of animals. In Tanzania however, the article goes on, the priorities are different and damage to the environment leading to lack of food and soil erosion is seen as the most important considerations (*Thank you reader Hugh Leslie for this item - Editor*).

#### SWAHILI SERVICES MOVE

After nineteen years a Swahili-speaking Congregation of many different denominations has moved from the Lutheran Church House for its Sunday worship to St. Anne and St. Agnes Church which is at the corner of Gresham St. and Noble St. in London. Announcing this in its June issue LUTHERANS IN LONDON stated that more than 100 East Africans attend the services.

#### A VANISHED AGE

Writing about the development of studies in African history John McCracken in AFRICAN AFFAIRS (April 1993) described what he considered to be the well-funded 'vanished age' of the 1960's. He mentioned John Iliffe's book 'Modern History of Tanganyika' published in 1969 as an example of British Africanist scholarship at its best. 'Based on an extraordinarily comprehensive investigation of both primary and secondary sources, Iliffe's massive study bore witness to the greatest single potential strength possessed by British Africanists of his generation - the fact that so many of us had the opportunity to work in African universities. At one



level it reached back into the 1960's in its then unfashionable reassertion of the significance of African ideas and agencies; on another, it pioneered themes that would come to be seen as of increasing importance in the 1980's; notably the changing nature of African ethnicity ("the creation of tribes") and the causes and consequences of ecological change...it provided its readers with history of an African territory ...of a coherence, depth and style that none of the modern histories of Britain published over the last 20 years have begun to approach - though it is salutary to note that among the neo-Marxists who followed Iliffe to Dar es Salaam in the 1970's it failed to win acceptance. In the standard 'radical pessimist' account of Tanzanian historiography, Iliffe's work is relegated to a footnote and categorised...as 'pure bourgeoisie' in its celebration of market forces'.

#### LIVINGSTONE'S GREAT TREK

The TIMES has reported that Livingstone's great grandson, Dr. David Livingstone Wilson (67), a retired family doctor, is a member of an expedition retracing the famous explorer's final epic journey. The four-month expedition was to start in Zanzibar and go via Bagamoyo to Ujiji where Henry Morton Stanley stumbled upon Livingstone in 1871. The expedition would then proceed to Lake Bangweulu in Zambia, which was where Dr. Livingstone died from dysentery and haemorrhage two years later. Dr. Wilson was born in Africa and was brought up there until he was ten. Where, in 1873 Livingstone relied on sextant and compass for navigation, Dr. Wilson was to be guided by three satellites and a computerised global positioning system.

#### ECOLOGISTS LOCK HORNS WITH TANZANIA

In what has become known as the 'Loliondogate Scandal' enraged environmentalists are in battle with the Government over the granting of hunting rights to the United Arab Emirate's Brigadier Mohamed Abdul Rahim al Ali. Summarising the matter, which has raised a storm of protest in Tanzania, AFRICA EVENTS (July 1993) explained that the Prince had made friends in 1984 with the Tanzanian elite and had allegedly presented some gifts. 20 years later he has been granted a 10-year lease enabling him to hunt with his friends (67 people were said to have accompanied him on a January visit to Tanzania) in the Loliondo Game Reserve. The Director of Wildlife was said to have opposed the move as it would deprive registered hunting operators of the opportunity to conduct paid hunting safaris. However, it is believed that the Brigadier has paid a substantial sum for the lease. He is also said to have paid US\$ 2.0 million for his hunting expeditions in 1991 and 1992 during which, the article claims, the Brigadier's party shot indiscriminately and killed or maimed many animals.

## WHO IS TO BLAME?

Commenting on the recent widely publicised attack by OXFAM on what it described as the failed IMF and World Bank structural adjustment policies in Africa, the FINANCIAL TIMES (April 29, 1993) admitted that the IMF and the Bank were hard pressed to find an African country where structural adjustment had led to a sustained recovery that had not been supported by continuing aid. But, the paper wrote, OXFAM's proposals would be enhanced by a more detached and comprehensive examination of the causes of Africa's crisis. 'OXFAM' puts most of the blame on external villains.....a markedly more cautious and inhibited approach characterises OXFAM's analysis of Africa's shortcomings, past and present. Zaire's Mobuto and Malawi's Banda are roundly and rightly condemned; but there is no appraisal, for example, of ex-President Julius Nyerere's disastrous pursuit of African socialism in Tanzania....'

## CDC'S GROWING INVOLVEMENT IN TANZANIA

The Commonwealth Development Corporation's DEVELOPMENT REPORT (May 1993) and the Annual Report for 1992 wrote about CDC's growing participation in development in Tanzania. It referred to its oldest investment in forestry, the Tanganyika Wattle Company, which is now producing, on what was once unproductive grassland, 5,000 tons of wattle extract, 10,000 tons of fuel wood and 3,600 tons of sawn timber; the Kilombero Valley Teak Company, established in 1992 which is planning to produce 50,000 telephone poles, 300,000 building poles and 23,000 cubic metres of firewood with the first production expected in 2001; the Tanzania Development Finance Co Ltd, the most important source of medium foreign exchange loan funds; the Tanzania Venture Capital Fund Ltd providing equity finance for small entrepreneurs; the Fatemi Sisal Estate which it is hoped will produce some 8.000 tons of sisal for export after an eight-year rehabilitation project; and, the East Usambara Tea Company - which was featured in Bulletin No 45.

## A CIRCLE OF DEATH

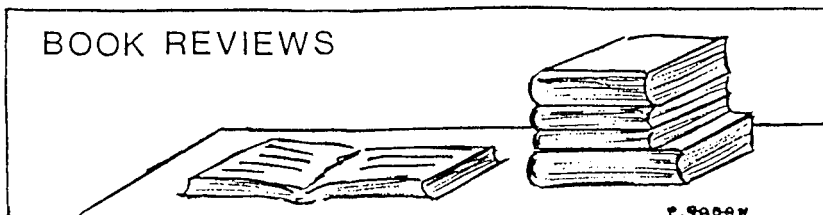
'I became afraid of the common Communion cup. This fear never diminished. I began to make sure that I sat in front in church so as to be at the head of the line going up to Communion; if I got behind anyone, I hoped it would be a missionary'. So wrote Gillian Goodwin in THE TABLET (June 12) describing her own fear of AIDS during her five years of teaching in Mwanza. Her article went on to describe the final days of a Ugandan friend who caught the dread disease (*Thank you reader John Sankey for this item*).

---

## DIRECT FLIGHTS TO ZANZIBAR FROM EUROPE

Air Europe has begun weekly direct flights from Milan to Zanzibar. 87 tourists were on the first flight on July 28th.

## BOOK REVIEWS



THE TANZANIAN PEASANTRY: ECONOMY IN CRISIS. Edited by P G Forster and S Maghimbi. Avebury. 1992. 287 pages. £39.95.

This book of sixteen papers is perhaps over-ambitious in endeavouring to cover the whole country through case studies in six regions; included are papers on: the historical dimension of the attempts by pre- and post-independence governments, with their different ideologies, to influence the peasantry; the cooperative movement (three papers); and, the relationship of academic disciplines (social anthropology and economics) to issues of rural development.

In their introduction, the editors ask whether there is an underlying message in the papers and then say yes, there is an underlying message in most, if not all of them. It is to the effect that there has been a general tendency to disregard peasant knowledge. In practice, if not in theory, 'modernity' and 'science' has been upheld in opposition to peasant 'ignorance' and 'superstition'.

The editors state that this might have been pardonable if the result had been a major success in transforming the peasant economy so that peasants had clearly benefited. Anyone familiar with the country knew that this had not happened. The papers repeat many of the by now well-known causes - faulty advice from 'experts', misappropriation of funds, peasants' existing knowledge often treated with contempt, villagisation, failure to consult and so on. One contributor points out how successful 'Sungusungu' - a movement which responded directly to problems of social control - had been. Wisely the editors point out that the peasant is not necessarily always right and the expert always wrong. It would have been useful if this issue had been developed further.

For those not familiar with rural development in Tanzania the book is a mine of information. For others it makes a very good read but may add little to existing knowledge - DRB.

EXTERNAL AID: A LEVER FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES? A CASE STUDY OF SIDA SUPPORTED EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS IN TANZANIA, 1970-1990's. A G M Ishumi. International Journal of Educational Development. Vol 12 No 4. 1992

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN PRE- AND POST-INDEPENDENT TANZANIA: AN ANALYSIS THROUGH CASES. L Buchert. Part of a thesis presented for the award of the degree of PhD in the University of London. 1991.

Both of these articles are concerned with the impact of education in the broadest sense on social development.

Ishumi's article is very informative about the origins and

development of SIDA, the Swedish International Development Agency and provides an admirable review of the agency's work in Tanzania. The range of projects is wide, yet, as Ishumi points out, is based on consistent principle - 'to strengthen the productivity of poor people in order to raise their standard of living'. Areas of assistance include adult/non-formal education; vocational training; primary education; teacher training; and, support for a girls secondary school.

Folk Development Colleges appear to have proved highly successful initially (1975-80) but by 1990 there were signs of a falling off in enrolment. The establishment of Vocational Training Centres during the 1980's followed the failure of the attempt to set up successful secondary technical schools in the 1970s, and is justified from the work of Lauglo (1990) who suggests that 'institutional vocational training works best when it occurs in specialised training institutions' and that 'the extension of training into industry does not work well'. These are conclusions that might well give us all pause for thought.

Buchert's article needs to be read in its context as part of a thesis with wider political concern than education alone. However it is a very well documented and researched piece. In some ways, the focus on pre- and post-independence in the title is misleading. Saba Saba 1961 would seem to be less significant than grass-roots or bottom-up change in society as against expert/imposed or top-down change.

The cases chosen by Buchert are, first, the setting up of the Nyakato Agricultural Training Centre (1933-39) - top-down, encountering resistance/pressure for change and subsequently running out of steam; second, the Singida mass literacy/education campaign (1959-61) - bottom-up, utilising existing social structures and having a substantial impact as evidenced by such things as the increased number of wells and latrines, the growing of new kinds of vegetables and the establishment of more community development groups. It might be significant that the first of these projects was undertaken in what might be called the 'colonial' period of British Trust Administration, while the second was just prior to independence when the concept of preparation for self-government informed much of what was happening in Tanzania. This is a perspective which Burchet seems to have missed.

Buchert's third case study is the Kwamsisi (1971-75) -top-down- and more particularly the Kwalukonge (1975- the present) bottom-up Community Schools. Kwalukonge has for more than ten years won the first prize as the most successful 'Ujamaa' village in Tanzania; the school is seen as belonging to the villagers. The Kwamsisi school was established under the aegis of MTUU (MNE, 1973-89 and 1978) with the Principal of the Korogwe Teachers Training College in overall charge.

The fourth case study is the Dodoma Rural District Mass Literacy Programme (1975-86) - top-down. This functional literacy programme combined pure literacy with practical work. It involved heavy inputs and was dramatically successful, with illiteracy rates falling from around 70% to less than 40%. By 1986 illiteracy was estimated at around 10% of the adult

population. What is particularly interesting is the difference in literacy achievement between the more urbanised village and the two 'rural' villages. In the former relatively fewer people achieved literacy. It would be interesting to hear speculation on why this might be so.

Buchert concludes that none of the schemes had any deliberate exploitative function - even though many of them were imposed from above. On the contrary, all the schemes studied had a 'liberating' effect on at least some of the individuals who participated, though it is doubtful if this included the politicisation which was a strong element in the original community school idea and of the thinking behind adult functional literacy.

C. P. Hill

SECTOR AID AND STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT: THE CASE OF SUGAR IN TANZANIA. Netherlands Development Cooperation. Evaluation Report 1992. 183 pages.

This report provides an assessment of the impact and economic/social value of Netherlands development assistance to the sugar sector in Tanzania. It also offers a readable and valuable account of the history of the sugar industry.

At the time of independence in 1961 the only two sugar mills in Tanzania were at Arusha Chini (TPC) and at Bukoba (Kagera). Shortly thereafter two new estates and mills were developed at Kilombero and Mtibwa. An increase in sugar production from 40,000 to 80,000 tonnes per annum followed in the 1960's.

In the 1970's to the mid-1980's the policies of the Government and its intervention (in the form of NAFCO and then SUDECO) through the fixing of consumer and ex-factory price levels plus the imposition of quotas for the distribution of sugar weakened the commercial drive of the existing estates and deflected foreign interest from further investment in the sugar industry. Nonetheless, in 1990 sugar production reached 110 million tonnes. However, this was less than 50% of the projected production and rated capacity of the four mills. The main causes of the disappointing performance related to the shortage of foreign exchange, the unfavourable internal pricing policy and deficiencies in management.

That the sugar industry progressed at all was largely as a result of the commitment of the Netherlands in supporting it. The total value of this support from the late 1960's to 1991 was more than US\$ 130 million. These funds were utilised for the expansion of production (1970's), a period of consolidation (1980's) and then of rehabilitation (1990's). Support was also provided for the institutional development of the industry and for commodity imports, namely the purchase of machinery, transport, spare parts and agricultural inputs.

The report makes it clear that, over the period reviewed, both the production and financial performance of the sugar estates resulted in significant financial losses. The reasons

for this are identified. The difficulties of making economic comparison with the import parity price of sugar are also discussed. In this section more emphasis could have been placed by the authors on the adverse impact of the highly protected and subsidised European beet sugar producers whose governments continue to 'dump' their surplus sugar onto the international markets.

In determining the efficiency of Netherlands aid the report focuses on three points - the choice of sector, the choice of technology and the quality of management. The conclusions support the choice of sector and technology but are critical of the focus on expansion in the 1970's, a policy which was subsequently altered to one of consolidation.

The impact of the aid is also assessed on three policy issues - economic self-reliance - the aid is seen as successful in increasing Tanzania's economic self-reliance; poverty alleviation - not stressed at project implementation and was not achieved as the outgrower programme was only fitfully implemented and sugar remains an expensive good in Tanzania; and, sustainability - while the industry is far from being self-reliant, recent changes have enhanced its sustainability.

As for the future the commercialisation of the estates and mills is seen by the authors as the only sensible way forward. The Netherlands's position is that this can best be achieved by privatisation. At present the Tanzanian Government rejects the idea of privatising the entire sugar industry. Private management arrangements with incentives to reduce costs and raise productivity and the utilisation of existing capacity appears to be an attractive alternative.

The important role of Netherlands aid in successfully supporting the sugar industry has gone largely unrecognised. This report corrects this in a straightforward and undramatic manner. It also, with commendable honesty, identifies both the successes and shortcomings of the Netherlands aid policy in Tanzania - a fact which contributes to the value of the document.

Keith Armstrong

#### OTHER PUBLICATIONS

REPRODUCTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND CONTRACEPTIVE AWARENESS AND PRACTICE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS IN BAGAMOYO AND DAR ES SALAAM. S Kapiga, D J Hunter and G Nachtigal. Central African Journal of Medicine. Vol 38. No 9. 1992. 5 pages. Some 490 pupils from four schools were interviewed for this study which found that 61% were sexually active, 68% knew of at least one method of contraception (mostly the oral contraceptive pill) and the majority approved the use of contraception. However, only 17% knew the 'safe period' within the menstrual cycle and only 15% had ever used a contraceptive method.

WOULD AGROFORESTRY AND AFFORESTATION RISK TSETSE REINVASION ?. R O Otsyina. Agroforestry Today. 3 pages. This paper explains how, between 1930 and 1970 about 20,000 square kilometres of Shinyanga district were cleared of existing vegetation in order to declare a tsetse fly free area. However, the result had been that Shinyanga, once a dense forest, is now a semi-desert. The study found that some 84% of farmers felt however, that tsetse would return if conditions were made more favourable by planting forests. What was needed was agroforestry technologies including boundary planting of trees, windbreaks, woodlots, fodder banks and mixed inter-cropping.

ACTION-BASED LEARNING TO IMPROVE DISTRICT MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY FROM TANZANIA. Elizabeth Barnett and S Ndeki. International Journal of Health Planning and Management. Vol 7 1992. 9 pages. The paper describes this increasingly fashionable approach to management training as it was applied in the health sector in Same District. The strategy involved a process of problem analysis, action-research, problem solving and review. Among the achievements was the development of good team spirit but, when the methodology was spread to eight other neighbouring districts, although there was enthusiasm for the initial workshops, the follow-up work failed to take place on time and effective monitoring was not done.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BONDE 1920-60. A STUDY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INDIRECT RULE IN TANGANYIKA. J Willis. African Affairs. Vol 92. No 366. 1993. 14 pages. This paper explains how for a number of years the administration avoided not only the invention of a Chief in Bonde but also any meaningful degree of indirect rule. In the 1940's and 50's however, the sisal industry interfered in local politics and, for a time, things changed

THE CONSERVATION OF MOUNT KILIMANJARO. IUCN Switzerland. 1991. 148 pages. f10.

PEASANT RESPONSE TO PRICE INCENTIVES IN TANZANIA: A THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION. G Eriksson. Scandinavian Institute of African Studies. 1993. 85 pages.

TANZANIA RESTORES ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SPEEDS STRUCTURAL CHANGE WITH IMF SUPPORT. R Nord and M Saal. IMF Survey. Vol 22. No 4. 4 pages.

OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPING INDIGENOUS SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES: AN EMPIRICAL ASSESSMENT. B Levy. World Bank Economic Review. Vol 7. No 1. 1993. 18 pages. Field surveys in Sri Lanka's leather industry and Tanzania's furniture industry.

AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES' PERFORMANCE IN TANZANIA'S MANUFACTURING SECTOR. L Rustayisire. East African Economic Review. Vol 7. No 1. 1991. 17 pages.

PRODUCTION OF EDIBLE OILS FOR THE MASSES AND BY THE MASSES: THE IMPACT OF THE RAM PRESS IN TANZANIA. E L Hyman. World Development. Vol 21. No 3. 1993. 14 pages. The ram press is a low-cost, manual technology for extracting edible oil and animal feed from oilseeds.

TRADE AND EMPIRE IN MUSCAT AND ZANZIBAR: THE ROOTS OF THE BRITISH DIMENSION. M R Bhacker. Routledge. 1992. 224pages. f40

DANCING WITH THE DEAD: A JOURNEY TO ZANZIBAR AND MADAGASCAR. Helena Drysdale. Hamish Hamilton. 1991. 273 pages. f16.99.

ZANZIBAR: HISTORY OF THE RUINS AT MBWENI. Flo Liebst. Publisher: CUT of Africa. 63 pages. The author, a Tanzania-born British artist, was helped by Anglican church workers in writing this book which traces the history of Mbwani since it was established in 1874 as a village for freed slaves.

STATE AND INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES TO PARASTATAL GROWTH IN TANZANIA. J W Makoba. Scandinavian Journal of Development Alternatives. Vol 11. Nos 3-4. 1992. 21 pages.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE 1976-77 COFFEE BOOM ON THE TANZANIAN ECONOMY: A TEST OF THE DUTCH DISEASE MODEL. F M Musonda and E Luvanda. East Africa Economic Review. 16 pages. This study tests (and finds not proven by the data) the Dutch Diseases Hypothesis that a boom in a single export commodity may affect adversely other export commodities. However, the Government was a major beneficiary from the boom and this was translated into ambitious development expenditure programmes.

MAINTAINING HANDPUMPED WELLS IN TANZANIA. M Mtunzi and N Lombardy. Waterlines. April 1993. Vol 11. No 4. 3 pages. This paper describes a successful initiative in putting maintenance into the hands of the community.

ALWAYS SERVING. A PORTRAIT OF THECLA GRACE MCHAURU. A Nkya and A Anduru. Publishers Association of Tanzania. 1993. 65 pages. Now in her old age, Thecla Mchauru was the first Tanzanian woman to qualify as a teacher, nurse and social worker and rose to be the first Secretary General of the Tanzanian Womens Organisation (UWT).

YEARBOOK OF COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES 1993. Plunket Foundation. 130 pages. This book contains a short concise summary of Tanzanian cooperative history.

---

### TANZANIA IMPROVES LIVES

Tanzania has been mentioned as one of the few countries which have done well in translating their incomes into improving peoples' lives. The UN Human Development Report 1993 has noted that, while Tanzania ranked 172nd in GNP its position in the World Human Development Index was 138.





#### THE FALSE MONEY VALUES OF TODAY

I protest! Surely our Society does not intend to sink to the level of commercial publications and publish our much-esteemed Bulletin as a 'glossy'. Such magazines reek of the false money values of today, as they attempt in numerous ways to winkle out yet more money from their naive readers. Our publication is, dare I say it, academic and should be printed on correspondingly dignified paper.

Mary Boyd

#### THE RISK OF BEING BLOWN UP

If I wrote to congratulate the Editor on all that intrigues and pleases me about the Bulletin of Tanzanian Affairs I would never stop writing.

However, I have a comment on Michael Ball's mention in 'A Tale of Igusule' of the gun-makers in the last issue.

When I was District Officer in Morogoro in 1955-58 I discovered a muzzle loader manufacturer in England (or was it Belgium?) who would deliver to Dar es Salaam at a price which easily competed with what I was told was the local home-made purchase price. But I ran up against some ancient convention - was it the Congo Basin Treaty? - which forbade such import. So local hunters continued to take the risk of being blown up by less than perfectly made home production. I was upset for a long while.

Patrick Duff

#### SAILING THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA

I studied agriculture some time ago and have, since then, travelled extensively and farmed in some of the various countries I have been to. I intend to eventually settle in Africa.

Next year I wish to buy a sailing dhow and sail the East Coast of Africa before, hopefully, bringing it back to Europe. I wonder if you could help me by putting me in touch with a non-resident who has done this.

Ben Freeth

(Anyone who can help should write to Mr Freeth c/o Woodgate Farm, Borden, Kent ME9 8JX - Editor).

## TRADE MUSKETS

I read with interest the article in the last Bulletin 'A Tale of Igususule'. Years ago, I think in 1971, I published an article on firearms in Africa in the 'Journal of African History'. It was largely about trade muskets, the style shown in the sketch in the Bulletin, made in Birmingham and exported to Africa, Asia and the Americas by the millions - probably over 13 million were exported to Africa in the 19th century. The last known exports of such weapons were to Canada in the 1950's.

Of course these are not really rifles - which need complex tooling to inscribe the rifling on the interior of the barrel; they are smooth-bores with the reliable flint-lock mechanism of the sketch you published. They can be made locally and in Arabia and India they were made locally. But we were puzzled that they were not made in Africa as far as we could determine. The cause was probably that there was no need - imports were cheap. But there is no production in Birmingham now - so manufacture in Africa makes sense. And steering columns make good barrels; they don't need to be drilled; they are already hollow. The powder has been locally made in Africa for centuries.

These weapons were essential for the spread of agriculture as crops could not be protected from wild animals without them. They were reasonably accurate and safe provided that brown powder, not black, was used. In Tanzania last month I saw one locally repaired with a red plastic hammer!

Gavin White

## HISTORY OF THE DAR ES SALAAM BOTANIC GARDENS

I am a member of the Gardens Sub-Committee of the 'Friends of the Museums of Tanzania' which was formed in May 1991 to look into the improvement of the garden surrounding the National Museum and the adjacent Botanic Garden in Dar es Salaam. I am writing a history of the botanic gardens to mark the centenary of their foundation by the Germans in 1893. I have found a fair amount of information for the years up until 1936 but nothing much after that. Could I appeal to your readers for any information they might be able to let me have about the organisation and running of the gardens and about the Dar es Salaam Horticultural Society.

Gloria Mawji

*(Mrs Mawji can be contacted at P O Box 909 in Dar es Salaam - Editor)*

## COMPLICATIONS IN ROAD MAINTENANCE

I was interested in the article in the last issue of the Bulletin about Tanzania's Integrated Roads Project. The country's widely distributed system of lightly constructed

roads is inevitably difficult to maintain, particularly when few contenders for exiguous resources can be less glamorous than road maintenance. It is not surprising that performance has been poor.

The cost of road maintenance can easily be inflated. At one time I was responsible for maintaining part of the Dar es Salaam-Morogoro road. The verges suffered constant damage in the rains from vehicles passing too close to the edge of the carriageway. The damage was repaired by digging out a shallow trench, putting the spoil through a concrete mixer with some cement, compacting the mixture back in the trench and spraying with bitumen.

One day, driving towards Morogoro, I spied the seven-man edging gang's lorry with driver and another man heading for Dar es Salaam. Wishing to know why they were not at work I stopped them. The Headman said "Bahati mbaya Bwana. Bwana huyu" indicating the other man, "alivuta concrete mixer yetu tuliposukuma sisi wengine kisha ilipita gurudumu (the wheel passed over) ya concrete mixer juu ya miguu (his foot)) yake na imekutwa (cut) kidole chake na ninacho hapa" holding out the severed toe to me.

So he had put the injured man in the lorry and was taking him to hospital in Dar es Salaam. What else could he have done? What could I do but send him on his way? But the wages of eight men plus the hire charges for the lorry and concrete mixer were charged to the Roads Vote without any work being done.

This sort of thing, if not usually so bad, happens all too often. The result is not only to inflate the cost of road maintenance, but also to slow down the rate of working. If close supervision cannot be achieved under the new project the pursuit of 'all weather, maintainable standards' could become no more than a chimaera.

S A W Bowman

#### MWANZA TODAY

I lived in Tanzania in the years 1927-56 and my book 'Asante Mamsapu' about my childhood there is being published in about eight months. As a follow-up I am writing a novel about two African teachers working in Mwanza but I know from the one photo I have seen of it, that Mwanza has changed out of all proportion. So of course has the country.

I am writing the bulk of the story with the hope that local colour can be added later. In order to avail myself of information about life in Mwanza today I thought your organisation might be of help insofar as you may have contacts in Tanzania who have been to Mwanza recently.

E Cory-King

(Mrs Cory-King's address is 66 Shipham Road, Toftwood, Dereham, Norfolk NR19 1NN - Editor)

## CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

Mr KEITH ARMSTRONG is a Consultant in Tropical Agriculture. He worked as Deputy General Manager of the Tanganyika Wattle Company from 1971 to 1974 and later as Sugar Advisor to the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) in London.

Mr J ROGER CARTER is Vice-President of the Britain-Tanzania Society.

Mr BEN FREETH is a ski-jumper who, after writing the article in this issue, went to Norway as a member of the British team, doing summer training before hopefully going to the Olympics next winter.

Mr C P HILL was an Education Officer in Tanzania from 1955 to 1965. During subsequent service in the Institute of Education in London he worked on the Survey of Language Use and Language Teaching in Tanzania and was joint editor of the book 'Language In Tanzania 1980' (IAI).

Dr ROY WILLIS is a Research Fellow in Social Anthropology and African Studies at Edinburgh University. He has published several books and papers on the Fipa people of southwest Tanzania and is currently engaged in research among the Lungu of Tanzania and Zambia.

---

### BULLETIN OF TANZANIAN AFFAIRS (ISSN 0952-2948)

Editor: David Brewin

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR, CORRESPONDENCE, CONTRIBUTIONS, ADVERTISING should be sent to: The Editor, Bulletin of Tanzanian Affairs, 14B Westbourne Grove Terrace, London W2 5SD. Tel: 071 727 1755.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS (three issues per annum):

UK	£3.80
Europe outside UK	£7.50
Elsewhere	£10.00 or US\$25.00
Back Numbers	£2.00 each

---

Readers wishing to learn more about the Britain-Tanzania Society are requested to contact the Membership Secretary, Heather Llewellyn, Foxfield, Bates Lane, Helsby, Cheshire WA6 9AJ

---

The views expressed by the Editor and writers in the Bulletin of Tanzanian Affairs are their own and do not necessarily represent the view of the Britain-Tanzania Society.

---

The Bulletin of Tanzanian Affairs is regularly listed in the International Current Affairs Awareness Service.

---