



Tanzanian affairs

Issued by the
Britain - Tanzania
Society

MREMA

MKAPA

ELECTION FEVER

BABU

JUMA

AMOUR

CHEYO

HAMAD

ELECTION GUIDE

At the Mnazi Moja Grounds at the crossroads of Bibi Titi and Uhuru Streets in Dar es Salaam there is a large banner warning Tanzanians against being taken into troubled waters by power-hungry individuals. Wise advice as the plethora of candidates for Tanzania's presidential and parliamentary elections compete for the right to stand for office.

There has been much drama during the last three months as Tanzania's first multi-party elections approach. They are due to take place on October 22 in Zanzibar and October 29 on the mainland. The final list of candidates was not due to be approved by a very busy National Electoral Commission until August 28, after this issue of TA has gone to press, but the main pattern is now clear.

In the presidential list only those candidates who have selected vice-presidential running mates (who have to be from Zanzibar if the presidential candidate is from the mainland) are being allowed to stand.

In the race for parliament, competition is fierce. Thousands of people in 13 registered parties are jockeying for selection. Three more parties applied very recently for registration.

THE MAIN OPPOSITION PARTY

The principal opposition to the ruling CCM party has been, since the dramatic exit from government on February 24 of former Deputy Prime Minister Augustine Mrema, the NATIONAL CONVENTION FOR CONSTRUCTION AND REFORM (NCCR-Mageuzi) - see TA No. 51. Since then Mr. Mrema has been indefatigable in touring the nation and attracting huge crowds in what will be by far the longest election campaign of them all. However, although tens of thousands of people have apparently joined the NCCR-Mageuzi party, it still seems like a one-man show compared with the mighty CCM with its branches and cells in every town and village in the land.

Thus, much, more than the normal attention was directed to the selection of NCCR's Vice-presidential running mate. The answer came as a complete surprise, not least to the candidate himself, on Monday August 7, when it was announced that the NCCR had unanimously chosen the long-time British resident and well known Professor A M Babu as its candidate. By Thursday he was in Tanzania and on Friday was addressing a large NCCR rally in Dar es Salaam. Later he did the same in Kigoma.

But then some lawyers pointed out that, under Article 47 of the Constitution of the United Republic, a person can only stand for an elected seat in parliament or for the Vice Presidency if he/she is eligible to vote by reason of having lived in the country for five consecutive years before the election. Babu has been away from Tanzania for most of the last 16 years. But, as Constitutional Lawyer J T Mwaikusa told TA, this legal requirement may not apply because it was

intended to bar opportunists who had been away for political reasons. He pointed out that Babu organised a seminar in Zanzibar last year and had never been prevented from returning to the country. But Babu then also faced another problem. His selection apparently did not prove popular with the CUF party in Zanzibar with which Mr Mrema was hoping to make an electoral pact. The matter was not resolved as this issue of TA went to press. Furthermore, neither the CHADEMA Party nor the CUF Party (details below) had nominated candidates for the presidency and seemed likely to support Mr. Mrema. They had agreed not to oppose each other in parliamentary constituencies. Smaller parties wished to fight on alone.

THE PRESENT RULING PARTY

For the Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) the die was finally cast at a crowded Extraordinary National Conference of the Party at Dodoma on Saturday July 22. After months of drama as more and more people put themselves up as candidates, there had been seventeen persons for the party to choose from. But after preliminary selections by the party hierarchy, the list had been reduced to six. Then, on June 17 the party's National Executive Committee reduced the list to three.

The mantle finally fell on the shoulders of former Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa - but only just - and apparently because of a switch of votes to him by Zanzibari delegates. The party's Youth Wing, having heard the results of the first ballot in Dodoma, had begun celebrating when the candidate they favoured, Lt Col Jakaya Kikwete, came out top. But according to the rules, as he had not achieved 50% of the votes, there had to be another ballot. Prime Minister Msuya had come a poor third in the first ballot.

The results of the balloting were as follows:

	Ben Mkapa	Jakaya Kikwete	Cleopa Msuya
First Ballot:	459	543	336
Second Ballot	686	639	Dropped out

Six months ago few would have expected Mr Mkapa to gain the candidacy and some observers have expressed the opinion that CCM would have done better to chose a more charismatic figure from a younger generation like Finance Minister Jakaya Kikwete or Lands Minister Edward Lowassa to cope with the formidable opposition candidate Augustine Mrema. But all agreed that Mr Mkapa brought to the candidature one element considered vital in an election in which corruption is the main issue - his total integrity. And he has one other great asset. Mwalimu Nyerere's determination to campaign vigorously in his support.

THE CIVIC UNITED FRONT (CUF)

The CUF, formed on May 28 1992 as a merger between a pressure group for democratisation in Zanzibar - KAMAHURU - and a mainland human rights organisation - the CIVIC MOVEMENT.

which is the third most important party because of its considerable strength in Zanzibar (particularly Pemba) has been plagued with problems because of differences between its former mainland-based Chairman and its Zanzibar Vice-Chairman, former Chief Minister Seif Sharrif Hamad. It has finally elected a new national chairman. He is former Lands, Housing and Urban Development Minister Musobi Mageni Musobi who was elected by 268 votes out of 383 delegates. Hamad was elected National Vice-Chairman by 97% of the votes and was also chosen as the party's candidate for the Presidency of Zanzibar.

WHAT ARE THE POLICIES OF THE PARTIES?

Mr Mkapa was asked the other day how socialist he is. He replied: 'As a staunch CCM member I am as socialist as the CCM is'. But this reply begs the question. The extent of socialist philosophy remaining in the CCM is not easy to determine. CCM's President Mwinyi, with IMF and World Bank support, has been conducting a free market/privatisation policy for several years. He describes this policy as pragmatism. CCM's Mwalimu Nyerere, whose influence in the party is still very great hankers after a return to socialism and the spirit of self-reliance enunciated in the Arusha Declaration. At a May Day rally of 20,000 people in Mbeya (he can still attract the crowds) he described the privatisation of parastatals, which President Mwinyi has been pursuing vigorously, as "naked plunder of the toiling masses". "How can a responsible government sell off profit-making public corporations like the Tanzania Cigarette Company?" he asked. CCM seemed likely to have some difficulty in agreeing on a party manifesto.

In the main opposition parties corruption is the issue. In ideological terms Mrema has insisted that he is a man of the people; it can be assumed therefore that he is 'left of centre'. So clearly is the one-time (in his youth) Marxist Babu but he has modified his views over the years and now accepts some elements of the free market. NCCR may thus have less difficulty in presenting an agreed manifesto.

Another party which might achieve some significant support is John Cheyo's UDP (see below) because it is clearly in favour of the free-market and could be described as Thatcherite in its policies.

In Zanzibar it seemed that political history and local nationalisms are of greater importance than ideological differences between CCM and CUF.

In view of the serious problems facing the nation several leaders including Mwalimu Nyerere have proposed a Government of National Unity (GNU) after the elections. If the results are close this could be the ultimate outcome.

WHO WILL WIN?

The results of both the Union and Zanzibar Presidential elections are uncertain as this issue of TA goes to press.

85% of the 10 million eligible voters live in 8,000

villages in rural areas. CCM, by reason of its superior organisational abilities, the respect in which it is still held in much of the countryside, the paucity of suitable NCCR candidates and the sophistication of the Tanzanian electorate, seems likely to obtain a comfortable win in Parliamentary seats on the mainland. It is perhaps significant that virtually none of the established figures in the CCM (apart from Mr. Mrema) have changed sides to the opposition.

An indication of the strength of the NCCR however has been the results of the only true tests of voter opinion since Augustine Mrema gave some backbone to the opposition. There have been five local by-elections. The first was for a seat on the Dar es Salaam City Council on June 5. The NCCR-Mageuzi candidate, Dr. Masumbuko Lamwai, a lawyer, gained a substantial victory by 3,356 votes to 1,899 for the CCM with 270 votes for the CUF candidate. There followed four by-elections for councils in Moshi Rural, a Mrema stronghold. NCCR-Mageuzi candidates took every seat with an average of 82.8% of all votes cast.

WILL THE ELECTION BE FREE AND FAIR?

The record of the CCM government since multi-partyism was introduced has not been totally good. For example, the Kigoma parliamentary by-election result in 1994 was later declared nul and void because of CCM misdemeanours (TA No 50).

Again, in March this year, the Dar es Salaam Court ruled that the civic elections in Kariakoo Ward won by CCM City Mayor Kitwana Kondo in October 1994 had also not been free and fair. The opposition candidate, who was then in the UDP party but has since followed many others in joining NCCR-Mageuzi, was Mr Abbas Mtemvu, son of the Mtemvu who challenged President Nyerere for the presidency in the 1960's. In a 100-page judgement the magistrate said that the speeches given by President Mwinyi and Zanzibar President Amour had been intimidating and had 'lowered the esteem' of Mr Mtemvu. They had portrayed the opposition in a 'destructive manner in insinuating that Mr Mtemvu was someone who could usher the country into a Rwanda-like situation'. Mr Kondo was required to pay costs and has since lost his position as Mayor.

There have also been frequent cases of disruption of meetings of the CUF in Zanzibar and some cases of trouble at NCCR meetings on the mainland. The worst of the latter was in Moshi in late July when the Police used teargas against Mr Mrema's motorcade and he had to be taken to hospital. Later, leaders of the 13 registered opposition parties strongly condemned the action and a group of women presented a petition on the subject to the Danish Embassy in Dar es Salaam. The Danes are coordinating donor assistance for the elections. CCM pointed out, correctly, that Mr Mrema had held numerous public meetings around the country without difficulty but President Mwinyi promised to tighten up protection for opposition leaders.

CCM dominance of the radio continues but Minister of Information Philip Marmo said that things would change as

soon as the electoral campaign officially began on August 28.

The Electoral Commission has improved CCM chances by creating 52 new parliamentary seats. In the last parliament there were 255 seats including seats for 75 National members - 15 Presidential nominations, 15 from mass organisations, 15 women, 5 elected by the Zanzibar House of Assembly and 25 Regional Commissioners. These seats now disappear. Many of the CCM stalwarts who were sitting as National members and have been desperately looking for seats will now be able to find one. Former Prime Minister John Malecela is one who has found a possible home in the new constituency of Mtera. According to the 'Business Times' (with tongue in cheek) rumour had it that two Masaai CCM MP's fighting for one seat, and remaining true to their warrior ancestry, were going round with folded spears in their briefcases! When Masailand was divided into two constituencies they were said to have jumped into the air and done a three-minute Masaai jig before locking themselves in brotherly embrace!

There are to be no extra seats in Zanzibar. There are 29 in Unguja and 21 in Pemba.

Selection of CCM candidates for parliamentary seats was in full swing as this issue of TA went to press. Selection was to be finalised by August 28.

The National Electoral Commission is showing efficiency and ingenuity in coping with these first multi-party elections. It is establishing 40,522 registration centres and intends to try and ensure a free and fair election.

Following a minor disturbance at the recent Dar es Salaam local by-election a Bill was rushed through Parliament in August to make provision for all votes to be counted at polling stations.

OBSERVERS

There will be many observers. The Department of Political Science and Public Administration of the University of Dar es Salaam has set up a 'Tanzania Electoral Monitoring Committee' under the chairmanship of Prof. R S Mukandala which hopes to have a representative at every one of the 10,000 polling stations.

Foreign election observers are likely to be in Tanzania in strength. The Commonwealth, the UN, the EU and others are hoping to send observers.

THE FUTURE TOP LEADERSHIP

In an effort to resolve difficulties which had arisen following the passage of the 11th Amendment to the Constitution (TA No 51) a 12th Amendment, approved by Parliament on May 4, created 'Four Top Union Leader' positions - Union President, Union Vice-President, Zanzibar President and Union Prime Minister, (but not, as originally proposed, the Zanzibar Chief Minister as it was feared that the Isles could have reached a position of dominance) to 'be responsible for the welfare, security and development programmes in the

United Republic'. This presumably means that these persons represent the ultimate leadership of the United Republic.

WHO WILL PAY FOR THE ELECTIONS?

Much of the considerable cost of the elections will be covered by a pledge of \$15 million from Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the EC and \$ 1 million from Canada. The government intends to spend some Shs 22 billion on the elections; it will subsidise political parties by giving each party Shs 5 million; for each parliamentary candidate nominated there will be Shs 1 million and for each ward candidate in civic elections Shs 30,000.

THE MAIN PERSONALITIES

BENJAMIN WILLIAM MKAPA (57). CCM Presidential Candidate

Mr Mkapa majored in English at Makerere University in 1962 and later studied journalism in America. He has been Managing Editor of three newspapers including the 'Daily News', Press Secretary to the President, Director of the Tanzania News Agency, High Commissioner in Nigeria and Canada, twice Foreign Minister and, since May 1992, Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology. He is an MP in Mtwara Region. His first job was District Officer in 1962.

Mkapa brings to the presidential race formidable experience of diplomacy and government but has never occupied an economic or financial post. In interviews he stresses that he is a creature of the CCM. He has a reputation as a reader and thinker but lists his hobby as 'sauna'. He is likely to conduct a dignified campaign. He is reputed to say what he means; is hard-working, approachable and a good speaker in both English and Swahili.

He brings one great asset to the CCM campaign - his totally clean record - but some observers wonder, if he is elected, how he will be able to get rid of colleagues who might be found to be corrupt when he has been serving in the same party and government with them. Asked in a recent interview in the 'Business Times' how he would fight corruption his reply was: 'It would not be prudent for me to spell it out in an interview. There will be a CCM manifesto which I am certain will deal with this question...but there would be no length to which I would not go to root it out'. The 'Business Times' went on to express uncertainty as to whether his election would promise peace and tranquillity or indecision and immobility.

Recalling British politician Enoch Powell's speech in the House of Commons during the time of the Falkland's war about the Iron Lady, Margaret Thatcher - "This House and the World will learn of what metal she is made", Tanzanian House Speaker Pius Msekwa said on July 29: "Mr Mkapa is made of ferrous material of the highest quality and of exceptional tensile strength...during the next month or two the opposition parties and indeed the rest of our country will learn of what metal

Benjamin Mkapa is made".

Mr Mkapa is a refreshingly honest politician. On learning of the arrival of Babu in the opposition camp he said: "This has obviously strengthened the opposition. We all know Babu as a good politician, a good economist and a prominent journalist....." Such praise of one politician by another who is opposing him is so rare that it is likely to be remembered.

DR. OMAR ALI JUMA (54) CCM Vice-Presidential Candidate

Dr. Juma, is a Veterinarian by profession and was trained in Moscow, Edinburgh and Reading. After service as a Livestock Officer and then Principal Secretary he became an MP and has been Chief Minister of Zanzibar since 1988. He is regarded as a tough operator - most politicians in Zanzibar have to be - who does not mince his words in public.

DR. SALMIN AMOUR CCM Candidate for the Presidency of Zanzibar

Dr. Amour originally became President of Zanzibar in 1990 and has shown himself to be capable, determined and forceful as leader but he faces very strong opposition from the CUF party in an election in which there could be some intimidation.

AUGUSTINE LYATONGA MREMA. NCCR-Mageuzi Presidential Candidate

Mr Mrema started his career as a teacher and then became an officer in the State Security Service for which he was trained in Eastern Europe. He was serving in Shinyanga when the famous murders took place which resulted in the resignation of the then Home Affairs Minister, Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

His opponent when he stood as MP for Moshi Rural in 1985 subsequently petitioned the Court to have the election annulled and won his case. It was only on appeal that Mr Mrema was able to retain his seat. He then became a powerful advocate for the cause of coffee farmers in Moshi.

After his re-election in 1990 he was appointed by President Mwinyi as Minister of Home Affairs where he rapidly built up nationwide popularity. He was widely regarded as the most popular member of the Mwinyi cabinet because of his unrelenting investigations into cases of corruption and injustice. His sacking by the President in February this year over the Chavda case (TA No 51) enhanced his reputation as a campaigner against corruption but some felt that he should have resigned earlier when, for example, in 1994, he discovered a gold smuggling racket in Zanzibar but was allegedly prevented from taking action and handed back the gold after 'pressure from above'.

Most observers believe Mrema to be a skilled operator. He is a populist to the core and has been attracting huge crowds whenever he speaks. His campaign against the ill-treatment of wives by their husbands has made him popular amongst women. He knows how to keep his message simple so that people can understand. He was the only politician to fight tax evasion before it became a national scandal.

But his tendency to interfere in the affairs of other cabinet ministers did not make him popular amongst some of his colleagues. When Mr Cleopa Msuya became Prime Minister last year Mrema's post of Deputy Prime Minister was abolished and he was first made Minister of Labour before being dismissed on February 14 this year (TA No.51)

Asked in an interview by the 'East African' about accusations that he had taken arbitrary actions when he was Minister of Home Affairs and whether he would abide by the rule of law if he became president, he said that he had had to take short cuts and make probes into other ministries to solve peoples' problems. He promised to abide by the rule of law once he had established government machinery which was accountable and was responsive to peoples needs. He would appoint a Minister to be responsible for recovering property lost over the years through corruption.

Asked whether he had a tendency towards dictatorship he replied: 'In the new era of liberalised politics there is no room for a dictator as President as there will be checks and balances like the new law allowing for impeachment of a president'.

Asked about allegations that he owned several houses he said that he had one house in Marangu; he had taken a bank loan to build another house in Dodoma which he had not been able to finish. He was presently living in a rented house. His car had been provided in his capacity as an MP.

He has been variously described as a loose cannon, an opportunist, an unguided missile. On one occasion he was said to have had the excellent idea of confiscating the chairs of bureaucrats who spent an inordinate amount of time outside their offices!

If he is elected as President life in Tanzania will not be dull. How Mr. Mrema would cope with a parliament in the hands of another party remains to be seen.

PROFESSOR AHMED MOHAMMED ABDULRAHMAN BABU (71)

Professor Babu was trained first in journalism and worked in the civil service in Zanzibar before entering radical left-wing politics leading the UMMA party in the 1960's. He was very active at the time of the Zanzibar revolution and served as cabinet minister several times in the Isles and mainland governments. He was sentenced to death and imprisoned at one stage and then left Tanzania for university lecturing in America and established his reputation as an academic. He later settled in London as a successful freelance journalist.

He brings to the NCCR camp intellectual weight, ministerial experience, charm and considerable fame.

In an interview on June 2 in the 'Business Times' Babu modified some of his more radical views and said that he was now reconciled to the coexistence of free enterprise and collective ownership. He abhorred the IMF and World Bank structural adjustment programmes. Socialism was not dead at all. What was destroyed in the Soviet Union was not socialism. Socialism could be, as in China, a transforming strategy,

using capitalism in order to develop new socialism within a pluralistic context.

On the Union issue he said that what was needed was a treaty of cooperation between Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

On arrival in Dar es Salaam to hold the NCCR banner he said that it was Mwalimu Nyerere's partisanship (in favour of CCM) that had persuaded him to take part in the election.

SEIF SHARRIF HAMAD. CUF Candidate for the Zanzibari Presidency

Mr Hamad is the Vice-chairman and effective leader of the CUF and its very charismatic candidate for president of Zanzibar. He worked with Ali Hassan Mwinyi when the latter was Zanzibar President to defuse secessionist feeling. He pressed ahead when Chief Minister of Zanzibar from 1984 to 1989 with liberalization but was said to have alienated Zanzibar CCM traditionalists. He was dismissed as Chief Minister in 1988 and expelled from CCM. He was detained and charged with taking away confidential documents but the case was dropped. He favours the three-government structure for Tanzania which is strongly opposed by Nyerere. He proposes that compensation should be paid to those whose land was nationalised.

THE ROLE OF THE NYERERES

Political activists have been either filled with admiration or driven to exasperation as they have witnessed the way in which Mwalimu Nyerere, who officially retired eight years ago, has been so hyperactive in the process of choosing the CCM presidential candidate. First he wrote a book highly critical of the present leadership and of its corruption (TA No 50); then he defined clearly the qualities needed by any presidential candidate - commitment to the Union with Zanzibar and hence continuation of the present two government system, complete integrity and acceptance of the rule of law; then he made a number of well-timed speeches; finally, he managed to get himself invited to most of the significant meetings of the CCM leadership and membership when the issue was debated.

Originally he was believed to have favoured OAU Secretary-General Salim Salim as CCM presidential candidate but when Salim withdrew, Mwalimu Nyerere took a prominent part in ensuring that 14 other potential candidates including two former Prime Ministers (Malecela and Warioba) either retired from the fray or were eliminated as they did not comply with his leadership criteria. At the Dodoma selection conference Mwalimu, in an impassioned speech, stressed the importance of the Party selecting a candidate free from tribalism, corruption and religious bias. In the end it was believed to be his choice - Benjamin Mkapa - who got the nomination.

After a surprise meeting between Nyerere and Mrema Nyerere was quoted as saying that he would 'not allow the country to go to the dogs'.

Both Mwalimu and Mkapa deny the above widely held interpretation of events. Mr Mkapa needs to establish himself as his own man.

Meanwhile, Mwalimu Nyerere's son, Charles Makongoro Nyerere, has defected from the CCM, joined NCCR and is to be found accompanying Mrema on his nationwide campaign trips. The son was quoted as saying that his father still thought that Tanzania belonged to him rather than to the people.

THE OTHER PARTIES

UNITED DEMOCRATIC PARTY (UDP) is a creation of Presidential candidate John Cheyo. Cheyo was recommended by his local CCM branch in 1990 to be its candidate for parliament but was turned down by the leadership apparently because of his capitalist views. In last year's civic elections UDP won 13 seats in Bariadi to CCM's 13 and the ten which went to other parties. He advocates three governments, opposes Ujamaa villages; states that people, not the state should own land. He favours removal of restrictions on investment and that Tanzania should peg its Shilling to gold to control inflation. Running mate - Soud M Nassoro from Zanzibar.

TANZANIA DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE (TDA). Leader Oscar Kambona (67) one time close collaborator of Julius Nyerere who held many cabinet positions but then left the country for exile in Britain for more than 20 years. His party has entered into an alliance with the UNION FOR MULTI-PARTY DEMOCRACY (PODEMO) a splinter group of the UMD. The leader is Christopher Kasanga Tumbo.

CHAMA CHA DEMOKRASIA NA MAENDELEO (CHADEMA) under the leadership of former Finance Minister Edwin Mtei was considered the leading opposition party until it was eclipsed by the NCCR. Its vice-presidential candidate in Zanzibar is Abeid Abdullah Abeid (42).

UNION FOR MULTI-PARTY DEMOCRACY (UMD). The leader is Chief Abdullah Fundikira (76) but the party is riven by dissension.

NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION ALLIANCE (NRA) led by Mr Abubakar Olotu, a Muslim from Kilimanjaro. The party gained massive publicity when former Finance Minister Kighoma Malima joined it and called for greater Muslim representation in the higher organs of the state (see Obituaries).

Other small parties include the NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (NLD) - Chairman and Presidential candidate Emmanuel Makaidi; the NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR MASS ADVANCEMENT (NAMA); the UNITED PEOPLES CONGRESS (UPC); the POPULAR NATIONAL PARTY (PONA); the TANZANIA LABOUR PARTY (TLP); the TANZANIAN PEOPLES PARTY (TPP) and, the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

This lengthy report on the elections has been written in the midst of almost daily changes in the political scene in Tanzania and by the time it reaches readers things may have changed further in unexpected ways - Editor (with much help from others which is much appreciated).

BUSINESS NEWS BUSINESS NEWS B

Exchange Rates (April 1995):

US\$1 = Shs 605

f Sterling = Shs 966

The STANDARD BANK INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA (STANBIC) took over the collapsed Meridien BIAO Bank on June 2 and customers were assured that all their deposits would be safe and due interest would be paid. STANBIC said it would retain most of the 150 members of staff at the three branches in Dar es Salaam and Arusha but not open additional branches. The total losses incurred - \$34 million - are being covered by Ministry of Finance Bonds (\$18m), the Central Bank (\$10m) and STANBIC (\$6m) - The Dar es Salaam Guardian (May 3) and Daily News (July 17).

PARASTATAL REFORM was going well the Reform Commission's Chairman Mr George Mbowe said recently. 95 firms had been divested in the last two years and by the end of this year 145 firms would have been either partly or wholly sold, liquidated or subjected to a performance contract. In some cases production had picked up from zero to 75% of capacity. Very positive results were being seen in the leather, beer, hotel and pharmaceutical industries - Daily News.

The WORLD BANK'S IDA has granted an additional credit of \$10.9 million for financial sector reforms and for the restructuring, privatisation and downsizing of three banks including the Bank of Tanzania and for the development of capital markets - World Bank News.

The recent BUSINESS FORUM in Zanzibar attracted 190 participants and was a great success. Of the 90 projects presented 62 have materialised, involving an investment of \$81.5 million. "What Singapore is for Asian countries Zanzibar could do for East African countries and activate an Afro-dollar market" said Finance Minister Amina Ali. The government has put together an attractive investment package including 100% foreign ownership, exemption from import or sales tax on many importations, a 10-year tax holiday on dividends and a quota-free environment as far as the export of garments to the US and Europe is concerned - Business Times (July/August),

The World Bank Group's INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION will invest \$24.4 million in Tanzania Breweries to help the company to increase output and meet international health, safety and environmental standards - World Bank News (June 1).

A newly formed NGO, the ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION (ESRF) will conduct at least six studies by the end of next year on the effects of the stabilisation and structural adjustment programmes on Tanzania's policy reform process - East African (April 17).

The 27-year old NATIONAL INSURANCE CORPORATION (NIC) increased its gross premium income by 30% in 1994 and made Shs 567 million profit before tax compared with Shs 180 million the year before - Daily News (April 19).

TOURIST ARRIVALS last year were 261,395 and earnings totalled \$192 million equivalent to 18% of the country's exports - Daily News.

The Government collected Shs 9.1 billion in May as IMPORT DUTY, SALES TAX, AND EXCISE DUTY - the highest ever.

The World Bank has asked Tanzania to de-regulate its OIL INDUSTRY and to close its oil refinery because it is small and inefficient. The government opposes this and has set up a task force to study the matter - East African (April 24).

OBITUARIES

The sudden death in London (from what is believed to have been a stroke) of the controversial former Finance Minister PROFESSOR KIGHOMA MALIMA (57) on August 6 caused a shock in Dar es Salaam as his name had rarely been out of the news headlines for several months, following revelations about serious deficiencies in revenue collection while he had been Finance Minister last year. President Mwinyi subsequently appointed him to the post of Minister for Industries and Commerce. The Professor then announced on June 9 that he had resigned from the government. The next day he was in the news headlines again accusing his successor as Minister of Finance, Lt Col. Kikwete, of being engaged in malicious acts bent on character assassination against him. A week later he announced publicly that he would pay immediately Shs 5.2 million in tax liability which he had incurred on two used cars he had imported from Belgium. Having lost his bid to become a CCM presidential candidate, he then sprang a further surprise when, at a congregation of Muslim workers, he announced his resignation from the CCM. On July 16, in Tabora, he announced that he was joining the National Reconstruction Alliance (NRA) party and was, soon afterwards, chosen as its presidential candidate. Both President Mwinyi and Prime Minister Msuya sent condolences to the family and expressed great sorrow at the news of his death.

DR. AMIR HABIB JAMAL died on March 21. He was a senior Minister in every post-independence government up to 1986 and elected as an MP with big majorities in every election from 1958 to 1980. He was Minister of Finance 1965-1972, 1975-77, 1979-80 and 1980-83 and held many other senior positions. Mwalimu Nyerere described him in a moving speech as 'a person of absolute integrity dedicated to selfless service; he was never a 'Yes man'; he argued for the measures he felt necessary or opposed others which he felt were mistaken; he groomed for leadership those who worked with him; he was a Tanzanian of whom we can be proud' (*Thank you Naseem and Firoz Manji for this notice - Editor*).

JUSTICE AUGUSTINO SAIDI who died on April 22 was the first Tanzanian Resident Magistrate and the first Tanzanian to serve as Chief Justice after independence.

GERRY FINCH was in Tanzania from 1951 to 1963 and served as a District Commissioner in Chunya. Prior to that he was an officer in the King's African Rifles. He and his wife acted for many years as hosts of the popular annual 'Tanganyika Reunions' in London.

FREDDY JACKSON served in Tanzania from the late forties until the mid-fifties; he became DC in Handeni and Manyoni.

ROBERT PATTERSON was in Tanzania from 1974 to 1960 and served as District Commissioner in Kisarawe. (*Thank you Mr Durdant-Hollamby for the above three notices - Editor*)

ROBIN (RALPH) ELWELL-SUTTON has died at his home in Provence. He was Headmaster of a number of secondary schools in Tanzania in the 1950's (*Thank you Randal Sadleir for this notice - Ed*).

GEORGE WARREN SHAW OBE was a former British Council Representative in Tanzania who served also in Yugoslavia, Brazil, Nigeria, Ghana and Germany; he died on the evening of June 6th.

DELAY ON EAST AFRICA

Kenya has blamed the delay on appointing a Secretary-General for the proposed 'East African Cooperation Commission' on 'misunderstandings with Uganda' according to Foreign Minister Kalonzo Musyoka. Kenya was unhappy about Uganda's dealings with Kenyan dissidents opposed to the government of President Moi - East African.



There are 1,400 government-sponsored students in universities abroad - 600 in Russia and Eastern Europe, 450 in India, 87 in the USA, 53 in China, 33 in Cuba, 11 in Western Europe and 10 in Canada. There were many other students in foreign universities not sponsored by the government. 1,103 students in the Ifakara, Ifunda and Tosamaganga secondary schools had been suspended from 1990 to 1993 but resumed classes after paying Shs 19 million in compensation for damage done. 32 students had been expelled - Minister for Education Professor P Sarungi.

A new DRUGS BILL has been passed in Parliament. Drug traffickers will be sentenced to life imprisonment. Between

1986 and 1994 some 20,000 bhang-related offences had occurred; some 930 Tanzanians had been arrested abroad for drug offences.

The Education Amendment Bill has set up a new autonomous body - a 10-member Higher Education Accreditation Council - to govern accreditation, grants and admission policies of all institutions of higher learning including any new private institutions which might be set up. There are plans to set up a Christian University in Morogoro - Minister for Science, Technology and Higher Education Ben Mkapa.

The Government's National Land Policy would shortly be the subject of a Bill in parliament. It would spell out citizen's rights to land, its value and the authority of the President as its sole trustee. The Bill would aim to promote a secure ownership system and equitable distribution - Minister of Lands, Housing and Urban Development Edward Lowassa.

The buildings previously used by the South African Pan-African Congress in Bagamoyo will be converted into a secondary school for Masai children in the area.

There were now 5 daily and 41 weekly and biweekly newspapers and the government had had to issue warnings to 10 of them for poor professional performance - Minister for Information and Broadcasting Philip Marmo.

There was an increase in university enrolment of 2,801 students last year; the University of Dar es Salaam had 1,318, Sokoine University of Agriculture 912, Muhimbili University College of Health Sciences 345, and the Open University 1,544. 339 students were sponsored in foreign universities - Minister for Science, Technology and Higher Education, Benjamin Mkapa.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Once again Amnesty International's Report covering the first six months of 1994 deals with Tanzania in less than a page. And once again most of the cases referred to were in Zanzibar. The CUF party was said to have been repeatedly denied permits to hold public meetings; CUF members had been arrested for short periods and at least two were imprisoned on charges of possessing seditious material. Two men were said to have been sentenced to three month's imprisonment for possessing an audio-cassette of a public meeting.

In March two mainland journalists, Pascal Shija, Editor of the Express and Riaz Gulamani were arrested for 10 hours after an editorial accused the Union government of incompetence.

The London Guardian reported on July 8 that Tanzanian authorities had arrested the publisher and editor of a Swahili paper *Shaba* because of attacks on the government.

Amnesty has complained about reports that Burundi and Rwandese refugees were in a few cases being forcibly returned to their countries by Tanzanian security forces.

DIPLOMATIC RESHUFFLE

There has been a reshuffle of High Commissioners in both Dar es Salaam and London.

Mr R Westbrook has left Dar es Salaam for Lisbon and been succeeded by Mr Alan Montgomery (57) from the Philippines who was received in audience by the Queen on June 27th just before taking up his appointment.

Mr Ali Mchumo has been posted to represent Tanzania at the UN in Geneva and Tanzania's new High Commissioner in London is Dr. Abdulkader Shareef from Zanzibar. He was previously Ambassador in Saudi Arabia and knows London well having worked in both the BBC Swahili Service and, as a Lecturer in Islamic Studies at the School of Oriental and African Studies.

NEW ART GALLERY

A new art gallery - the Gallery Bamayo - has opened on the ground floor of the NIC Life House building in Dar es Salaam. The proprietor is Grace Rubambe and the opening exhibition included works by the well-known artists N W Nyanzi, R Anderson, J Katembo, J W Masanja, D Mandawa and E Jengo. Prices ranged from \$132 to \$1,320. The other important gallery in Dar, the Gallery Acacia, has moved to the Hotel Karibu - East African (April 17).

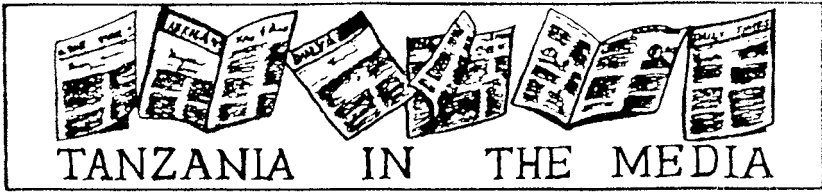
BIG GOLD AND NICKEL DISCOVERIES

An Australian investor has discovered 10 million tons of minable gold reserves in Mara region and his company, East African Gold Mines Ltd. which has already spent \$4 million on prospecting, proposes to develop a 40 million dollar mine within two years. The company has recruited over 100 staff and hopes to begin mining in 12 months time.

Meanwhile in Kabanga, Kahama District, tests indicate that there are some 34 million tons of nickel, copper and cobalt. The Kabanga belt which is being explored by BHP of Australia and Sutton Resources of Canada, could become one of the leading sources of nickel and cobalt in the world - Business Times.

AJAS STARTS OPERATIONS

The Alliance airline of the African Joint Airline Services (AJAS) held its inaugural flight from Johannesburg to Dar es Salaam and then to Entebbe on June 30 but immediately ran into teething problems. The first aircraft of the joint airline, in which South Africa has a 40% share, Tanzania 30% and Uganda 30%, almost did not land because of week-long protests from Air Tanzania staff fearful for their jobs. Air Tanzania Corporation is a partner in the Alliance. After urgent court cases and detailed explanation by management, agreement for the airline to operate in Tanzania was achieved.



(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, 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. If you do not wish your name to be mentioned please say so. We cannot guarantee to publish everything we receive but if your item gives a new or original view about Tanzania we certainly will - Editor)

LEANER AND MEANER

Faced with increasing competition from railways running to South African and, shortly, Angolan ports the Tanzania-Zambia (TAZARA) railway plans to become leaner and meaner, wrote Adam Lusekelo in the BBC'S FOCUS ON AFRICA (July-Sept.). Freight volume has gone down from more than a million metric tonnes in 1992/93 to 642,270 metric tonnes last year. Some 2,500 out of 6,600 jobs will be axed; entire directorates have been merged or scrapped outright. Regional General Manager Hamisi Tegissa was quoted as saying that, from now on, TAZARA will have to do business or it will sink.

COUNTRY FILE TANZANIA

The May issue of BRITISH OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT contained a four-page 'Country File' on Tanzania suitable for the British National Curriculum Geography key stages three and four. There were short articles on roads, railways, cashew nuts, cloves, family life, health and the elections. Tanzania was said to be four times the size of Britain but with half the population.

SAVING THE MARRIAGE

The SUN in huge front page headlines has been following the fortunes of Tanzanian-born Mukhtar Mohidin with intense interest since he won £18 million on the British National Lottery and thus changed his life for ever. In the issue dated May 13 his wife was said to be insisting on a written agreement from her husband spelling out her share of the massive win. In another issue (May 12) the SUN reported that at a reunion for relatives there was such an angry squabble about who was entitled to a share of the money that the Thames Valley Police had to be brought in and detained two men until they had calmed down.

WILL THE FRAGILE UNION SURVIVE?

This was the question posed by the glossy Kenya publication THE OPTION - THE MAGAZINE FOR PRINCIPLED LEADERSHIP (April 1995). The article traced the history of the Union and gave reasons why it was 'under question as politicians square up to multi-party elections'. Calls for Zanzibari autonomy could be a popular electoral card for mainland and island politicians.....'the decision to move the administrative capital from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma had only alienated the island....'

A DAZZLING PICTURE SHOW

'At the soon-to-be-gazetted Mafia Island Marine Park I went diving on the most incredible reefs I have ever seen, an adventure, a dazzling picture show and a science lesson all rolled into one'. So wrote Anne Outwater in the EAST AFRICAN (May 15-21) who went on to say that she had also never seen bommies before. They are big pieces of Proties coral that long ago fastened themselves on to something like a clam shell in the sand and then grew, sometimes to a height of 12 feet and a width of 8 feet. 'Other corals are then able to fasten themselves and grow. Thus an entire community is formed.....'

FIRST AFRICAN PILOT

The first African South African Air Force jet pilot to go solo, Captain Tsoku Khumalo, celebrated his historic feat in time-honoured style by being dunked by his colleagues in a mud bath. Khumalo spent nine years out of South Africa with Umkhonto we Sizwe after training in Angola. He completed the first part of his education in Tanzania - JOHANNESBURG STAR

LAKE VICTORIA: A SICK GIANT

Under this heading PEOPLE AND THE PLANET (Vol. 2 No 4) recalled that Lake Victoria was 'discovered' in 1858 by John Speke, after months of braving dense forests and tropical diseases in his search for the source of the Nile. But now, the illustrated article by Nancy Chege goes on, 'The once clear life-filled lake is now murky, smelly and choking with algae...for decades, ecologists have travelled to Lake Victoria to study *cichlids*, small indigenous bony fish which made up 80% of the biomass composition of the Lake. Some 400 species had evolved from five species of ancestors, making Lake Victoria one of the most species-diverse lakes in the world. But now there are only 200 species thanks to the depredations of the Nile Perch which has jumped in 15 years to 80% of fish weight in the Lake... one specialist has described this as the greatest vertebrate mass extinction in recorded history. But the Nile Perch has become a money spinner and is being exported all over the world.

"WE HAVEN'T LOST IT, WE JUST DON'T KNOW WHERE IT IS"

So said a spokesman for London Zoo quoted in the DAILY TELEGRAPH (August 8) describing the dash for freedom of a rare African female bush baby - the first to have been kept in captivity in Britain - which had been brought to London in February from a Tanzanian forest. The three-inch tall creature leapt out of its metal cage and slipped through a crack in its open door. Keepers armed with nets and torches had spent 11 days crawling behind the pen in an effort to find it.

"WE ARE IN BURUNDIAN WATERS NOW"

JOHANNESBURG STAR writer Duncan Guy, out in a canoe with Tanzanian fishermen on Lake Tanganyika in the middle of the night, gulped when he heard the news. "We all (Tanzanian and Burundian fishermen) fish where the catches are best...." he was told ... "sometimes we go so far that we have to stay in Burundi during the day. And the Burundians come down to our village if that's where the fish are". The writer described how the boats and their attachments creek in the gentle swell and just below the surface the fish shine like silver as they enter the light from hurricane lamps in the canoes.....

A MAJOR SUCCESS STORY

In an article on tuberculosis in a recent issue of NEW AFRICA it was stated that, besides China and New York, Tanzania's anti-tuberculosis campaign was the major success story on WHO's books. It was estimated that 80% of all TB cases in Tanzania had been found, 90% had been treated and 80% of the infectious cases had been cured. But TB was still the second most important killer in Dar es Salaam.

LEGACY OF THE GREATEST WHITE HUNTER

Frederick Courtney Selous (born 1851) was the subject of an illustrated article in the JOHANNESBURG STAR INTERNATIONAL (July 20). Why was the Selous Game Reserve so special it asked; it was expensive, inaccessible and only modestly promoted. The answer was probably the legend surrounding the area and the mystique of the man whose name it bore...the greatest white hunter of them all. As a boy he idolised his hero David Livingstone. For 20 years he was hunter (he shot 31 lions), safari guide, skin exporter, gold prospector, ostrich farmer, naturalist, ornithologist. He fought in the war against the Germans in Tanganyika and was killed by a bullet to the head on January 4, 1917 and was buried by his men in a modest grave in what was later to become the Selous Game Reserve.

PUBLISHING PROBLEMS

The AFRICAN PUBLISHING REVIEW discussed in its May/June 1995 issue problems of book publishing in several countries

including Tanzania. The biggest constraint on marketing and distribution of books was the absence of sales outlets; of the 104 districts in Tanzania 85 do not have bookshops as a result of the government's old policy of the confinement of sale of educational books to Tanzania Elimu Supplies and the free education policy so that parents feel cheated if they have to buy books. (*Thank you Pru Watts-Russell for this item - Ed.*)

BEWARE!

Peter Fairy writing in the WEEKEND TELEGRAPH (July 22) suggested that Britons visiting Tanzania should beware of two swindles they might encounter if they fly into Kilimanjaro airport. 'You might be asked to produce a certificate of vaccination against yellow fever although this is only mandatory if you are coming from a country (including Kenya) where the disease is endemic' he wrote. A woman passenger had been told that she would have to be injected on the spot "although there is another solution"!

The second dodge occurred on departure. 'When I was body-searched the security officer found TShs 6,000 (£6.85) in my shirt pocket' he wrote. "You are not allowed to take Tanzanian money out of the country. You must change it at a bank". The nearest one was 30 miles away and it was 8 pm. I demanded to see his superior - at which point I was waved through.....

IN THE TOP 75

FIFA published recently its rankings of 175 world football teams. Tanzania has improved its position from 80th in 1993 to 74th in 1994. Brazil was number one with England 18th, Scotland 32nd, Wales 42nd, and Northern Ireland 45th.

But, sadly, as the EAST AFRICAN explained, apart from a late comeback by the national soccer team which grabbed the Challenge Cup Tournament in Nairobi (and the cricketers victory in the East and Central African competition at home) most Tanzanian teams were a flop on the international scene in 1994. Mbwana Matumla was praised for giving Tanzania its only medal (bronze) at the Commonwealth Games in Canada.

EXCITEMENT AND JOY

The London TIMES published a letter from Mr Jack Storer who had been in Dar es Salaam reviewing the work of the Tanzania Institute of Bankers at the time when a consignment of 1,100 textbooks funded by ODA arrived. 'I shall long remember' he wrote, 'the excitement and joy of the librarian and her colleaguesbefore I left two weeks later more than 100 members of the Institute had been in to borrow books'. Mr Storer praised the superb job being done by the British Council in Dar es Salaam and its 'always busy' library. (*Thank you Christine Lawrence for this item - Ed.*)

THE BUDGET

Tanzania's 1995/96 budget was unexciting but did clearly aim to win some popularity for the government prior to the elections. The minimum wage was raised and duties on imported foodstuffs and clothing were reduced. The transport sector was hit hard.

The budget proposed a 14.2% increase in expenditure on last year to Shs 627,688 million - Shs 184.7 million foreign component; Shs 27 million in bank loans. Minister for Finance Jakwaya Kikwete said he was assuming that the February pledges of \$1 million from donors would be fulfilled. Tax exemption on most capital goods and services enjoyed by foreign investors would be abolished but other tax rates would be adjusted to compensate. Planning Minister Horace Kolimba said that the government would no longer accept foreign aid involving foreign experts; projects would be implemented by Tanzanian experts.

Targets for next year, which many observers considered unrealistic, included a GDP growth of 5%, reduction of inflation to 15%, repayment of Shs 26.8 billion to banks and a self-financing budget by 1997/98. More realistic targets included increasing export levels from \$505 million to \$606 million.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

- * Minimum wage for civil servants raised from Shs 10,000 to Shs 17,500 per month and not taxed; minimum pension to retirees to be raised to Shs 2,000 per month;
- * Tax exemption for imports abolished to curb tax evasion; as compensation capital goods and industrial raw materials would be charged only a flat 5% duty instead of 30%; tax holidays intact;
- * Sugar, rice, cooking oil and wheat products - 20% import duty (compared with about 50%) and 5% sales tax compared with 30% before; duty on imported clothes reduced from 50% to 30%;
- * road toll levy on petrol and diesel up from Shs 40 per litre to Shs 50;
- * Vehicle registration fee up from Shs 50,000 to Shs 75,000;
- * Foreign companies to pay 20% of profits after tax as 'branch withholding tax'; corporation tax to be 35% for all (down from 40% for foreign firms);

NEW CODE OF PRACTICE FOR LEADERS

The original 'leadership code' under the one-party state was binding on senior civil servants and TANU party leaders and was set out in the TANU Party Constitution. Similar requirements, extended to the membership of the successor organisation CCM, appear in the 1982 Constitution of CCM.

With the introduction of the multi-party state, the subject

of leadership ethics was incorporated in section 132 of the Constitution and Parliament was required to give practical effect to the subject by setting up a tribunal to adjudicate on matters of leadership ethics. The new code passed by Parliament in May this year (Public Leadership Code of Ethics Act 1995 - part of the 12th Amendment to the Constitution) set up an Ethics Secretariat under an Ethics Commissioner. It differs in important respects from the TANU Leadership Code. No longer is the holding of shares in public companies, or the ownership of rented housing, forbidden. Leaders are, however, required to declare their assets and declarable assets including dividends and profits from stocks and shares or real estate other than personal dwellings. The definition of leader is wide-ranging from the President to the members of a local government authority, but this list can be altered by the Minister in charge, who appears to be a Minister of State in the Office of the President, though not defined as such.

The Act also specifies the procedures to be followed in dealing with allegations of infringement. Allegations known to be false may be punishable by a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years.

It is too early to judge the likely effectiveness of this legislation. The ethical standards of leaders are unexceptional, but in the last resort much will depend on the independence of the Commissioner in the exercise of his quasi-judicial functions. The prospects for the independence of the three-member Tribunal are enhanced by the statutory requirement that one of them must be a judge of the High Court, or the Court of Appeal, while the other two are to be appointed on advice by the Commissioner.

Roger Carter

THIRTY YEARS - TWELVE SERMONS - FIVE YEARS

It was thirty years since I had been a priest in the Diocese of Zanzibar in the twilight years of missionary direction. They had not been fruitful years for me; nobody had worked out what to do with the last of the new missionaries in the parishes, and I was glad to be moved to a theological college where I knew, and everyone else knew, what I was supposed to be doing.

I went back last year to research a book; I was there for five weeks during which I preached twelve times, at first haltingly, then more easily as the language came back. It was hot, it was tiring, it was disorienting. I learned to avoid the people who wanted to answer my questions, and to listen to those who did not. And I reached conclusions which I checked with others, and with the literature, and discovered I was in agreement with the experts. Which was reassuring, for five

weeks is not a long time.

So, what did I discover? After my first day I remarked that there was more sense of order. I was inclined to say that people were more intelligent, but mental alertness may be the best way to put it. Which I should have expected; in my day only 14% of children had any schooling at all and this had risen to eighty-five percent.

HOP SCOTCH

The second astonishing discovery was to see children playing games. Complicated games. Sometimes with complicated home-made toys, the boys particularly delighting in handmade toy cars which could be steered with long sticks. And the girls playing hop-scotch. Are hop-scotch squares the key to everything? (No, I am sorry, hop-scotch is not Scotland's contribution to world progress; 'scotch' is a form of 'scratch'). It was only after my return that I discovered that children's games scarcely existed in Britain before the industrial revolution. Children helped their parents; they did not play with one another. But once they played with one another, they learned the ways of the whole world, and their own worlds widened.

WOMEN WEARING GLASSES

And the third discovery came a few days after my arrival when I started to preach to a packed church, a vast and untypical stone building dating from German colonial days, which I remembered as having been three-quarters empty. What was different? And it dawned on me; women wearing glasses. These used to be rare enough amongst men but the idea of glasses for women! I had already noted that people were better dressed, and better fed, and of course there were many more of them, but it took longer for me to realise that women had made more strides than had men. In all fields of life.

QUIET PRIDE

As I listened, I began to get some idea of how people regarded themselves and the world. First, there was a good deal of quiet pride in what had been done since independence. Tanzania was a 'haven of peace', and the name of the capital, Dar-es-Salaam, means just that. There had been political stability, and a degree of democracy - imperfect democracy, but government generally responsive to popular will. Compared with the neighbouring countries - Zaire, Uganda, Rwanda, they have been fortunate. And they also consider themselves more fortunate than people in Britain. There is a religious view that the west is largely lost to Christ and lost to decency, and this has, surprisingly, been accepted by many Africans. I was forced to argue that churches in Europe were not in as bad shape as we supposed. I had great difficulty in conveying my conviction that young people were good-natured, open to spiritual influences, and with a strong moral sense, even if

not quite that of the church. And I began to wonder if my hosts did not regard, and want to regard, Africa as the Christian heartland, replacing a Europe and an America which had fallen by the wayside.

CHRISTIANS AND MUSLIMS

And now the church. It was not as different from early days as I expected. Except that things worked better. There was less inertia, more drive, as there was in the country generally. And there were more people in church. The national population was four times what it had been thirty years earlier, but Christian growth in Africa far outstrips population growth. It is estimated that these Christians have multiplied from 25 to 100 million from 1950 to 1975, and may well number 200 million today. But in a mainly Islamic area such as coastal Tanzania there were not the mass movements seen elsewhere. There are some converts from Islam, and whole villages have turned from Islam, but Islam is still a strong force. And many Christians are very worried about Islam and ask if there is not a central plan by Muslims to take over the world. I tried to suggest that Muslims the world over are aware that Muslim states are generally not very successful, and they tend to get over-sensitive because they feel that Christians, for their part, are more united than they seem to be and want to take over the world, and that this leads to extremist movements and statements. But Muslims and Christians generally try to get on in Tanzania.

WORSHIP

The worship differs from early days, just as it does here. The old Zanzibar liturgy has given way to a 'Provincial' liturgy; this is like shifting from English Missal to 1982 Blue Book, though propers from the old are sometimes inserted into the new, and the old is still used for requiems. Of course some bemoan the changes, and some think they came too late, but that is much as it is here. But there are also 'revival' meetings, and gospel songs inserted into the more formal worship - some being translations from the English which completely disregard the rules of Swahili grammar. All this is attributed to invasions by American groups, mostly Pentecostal twenty years ago. They swept up what are described as the 'nominal Christians' (did anyone ask what the Anglican church lacked which made them nominal?) so the Anglicans responded by putting on revival services and songs in order to win these back, which, on the whole, succeeded.

When I went to Africa in 1959 the consecration of Africans to the episcopate was consigned to the remote future. Then came independence, and virtually all bishops were African. Since then there must have been a good thousand - Roman, Anglican, Lutheran, other. About 100 have been removed from office for various offences or have just failed to prove up to the job - this is about the same proportion as missionary bishops from Europe and about the same as bishops anywhere

else. Looking back, Africans could have, and should have, been permitted to take control much earlier. That they were not so permitted was due to more than just race; it is within living memory that British bishops were still sought for dioceses in some of the white dominions.

A SORT OF BOTTLED JOHN THE BAPTIST

Finally, the trappings of Americanism are everywhere. Soft drinks, of all things, abound in a subsistence economy. But Coca-Cola, which nobody needs, is a symbol of a way of life which everybody wants. And if it precedes Christianity, it becomes a sort of bottled John the Baptist. Which will trouble some people who think Africans should be Africans, and that means no Coca-Cola, no electric altar candles, no American music. But the 'old' Africa was based on imported seeds - maize and cassava - and Africa received from other continents as it gave to other continents. And with the coming of transistor radios and the sight of the Echo Sounding Balloon in the night sky (as startling to an agricultural people as the Star of Bethlehem and leading in the same direction), the move to westernisation was accelerated. Of course there will be an African style in all this, but Africans are very much a part of world society. And they are more like other peoples in the world than is generally realised.

The Rev'd Gavin White

(from an article in the Scottish Episcopal Church Review - Winter-Spring 1995)

DOUBLE EVENT

Although numbers allowed to attend were restricted and it was a stifflingly hot night, some 35 Britain-Tanzania members and a group of Members of Parliament participated in a joint event on July 18 at the House of Commons in London to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Britain-Tanzania Society and the establishment of an All-Party Parliamentary Group for Tanzania. Speeches were made by Roger Carter and Izabella Koziell from the Society and the Tanzanian High Commissioner in London Mr Ali Mchumo representing Tanzania. Lord Redesdale, the Liberal Democrat spokesman on overseas aid in the House of Lords, who was also representing Mr David Steel MP, was in the Chair.

Among the MP's present were Mr Richard Page who is the Conservative member for S W Hertfordshire; he told TA that he had pointed out when he was in Tanzania with the Commonwealth Parliamentary Group last year, the importance of free and fair access to the media for all parties in multi-party elections; he added that, since he had now become Minister for Small Business in the Department of Trade and Industry he was no longer in a position to intervene in external matters like this, for fear of impinging on the prerogatives of the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary; Mr Win Griffiths, Labour MP for

Bridgend who (with the Chairman of the Group, Sir John Stanley MP for Tonbridge and Malling), has taken a leading role in setting up the parliamentary group; the well-known Eurosceptic Conservative MP for Stafford, Mr Bill Cash whose wife was born in Mwanza; Dr. Jeremy Bray, Labour MP for Motherwell South, who had also been on the visit to Tanzania last year and who told TA that he had been impressed by the responsible way in which Tanzania's move towards multi-partyism had been handled; and, Ms Hilary Armstrong, Labour MP for Durham North West.

Mr Andrew Faulds, Labour MP for Warley East (Smethwick), who was born in Isoko, Rungwe District, who also spoke, told TA that his father had been a Church of Scotland missionary at Isoko for four years from 1921 and had married there. The parents had spent most of their lives in Malawi however and had asked that, after their deaths, their ashes should be buried in Malawi. Mr Faulds spoke movingly about the long journey he took through Tanzania in 1990 to take his mother's ashes to Malawi and how he had been able to see again the hills approaching Isoko after an absence of 70 years.

TAARAB MUSIC IN ZANZIBAR

Taarab is played for entertainment at weddings and other festive occasions all along the Swahili coast. In Zanzibar music can be classified as one of three main types: *muziki wa densi* (electric dance band music, heavily influenced by Zairean rumba), *ngoma* (local performance styles) and *taarab*. In my experience *muziki wa densi* does not play a substantial role in the live musical environment of Zanzibar. The music is viewed as a definite importation from the mainland.

A much more significant distinction can be made between *taarab* and *ngoma*. *Ngoma* includes all indigenous musical events and styles from the mainland. *Ngoma* are largely characterised by spectator participation, while *taarab*, in its narrowest sense, is non-participatory: one would "sit and listen". We shall see that this distinction between *taarab* and *ngoma* becomes less clear as we take into consideration a broader definition of *taarab*.

While evidence exists in oral history for concrete musical cross-over between peoples of the Middle East, India and Zanzibar, Zanzibaris generally agree that *taarab* was introduced to the mainland from Cairo during the reign of the third Omani sultan, Sultan Barghash bin Said (1870-1888). Around the turn of this century, then, Egyptian music, sung in Arabic, was played in Zanzibar for the entertainment of the sultan and his upper-class guests.

At this time, the music of the *takht* ensemble was most popular in Cairo. The musicians were specialised performers, playing for an audience in a situation similar to the western concert. Separate male and female *takht* ensembles operated side by side, but during the first decade of this century the music was standardised to feature female solo singers backed

by male accompanists on an ensemble including male chorus, a *qanun* (trapezoidal board zither), 'ud (short-necked plucked lute), *nay* (oblique-blown flute), violin and a *riqq* (tambourine). They performed *taqtuqah*, short songs with a strophic form and short refrain associated with female *takt* performance. These songs used colloquial Arabic texts and most often dealt with sentimental themes. Non-traditional influences around the time of World War I gave rise to the increased incorporation of western instruments. By the 1940's western orchestral and electronic instruments were added. Still playing compositions based on the *taqtuqah*, this music flooded the film and recording industry at least until the 1970's.

The group Akhwani Safaa, formed in 1905, is the epitome of what I term "ideal" *taarab*. Akhwani Safaa sang exclusively in Arabic until as late as 1955 and has continually modelled its composition, instrumentation and performance practice on music from Cairo as described above. The songs adhere to a formula: instrumental introduction, 3 or 4 verses of 3 or 4 lines with short refrains and a single 'typical' *taarab* rhythm (waltz, rumba etc.) throughout. An Akhwani Safaa event is formal with the orchestra on a stage and the audience, mainly women, seated in rows. Dancing is frowned upon.

In 1911 Siti binti Saad, a woman who was set to become a *taarab* legend, arrived from her village of Fumba in the south of the island. Her remarkable voice is still highly acclaimed. By singing in Swahili, and about everyday life in Zanzibar, Siti binti Saad brought *taarab* out of the palace and to ordinary Swahili-speaking Zanzibaris. In so doing she broke with Arab-orientated, traditional ideas and models.

For many of these people this is where *taarab* began. Small informal groups of Africans formed to play Siti's songs for recreation and for the entertainment of guests (mainly women) at wedding parties. Initially they accompanied themselves only on two home-made drums (*kidumbuka*), but soon, following the expansion of 'ideal' orchestras, they came to include the two *vindumbak*, a *sanduku* (a single-string tea-chest bass instrument), a violin, a pair of *cherewa* (coconut shell maracas) and a pair of *mkwasa* (sticks either beaten together or on a table). Performances are informal and take place outdoors. One of the main criteria for success is the extent to which the musicians can excite the women to dance. Popular *taarab* songs are performed once from beginning to end. This is followed immediately by a swift change in tempo and an improved text is performed in a *mchapuzo* (fast section). *Kidumbak* is characterised by its stylistic and aesthetic associations with African forms.

Closely aligned to the *kindumbak* groups, and an important result of Siti binti Saad's inspiration, a large network of women's *taarab* groups emerged during the late 1930's. The first of these already existed as *lelemama* associations: self-help associations for women which also provided a forum for the public performance of song and dance characterised by the traditional Swahili activity of often violently expressed disputation.

Women brought to *taarab* this Swahili tradition and, not playing instruments, they hired *kindumbak* musicians to accompany them. The style moved further into the public domain and began to be influenced more by local practices than by developments in Egypt. The sentimental themes and romantic metaphors used in 'ideal' *taarab* songs were replaced with hard-hitting and abusive language. These lyrics have been termed *mipasho* deriving from the verb *kupasha* (to cause to get).

With these new lyrics the music was bound to change. Women started to draw on *taarab* music from Mombasa which was more "up beat". Soon they began to draw on local *ngoma* and it is no surprise that the most commonly adopted rhythm is the one performed at *unyago*, an exclusively female *ngoma* associated with the instruction of girls during their puberty rites. The girls are taught to dance *kiuno* a sexually explicit, hip-gyrating dance. *Unyago* is also performed for recreation at weddings. In these contexts, older, married women dance *kiuno* in pairs competitively to demonstrate their sexual prowess. Women also dance *kiuno* in this way in the *kindumbak* context. Women's groups are typically smaller than 'ideal' orchestras and the orientation is percussive. Women enjoy dancing in the *kiuno* style at these events, the dress is informal, and *mipasho* lyrics are prevalent.

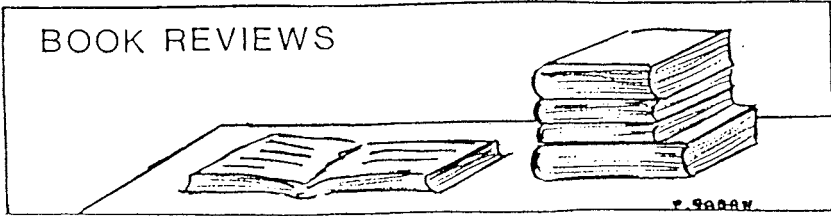
The emergence of a network of women's *taarab* clubs is significant considering that it is they who organise and attend the performances (weddings). Women are therefore in a position to determine the kind of entertainment they want, and they can pressurise musicians into making changes. Most of these changes are manifested through Akhwani Safaa's current rival group Culture Musical Club (CMC) which was set up by the Department of Culture following the revolution in 1964. It was equipped with a full range of instruments employed in Akhwani Safaa thus entering it into the 'ideal' *taarab* category. Members were from outlying districts, many of whom played *kindumbak* and for women's groups, and still do.

Due to these experiences CMC musicians have a clearer understanding of what changes women are demanding. The majority of their songs now use *mpasho*-style lyrics and local rhythms, usually *unyango*. Today even Akhwani Safaa is performing an increasing number of songs along these new lines. This completes the circle: the 'Swahili-isations' brought to early 'ideal' *taarab* by Siti binti Saad in the 1930's and developed by *kindumbak* and women's *taarab* have filtered back into the 'ideal' category.

In order to understand *taarab* music fully from both musical and social viewpoints, it is necessary to consider all forms of *taarab* including what I have called the 'ideal' *kidumbak* and the women's network. If only the 'ideal' is considered it becomes impossible to explain, for example, how change has come about, or how *taarab* has become such an important element in the lives of all Zanzibaris. The development of 'taarab' over the past century suggests an autonomisation from Arab influences as the music has localised and become identifiable as Zanzibari and Swahili.

Janet Topp Fargion

BOOK REVIEWS



AFRICAN PERSPECTIVES ON DEVELOPMENT. Eds: U Himmelstrand, K Kinyanjui, E Mburugu. 1994. James Currey.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN AFRICA. W Tordff. 1993, Indiana University Press.

POWER IN AFRICA. P Chabal. St. Martins Press. New York. 1994

'African Perspectives on Development', a tightly argued case laced with hard facts, calls into question much of the data and methodologies used by 'experts' (Eicher, Hyden, the World Bank) on the subject of Tanzanian agricultural production and its supposed decline during the years preceding the foreign exchange crisis of 1978. Marjorie Mbilinyi's command of the history of agricultural production leads to conclusions that contrast sharply with those of the experts. Mbilinyi points, for example, to the tendency to aggregate crop data, combining plantation and peasant crops. Imagine aggregating data that include the collapsing sisal plantation industry with the positive growth of crops like tea and coffee planted by peasant and small capitalist producers! How easy to beat up on the small farmers once again; and how easy to justify unnecessary food imports.

From her factual base, Mbilinyi's commentary is harsh. 'Structural Adjustment Programmes' (SAP's) in agriculture are structured around the rehabilitation of the large-scale plantation and large farm sector owned by foreign, and, to a lesser extent, national enterprises and TNC's, and the provision of a regular supply of cheap labour by impoverished peasants and farm workers. That the 'cheap labour' is mainly female is clear: by 1978 63% of all waged and unwaged agricultural labourers aged 15-29 were women. The campaign against the smallholder is further evidenced by data on credit: 90% of total lending in 1983 went to indigenous heads of household (covering some 4,300 out of 8,700 villages) as compared to only 15% of all peasant household heads in 1976. But following the SAP, only 2,000 villages received credit in 1986.

Recognising women's grassroots organisations (in 1979 more than 7,500 economic groups on the mainland), and given the predominance of women in rural areas together with the much increased incidence of female-headed households, the author poses as 'one of the greatest challenges to scholars and activists' to 'catch up with the ordinary women'. Much greater attention is due to the excellent writings of M Mbilinyi.

In the same volume, Samuel Chambua states that, irrespective of what development paradigm a sub-Saharan country has followed, the result has been the same ie: the

failure to liquidate underdevelopment. This reviewer cheered his warning that 'belief in the market has to be viewed with suspicion' since the market was found wanting in the 1960's as the solution to development problems. Both 'modernization' (dual economy) and 'dependency' theories are inadequate. Chambua calls for a theory and strategy that transforms the peasant economy while recognising that state and collective farms failed in both Ethiopia and Tanzania.

Also in 'African Perspectives', Benedict Mongula spoke to the 'economic recovery experiments' that have directly increased mass impoverishment, unemployment and destitution because both the social services sector and peoples' real incomes have been affected. He points to the 'considerable measurement problem' in assessing the effectiveness of economic stabilization policies, due to such factors as the erratic inflation rates that follow currency devaluations and the challenge of comparing GNP's when exchange rates and prices vacillate so much. Considering Mongula's observations, one is tempted to question the exactness of economics as a science. After reviewing development theories and trends (often mentioning Tanzania) the author calls for a new kind of planning that would return control of their economies to the concerned countries themselves and avoid the blind liberalization of the economy advocated by the IMF.

Ernest Maganya scans the history of agricultural transformation in Southern Africa during the past three decades and the ongoing debate over modernization v dependency paradigms. Holding that the 'free market' can be 'used or misused', Maganya presents clear cases of government actions to improve or destroy the contributions of peasant farmers. He foresees the debate shifting from the issue 'centrally planned economy v the market place' to 'the nature of the state that will have the political will and the technical capacity to harness the advantages of the market place and use it in the interests of the majority of the rural producers and smallholder peasants'.

The comprehensive analyses by the four Tanzanian authors above tempt one to ask the publishers of 'African Perspectives' to get a copy of their volume into the hands of every World Bank, IMF, and government planner. 'Power in Africa' a political essay labels as failures - 'paradigms lost' - all of the theories that have been employed to explain post-colonial politics. Patrick Chabal's discussion of the African state as inherited from colonial powers, a state that did not arise from but had to create a nation, go a long way toward explaining why the post-colonial years have been perilous and why current economic adjustment programmes that disempower already fragile states' capacities, carry with them a serious risk. Perceiving the state as the dominant economic actor in Africa - whether values are socialist, capitalist or mixed - Chabal nonetheless accepts 'the politics of external aid' from the West, the World Bank and the IMF as givens. He holds that 'the system of dependence which is underpinned by the World Bank is one of the most significant factors in the survival of the post-colonial state. He sees such dependence

as 'hardly dependence at all' but rather 'inter-dependence' - because, in his judgement, the donors finance African states 'because the result is a relatively stable international order'.

Some people, including this reviewer, hesitate to agree with Chabal, believing that the inherited risks that accompany adjustment programmes place 'the social sectors in crisis' as the World bank has itself said about its results in Tanzania (see 'Adjustment in Africa' page 413).

William Tordoff's new edition of 'Government and Politics in Africa' is rich with detailed examples and refreshingly critical of both donor and developing countries. A former professor at the University of Dar es Salaam, Tordoff covers Tanzania thoroughly, from the East African Community through to President Mwinyi. He finds it ironic that 'in the name of political and economic freedom', western governments seek to deny African states the freedom to chose the political and economic systems that best suit their individual circumstances'. Questioning whether the African state as yet possesses the institutional capacity that the market economy system requires, he sees paradox in the SAP's envisaging a 'stronger society and a weaker central state'.

Reading Tordoff, I was reminded of President Nyerere's response to questioning at a UN seminar in 1994. The gist of his statement was: They tell me all countries - the USA, Japan, Tanzania - participate on equal terms in the global 'free market'. But putting Tanzania into that global market is like putting me in the boxing ring with champion Mohammed Ali!

Margaret Snyder

THE MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES IN TANZANIA: A PLEA FOR HEALTH SECTOR REFORM. P Sandford, G J Kanga and A M Ahmed. International Journal of Health Planning and Management. Vol. 9 No. 4. 1994. 13 pages.

This report on a research project in Kisarawe overturns widespread belief that management of health services can be substantially strengthened by such measures as development of information systems, training and evaluation. More radical changes are needed including the broadening of the base of funding (precise proposals are made) which would take into account an annual population survey in each district; full autonomy to health unit managers; the introduction of the private sector as provider; and, labour market reform including promotion to larger health units as incentives.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

INFLUENCE OF ARABIC LANGUAGE ON SWAHILI (WITH A TRILINGUAL DICTIONARY). I Boshah. Dar es Salaam Univ. Press. 1993. 268 pages. £11.95. The author does not accept that Swahili was of

Arabic origin. There were linguistic interferences from both sides. The book includes a list of Swahili words believed to have originated from Arabic.

DOCTOR'S CONTINUING EDUCATION IN TANZANIA: DISTANCE LEARNING. S S Ndeki et al. World Health Forum. Vol. 16. 1995. 6 pages.

THE POETRY OF SHAABAN ROBERT. Edited and translated into English by C Ndulute. Dar es Salaam University Press. 1994. 179 pages. Shs3,260. A selection of the best and most representative of the poems.

QUALITY REVIEW SCHEMES FOR AUDITORS: THEIR POTENTIAL FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA. Sonia R Johnson. Technical Paper No 276. World Bank Findings. 1994. This paper concentrates on one aspect of financial management: the role of the external auditor and describes the results of two pilot quality reviews of government and private auditors in Tanzania and Senegal.

ECONOMIC CHANGE AND POLITICAL LIBERALIZATION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA. Jennifer W Widner. Johns Hopkins Univ. Press. 1994. 307 pages. £14.00 paperback. The results of a 1992 colloquium in 1992 at Harvard; six case studies including one on Tanzania.

BUILDING CAPITALISM.....SLOWLY. P Lewenstein. BBC Focus on Africa. Jan-March 1995. Two pages on how Tanzania is encouraging grass-roots capitalism.

THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS ON FARMING SYSTEMS AND LIVELIHOODS IN RURAL AFRICA. T Barnett et al. Journal of International Development. Vol. 7. No 1. 1995. 12 pages.

MARKET AND STATE: EVALUATING TANZANIA'S PROGRAM OF STATE-LED INDUSTRIALISATION. M Costello. World Development. Vol. 22. No 10. 1994. 10 pages

STRUCTURALLY ADJUSTED AFRICA: POVERTY, DEBT AND BASIC NEEDS. D Simon, W van Spengen, C Dixon and Z Narman. Pluto Press. £12.95. Essays in this book cover the workings of structural adjustment in several African countries. The Tanzanian case study is on urban migration and rural development.

ESSAYS ON THE TRANSITION TO MULTI-PARTYISM IN TANZANIA. Pius Msekwa. Dar es Salaam University Press. 1995. This book of 10 essays by the Speaker of the National Assembly, which is apparently not-for-sale, describes the transition to multi-partyism, shows how pluralism helped Parliament to recapture its supremacy from the CCM National Executive Committee, questions the decision to reject a three government structure for the country, suggests new methods of arranging presidential elections and points out that there is still no provision for independent candidates to stand for election.

URBAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SUPPLY IN DAR ES SALAAM. Geographical Journal. 160 (3). 1994. 11 pages.

THE POLITICS OF ADULT EDUCATION IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE: MODELS, RATIONALITIES, AND ADULT EDUCATION POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN CANADA, MEXICO AND TANZANIA. C A Torres and D Schurugency. Comparative Education. 30 (2). 1994. 21 pages.

BETTER HEALTH IN AFRICA: EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNT. World Bank. 1995. 240 pages. Tanzania is praised for its radio programme *Man is Health* which has been followed by two million people and also its health personnel plans where, in some cases, targets that were set up two decades ago have been surpassed.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DECENTRALISATION AND THE HEALTH SECTOR IN TANZANIA. Public Administration and Development. 14 (5) 1994. 26 pages.

WOMEN AND COOPERATIVES IN TANZANIA: SEPARATISM OR INTEGRATION? Margaret R Msonganzila. Economic and Political Weekly. October 29. 1994. 11 pages in small type. This article discusses integrated cooperatives with men and women members and women-only cooperatives but states that the perspective and practice of Tanzanian Cooperative policies is biased against women.

The January 1995 issue of the JOURNAL OF FINANCE MANAGEMENT of the Institute of Finance Management in Dar es Salaam contains articles on the taxation of pension benefits, accounting and its environment in Tanzania, women executives and stress, an introduction to livestock insurance, safety management and on cushioning Tanzania's external debt.



SURPRISES

Recently I had two experiences which may be of interest to your readers. In a bar in Newcastle I was informed by the barman that a man who was also present was from the Kilimanjaro area of Tanzania. I greeted him formally in Kichagga. He was so surprised that he nearly dropped his glass of beer!. The man said that, as he was born after Uhuru, I was the first European he had met who could speak Kichagga. Until Uhuru I commanded Field Force units in Moshi, Mwanza and Tanga.

Travelling by train from London to Newcastle on another occasion an elderly European couple suddenly started speaking to each other in Kiswahili. As their conversation was obviously meant to be private I interrupted and said, in

Kiswahili "How nice to hear Kiswahili spoken again but I must point out that you are being ungrammatical". Their mouths fell open with surprise. The man was a retired Director of Education in Kenya and whenever they wished to speak privately they always used Kiswahili. In the past thirty years they had never encountered anyone who had understood what they were saying.

R Hodgson

OLD NOTES AND COINS

I am a local businessman here in Musoma and I have in my possession a number of coins and bills issued in East Africa of which I would like to know the value. I am hoping that among your readers there might be someone who might send me information on this.

* Two 20 shilling Bills (in very good condition) from the East African Currency Board with the amount written in English, Kiswahili and Arabic with illustrations including a dhow, cotton, coffee and sisal and a watermark of a rhinoceros. No date is written but it must be Ca 1950.

* Bill from the Bank of Tanzania 'Legal tender for twenty shillings'. One side has a picture of a young Nyerere and a national emblem 'Umoja na Uhuru'. There is a giraffe watermark.

* Two 20 shilling Bills from 'Benki ya Tanzania' written completely in Kiswahili and with signatures from the 'Waziri wa Fedha' and 'Gavana'. The pictures are of a man working in a textile factory and a cotton boll. Also a 10-shilling smaller note with a picture of Mount Kilimanjaro.

* One Rupee 'Deutsch Ostafrika' coin (1906) with a picture of Kaiser Wilhelm II and the words 'Guilelmus II Imperator' and one 'Eine Rupee Deutsch Ostafrikaanisch Gesellschaft' 1892 with a picture of a lion and a palm tree and also the Kaiser. Both in fairly good condition.

* One shilling TANU 1978 ten-sided FAO Regional Conference for Africa coin with pictures of a tractor driven by a woman and 'Rais wa Kwanza' Nyerere.

Robert Kussaga
Box 1229, Musoma

LESOTHO AND TANZANIA

Your readers might be interested to hear some of my impressions when I recently attended celebrations at the Universities of Dar es Salaam and Lesotho. The Dar celebrations began with a sports bonanza on June 7 and culminated in a peak on July 1, the University's Silver Jubilee anniversary. The fact that all my appointments did take place despite the shortness of the notice of my visit indicates a welcome efficiency in the management. Substantial expansion in the student enrolment is planned; this is feasible in terms of existing favourable staff:student ratios but may be difficult to achieve in terms of the physical

infrastructure. New technology is here to stay - part of the anniversary exhibition was an impressive demonstration of the University Library's CD-Rom facilities although the use made of these to date has been disappointing. The Faculty of Engineering is an honourable exception to this.

In January, I had attended the celebrations by the National University of Lesotho - as a consultant to the Association of African Universities - of its Golden Jubilee. There was a substantial difference between the two occasions. At the Lesotho celebrations many other universities and donor organisations were involved. The Dar es Salaam celebrations were very much a national affair. I cannot help wondering whether the presence of people from abroad at the fund-raising dinner and dance in Dar es Salaam and the following day's ceremonies might not have been beneficial.

John Theakstone
Consultant in Higher Education Management
and Gender Planning

FINANCIAL STOP PRESS

The Tanzanian Finance Minister arrived in Paris at the end of July to assure the Paris (donors) Club that tax loopholes had been closed and that the country was committed to the reform process. At stake was \$1.2 million that Tanzania urgently needs. The government, whose coffers are empty according to the Daily News, has been forced to increase bank borrowing fourfold in 1994. Mr Kikwete said on his return that several donors might soon release funds but other Treasury sources (quoted in the East African) felt that his mission had not been a success and most donors were still withholding aid.

HOUSING BANK CLOSED

It was announced on August 4 that the Government had terminated operations of the Tanzania Housing Bank for what was described as 'critical deterioration of the financial condition' of the bank. Depositors accounts were being transferred to the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) and the Co-operative and Rural Development Bank. The Government would spend Shs 9 billion to pay depositors, creditors and employees of the defunct bank.

NEW CAPITAL FOR NBC

Earlier, following a crisis statement from the National Bank of Commerce, the Government announced that it was immediately injecting Shs 11 billion of equity capital, seeking joint venture partnerships with foreign commercial banks for NBC's international banking services and reducing the bank's urban branch network. The Bank's management had stated that it had incurred a loss in 1993/94 and that it had a substantial portfolio of non-performing loans.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

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

DR. JANET TOPP FARGION is the Curator of the International Music Collection at the British Library National Sound Archive. She did her undergraduate degree in ethnomusicology at the University of Natal focusing on the gumboot dance. She then embarked on a PhD at the School of Oriental and African Studies (completed in 1992) concentrating on 'taarab' music in Zanzibar where she spent a year conducting research.

DR. MARGARET SNYDER, founding director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women in New York, has recently completed one year lecturing at Makerere University, Uganda. Her latest book (written with Mary Tadesse) is 'African Women And Development' (Zed Books) published this year.

THE REV'D. GAVIN WHITE has served as historian, researcher, and lecturer with the Scottish Episcopal Church for many years.

TANZANIAN AFFAIRS (ISSN 0952-2948)

Editor: David Brewin

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR, CORRESPONDENCE, ADVERTISING should be sent to:

Tanzanian Affairs,
14B Westbourne Grove Terrace,
London W2 5SD.
Tel: 0171 727 1755.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS (three issues per annum):

UK	£4.50
Europe outside UK	£7.50
Elsewhere	£10.00 or US\$20.00
Back Numbers	£2.00 each (plus p&p)

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 'Tanzanian Affairs' are their own and do not necessarily represent the view of the Britain-Tanzania Society.

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