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Tanzania's leading politicians - Union President Benjamin Mkapa, main opposition leader Augustine Mrema and the feuding leaders in Zanzibar - President Salmin Amour and opposition leader Seif Shariff Hamad have all had reasons for satisfaction and disappointment during the last few months of Tanzania's rapidly developing multi-party democracy. On the mainland multi-partyism is working well; a by-election under way in Dar es Salaam will help to indicate how the main parties stand after almost a year of this new system of government. In Zanzibar, by contrast, it is becoming increasingly difficult for TA to present an accurate and unbiased report on what is happening because of the conflicting information received. The opposition continues to refuse all cooperation with the government elected under questionable circumstances last year and the ruling party is resorting to strong arm tactics in its determination to maintain law and order.

MKAPA

Popular President Mkapa's dominant position was consolidated on June 20 when he was elected Chairman of his Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) Party by an overwhelming 1,248 votes out of 1,259 at an emotional ceremony in Dodoma. Former President and Chairman Ali Hassan Mwinyi handed over the CCM Constitution, 1995 Election Manifesto and Chairman's gong midst deafening chants of 'CCM', 'CCM', 'CCM', dancing, ululation and music by the party's cultural troop 'TOT'. The new Chairman said that he would maintain earlier policies of socialism and self-reliance and would continue to fight tribalism, discrimination and religious bigotry. He would cleanse the party of immoral and corrupt elements and would enhance discipline, efficiency and integrity in the government and party.

The next day President Mkapa's position was further strengthened when the entire CCM leadership secretariat resigned so that the President could arrange for his own people to be elected by the National Executive Committee. The new party leaders are:

Vice-Chairman (Mainland)	John Malecela (no change)
Vice-Chairman (Zanzibar)	Salmin Amour (no change)
Secretary General:	Phillip Mangula (previously
Kagera Regional Commissioner)	
Deputy Secretary (Mainland):	Ukiwaona Ditopile-Mzuzuri
(previously Dar es Salaam Regional Commissioner)	
Deputy Secretary (Zanzibar)	Ali Ameir (no change)
National Publicity Secretary:	John Mgeja MP for Solwa.

Mr Ngombale-Mwiru (who had been Publicity Secretary) was later appointed Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office and Dr. Lawrence Gama (who had been Secretary General) became Regional Commissioner, Morogoro.

President Mkapa has continued to surprise people by the number of changes he is making in senior posts. On May 6 he announced the appointment of Mr Omari Iddi Mahita, the Arusha Regional Commissioner of Police as Inspector General even though Mr Mahita had previously been two ranks below. The President sacked five other top officers. On June 30 he appointed Mr Onel Malisa as the new Principal Commissioner of Prisons and retired in the public interest 15 police, prison and immigration officers.

CITY COUNCIL DISSOLVED

One of the reasons for President Mkapa's popularity is the decisiveness with which his government deals with signs of bad governance. An example of this is the case of the Dar es Salaam City Council. Prime Minister Sumaye had warned the Council when he addressed them on January 4 about its low 30% collection of revenue, poor levy system, outright corruption and poor administration of the Council's by-laws. On June 28 he announced that the Council had been dissolved and been replaced by a Commission that would run the city for one year (later changed to 10 months) while a new management structure was established.

The government's next step was to abolish regional development directorates and replace them with small secretariats to be under the Regional Commissioners. In districts also, District Commissioners would be overall supervisors of all government functions to reduce bureaucracy.

But there are still remnants of the intolerance of opposition typical of earlier Tanzanian governments. When the long established Swahili biweekly 'Heko' published a letter claiming that there hadn't been a proper government in Tanzania since independence it was promptly banned.

SECURITY CHIEF KILLED

Then came what could become a setback to the government's reputation for probity. On June 30 the former Director of Intelligence and Security, Lt. General Imran Kombe, was shot dead in his car in a hail of bullets by five police detectives and a civilian who were said to have mistaken him for a notorious car thief. The owner of a similar car had offered Shs 1.5 million reward for the arrest of the thieves and recovery of the car. But, the police account of the incident differed from that of the General's wife who was with him and had escaped. She said that her husband had stopped the car and put his hands in the air before he was shot. People began to wonder whether this was Tanzania or Kenya and what secrets the General was holding. The police were promptly arrested and charged with murder but the press became suspicious again when they were barred from the court when the police appeared

before it. On July 20, under mounting pressure from press and public the government set up a high powered judicial enquiry under Justice Damian Lubuva to report within a month. The Commission immediately appealed to Britain's Scotland Yard for assistance but this was refused. Responding to criticism the Attorney General later assured the National Assembly that there was nothing wrong in appointing the commission while murder proceedings were going on in court. The Commission's proceedings would be *in camera*.

MREMA

Meanwhile, the Chairman of the NCCR-Mageuzi Party, Augustine Mrema, has been busy setting up a strong nationwide party apparatus. Somewhat reluctantly his party has set up a system similar to the 10-cell CCM party system believing that this is the only way to counter CCM's strong grass roots organisation. The blue flag of the NCCR can now be seen flying in villages from end to end of the country - almost as many as the green flags of the CCM. And Mrema himself has bravely taken on a major political risk by putting himself up as candidate in a by-election which few believe he can win.

Mrema had earlier accused CCM of being a sick administration suffering from 'Acquired Anti-Democracy Syndrome' (AADS).

AN INTERROGATION IN COURT

A petition filed by two defeated candidates (from NCCR-Mageuzi and CHADEMA) in the Temeke (Dar es Salaam) parliamentary constituency occupied several weeks of High Court time. The case revealed much of what was alleged to have happened in at least one Dar es Salaam constituency during the last elections and resulted in the convening of the first by-election of the new parliament.

During the case there were allegations that the successful candidate, CCM's Ramadhani Kihyo, bribed voters with money and T-shirts, provided a free supply of water from a bowser

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two days before the second round of the elections (the first round in Dar es Salaam constituencies was cancelled because of irregularities and several opposition candidates boycotted the second round on November 19 where the turnout dropped to 39% of the 143,749 registered voters) and that a CCM councillor had threatened traders supporting the opposition that they would lose their licenses. Mr Kihio got 37,303 out of the 57,152 votes cast in the second round of the elections. The location of several polling stations was said to have been changed because of the high rents charged by owners of the buildings where voting took place - this was alleged to have further confused voters and there were also allegations that ballot papers were bought and sold. But the court reached a pitch of high drama when NCCR MP and lawyer Dr. Masumbuko Lamwai, tackled Kihio on the qualifications he had told the electorate he held (as reported in the Daily News):

Lamwai: You say you graduated from the Dar es Salaam Technical College in 1986. Is that right?.

Kihio: Yes, of course.

Lamwai: Do you know that man? (pointing to former Technical College Students Council Chairman)?

Kihio: No, I don't know him.

Lamwai: What is a foundry?

Kihio: I don't know (laughter from the packed public gallery).

Lamwai: How many sub-departments are there in the Mechanical Department of the College?

Kihio: An engine room, an injection pump and repair (laughter).

Lamwai: Do you have any paper indicating what marks you got?

Kihio: I think I have it somewhere.

Lamwai: Do you know who the Principal of the College was when you were there?

Kihio: I don't know.

Lamwai: Who was the Registrar?

Kihio: Mr Kuhanga.

Lamwai: No. Mr Kuhanga was my Vice-Chancellor at the University of Dar es Salaam at that time.

Lamwai: When did you start your studies there?

Kihio: I don't remember.

Dr. Lamwai told the court that Kihio had used the title engineer during the campaign in relation to his ability to solve water problems affecting the constituency.

The Judge asked Kihio to bring his certificate to court.

Kihio: (Next day). Your Honour, can you please give me two more days to look for the document.

Lamwai: Do you still maintain that you graduated from the College?

Kihio: Yes.

Dr. Lamwai then asked about the stream he had been in, his Head of Department's name, who had presented the certificate to him, what were the entrance requirements but in every case Kihio either did not know or gave the wrong answer.

Lamwai: What does VTC stand for?

Kihiyo: It is National Committee Centre (laughter).

Lamwai: I ask you to step down as MP for Temeke

On May 29, following a month in the High Court, Mr Kihiyo announced through his counsel that he had written to the House of Assembly Speaker resigning as MP for Temeke on medical grounds.

On June 26 in the National Assembly Mr Christiant Mzindakaya (CCM MP for Kwela) said that Dr. Lamwai was a 'bad comrade'. He was bent on unseating his fellow MP's rather than using his talents to defend them (loud laughter).

Satirist Wilson Kaigarula in the Daily News wrote about a friend of his Uncle Tamaa who had been hovering about the disbanded Dar es Salaam City Council trying to get a job as Garbage Collector-in-Chief. He swore before the God of the Vingunguti dump yard that, if offered the job, he would make the City as clean as Paris. He said that the scientific exposure he had received at the Municipal Sanitation Technical College in the Kalahari desert would ensure that he could do the job!

AN ANIMATED BY-ELECTION

The by-election in Temeke, which is under way as this issue of TA goes to press, has attracted intense interest because NCCR leader and presidential candidate last year Mr. Augustine Mrema, who was also Deputy Prime Minister in the previous government, decided to take a great risk by putting himself forward as the candidate of his party. Few observers believe he can win. He is a Chagga fighting an election a long way from his power base in Moshi and standing against a local man, Mr Abdul Cisco Ntiro who represents CCM. He is a Christian in a predominantly Muslim constituency and has had difficult relations in the past when Muslim fundamentalists started attacking pork butchers' shops and he had to bring the full force of the law down against them. The opposition vote is badly divided with possibly 11 other candidates. One of these is the previous NCCR candidate who was so bitter at his removal as candidate that he joined CUF and now campaigns against Mrema. The date of the by-election is October 6.

OTHER PETITIONS FAIL

Another electoral petition involving 45 prosecution witnesses against the election of CCM House Speaker Pius Msekwa in Ukererewe and a petition against NCCR-Mageuzi MP for Arusha, Mr Charles Makongoro Nyerere (the son of Mwalimu Nyerere) failed in the High Court.

A hotly contested electoral petition began in Bunda, Mara Region, where NCCR MP Stephen Wassira had beaten former CCM Prime Minister by a wafer thin majority of votes; there was much debate on whether Wassira had bribed voters with offers of sugar, salt and meat. At one stage in this case Judge Kahwa Lukingira ordered the former election supervisor for the constituency to appear before the court immediately. Told by

the State Attorney that the supervisor was on tour with the Regional Commissioner, the judge asked if this meant that he had disregarded the on-going court session; had he opted to loiter with the RC?; other witnesses had come from as far away as Mtwara, Dar es Salaam and Mwanza.

In Zanzibar the High Court dismissed four election petitions contesting the election of CCM MP's in Unguja on the grounds that, under the 1990 Elections Act, membership of the Isles House of Representatives could not be challenged without the consent of the Attorney General - this had not been obtained by the CUF petitioners.

HOPE FOR ZANZIBAR SETTLEMENT?

There is no problem in Zanzibar, only a few individual trouble makers, according to Zanzibar President Dr. Salmin Amour. Many observers question this interpretation of the situation (see TA No. 54). As far as can be ascertained by trying to sift fact from rumour or propaganda it appears that positions have hardened in Zanzibar during recent months. Tanzania is blessed with a remarkably free press and the following attempt to explain what has happened recently is largely derived from items already published in Tanzania's press.

As the ruling CCM has the support of only half the population, there is a long history of political division in the islands and the word 'compromise' is as popular amongst leaders in Zanzibar as it is amongst those in Northern Ireland, President Amour's CCM government has taken to strong-arm tactics to try and control the situation. The President does not conceal his determination to deal with dissidents - see below. The leader of the opposition Civic United Front (CUF) Seif Shariff has reacted by stepping up his relentless local and international campaign to denigrate the President - saying that he was not properly elected - and criticising the injustices which he claims are occurring regularly in the Isles.

HUMAN RIGHTS

There is no longer very much doubt that there have been cases of infringement of the human rights of opposition supporting Zanzibar citizens, particularly those from Pemba (where people voted overwhelmingly for the opposition in the elections) but it is very difficult to get at the whole truth. Many people have been beaten up by the police; some Pemba born staff in the civil service have lost their jobs; hundreds of houses have been demolished; CUF is not allowed to hold meetings in Unguja - the latest one to be cancelled 'for security reasons' was on August 3.

Visitors to Zanzibar come away with mixed impressions. Tourists find Zanzibar very attractive; they meet warm and

friendly people. There is an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity. Few tourists know that there might be something amiss in the islands. Many (but not all) Dar es Salaam and foreign newspapers can be bought freely. Opposition supporters seem to be free to talk to strangers. But other visitors, who perhaps dig more deeply, speak of an atmosphere of fear.

An example of an incident in which it is difficult to obtain a clear picture is the case of the Zanzibar citizens who are said to have started to destroy their own homes in the middle of the rainy season this year and made themselves homeless. According to reports, on April 14, the government issued an eviction notice to all houses within a densely populated area of Mtoni in Unguja. The occupants had to move as their houses would be destroyed within seven days. Few heeded the warning. A week later a government bulldozer and a force of fifty police began the task by force. The bulldozer started by flattening concrete block houses - these were not temporary shacks. It worked. People rapidly began destroying their own houses trying to rescue doors, windows and roofing materials. The affected area contained hundreds of houses and many thousands of people of whom a large number are alleged (by some) to be immigrants from Pemba. The evictions apparently arose from an incident at the main power station on April 1 which denied electricity to the whole of Zanzibar for four days. The eviction order was issued the day the power was restored. The government says that the power station was sabotaged by opposition party supporters. Others maintain that the explosion was an accident caused by a chronic failure to maintain the plant properly. CUF claims that the government sabotaged the installation to raise the political tension and thus show that the CUF comprises anti-democratic troublemakers. The official statement on the destruction of the houses says that the houses were dangerously situated under high voltage cables and that people had occupied the land illegally.

AMOUR

President Amour, in a 'victory' speech after returning from the Dodoma party conference, where the CCM had given him total support, he said (according to the Dar es Salaam Guardian) that with this reinforced support the Zanzibar government would be able to deal with all who flouted its authority. He would use all legal instruments enacted over the 30-year period of the Zanzibar revolution to achieve this. He attacked news media for portraying his image negatively. Members of the opposition had been going to Dar es Salaam to give false information - but to no avail. "The mainlanders are in agreement with their fellow Zanzibaris to defend their unity" he said. No government could be overturned by a newspaper. "Even if they insult me, shelve me or otherwise, I will remain the same President and I will pay no heed to their insults because I am President by the electorate's mandate". People should start to dwell on development issues instead, he said. Reacting to an appeal for him to lift the ban he had

placed on the Dar es Salaam newspaper 'Majira' he said that if the paper would refrain from reporting 'half-cooked and concocted stories' on Zanzibar he would lift the ban. He would ban any newspaper, even those owned by CCM, which tampered with Zanzibar's rule of law, he said.

The government has justified its strong-arm tactics in Zanzibar because it says that CUF has been responsible for over 40 criminal acts.

As long ago as March, President Amour had said that he would not agree to mediation with the opposition Civic United Front (CUF) which refuses to recognise Amour's presidency and demands new elections, even if the arbiter was Father of the Nation Mwalimu Nyerere himself. When Nyerere was asked recently why he didn't do something about the crisis in Zanzibar he replied that nobody in the Union or Zanzibar governments had asked him to do so.

Addressing 14 members of the mainland press visiting Zanzibar on May 27 Dr. Amour (as reported in the Daily News) denied that his government was abusing human rights by harassing and imprisoning people from Pemba. Zanzibar's prisons had only 92 inmates and remandees. One of the visitors subsequently wrote an article under the heading 'Zanzibar, where fear reigns' in the Business Times (May 31). The writer said that on one occasion, when the bus full of journalists stopped at a village in Pemba, children playing football all ran away 'with terror on their faces'. It was explained that the children had thought that the journalists were police or government officials. According to Radio Tanzania Zanzibar, quoted in the Daily News on June 12 a Mr Hassan Khamis had been jailed in Pemba for six months for defaming President Amour. The Magistrate said that this sentence would serve as a deterrent to other people.

PRESIDENT MKAPA IN ZANZIBAR

For several months after the elections President Mkapa made no comment on the situation in Zanzibar other than that he had no constitutional power to intervene. However, during a visit to Zanzibar starting on April 21 he made what the East African referred to in a leading article as a 'wrong move'. It wrote: 'Finally President Mkapa has spoken (about Zanzibar) but many Tanzanians wish that he hadn't'. His words were unexpectedly harsh. Ruling out cooperation with the CUF he had accused it of using democracy to disrupt peace; rather than restrain Amour he would prefer to control the CUF; as for donor's protests, most of them knew the opposition was causing civil disobedience and sabotage and their statements were 'geared towards drawing the country into civil war'. President Mkapa had clearly thrown his weight behind force rather than diplomacy the article concluded.

Some observers noted however that, under a recent amendment to the constitution, President Amour is a member of the Union cabinet and, in that sense, President Mkapa has to live with him. Another newspaper noted that President Mkapa was, at the time, facing an election for the Chairmanship of the CCM party

and needed Zanzibar CCM votes if his mandate as President of the United Republic was to be convincing.

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES

Into the midst of this unpromising situation Commonwealth Secretary General Chief Emeka Anyaoku decided to try his hand. After very extensive discussions indeed in the first week of August (he met all the key people in Zanzibar and on the mainland; he had seven meetings with CUF) the Daily News quoted him in an article under the heading 'Club Chief sees end to Isles Stalemate' as saying that he was 'positive that the wrangling political parties would find a common stand and bring an end to the political stalemate on the islands'. Both leaders were said to have made him believe that a new chapter of cooperation would soon be opened.

CUF Secretary General Shabaan Mlooloo said that CUF had been deeply moved by Chief Anyaoku's admission that there was political tension in the Isles. The Chief had said that he was concerned about the situation because it implied that multi-party democracy was not normal in Zanzibar. CUF was ready to meet the CCM for unconditional talks. Because the first step had been reached by establishing that there was a problem in Zanzibar, CUF believed that efforts by the Commonwealth might succeed in tackling the problem. He was under the impression that there might be a follow up mission by Commonwealth officials. As we went to press, however Dr. Amour had made no comment. It is understood that the Commonwealth Secretary General made certain proposals and that these were being considered in Zanzibar. In his departure statement Chief Anyaoku said that he was very hopeful that a new page of cooperation in the politics of Zanzibar would soon be opened. 'Tanzanophiles' will add their hopes to his.

DONOR ATTITUDES

Foreign Minister Jakaya Kikwete, on return from a nine-nation tour of Europe on May 20 said that the donor community recognised President Salmin Amour's government but had expressed reservations about human rights in the islands.

Norway has granted Tanzania \$3.7 million as a sign of goodwill towards the new Tanzanian government but it stated that it was not prepared to consider aid for new developments in Zanzibar. The Swedish Director of the East African region of SIDA was quoted as saying that the problem of Zanzibar was 'dragging Tanzania backwards'.

According to the East African, international donors have decided to maintain the ban on aid to the Isles while releasing increased funds for the mainland.

The Business Times reports that in Finland both the ruling CCM and the CUF are considered to be to blame for the political instability. The Finnish Ambassador said that Zanzibari's needed to agree to disagree, using the parliamentary forum, and to begin to address other critical aspects of peoples' welfare.

THE 1996/97 BUDGET

Tanzania's Finance Minister, Professor Simon Mbilinyi, said in his budget speech on June 20 that government would spend Shs 758,896 million in 1996/97 compared with estimates of Shs 631,906 million in the previous year - an increase of 20.8%. Government would collect Shs 550,192 million domestic revenue; the balance of Shs 208,704 million would be raised through a series of sources which included foreign loans and grants (Shs 187,537 million - an optimistic figure, non-bank borrowing (Shs 24,256 million), additional revenue from taxes and non-tax revenue (Shs 13,563 million). There are no plans for 'bank borrowing' which is really equivalent to printing money.

He said that he had two main aims in his 1996/97 budget - to broaden the tax base and to protect local industries. Shs 40 out of every Shs 100 of expenditure was to service foreign debt amounting to seven billion dollars. This would mean shedding 200 out of 1,500 development projects.

Earlier, Planning Minister of State Daniel Yona had stated that he was optimistic about restoring macro-economic stability by lowering the rate of inflation from 23.5% to below 10% within two years; exports had gone up from \$519 million to \$683 million last year but the government had had to borrow Shs 86.4 billion compared with Shs 56.8 billion the previous year to finance the budget deficit.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BUDGET

- increase in the minimum wage for the civil service from Shs 17,000 to Shs 30,000 but present allowances are consolidated in the new rates and income tax will be charged;

- higher taxes on imported beer; local beer tax remains at Shs 280; beer from the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) countries Shs 345 per litre; from other countries Shs 745; Konyagi up from Shs 300 to Shs 400 per litre; imported spirits from Shs 300 to Shs 500; soft drinks from Shs 32/80 to Shs 34; cigarettes up by 20%;

- to protect the domestic textile industry higher taxes on imported woven fabrics and garments;

- increase of 20% on registration and transfer of motor vehicles;

- to help education substantial reduction in duty on packaging materials; abolition of duty and sales tax on newsprint used for printing newspapers, books and exercise books used for educational purposes

- increases in duty on completely built buses, lorries and bicycles; sales tax on local tyres and on computers reduced

from 25% and 30% respectively to 10%;

- reintroduction of tax on traditional exports including minerals;

- 15% income tax on landlords charging more than Shs 500,000 per month

- new taxes on security services, car rentals, air charters, quantity surveying, private valuers, driving schools, re-worked jewellery;

- tax abolished on goods imported by religious institutions for educational, health and water supply projects;

REACTIONS

The budget was criticised by many in the business community which had itself prepared detailed budget proposals for the Minister's consideration. They had proposed doing away with a myriad of taxes which cost more to administer than the benefit they brought; to introduce punitive measures for those breaking the law; give an amnesty for earlier defaulters because their cases could clog up the courts for years and cause yet more corruption; and encourage by tax incentive new investment in priority areas. The Business Times expressed the disappointment of the business community - 'the difference between this budget and past budgets is that the business community was interested in what the Minister of Finance was going to say. This was the first time that there was a government which actually meant it when it said that it wanted to fight corruption, encourage the free market and the private sector. In the past Ministers of Finance had pretended that they were administering a budget and businessmen had pretended to pay their dues. But this budget was too conservative, designed primarily to appease the IMF and World Bank and lacked incentive for investors.

THE DONOR CONFERENCE IN PARIS

At the Consultative Group meeting in Paris in late July donor nations pledged about \$1.2 billion in aid (\$200 million more than originally planned) of which about \$560 million could be made available during 1997/77. Delegates welcomed the progress that had been made during the second half of the 1996 financial year with structural reforms and the start made in restoring fiscal stability. But there was some ambiguity in the statement made at the end of the meeting. Specific conditions were laid down before the aid could start being disbursed. These included sustaining macro-economic and fiscal stability, further progress in reform and measurable improvements in governance (presumably in Zanzibar). A particularly contentious issue was the liberalisation and privatisation of the utility companies.

TANZANIA'S 'TITANIC' DISASTER

In what many considered to be a disaster on a par with that of the 'Titanic' in 1912 (over 1,500 people perished) some 700 people died when the Lake Victoria passenger ship 'M V Bukoba' capsized on May 21 just 30 minutes before reaching Mwanza port. Only 53 people survived. President Mkapa declared three days of national mourning. Governments and individuals all over the world sent their condolences.

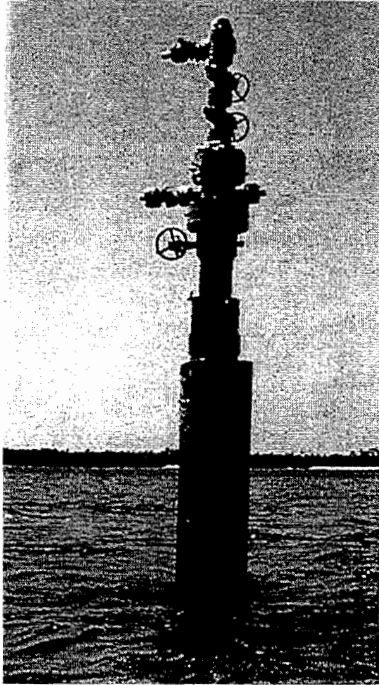
Eye witness survivors told how the ship was loaded with many more than its 433-passenger capacity should have allowed. At eight am, with Mwanza in sight the ship began to sway. Huge jikos, dishes and kitchen equipment in the restaurant crashed to one side; the loud bang created a panic and as people rushed to the deck the vessel turned over. Ironically, the vast quantity of Bukoba bananas the passengers had earlier asked the crew to throw overboard, later helped survivors by giving them something to cling on to in the water. There were not enough lifebelts. The vessel remained on the surface, partially buoyant. But then rescuers, who could hear trapped passengers screaming and banging, ignored the pleas of fishermen, and decided to drill a hole into the hull to rescue those trapped inside. The effect however was to release the air which had kept the hull afloat and shortly after 3 pm the boat sank.

Several hundred bodies were extracted with great difficulty by divers - people in the packed third class compartment of the ship had linked arms in solidarity before they died and it proved extremely difficult to break them free. Most of the bodies of the dead were buried in mass graves in Mwanza. An old lady in Kagera Region collapsed and died after learning that her daughter and three grandchildren had perished. One victim, a Ugandan businessman, was found to be carrying \$27,000 in notes.

On May 29 the captain of the ship and eight senior officials of the Tanzania Railways Corporation Marine Department were charged in court with the murder of 615 people and were remanded in custody. They were later released.

On the same day Prime Minister Frederick Sumaye announced the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry under Judge Robert Kisanga which included five other Tanzanians and six foreign experts.

On June 2 President Mkapa halted any further recovery of decomposed bodies from the wreck as this posed a health hazard to divers who had come from South Africa, Kenya and Zanzibar. 392 bodies had been recovered. At a joint service of remembrance on June 3 Chief Justice Nyalali spread a handful of soil on the lake as a burial symbol. The wreckage, which lies 27 metres below lake level, became a permanent tomb for those whose bodies could not be recovered.



**KILWA -
FROM
DECAY
TO
DEVELOPMENT**

*Above: The German-built boma at Kilwa Kivinje as it is today
Below: one of the well heads or 'Christmas trees' at Song Songo which are now being brought back into use.*

Historic Kilwa Kisiwani, decaying Kilwa Kivinje, small town Kilwa Masoko with its unusual little market and the nearby Songo Songo island may never be the same again in the light of all that is now going on in this long neglected part of Tanzania:

- President Mkapa has made a promise that the main road from Dar es Salaam to Kilwa, which must be one of the worst in the world, will be fixed during his term in office;

- If it is, the present occasional visitor to the ancient ruins on the island could become more like a flood because the excavations of the ruins at Kilwa Kisiwani remain in good condition and full of interest;

- a rehabilitated and expanding fish freezing and packing plant at Kilwa Masoko could, if the local fishermen respond and if the government can gain control of the illegal fishing now taking place, benefit thousands of local fisherman all along the coast;

- a long planned fertiliser manufacturing plant - the Kilwa Ammonia Company (KILAMCO) appears to be back on the drawing board; Minister of Energy and Minerals William F Shija announced in August that discussions were continuing with M W Kellogg of the USA and IFFCO of India on possible financing because the biggest development of all - the Songo Songo 'Gas to Electricity project' is now fully financed and being developed apace.

- new efforts are being made by an Irish company which has taken over exploration following the numerous efforts over the years of such companies as BP, AGIP, AMOCO Shell, Shell Company to find viable quantities of petroleum through two wells being drilled at Mandawa, 30 kms inland from Kilwa; drilling equipment has been flown in by helicopter.

But visitors to Kilwa Kivinje must be saddened by the sight of a town seemingly forgotten by the world. The main street comprises dirty and derelict buildings on both sides of the road but the saddest sight of all is the old German Boma. Heavy rain earlier this year caused further damage to the building which now looks forlorn indeed. The old mango tree just outside town where the Germans hanged leaders of the Maji Maji rebellion was burnt down last year but the government has replaced it with a small monument

Following the collapse of a parastatal fishing company and the failure of the enterprise which succeeded it, a third attempt to establish a viable cleaning, processing and freezing plant is now under way at Kilwa Masoko and is showing considerable promise. Seithmar Ocean Products Ltd., the most important local industry, is employing 100 people and is shipping significant quantities of prawns, lobsters, crabs and sea fish to Spain and Portugal. It supplies local fishermen

with outboard engines, nets, and ice and then collects the fish they are able to catch. The products then have to travel with difficulty in massive 20-ton refrigerated trucks at -20 degrees C along the appalling road to Dar es Salaam. The operation needs lots more fish; it is also greatly handicapped by the widespread dynamiting of fish stocks by people from outside the area and the government's inability to stop it.

THE GAS TO ELECTRICITY PROJECT

If all goes well a bright orange smokeless flame at the top of a 100ft. flare stack will pierce the night skies of Songo Songo island later this year and signal the beginning of what must be one of the biggest, if not the biggest, development projects under way in East Africa at the present time. The gas field was discovered in 1974 and later relinquished by AGIP. It was further developed from 1986 to 1985 by the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and 9 wells were dug of which 5 are producers.

The company now formed to develop the field is SONGAS. Its Assistant General Manager Gary Boucher told TA that all the funds needed (\$300 million from the World Bank, TransCanada Pipelines, Ocelot Energy Inc., the government and several other donor agencies) were now available, subject to final contracts. Although there had been a six month delay caused by the need to complete a number of supplementary agreements, everything was now ready to start and the whole thing should be completed by the end of 1998.

This complex project will finally bring into use three offshore and two onshore wells. The well heads constructed at the time and known in the trade as 'Christmas trees' are likely to have become heavily corroded over the years and the first job, (being undertaken by the Canadian companies Ocelot Tanzania Ltd and TCPL Tanzania Inc. on behalf of TPDC) will be to test, repair and increase the tubing size on two wells to increase the gas flow. Then the new company which has been formed to implement the project - SONGAS - will be able to start work on building two 35 million cubic ft. processing units on Songo Songo island; it will construct water and power supplies, roads, an airstrip and wharves on the island; build a 25 km 12" diameter underwater pipeline to Somanga Funga (bypassing Kilwa to the north - see below); lay a 207 km underground pipeline from there to the Ubungo Power Plant and the Wazo Hill Cement Plant in Dar es Salaam; then will follow the purchase of an additional gas turbine generator to add to the four already owned by TANESCO at Ubungo and thus produce 150 megawatts of electricity to fuel Dar es Salaam's growing industries. The gas supply is expected to last for at least 50 years.

'SERIKALI YAONYWA'

'The Government is Warned'. This was the front-page headline in 'Taifa Letu' on August 11 as indignation about the fact that the gas was to be sent to Dar es Salaam and not used

directly for the benefit of the southern Region of Tanzania. *Wananchi wa Kusini wasema kunyang'anywa gesi hiyo ni kufyekwa miguu na mikono....Wadai gesi hiyo ni zawadi toka kwa Mungu* (Southern people say that to be deprived of this gas is like sweeping away their arms and their legs.....they claim that this gas is a gift from God) the article went on. TA understands that the reason why the gas has to be piped first to Dar es Salaam and then converted into electricity is the availability in the capital of numerous industries able to use the gas directly - something which does not apply to Kilwa or other parts of the Southern region. But a Rural Village Electrification scheme is envisaged for some time in the future.

David Brewin

ARUSHA - A TOWN OF STRANGERS

VUGHA - A HISTORICAL MISINTERPRETATION

DAR ES SALAAM - THE PROBLEM OF THE 'DETRIBALISED' AFRICANS

ZANZIBAR - DYSFUNCTIONAL COLONIALISM

A conference (with almost 200 participants) entitled 'Africa's Urban Past' at the London School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) from June 19 to 21 1966 was not without pungent expressions of opinion about various aspects of the Tanzanian (or Tanganyikan) experience of urban development.

Thomas Spear of the University of Wisconsin-Madison in his paper (TOWN AND COUNTRY: ARUSHA AND ITS HINTERLAND) described Arusha's history in some detail: from its original establishment by the Maasai in the 1830's, through its function as the last stop for caravans in the 1860's; the erection of the 'boma' by the Germans ('it was meant to impress - it even had electricity'); and the British notion of Arusha as a 'garden centre' with its carefully segregated high, medium and low density residential areas; 'the Europeans lived above and to windward of the Africans'; land was 'seized from the African population for golf courses, tennis courts and other European social amenities'. Throughout it all the

town remained resolutely divorced from its hinterland and was populated by 'strangers' - Colonial officers, European shop keepers, settlers, Indian merchants, Chagga, Pare, Somali and Swahili traders - relentlessly expanding at the Arusha farmers' expense.

In what turned out to be a controversial paper ('A HEAP OF HUTS? VUGHA AND THE NATURE OF THE KILINDI STATE) Justin Willis of the British Institute in Eastern Africa spoke about the 'Shambaa Kingdom', a pre-colonial polity in what is now north-eastern Tanzania. The residence of the hereditary rulers, from the Kilindi clan, was at Vugha, in the mountains of Western Usambaa; when first visited by European observers in the mid-nineteenth century, Vugha, with perhaps 3,000 inhabitants, represented an unusual concentration of population for the region. The object of Willis's paper was to argue that the presence of such a settlement close to the normal residence of the ruler, led European observers to make certain assumptions about the Kilindi state which were mistaken. Burton had described it as a 'heap of huts'. Kilindi had not been a centralised polity; Vugha was not the capital of the state; nor was it even a single settlement.

When Britain took over responsibility for Tanganyika from the Germans in 1919 they inherited in Dar es Salaam a situation of urban lawlessness amongst the 20,000 African population said Andrew Burton of SOAS in his paper CRIME AND COLONIAL ORDER IN DAR ES SALAAM, 1918-39. The behavioural constraints of the 'tribal society' no longer applied in the multi-ethnic urban environment and this lack of constraints resulted in the emergence of that bogeyman of colonial society, the 'detrified African', he said. A prominent area in which colonial law clashed with African notions of legitimacy were the regulations controlling the production and consumption of alcohol. Liquor laws were rigidly enforced - they helped to reduce drunkenness and increased the reliability of the African worker. Prostitution was considered legitimate not only by the African population but also, effectively by the state; laws prohibiting it were not implemented.

The paper by William Bissell of the University of Chicago (CONSERVATION AND THE COLONIAL PAST: URBAN PLANNING, LAW AND POWER IN ZANZIBAR) consisted of a rather intemperate attack on the five urban planning documents produced there since 1919 which, the author said, had remained unimplemented. Whatever the political jurisdiction, officials had 'repeatedly demonstrated an almost unshakable faith in the ability of a comprehensive town plan to solve all problems... the immense disparity between the bureaucratic resources, time and energy devoted to planning and its meagre results might seem astounding... but in the colonial milieu plan-making and inertia were not opposed activities, indeed they directly implied and depended upon each other.

The author went on to put the knife into colonialism - 'parts of the plans which were actually built invariably related to the colonial economy - improvement of traffic networks and transport or port rehabilitation. At least until

the revolution, pressing social needs like housing, which were often put forward as the *raison d'être* of the plans, were continually postponed..... What Zanzibar reflects is the degree to which legal contradiction, bureaucratic ineptness, official obfuscation, prolonged inaction and petty adherence to formality - all reinforced by a total lack of accountability - were powerful tools of colonial power.... The fact that this was unintentional makes it no less powerful' - DRB.

TANZANIA REARS TSETSE FLIES

Tanzania has the largest tsetse mass-rearing facility in Africa and the largest tsetse colony of over 600,000 female flies - the largest in the world, according to Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Dr. Hans Blix, quoted in the Daily News. Although tsetse flies were a menace to the health of people and livestock, he said, still there was a need to reproduce them en masse. The flies are reared at the Tanga-based Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research Institute and the male flies are made sterile using gamma radiation from cobalt 60 or caesium 137 sources before their release in tsetse affected areas. Tanzania was said to be in a leadership position and could soon begin exporting flies which would help to decimate tsetse populations in other countries. Dr. Blix inaugurated a third insect rearing facility at Tanga during his visit to Tanzania.



The main topic of debate in the press towards the end of 1946 was the status of Tanganyika. Was it to become a territory under the Trusteeship of the newly founded United Nations or was it to become a British Colony? The other matter of considerable interest at the time was a proposal to grow groundnuts on a large scale. The following are extracts from the 'Tanganyika Standard' in 1946.

'OF COURSE WE LIKE THE BRITISH'

An 'Open Letter' to the British people was published on July 13 from the 'British Association of Tanganyika' in which reference was made to the joint efforts of all the people during the recently concluded war and begging Britain not to allow the country to become a UN trusteeship but to become instead a British colony. In 1922 the League of Nations had assumed mandates over a number of territories (including Tanganyika) which had been 'deemed not yet ready to stand by themselves in the strenuous conditions of the modern world'.

A reader describing himself as an 'Innocent African' wrote

next day that, of course Africans liked the British in preference to the Germans, but they only liked them when they acted as fathers and not as 'suckers'. 'As long as the British Empire is infected with such harmful elements as the Arusha Settlers and Company, within a decade there will be no such thing as the once proud and powerful empire', he wrote. 'The Tanganyika African Association should cable immediately to His Majesty's Government a vote of thanks for its consent to place the country under a trusteeship'.

A few days later the Indian Association, after a long debate, concluded that the members supported trusteeship but wanted it to be under British administration.

'NOT DISSATISFIED WITH THE RESULTS'

In July a 3-man team of experts (the 'Groundnuts Enquiry Mission') which was in the country for about five weeks, expressed themselves as 'not dissatisfied with the results of their investigations'. They added that it was the distribution rather than the quantity of rainfall which was the limiting factor as regards possible groundnut production in some districts.

In early November concern was expressed in Britain because the 'groundnut report' was apparently being considered as 'confidential' and was not to be published.

On November 29 British Food Minister John Strachey announced that the United Africa Company was to start work immediately on a scheme to grow groundnuts in Tanganyika but that the government would commit itself to only one year of support. Studies began on the comparative suitability of Kilwa Kivinji and Lindi as ports for the export of the groundnuts.

A NEW DRUG

'A new anti-malarial drug called Paludrine is to be tested in field trials in Tanganyika. It might prove even more valuable than mepacrine and quinine' (July 27).

AVOID THE WINTER - COME AND STAY IN HISTORIC BAGAMOYO

BADECO BEACH HOTEL

The hotel is on the beach a few yards from the old Boma and other historic sites. Accommodation varies from a camping site (£3 per night) to rooms with fans or air conditioners (up to £20 per night including breakfast). There is boat transport to and from Zanzibar.

Manager: Rolf Hesse. P O Box 261 Bagamoyo.
Tel: 00255811 324424. Fax: 0025551 865399.

THE DEMOLITION OF DAR

Visitors to Dar es Salaam these days can hardly believe their eyes when they see the extent of the demolition now taking place in the commercial centre of Tanzania's capital city. No one would claim that the city's shopping streets were a beautiful sight. Most looked dilapidated and, according to the new Commissioners running the city, many were not fit for habitation and were condemned. But to decide to obliterate them completely seemed to many to be rather drastic treatment.

The demolition is the prelude to the launching of a Shs 90 billion 'Dar es Salaam Modernisation Project'. The objective is claimed to be the creation of a healthier environment. No less than 176 plots including several on Samora Machel Avenue are being demolished and are to be replaced by 20 'ultra-modern' structures. The project is based on a city redevelopment plan approved by the Urban Planning Committee in 1982. This was followed by Government Notice Number 98 of July 1982 which recommended the demolition and redevelopment. All the cleared areas have been allocated to various developers for offices. Amongst these are the British High Commission, Swedish Embassy, the European Community, the ANC, the National Housing and Railways Corporations and TANESCO.

Needless to say, this sudden action caused considerable consternation, and several court actions were commenced by occupiers of the buildings. Cynthia Stacey writing in the 'Family Mirror' described it as 'state-sanctioned vandalism' and pointed out that in the last 14 years city planners around the world had reformulated urban planning policies to avoid cities comprising only multi-story office blocks and becoming dead and dangerous ghettos by night. 'Trust Tanzania to get it so wrong' she wrote.

'Twenty-six storeys in a city prone to electricity cuts?' trumpeted the Express in a front page headline. 'This is a crazy idea'.

The Friends of the Museum of Tanzania convened a well supported seminar in early August. Architects, engineers, academics, health and environmental specialists and members of the public expressed alarm at the loss of the city's architectural heritage and its unique character and its replacement by a concrete jungle. Criticism was directed at the lack of clear rules in the planning exercise, the environmental impact on people living in the city, probable traffic congestion, the lack of participation by the people in the planning process, particularly women (where were the day care centres, children's playgrounds?, the effect on the tourist trade and so on. Why could not the example of Zanzibar's Stonetown be followed where rehabilitation of old buildings had created a really nice place to live?

But it seems that the old Dar es Salaam is doomed. It will soon be rebuilt, like so many other cities, in the image of New York - DRB.



(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)

WHAT A FANTASTIC PLACE!

In its regular feature 'My Hols' in the SUNDAY TIMES (July 7) the well-known Channel 4 newscaster Jon Snow wrote as follows: '... when I was with VSO in Uganda I hitch-hiked on a wonderful holiday all round East Africa. Round Uganda, down Lake Victoria, round Tanzania, down to the coast and on to Zanzibar. What a fantastic place! Empty beaches, white Arab houses, graceful dhows, the smell of nutmeg ...'

LAND LAW LEGISLATION AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

The British Council's ACTION IN AFRICA newsletter (June 1996) reported that two eminent land lawyers, Charles Harpum, a member of the Law Commission of England and Wales and Malcolm Grant, Professor of Land Economy at Cambridge University, were in Tanzania recently. They contributed to a workshop organised by the Ministry of Lands for lawyers scrutinising the draft land law legislation for consistency with the published National Land Policy before its presentation to Parliament later this year.

The same newsletter reported that the Council had hosted a presentation of the film 'Towards Good Government: Records Management and Public Sector Reform in Tanzania' to an invited audience of Principal Secretaries in the Civil Service and members of the Cabinet Secretariat. The film was made by the International Records Management Trust as one of the outputs of a workshop to restore order to the Tanzania National Archives which took place last year. The Ministry of Education has invited archives personnel to appraise records and reorganise its congested registry.

'A VIBRANT REBIRTH'

This is how Mark Besire in the EAST AFRICAN (May 6-12) described a cultural renaissance now happening amongst the Sukuma. The centre of this rebirth was the Sukuma Museum, a

'living museum', at Kisesa 24 kms north of Mwanza which was being assisted by several donors including the Dartington Trust in Britain. New chiefs were being installed and others reinstalled. Many were collecting and researching *shitogeljo* - objects that played a significant role in traditional ceremonies. Some chiefdoms were returning to matrilineal succession as practised before the colonial period. The institution of chiefs was abolished at independence. But many chiefs were now taking active roles in their communities, more people were turning to traditional healers and there was great zest for traditional dance competitions.

THREAT OF EXTINCTION

A note of alarm was signalled in an article about a well-known Tanzanian tree in BBC MUSIC MAGAZINE in August 1996. It stated that, unless action is taken, harvestable stocks of the African Blackwood or 'Mpingo' tree which is used to make clarinets and oboes, the chinrests of violins and the wooden part of bagpipes - plus Makonde wood carvings, could run out within 30 years. An expedition from Cambridge University has gone to Tanzania this summer to get data to help the Flora preservation Society draw up a conservation plan for Mpingo. *(Thank you Jane Carroll for finding this item. More on this subject in Readers Letters below - Editor).*

PEMBA LIBRARY

The Bellagio Network Newsletter No 16 (Spring 1996) contained an article about the Pemba Public Library by Margaret Ling, Director of the Zimbabwe International Book Fair. Although the need for a library had been established 40 years earlier this one finally opened in 1994. Its initial stocking was helped by the British ODA and Council and there are now some 1,500 regular users of the 13,000 titles. Of these only 2% are from African publishers and Pemba, like 85 of the 104 districts in Tanzania, does not yet have a bookshop. *(Thank you Pru Watts-Russel for this item - Editor).*

TANZANIAN CD-ROM

GUARDIAN EDUCATION (March 12) revealed that the Leeds Development Education Centre (Tel: 0113 278 4030) has designed an interactive CD-Rom and accompanying teachers' pack and video about a Tanzanian woman and her family for key stages 1 to 3 in schools. The cost is £49.

BIG ZOOLOGICAL FIND

According to the March/April issue of AFRICA - ENVIRONMENT AND WILDLIFE, a small chameleon spotted in the Mkomazi Game Reserve late in 1994 by entomologist Tony Russell-Smith has turned out to be a big zoological find. This was the first African pygmy chameleon seen by Dr. Malcolm Coe, leader of the Mkomazi Ecological Research Programme, in 40 years of

studying savanna ecology. But *Rhampholian kerstenti* is a familiar sight in the coastal forests and in the Usambara and Pare mountains. The hills of Mkomazi are relatively undisturbed, offering what may in the future be a critical refuge for these eight centimetre-long reptiles.

PERHAPS THE GREATEST MUSICIAN TANZANIA HAS EVER PRODUCED

This is how the EAST AFRICAN described Mbaraka Mwinshehe Mwaruka on what would have been his 52nd birthday. He died in 1979 aged 35. 'He was a singer, guitarist, performer and composer - East Africa's most prolific all-round pop musician', the article said. 'Although he said that he only wanted to sing and dance he was an amalgamation of different things to different people - a poet to some; to his family a cutting satirist; to the country's politicians a lavish praise singer; to the nation, a musical ambassador (he was with the famous Morogoro Jazz Band at the Expo '70 Exhibition in Japan and later formed his own band, Orchestra Super Volcano); he was a witty social commentator in the East African oral tradition'. A commemoration was held at the newly opened FM Club in Kinondoni on January 12 this year.

ENGLISH VERSUS SWAHILI

Herald Tagama of Gemini News writing in the Uganda MONITOR (May 6-7) featured the revived debate in Tanzania about the language to be used in schools. The Chairman of the National Swahili Council, Prof. Herman Mwansoko, was quoted as having started the debate by leading a delegation to President Mkapa to press for a ban on English in all subjects in schools from primary level to university. President Mkapa deflected the proposal but said it was worth debating. And a debate began. Particularly vociferous were those parents who send their children to Kenya and Malawi to avoid declining standards in Tanzanian schools. Tony Ngaiza, the editor of *Majira* attacked this 'fanciful' proposal and accused the Kiswahili Council of frivolity when the quality of education was nose-diving. Mwansoko returned to the fray, calling the objectors 'colonial minded'. Others noted that European countries had no difficulty in continuing to use their local languages in schools and also learning English. Eventually Mwalimu Nyerere, who had made Swahili the medium of instruction in primary schools so that he could put his message across to ALL the people, said that "What we have done for Swahili is enough. Now we have to give English its vim. It is the 'Kiswahili' of the world".

"YOU SHOULD HAVE BEEN HERE LAST WEEK"

This, according to British TV personality Jeremy Paxman is what you always hear when you go on a fishing holiday. But, according to the WEEKEND GUARDIAN (January 27) when he went fishing at the Pemba Channel Fishing Club on the Kenya/Tanzania border he was greeted with the unprecedented

words "You are going to catch fish. We're having the best season for years". Marlin fishing, Paxman wrote, is the macho end of angling - it is to fly fishing what arm wrestling is to chess. 'The longer the search went on the more I began to dread what would happen if and when we found one. Then suddenly complete commotion... when the fight began it was every bit as exhausting as I'd feared. The fish tore off 400 yards of line and then leapt from the water... within five minutes I was soaked in perspiration and had lost most of the skin from my index finger. In 10 minutes my left arm was aching as if it couldn't move any more. It took about 15 minutes. "Do you want to kill him?" the boatman asked. I couldn't see the point and so we tagged him in the hope that the next time his aggression led him to attack a bait, the boatman might think it worth \$5 to send back the tag and we'd learn a bit about how these beautiful fish migrate around the world'.

SUSPENSION OF REGISTRATION OF NGO'S

The EAST AFRICAN (June 17-23) reported that the government had suspended the registration of new NGO's (non-government organisations) until September pending amendment of the 1953 Association Ordinance that governs the operations of such bodies. Each of the 850 NGO's registered in Tanzania since 1953 would be examined amid rising suspicions that many were not following the law.

CLEANING UP LAKE VICTORIA

WORLD BANK NEWS (August 1) announced that \$77.6 million \$35 million from IDA is being invested in a project designed to conserve the lake's biodiversity and genetic resources, control the water hyacinth, generate food and provide jobs and safe water in a disease-free environment.

NO SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

VSO's quarterly magazine ORBIT (No. 61) reported what it described as an unwelcome jolt. Volunteer Jennifer Semahimbo, who had married a Tanzanian while in the country, was refused social security benefits on her return to pending 're-establishment of her habitual residence' even though she had kept her home in Birmingham and VSO had paid her national insurance contributions. The Department of Social Security claimed that a Tanzanian tax clearance certificate in her passport indicated residence there.

TEA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TANZANIA

The EAST AFRICAN (August 19-25) reported that Tanzania has inaugurated its own Tea Research Institute in an effort to reverse the decline in the country's tea production. Malawi was said to have the same acreage under tea as Tanzania but produced twice as much tea.

BUSINESS NEWS BUSINESS NEWS B

Exchange rates (August 18): \$1 = Shs 612
 £1 = Shs 920

World Bank Resident Representative in Tanzania Ronald Brighish told a press conference in May that while the GDP GROWTH in Sub-Saharan Africa averaged 3%, Tanzania was now growing at a rate of 4% p.a. Tanzania had bright prospects and could register economic growth of even 10% like Uganda. The country's POVERTY was exaggerated, he said. He thought that Tanzanians were probably consuming more than twice the official GDP per capita of \$120 p.a. and that the difference was caused because figures for the informal sector, small scale mining and trade were not included in official statistics - Daily News.

Exchange controls by the Central Bank of Tanzania have been removed on the strong recommendation of the IMF. Restrictions on payments and transfers of money whether they be for imports, education, transport, travel or repatriation of investment income were officially removed on July 15 but many observers reacted with caution to the move wondering whether it was in the best interests of the country - East African.

The National Assembly ratified on April 24 a 1994 agreement between Tanzania and Britain which gives FAVOURED STATUS to investors from the two countries. The agreement enables the aggrieved party in the case of nationalisation to refer the dispute to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes or to a special joint arbitration tribunal in the case of other disputes - Daily News.

A USAID STUDY has singled out antiquated socialist-era laws still on the statute book as major impediments to investment. Reference was made to the legal monopoly in grain marketing of the National Milling Corporation even though the government had liberalised marketing through executive directives; these could be contested in court. The stagnation in coffee production was partly due to the Nationalisation Act of 1973 which gave the government powers to seize commercial farms of over 50 acres. Such old laws should be repealed to encourage investors - Business Times.

The new TANZANIA REVENUE AUTHORITY started work on July first. Its Commissioner General is Mr Melickzedec Senare. It is the only body authorised to recommend tax exemptions to the Treasury and is empowered to attach property for auctioning without reference to the courts. It has received a grant of \$2.5 million from the USA, \$0.49 million from the World Bank and 2.7 million Kroners from Denmark to help with start up costs. The UK firm Coopers and Lybrand assisted it in drawing up its staff scheme of service and remuneration package. World

Bank funds are being used for communication equipment to enable it to communicate with all customs posts in the country. At the inaugural ceremony President Mkapa instructed the authority to raise tax collection to an internationally comparable percentage of the GDP. He said that in Tanzania it was only 14.6% compared with 23% in Kenya, 32% in Zimbabwe and 45% in the European Union - Daily and Sunday News.

A 10,000-line computerised DIGITAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM which identifies both fake and genuine subscribers has been installed in Dar es Salaam - Business Times.

The leasing of the SAO HILLS SAWMILL to a Norwegian company at \$198,000 p.a. on May 15 is expected to boost the country's dwindling wood industry. Nortan AS will pump in \$3.4 million for rehabilitation. The parastatal Tanzania Wood Industries Corporation's (TAWICO) output declined from 21,419 cu.m. in 1991 to 8,515 cu.m. in 1994 and profits turned into losses. The company's nine other subsidiary companies are to be privatised - East African.

Tanzania has jumped from 16th to 7th position among 20 African countries with the highest income from TOURISM - from 1.3% in 1993 to 2.3% of African tourism revenue in 1994. South Africa, Tunisia and Morocco lead the list - Business Times.

Locally made WINE has virtually disappeared from the market because of the collapse of the Dodoma Wine Company (DOWICO)> The company, which produced a million litres in 1983, has stopped purchasing grapes because of liquidity problems - Business Times.

A Tanzanian company, Superdoll Trailer Manufacturers (STM), has won the International Africa Award which is awarded each year by 'Editorial' an international publishing company to companies which produce high quality products and provide good service. Almost 50 companies were represented at the award ceremony in Senegal - Business Times.

CASHEWNUT PRODUCTION has increased dramatically from 17,059 tons in 1990 to 81,000 tons in the 1995/96 season. Farmers are now using sulphur pesticide and improved seeds under the Cashewnut Improvement Programme (CIP) - Daily News.

At a meeting convened on June 18 for the 1,000 strong 'Tanzania Shop Owners Association' addressed by the Commissioner of Income Tax, which was designed to allay their FEARS OF THE NEW REVENUE AUTHORITY, less than 50 people turned up; none were from the large Tanzanian Asian membership - Business Times.

At a meeting of the 'Tanzania'UK Business Group' in London on July 22 Director General of the Investment Promotion Centre Samuel Sitta revealed that an INVESTORS FORUM was being planned for November 5 to 8 at the Sheraton Hotel, Dar es

Salaam; he admitted that the 'One Stop Investment Centre' had not yet become a reality but hoped that improved and accelerated procedures for investors would be announced at the conference (*Thank you Ron Fennell for this item - Ed*).

The start of work on prospecting for what is expected to be one of the biggest GOLD MINES in the world in Shinyanga Region is being held up by the need to evict 7,000 illegal miners. They will be relocated to other areas. The company has already spent \$3.8 million in initial work in the area - East African.

The Kuwait Fund has agreed to finance a \$13.8 million TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK in Zanzibar to be installed by the Tanzania Telecommunications Company and Ericsson AB (Sweden) within 16 months.

The COOPERATIVE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK (CRDB) was privatised in July. It is now owned by 10,000 individuals, cooperative unions and private companies, each limited to not more than 5% of the shares plus the Danish International Agency (DANIDA) which has 30%. They jointly raised \$3.4 million to buy the bank - East African.

For

- all english language documents and publications
- project analysis and reports
- research

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AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL 1995

Amnesty International's report on Tanzania for 1995 occupies less than a page in the whole report. Extracts:

- 'The authorities continued to use criminal charges to harass journalists. At least 12 were facing charges at the end of the year. Six were arrested and held for several days. Edna Ndejenbi in Moshi was held for twelve hours before being charged with using abusive language likely to cause a breach of the peace and released. She was later tried and acquitted. The editor of *Majira* and two publishers were arrested in March following publication of an article critical of the government. The editor and publisher of *Shaba* were held for five days in July before being released without charge. In November a Swahili weekly was banned for publicising information likely to cause unrest'.

OBITUARIES

The first conservator of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area and author of the famous wildlife book 'Ngorongoro, The World's Eighth Wonder', HENRY ALBERT FOSBROOKE (90) died and was buried in front of his house, perched on a crater rim at Duluti, 15 kms from Arusha at the beginning of May after a long illness. He came to Tanzania in 1931 and had also worked in Biharamulo, Kondoa and Arusha.

A former Principal Secretary in the President's Office, Central Establishments and in the Ministry of Agriculture, DAVID ALBERT MWAKOSYA (74) died of cancer in Dar es Salaam on June 18.

SIR GEORGE PATERSON, OBE (89) served first in Tanganyika in 1936 as Crown Counsel. He became an excellent big game hunter. He served again in Tanganyika, this time as Solicitor-General, after war service in Eritrea and Kenya.

The Chairman of the 14-member Committee which organised the 1964 Zanzibar Revolution, COL. SEIF BAKARI, who subsequently held a number of important posts in the Zanzibar and Union governments and was, just prior to his death, advisor to President Amour on defence matters, passed away on August 20.

NEVILLE FRENCH CMG who has died at the age of 75 spent 14 years in the administration in Tanganyika, completing his career there as Principal Assistant Secretary for External Affairs. He was later expelled from Rhodesia by Ian Smith for alleged spying and found himself Governor of the Falkland Islands from 1975 to 1977 just as Argentina was beginning to make her military intentions clear by pestering the islands with low-flying jets and circling warships.

MRS LUCY ELIZABETH CROLE-REES (1911-1996) first came to Tanzania in 1966. She was buried by her husband's side at the Kinondoni War Memorial Cemetery on May 11. Mr Victor Kimesera, Chairman of the Board of the Music Conservatoire of Tanzania (*Taasisi ya Muziki Tanzania*) which was founded by Mrs Crole-Rees in 1966 and of which she was Principal Tutor as well as Manager, gave the eulogy.

A man described in The Times as one of the most eccentric and talented agricultural officers ever recruited by the Colonial Office in London has died in Mombasa at the age of 88. BRIAN HARTLEY, CMG MBE became an agricultural officer in Tanganyika in 1929. He was said to have been the first man to observe the change that came over gravid locusts when they have finished swarming before laying their eggs. On one occasion he shot two impala for the pot not realising that they were sacred to a

local secret society. He believed that he had become bewitched and for 30 years afterwards was affected by sleep-leaping - he would leap out of bed in the night and sometimes jump out of windows and even off a roof. Later he farmed in Arusha until his farm was confiscated in 1966 by the Nyerere government and later still, at the age of 80, he introduced camels to Tanzania by walking with a troop of them for some 300 miles from northern Kenya (*Thank you Debbie Simmons for this information - Editor*).

JOHN BOYD-CARPENTER (67) spent approximately 40 years in Tanganyika/Tanzania having joined Amboni Sisal as an Engineer and then later became Chief Engineer of NAFCO. He retired to Arusha in 1990 (*Thank you Donald Wright for this information - Editor*).

Professor ABDULRAHMAN MOHAMED BABU (72) who died at the London Chest Hospital London on August 5 was a celebrity. At one time a formidable political force who first struggled against colonialism, then introduced communism and finally became an advocate of multiparty democracy. He could be described as one of the founding fathers of Tanzania. His fiery rhetoric, incisive mind, analytical methodology and his prominence in international left wing circles made him a well-known figure on all continents. His friends included Che Guevara, Chou en Lai, Lord Brockway, Malcolm X and Pakistan's Zulfikar Ali Butto.

He was born of mixed parents whose origin was in the Comoro's and the Middle East. It was a distinguished religious family. He acquired a number of degrees in politics and economics and his first job was with the Zanzibar Clove Growers Association in the 1940's. In 1957 he became Secretary General of the Zanzibar National Party (ZNP). After publishing an editorial alleging that the British had turned Zanzibar into a police state he was imprisoned for sedition. He came out a hero but in 1963 broke away from the ZNP and formed his own Marxist Umma Party which joined in seriously challenging the power of the then Sultan. After his party merged with the stronger Afro-Shirazi Party he became prominent as an organiser of the 1964 Zanzibar Revolution.

There followed several high positions in the Zanzibar and Tanzania Union governments until 1971. In April 1972 Zanzibar President Abeid Karume was assassinated. Although Babu was out fishing when the deed was done, he was tried *in absentia* and sentenced to death. By detaining him in a mainland prison away from Zanzibar Mwalimu Nyerere saved his life. After his release in 1978 he went to the USA to teach at university and then moved to Britain as a journalist. He entered the political arena in Tanzania again in 1995 when he was chosen as Vice-Presidential candidate for the NCCR party until he was banned because of his previous conviction. He had intended to spend his final days in Tanzania. But this was not to be. At his funeral in Zanzibar - his family obtained special permission for him to be buried at his home in Stonetown - political rivalries were forgotten as President

Amour joined leaders of NCCR and other opposition parties and thousands of other mourners to bid him farewell. Babu was a man of great charm and he remained youthful in spirit. His death leaves a void in both Britain and Tanzania.

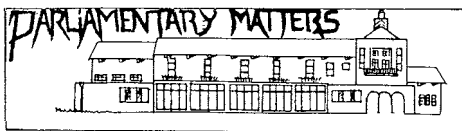
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The budget session of parliament began on June 18. Some 600 questions had been tabled by MP's. The following information comes from the Daily News reports on the session:

Because of increasing cases of BANDITRY AMONGST RWANDAN REFUGEES IN AND OUTSIDE REFUGEE CAMPS in Kagera, 400 policemen had been sent there equipped with 20 Landrover Defenders and a number of lorries. 628 refugees had been arrested in connection with crimes. 169 guns had been seized. Out of 52,640 BURUNDIAN REFUGEES in Kasulu, Kibondo and Kigoma, 257 had been granted citizenship.

There had been a delay in swearing in Zanzibar President Amour as a member of the Union cabinet due to problems in interpreting the constitution. He had now been sworn in.

Some 4,160 people, mostly businessmen, had been arrested under the March 1993 operation against ECONOMIC SABOTEURS. Many had been cleared subsequently and those who were keen to follow up their cases had been compensated.

The government had saved Shs 11.1 billion under the civil service RETRENCHMENT SCHEME. 56,727 workers had been laid off since the programme began in 1972. All workers had received retirement benefits.

Persons wishing to become CITIZENS of Tanzania had to be proved to be beneficial to the nation, be conversant with English or Swahili, have good conduct and have stayed in the country for five years.

165 patients had been TREATED ABROAD between 1993 and last year at a cost to the government of Shs 1.9 billion. The acquisition of a computerised scanner at the Muhimbili Medical Centre in Dar es Salaam would reduce the number of patients for that particular diagnosis facility.

Measures being taken to ease the problem of SHORTAGE OF MAGISTRATES included the recruitment of retired magistrates and the opening in October of the Judiciary Department's new Lushoto Law School.

The government had increased SECONDARY SCHOOL FEES in boarding schools from Shs 15,000 to Shs 40,000 and in day schools from Shs 8,000 to Shs 20,000 per year. Primary school contributions had been increased from Shs 200 to Shs 1,000. Next year boarding school fees would go up to Shs 60,000 and in day schools fees would be Shs 30,000.

Tanzania had earned over Shs 1.8 billion from its diplomatic missions between 1990 and 1994 from VISA FEES. The receipts were used for economic development. Tanzania now had 25 embassies.

AND IN THE ZANZIBAR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES it was stated that 127 teachers including 3 headteachers had ordered their pupils to participate in the boycott of classes in March in Pemba. The Deputy Minister of Education said that the boycott, which had affected 52,000 pupils, had been politically motivated; the three headteachers had been removed and the cases of the other teachers were being examined.

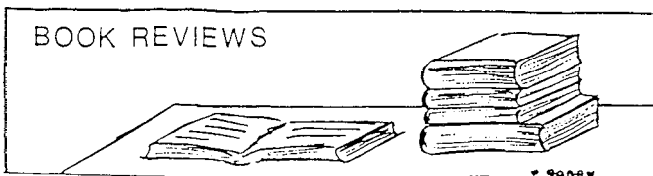
MAKONDE CARVINGS - SALE

Christine Lawrence is offering for sale some 45 Makonde carvings from the 1960's. They are being sold in aid of the TANZANIA DEVELOPMENT TRUST at prices ranging from £4 to £30 at the Annual General Meeting of the Britain-Tanzania Society on October 11, 1996 at Westminster Friends Meeting House, St. Martin's Lane, London. Coffee will be served from 5.30 pm. All are welcome.

HESELTINE IN TANZANIA

British Deputy Prime Minister Michael Heseltine chose Tanzania for his holidays this year. He arrived on August 2 and spent almost three weeks visiting a number of game parks and Bagamoyo.

BOOK REVIEWS



In the last issue an appeal was made for help in reviewing books. Many thanks to the six persons who responded. From the next issue, book reviews will be organised by Michael Wise who will be helped by John Budge especially on article reviews. Michael Wise was at the Library of the University of Dar es Salaam from 1962, shortly after its establishment, until 1969 and has maintained contact with Tanzanian colleagues in the library profession throughout subsequent years. He has also worked in Library Science in Nigeria. He can be contacted at Fronhaul, Llandre, Bow Street, Ceredigion SY24 5AB. Tel: 01970 823351. John Budge has begun reviewing articles in this issue. He has been a journalist for many years and was Lecturer in English and Social Studies at Dar es Salaam Technical College from 1966 to 1970. For the following two years he was Journalist Training Officer at the Dar es Salaam 'Daily News'. Thomas Ofcansky in Washington DC has also kindly offered to keep TA informed about new US publications on Tanzania - Editor.

BEYOND CAPITALISM VS SOCIALISM IN KENYA AND TANZANIA. Ed: Joel D Barkan. Lynne Rienner Publishers. 293 pages. 1994.

This is an important book. There is very much in it which is instructive and it incorporates valuable statistical information to back up the arguments in eight generally well-written articles. Perhaps inevitably, the articles do vary in quality, although most show evidence of good background knowledge and research. However, the considerable political bias of almost all the articles (and especially of the editor's) needs to be recognised and borne in mind.

Unfortunately, while each author (or group of authors) draws conclusions on the basis of just one aspect of the two nations' development, there is none which looks at the total effect of their different policies on the lives of their peoples.

But perhaps this is to complain about something which was never intended. The first article, by the editor, sets out what appears to be the real purpose of the book - to present the argument that despite different policies in the past, both countries are now seeking to become some kind of capitalist economy and society - which (two years after the book was published) it is possible that the new government in Tanzania might dispute!

Nonetheless, this book could be very helpful to those concerned about, or having responsibility for shaping the future of Tanzania and East Africa generally. Much of its

factual information is a painful but useful education for those who try, without full knowledge, to defend the policies of *ujamaa na kujitegemea* against allegations that they were an unmitigated disaster for Tanzania in practice. Thus, valuable lessons about avoidable mistakes can be learned by socialists and others generally concerned for the well-being of the commonality of people; at the same time, factual ammunition is provided for anti-socialists! This book deserves to be read.

True as I believe that statement to be, the book would have been more helpful if its underlying and guiding assumption had not been along the lines that both Kenya and Tanzania made a mess of things in their different ways, but both have 'seen the light' and are in the process of reform. Even so, acknowledging the advantages of hindsight, and the paucity of educated and trained citizens in the 1960's, might have been appropriate. Nor was it enough to mention only once or twice - and in passing - the important differences between the two neighbours.

The economic geographies of Kenya and Tanzania are and always were very different. There was considerable difference in the levels of human, infrastructural and industrial development which the newly independent governments inherited. And the dissimilar political configurations of the early post-independence administrations resulting from those facts, together with the different pre-independence policies of the colonial power in the two countries, had clear relevance to the success or otherwise of the policies they adopted after independence.

Further, it is only in the final article that the book really takes any account of the effects of external events on the development of the two countries. That, however - except for the instructive sections dealing with the IMF/World Bank as well as their operating tactics - is the weakest of the eight articles. The author's experience is in international economics and the US State Department, but he has written also on political matters without sufficient research or care. For example, he refers at one point to the 'low key approach to foreign policy' by both countries from independence to the mid 1970's; this is an astounding statement in the light of Tanzanian policies during those years. He also talks on page 237 of a Tanzanian 'initiative' in invading Uganda in January 1979, while on page 245, talking about the aftermath of October 1978 when 'Amen's forces invaded and occupied the Kagera salient... declaring it to be part of Uganda'!

Despite such irritations, the book is thought provoking and worthwhile. The article on the Politics of Agricultural Policy by M Lofchie, for example, is well written, well argued and factually supported: its being presented solely in economic terms, divorced from the countries' stated social and political objectives, is probably the result of the brief given by the editor. It should be noted, however, that the author's assertions of political and budgetary bias in Tanzania appear to be contrary to the conclusions of the article on urban policy by R Stern, M Halfani and Joyce

Malombe.

The article on Education is also extremely important, albeit the participation of three authors (B Cooksey, D Court and B Mkau) is noticeable and perhaps accounts for its unevenness. The most recent figures given, for the time of writing, are frightening. This is especially true for Tanzania, where it is asserted that the primary school enrolment now covers only 50% of the children of the relevant age group; that is about the percentage in 1961. The article also gives evidence of a collapse (and in the past ten years even of abandonment) of endeavours to equalise educational opportunities among regions and among all income groups and religions. The dangers of this for a country committed to the principles of equality and justice and to safeguarding national stability, are very clear: they are recognised by the authors. It seems rather odd, therefore, that their conclusion should include the statement that 'pluralistic politics and market economics are the two most important factors' offering hope for 'further educational decline being arrested'!

But despite all possible criticisms, the information and arguments of this book need to be studied and learned from. It is a pity therefore, that its price is high (more than £25 in UK) and that its print is so small and light that it is quite difficult for anyone with imperfect sight to read. Perhaps a Tanzanian publisher might be able to consider applying for permission to reprint - assuming that the authors would be willing to forego royalties for the purpose?

Joan E Wicken

THE DETERMINANTS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY IN TANZANIA.
A J Mturi and S Curtis. Oxford University Press.

In contrast with other developing countries, infant and child mortality in Tanzania after independence did not vary in accordance with the relative wealth or poverty of the parents. In demographic jargon there was 'a unique lack of socio-economic differentials'. Searching for a reason the authors concluded that it was due to the country's post-independence development strategy, which began in 1967 with the 'radical shift' in policy when the government 'changed the capitalist-oriented development it had inherited to a socialist, centrally planned economy' with special emphasis on rural concerns. Although communal production was disappointingly low 'notable success' was achieved in the provision of education, health and water supply to the villages.

Another surprising consequence of their research is the importance they place on the presence in the household of a radio, 'relatively widely used and valued in almost all parts of Tanzania'. They claim that it acted as an 'economic indicator' which in turn was likely to influence access to health services and the ability to provide adequate nutrition for the children'. They link this with the 'enlightened education policy' which, from the mid-1970's resulted in

Tanzania's efforts and achievements in adult literacy being 'lauded the world over and recommended as a model for developing countries'.

The authors believe, however, that in the process of building up and maintaining the rural health system, urban health services were neglected, especially in the provision of adequate staff, particularly nurses. The mortality levels in the coastal region, including Dar es Salaam, are among the highest in the country.

They conclude that although Tanzania's child survival patterns may be different from those in other countries because of its development approach, infant and child mortality remain too high; they add: 'It is difficult to predict the future due to the recent changes in policies and economic hardship among the people.'

John Budge

ADVENTURES IN EDUCATION. Bernard de Bunsen. Publisher: Titus Wilson, Kendal. 153 pages.

This book is a personal document written with informality of style. Although, in places, de Bunsen's own feelings and reactions shine through, it is other people who loom large in his account of his life, written almost as though he was no more than an interested observer of the achievements of others.

de Bunsen writes about education in Britain, Palestine, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Senegal and, of course, Makerere in Uganda where he went to make this institution of higher learning into a University College. It is surprising to read that the letter of appointment to the principalship of Makerere was written by himself. de Bunsen writes about the difficulty of dealing with people at the College who did not want change, in making it autonomous, in seeing subjects and the college itself though African rather than British eyes, and about problems with the Art School and in the introduction of social studies.

The author then involves himself in the genesis of the University of East Africa and talks at length on the stages culminating in its beginning. Avoidance of unreasonable duplication and maintenance of common standards in the region were the factors that gave rise to the University.

Politics, kept away from the British mode of education, was glaringly present in the East African countries. To the politicians the Africanization of important posts went a long way to speak of freedom of the black man. But Africanization of the content of education was being implemented very, very slowly. The University, a recipient of government funds, cannot sequester itself from the state. This was made very clear in Tanzania by the appointment of a ruling cadre, Pius Msekwa, as the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

It is advisable to read de Bunsen's book and see the transitory nature of Man's activities. The author himself writes: '....the most humanly absorbing job a man could be

given, in the centre of a community, is transformation'.

I believe that Prof. Geoffrey Mmari of the Open University knows better. Like de Bunsen he has been at the centre of Tanzania higher education transformation for decades. He owes the state a book of the calibre of 'Adventures in Education'. It is a challenge directed at him to show us that we have our own de Bunsen's in our midst.

Edwin Semzaba

EXPERIENCE OF WOMEN IN TANZANIA. THE RIGHT TO ORGANISE AS THE MOTHER OF ALL RIGHTS. Nakazael Tenga and Chris Maina Peter. Cambridge University Journal of Modern African Studies. 34 1 (1966) 19 pages.

Nyerere's declaration that "women in the villages work harder than anyone else in Tanzania but the men are on leave for half their lives" is at the heart of this excellent study. Nakazael Tenga is a Dar es Salaam advocate and Chris Peter is Head of the International Law Department at Dar es Salaam University.

Women have always been a formidable force in Tanzania and after independence it soon became clear that although politics may have been traditionally regarded as a man's domain, mothers, wives and daughters could not be ignored. The radicalism of TANU, the ruling party, appealed to a lot of women, not least to those who were Muslims active in the *ngoma* dance groups that characterised the highly-organised *lelemama* societies.

Nyerere ensured that TANU's first constitution provided for a women's section and that their leaders occupied various positions in the government. The authors mention that in several less tolerant communities, such as Bukoba, the women's sections were closed down by the men, and in others women were only invited to take part when there was work to be done!

When a single national organisation *Umoja wa Wanawake wa Tanganyika* (UWT) was set up Bibi Titi became the first chairman, with Kanasia Mtenga as her deputy and President Nyerere as patron. When later amalgamated with Zanzibar's Afro-Shirazi party it became *Jumuiya ya Wanawake wa Tanzania*. To all intents and purposes a branch of the government in a one-party state dominated by men, it nevertheless managed to record some positive achievements. The authors state that it played a part in burying for ever the colonial myth that African marriage was equated with 'wife purchase'; the 1971 Law of Marriage Act combined all forms of marriage in ways that comfortably accommodated Christians, Muslims, Hindus and others. There was powerful support from the judiciary in reforming the divorce and custody laws and an old lady in Bukoba, who took her husband to court over land inherited under her father's will, is said to have caused a judge to comment that "it had taken a simple old rural woman to champion the cause of women, not the elite women in town who chant jejeune slogans years on end on women's lib without delivering the goods".

Another judge was said to have decreed that domestic chores, looking after a home and bringing up children were valuable contributions which had to be taken into account when considering family assets which might be the subject of division if the marriage were dissolved.

During the marriage law debate the authors report that there were complaints that men were losing long-established customary rights and one parliamentarian pronounced that if a man had to get his wife's consent to a second marriage the African tradition "where a man has always been superior to a woman" would be endangered.

The UWT was also in the forefront of the struggle to change labour laws so that all working women would receive paid maternity leave and not just those who were married, and to ensure that young women were equally entitled as men to university entry.

Things changed with the introduction of the multi-party system in 1992 when the UWT's affiliation to the CCM meant that it no longer spoke for all women, so a women's council, the *Baraza la Wanawake Tanzania (Bawatu)* was set up. The new constitution continues to acknowledge the marginalisation of women by reserving a number of special seats for them in the National Assembly, but the authors acknowledge that, although women are no longer taken for granted, 'a great deal of progress needs to be made.

John Budge

MIRADI BUBU YA WAZALENDU. (THE INVISIBLE ENTERPRISE OF THE PATRIOTS). Gabriel Ruhumbika. Tanzania Publishing House. 1995. 168 pages.

When the history of Tanzanian literature of the 20th century comes to be written, the small islands of Ukerewe in Lake Victoria will hold a place of honour quite out of proportion to their size and economic significance. For these islands have produced some of the most significant authors of the century, notably Aniceti Kitereza (1896-1981); E Kezilahabi, who pioneered the 'free verse' forms of Kiswahili poetry and introduced the critical realist novel into Kiswahili fiction; E Musiba, whose significance lies in the direction of 'popular' fiction; and now, Gabriel Ruhumbika. They all, except Musiba, belong to the Abasilanga clan, the traditional ruling family of Ukerewe.

Miradi Bubu is a sweeping and chilling tale covering 50 hectic years of Tanzania's recent history i.e. the 1930's to 1980's. This is the first Swahili novel to portray this period of drastic socioeconomic changes and struggles. It is an attempt to recapture history as experienced by the various social forces - the rural proletarians, the ordinary office workers, the women, the youth and the nascent state bourgeoisie.

The novel's structure is based on a simple narrative principle: that of parallel life profiles. Characters include

Saidi, a government messenger who becomes a chief messenger; Nzoka, the up-start who benefits from the post-independence Africanization policy who becomes a parastatal executive, a tycoon and a polygamist into the bargain; and Munubi, a rural proletarian-cum-overseer whose yearning for justice eventually lands him at the gallows. Others who interact with them include politicians such as Julius Nyerere, white settlers such as Tumbo Tumbo, Indian shopkeepers, women petty traders such as Mama Ntwara, office girls, the wives, children and grandchildren of the main characters.

Miradi Bubu is not the kind of novel that one reads for mere entertainment or sheer excitement. Although it does have some humorous bits, the novel is, on the whole, serious business that demands some intellectual effort from the reader. It starts at a slow, leisurely pace, but manages to pick up momentum as we enter the exciting sixties, the frustrating seventies and the desperate eighties. At the end, the reader is left angry and depressed, critically reflecting on our chequered history and our inhuman condition.

M. M. Mulokozi

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL PARTIES IN TANZANIA (AFTER THE 1995 ELECTIONS). FACTS AND FIGURES. Max Mmuya. Friedrich Ebert Stiftung. (In English and Swahili). 44 pages plus 32 pages of maps, pie charts and tables. 1996. Shs 5,000. This extremely useful guide is what it says it is - a publication filled with facts and figures on the political parties, the structure of the two governments and parliaments and related institutions. It also includes a brave attempt at the difficult task of identifying policy differences between the parties. One criticism - its very detailed analysis of the election results in 1995 is based on the regions. How much more useful it would have been if it had been based on parliamentary constituencies. Its summing up of the kind of people which the policy of each of the main parties appeals to, could form the subject of many debates. Highly recommended - DRB.

60 YEARS IN EAST AFRICA: LIFE OF A SETTLER 1926-1986. Werner Voigt. General Store Publishing House, 1 Main St. Burnstown, Ontario, Canada KOJ 1G0. 1995. 178 pp. Canadian dollars 24.95. The author, a German, was a settler initially in Deutsch Ost-Afrika and then Tanganyika. He worked on numerous plantations during his career. His memoirs, which are largely impressionistic, nevertheless provide an important insight into this period of Tanzania's history. The book is illustrated by numerous photographs. (*Thank you Thomas Ofcansky for letting us have this notice - Editor*).

DONOR INTERVENTIONS IN TANZANIA 1989-94. A Report by the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP) in Dar es Salaam. 1996. This fact

and figure-filled report analyses in great detail donor aid by region and by donor. It shows how overall aid flows are shrinking and how Mbeya Region, for example, has had most aid and Singida Region has had least during the years covered.

TRAWLING FOR TROUBLE. B S Sekento. African Farming. Jan/Feb 1996. 2 pages. Overfishing, weeds and ecological changes are threatening Lake Victoria; but this article lacks statistical information.

ROTATIONAL WOODLOTS FOR SOIL CONSERVATION, WOOD AND FODDER. R Otsyma, S Minae and P Cooper. Tanzania-ICRAF Agro-forestry Project in Shinyanga and the Southern Africa Development Community Project in Tumbi Tabora. In the coastal and western regions of Tanzania, where deforestation has been acute, farmers have to travel up to 15 kms in search of firewood and poles for construction. Many are using animal dung and crop residues for fuel, which means that valuable soil nutrients are going up in smoke. Pressure on land leads to long fallow periods giving way to intensive but short-duration fallows and even to continuous cropping affordable by small-scale farmers which do not provide the benefits that come with traditional fallows. The authors look at ways of reintroducing trees into existing crop and shrub land, in the form of 'rotational woodlots' established by villagers mobilised by local organisations such as women's and youth groups - JB.

SOIL FERTILITY DECLINE UNDER SISAL CULTIVATION IN TANZANIA. A E Hartemink. Technical Paper No 28. International Soil Reference and Information Centre, Wageningen. 1995. 67 pages. The dramatic decline of the sisal crop in the first few years of independence is statistically presented. When attempts were made to revive the industry in the late 1980's little notice was taken of soil fertility problems despite the evidence. The author recommends an intensive production system including the application of sisal waste and the use of legumes and fertilisers - JB.

BRIDGING THE 'MACRO-MICRO' DIVIDE IN POLICY-ORIENTED RESEARCH: TWO AFRICAN EXPERIENCES. David Booth. Development in Practice. (15) 4. November 1995. A discussion about how to combine rapid-appraisal methods with inputs from more conventional styles of research. Case studies are taken from Tanzania and Zambia.

COMPARISON OF PRIVATISATION ECONOMIES OF EASTERN AFRICA AND EASTERN EUROPE. Jean M Due and Stephen C Schmidt. African Development Review. Vol. 7. No 1. June 1995.

ASSESSING HEALTH OPPORTUNITIES: A COURSE ON MULTI-SECTORAL PLANNING. M H Birley and others. World Health Forum. Vol. 16. No 4. 1995. An account of a type of planning, tested in Ghana, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, which can yield major benefits for health, especially in water resource development projects.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SPELLING

Regarding the spelling of my book ASANTE MAMSAPU reviewed on page 34 of Tanzanian Affairs No. 54 by Ben Rawlence, I would be grateful if you could print a correction in your next issue pointing out that the title was spelled wrongly and should have been as above and not Asante Masapu.

E Cory-King

Apologies for this error - Editor.

THE MUSIC CONSERVATOIRE OF TANZANIA

Since the unexpected death of Mrs Crole-Rees on May 3 the Music Conservatoire of Tanzania has been without means of support. Her earnings were meeting the entire costs of keeping the Conservatoire running.

The service offered by the Conservatoire is a serious and greatly needed one. From the beginning one of the aims was to further music knowledge. The Conservatoire's Theory of Music exams Grades I to IV are now sat at every secondary school with a music curriculum in the country - over 80 institutions have used them. The Conservatoire makes arrangements for external practical exams and orders music and books for teaching which are available nowhere else. One of its first pupils, Senior Music Lecturer at the University of Dar es Salaam Dionys Mbilinyi, was knighted by Pope John Paul II in recognition of the music he wrote upon the occasion of the Pope's visit.

Another aim of the Conservatoire has been to preserve local music. It has published a book - 'Traditional Musical Instruments in Tanzania' - many of these instruments and the music played on them are history now, existing only in the memories of a few and in the book.

The Conservatoire has never emphasised profit-earning, recognising the earning capacity to be severely limited by the number of tutors and the availability of musical instruments, particularly pianos, and has been dependent on grants and donations. In the past, the Ministry of Education and Culture gave a grant-in-aid but this has not happened recently for obvious economic reasons.

With the passing of Mrs Crole-Rees, need the Conservatoire also come to an end? Surely not. We must find some means to keep the doors open. We require Shs 100,000 (about £100) per month to retain the premises on Sokoine Avenue and meet other costs. The Board of Directors would welcome your support.

Mrs Nancy Macha
Music Conservatoire of Tanzania
P O Box 1397, Dar es Salaam.

BONY CARVINGS

Brian Harris in TA No. 54 throws doubt on the correctness of using the word 'ebony' in connection with Makonde carvings. I am sure this word has been traditionally used for many years but no doubt a botanist might be more particular. J Anthony Stout in 'Modern Makonde Sculpture' (1966) consistently writes of ebony carvings. The Makonde carvings exhibition held in Oxford in 1989 refers to 'African blackwood (a type of ebony)'. The Standard Swahili Dictionary translates 'Mpingo' as 'the ebony tree - *Diospyros ebenum* and *Dalbergia melanoxylon*'.

However, it does seem that the Mpingo tree has not been properly studied and this may account for some ambiguity in using the term 'ebony'. Now steps are being taken to investigate the tree, particularly because the makers of clarinets and such musical instruments have become alarmed at the dwindling supply of Mpingo wood. In November 1995 Flora and Fauna International organised a workshop in Maputo to discuss the plight of the tree and as a result, a Cambridge University expedition is now under way in Lindi Region. They are researching all aspects of the tree with a view to producing a management plan for its sustainable commercial development. They have formed a charity called 'Tanzanian Mpingo '96' and still need financial help. If readers are interested they should please contact Huw Nicholas, 117 Ross St., Cambridge, CB1 3B3 (Tel: 01223 210443).

Christine Lawrence

CHUMBE ISLAND CORAL PARK (CHICOP)

With much interest we have read your well informed issue No. 54 but one note on page 19 needs correction.

While we welcome and appreciate any progress made by the Mafia Island Marine Park Project (which enjoys a lot of donor support!) we would like to inform your readers that the Chumbe Reef Sanctuary in Zanzibar was finally gazetted as such on December 24 1994 and has thus become Tanzania's first marine park.

Our project unfortunately receives little publicity through the government and donor community as it is based on a private initiative and is still to a large extent funded privately. Though our work is non-commercial, CHICOP had to be registered as a Ltd. company as there existed no legal base for NGO's in Zanzibar before the end of 1995. We now try to get much needed donor support but may be affected by most donors' reluctance to get involved in Zanzibar at this stage.

Visitors are welcome on Chumbe island to enjoy the nature trails in the forest, climb up the historical lighthouse built by the British in 1904 and, above all, snorkel in one of the most amazing and well preserved reefs in East Africa!

Sibylle Riemiller (Managing Director)
CHICOP. P O Box 3203. Zanzibar.

BILHARZIA

On page 18 of TA No. 54 you mentioned TANNOL HOLDINGS and their Mr. John Mole in connection with bilharzia. I know quite a lot about bilharzia and would be obliged if you could let me know how to get in touch with him.

E G Pike. 78 Abingdon Rd. Cumnor. Oxford OX2 9QW
Tel: Oxford (01865) 865109

Regret have mislaid address. Over to you Mr Mole - Editor.

MORE EXCITEMENT THAN ANTICIPATED

Two parties of British visitors had unpleasant experiences during recent visits to Tanzania. Founder of a school link between Cumberland and Rungwe, Roger Shipton-Smith, told TA that while his group were staying at the Lutengano Secondary School near Tukuyu the adult leaders of the group were awakened at 1.30 am by a loud crash when four men armed with a sawn-off shotgun, a pistol and knives invaded the room. "Give us money" they demanded. While each victim was forced to lie in bed the robbers then helped themselves in a leisurely way to money, wallets, boots, hats, and cameras. Mr Shipton Smith praised the action of the police who rapidly put up a roadblock and within the hour three of the raiders had been caught; later they got the fourth one too. Next day people walked in from all over the district to offer sympathy.

Mrs Josie McCormack who is connected with the Redditch 'One World' link with Mtwara told TA that she was bruised and lost her handbag and glasses when she was knocked down by a mugger while walking in Mtwara in broad daylight.

NEIGHBOURS ENVY, TANZANIA'S PRIDE

This was the heading of an article by Ajay Jha in the 'Express' on July 25. It began: 'What does one get when vision, capital, state of the art technology and good administration are blended in the right proportions? Serengeti beer of course.

Way back in 1988 when Tanzania was still experiencing hangover of the socialist brew ... a local businessman responding to the name of Meghani was dreaming of setting up a private sector brewery...the fermentation of the dream took nearly six years. And when it ultimately hit the market as Serengeti Lager Beer about a month ago it was lapped up by connoisseurs like the proverbial hot cake....the investment is something like \$6 million and the installed capacity is 70,000 bottles per day. The plant is in Changombe. The beer is pure barley which is fermented at specific temperatures. No alcohol or sugar is added. Malt comes from France; hops come from Germany'.

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