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TANZANIA - GOOD NEWS

There was much for Tanzanians to feel pleased about during the final weeks of 1996 as President Benjamin Mkapa completed his first year in office;

DEMOCRACY IS ALIVE AND WELL (at least on the Mainland); Tanzanians took everyone by surprise and showed their political maturity by ignoring ethnicity and religion in a highly significant parliamentary by-election in Temeke, Dar es Salaam on October 6; they voted for a Christian in a largely Muslim constituency and rejected a locally born candidate in favour of a man from Moshi;

THE JUDICIARY IS SHOWING ITS MUSCLE AND ITS LACK OF BIAS by removing from parliament MP's from both the government and opposition parties following election petitions from candidates who lost in the 1995 elections;

CORRUPTION AND DEDICATION TO DUTY ARE BEING TAKEN SERIOUSLY; a very senior minister has felt it wise to resign and senior officials in all kinds of organisations are finding themselves suspended, retired early or demoted;

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF) HAS SET ITS SEAL OF APPROVAL ON TANZANIA'S ECONOMIC REFORMS; following considerable improvement in revenue collection, the IMF has finally agreed to a new loan for Tanzania which should help to release substantial sums of additional donor aid money;

INTERNATIONAL INVESTORS ARE SHOWING GREAT INTEREST IN TANZANIA; but they remain critical about bureaucracy and anti-investment attitudes;

TOURISM IS AT THE BEGINNING OF A BOOM; there is a new professionalism in the way that Tanzania presents its very considerable tourist attractions to the outside world.

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MREMA'S STUNNING VICTORY

After a very heated and rather negative campaign with much character assassination and many platitudes rather than policies, the Temeke by-election on October 6 nevertheless turned out to be free, fair and peaceful. The result astonished political commentators and greatly strengthened the position of NCCR-Mageuzi opposition leader and former Deputy Prime Minister, Augustine Mrema.

The result was as follows:

Augustine Mrema	NCCR-Mageuzi	54,840
Abdul Cisco Mtiro	CCM	33,113
Hiza Tambwe	CUF	3,324
Alec Che Mponda	TPP	515
Mege Omar	UMD	422
Samson Msambara	CHADEMA	217
Legile Msonde	UPDP	162
Ndembe Abdallah	PONA	120
Rashid Mtuta	NRA	114
Brighton Nsanya	NLD	69
Shabaan Matembo	UDP	67
Rachel Mutayoba	TLP	62
Paul Mtema	TADEA	54

(The full titles of these parties were given in TA No. 52)

Towards the end of the by-election the candidates of eight smaller parties began to accept the new reality and announced that they wished to withdraw from the contest in favour of Mr Mrema. Another indication of the beginnings of cooperation between opposition parties was the withdrawal on November 19 of an election petition in Hai district in Moshi by a CHADEMA candidate against an NCCR-Mageuzi MP. The CHADEMA representative said that the dispute presented a negative image of the opposition and that opposition parties needed to cooperate against the CCM. Many smaller parties had been hoping to receive government subsidies for the by-election but these were given only to parties which had won at least 5% of the votes in the general elections in 1995 - these were the CCM, NCCR-Mageuzi, CUF and CHADEMA.

How did it happen? Although CCM brought in all its top people including, surprisingly, President Mkapa himself to support its candidate, most observers said that CCM's campaign was poorly conducted; the government had had to remove the CCM controlled Dar es Salaam City Council for general inefficiency and replace it by a government-appointed commission; there was much dissatisfaction about the mishandling of the elections in Dar es Salaam in 1995 - they had to be conducted twice; the budget had been unpopular; but, it was perhaps Mrema's popular style and his characteristic demystification of the political process that had endeared him to the people. In the spirit of the new democracy Vice-President Dr. Omar Ali Juma congratulated Mr Mrema on his victory, and

said that the government would give him maximum cooperation in his endeavour to bring about development in Temeke.

And in the Mainland parliament itself relations between government and opposition MP's are said to be cordial and the opposition is being constructive rather than destructive.

FOREIGN FUNDING FOR PARTIES

Just prior to the Temeke campaign Mr Mrema was in South Africa. He praised National Party leader Frederick de Klerk and said that he had received a warm welcome from South African Home Affairs Minister and Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. According to allegations reported in the Business Times the NCCR-Mageuzi party had received massive sums from the South African National and Inkatha parties during its 1995 election campaign. The CUF party was also alleged to be receiving funds from the Gulf and Scandinavia. Registrar of political parties George Liundi has said that there could be no objection to this foreign funding; CCM had been receiving assistance from China, Cuba and North Korea for decades.

TWO MP'S LOSE THEIR SEATS

Two former government ministers have lost their seats in parliament following petitions to the High Court. They are the NCCR-Mageuzi MP for Bunda, Musoma, Mr Stephen Wassira and the CCM MP for Muhambwe in Kigoma Region, Mr Arcado Ntagazwa.

It was former Prime Minister Joseph Warioba who petitioned against Wassira (the last election results gave Wassira 18,411 votes to Warioba's 17,640). Mr Justice Lukangira said that there had been corrupt practices (Wassira had promised to issue sugar and salt to one village and had held parties in other villages), use of foul language to denigrate Warioba, and that there had been flouting of election rules and procedures. However, Justice Lukangira, in a controversial landmark decision, ruled that a determination that a person was guilty of corruption was not the same as a conviction for corruption, the former being a finding from a set of facts and the latter being an order consequent to the finding. Warioba has decided to appeal against this ruling so that the by-election originally scheduled for January 5 1997 had to be postponed because Wassira intended to stand. Mr Warioba would not be standing as he was joining the International Court of Justice.

Former Minister of Natural Resources Arcado Ntagazwa lost his seat on the grounds that he was a foreigner born in Burundi and therefore not eligible to stand in Tanzanian elections.

TOUGH ACTION ON SENIOR PERSONNEL

The purge of senior personnel started by President Mkapa following his inauguration last year continues and it is becoming apparent that the government is serious in doing

something about the widespread corruption. According to the Daily News (September 3) the Finance Director of the Tanzania Cashewnut Board had been suspended for misuse of money meant for the Cashewnut Industry Development Fund and two other executives had been retired in the public interest. Eight officials of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO), including two deputy managing directors, were suspended in late September pending investigation of allegations of misappropriation of funds. A new board of directors has been appointed at the Kilombero Sugar Company: the General Manager has been retired and several line managers were demoted for disciplinary reasons. At the end of September it was announced that the Board of Directors of the National Housing Corporation (NHC) had dismissed two senior officials and demoted four others, all of whose names were published, for misappropriation of public funds and maladministration. On October 18 the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives was said by the Daily News to have confirmed that the Managing Director of the Tanzania Sisal Authority (which is to be privatised) was on suspension pending investigation of an alleged mismanagement of Shs 1 billion. On October 25 Health Minister Mrs Zakhia Meghji announced that she had ordered the transfer of seven officers from the Dar es Salaam port health office following accusations by importers that they were corrupt and inefficient. And the next day the Daily News main front page headline read 'ATC Officials suspended'; it went on to say that 'almost the entire management of Air Tanzania Corporation (ATC) has been sent on forced leave to give room for auditors from Price Waterhouse to investigate the company's accounts following an emergency meeting of the board of directors. The management was said not to have planned properly for the lease of an aircraft to replace the Boeing 737 'Serengeti' which had to be sent away for service. The most recent development has been a reorganisation of CCM's Youth wing and changes in top staff.

In Zanzibar President Amour sacked the Unguja Central District Commissioner for failing to resolve a dispute amongst fishermen which had resulted in one death.

FINANCE MINISTER RESIGNS

But the most important sign that things have changed in Tanzania came on November 3 when Tanzania's Finance Minister Professor Simon Mbilinyi announced his resignation after weeks of speculation. Minister of State (Planning) in the President's Office Mr Daniel Yona was appointed Acting Minister of Finance.

The problem had first come to light in parliament on August 2 when CCM MP Chrisant Mzindakaya demanded an explanation from the minister on a decision by his ministry to exempt four companies from paying an import tax of Shs 300 million (25% flat rate) - as laid down in the 1996/97 budget - on 5,500 tons of cooking oil. The matter soon became a major political issue and some MP's demanded the minister's resignation. Under great pressure from press and parliament Professor Mbilinyi

announced on August 14 that he had reversed his decision. He had originally granted the exemptions, he said, because the goods arrived in the port before June 20, 1996 and that the exemptions were therefore proper. But this was questioned by others who said that taxes should be paid on the date they are cleared from customs control.

NCCR leader Augustine Mrema lost no time in bringing the issue up in the Temeke by-election and openly accused Mbilinyi and other named persons in his ministry of having accepted Shs 900 million in bribes.

On September 24 a parliamentary select committee, under the chairmanship of businessman/banker and CCM MP Iddi Simba, which had been set up to examine the allegations, issued a 42-page report. It recommended that the President should take action against the minister - he should be 'made accountable'. The committee said that they had failed to prove that the professor had accepted any inducement but there was sufficient circumstantial evidence 'which led the committee to make its decision'. Normal procedures had been flouted. Mr Simba also criticised Mr Mrema saying that his charges that certain persons had received Shs 900 million in bribes were based on forged documents.

The Tanzania Oil Manufacturers Association categorically denied any underhand dealings with any government official but the minister finally resigned. President Mkapa's press secretary said that he had resigned 'to let state organs investigate allegations of corruption which had been made against him' and 'as a move to strengthen solidarity in the party and government'.

On November 7 the National Assembly directed the government to investigate corruption charges against the Finance Minister and other CCM and government officials and report within six months; the Attorney General should then take appropriate action. New MP, Mr Augustine Mrema, said that if the documents he had presented to the committee were to be further examined they should be examined by an international police body and not by Tanzanians.

CCM DIVIDED?

Britain is seemingly not alone in having a divided ruling party. According to the Business Times (August 16) there was another explanation of what was going on as regards Professor Mbilinyi. There was evidence of a conspiracy by a certain clique of people who had held senior positions in the previous government but who now sat as backbenchers in parliament to damage the Mkapa government by implicating the professor. New African (December) went further and quoted Professor Mbilinyi as saying that 'the war being waged was not against him personally but against the whole government'. The article went on to name the 'old guard' of CCM members who were said to be against the Mkapa government; it named Select Committee Chairman Iddi Simba as well as former Prime Ministers John Malecela and Cleopa Msuya and even former President Mwinyi.

An indication that there might be some truth in all this

came when President Mkapa stated publicly, according to the East African (November 18), that there were divisions amongst the senior establishment of the CCM party which had interfered with his efforts to lead the country effectively. "If we don't pull together now...CCM will have a poor record to show Tanzanians come the next elections in the year 2000" he was quoted as saying.

On November 22 the Business Times reported that it believed that CCM was going to tighten up its control of its MP's and insist on them supporting all bills presented by government to parliament.

THE KOMBE REPORT

The day after the Mbilinyi probe report President Mkapa received the report of the committee set up to investigate the killing of Lt. General Imrani Kombe, the former chief of intelligence (see TA No 55). Fifty two witnesses had been interviewed. The report stated that the government was not involved in any way in the killing but the full report could not be released until court cases against the police officers involved had been completed.

M V BUKOBA - THE SEQUEL

The report of the judicial commission investigating the loss of the MV Bukoba, which sank in Lake Victoria with the loss of 700 lives last May (TA No 55) was published on September 6 and spread the blame widely - the Tanzania Railways Corporation's Marine Division for operating the vessel without due care (it had a long-standing stability problem yet on its final voyage it was overloaded, there was improper storage of cargo and inadequate ballasting); the division was said to have been characterised by gross negligence, inefficiency and corruption; the government was blamed for buying a defective ship (although this was partially because of a lack of expertise on the Tanzanian side and the crisis in Lake shipping caused by the collapse at the time of the East African Community's Lake steamer services; this had placed Tanzania in a weak bargaining position with the suppliers); and the Belgian shipbuilders (BSC) for supplying a vessel which did not correspond to the specifications and for not giving the users adequate guidelines on the extremely delicate handling the ship required. The report also described as 'regrettable' the failure of the Belgian government to finance promised rehabilitation work on the ship. The Belgian government has since refused to pay compensation to the victims stating that the shipbuilders (who are believed to have gone out of business) were responsible. But the matter remained under discussion in the Belgian parliament.

The Director of Public Prosecutions announced on November 27 that criminal charges were being prepared against a number of people in connection with the tragedy.

\$768 MILLION IN NEW INVESTMENT

Potential investors turned up in great numbers at two investment conferences, in Dar es Salaam (November 5-8) and London (November 6). The first, the Tanzania International Investment and Technology Forum, was sponsored by UNIDO and the second, which was devoted to East African cooperation, by the Financial Times.

The Dar Forum was clearly very successful as it attracted \$786 million in new investment from more than 400 foreign investors representing 220 companies. Four joint-venture contracts and 75 letters of intent were signed by local companies and state agencies with foreign partners. The investments were in gold mining, soap manufacture, oilseeds, a dairy plant, a petroleum pipeline from Dar es Salaam to Mwanza, a hydro-electric plant in Morogoro, diamond and gemstone mining, construction of hotels, shoe manufacturing, cutlery, cotton yarn, fruit juice manufacturing and coffee processing.

CRITICISM

But Tanzania came in for heavy criticism especially at the London seminar for the way in which its Investment Promotion Centre (IPC) treated investors compared with the warm welcome they received in Uganda. One British businessman called it the 'Investment Prevention Centre' because of its bureaucratic nature and negative attitude. Even the new IPC head, Mr Samuel Sitta, was quoted in the Express (September 12) as saying that he found the centre too tardy and riddled with red tape. Staff at the IPC seemed to love controlling rather than inviting new investment he said; some investors had to go to seven different offices with the same set of documents.

At the London seminar Foreign Minister Jakwaya Kikwete put a lot of the blame on the IMF. It was the IMF that had insisted that tax exemptions could be approved only by the Ministry of Finance and not by a 'one-stop' investment centre. He felt that the situation would soon be resolved.

THE ADVANTAGES

But Mr Kikwete also pointed out that Tanzania was the largest country in East Africa in terms of size and population; it was better endowed with resources than the other two countries; it was stable, peaceful and had been cohesive since independence; it had just undergone a peaceful transition from a one-party to a multi-party system of government; there was plenty of land; the industrial sector was more or less virgin territory; there were numerous training facilities available for use by the private sector.

A MUCH BETTER DEAL FOR INVESTORS

President Mkapa, in a highly significant pro-private enterprise opening speech at the Dar es Salaam forum (delivered by Vice-President Dr. Omar Ali Juma) promised a much better deal for foreign investors. He said that the government planned to drop visa requirements for citizens of countries of 'strategic investment interest and trade importance to Tanzania', and provide long-term work permits to foreign investors promptly. He said that he would restructure the IPC, would reduce bureaucracy, would streamline the taxation system, fight corruption and rationalise labour laws. He assured investors of protection, peace and stability, things which Tanzania had enjoyed since independence. British aid minister Baroness Chalker at the London seminar pointed out that corruption depended on two parties; investors should stop offering bribes.

TANZANIA'S BIG SPLASH

Regular visitors to the vast World Travel Market at Earls Court in London (November 11-14) were astonished to see the transformation in the scope and style of Tanzania's stand. Among the African stands only that of South Africa was larger. Dynamic Natural Resources and Tourism Minister Juma Ngasongwa, having just returned from a similar assignment in South Africa, led a party of some 20 private companies who had arranged displays at the impressively laid out stand. Potential tourists were invited to hire a private yacht on the coast, to travel by private train, to fly over the Serengeti in a balloon, to watch birds or ride horse back and engage in a whole range of other activities. Tanzania's 12 national parks, seven game reserves, 50 controlled areas, its conservation park, its marine park, beaches, historical sites and other attractions are now finally receiving significant international publicity.

The minister had reacted forcefully immediately after an attack on two tourists in the Serengeti National Park on September 8. He announced that security patrols had been strengthened, the number of rangers at each lodge had been increased and those out on patrol had been instructed to shoot bandits on sight. A new helicopter would soon be helping with security in the park.

A US\$ 25 million film with a cast of 200 entitled 'The Maasai' and intended to further promote Tanzanian tourism is to be made in Arusha starting in May 1997.

ASIANS

Uganda's formidable President Museveni, on a state visit to Tanzania on September 21, lectured the Dar es Salaam business community on ways in which Tanzania could profit from Uganda's highly successful experience with investment and revenue collection. "I understand that some people here don't like Indians" he said. "They argue that they are corrupt and bribe the indigenous people. If the indigenous accept bribes from

them they are stupid (applause)...if you don't want Indians here I'm ready to take them to Uganda.....five years ago Uganda collected \$40 million in taxes; this year I am expecting US\$900 million...suppose I had 1,000 Indians like Madhvani in Uganda, I would be generating US\$36 billion annually in taxes and Uganda would become a donor nation!".

EAST AFRICAN COOPERATION - MANY POSSIBILITIES

At another meeting in London on November 20, under the auspices of the Royal African Society, the three East African High Commissioners in London talked about East African cooperation. One speaker said that a possible future benefit of such cooperation might be the appointment of only one High Commissioner for the three countries!

Tanzania's High Commissioner Dr. Abdul-Kader Shareef put some flesh on the bones of the proposed cooperation arrangements now being actively discussed at the headquarters office in Arusha by describing some of the possibilities - an easing of previously restricted social interaction across borders; common strategies on foreign debt; the creation of a critical mass in terms of the market; cooperation on environmental issues - the Serengeti and the Maasai Mara were one continuous ecosystem; the pooling of telecommunications facilities; stemming the loss of professionals; the assembly of the huge capital requirements if energy resources were to be properly developed; and the advantage of a unified approach when dealing with the issue of instability in neighbouring countries.

IMF APPROVES BIG LOAN

As if to reinforce the other favourable developments, Tanzania's financial crisis was greatly eased by the decision on November 8 of the IMF finally to approve Tanzania's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) totalling US\$234 million.

World Bank Resident Representative in Dar es Salaam Ron Brigish was quoted as saying that this could open the floodgates for balance of payments support and donor contributions to Tanzania's development. Two weeks later the British government announced that it had approved a £24 million grant of programme aid for imports support, civil service reform costs and budgetary support.

The IMF loan is to be released in six equal half-yearly instalments over a three year period. The funds are being used

to boost foreign exchange reserves in the Central Bank to enable Tanzania to purchase urgently needed medical and educational supplies.

Tanzania was said to be hoping that a beginning might be made in new international debt relief programmes at the next Paris Club meeting scheduled to be held in January 1997. Although revenue collection had improved and was totalling Shs 44.3 billion each month, some Shs 20.0 billion of this had to be paid in debt servicing. With government personnel needing to be paid, only Shs 4.7 billion was left each month for all other expenditure although the minimum needed was Shs 15 billion per month.

The World Bank announced on November 7 that it had established a 'Heavily Indebted Poorest Countries Trust Fund' (HIPC) to be managed by the IDA to provide debt relief. Forty one countries being considered for possible assistance have been placed in four categories. Tanzania is in the second group i.e. 'Possibly Stressed'. Countries in the first group containing Burundi, Sudan and Zaire were described as 'Unsustainable'. 'Sustainable' countries included Ghana, Kenya and Yemen.

ZANZIBAR AND THE UNION

The valiant attempt by Commonwealth Secretary-Secretary General Chief Emeka Anyaoku to resolve the political deadlock in Zanzibar (TA No. 55) appears to have failed. Apparently a compromise agreement was worked out under which certain members of the opposition CUF party would have joined Zanzibar's CCM government, but this did not prove acceptable to entrenched party interests.

Meanwhile the tension was eased when CUF leader Seif Shariff Hamad was finally allowed to address a meeting at Malindi grounds in Unguja on August 17 - the first time since the elections in late 1995. He suggested the creation of a transitional government to be headed by a neutral Zanzibari acceptable to both parties prior to the holding of new elections.

The Daily News reported that police arrested 25 CUF

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BRADT

supporters on September 17 a few kilometres outside Zanzibar town for unlawful assembly. They were watching a video of the CUF by-election campaign in Temeke and were later released pending further investigations. Some 200 teachers who were alleged to have ordered their students to boycott classes in Pemba last March have been pardoned.

The state of the 32-year old Union between the then Tanganyika and Zanzibar dominated discussions on August 19 in the Union parliament when opposition MP's insisted that the Union was illegal because the original articles were never ratified by either parliament. But this was denied by Attorney-General Andrew Chenge who said that on April 25 1964 both the Tanganyika parliament and the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council had agreed to the new constitutional arrangement. The opposition went on to ask for a referendum to determine the future of the Union.

On complaints that Zanzibar was over represented in the union parliament Mr Chenge said that, although Zanzibar had only 700,000 people compared to 29 million on the Mainland, both sides had been independent and sovereign states; they were united on the basis of equality as sovereign states and not on the basis of the size of the population.

Meanwhile, Zanzibar has established its own Revenue Board even though the carefully constructed and well financed Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), created under a 1995 Act of the Union parliament, has only recently started operating. The TRA seeks to harmonise tariffs between the two sides but this is something which is also being strongly resisted by Zanzibar which benefits from its lower tariffs. In a sometimes heated debate on a proposed joint finance commission, a Zanzibar CCM MP (Mr Simai Makame) developed the argument further by saying that there should be equal representation of both parties on the commission to strengthen the Union; also because the mainland had far more sources of income than the Isles and that heavy taxes were appropriate for the mainland to protect local industry but not for the Isles because they had little industry. One of the financial problems being faced by Zanzibar, following the cut off of aid by many donor nations because of alleged abuse of human rights, is being greatly eased under an arrangement described in the East African on September 9. Revenue collected by the Union government, including that received from foreign aid and profits of the Central Bank, is to be split in future in the proportion 95.5% to the Mainland and 4.5% to Zanzibar.

A NEW CONSTITUTION?

Some 60 delegates at a two-day conference of lawyers, government and political leaders in Dar es Salaam in late November recommended that the Tanganyika Law Society should draft a new Union constitution. The sole resolution called on the society to immediately embark on mobilisation of resources to re-write the basic law of the land. The Friedrich Ebert Stiftung of Germany agreed to provide financial assistance.

Former CCM Secretary-General Horace Kolimba surprised delegates by saying that the time could never be more opportune than now to undertake such a task; CCM had always denied the need for a new constitution. Registrar of Political Societies George Liundi also agreed on the need.

SCHOOL DAYS IN BRITAIN AND TANZANIA

morning

I wake in darkness. Through the morning coolness and a packed ground comes the steady 'thud, thud, thud' of Zawadi preparing breakfast with her sister. The 'Today' programme on Radio 4; the six o'clock news with Jumbe Omari Jumbe. Outside, the soft rain cuts through the cold mist which blurs the orange street lights as I wait for my morning lift. Jodie furrows her brow, brushes crumbs of toast and chocolate off her chemistry homework and glances at the furious action on the video. Seven-thirty, the sun already high in a pure sky, I walk slowly up through the village towards the school; footsteps and dragged leaves behind pause briefly into 'Shhhikamoo' and then Zawadi rushes away to beat the late bell.

assemblies

Spread like a net over the slopes of the school grounds, the students slash the grass short, each in their assigned area. Prefects and class monitors supervise. Those near the drive stand to attention "Good Morning Sir" and my bag rushes away ahead of me. The bell is rung again and students sweeping their classroom hurry to join their fellows on the parade ground. The Headmaster arrives and teachers join the students at attention, sing the National Anthem as the Flag is raised. "Good morning, everybody!" "Good morning, Sir!". The Headmaster addresses the school for some ten minutes in English. School fees must be paid soon. Next week, pupils who have not yet paid fees for at least half the year of 4,000 shillings (or roughly four pounds) will be sent home to get it. Attendance is poor. People are picking oranges to earn money instead of coming and studying! The students have brought in woven palm leaves to contribute to a school income-generating project; these are stacked under the prefect's direction and then they go into their classrooms. Zawadi's form have an English lesson first.

Jodie is chatting with three friends, eating crisps. The boy's half of the room buzzes with last night's big football match, seen live on TV. The ref was a MORON!.... "Morning all" I say,

entering with the register. "Sir, you're so sad!" says Jodie. After a few minutes I persuade them to stop discussing Manchester United, East Enders and the fate of baby seals long enough to answer the register. I hastily collect parent's notes from those who have been absent. Then we go off to assembly. The room, cleaned by contract cleaners the previous evening, is already messy with chewing gum wrappers and trodden-in crisps.

"Good morning, Year 10". 'MmmmmggMsss'. The Head of Year addresses the students in English. She reads a short story with the moral 'always treat other people the way you want to be treated yourself'. This is taken from a commercially produced book of such stories specifically aimed at school assemblies. She goes on to talk about the problem of bullying which has been surfacing again. Jodie kicks the leg of her friend's chair and asks her what lesson is first? French.

modern languages

Both teachers address their students in a foreign language. "If I had a lot of money I would buy a nice house". "Who can give us another sentence like that?...Quiet...

Four thousand miles apart, two girls stare at their desks... Quiet....

"Zawadi!". "Jodie!" "Have a go"...Quiet...muffled laughter...a long. long pause, then...(both) "If....I have ..ah, ...had a lot of moneyI go in America".

"Excellent! Thank You,...let me help you improve the second part".

Later, both classes are working in pairs to prepare short dialogues to be performed in front of their friends. The English students are basing their work on their French textbooks; the Tanzanian students are using English story books provided by the British Council. Jodie and Zawadi are encouraged by their success and try hard. However, they find the work difficult. There are so many words to look up. Many of the teacher's instructions, although simple, are hard for them to fully grasp. By the end of a full lesson using a foreign language, both feel themselves adrift in mists of incomprehension.

Chemistry

Both Chemistry teachers say in English "Today we will investigate what happens when we add certain kinds of things, certain substances, to water"

Zawadi's teacher starts at the top-left corner of the board,

writing and dictating, still in English. 'To dissolve is defined as to change into a liquid state, especially by the process of immersion in water. The resultant solution will be deterministically configured in its own chemical properties by 1. The valency and....' For Zawadi the mists have thickened to deep fog. In her exercise book, the second sentence reads: 'The resultant solution will determinally configured in by the nature of the nature...'

Jodie, freed from the confusions of French, can at least put her energies into struggling with Chemistry. Her teacher asks: "What properties might we measure during such an investigation?" Some students suggest 'temperature', 'colour', 'mass'. Jodie wants to suggest 'pH' but doesn't want to be called a 'keener' by her friends. Next, the class are shown a video on 'Solutions'. It demonstrates various laboratory investigations and shows some industrial and commercial applications such as the clothing and fashion business. Afterwards, the class work in small groups in a well equipped laboratory. Jodie respects this teacher and wants to try hard but she has very little confidence in herself. She can't see the point of trying to measure too accurately. The teacher has to spend some of her time with a group of boys who are being quite noisy. Eventually, one of them breaks Jodie's flask with

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a coin thrown from across the room; the teacher tells him to stand outside.

Meanwhile Zawadi is copying down descriptions of similar experiments and the equipment needed, in her third blackboard full of English notes. "So, what is the definition of 'dissolve?'" asks her teacher. The first two boys have no idea and are left standing up. Then...."ah....a girl...Zawadi!" She stands up, half panic, half resignation. Silence....Suddenly the word 'dislove' leaps to her from her exercise book. Clutching at the chance, she reads out the first sentence and a half. "Excellent! Sit down". The two boys are called out to the front. The teacher chuckles, "wewe! Dadako anakupitia!???". Three strokes from the teacher's stick. The rest of the class roar with laughter.

For homework, both classes have to write up the experiment.

break

The bell goes in my classroom. Fifteen minutes break. I rush around putting away boxes of teaching resources and computers, simultaneously interrogating a student about missing maths homework. I get into the staffroom with eleven minutes left, put teabag and water into cup. "Could I have a quick word?" says Jodie's Chemistry teacher. She explains ".....they are outside". I go to the door - via two more conversations with colleagues about meetings and test dates. Five minutes left. After talking to Jodie and the boy outside in the rain I rush back in. Take out teabag, add milk, listen to announcement about problems with central heating, sit down. One minute left.

Around 11 o'clock the teachers start to gather in the Tanzanian staffroom. "No tea yet? Tell them to hurry!". We have about an hour, or as long as necessary. I send a student off with 70 shillings (about 70p) to the market to buy some deep fried cassava, chips and oranges. Students come in with jugs of hot black tea and pour it for each teacher at their desk. The Headmaster leads discussion of a few matters such as the holiday shamba rota. One student comes in and asks the duty teacher for permission to travel to his home village to collect food. Another asks permission to go to the hospital; this is quite rare now that the students have to pay 200 shillings to see the doctor themselves and then buy any drugs prescribed. Many struggle on with skin conditions, bad teeth, malaria.

During break, Jodie's friends huddle in a sheltered doorway from the cold November wind. Boys are playing football on the field and tarmac areas. The teacher on duty, wrapped in a thick coat, stalks along the edge of the field towards the sheds where the cigarette smokers usually hide.

The Tanzanian students stream up towards the hot dusty market. They will gather round the chip selling stalls; some to spend their 10 or 20 shillings, most just to join the conversations. Zawadi watches a group of boys re-enacting the commentary from last night's big football match, heard live on radio. "Refu MPUMBAVU!"

I hope readers will forgive my poetic licence with some time differences.

Rob Grant

NEW VOLUNTEERS

A further group of 27 British VSO volunteers arrived in Tanzania in August bringing the total number to 100 in the country. They included teachers, agricultural specialists, social workers, pharmacists, technicians, accountants and educators.

THE WORLD'S SHORTEST WAR

The Daily News reported on August 27 about a photographic exhibition being put on by the Zanzibar Department of Archaeology to mark the British bombardment of Zanzibar in what was described as 'the world's shortest war' - two and a half hours - a century ago. The war involved the bombardment of Sultan Khalid's Palace (now known as the House of Wonders) to force him to hand over his powers to a Sultan of Britain's choice. Museums Curator Professor Abdul Shariff said that from the date of the protectorate in 1890 the British were the actual rulers of Zanzibar and that the Arab Sultans were mere figureheads - Daily News..

"AT THE TOP OF OUR LIST"

A year after the UN's fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing, Susan Kindervatter of the non-profit 'Inter Action Coalition' said on August 22 that Tanzania was clearly in the running for a gold medal as far as implementation of the resolutions of the conference was concerned. Tanzania had presented one of the most comprehensive lists of commitments and was already taking action to increase the number of women in governmental decision-making positions to a minimum of 30% by the year 2,000 she said. The other front runners were the Philippines and Uganda - The Express, Dar es salaam.

KILWA - FROM DECAY TO DEVELOPMENT

In our last issue an article under this heading described the development now underway of the significant natural gas deposits at Songo Songo, Kilwa and mentioned the indignation of many people in southern Tanzania because the gas is not to be used in Kilwa but piped to Dar es salaam for conversion into electricity. The Tanzania Petroleum Development

Corporation (TPDF) has since placed large advertisements in the press to explain why this decision was taken. Firstly, it was said to be cheaper and safer to transport gas than electricity and none of the energy was lost en route (compared with up to 20% in the case of electricity); it was easier to hook in the gas along the route for other uses (16 villages would have their own gas-generated power stations) but this would be very expensive with high tension electric wires; power generation alone would not have been economical unless industrial use of the gas was included in the project and this could be done only in Dar es Salaam where large industries existed. The advertisements emphasised that the pipes would be made of special material that could not be easily punctured and would be laid a metre underground.

A big fertiliser plant employing 2,000 people is expected to be built at Kilwa Masoko. Gas at Mnazi Bay is to be used to provide electricity to Lindi and Mtwara.

BUSINESS NEWS BUSINESS NEWS BUSIN

Exchange Rates (December 1):

US Dollar	T Shs	605-615
£ Sterling	T Shs	850-1000

Although there was some opposition and there had been delays in presenting the matter to parliament the Bill ending the 29-year old state MONOPOLY OF INSURANCE was finally passed on November 5. The National Insurance Company (NIC) and the Zanzibar Insurance Company are to remain wholly owned by the two governments but they have been given two years 'to clean their slates' - Daily News.

The Tanzania Revenue Authority has begun publishing lists of registered TAX CONSULTANTS, the only persons authorised to offer advice on taxation matters. Persons who have been refused registration have been instructed to stop practising immediately - Business Times.

The LOANS AND ADVANCES REALISATION TRUST of Tanzania which was formed in 1991 to recover the bad debts of 93 firms (with a total debt to banks of \$45 million) has brought in \$9.0 million from sale of the assets of 59 of the firms - the East African.

The National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO) which has a new board of directors is now producing 50% of Tanzania's requirements of WHEAT. With 38,000 tonnes in stock, the Chairman requested the government to stop importation of foreign wheat which was destroying NAFCO's market - Daily News.

The government has repaid £13.6 million to the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) out of a £20.0 million LOAN

RESCHEDULED in 1990. CDC disbursed £8.0 million in 1995 for investments in power generation, agro-processing, tourism and financial institutions - Business Times

FUEL PRICES were increased by about 6% on September 1 due to the dwindling value of the shilling and increased prices of crude oil. Regular gasoline went up from Shs 335 to Shs 350 per litre - Daily News.

Five NEW COMMERCIAL BANKS were due to open before the end of 1996 to add to the fifteen already operating. The new banks are the Exim Bank, the Wall Street Banking Corporation, Savings and Finance Bank, The Akiba Commercial Bank and the Mercantile Bank of Pakistan - East African.

From January 1, 1997 the MONOPOLY ON THE IMPORTATION OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS held by the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) is to be removed. Tanzania has long opposed this move which the World Bank had been pressing for (the refinery was considered outdated and inefficient) because it considered the refinery as of strategic economic importance. It was hoped that this change in policy would reinforce international confidence in President Mkapa's commitment to free market economic policies - Africa Analysis

Tanzania is to benefit from THREE NEW CREDITS from the World Bank/International Development Association (IDA): \$26.3 million to improve the management of water resources; \$31.1 million for the second phase of a national agricultural extension project and \$35 million for Lake Victoria to help conserve its biodiversity and genetic resources; this project includes assistance to buy equipment for 25 to 30 new irrigation networks and moves to streamline the operations of organisations managing the Pangani and Rufiji river basins - World Bank News.

Tanzania Breweries Ltd. (TBL) whose production went up 56% in 1995 following its entry into a JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENT with South Africa's Indol International, was hoping that by Christmas 1996 its best selling brand 'Safari Lager' would be on sale in Kenya. It has also started selling on the local market a new brand with an alcohol content of 4.45% per half litre bottle - 'Kilimanjaro Premium Lager'. Tanzania consumes some 20 million crates per year of which half comes from TBL, a quarter from Kenya and the rest from smaller producers - the East African.

Zanzibar could become an OFF-SHORE BANKING CENTRE - the first such tax haven in Africa. A locally registered mining company, Tanzalite International, is said to be in discussion with the Zanzibar Investment Promotion Agency on the possibilities - Business Times.

Dar es Salaam held its first MOTOR SHOW from October 13 organised by the 21-member Tanzania Motor Traders Association

(TMTA). Chairman Pravin Mevada said that it had been a success and business enquiries had been received. Asked about possible future car assembly in Tanzania Mr Mevada said that with current sales volumes it was unlikely to be economic. The Vice-Chairman of the TMTA has criticised what he described as the 'dumping' of second hand cars; Tanzania imported only 4,600 new cars in 1995 compared with 41,400 second hand cars. - Daily News and the Express.

There was a drop in COFFEE PRODUCTION in Tanzania in the 1996/97 season - about 42,000 tonnes compared with 53,000 tonnes in the previous season. Regional figures: Mbeya, Mbozi, Mbinga and Songea 12,000 tonnes; Kilimanjaro about 15,500; Bukoba some 13,000 tonnes. Planting of new seedlings was necessary if production was to be revived - the East African (November 11).

THE END OF THE LITTLE THEATRE

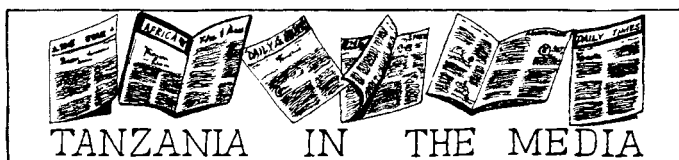
The celebrated Dar es Salaam 'Little Theatre' which has seen many fine performances over several decades, will shortly be converted into an apartment hotel with 48 flats, swimming pool, bar and restaurant and conference facilities. Investors include players and actors of the theatre - Business Times.

WHICH ARE THE HISTORIC BUILDINGS?

In the last issue of TA there was an article headed 'The Demolition of Dar'. On September 15 a Mr Mchume wrote to the Daily News on the same subject. He deplored the planned transformation of Dar es Salaam into a concrete jungle and listed the buildings he thought should be preserved. These included the Cosy Cafe, The White Fathers building, St. Joseph's Cathedral, the Arab Mosque, the British Council Library, Ocean Road Hospital, the Forodhani Hotel, the Lutheran Church and the Botanic Gardens. There were many others he said.

A TERRIBLE YEAR

Anne Outwater writing in the Daily News (October 19) reported that for the chimpanzees at the Gombe Stream National Park 1996 had been a terrible year. Following cold and rainy weather in March many chimps had come down with serious respiratory infections and one third of the population of about 30 were reported either dead or missing. The regional veterinarian had recommended daily antibiotic treatment but getting the chimps to take the pills proved difficult. So each pill was divided into six or seven bananas and "luckily, chimps never get tired of bananas".



(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)

MWALIMU AT HOME

The NEW YORK TIMES INTERNATIONAL devoted a full page in its September 1 issue to '74-year old African elder statesman Julius Nyerere' who was visited at his house in Butiama (Musoma); several of his 24 grandchildren were around. Nowadays he spends many of his mornings working in his maize fields and returns to the house at 2pm to have lunch with his wife of 43 years. Most afternoons he spends time in his library reading history, writing essays and later he often plays 'bao' with the best players in the village. He always wins! Every evening he attends Mass at the Roman Catholic church. (Thank you Elsbeth Court for this item - Editor).

THE BACK SEAT

A report by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has noted that Swedish aid to Tanzania since independence had totalled \$3 billion but that the aid

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had 'deterred rather than enhanced development and had led to aid dependency'. It should be reduced and then ended. Head of the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (SIDA) Bo Goransson said he was extremely surprised by the report. "We do not think it is OECD's task to make suggestions as to what an individual donor does with its aid. He said that the Tanzanian leadership must share the blame for the 'failed vision' of self-reliance but he admitted that in dealing with Tanzania "we did take more responsibility than was necessary. The effect was that Tanzanians were moved from the driver's seat to the back seat in development planning.....We have now started a new process of co-sharing in decision making to ensure that projects are owned by recipient countries" he said - EAST AFRICAN, October 21.

TANZANIA'S IMAGE NOT DAMAGED

During a recent long interview in the French magazine 'PARIS MATCH' Prime Minister Frederick Sumaye was asked whether he thought that Tanzania's image might have been affected in French-speaking countries (where Tanzania was described as having been previously 'quite unknown') due to the travails of Burundi and Rwanda. He replied "I don't think it has damaged our image....Tanzania has been praised by the international community for what it has done for refugees....when you have a district like Ngara with 200,000 inhabitants and then, within one month, you get 500,000 people coming in you can imagine the pressures ...schools had to be used to accommodate the refugees, forests were destroyed....if refugees passed though your farm they would cut your bananas or take your maize....many had terrible wounds and our dispensaries were greatly affected....."

UNRELENTING MEDIATION EFFORTS

To coincide with its East African seminar in London the FINANCIAL TIMES (November 5) published a six-page supplement. It said that if East African co-operation reached fruition no one would be able to claim more credit than President Benjamin Mkapa. The recent rapprochement between the Kenya and Uganda presidents, who had been barely on speaking terms, had been largely due to his unrelenting mediation efforts. However, such commitment verged on the chivalrous because, while landlocked Uganda's interest in sweeping away the barricades blocking its access to international trade seemed clear, Tanzania's was far less obvious. Its lumbering bureaucracy remained a brake on development and the country was running trade deficits with both Uganda and Kenya.

However, the article went on: 'Yet Mr Mkapa's behaviour is not so foolhardy as it may seem. While the short term might be risky, the long-term benefits could be enormous'. Tanzania had huge tracts of unsurveyed and unexploited land; there was gold and minerals and the country was just beginning to recognise its failure to market its extraordinary tourist attractions; it would soon be exporting power to Kenya.

'A SHARED SOFTNESS'

Two Ugandans and four Tanzanians put on an art exhibition in Kampala in August; Elaine Eliah writing in the EAST AFRICAN (August 26) contrasted their art. The Ugandan prints were 'explosions of colour' but there was a 'softness about the Tanzanians' styles' probably due to their greater maturity; the Tanzanians were all significantly older. George Lilanga, from Newala ranked as one of Tanzania's 'master artists' and was proficient in sculpting, pen and ink and batik painting as well as being an expert printmaker. Robino Ntila from Mdanda in Mtwara Region was described as pre-eminent in etching techniques and Francis Inmanjama's work (he comes from Zanzibar) was said to show detailed realism in its depictions of wildlife and humans; his soft pastels 'resembled illustrations in old books'.

BAD NEWS ON MALARIA

In what its editorial described as 'bad news' the LANCET (September 14) said that the very promising malaria vaccine known as SP166 which was tested in Tanzania last year had been found to offer no protection following a three year study in Thailand. 'Any notion of actually eliminating the disease', the Lancet wrote, has long since been abandoned; the operative term is still 'control'.

A SYSTEM WITHOUT PARALLEL

Under the heading 'Tanzania; a second garden of Eden' PEOPLE AND THE PLANET (Vol. 5 No. 1) featured the 'tree gardens' of the Chagga people of Mount Kilimanjaro. It described them as an inspiring model of how tropical rainforest could be sustainably managed. Chagga farmers cultivated up to 60 different species of trees on areas of land typically the size of a soccer field. Known locally as *vihamba* the farms comprised multi-story tree gardens. They originated on patches of forest land where useful species remained standing while other parts were gradually replaced by what was now the main cash crop - coffee. Coffee had arrived at the Kilema mission from the island of Reunion in 1885. Long before the colonial period the Chagga tapped water in steep, remote gorges, digging canals and hollowing out tree trunks to conduct it as irrigation water to settlements on mountain ridges.

'A DIFFICULT MARKET FOR OUR ADVERTISERS'

An article in the EAST AFRICAN (September 30) compared attitudes to TV advertising in Kenya and Tanzania. In Kenya advertising was throwing off its previously staid image and now testing viewer's tolerance in hitherto taboo areas such as sex and politics. A very successful Barclays Bank advert had featured a robot dancing to a Zairean-style *kwasa kwasa* beat; the dancing cash machine was a great hit but some people hated

it because the robot danced in a physically suggestive manner. Despite protests, this and other similar advertisements had remained on the air in Kenya.

But in Tanzania things could have been different. A range of factors including a long period of socialism was said to have rooted in the people a deep multi-cultural sensitivity. With its rural and conservative nature, Tanzania was difficult to handle for a globally inclined industry like advertising. A Mr. Sam Madoka was quoted as saying that Tanzania's resistance to some commercials from Kenya was a commendable insistence on the country's own identity and protection against the dumping of Western concepts. Another advertiser said that "lack of a tangible knowledge of our cultures by expatriates results in the misrepresentation one sees on commercial TV in Kenya". Others disagreed. Africa could not live in isolation from the rest of the world they said.

MILES AHEAD IN POLITICAL CULTURE

Kenyan journalist John Githongo has been writing in the EAST AFRICAN (October 21) about his long love affair with Tanzania. Extracts: 'Nyerereism has made Tanzania an extremely refreshing place to visit....it is miles ahead of Kenya in political culture; notably absent from the recent by-election was the fierce abuse and threats that are typical of Kenya...then there is the refreshing way the media covered the Dar poll; the ITV went out and interviewed supporters of all parties.....both of Tanzania's presidential transitions had been carried out peacefully and President Mkapa's predecessors have not been aggressively marginalised in any way.....but there are two sides to the coin; Kenyans complain that everything takes too long in Dar especially financial transactions...the hunt for profit just isn't taken seriously....there is a subsistence mentality....but I'm an optimist about Tanzania's future and we in Kenya have a lot to learn from the country'.

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REAL MEN

The London TIMES ran a series of articles on feminism and masculinism in mid-October and Lotte Hughes, who said that she had had a long romance with one of them, wrote about the 'real men' - the Maasai. 'Warriors dance, sing, cry (I've seen warriors weep and shake when their mothers shave off their locks at the *Eunoto* ceremony), show tenderness, laugh, fight a little, talk a lot to their sweethearts, take care of their families.....they may look tough but they are true gentlemen with perfect manners.....sex is guilt-free for both men and women and though Maasai society is patriarchal and polygamous I found that women have a fair amount of power....these men are attractive because they are "centred", self-assured without arrogance....unlike British men who hang back when the going gets tough, these warriors defend their territory and their girlfriends....to my surprise I rather liked it!'

UMOJA

The first issue of a quarterly newsletter entitled *UMOJA* has been published by the Tanzania Association in London. The members of the association, which elected a new Executive Committee in 1995 (the chairman is Dr. G Mutahaba) are Tanzanians resident in Britain and Ireland. The newsletter contained an article on the increasing numbers of Tanzanians applying for political asylum in Britain. It said that in 1955 about 1,500 people from Zanzibar, including 43 unaccompanied children, had claimed that they were political refugees. Some 800 Tanzanians had been turned away by the immigration authorities. It was this influx that had prompted the British government to impose tighter visa restrictions. The article quoted Foreign Minister Jakaya Kikwete as telling the Britain Tanzania Society earlier that there was no political crisis in Tanzania to justify people fleeing the country.

'A SYMBOLIC FORUM'

In an article critical of the arrangements being made for the trial of Rwandans on charges of genocide, Michela Wrong wrote in the *FINANCIAL TIMES* (September 25) that the choice of Arusha as a venue had proved a bone of contention. 'A sleepy base for tourists climbing Mount Kilimanjaro, the town is a five-hour drive from the nearest capital Nairobi and communications range from patchy to nonexistent'. Cells and bullet proof partition walls reinforced to withstand terrorist attack had to be built from scratch....only 21 people had been indicted and Judge Richard Goldstone, chief prosecutor for both the Yugoslav and Rwandan tribunals, had admitted that the total might never exceed 40. That would turn Arusha into a symbolic forum rather than a realistic attempt to mete out justice to the thousands who had tried to eliminate a troublesome minority. But for those trying to rebuild Rwanda, such symbolism still had its value.'

The *TIMES* reported on November 19 that documents left

behind by the fleeing Hutu extremists in Zaire had revealed plans to attack the Arusha centre to free three of the accused; they were said to be staying in conditions which resembled a four-star hotel. Tanzanian soldiers guarding the centre were said to have shown an ability to be corrupted and a Maasai spiritualist, who had access to the prisoners, might have been prepared to help (*Thank you Andrew Gaisford for the first item - Editor*).

LIONS AND AIRSTRIPS FOR FLYING DOCTORS

BBC WILDLIFE (December 1996) reported that mass vaccination of some 10,000 dogs living on the western borders of the Serengeti National park (around Musoma and Mwanza) would commence shortly. It would prevent a repeat of the 1994 distemper epidemic that had wiped out a third of the 3,000 lions.

A story about three human lives saved in Tanzania's north Masailand recently was related in the November '96-January '97 issue of MISSION AVIATION NEWS which described the apparently very difficult problem of obtaining a licence for an airstrip in Tanzania. It was said that it could take years. Forms have to be filled in by villagers who have cleared the strips and these then have to be approved by the village authorities, the District Commissioner - up to 50 miles away, the Regional Commissioner in Arusha and then, finally they have to go to Dar es Salaam. In January 1995 an airstrip at Buga had been opened which had been first identified four years earlier; 50 women had initiated the action which had led to the opening of the airstrip. Instead of a journey of six hours by road, serious medical conditions could now be reached within minutes.

Pilot John Clifford had identified 135 Tanzanian airstrips which could have a claim to exemption from the long licensing process as they were not used for tourism but only for medical and charitable work. Three new airstrips were recently licensed but seven were closed at the same time because licenses are for only two years. (*Thank you Christine Lawrence for these two items - Ed.*)

'HIGH FLYING, DAPPER, GREGARIOUS BUSINESS TYCOON'

Under the heading 'The rise and rise of Reginald Mengi' NEW AFRICAN recently featured Reginald Abraham Mengi, the Tanzanian 'media mogul' who had risen from an impoverished childhood and who now owned a chain of other businesses in manufacturing (soap, chinaware, cold drinks and paper). 'Two years ago he launched new radio and TV stations to add to his two national daily papers and three weeklies...though his critics say he is expanding too fast and spending too much, his media is booming...his success has made him many enemies and he has received hate letters....though he says he has no political ambition....few doubt that deep down he has presidential ambitions'.

LEARNING FROM EXPERIENCE

Under this heading OASIS, the journal of Water Aid, recounted in its Autumn/Winter 1996 issue the story of Chololo village in Dodoma region. Water Aid's programme in Dodoma was said to have enabled 622,000 people to improve the quality of their lives through the provision of improved water supply coupled with sanitation and hygiene education. In Chololo the people began work on their new water supply with great enthusiasm; they established a water fund, formed committees and took part in the initial survey but later, concerns over aspects of management of the supply caused them to lose confidence in the project. It took a visit to Ng'omai village, which had successfully completed its project 18 months earlier, for the villagers of Chololo to be convinced through discussions with their peers on the issues about which they were concerned. (Thank you Roy Galbraith for this item - Editor).

'ONE OF NATURE'S SILENT WORKERS'

This is how the INDEPENDENT on a recent obituary page described Brother Adam (Dom Adam Kehrle): monk, bee breeder and beekeeper; born Germany 1898; died Buckfast Abbey, Devon September 1 1996. The obituary, by Lesley Bill, said that he was known in all beekeeping circles from the small market trader selling his honey on a stall in a French provincial town to the big commercial apiary owners in America and he was also well-known in academic circles in every continent. His aim had always been to create a cross-breed of bees with resistance to disease; bees that were gentle to handle, that swarmed rarely and were abundant honey producers. He had travelled 82,000 miles by road and 7,800 miles by sea plus many further miles by air in his search for appropriate bee characteristics. His travels culminated in a trip to Mount Kilimanjaro in search of the black honey bee (*Apis Mellifera Monticola*) when he was 89. The result of all this work had been the distinctive tan-coloured 'Buckfast Bee' which was still produced commercially on both sides of the Atlantic.

DANGEROUS PASSAGE

The story of a group of British tourists trying to snorkel off the coast of Zanzibar was given prominence in THE TIMES in its October 14 issue. Mrs Joan Garratt from Derbyshire described how she, three other Britons and two Africans, came into heavy weather; as they turned for shore the skipper got a line snagged round the outrigger and the small boat capsized. "The skipper gathered up the floating snorkel masks and started swimming for a distant sail and we assumed he was going for help" Mrs Garratt said. "But after he had reached it and climbed in, it set sail for the shore and we never saw him again. I think he was scared he was in trouble....It was getting colder and colder in the water...and we expected to die. It was only when a fellow tourist began waving his

brightly coloured shirt that we were spotted from the coast by a fisherman....he had a dinghy and came out to rescue us. It seemed as though his boat would capsize too. I have never been so grateful to be on dry land". After they returned they saw a map of the area with the words 'white sharks' written across it!

TANZANIA'S TRAIL OF TEARS - THE SLAVE ROUTES

The October-December 1996 issue of the Tanzania Tourist Board's publication TANTRAVEL is so filled (in its 72 pages) with interest that it is impossible to do it justice in the limited space available in this section of TA. It is a very fine production filled with beautiful illustrations, enticing advertisements and engrossing short articles. The main subject in this issue is slavery. The early history of slavery is recorded followed by Livingstone's eyewitness account of a slave massacre, an article on Tippu Tip (the King of the slavers), on Zanzibar, the hub of the whole trade and on Bagamoyo, the slave port. Other articles feature a family's journey from Abu Dhabi to the top of Mount Kilimanjaro and the 'best fishing in the world' at Mafia Island.

THE ANGLICAN CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

The CHURCH TIMES of October 17 stated that the Rt. Revd Simon Chiwanga, Bishop of Mpwapwa has been elected Chairman of the Anglican Consultative Council (ACC) one of the Anglican Church's instruments of unity, which meets every three years. At its most recent meeting in Panama in October 1996 it discussed the next Lambeth Conference scheduled for 1998 and the future role of the Archbishop of Canterbury (*Thank you Mr E G Pike for this item*).

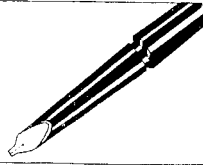
OBITUARIES

GEORGE BAKER (79) who, during the second world war was the official British Admiralty photographer, spent 16 years from 1946 in the administrative service in Tanganyika. In 1957 he served in Britain's delegation to the Trusteeship Council of the UN and his last job before he moved to Sierra Leone was as head of government information services.

Former cabinet minister AMRAN MAYAGILA (64) who served as Minister in three ministries during his 15 years as an MP died on November 26 after shooting himself in the head. His widow said that two days before his death he had complained about severe chest pains.

Others who served in Tanganyika/Tanzania and who have passed away recently include former administrative officer IAN AERS OBE, agricultural research specialist (who worked on wheat improvement at Tengeru for many years) BRADFORD HOUSTON and former community development officer JOHN WORTHINGTON.

Letters



CAPITALISM VERSUS SOCIALISM

Joan Wicken (TA No. 55) complains about the price (£25) of Joel Barkan's 'Beyond Capitalism vs Socialism in Kenya and Tanzania'. Readers might like to know that there is a paperback edition published by East African Educational Publishers (Brick Court, Mpaka Road, Westlands, P O Box 45314, Nairobi) at Shs 490, less than a fifth of the UK price. None of the authors forewent royalties to bring out this edition; there was never any question of receiving royalties in the first place. There are limits to market rationality!

Concerning Joan Wicken's thoughtful review, probably all the authors would endorse our statement that 'pluralistic politics and market economics are the two most important publishers' offering hope for 'further (educational) decline being arrested.' What alternative is there? The question is: how much hope is there? One problem is that supporting a market economy is taken by many on the left to mean supporting the Reagan-Thatcher 'neo-liberal' view of the market economy. I imagine few readers of Tanzanian Affairs would prefer dictatorship or one-party rule to 'pluralism', however defined. Functioning democracies are supposed to constrain the negative effects of unfettered markets. The fact that they do so less and less effectively is a cause of much concern.

I believe, for example, that it is the responsibility of the state to provide basic education for all. Support for 'the market' does not mean that schools should be taken over by the private sector, as some neo-liberals argue. The market generates the wealth which the state taxes in order to run schools.

In the case of Tanzania, there is strong resistance from the *ujamaa* old guard in the government and ruling party to both market economics and democratic politics. To date, there is little evidence that there is a basis for the emergence of either effective markets or meaningful pluralism which would bring about the hoped for progress within the available time frame. If Tanzania's new government has an alternative to 'some kind of capitalist economy and society' as Ms Wicken hints in her review, President Mkapa had better come out with it sooner rather than later. Otherwise the country will end up as another convivial economic and social basket case, with the market represented by an influx of laundered drug money, and pluralism represented by politicians funded via donations from the same corrupted 'private' sector. If economic and cultural globalisation are unstoppable forces, then it is time Tanzanians started thinking what that means for them as we all career towards the 20th century.

Brian Cooksey

REVIEWS ...REVIEWS... reviews

Compiled by Michael Wise and John Budge

Astier M. ALMEDON, Recent developments in hygiene behaviour research. *Tropical Medicine and International Health*, 1 (2) 1996, p.171-182.

This discussion of research in Kenya, Tanzania and Ethiopia aims at the preparation of a handbook for field personnel in water supply, sanitation and health/hygiene education projects. Trials were conducted in the Dodoma region and Kondoa districts in collaboration with Water Aid UK. The villages of Asanje and Kwayondu were selected on the grounds that they represented parts of the region which suffered most from serious water shortages; nevertheless one cannot help being surprised, even in this conscientious study, by the naiveté and glibness of experts, who, sitting in a room in London, with no doubt an adjoining fully-equipped toilet, discuss the importance of teaching African children to wash their hands thoroughly in clean water before meals and after defecation.

JB

Lene BUCHERT, *Education in the development of Tanzania 1919-1990*. London: James Currey, 1994, 192p. (East African studies), ISBN 0-85255-704-3, £14.95 (paperback); £35 (hardback)

Lene Buchert's book, which originates from her Ph.D. work, attempts to provide an account of education in the development of Tanzania and to relate the function of education to wider social, economic and political development from 1919 to 1990. Using mainly official, unofficial and semi-official primary sources, as well as secondary source material, the author discusses policies and their practices for specific periods during the British colonial era, and after independence.

The book examines the indirect rule system and relates the application of the government's education for adaption policy to the actual provision of education during the colonial period. This is done well in showing that the aim of education, as stated by the report *Higher education in East Africa* in 1937 was to "render the individual more efficient in his or her condition of life...to promote the advancement of the community as a whole through the improvement of agriculture, the development of native industries, the

improvement of health, the training of the people in the management of their own affairs, and the inculcation of true ideals of citizenship and service..." The analysis concludes that factors such as the colonial government's emphasis on its staffing needs, rather than provision of agricultural education for Africans; emphasis on provision of education for men; failure to provide education above elementary level, and so on made education a form of social control. A case study of Nyakato Agricultural Training Centre is used to demonstrate discrepancies between declared policies and the outcome of their implementation.

The years 1962 to 1981 were the period of education for socialism, self-reliance and social commitment, especially after the declaration of policies of socialism and self-reliance in 1967. Education was seen as a crucial instrument in achieving the goals and strategy for national development, and to redress the inequality inherited at independence. Chief among these were mass education, which was characterized by the establishment of adult education and universal primary education programmes; Africanisation of the curriculum; abolition of educational systems which were based on racial distinctions, and so on. These were all geared towards fulfilling the objective of making education a means to "liberate the African from the mentality of slavery and colonialism by making him aware of himself as an equal member of the human race, with the rights and duties of his humanity" as Julius Nyerere would have maintained.

The study indicates varying degrees of success out of these policies and practices, and highlights several drawbacks, especially in its focus on the community school movement, between 1971 and 1982. The movement's purpose was to "contribute to village development by breaking down the barrier between the school and the surrounding society, and between academic and manual skills..." Case studies of Kwamsisi community school as the prototype for the experiment, and Kwalukonge as a replicated experiment; also adult literacy programmes in Mvumi Makulu, Bahi and Dabalo villages in Dodoma region, are used to analyse discrepancies between policies and implementation.

Much has changed since the early 1980s. The retirement of Julius Nyerere and the succession of Ali H. Mwinyi, and subsequently Benjamin Mkapa; trade liberalisation; relaxation of policies of socialism and self-reliance; introduction of the multi-party system, all call for a further study which would help to assess their impact on education and the future direction of development in Tanzania. Do these factors explain why, for instance, some primary school children are studying without desks?

This book is another contribution to understanding educational issues in the nation's development. It is highly

useful and recommended to academics and tertiary level students interested in education, history and development in Tanzania.

Alli A.S. Mcharazo

André MAGNIN and **Jacques Soulillou**, *Contemporary art of Africa*. London: Thames & Hudson, 1996, 192p., 317 illus. ISBN 0-500-01713-1, f45.

This significant book presents, in many good quality colour reproductions, the work of sixty artists from Africa south of the Sahara. About two thirds of the works represented are in the Contemporary African Art Collection of Jean Pigozzi, the world's foremost collector of this kind of work, for which the volume serves as a catalogue. The artists hail from eighteen countries, inclusive of Tanzania.

There are spreads of several pages: photos, texts (by Magnin) and reproductions for two artists: Makondi sculptor John Fundi (1939-1991) and painter George Lilanga di Nyama (b.1944). Lilanga paints in a modified 'Tinga Tinga' style; his imagery has more density and is usually related to a proverb. Some of his works were exhibited at the Saatchi Gallery in 1992. The reference section lists note four additional artists, all resident in Dar es Salaam: painter Jaffary Aussi and three sculptors: Martin Dastani, Kashmiri, and Christine Madanguo. The glossary has three entries related to Tanzania, to explain the sources of styles: *shetani*, *ujamaa* and Tinga Tinga. It is a treat to see even this amount of attention given to Tanzanian visual arts.

Elsbeth Court

NYAKYUSA-English-Swahili and English-Nyakusa dictionary; compiled by Knut Felberg. Dar es Salaam: Mkuki na Nyota Publishers, 1995, ISBN 9976 973 32 2, f19.95; \$US 35. Distributed by African Books Collective, 27 Park End Street, Oxford OX1 1HU.

This dictionary arises out of an expatriate teacher's sense of frustration, partly his own and partly his pupils', because of the difficulty of observing the official policy of using English as the medium of instruction in secondary schools in Tanzania. It was his (and the pupils' experience) that bewilderment was created by insisting on what was effectively a third language at that stage of education. The approximately 1,000,000 Nyakusa are a sizeable and coherent cultural cluster, whose language essentially is their corporate personality. Swahili serves fairly well as the general lingua franca for communication with the wider world in the region. The understandable expectation by government, of using English in secondary and higher education often slows

up the process of comprehension in the earlier stage of its compulsory introduction.

The author recognised that the first language had been picked up rather than taught, and this dictionary is an outcome of his attempt to provide a better grounding in the structure and vocabulary of Nyakusa. It provides an outline of Nyakusa grammar, usage and sounds, and the major part consists parallel word lists, Nyakusa-English-Swahili, and English-Nyakusa. It is by no means a traditional vocabulary either, ranging from airmail to zip code and zoom lens. It is to be hoped that this lively and well produced dictionary will sell well enough to repay production costs, and set an example for others to follow where similar difficulties are encountered in other large language groups. By such means it may yet be possible for many of the approximately one thousand surviving African languages to remain alive and viable. Without support it is certain that many will disappear under the pressure imposed by stronger cultural influences and the languages in which they are propagated.

MW

Gregory PERRIER and Brian E. Norton, Administration of pastoral development: lessons from three projects in Africa. *Public Administration and Development* [Utah State University], vol.16, 1996, p.73-90.

It is salutary when somebody reveals that some western aid donors got it wrong - even after 30 years. This frank report on development projects conducted by the US Agency for International Development in Tanzania, Somalia and Lesotho does just that.

When the countries of sub-Saharan Africa achieved independence they were targeted for rapid development, both to generate export trade and strengthen their domestic economies. Many aid organisations, for instance, provided massive assistance for livestock development. The report asserts that despite the investment of hundreds of millions of dollars the projects "failed to achieve their goals...Projects designed by western specialists and funded by western donors have been based on faulty assumptions, inadequate information and distortions created by cultural bias, and have been implemented in an inappropriate manner"

As an example, ten million dollars were spent over a 10-year period on a project designed to increase livestock production, and improve the quality of life of the Masai people in Tanzania. Visiting the area in 1989 the two researchers found "no evidence that the project had led to sustained improvements in the production system." Whereas the Tanzanian government had been advised to establish "ranching associations" and to adopt rotational grazing

practices, the investigators felt that the AID design team had ignored vital cultural aspects of Masai life; such as the need for subsistence milk production and capital savings, and the fact of their preference to sell small ruminants for their cash requirement. Instead, the advisers focused entirely on beef production and cattle marketing.

By the time when conflicts in strategy between ranching associations and the government's villagisation policy were finally being resolved the project was abruptly terminated. Expatriate technical specialists "operated relatively independently of one another, each pursuing his own technical assignment...Project activities got out of sequence as staff applied themselves to personal professional interests." Local administrators and politicians, pre-occupied with the implementation of ujamaa, also created confusion. "Inappropriate strategies", such as introducing ranch-style rotational grazing to a people whose traditional grazing practices already included seasonal rest, or attempting to increase cattle off-take in a society where cattle are the primary measure of wealth, or transferring a project design to another region without taking into consideration local factors. These and other failures in understanding were "the result of false assumptions or the adoption of a western stereotypic model."

The researchers come to what might seem the obvious conclusion that "producer participation is a necessity for project success", and that the secret of success for the future must be adherence to three golden rules - flexibility, simplicity and appropriateness. Better late than never.

JB

Joan RUSSELL, *Teach yourself Swahili*. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1996, 324p. (Teach yourself books) ISBN 0-340-62094-3, £8.99 (book only); £18.99 (book and cassette)

With the new *Teach yourself Swahili* (replacing the previous book published in 1950), Dr. Joan Russell has written a new course for beginners which is both comprehensive and very accessible. It contains 18 units, each of which is based around a dialogue which serves as a vehicle for the introduction of vocabulary, grammar and cultural information. The situations described in the dialogues are typical of those which visitors to East Africa might encounter: booking into a hotel, buying gifts, asking directions, travelling, even climbing Kilimanjaro. Many, however, go beyond mere tourism and involve visitors in discussions with their Tanzanian and Kenyan friends on matters such as arranging meetings and travel plans, cooking the evening meal, and language learning. The dialogues are read by native Swahili speakers on the accompanying cassette, which begins with a pronunciation guide.

Although the approach is basically 'communicative', in that Swahili is introduced through the use of realistic dialogues, grammar is addressed throughout. Noun classes are introduced one at a time in the early units (beginning with the most commonly used classes) along with noun and verb agreement. Other areas of Swahili grammar - tenses, suffixes, pronouns, and so on - are covered methodically and in some detail, but in terms accessible to any learner. In each unit, readers are encouraged to check their understanding and practise what they have learnt through various exercises. A brief 'How to Study' section at the start of the book provides useful advice on getting the most out of each unit.

The book itself is compact enough to be easily portable (say, on a trip to Tanzania) and is attractively laid out, incorporating Swahili adverts, press cuttings and a few black and white photographs. At the end of the book are a key to the exercises, a summary of the main grammar points and a very useful Swahili-English/ English-Swahili dictionary.

Although described as "a complete course in spoken and written Swahili", part 1 (the first of six units) can be used on its own as a course in 'survival' Swahili for beginners. I expect that complete beginners in Swahili will find that it presents a very steep learning curve; there is a lot packed into each unit! However, by the end of the course any reader who has taken the time to learn the vocabulary and tackle the exercises should be equipped with the Swahili language skills to cope with most everyday situations in East Africa.

Its communicative approach and attention to grammatical and cultural detail makes Joan Russell's book ideal for people who may have picked up Swahili informally whilst in East Africa, and who wish to build on this and develop their competence in the language. In short, I wholeheartedly recommend the new *Teach yourself Swahili* to any member of BTS wishing to learn or brush up their Swahili.

Steve Nicolle

SERVICE provision under stress in East Africa: the State & voluntary organizations in Kenya, Tanzania & Uganda; edited by Joseph Semboja & Ole Therkildsen. London: James Currey in association with Centre for Development Research, Copenhagen; EAEP, Nairobi; Mukuki na Nyota, Dar es Salaam; Fountain Publishers, Kampala, 1995, ISBN 0-85255-389-7, £12.95 (paper); £35 (cloth)

This powerful book is poorly titled. It is about the historical roles of the voluntary sector and the state in providing education, health and legal services and changes that came about in the wake of Structural Adjustment

Programmes (SAPs). Out of fourteen chapters, two discuss the subject generally, and four are about Tanzania.

The editors hold that the rush toward privatisation of services that accompanied SAPs disregards the need for collective action by governments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and 'people's organisations' - the latter often called 'community based organisations' or CBOs. They assert that privatisation, as practiced, overlooks the increasing interdependence between voluntary sector and state, and the growing reliance of NGOs on foreign aid. To justify drastic cuts in government investment in services, proponents of privatisation often overestimate poor people's ability to pay directly for the health and education services they need, with the result that social services are slashed more than other expenditures. To transform such situations, governments that rely on foreign assistance must risk defying IMF/WB prescriptions. For example, Official Development Assistance (ODA) accounted for 37% of Tanzania's GDP in the early 1990s.

A further complication for governments is that donor aid is increasingly targeted to NGOs (2/3rds of it through donors' own NGOs operating overseas, and the other third directly to East African NGOs). One author in the book argues that it is not NGO performance, but western donors' efforts "to reduce the role of African states" that is functioning here. Several authors question the received wisdom that NGOs are more 'poverty-oriented' than governments. The truth may never out on this subject, however, because only an estimated 15% of donor aid is ever evaluated - a frightening fact when one considers how much possibly baseless conditionality is imposed on recipient countries and the NGOs by donors.

Chapter 8, by Gaspar Munishi, discusses the relationship between political development strategies and NGO participation in Tanzania. The author traces the history of public and private education from colonial times. In 1958, for example, 45% of African pupils went to government schools and 55% to NGO owned ones; the latter received grants-in-aid from government. Munishi's views on the rationale behind increased government involvement after independence and the later resurgence of private, NGO provision of services are succinct; the desire to democratise education that the Arusha Declaration highlighted in the 1960s and the economic crunch and donor-driven support of NGOs rather than governments when aiding the service sector in the 1990s.

In chapter 9, Abel G.M. Ishumi focuses on secondary education. He concludes that nationalisation and monopolisation of social delivery systems stifle creative energies and lead to institutional stagnancy, and public apathy and disaffection. Self-help school projects succeed, he says, when a community links education with progress, and

when there are strong economies and community-based management and leadership capacity.

Julius T. Mwaikus writes about maintaining law and order in Tanzania in chapter 10. Using 'Sungusungu', the traditional defense and self-help groups among Sukuma youth, as his case study, he concludes that Sungusungu will survive as an ad-hoc people's organisation only if its units know the basics of what the law requires or allows them to do.

The Catholic Church and the state in Tanzania are the subject of John Sivalon's chapter 11, which challenges the conventional wisdom that Church and state have been 'passive partners', and that church-state relations became very tense after the Arusha Declaration. However, the recent Mtanzania Mpya' programme of Christian professionals seeking to build the 'new Tanzania' by associating bureaucrats with NGOs disturbs the author, because Islamic communities perceive this church-state linkage as a threat to Islam.

The only chapter this reviewer found ominous is that by Goran Hyden, who proposes the creation of 'trust funds' as 'intermediaries between foreign donor agencies and local recipients'. These funds would be "independent of government and any other actors" and they would support requests "from any agency, whether governmental, private or voluntary". I see that proposal as creating a kind of parallel government - a powerful donor-driven institution that is responsible neither to the people nor to the government. Who, we must ask, will call the tune?

Margaret Snyder

Thaddeus SUNSERI, Labour migration in colonial Tanzania and the hegemony of South African historiography. *African Affairs*, 95 (381), 1996, p.581-598.

The author sets out to show how the history of labour migration in Africa has been unduly influenced by the assumption by historians and sociologists, that the migrations which provided the very large labour forces required by South African mining, industrial and agricultural activity, from the early years of this century, set the pattern elsewhere in the continent. He focuses on the record of German labour initiatives in Tanzania up to the time of the First World War, and shows how the Tanzanian inherited instinct to maintain something akin to traditional social life meant that the commonly held perception (by labour historians) of 'kraal to compound' African migrant labour was never applicable to the Tanzanian situation.

The Maji Maji rising of 1905-07 was sparked by German forced labour and production policies in the southern part of the country. There had been a systematic imposition of forced

settlers, and railway construction which facilitated settler rather than peasant production.

Ever increasing development of the settler economy after 1907 meant that the demand for labour rose steadily, but government then faced the facts and gave some consideration to the reaction of the people. A middle way, between a 'coolie policy' and a policy of protection in favour of 'Africa for the Africans'. Peasant production, allied to wage labour incentives, was recognised as the compromise way forward.

The author points out that this gave leeway for the migration of families, rather than men only, to areas of settler developed production; that in more favourable circumstances (for there were great variations in treatment of labour and conditions of service and living), village society transferred for the period of a contract to new locations. By no means all the labour was at work at any time, and the people attended to their own crops in the locality as well as working for wages. People knew their rights, and were willing and able to use the judicial system to guarantee them. Thus, in one year 34 unscrupulous labour recruiters, Germans, Greeks and Africans were convicted of various infractions of the labour ordinances. Plantations were therefore vulnerable to the economic behaviour of their wage labourers, who were the major expense and whose response to work conditions determined the success or failure of a venture.

MW

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

M. BAREGU, Political culture and the party-state in Tanzania. *Southern Africa Political & Economic Monthly* [POB MP 111, Mount Pleasant, Harare], 9 (1) Oct. 1995, p.31-34.

BUILDING a vision: President Benjamin W. Mkapa of Tanzania Zimbabwe: Southern African Research & Documentation Centre (SARDC), 1996. 26p., £3.75; \$US 6.95 Distributed by African Books Collective Ltd., 27 Park End Street, Oxford OX1 1HU.

The text of an interview by David Martin, a Director of SARDC, with Benjamin Mkapa, conducted in Dar es Salaam on 11 and 12 November 1995, when elections had not been completed, but Mkapa was virtually president-elect at that time. Immediately after his formal declaration as Tanzania's President the interview was published in Tanzania in three Swahili and two English newspapers. It concentrates therefore on the major aspects of his election campaign, and the matters of greatest concern to the country at that time. It is a useful and forthright record of answers to questions put by a practised interviewer.

G. FRAME, Serengeti cheetahs. *Swara* [E.A. Wild Life Society, POB 20110, Nairobi], 16 (5) 1993, p.14-17.

R. HEYWORTH, The Last Rhinos of Northern Tanzania, Ngorongoro. *Swara* [E.A. Wildlife Society, POB 20110, Nairobi], 18 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1995, p.18-21.

B. JACOBS and Z.A. Berege, Attitudes and beliefs about blood donation among adults in Mwanza region, Tanzania. *East African Medical Journal* [P.O. Box 41362, Nairobi], 72 (6) June 1995, p.345-348.

L. JANSSENS DE BISTHOVEN, A Safari in northern Tanzania. *Swarai* [E.A. Wildlife Society, POB 20110, Nairobi], 16 (2) Mar./Apr. 1993, p.15-19.

S.F.N. KIWIA, Management of work schedules in an educational institution: a case study. *Business Management Review* [University of Dar es Salaam], 3 (2) July-Dec. 1994, p.64-73.

L. RUTASHOBYA, The Role and performance of women's retail co-operatives. *Business Management Review*, [University of Dar es Salaam], 3 (2) Jul-Dec., 1994, p.74-87.

Eve SARAKIKYA, *Tanzania cook book*. Dar es Salaam: Tanzania Publishing House, 1996, 165p., ISBN 9976-101-25-2, \$3.95; \$US 7.50. Distributed by African Books Collective, 27 Park End Street, Oxford OX1 1HU.

This is a reprint of the earlier edition of 1978, and therefore may be familiar to some readers. Its virtues as a guide to the rich variety of Tanzanian foods, and their use in the country's cuisine, which uses a wealth of local spices, a great range of fruits and vegetables, staple grains and roots, as well as sea and fresh water fish, have kept it in use and appear to justify a reprint. It gives many recipes which strike the balance between meals that merely taste good, and those with nutritional value. All who live in London or any of a number of other large cities in the U.K. will feel confident of finding many of the ingredients required to reproduce tropical cooking in Britain's cold climate.

* * * * *

This list includes a certain number of articles published in African journals. We hope that those among our readers in the U.K. who may not have access to specialist academic libraries, will be able to use their local public library to obtain copies from the British Lending Library, which is richly endowed with journals from all over the world, and provides a lending or photocopy service at modest cost.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

ELSBETH COURT is a teacher of art history at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London. She has a special interest in contemporary art forms in East Africa. She taught in Moshi in the late fifties.

ROB GRANT has taught secondary mathematics for seven years in Britain and Tanzania. He is now studying economics and Swahili at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London.

ALLI A S MCHARAZO is a PhD candidate and part-time lecturer at Thames Valley University, on leave of absence from the Tanzania Library Service.

STEVE NICOLLE was formerly a teacher in the Dodoma region, and more recently has been working for a higher degree at the University of York.

MARGARET SNYDER was the founding director of the UN Development Fund for Women. She has just completed two academic years as Fulbright lecturer at Makerere University. She is author of *Transforming Development: Women, Poverty and Politics* (IT Publications, London) and co-author with Mary Tadesse of *African Women and Development: A History* (ZED Books, London).

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Editor: David Brewin

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Tel: 0171 727 1755.
Fax: 0171 243 0287
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