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# Tanzanian affairs

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THE WAR AGAINST CORRUPTION

THE DIVIDED OPPOSITION

TANGANYIKA 50 YEARS AGO

BY - ELECTION RESULTS

DOCTOR DEBT

NIGHT LIFE IN DAR ES SALAAM

## WAR AGAINST CORRUPTION HOTS UP

Attorney General Andrew Chenge told parliament recently that Tanzania had declared war against corruption and there was no way in which it would go back on this. But, a year after the publication of the 'Warioba Report' on corruption in December 1996 (TA No 57) questions are being asked about when its recommendations are going to be implemented and what is going to happen to those persons alleged in the report to have been corrupt.

For example, the 'East African' quoted outgoing American Ambassador Brady Anderson as saying that in 1995 about \$80 million of government revenue had been lost but the culprits had not been brought to book. Visiting former World Bank President Robert MacNamara said that he had been shocked by the current level of graft. Swedish Ambassador Thomas Olof Palme spoke of corruption being taken lightly and Finnish Ambassador Hari Rantakari said that, before discussing long-term development plans, this issue of corruption had to be tackled. In Parliament several CCM MP's joined opposition members in expressing shock in early November when they heard from the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee that in the 1994/95 fiscal year some Shs 12 billion had been 'spent unvouched, misused or outwardly stolen'.

But EU Resident Representative Peter Beck said that he believed that President Mkapa was determined to combat corruption but needed support from society and the civil service. And Principal Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Bernard Mchomvu said that the graft claims had been exaggerated by the media; the government-owned Daily News went further and described the diplomat's stand as 'a crusade against the government and a lack of respect for an independent nation'.

Judge Joseph Warioba himself is reported to be convinced that there is now enough evidence to try the suspects but Prime Minister Frederick Sumaye



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told parliament that the government would not be driven by internal or external pressure. The rule of law would prevail in determining corruption cases.

## PRESIDENT MKAPA TAKES ACTION

President Mkapa is reported to have retired 122 corruption-linked officials and, according to the East African (November 24) has declared his intention to strengthen Tanzania's Prevention of Corruption Bureau. He had been promised foreign aid for this he said. He was thinking about appointing an independent prosecutor for the Bureau who would concentrate on corruption cases and thus avoid some of the delay which has been incurred when files have been passed between the Bureau and the Director of Public Prosecutions. In November MP's passed new legislation giving the Bureau powers of arrest, search and detention.

Following the Warioba Report President Mkapa had appointed a task force which had completed its work in May 1997 and submitted its files, including some mentioned in the Report, to the Prevention of Corruption Bureau. In a front page article on October 19 the Sunday News reported that the Bureau's Director General Mr Anatoly Kamazina had announced that more than 200 people had been questioned between December 1996 and May 1997. Major General Kamazina had sent a number of the files to the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP); some of these had been returned with a request for more evidence; some of the documentary evidence on others almost filled his office he said. It was understood that the files of certain senior personnel in the then Ministry of Communications and Works, mentioned in the Report, had not been sent back by the DPP. But the Director was quoted in the Daily News as complaining that it was the Corruption Prevention Bureau which was delaying prosecutions. One of the files which lacked material evidence had been that involving the former Minister of Communications Transport and Works, his then PS, the then Director of Roads and a road engineer.

Meanwhile, certain people are already before the courts on charges of corruption. According to the Daily News the Director General of the Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) has been charged with six counts of corruption including possession of two houses and \$6,000 in cash. The Director of the Mwanza Municipal Council has been charged with owning property worth Shs 93 million which was alleged to be beyond his level of income (Daily News, October 30). Three Bank of Tanzania officials were also in court in late October charged with siphoning off Shs 136 million. On October 13 the East African reported that the General Manager of the Sugar Development Corporation had been sacked by President Mkapa following allegations of mismanagement leading to the loss of Shs 44.4 million.

The Council of (Zambian and Tanzanian) Ministers has dissolved the top management of the TAZARA RAILWAY AUTHORITY. The Tanzanian Minister of Communications and Transport told workers that the company's liquidity position had reached a stage which would have warranted a declaration of bankruptcy.

Meanwhile, former Lands Minister Edward Lowassa has been awarded Shs 1 million (\$1,587) by the newly formed Media Council (a voluntary body set up by journalists as a watchdog to improve media standards) against the newspaper *Heko* which had published a front page article saying that he had been named in the Warioba report. The editor of the paper said that his staff had misinterpreted the Report and that Mr Lowassa's complaints were genuine. Former Communications and Works Minister Nalaila Kiula has complained in parliament that he had been condemned in the Warioba report without being heard – the Commission had been malicious and vindictive he said. A CCM MP Mr Kitwana Kondo also complained in parliament that Bureau officers had confiscated his car. Attorney General Andrew Chenge said he sympathised but that the MP should appeal to the responsible legal organs.

## **OPPOSITION REMAINS DIVIDED**

Answering a question about the extent to which democracy was now working in Tanzania in a recent interview House Speaker Pius Msekwa said that yes it was working and the foundations had been laid for its maintenance and durability. He added: "I actually have heard many people commenting that so far multi-partyism is working properly only inside Parliament; but it is not doing so well in the country as a whole. I am personally inclined to concur with these views".

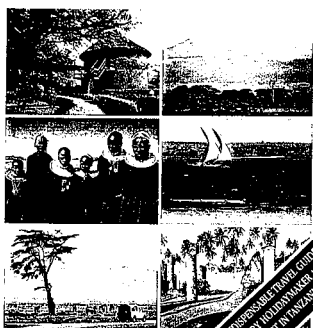
The warring groups within the main opposition NCCR-Mageuzi Party – the NCCR-Mrema faction (led by the Chairman of the party, Augustine Mrema) and the NCCR-Marando faction (led by the party's Secretary General Mabere Marando) seem still to be far apart and this is not helping their cause at all.

Firstly, the High Court continues to prohibit the two factions from holding meetings of the old NCCR National Executive and Central Committees until a suit disputing the chairmanship of Mrema filed against him by Marando is disposed by the court.

Secondly, as the NCCR party suffers more casualties from petitions presented to the High Court against the election of its MP's, it is finding it impossible to register in the subsequent by-elections because the faction leaders cannot agree to sign the necessary election registration documents.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY  
PETER BLACKWELL

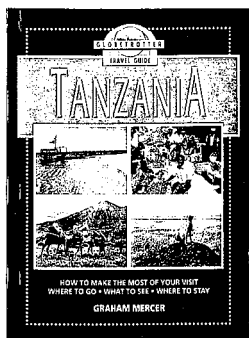
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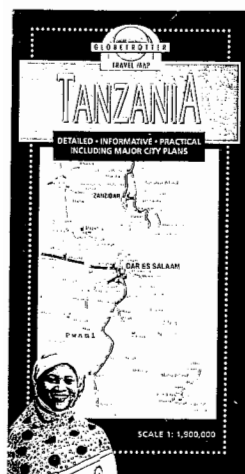
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The most recently dislodged NCCR MP has been the very fiery and prominent MP for Ubungu, Dar es Salaam Dr. Masumbuko Lamwai.

NCCR-Mrema faction Secretary General Mr Prince Bagenda was successful in his petition to the High Court to remove the CCM MP for Muleba South (Kagera Region) because of malpractice during the last elections. He assumed that he would have a good chance in the forthcoming by-election. But when he went to submit his nomination papers, the Returning Officer (and later, on appeal, the Vice-Chairman of the Electoral Commission) rejected them because of irregularities - they did not contain the signature of the original NCCR Secretary General Mabere Marando, who still officially holds that post, although now leading the other faction of the party. Marando's reaction to these events was, according to the Daily News, to accuse Bagenda of political ineptitude. Marando said that he would have been prepared to sign the nomination papers but had not been asked. The results of the by-election, where there was a poor turnout (announced on November 11) were:

Wilson Masilingi (the CCM MP who had been removed)	25,703
Ernest Mashobe (Civic United Front - CUF)	6,121
Gratian Mukoba (United Democratic Party – UDP)	2,957

A similar situation arose in the Arusha seat where the son of Mwalimu Nyerere, NCCR MP Makongoro Nyerere, whose success in the general elections had come as a surprise to many observers, lost his seat in October. He had originally survived a petition against his election but Appeal Court Justice Lameck Mfalila overruled this and spoke about the 'massive foul play' by the Returning Officer who was said to have excluded votes from seven polling stations. There had also been 5,246 'ghost' voters and over 50 ballot boxes which had not been sealed. Mr Makongoro said he would now pursue further studies abroad. He was withdrawing (after being nominated for the by-election) in the interests of party unity. The by-election was scheduled for December 28. The Marando faction nominated a Mr Jeremiah Mpinga to replace him.

Another MP unseated earlier, the NCCR MP for Bunda (Musoma) Mr Stephen Wassira, has been refused permission by the Appeal Court to take part in the forthcoming by-election because of his alleged involvement in corrupt practices at the 1995 elections.

Even President Mkapa has expressed disappointment at the internal conflict in the NCCR. Democracy was enhanced by the presence of a strong opposition he said.

In other election petitions the Kasulu East NCCR candidate failed in his petition to prove 17 charges of corruption and violation of electoral procedures against the CCM MP for the constituency. In the Bukoba Rural election

petition case, witness number 28, a CHADEMA party election agent, caused laughter in the court when he admitted that he had failed to attend a training session because he had heard that the truck bringing election agent's allowances had arrived in the village. *Gari la kugawa pesa ilipofika, tulikimbilia fedha* he said.

Meanwhile, leader of the small (5 MP's) UDP party, John Cheyo (described in the 'East African' as outspoken and stylish) is benefiting both from the collapse of the NCCR and from his key position as Deputy Leader of the opposition and Shadow Finance Minister - through his alliance with the 27 Zanzibar CUF MP's who form the majority of the opposition in the Union parliament. He is increasing his national exposure in the media and his popularity by sharp questioning of government ministers. His party has also joined the Liberal International.

He has attacked what he described as the huge sums of money being spent by national leaders on travel expenses. He said that Mwalimu Nyerere had spent Shs 1.4 billion in the 18 months up to September 1996 and that President Mkapa had spent Shs 2.2 billion during the same period. Cheyo compared this with the Shs 2.3 billion in the budget for the water sector and Shs 546 million for the energy sector. The government-owned Daily News described his comments as 'verbal poison' and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Kingunge Ngombale-Mwiru, warned him against seeking political popularity though unresearched data. He said that only Shs 173 million of Mwalimu's expenses had been paid by Tanzania. The South Commission, of which Mwalimu is Chairman, had paid Shs 1.3 billion and the Burundi Fund, of which is he the Facilitator, had paid Shs 63 million. Cheyo was particularly voluble on a Bill presented to Parliament in October to increase benefits to retired leaders and the government subsequently withdrew the Bill so as to give more time to consider MP's comments.

## CCM PREPARES ITSELF

Meanwhile the government party, the *Chama cha Mapinduzi*- CCM, has taken early steps to prepare itself for the next general elections in the year 2000 and the local elections in 1999.

At what was described in the press as an expensive (\$800,000) Congress in Dodoma in mid-November attended by 1,500 delegates, President Mkapa was elected party chairman and former Prime Minister and long-standing party leader John Malecela retained one of the party vice-chairmanships (Zanzibar President Salmin Amour was chosen again for the other) even though it was said that Prime Minister Frederick Sumaye had hoped to be elected to the mainland post. Robert Rweyemamu writing in the 'East African' was critical of

the way in which the party chose the same people to be nominated for the top party posts and how these people were then 'elected' by chants, clapping and table banging but not by actual voting. In fact there was an election and each candidate obtained more than 99% of the votes. Some observers expressed the view that Malecela had to be chosen again in the interests of unity because he represented a wing of the party not entirely in sympathy with President Mkapa's reforming zeal. Rweyemamu reported that a long standing party member, Mr Leonard Munasa, had wanted to stand for the chairmanship but was told that to be elected he had first to be nominated and he hadn't been nominated. The writer said that leadership should not only be democratic; it should be seen to be democratic.

Other observers however felt that the CCM was showing other parties how to conduct their affairs in a way which brought about consensus rather than the kind of bitter division seen in the NCCR.

More democratic was the contest for the CCM National Executive Committee (NEC) where 500 plus members were competing for 80 posts. In all, two ministers, two regional commissioners and 11 MP's lost their seats. Sadly, one lady member, after making an impassioned plea for votes, died from high blood pressure. The NEC then appointed members to the powerful Central Committee. It now includes the Prime Minister and Messrs Ngombale Mwiru, Jakaya Kikwete, Juma Ngasongwa and three women: Mrs Zakia Meghji, Sifa Swai and Mary Watondoha. The party's new publicity secretary is Jackson Msome.

## ZANZIBAR

Commemorating his two years in office on October 24 President Salmin Amour said that there was no political crisis in the Isles and the question of mediation did not arise. The only problem he was aware of was the refusal of the opposition Civic United Front (CUF) to accept the results of the 1995 elections. His narrow victory margin did not undermine his ability to govern he was quoted in the Daily News as saying.

Increasing pressure is being brought to bear against the CUF MP's who have been boycotting the House of Representatives since the last elections in 1995. First they were told that they would no longer receive seating and lunch allowances and then, because they refused to attend morning prayers, because these included reference to President Amour, they were suspended by the Speaker for five days for showing disrespect. CUF appealed to the High Court.

The House has also passed a 'Zanzibar Broadcasting Bill' designed to help Zanzibar to properly supervise the radio media and also cater for the new technologies and the competition which will arise through the setting up of private radio stations in the Isles.



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## CUF WIN BY-ELECTION

TA No 59 contained details of the extraordinary story of Zanzibar CUF MP Salum Msabah Mbarouk who reportedly resigned his seat, took refuge in the Swedish embassy and then tried to recover his seat again. Zanzibar Chief Minister Dr. Mohamed Bilal was reported in the Daily news as having accused 'a certain foreign diplomatic mission' of taking part in the saga.

The CUF took the case to court demanding that the by-election not be held but, they lost the case and the mysterious MP seems to have disappeared into obscurity.

GREG CAMERON reports on the Mkunazini by-election:

'It is in Mkunazini where most of the historical Stonetown lies. Moreover, most of the government ministries, including the State House, where President Salmin Amour works, are in Mkunazini thus giving it symbolic importance far beyond its spacial boundaries. The results were expected to be a weather vane for CUF's boycotting of the Zanzibar legislature in what the party considers the rigging of the Zanzibar Presidential election in 1995 in favour of the CCM.

The voting went off without incident. Counting lasted until 8.45 am the following morning, with reporters and party representatives keeping an all night vigil. The results were as follows:

Juma Duni Haji (CUF)	1,641	(51.38%)
Sultan Mugheiry (CCM)	1,473	(46.12%)
Ramadan Hamad Seleman (TADEA)	1	(0.03%)
Masoud Hamad Khamis UDP	6	(0.19%)
Ahmed Amran (NCCR)	12	(0.37%)

During the general election CUF had won with 3,060 votes (72.7%) against CCM's 1,151 (27.3%).

Meanwhile, 12 officials of the CUF including two members of the House of Representatives were arrested immediately after CUF's last rally and before voting on November 30 and were charged with sedition. It was alleged by the police that they had told a CUF rally, prior to the vote, that the people should be prepared for a bloodbath should the party lose in Mkunazini. The magistrate ruled that they should be remanded until December 11 when he would rule on bail participation and the status of the legislators (Daily News).

On the CUF stronghold of Pemba many people have concurred with the alleged statements of the 12 accused. Pembans are fed up with the crisis with

many exclaiming that their homeland 'is unliveable' (*hapakaaliki*). Even on workdays Chake Chake and Wete appear dormant as if it were a Sunday. Those who have the means are trying to leave; others say they will only continue to die. Though a small minority may be fed up with the boycott and wish the CUF to re-enter the mainstream to bring the hoped for basic development, the vast majority feel a cessation of the boycott would make little difference to their lives. The CUF leadership has assured its followers that it will form the government before the next election. This seems to be based on the hoped for intervention of outside powers. This scenario seems unlikely however and what CUF will ultimately do to bring about this promise is unclear. The stalemate continues.'

Later the Daily News reported that a female CCM employee had been shocked when she arrived home from a campaign rally to find a note from her husband saying that he was divorcing her immediately. A strong supporter of CUF, he had seen his wife on television celebrating with CCM friends at a CCM rally!

Under the heading 'Erring reporters in for a tough time in Isles' the Daily News (October 5) reported that under a change in the Newspaper Act of 1988 recently passed in the House of Representatives, journalists convicted of 'professional misconduct' would now be liable to fines between Shs 200,000 and Shs 1 million. Those circulating illegal or banned publications would be fined up to Shs 500,000 or sent to prison for up to three years or both. Zanzibar Minister of Information Issa Mohamed Issa was quoted as complaining that privately owned newspapers were quick at highlighting mistakes the government was presumed to have made no matter how trivial. He said that he had not seen any foreign correspondent going to the rural areas to write development news. He was also quoted as saying that foreign media were more bent on writing news aimed at discrediting the government and that writing such news was a criminal offence.

The Daily News reported on October 18 that following the robbery of a group of tourists visiting the Jozani Forest, famous for its red colobus monkeys, one of the suspected bandits was beaten into unconsciousness by an angry mob of local residents.

Conditions in the Mnazi Moja General Hospital were described as critical in the Daily News on October 24 as the hospital had virtually run out of drugs and equipment and telephone lines had been disconnected because of failure to pay bills. Patients were being advised to buy the drugs they needed from private pharmacies.

But the economy in Zanzibar is doing better. Growth was 6.3% in 1996 compared with 3.7% the previous year; inflation is down from 18.1% to 12.5%;

procurement of cloves reached 10,339 tons compared with figures as low as 1,500 tons in recent years. Per capita income and population are growing at the same rate – 3.3%.

## SAVING THE ARTISTS

The forthcoming closure of the Goethe Institute in Dar es Salaam (one of 15 such institutes around the world which are being closed down as part of Germany's budget cuts) might have spelt doom for Tanzanian artists but the *Nyumba ya Sanaa*, the centre used by many Tanzanians for painting, batiks, carving ceramics and other artistic endeavours is hoping to ease the situation. Centre Director Joephath Rweyemamu said that he would be offering space to artists to exhibit their work free – Business Times.

## ‘IT TOUCHED ALL OF US’

During Prime Minister Frederick Sumaye's visit to London in late September he met students and answered questions, many of which had been sent by e-mail from students all over the world. After a few general questions a lady student stood up. She was so young and so good looking, not the sort from who you would expect a harsh or embarrassing question. Then she took the mike, paid due respect to the Chair (High Commissioner Dr Shareef) and the PM. She mentioned her name as we had all been asked to do. Then she said "*Mimi ni mwanafunzi wa MBA Scotland; niliyeletwa na serikali ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania* (I am a MBA student in Scotland and I was brought here by the government of the United Republic of Tanzania). And that was it. She stopped talking and started crying, sobbing heavily and tears trickling down her cheeks. We all went dead silent and looked at her as she was in the very front row. The episode ended when one voice from the floor simultaneously with the High Commissioner said '*basi kaa, tumekusikia na kukuelewa*' ('OK. Sit down. We've heard and understood') a sentence which was spontaneously and instantly repeated by those in attendance, starting with the front seats and repeated by row after row from the front to the back of the hall almost like a mantra. The lady's point had touched all of us in attendance.

Later, our High Commissioner, who I must say was on top of the proceedings, announced that there was a question which was going to be read out. It was in Swahili and went into some detail about the plight of various groups of students, of how they had had to resort to *kazi za suluba* (hard

labour) or had gone into debt or had not been able to obtain their certificates on completion of courses because there were no funds to pay for the fees.

The PM faced over 50 questions and he did well. But this was the only question in which he did not try to defend the government's policy or practice. He simply said that mistakes had been made by sending abroad more students than the government could afford and that some of them (undergraduates) should never have been sent abroad in the first place. However, some funds had already been sent to relieve student problems and more would follow. He reminded us that he was also a parent and asked us to believe in his word.

The questioner had now come back into the hall, sobbing again.

Bonaventura Rutinwa

*(It is understood that no more undergraduates will be sent abroad at government expense and there has also been a freeze on sending even post-graduates abroad save in exceptional cases – Editor).*

### **Tanzania Study Tours**

Having led two successful study tours on behalf of the Britain-Tanzania Society (BTS) I am now planning three more this year each of three weeks duration. We use good 4-wheel drive vehicles so that we can get off the beaten track:

Late July	Arusha, Serengeti, Musoma, Mwanza, Bukoba, Karagwe	The official BTS tour covering conservation, fishing, cotton, forestry coffee, voyage on Lake Victoria.....
Late August	Dar es Salaam, Selous via Ifakara, Kilwa, Zanzibar	Conservation, development projects, history, archaeology
Late September	Dar es Salaam, TAZARA Railway, Mbeya, Ruaha	Health, education, conservation bird watching, projects.....

Topics mentioned are merely to stimulate interest. Groups will be invited to flesh out their own preferred itinerary. I hope to keep the basic price to £1,500.

**Contact: Tony Janes – Tel: 0181 985 8814; or e-Mail - [tjanes@compuserve.com](mailto:tjanes@compuserve.com)**

## TANZANIA IN THE MEDIA

### PACKED WITH INTEREST

The September-December issue of the glossy and colourful magazine TANZANIA WILDLIFE is packed with articles of interest to Tanzanophiles. Subjects covered include 'A Resource Taken for Granted' (the coastal mangroves), 'An NGO's Crusade' (fighting dynamite fishing and the destruction of coral reefs), 'The Triple Disaster at Lake Victoria' (an endemic species of fish is being wiped out; fish smoking is reducing the forest cover; a fast spreading weed is choking marine life); 'The Art of Survival' (the Defassa Waterbuck); 'Why Does A Crocodile Lie With Its Mouth Open?' (nobody seems sure but the best hypothesis is that mouth-gaping allows escape of body heat); 'Star Gazing in Tanzania' (the country's first star gazing station is being established in the Selous Game Reserve); 'From Wedding Present to Global Heritage Site' (the story of how Kaiser Wilhelm I gave his wife the biggest wedding anniversary present in the annals of romance); 'Zanzibar's Wonder Crab' (which actually climbs coconut trees!); and, an article on page 19 asks why a coastal bat flies low over the ocean with its abdomen in the water. Is it washing prior to evening prayers?

The equally colourful magazine of the Zanzibar Commission for Tourism, KARIBU ZANZIBAR (Third Quarter 1997) also has a variety of stories - 'The Secret Ruins', 'The Cradle Of Standard Kiswahili', 'Organic Spice Tours', 'The Next Triathlon and Marathon', 'The *Mwaka Kogwa* Festival. Another article tells the story of Bushiri bin Maulid, a freed slave, who found himself in South Africa in the 1920's and faced many problems in trying to obtain his Zanzibar nationality certificate.

### MARRIAGE OF WOMAN TO WOMAN

The South African SUNDAY INDEPENDENT on November 9 described one of the customs of the Kuria people in North Mara - *nyumba ntobu*, (a house manned by a woman) under which women are allowed to marry women. This is not a homosexual relationship but is designed to continue the lineage of wealthy families in which there are no males. Normally an older woman marries another after paying a bride price. The woman so married is free to choose a man to procreate with, but the children will belong to the older woman. Health workers say that this tradition contributes to the spread of HIV because men do not like to use condoms. *Nyumba ntobu* wives have become major contributors to the spread of HIV. Why would a woman marry another woman? Because of the

liberty such marriages offer, the article says. Such women escape the sexual harassment they would typically endure from a husband.

## MARRIAGE OF GIRLS

The recently publicised arranged marriage to an MP of a Form I schoolgirl studying at the Jamhuri Secondary School in Dar has infuriated human rights activists, wrote the South African INDEPENDENT on September 28. They were quoted as saying that, even though Islamic law allowed such marriages, the 1978 Education Act did not condone them. The article went on to note how the imposition of school fees was weighing heavily on girls. While there was still some parity in enrollment between girls and boys at primary school, girls represented only 40% at secondary schools, 25% at A level and only 5% at university level. *(Thank you David Leishman for this and the other item above Editor).*

## THE ITALIANS

'Nobody ever seems to mention the Italians' wrote Mark Ottaway in a travel feature on Zanzibar in the SUNDAY TIMES recently. Extracts: 'The Italians are by far the majority of tourists. They send in two jets a week from Milan and have done so for years. Zanzibar might be our far horizon but it has become their backyard. One might wonder what kind of Italian is happy to invest considerable sums in such a precarious investment climate. But, for their customers at least, it is a case of easy come easy go *dolce far niente*. Because

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their tour operators haven't liked to tell them that this is a strict Muslim society in which they are expected to cover up, the Italians waver between making themselves unpopular, or sticking to the beach, and that isn't much of a contest. This leaves Zanzibar to the rest of us, with the Italians an interesting footnote to our perceptions of place, sunning themselves topless around the pool, or, if it is remote enough, on the beach.....'

“YOU FEEL YOU’VE GOT AFRICA COMING UP THROUGH YOUR FEET”

So said Rita Hamilton quoted in an article in THE TIMES on November 22 when describing a 120-mile sponsored trek in temperatures of up to 120 degrees in Tanzania's Great Rift Valley. Some £40,000 was raised for the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children which supports projects to help the Maasai each year. A donation was made to cover the cost of 800 cataract operations. “It was the hardest walk of my life and the most rewarding week I have ever spent” she said. (*Thank you John Sankey for this item – Editor*).

The DAILY MAIL WEEKEND MAGAZINE (August 23) devoted four pages to the diary of Sarah Ashworth (25) and Roslyn Poole (24) who have spent two years at the ‘Animal Behaviour Research Unit’ studying yellow baboons and monitoring vegetation in the Mikumi National Park. Extracts: ‘We found our baboons, all 24 of them, peacefully soaking up the sun. They are given Kiswahili names soon after they are born and it's quite easy to recognise each one. Our study involves following an individual for 20 minutes at a time; we usually get through eight each day. We also have to collect their droppings which are sent to the U.S. to be analysed for stress hormones, looking for a link with the reproductive fitness of the females....The only irritations are the incessant biting of the tsetse flies – when their proboscis sinks into your flesh it feels like a hypodermic needle.....I glanced down and noticed a squirming, red mass of pinhead-size ticks covering my body from navel down; I shrieked. We promptly stripped...I flicked open my Swiss army knife and decided the only way of removing them was to scrape the blade across my stomach....that night, each place where a tick had been embedded in my skin swelled up and itched like crazy. When they had scabbed over I counted the scars – 530! ....There was nothing to eat for breakfast again so I decided to make some bread...I wanted it to be perfect.... And it was the most perfect bread I'd ever made. I decided to celebrate with a cup of tea on the roof. A baboon came up the ladder behind me - with a great big piece of my best bread in its mouth. More baboons



were by the washing line, their cheeks full of delicious fresh bread! *(Thank you Ian Enticott for this item – Editor).*

## PUBLICISING THE DEVIL

NEW AFRICAN (October) quoted Bishop Zakaria Kakobe of the Full Gospel Church as describing a new Tanzanian stamp as ‘publicising the devil.’ “All morally upright people must reject it”, he said. The stamp depicts a couple holding hands at sundown and advises them to use ‘Salama’ condoms. The Rev. Amos Selen of the Pentecostal Church said that letters bearing the stamp on the envelope should be torn to pieces and burnt without reading the contents. But Health Ministry Principal Secretary Ray Mope pointed out that the stamps warned people to protect themselves against AIDS; thousands had died from it. The postal corporation was reported to have had to bow to the storm and withdraw the stamps from circulation, though a huge stock remained unsold.

## GREAT SUCCESS STORY

‘A large inflated beer bottle featuring the ‘Kilimanjaro’ brand’s giraffe logo enlivens the shabby industrial site outside Dar es salaam. At Oyster Bay billboards promote the launch of the new *Ndovu* (elephant) lager. And

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throughout the country Tanzanians sport 'Safari Lager' T-shirts.' So began one of the articles in the London GUARDIAN's supplement on Tanzania on December 9. Extracts: 'The colourful promotion of Tanzania Breweries' various brands highlights the turn-round of the company from a loss-making state corporation to a dynamic, privately-owned company that, in a few years, has won back 80% of the market. The sale of the Breweries to the giant South African Breweries is the great success story of the country's privatisation drive.....(*Thank you Joan Wicken for sending us this supplement – Editor*)

## ROCKING GREEN CREDENTIALS

'Green Globe', the environmental arm of the World Travel and Tourism Council - made up of the world's top 200 tourism corporations - organised environmental 'clinics' at the World Travel Market in London recently to help tourism executives to 'green up' their act. But, according to THE INDEPENDENT (November 22) there's obviously a long way to go. The news item referred to a proposed five-mile, \$368 million development in Nungwi, northern Zanzibar, in which Forte Meridien (Forte was a founding member of 'Green Globe') was involved – a development likely to rock its green credentials, the paper said. Plans were afoot for a presidential-style hotel, an ocean marina, 200 condominiums, 300 luxury villas, a conference centre, a 27-hole golf course and a country club. Local people on the peninsula were quoted as saying that they had not been consulted and were expecting to be ousted from their homes (*Thank you Stella Smethurst for this item – Editor*).

## AFRIKANERS AND DANES

The writer of one of the many letters from readers published in the December issue of NEW AFRICAN stated that he was against the idea of allowing white South African Afrikaners to purchase farms in Tanzania and that it would be unwise for President Mkapa to allow himself to be pressurised by President Mandela into accepting this idea.

Another letter, from a certain Kambarage Nyerere, complained about the way Africans are treated in Denmark. 'We Africans are treated only as drug dealers and social benefit leaches; we are not offered work and yet we are called lazy....' he wrote. 'You may ask why I am saying all this and still living there. Not anymore. I am going back home!'

## NO ACCIDENT OF GEOGRAPHY OR GEOLOGY

‘It is no accident of geography or geology that Tanzania has just opened its first and only Australian Consulate in Perth’ – so began an article in the WEST AUSTRALIAN (December 1). It went on to mention six Western Australian companies which now had a presence in Tanzania and how the recent slump in the gold price had not caused any drop-off in investor interest. The potential for discovering high quality deposits with low labour costs had probably made investment in gold in Tanzania relatively more attractive than before (*Thank you Mr D Gledhill for sending this item – Editor*).

## WHERE HAS THE MAGIC GONE?

‘I stood on the banks of the Ngoitokitok Springs in the heart of the famed Ngorongoro Crater gnawing miserably on a cold greasy chicken thigh. It was high noon in one of our planet’s great wildlife areas and ringed around me, as far as my eyes could see, sat four-wheel drive vehicles of every make known to man; I counted 55 of them. Their passengers waddled around, eating the chicken and stale bread from box lunches and taking group photos. Circling yellow-billed kites provided the thrills, dive bombing to snatch a chicken leg here and a bread roll there. Squeals of surprise. Squeals of delight. Squeals.....Where...oh where has the magic gone?’ – a writer in the Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR (November 10) – *Thank you David Leishman for this item – Editor*).

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS – THE FUTURE

Tanzania currently has three telephones per 1,000 people according to Lisa Sykes writing in the VSO publication ORBIT (Third Quarter 1997). She goes on to propose possible solutions for people in developing country rural areas where phones are very few and far between. Global Mobile Personal Communications by Satellite (GMPCS) systems have orbits much closer to earth than current telecoms stations and simple hand-held phones will be able to receive from them. Solar -powered payphones linked to Immarsat, an existing network, are proving successful. Near the Ngorongoro Crater an Immarsat terminal is being installed which will allow fax, voice and data communications; part of the revenue earned will be fed back into local infrastructure.

And, according to MAF NEWS (November) a former systems analyst for the World Trade Centre in London, Simon James-Morse, has installed a new modem which connects the computer to a telephone line and smooths out the

wrinkles in the telephone service caused by poor quality lines in Dodoma. The report was headed 'Harnessing the benefits of computer technology to help advance God's Kingdom (*Thank you Christine Lawrence for these items – Editor*)'.

## CHARITY SHOULD ALWAYS BEGIN AT HOME

Extracts from a letter to the editor of the London Evening Standard (November 4): 'Two articles in your newspaper provide an ironic contrast on how this country deals nowadays with people in need...one describes the plight of 80-year old Joshua Reynolds, discharged from hospital after a hip replacement and left without any help of any sort.....the other writes about a family, political refugees from some unproven danger in Tanzania, who are given first-class treatment with a modern house on a private estate and additional benefit payments.....yet if you suggest that men and women like Joshua Reynolds should be given priority over immigrants.....one runs the danger of facing unwarranted accusations of racism by numerous well -organised lobbies.'



The following stories are extracted from the 'Tanganyika Standard' in the first four months of 1948:

January 17: Extracts from a letter from Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh, written in her own hand to the Governor of Tanganyika: 'I am pleased with the wedding present which the people of Tanganyika have had the kindness to send me. This magnificent diamond (*the amount of money raised by contribution from the public was £2,479 and the value of the diamond was £1,000 - Editor*), which they have kindly offered to have cut in accordance with my wishes, is an object of great value and beauty....I am very glad that the remainder of the money raised to give me this handsome present will be devoted to the Tuberculosis Hospital at Kibongoto....'

February 7: The death of Mahatma Gandhi on January 30 was followed by a

letter headed 'When Gandhi was in Dar es Salaam' from a person described as a well known Indian gentleman who signed himself 'HR'. He wrote: 'After his struggles in South Africa, Gandhi passed through Dar es Salaam in 1912 and stayed two days. He was indifferent in health and was dieting for a natural cure. He used to sit with my mother in the kitchen and help her in the preparation of the food... He was never ashamed to do his own work.

February 21: Car prices are to increase substantially. The Ford Prefect will go up to £435; the Ford Anglia to £390....Some 38 British-built Albion trucks (4-cylinder, 24hp-types operating on paraffin) imported in 1924 and 1925 are still in use after 23 years..... The limited allocation of permits to import up to 200 American vehicles per annum has ceased because of the severe shortage of dollars in the sterling area.

February 28: "Your roads generally speaking are appalling and your hotels are in keeping with your roads" - comment from a visitor recently arrived from Britain.

March 6: Passenger traffic at Dar es Salaam airport is increasing rapidly – the number of passengers doubled from 540 in January to 1,020 in February and the number of planes arriving and departing reached 280 in January 1948 compared with only 135 in January 1947.

March 13: There were big celebrations in Tabora when the new Chief, Nassoro bin Saidi Fundikira, was crowned at his palace at Itetemia. Some 40 Europeans, 40 Arabs, 20 Indians and 5,000 Africans including the Chiefs of Kahama, Nzega and Shinyanga were present. At 9 am Mtemi Nassoro was presented with the spear and bow and arrows of office. The *Kibangwa* was placed on his head. The Tabora Secondary School Band provided the music and there was much noise from the firing of volleys from old muzzle loaders.

March 27: Former British Conservative Minister of Agriculture Robert Hudson was quoted as saying that the Labour government's scheme for the growing of monkeynuts in Tanganyika, which had been announced with such a flurry of trumpets, was going to be a most fantastic failure. After 18 months of work there were thousands of bulldozers standing idle and, instead of the 150,000 acres targeted to be planted this year, there would be just 7,000. £25 million had been wasted, he said. But the head of the Overseas Food Corporation, Major General Desmond Harrison, in a letter to the Tanganyika Standard described Mr Hudson's statement as absurd.

# BUSINESS NEWS BUSINESS NEWS

Exchange rates (Mid-December) £1 = TShs 625 - 630

\$1 = TShs 1,000 - 1,050

Following an encouraging statement by the IMF's Senior Representative in Tanzania, Mr Festus Osunsade, in late September, to the effect that Tanzania's economy was poised for take-off in the next 12 months, London became recently the centre of much activity on the INVESTMENT FRONT.

Over 100 people attended a conference sponsored by the Standard Chartered Bank and the Confederation of British Industries (CBI) on October 28 entitled 'TANZANIA: THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR BUSINESS IN THE MINERALS SECTOR' which was addressed by, among others: Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Jakaya Kikwete who spoke about the improved tax and financial incentives included in the TANZANIA INVESTMENT ACT 1977 which had been passed by the National Assembly in August; Minister of Energy and Minerals Dr. Abdallah Kigoda, who listed the increasing number of big investments being made in the mineral sector (the fourth most active country with 7.6% of all African exploration in 1996); the Executive Director of the new Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) - which replaces the former Investment Promotion Centre (IPC), Samuel Sitta, who frankly admitted, in an impressive address, the investor-unfriendliness of Tanzania in the past; he gave the firm impression that things would be much better in the future; he added that the 'Financial Laws Miscellaneous Amendment Act 1997', also just passed by parliament, included a new investment code and clarified the actual powers of the TIC in becoming a 'One-Stop' Centre for investors; the incentives for mining were now the best in Africa he said; he warned investors to be careful however in dealing with local intermediaries; Chamber of Mines Chairman Samuel Lwakatare said that the minerals sector was now in an exciting phase and mentioned how useful much of the geological survey work conducted during British rule, and now kept in the archives, was proving to be; Sutton Resources (Canada) President Michael Kenyon described the preparation of the new 'Minerals Act' to be presented to the next session of Tanzania's parliament as having been a 'mature decision-making process' and then listed a large number of current mineral investment plans; his own company had already invested \$25 million, he said. Attorney-General Andrew Chenge chaired the second session of the conference with considerable aplomb and good humour.

The previous evening the UK-TANZANIA BUSINESS GROUP had organised a convivial dinner for the visiting Tanzanian delegates which was addressed by Minister Kigoda. He gave more information about the new investment climate and added that Tanzania was unique in having from 500,000 up to one million small scale artisanal miners. We could not pretend that they did not exist he said. Some companies had been able to co-exist or strike deals with them. East African Association Chairman Christopher Buckmaster said that he was enormously encouraged by what he had heard; all wanted Tanzania to succeed but he hoped that there would be evaluations of what had actually been achieved under the new structures after the next 12 months and again after 24 months.

At the BRITAIN-TANZANIA SOCIETY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING on October 17 Buckmaster had shocked many members by pointing out just how difficult it had been for investors in Tanzania during recent years. The Arusha Declaration had been a disaster he said; it had created an attitude, particularly at the lower levels of the civil service, which was hostile to investment; he mentioned the much better investment climate in Uganda; the infrastructure remained very weak in Tanzania, he said; there was little power and water in Dar es Salaam and only 45% of phone calls made connection; there had been breaches of contract following changes in policy; there was horrendous red tape ("I know of no country which is worse") with banks having to make 200 file returns per year and hotels having to make 400; there were 20 separate operations to clear a container through the port; delays of up to six years to get land registered; a 'frightful' taxation system with endless tax audits; and, a 'going rate' of \$5,000 for a work permit. On the other hand, at the top level there was a refreshing openness, better than in any other country he visited. Tanzania had the greatest potential in eastern Africa. Few countries had such a good record of peace and stability. Macro-economic indicators (inflation, interest rates etc.) were almost entirely encouraging. Yet Tanzania was an economic failure.

Faced with the difficult task of responding to this tale of woe, Tanzanian High Commissioner Dr. Abdul Shareef said that it was not fair to compare Tanzania with Uganda where the government took power by force and could impose its will, or Kenya which had been capitalist since day one. There was a price to pay for democracy. The new government's economic policy was only two years old. People had grown accustomed to getting everything free. On corruption, he quoted Mwalimu Nyerere speaking in Edinburgh recently - "There is a receiver and a giver....giving bribes is tax deductible here (in Britain) and is never condemned. It should be a criminal offence".

The new INVESTOR'S GUIDE TO TANZANIA 1997 was launched at the conference. It is an impressive document which describes in detail how the new investment code will work in practice for minimum investments of \$300,000 if foreign-owned and \$100,000 if locally owned. It includes a table listing the rate of corporation tax, customs duties, sales taxes, capital allowance deductions and withholding taxes on some 15 different categories of investment. The three lead priority sectors are mining, infrastructure and export processing zones. There are no limits on the number of experts allowed on the immigration quota in the mining and petroleum sectors. Leases of land can be granted for from 33 to 99 years and rates of rent vary from farms outside townships @ Shs 600 per acre per year to industrial plots from Shs 75 to 150 per square metre per year. The text of the new Investment Act is included in the Guide.

Another document presented at the conference was the 35-page THE MINERAL POLICY OF TANZANIA dated August 1997.

The severe DROUGHT which hit Tanzania early in 1997 caused a decline in many economic indicators later in the year. Severe power and water rationing had to be introduced in Dar es Salaam, revenue collection fell, inflation rose, the strategic grain reserve fell, the trade account deteriorated.

The long-delayed launch of TANZANIA'S STOCK EXCHANGE has been postponed again (until after March 1998) because of the failure to get any companies ready for official listing. Most of the 18 companies earmarked for flotation are reported still to have to complete internal structural changes and accounting procedures – Financial Times *(Thank you Chuni Chande for sending me this item – Editor)*.

The successors to the National Bank of Commerce were officially born on October 1. One, with 34 branches, is called NBC (1997) LTD and is designed to meet the needs of corporate and large business and personal customers and has as its Managing Director Dr. Francis Mlozi. The other, the NATIONAL MICROFINANCE BANK (NMB) will normally only lend sums of up to Shs 1 million (\$1,666); it has 95 branches. But Minister of Finance Daniel Yona said that both banks were deficient in capital; private investors are to be invited to provide up to 70% of this; informal contacts are being made with selected large foreign banks. Meanwhile, Dar es Salaam has yet another bank – the Kenya Commercial Bank opened in October - Business News and East African.

Asked in a recent interview on the subject of UNEMPLOYMENT what he was doing about a situation in which there were more job-seekers than jobs,



Minister of Labour and Youth Development Sebastian Kinyondo said ‘The reverse is true. There are more jobs than takers, except in salaried jobs. The formal sector can absorb only a million people while the active labour force is about 13 million.... The problem is that some people don’t like to do particular jobs. We have people in the countryside who are not producing; graduates who won’t work in agriculture...we have to figure out how to get an entrepreneurial class...we intend to cultivate the ‘can do’ spirit; it’s like creating an Indian or a Chinese out of our people - East African.

The 1997 VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT) ACT was passed into law on October 21; registration of potential payers was due to start in January 1998.

The BAWAWANI HOTEL was closed temporarily on September 6. The Zanzibar government took it over and cancelled a 30-year lease agreement accusing the British firm, Zee Hotel Management Group, of running up unpaid debts of Shs 1.5 billion in rent and tax. The firm’s managing director Mr Deepak Khotari was ordered to leave the country and escorted to the airport-Daily News.

The MWADUI DIAMOND MINES have increased production by a ‘staggering’ 155% to 126,670 carats since the mines were rehabilitated three years ago - Bank of Tanzania.

The TANZANIA-CHINA FRIENDSHIP TEXTILE COMPANY has also made a U-turn since it was turned in July 1997 into a joint venture between the government (49%) and the private Chinese firm Dieqiu (51%). One month after privatisation the profit was Shs 5.34 million. In the second month this shot up to Shs 120 million.

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MALAYSIA is making a major investment in Tanzania though a \$105 million syndicated loan for the country's first 'build-own-operate' 100 MW diesel power plant in Tegata. The loan is backed by a power purchase agreement, But, the World Bank does not approve and has threatened to withdraw its support for the huge Songo Songo gas into electricity scheme if the new plant goes ahead - Southern Africa Decisions, the Business Times, the East African.

RECENT AID: NETHERLANDS - Shs 46 billion during the next five years for development in Kagera, Shinyanga and Arusha regions. Tanzania is the largest recipient of Dutch aid in Africa and the third in the world. The visiting Dutch Prime Minister said that Tanzania was on the right track in development. A \$20.9 million WORLD BANK-IDA Credit for primary and girls education and policy planning. The EU – Shs 2.84 billion for urban water supplies and rehabilitation of cotton research facilities. JAPAN – Shs 245 million for educational films for Zanzibar TV. NORWAY through UNICEF - \$1.82 million for water and sanitation centres in the Coast, Iringa and Mwanza regions and the setting up of three monitoring and management support centres. AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - \$62 million for structural adjustment. AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND - \$28 million for improvement of the road between Tanzania and Uganda. SWITZERLAND - a grant of Shs 4.8 billion in balance of payments assistance. GERMANY - \$4.5 million for the renovation of buildings on Ocean Road in Dar es Salaam originally built by the Germans a century ago and which are now used by the Tanzania Cancer Institute. CANADA – Canadian\$2.5 million for pulses and other food aid. EGYPT – \$30,000 to Zanzibar for drugs and medical equipment. KOREA - \$40,000 for vehicles. CHINA - \$40,000 for food aid and six new locomotives. USA - \$225,000 for military training.

## **‘DOCTOR DEBT – KILLING OR CURING?’**

Mathew Lockwood and Andrew Simms published an article about debt in 'Christian Aid' in September. The article, which used Tanzania as the model, has created a considerable stir. It criticised an Initiative, launched last year by the World Bank and the IMF to help Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC's) to reduce their debt burden. Starting off with some stark figures – 'every child in Tanzania is born owing \$250, twice the average national income per person', the article went on to say that the country had passed every test and jumped every hurdle to qualify for debt relief. But, unless there was some change, Tanzania would get nothing until well into the next millenium – the year 2002. At the end of October Tanzania's foreign debt had reached \$8.09

billion – this was described as having a crippling impact on development of the country.

The paper concluded that the Bank's HIPC Initiative was not adequate for the job; the qualifying period for major debt relief needed to be shortened; and, the performance conditions needed to take into account the real difficulty in implementing economic reform in open and democratic African societies.

Ron Fennell, who has been the World Bank's Resident Representative in Tanzania, comments as follows:

- By their articles of agreement, neither the Bank nor the IMF can postpone loan repayments to them; one of the main reasons is to maintain the Bank's AAA rating on the stock exchanges from which it borrows most of its funds.
- Not until 1994 did the Bank and the IMF openly admit that their assistance to support major reforms was not leading to sustainable economic recovery.
- The current HIPC initiative took three years to develop because of the need to secure the support of all the major shareholders in the two institutions; the Initiative provides additional potential debt relief to that under existing arrangements such as the Paris and London Clubs; Tanzania has already benefited from debt relief of about \$1.0 billion under these Club arrangements (TA May 1997); the money is used to purchase a portion of the multilateral debt and cancel it or to pay debt service as it becomes due; Tanzania may become eligible for debt relief under the HIPC Initiative in about two years time;
- Tanzania is also likely to benefit from a discounted Debt Buyback scheme if the government's management of the economy continues along sound lines; under this scheme, the Bank seeks funds from bilateral donors to liquidate the debt by paying possibly ten pence in the pound to commercial creditors; however, as only about 3% of Tanzania's foreign debt is from commercial sources, debt relief from this instrument would probably be less than \$500 million; the bulk of Tanzania's debt is to multilateral or bilateral creditors and not currently eligible for discounted settlement;
- Assessing when a country will reach a sustainable level of debt is very difficult because assumptions about export earnings and government revenues are dependent on world commodity prices and good fiscal performance;

- Lack of government support for rural social services is sometimes due as much to diversion of official funds as it is to allocating funds to debt service; in the years when Tanzania's external debt was not being serviced, the provision of health care and education deteriorated; in part, because many taxes and duties were not finding their way into general revenue;
- The World Bank and the IMF are technocratic institutions answerable to member countries; changes in policy on debt must be supported by the major industrial powers. Christian Aid and other advocacy groups need to focus on the governments of such nations.

## OBITUARIES

DR. JENNIFER HIGHAM (62) died of cancer on November 15. She was a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Foreign Languages at the University of Dar es Salaam from 1976 to 1984 and for the following four years served as a VSO volunteer at the Foreign Languages Institute in Zanzibar. She was a tutor on several education courses for teachers from Tanzania. Donations in her memory may be sent to the Provincial Overseas Mission, Scottish Episcopal Church, 21 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh EH12 5EE.

DR. ZEBEDAYO MPOGOLO (50) Director of Operations and Financial Services of the Capital Market and Securities Authority (CMSA) who had been in the forefront in preparations for the establishment of the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange, died on September 30.

LAWRENCE, CARDINAL RUGAMBWA died on December 8. At a Pontifical Requiem Mass in St. Joseph's Cathedral it was said that he would be remembered for his humility and his tireless efforts to promote Christian unity.

GOSBERT RUTABANZIBWA, who died on November 21, was one of the first Africans to hold a senior post in the Tanganyika Government after independence, when he succeeded Ronald Neath as Chief of Protocol. He was a man of great ability and charm and later served as Tanzania's High Commissioner in India and Canada and as Ambassador to the USA. He retired to his farm near Bukoba where he lived a life of simplicity. Not for him the ostentatious display of people who have used office to acquire great wealth. One of his sons, Patrick, is the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Energy and Minerals. A daughter, Hilda, is a Borough Architect in Hackney - Trevor Jaggar.

SOLOMAN OLE SAIBUL (62) former Minister for Tourism and Natural Resources died of prostate cancer on October 30. He had been earlier the first African Chief Conservator of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority. Thousands of people attended his funeral at Lemara village near Arusha.

SIR JOHN SUMMERFIELD (76) started his career as a crown counsel. Amongst the cases he prosecuted in the 1950's were the so-called 'lion murders' in Iringa and Mbeya in which the killers had been snatched as children by witch doctors who had then coached them to carry out murders while dressed in lion skins. Later, in Dar es Salaam, Summerfield successfully prosecuted Julius Nyerere for libelling a district officer. Years later they met unexpectedly in London; Nyerere greeted him like a long lost brother.

DR DAVID TAYLOR OBE FRCS who died on November 21 became well known in Tanzania (and other countries) as an eye surgeon. He first went there in 1954 as the Officer in Charge of the Berega Hospital in Morogoro Region and was from 1957 to 1970 the Medical Superintendent at the Mvumi Hospital, Dodoma. He was also involved in the development of the Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre in Moshi – Mary Punt.

MOHAMED VIRANI (68) has died in Dar es Salaam of kidney failure. He was a prominent businessman, a top motor rally driver and a key sponsor of the Young Africans (Yanga) Soccer Club – East African

## **THE BRITISH WEEK AND THE REAL BRITISH-TANZANIANS**

A 'British Week' took place from September 29. A 'Britain in Tanzania Exhibition' was opened by First Lady Mama Anna Mkapa included information about the Zanzibar Mbweni Mission, originally a school for freed slave girls but the real highlight was the 'Flight of My Life' offered by British Airways under which a group of children were given a flight to Kilimanjaro and back. The Mangrove Steel band from London entertained large crowds. 'No sex, We're British' was showing at the Little Theatre.

Under the heading 'Let us celebrate' the Daily News published a letter from a reader who signed him(her)self as 'a rejoicing British-Tanzanian'. Extracts: 'We love the British. They were an honest lot (for the most part), straightforward, gracious, hospitable, often fun-loving, punctual, disciplined, .....a few can be hurtfully sarcastic and tell mean jokes....but some British officers in colonial times lived with local women and gave them children ....only very few families were fully supported by their British fathers....the children were not accepted in society as African...Nor were they accepted as British....'Yes, the Real British-Tanzanians – a lonely and dejected race...'

## **CHRISTMAS IN DODOMA REGION**

‘....Here in Dodoma some Christians will celebrate the Lord’s birthday with no food, some will be dying of cholera and children and women will continue dying of famine related diseases....for the first time people have lived by collecting the scarce grass to sell as hay in Dodoma....Now that the rains have started, grass has been eaten by ants hence a number of people will live on fresh wild vegetables....as Government boarding schools have closed due to famine our schools have continued to operate; the sick are still treated in Mvumi and Hombolo hospitals....it is only two crucial months to overcome before the famine eases..... God’s work has suffered – there have been no parish teaching programmes, church service attendance has been halved...many Catechists and their families had to migrate to Morogoro where they hope to survive the famine – Extracts from an article by the Rt. Revd. G Mdimi Mhogolo in the ‘Diocese of Central Tanzania News’ December 1997.

## **22,700 WEEVILS**

This is the number of weevils which had been released into Lake Victoria by the end of October as part of the efforts to eliminate water hyacinth. The weevils were bred at a laboratory at Kibaha and tested at Pangani Falls. 34,000 tons of the weed had also been pulled out of the Lake by hand by the NGO LANESO over the previous nine months – Daily News.

## **NIGHT LIFE IN DAR ES SALAAM**

A sleepy town by daylight, at night time Dar es Salaam will soon surpass Nairobi. It has casinos, many discotheques, pubs, bars and gambling dens.

Something can be found for all pockets it is said. Most expensive are the discos of international class such as the ‘California Dreamer,’ ‘Club Billicanas’ and ‘Casanova’. In the middle group lie, for example, ‘Mambo Club’ and ‘New Silent Club’ (see below). At ‘Slipway’ in Msasani you can also take your children. On Friday evenings it is transformed into an open-air disco.

The ‘Las Vegas’ casino is said to be the most commonly visited but there is now also a casino at the New Africa Hotel. ‘Club Billicanas’ was also planning to provide gaming facilities. Silently but surely and most agreeably, it is said is the emergence of the ‘Oasis Casino’ in Upanga West.

Certain places of entertainment are said to be influenced in a decidedly western way; others are more genuinely ‘African’. Particularly strongly marked is the western atmosphere in the bar at the Sheraton Hotel, also the ‘Euro Pub’ and the ‘Slipway’. For those preferring to be local, a visit to bars like the ‘Highway’ in Magomeni, the Jolly Bar in Kinondoni or the ‘Bahama Mama’ on

on the Morogoro road, after the university, are recommended. If you are 'middle of the road' you can enjoy music at the 'Sone Afrique' and 'Empire' restaurants which have live performances and serve good Indian food.

For the owner of 'California Dreamer' in Upanga, Mr Chandrakant Patel, 'sparkling clean toilets' are said to be the top priority. It has a fantastic electronic sound system, wonderful accoustics and air conditioning and DJ's of the top class.

Mr Zonte wa Zonte is the boss of the 'FM Club'. Situated in the Lang'ata social hall on the Kinondoni Road, it has a productive rivalry with 'New Silent Inn'. Both claim to have the best facilities and the best in-house bands in the city playing Zairean Soukous, popularly known as 'Ndombola'. 'Diamond Sound' at 'Silent Inn' is certainly well renowned but the heavyweight lead dancer at FM Club, Miss Eva(ander) Hollyfield pulls a lot of crowds. Both offer cheap tickets and transportation for students..

Discerning Dar es Salaam residents still tell you that 'Clouds Disco' is the one to beat. On Sundays 'Clouds' arranges a disco poolside at the Kilimanjaro Hotel. On every other night of the week they play at the 'Tazara Club' in Kinondoni. Famous for the most up to the minute Congolese tunes, the competition that exists between the DJ's ensures a first class night out. 'Cloud Entertainment Ltd' also organises beauty contests, fashion shows, concerts etc.

Some other noted and distinctly African nightspots include 'Imasco' in Temeke, and the weekly concerts at the Lion Hotel in Sinza (Remmy Ongala's local haunt).

The Dar es Salaam 'Express' has also revealed the negative side of the expanding life of pleasure in Dar es Salaam. Prostitution is widespread – it costs Shs 5,000 to Shs 60,000. This, in combination with high unemployment and a liberalised economy, has resulted in a high crime rate, stealing and robbery. Prostitution, which has increased markedly, is today quite open. Reports differ on the new market for prostitution. Foreigners are said to prefer a local girl – a Tanzanian, but one with the advantage of experience in neighbouring countries. It is said that many prostitutes have as their goal the saving of sufficient funds to start their own businesses. Especially at risk are lone mothers who have difficulty in providing for their own support.

Anita Stomberg and Ben Rawlence.

*(Based originally on the Dar es Salaam Express's Pleasure Supplement of June 5-11, part of this article appeared first in The Sweden-Tanzania Friendship Association's journal 'Habari'. Thank you Roger Carter for the translation. There is now another new casino, the Monte Carlo, located at the 'Skyway' nightclub - it has cost Shs 42 million, is a Tanzania*

*-Malaysian enterprise, has seven different games and can accommodate 1,000 gamblers. A new tourist attraction - the first star gazing station in Tanzania to have telescopes and special binoculars - is being established with help from Italy at the Rufiji River Camp about 100 miles from Dar es Salaam.*

## BOXING TRIUMPH

In what the Daily News described as a ‘frenzy of ululation’ and ‘one of the most thrilling moments in the history of boxing in Tanzania’ on October 12 at the Diamond Jubilee Hall in Dar es Salaam, Tanzanian boxer Rashid Matumla scored a sixth round technical knockout over Hungarian Lorant Szabo to win the World Boxing Union’s light middleweight title. Earlier, Matumla’s young brother Mbwana won the zone five bantam weight title from Kenyan Mussa Njeu. The two boxers received Shs 1 million and Shs 500,000 respectively from wellwishers plus offers of free holidays.



## EARLY DAR ES SALAAM

I am in the process of conducting PhD research into the social history of Dar es Salaam in the colonial and post-colonial periods and am keen to contact people who lived and/or worked in the city between 1920 and 1980. I am especially interested in the administration and policing in the town; urban growth and attempts to control it; the housing sector; the development of an urban economy and workforce; and the growth of crime and petty crime, particularly activities which might be described as ‘informal sector’ ones such as illegal street trading, the manufacture and sale of alcohol, prostitution, and begging

Anyone who feels they could be of assistance please contact me on 0181 809 7266 at 14c Castlewood Road, Stamford Hill, London NW16 6DW, or on e-mail at [andrew.burton1@virgin.net](mailto:andrew.burton1@virgin.net).

Andrew Burton



## THE GRUNDYS OF PANGANI

In about 1963 visits to Pangani were made special by meeting the Grundys, to enjoy their hospitality in the remarkable house they were building and to see boat building, spinning of coconut fibre, metal work and furniture making in the workshop. Major Grundy was the first registered citizen of Tanganyika and he meant to stay. Unfortunately, the business was a victim of blanket nationalisation and the Grundys left. However, when the Britain-Tanzania Study Tour visited Pangani in August 1997 several people told us of the debt the town still owes to them. Major Grundy is remembered with great affection and respect. The Independence memorial is acknowledged as his work. The workshop has been extended and is in reasonable condition although the business seems to be at a standstill. It would be good if 'Tanzanian Affairs' could carry a tribute to the Grundys. To that end, I am asking anyone who has information about their lives before or after Pangani to send it to me.

Peter Yeo  
15 Springfield Close, Burton on the Wolds  
Loughborough LE12 5AN

## THE GIANT TORTOISES OF ZANZIBAR

Further to your earlier news item (TA No. 57) about the giant tortoises (*Geochelone gigantea*) of Zanzibar, my wife and I were there in August 1997 and can now give you an update. We found that only seven adults now remain on Changuu island but they are under close surveillance and 16 new young ones have been successfully hatched. On Zanzibar itself a holding facility has been established for tortoises moved from Changuu in 1996 and other tortoises that have been seized after they were stolen from the island.

The translocation of confiscated tortoises could result in the introduction of diseases and parasites not previously present on Changuu. One of the purposes of our visit therefore was to draw up a health monitoring programme. Fortunately, professional veterinary assistance is available there from various sources but funds are needed to save the tortoises and to keep them free of disease. Those wishing to help are invited to send cheques made payable to the 'Changuu Tortoise Account (70634980)' and sent to Barclays Bank, P O Box 8, 13 Library Place, St. Helier, Jersey JE4 8NE.

John E Cooper  
c/o 8 Scotchell Green, Wiltshire SN9 5AU Tel: 01933 228560

# REVIEWS . . . REVIEWS . . . reviews...

*Compiled by John Budge and Michael Wise*

Readers who do not have the good fortune to live near a specialist African studies library are reminded that many items reviewed may be obtainable through the national inter-library loan service. Please enquire at your local public library.

**Pat CAPLAN**, *African voices, African lives: personal narratives from a Swahili village*. London: Routledge, 1997. 267p., ISBN 0-415-13724-1. No price stated.

Caplan's book is in the form of a personal narrative and is based on thirty years of fieldwork in a village in Mafia Island. We hear the story of Mohammed's life, both through his own words, those of his wife, Mwahadia and daughter, Subira as well as Caplan's own observations of him over this period. His life is revealed in conversations between Caplan and Mohammed, as well as excerpts from the diary he kept for her. These document personal matters as well as village gossip and other daily events of "Minazini" village. The author sees the work as a humanistic enterprise and aims to "explore the universal human condition, and in so doing cross, or bridge the gap between oneself as ethnographer and the subject of the life history".

The book is divided into four main sections, each with an introduction by Caplan. It is interspersed with photographs which help to give the flavour of daily life in the village. The first section focuses on Mohammed's life history and the second contains excerpts from his diary describing marriages, divorces, quarrels, ways of making a living by farming or fishing - all concerns which had touched closely on his own life. In the third section we hear other voices as well - those of Mwahadia and Subira. We see how their lives changed from 1965-1985 and how they suffered from increasing poverty and hardship. "The Search for Knowledge" is the final section, which deals with explanation for the afflictions which affect all the characters' lives, such as witchcraft and spirits.

Caplan is concerned to break with the anthropological tradition of focusing on difference and "otherness" and instead shows how Mohammed's and his family's struggle to make sense of daily events has wider relevance. She has succeeded in her aim of producing a text to interest both anthropologists and non-anthropologists. It offers a fascinating glimpse of life in Mafia, and into the lives of three people who have concerns shared by us all.

*Bethan Rees Jones*

**Tijs GOLDSCHMIDT**, *Darwin's dreampond: drama in Lake Victoria*. London: MIT Press, 1996. 274p., ISBN 0 262 07178 9, £17.50.

This is really several books within one. Firstly we have an account of the fish of Lake Victoria, especially those known to scientists as cichlids (species of *Haplochromis*) and to local fishermen as *furu*. The story begins in 1985 when fishing nets came up almost empty; where were all the small fish (*furu*) that usually filled the nets? Recently the fishermen's gill nets had been full of big holes due to a predatory (carnivorous) fish - the Nile Perch (*lates nilotica*) or *sangara*, known elsewhere as 'Elephant of the water', that can weigh more than 70 kilos. Where had this fish come from? Why was it never caught by fishermen when the author first came to Mwanza in 1981? The answers are all here - they make fascinating reading.

In the late '70s there was a project of the Tanzanian and Dutch governments to set up a fish-processing factory near Mwanza, which would process 60 tons of *furu* a day into fish-meal. Could Lake Victoria provide that much fish for an indefinite period? Scientists from the University of Leiden in the Netherlands set up a team (H.E.S.T. - the Haplochromis Ecology Survey Team) to study the ecosystem of the Mwanza Gulf and to identify the species of cichlid involved. As time went by, the nature of the diet of 302 species of cichlid became evident - with more than twelve different types of food ranging from detritus (mud), snails, smaller fish, to insects. These *furu* show a great range of morphology, especially in their jaw structure, which is related to their diet. No need for powerful jaws for eating mud! The big question is - were all the *furu* derived from one single riverine ancestor?

Secondly, there is frequent reference to Darwin and his theory of natural selection, and speciation, to aspects of camouflage, and selection pressure, to reproduction strategies, extinction...all part of the discussion of how species originate and change, not just in fish, but in birds, insects, and mammals. Throughout the book (originally written in Dutch and beautifully translated by Sherry Marx-Macdonald), there is an interesting use of words and language: the wanderers (Swahili *mzungu*), a kiss on the hand (from a female chimp), the battlefield (the lake, between *Lates* and *furu*), the savior (Sw. *sangara*), the Nile Perch, which has enriched some fishermen and traders), *masabethi* (aluminium dishes)...and so on.

Thirdly, there is an in-depth description of DNA and its variation, and its application to the identification of fish species and their origins. Fourthly, there are plenty of comments on social conditions, and life among the local residents; plus a six page glossary, 168 references, and a very complete index. What more could one want?

Brian J. Harris

**Julie JARMAN**, *WAMMA: empowerment in practice*, by Julie Jarman and Catherine Johnson. London: WATERAID (27-29 Albert Embankment, SE1 7UB), 1997. 20p.

WATERAID have produced an attractive 20 page booklet about their water development programme in four districts of the Dodoma Region between 1991 and 1996. WAMMA derives its acronym from the partnership between WATERAID and the Ministries of Maji (Water), Maendeleo ya Jamil (Community Development) and Afia (Health), but a key feature is the full involvement of the local community from the outset. Villagers have to establish a water fund, open a bank account and make a one-off contribution before implementation starts. They must also gather any local materials required, such as rocks, sand and gravel. The village Water Committee sets the price for water and encourages participation in a hygiene education programme.

The report suggests six preconditions for a successful programme of the WAMMA type: the right policy climate (a national water policy); the willingness of government to make suitable fieldworkers available; the continuous backing and support of a senior official (e.g. the Regional Development Director); readiness of the donor (in this case WATERAID) to sustain the partnership over a long period and at an adequate level; high priority for village-level participation at all stages; and above all, patience, flexibility and being prepared not to push for quick results.

*John Sankey*

**Omar R. MAPURI**, *Zanzibar, the 1964 revolution: achievements and prospects* Dar es Salaam: TEMA (P.O. Box 63115, DSM), 1996. 120p. No price stated.

This book represents a disturbing, even tragic sign of the times. Mr. Mapuri is a minister in the CCM government of Zanzibar, and his book is a call for the intensification of racial politics.

The author starts by identifying the 'Arabs' as oppressors who were overthrown by the 1964 Zanzibar Revolution. Now, he says, they have edged back into positions of power. It is a situation where 'Zanzibari Africans' - (not all Zanzibaris) must unite. But unite against what or whom? The answer is powerfully implicit throughout the book.

Mr. Mapuri bends over backwards to see everything in purely racial terms. For example, the Union of Zanzibar and Tanganyika, which was engineered by the United States, happened according to him simply as the logical conclusion of the close relationship between African Associations in Zanzibar and Tanganyika - and to say anything else is somehow anti-African. The suggestion that the Umma Party, which had African, Arab and Asian members, had any role to play in the 1964 revolution is seen as an attempt to belittle Africans - since it detracts from what the author regards as purely African 'achievement'.

What makes all this particularly strange, of course, is the fact that most Zanzibaris are not pure Arab or even pure African but a mixture of many different groups. Even stranger to anyone who has been to Zanzibar in recent years is Mr. Rampuri's assertion that the last 33 years have been a continuation of the Glorious Revolution which brought justice and prosperity to the people.

One of the aims of the books seems to be to glorify the Afro-Shirazi Party, ASP (which was a key player in the 1964 revolution) and through it the CCM Zanzibar, which is seen as its successor with the same interests and support base. With this in mind the author praises the 'Committee of Fourteen', who were considered by many to have been responsible, in the period after the revolution, for the deaths of hundreds of innocent Zanzibaris. These included well-known progressive leaders of the ASP itself, including Abdala Kassim Hanga, Abdul Aziz Twala and Saleh Saadala.

The Civic United Front (CUF) is attacked as a representative of Arab interests, and a successor in this and other ways, of the Zanzibar National Party (ZNP) of 1964. It is also regarded by the author as the villain of the 1995 election. In a Kafkaesque scenario, it is declared that CUF rigged the elections, intimidated voters and manipulated the (African) people of Pemba to turn against the Africans of Unguja. He sees the international and national observers as stooges of the CUF - did they not, after all, complain that it was the CCM which had been engaged in rigging; that they were biased in favour of the CUF because the Arabs always had western support!

What then is the solution to Zanzibar's problems? What does the author have to say to the youth for whom he declares he has written this book? The answer seems to be out and out confrontation - he urges 'Zanzibari Africans' and particularly the youth to save the gains of the Great Revolution

Reading this book will bring for many of us a sense of *deja vu* and disappointment. Less than two years ago, in April 1996, the late Abdulrahman Babu predicted just such a polarisation and suggested a solution. In his last pamphlet *Wanted: a Third Force in Zanzibar politics*, written soon after the 1995 elections he wrote:

the ruling party has 'won' the election but not the country. The country is at a standstill waiting for a political solution...The balance of political power has hardly altered since the 1950s struggle for independence which led to the 1964 Revolution. The political rivalry that has followed the advent of the multi-party electoral process has exacerbated rather than healed the great political divisions of the pre-independence era. And the political leadership cannot...find a way out of this deadlock.

What then is the way forward? In Babu's view (which has been proved right), a government of national unity is not possible because the conflict now is primarily between leaders with past grudges, and not between parties. He advocated the creation of an independent Third Force in Zanzibar politics, whose task would be to alert the country to the reality of the current state of affairs. If this did not happen soon, he declared, there was a very real danger of fragmentation in Zanzibari society. Unfortunately, if Rampuri's book is any indicator, the leaders are pushing Zanzibar towards just such a fragmentation.

*Amrit Wilson*

**Thomas SPEAR**, *Mountain farmers: moral economies of land & agricultural development in Arusha & Meru*. Dar es Salaam: Mkuki na Nyota; Berkeley & Los Angeles: University of California Press; Oxford: James Currey, 1997. x, 262p., ISBN 0-85255-737-X, £14.95p.

This study traces the history of the Meru and Arusha peoples during the closing decades of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth; the period when they found themselves, and their economic and social systems in conflict with incomers, whose interests were varied, and by and large became focussed upon making use, in various ways, of their productive lands. The limited extent of these lands, and population increase led to strong resistance against incoming governments, settlers and religious bodies.

The Meru and Arusha peoples endured more than a customary share of tribulation during the period under consideration. Their traumas have included epidemic diseases, civil war, drought and famine. All these posed severe threats to the established social order, and more or less coincided with the arrival of Christian missionaries, who were killed in accordance with customary practise directed at individuals seen as introducing undesirable witchcraft, and undermining social order. The establishment of foreign rule, first by the Germans and later the British, bore especially heavily on the area under consideration in this book, by reason of the attractions of the lands for European farmers.

This situation was recognised, and criticised by administrators from the early years of British administration after the first World War.

The two tribes were relatively small units when the German Government entered their lives...secure from molestation by other tribes. They occupied land almost unexampled by its fertility...Immense plains were at the disposal of their cattle and there was an abundance of agricultural land available for further expansion.

These fair prospects were quickly brought to nought by the German Government. An extensive system of land alienation to non-natives was inaugurated and proceeded in the most reckless manner. Two large mission stations...and two small farms were alienated in the heart of the native area and a belt of farms was carried right around the mountain...and entailed the expropriation of many...

...when British officers took over the district they found the Arusha and Meru cramped within an area which was barely adequate for their immediate needs and practically incapable of extension to meet future requirements...In every quarter, normal tribal expansion...had been hopelessly compromised.

The author's prolonged investigation of source materials, ranging from verbal information to archives in Tanzania, Europe and North America, traces the attempts of the peoples concerned and their British administrators on the spot, to check the continued degradation of their society by incomers. This culminated, for the purpose of the book, in the internationally renowned Meru Land case, whose disputants went to the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

It is a record, not only of dispute about possession, but also about the actual use of land and resources by the people concerned, who rapidly, and fairly successfully adapted their methods in order to continue to produce and survive economically within a reduced allocation of land. Professor Spear has provided a highly readable, balanced and most informative history of a segment of Tanzanian society in the earlier twentieth century.

MW

***TUKI English-Swahili dictionary. Kamusi ya Kiingereza-Kiswahili.*** Dar es Salaam: Mkuki na Nyota for Institute of Kiswahili Research, University of Dar es Salaam, 1996. xx, 883p. ISBN 9976 911 29 7.

Distributed in the U.K. by African Books Collective, 27 Park End Street, Oxford OX1 1HU. Price £60; US\$108.

The *TUKI English-Swahili dictionary* is the culmination of fourteen years' work by the Institute of Kiswahili Research at the University of Dar es Salaam. Given the difficult conditions under which the TUKI staff worked (at which the Foreword only hints) and the quality of the final product, this dictionary is a remarkable achievement. There is no doubting the need for a new English-Swahili dictionary; the English language has outgrown Johnson's dictionary of 1939, and none of the more recent dictionaries provides such comprehensive coverage. This one contains over 50,000 entries, including many new words and meanings, along with lexicographic information such as word class, alternative spellings, status (whether formal, slang, vulgar, etc.) and collocations. The most significant drawback, given the erratic nature of English spelling, is the lack of a pronunciation guide. This omission is attributed to technical reasons.

The dictionary begins with a series of diagrams explaining the various types of information included in a dictionary entry, followed by instructions (in English only) on how to use the dictionary. Both these sections are clear and informative, but should perhaps be given in Swahili also. The quality of entries is high; words and their derivatives are easy to find, and the translations and accompanying information are generally accurate. Many colloquial and figurative expressions are also included, as are a number of illustrative examples.

The work is not without its problems, of course. A significant problem is a lack of consistency within and between entries. Information about the status of a word or its regional variations appears sometimes before and sometimes after the word, which occasionally causes confusion. Such information can also be inconsistent between entries. Thus, the entry for **bell** includes the following illustrative example: (*colloq*) *ring a ~ kumbusha*. Under **ring**, the same expression is treated as a 'run on' (a sub-headword, in bold type) but without the information that this is a colloquial usage: ~ **a bell** leta kumbukumbu kwa mbali. Some inconsistency is also found in the regional information; although the dictionary indicates usage specific to Britain, America, Australia/New Zealand and Scotland, at times British usage is used as a default. For example, the entry for **mad** does not indicate that 'angry' is the most common American usage of this word; similarly, although the sub-heading of **sidewalk** gets the label (*US*) the sub-heading **pavement** is unmarked, and neither of these entries is cross-referenced to the other. There are also a few mistakes, but these are rare.

Aside from these minor problems, I found this authoritative dictionary informative and easy to use. It will, I am sure, soon become established as a standard reference work.

Steve Nicolle

### Articles in Journals

**Thadeus SUNSERI**, *Famine and wild pigs: gender struggles and the outbreak of the Majimaji war in Uzaramo*. Journal of African history, 38, 1997, p.235-259.

**Catherin BAROIN**, *Religious conflict in 1990-93 among the Rwa: secession in a Lutheran diocese in Northern Tanzania*. African affairs: the journal of the Royal African Society, 95 (381) Oct.1996, p.529-554

There may not appear to be much connection between wild pigs and banana beer, but these apparently irrelevant details sparked off two rebellions, harking back directly and indirectly to the period of German rule in Tanganyika at the beginning of the century. These two admirable and interesting studies show how religious beliefs and practices become linked to radical social change and how authoritarian obstinacy can tear societies apart.

Sunseri, maintaining that the prevailing conception of the Majimaji war needs to be re-examined, acknowledges that a good deal of historical research was directed to this end at the University of Dar es Salaam in the 1970s.

The Germans, attempting to regiment Tanzanian peasants, succeeded only in destroying the historic structure of rural society - the delicate balance between the distinctive practices of men and women essential to social cohesion, health and the well-being of the soil and the environment. They forbade bush-burning, hunting,



the felling of forest trees and forced men to work on communal cotton farms and railway construction. Men, robbed of their traditional tasks, were forced to leave their homes for long periods with the result that women had to assume their roles, ushering in vital “shifts in gendered spheres of power”. The 1905 revolt, Sunseri claims, was not so much a fight for independence as a ‘symptom of household struggles’ to overcome these problems. Headmen lost authority and when severe famine struck women practised ritual pagan remedies by using *dawa* (medicine) based on *maji* (water) to protect crops, and appealed to agricultural deities.

Sunseri claims that these rituals were appropriated by nationalist historians and ‘transformed into a proto-nationalist ideology of resistance’ which became established as the Majimaji tradition. In fact, he says, it was a subtle protest against the assault by the colonial power on the peasant economy and their ‘loss of environmental control’. The wild pigs became a symbol of the policy, exacerbated by the increasing number of Moslems with their aversion to eating pig flesh. Women became hunters - the protectors of the fields.

Whereas Sunseri shows how authoritarianism directly created social problems, Catherine Baroin demonstrates how social conditions drove a religious organisation into an ideological corner. Ever since Tanganyika fell under German domination in 1886, as a result of an agreement between Germany and Britain, the supreme cultural and social influence in the Kilimanjaro region has remained that of the Lutheran Church, which controls nearly all the infrastructure of social life, owning churches, fields, coffee plantations, schools and hospitals, and drawing upon external aid that enables it to finance development programmes.

The Rwa, who occupy the slopes of Mount Meru, are Bantu-speaking farmers, numbering about 150,000, working the rich volcanic soil of the rain-soaked mountain, which is favourable to intensive farming, mainly of coffee and bananas. The Kilimanjaro Chaga outnumber the Rwa nine times over and are “reputed for their business sense and on average more cosmopolitan, more educated and richer”.

Baroin claims that the ‘inferiority complex’ of the Rwa was one cause of conflict, although a large majority are practising Lutherans who read, write and speak Swahili. The 18 patriarchal clans are modelled on the Masai system, divided into ‘generations’, but they accused the Chaga (Northern) branch of the church of discriminating against them, especially in the financing of health and education. The issue was exacerbated by the uncompromising attitude of many of the clergy and even the Bishop, who blamed the main instigator of the rebellion, Jackson Kaaya, describing him as “an agitator thirsty for power”. Aged over 70, he gained notoriety during the Meru Land Case, when the Rwa eventually took their case to the United Nations, in defiance of Britain, and their action was a prelude to founding the Tanganyika African National Union. A sore point with the church was the Rwan habit of indulging in long drinking sessions of banana beer, while other conflicts arose from their practice of polygyny and the generation system.

When the situation became tense the government strove to maintain order, eventually calling in the army. The rebels tried to take over church institutions in their area, the leaders were imprisoned, and after further serious rioting the Rwa eventually sought a compromise, as a result of which the hegemony of the church was ended. It is noted that bitterness still persists, especially between the Meru Educational and Social Development organisation (MESODET) and the church. As coffee producers the Rwa rely mainly on coffee sales for development funds, and the control of coffee co-operatives is a key issue. In Rwan consciousness, economics and politics are inextricably linked.

JB

### Publications Noted

**Hector BLACKHURST**, *East and Northeast Africa bibliography*. Lanham, Md.; London: Scarecrow Press, 1996. xiv, 299p. (Scarecrow area bibliographies; no.7) ISBN 0-8108-3090-6, US\$62.50.

Compiled by the founder editor of the well known and much regarded *Africa bibliography*, this is a handy and very immediately usable gathering of references to books about the area published from 1960 to date. That alone is a form of recommendation, because of the greater likelihood of being able to find items in libraries, and even still in print and available for purchase.

Very precise subject headings allow immediate access to, or indication of non-existence of the user's chosen approach. Thus, more general items in our selected area of interest can be traced under Tanzania - Handicrafts; - Health and Medicine; - History and so on. Quite specifically, Chaga; Dar es Salaam; Olduvai Gorge; Zinza, etc. This is one of the most usable bibliographies I have come across for some time. Not exhaustive, but highly recommended for the sensible selection of entries included.

**Erik O. GILBERT**, *The Zanzibar dho trade: an informal economy of the East African coast, 1860-1964*. Ph.D. thesis, Boston University, 1997.

Obtainable from University Microfilms International, PO Box 1346, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1346, U.S.A. quoting order number 9713661.

**Abacleti K. KASHULIZA**, *Determinants of bank credit access for smallholder farmers in Tanzania: a discriminant analysis appreciation*, by Anacleti K. Kashiliza and Jonathan G. Kydd. Savings and development, no.3, 1996, p.285-304.

**Nasor MALIK**, *Extension of Kiswahili during the German colonial administration in continental Tanzania (former Tanganyika), 1885-1917*.

Originally published in Swahili forum III, Sept., 1996, p.155-160, this article of approximately 2,000 words has been revised by the author, and a copy of the typescript can be seen by contacting the editor of Tanzanian affairs.

**Fenella MUKANGARA**, *Women and gender studies in Tanzania: an annotated bibliography (1982-94)*. Dar es Salaam: The University Press, 1995. 245p., ISBN 967 6602 782. Distributed in the U.K. by African Books Collective, 27 Park End Street, Oxford OX1 1HU, Price £14.95; US\$27.

**Roger PFISTER**, *Bibliography of Swiss doctoral dissertations on sub-Saharan Africa, 1897-1996..* Bern: Swiss Society of African Studies, (P.O. Box 8212, CH-3001 Bern), 1997. 76p. No price stated

A useful list, which draws upon diverse sources to present a comprehensive and well indexed list of Swiss dissertations on African topics. The high degree of interest in Tanzania over the period is shown by the proportion which concentrate on the country (almost ten percent out of some 400). The bibliography includes helpful advice on how to obtain copies of dissertations listed.

**PLUNDERING Africa's past**; edited by Peter R. Schmidt & Roderick J. McIntosh. Oxford: James Currey Publishers, 1996. 296p., ISBN 0 85255 738 8, £14.95.

Described by the publisher as being a frank indictment of African contributions to the problem, and discussion of specific steps that could halt the disappearance of Africa's art. In addition to several overview chapters looking at aspects of art theft continent-wide, there are two chapters devoted to aspects of the destruction and looting of archaeological sites in Tanzania, another on Kenya, and one on the East African coast.

**Detlef H. SCHMIDT**, *Measuring participation: its use as a managerial tool for district health planners based on a case study in Tanzania*, by Detlef H. Schmidt and Susan B. Refkin. International journal of health planning and management, 11, 1996, p.245-358

**E.H. SILAYO**, *Cadastral surveying practice in Tanzania*. Dar es Salaam: The University Press, 1997. 163p.

A discourse on why cadastral surveying "is much more than merely solving boundary disputes between neighbours".

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The reviews editors thank contributors for their reviews, especially those that come unsolicited and often draw attention to publications that might have been overlooked. Anyone offering a review should please contact Michael Wise, at Fronhau, Llandre, Bow Street, Ceredigion SY24 5AB. Tel.01970 828351; E-mail <mw@avlmmi.demon.co.uk>

## CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

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CRAIG CAMERON is a post-graduate student at the School of African and Oriental Studies in London.

RON FENNELL was the World Bank's Resident Representative in Tanzania from 1983 to 1987 and now works as a Consultant to the Bank and the UN.

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STEVE NICOLLE, a Swahili specialist, is engaged in research in Communication Studies at Middlesex University.

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