

No. 60

MAY - AUGUST 1998



Tanzanian affairs

Issued by the
Britain - Tanzania
Society

ZANZIBAR - GROWING CONCERN

TANZANIA AND THE MAI

EL NINO DEVASTATION

KIMBIJI REVISITED

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF WADI MOJA

REVIEWS

ZANZIBAR – GROWING CONCERN

Although the Zanzibar government has long insisted that there is no political crisis in the Isles this view is not widely shared. The ruling Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party did publish a statement in March admitting that there was an impasse but added that a solution depended on the political goodwill of the Civic United Front (CUF) opposition party. The statement also praised Zanzibar President Salmin Amour for his openness in dealing with the situation and his willingness to talk about it to the media.

MWALIMU INTERVENES

This change in tack was perhaps stimulated by Father of the Nation Mwalimu Nyerere who had caused some consternation when he said on January 23 (according to the Dar es Salaam 'Express') that the first step in resolving any crisis was to admit that there was a problem. It would be unwise to *fumbia macho* (close the eyes); the Zanzibar problem was not only for Zanzibaris, he said. "It is also a Tanzanian problem. The Union would bear the brunt if something went wrong there. It was time the Union government did something to avert a conflict which would have security overtones on the mainland".

When Professor Haroub Othman of the University of Dar es Salaam (quoted in the 'Daily News') said at a seminar that he thought that Mwalimu would be the best mediator in what he described as the 'crisis-laden islands' and that he had a feeling that the CCM was not serious in wanting a solution, did not want Mwalimu to intervene and was not even very keen on him, he was soundly rebuked. CCM's Zanzibar Publicity Secretary Ms Maudline Castico said that the Professor should apologise for making such outrageous statements on CCM's relationship with the former President. CCM in Zanzibar had the highest respect for Mwalimu and would always treasure his role in the liberation and development of the country, she said. She reminded the Professor about the efforts made by CCM to promote and broaden democracy in the Isles and pointed out that the House Speaker had opened an office in the opposition stronghold of Pemba in an effort to bring about mutual understanding.

Probably referring to the amount of time Mwalimu Nyerere is spending as mediator in Burundi, Serengeti CCM MP Julius Semwaiko told Union parliamentarians that Tanzania should concentrate on solving problems at home rather than those in foreign countries. "We should ask our colleagues from Zanzibar what is going on there" Semwaiko said.

Gradually the press - both government and privately owned - has been taking up the issue. The government-owned 'Daily News' in an editorial on January 12, Zanzibar Revolution Day, the 34th anniversary of the 1964 Zanzibar Revolution, wrote: 'We would like to make a special appeal to President Amour and the opposition to embark on dialogue immediately to solve the present political impasse in the Isles'.

But on the same day Zanzibar President Amour was quoted by the 'Daily News' as saying that that there was 'a conspiracy to bring Zanzibar into turmoil, perpetrated from outside by using internal elements' but that the solution to the political impasse in the isles would be reached by Zanzibaris themselves. In an apparent reference to a recent by-election in which support for the opposition Civic United Front (CUF) had dropped significantly, he said that the political situation in Zanzibar was excellent and seemed to improve with each passing day. People were learning more and more to live together in harmony under the multi-party system.

Dar es Salaam Archbishop Polycarp Pengo on January 12 urged churches to pray for tranquility in Zanzibar; the political situation in the Isles was of concern to everybody, he said.

INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTION

Meanwhile international concern about the situation continues. South African Vice-President Thabo Mbeki was in Zanzibar last year and the Nigerian Permanent Representative to the United Nations was in Zanzibar earlier this year, apparently trying to help. The 'Daily News' reported however that the Zanzibar government maintained that they had been there for 'purely holiday purposes'. President Marti Ahtisaari of Finland is also thought to have discussed the problem during his recent visit and an EU delegation led by Britain had a meeting with Tanzanian Foreign Minister Jakkaya Kikwete and raised concern about the crackdown on opposition politicians.

More significant was a second visit to Zanzibar by Commonwealth Secretary General Chief Emeka Anyaoku in January during which (according to the 'East African') he had 10 meetings with CCM and CUF party leaders. He proposed what he called a 'middle course' including a five-point plan under which the parties would be requested to desist from making confrontational public statements; CUF would be given some ministerial posts in a coalition government plus five of the 10 nominated seats in the Zanzibar House of Representatives plus two additional seats in the Union Parliament; CUF would be expected to call off its boycott of proceedings in the Zanzibar parliament; the media would be asked to give balanced coverage of political activities, and,

the government should agree that all former Zanzibar political office holders would receive uniform treatment. Unlike the position after his previous visit, the Chief's visit did not end there. On February 23 he sent his personal representative, Mr Moses Anafa, to continue the talks but a blanket of secrecy then descended and it is not known whether any positive results were achieved. CCM Publicity Secretary Ms Maudline Castico, who did not take part in the talks, said that she did not think the envoy had any new agenda to offer; any solution depended on the goodwill of CUF.

Visiting British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Tony Lloyd was reported in the 'Business Times' on April 3 as having sharply differed with Tanzanian President Mkapa's oft-stated position that he has no mandate to intervene in Zanzibar. "The Union does not govern Dar es Salaam only" Lloyd was quoted as saying "Zanzibar is part and parcel of the Union and that is why we say that (the Union Government) has a role to ensure that things are normalised." According to a letter in the Dar es Salaam 'Sunday Observer' Lloyd also pointed out that it was Tanzania that was the signatory to the international conventions on human rights and should be responsible for any violations in any part of the Union including Zanzibar.

Director of the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) Jan Arne Munkeby said "Until a political solution to the problem of Zanzibar has been found, Norway will not enter into new agreements for assistance to Zanzibar."

The reaction of Minister of State in President Mkapa's Office Kingunge Ngombale-Mwiru was to castigate these two diplomats for talking to the press instead of following official channels. According to the 'Daily News' (April 2) Zanzibar CCM Publicity Secretary Maudline Castico went further. The remarks by the envoys of Britain and Norway were a gross misconception of the real situation in the Isles; they were one-sided in favouring the opposition. They had gone too far by meddling in the political affairs of Zanzibar instead of concentrating more on development issues, she said. These diplomats had remained silent when the opposition engaged in acts aimed at disturbing the peace. There was no violation of human rights in the Isles as the two envoys had implied. In a reference to the treason trial (see below) she went on 'It is the height of absurdity to suggest that criminal prosecution is a violation of human rights since law courts are institutions established to ensure those same human rights are safeguarded'.

It is also reported that three journalists, including a BBC correspondent, were briefly detained by the Zanzibar police while trying to cover demonstrations in support of those being charged with treason.

AVIS

Leading the way...

In Tanzania...

Rent from the No.1 car rental company.

Within Africa...

At over 200 locations in 37 countries.
And throughout the world.

We offer great value...

And a product for every need.

We also offer quality of service,
reliability...

And the latest models from a selection
of renowned car manufacturers.

Reserving is easy...

Call your local Avis office, prices are
guaranteed at time of reservation.

Tanzania	+ 255 51 30505
----------	----------------

UK	+ 44 990 900500
----	-----------------



TAN 09/97

"You can also visit us at the Avis Galaxy Web Site, <http://www.avis.com>"

AVIS

We try
harder.



Avis recommends Vauxhall and Opel cars

DAY OF HARMONY

When the newly elected CUF MP for Mkunazini took his seat on February 3 there was a rare day of harmony between the parties. Mr Juma Duni Haji MP pledged his allegiance to the Zanzibar government, shook hands with CCM cabinet ministers and was applauded on both sides of the House. The other CUF MP's even attended morning prayers for the first time since November 1995 – they object to blessings for President Amour – and stayed in the House until it ended the session.

But, by the next day, the harmony was over. The 25 CUF MP's were abruptly suspended (and lost their allowances) for 20 days for 'their persistent failure to attend House sittings'.

THE TREASON TRIAL

The trial for treason of 17 CUF opposition political leaders, including CUF Deputy Secretary General Nassor Seif Amour and three members of the Zanzibar House of Representatives continues. They were originally arrested (in December) on charges of sedition; they allegedly plotted to overthrow the Zanzibar Government and remove President Amour; later the charge became treason. All have been refused bail and several have been held in prison for over four months. On January 6 CUF leader Seif Shariff Hamad and Secretary General Shabani Mloo were interrogated for 2 hours by Police CID from Dar es Salaam but later released.

The 17 CUF activists started a hunger strike on January 19 because of what they described as 'the unsatisfactory handling of their case (a preliminary hearing before submission to the High Court) by the state.' They ended their strike on January 23 after being assured by Zanzibar Attorney General Ali Mohamed Omar that their case would be handled fairly. He agreed to look into why the police had delayed producing the file on the case. The case had been adjourned from January 9 to February 3. The Magistrate said (at the Vuga regional court) that he was not competent to give a ruling on the failure of the prosecution to bring evidence against the accused.

On February 3 the court was told that the Attorney General had indicated that the evidence so far collected by the police was not enough considering the seriousness of the charges; these could attract capital punishment or life imprisonment he said. The police were given one more month to collect evidence.

When the case was resumed on March 3 the prosecutor, Police Superintendent Patrick Biatao, said that the Attorney General had ordered police to round up more suspects after going through a police file. Many of

these suspects had left Zanzibar but a man-hunt had been launched. Mr Omar had warned the police that going ahead with the trial without arresting the other suspects was tantamount to fighting a losing battle.

The defence counsel requested the court to dismiss the case as the prosecution had failed to bring the needed evidence within the allotted one month without giving convincing reasons. The trial Magistrate agreed with the defence that the Attorney General should be summoned to shed light on the evidence and the case was due to come up again on March 17th. The defence asked the court not to agree to any further adjournments and the magistrate said that he needed time to study the request.

When the case resumed on March 17 it was attended by foreign diplomats from Dar es Salaam. Responding to alleged criticisms from the diplomats, Zanzibar Chief Minister Dr. Mohamed Bilal said that the treason charges were not politically motivated and that the diplomats concerned were contravening diplomatic norms in interfering in Zanzibar's internal affairs.

LIPUMBA LOSES CASE

Former CUF candidate for the post of President of Tanzania, Professor Ibrahim Lipumba, and the *Majira* newspaper have lost a case in the Isles' High Court in which they were accused of defamation. Prof. Lipumba admitted that in a speech in Pemba during the last general elections he had accused Zanzibar Electoral Commission Chairman Zubeir Juma Mzee of buying a house in Kilimani for Shs 60 million paid for from a bribe he had received for ensuring that President Amour would win the presidency. The defendants were ordered to pay Shs 30 million each to Mr Mzee for defamation. The judge said that no proof had been provided to support the allegation that Mzee had bought the said house. Speculation that he was often seen in the house was not enough evidence to prove that he had bought the house immediately after the election. President Amour announced in April that Mr Mzee had been reappointed for another five year term as chairman of the Electoral Commission.

TSETSE ERADICATED

And now some good news! Tsetse flies have been finally eradicated from Zanzibar. Under an International Atomic Agency project, tsetse were mass bred in a 'fly factory,' male flies being sterilised with gamma radiation and released by air to mate with females, who were therefore not able to produce offspring. Since September 1996 not a single wild fly has been captured in once heavily infested areas of Unguja - Daily News.

AND ON THE MAINLAND

On the mainland there has been little political controversy during recent weeks. A newspaper poll has indicated the continued popularity of President Mkapa and the collapse of the only viable opposition party – the NCCR-Mageuzi (as explained in the last two issues of ‘Tanzanian Affairs’) has made his task easier. Some observers however detect an increase in internal differences within the ruling party which President Mkapa must keep under control if he is to ensure his selection as candidate for the next Presidential elections in the year 2000.

The ruling CCM party continues to profit greatly from the split in the NCCR-Mageuzi between its Chairman, Augustine Mrema, and its Secretary General Mabere Marando and their respective followers. CCM is claiming considerable success in its campaign, especially in the NCCR stronghold of Kilimanjaro Region, to bring back former members who deserted the party to join the NCCR.

Mr Marando has said that he would be willing to work with Mrema if he stopped his dictatorship. Augustine Mrema complained that, during a visit to the southern regions of the country, he had been barred from holding meetings ‘just because his party was in a political crisis’. The crisis, he said, had been caused by the government and Marando was just a government agent. Prime Minister Frederick Sumaye was quoted in the ‘Daily News’ as vigorously denying these accusations and other government sources indicated that Mrema’s rallies sometimes had to be banned because of friction between members of the strife-ridden party itself.

In the light of the collapse of the opposition, CCM had little difficulty in ensuring the election of its candidate, Raphael Mlolwa, as MP for Kahama at a by-election on March 1st even though, in the last general election, six opposition parties obtained 30,335 votes compared with only 21,894 for the CCM. The seat could probably have been won if the opposition was united.

MORE HARMONY

CCM’s Felix Mrema earlier won from NCCR the Arusha Urban by-election. At his swearing in ceremony in Parliament members of both the CCM and the opposition cheered when, after being congratulated by the Prime Minister, Felix Mrema went on to embrace opposition leader Augustine Mrema.

A by-election was scheduled for May 3 in the Singida constituency following the death of the MP Mr Joseph Monko.

SUBSIDIES TO PARTIES

The 'Daily News' reports that there have been increasing complaints about the wisdom of the hard-pressed government continuing to pay subsidies to the political parties. These amount to Shs 360 million per month to the CCM, Shs 47 million to CUF, Shs 32 million to NCCR-Mageuzi and Shs 6.7 million each to CHADEMA and the UDP.

Eight opposition political parties have set up an 'Inter-Political Parties Committee for Constitutional Reform (KAMAKA)' under the chairmanship of Bob Makani of the small CHADEMA party to 'recommend necessary changes in the constitution'. The Committee said that the country's constitution still described Tanzania as following a policy of socialism and self-reliance. Other points made were that private candidates for election to parliament were still forbidden and that government appointed Regional Commissioners should not be in parliament and be MP's at the same time.

RELIGIOUS RIOT

There was a serious riot at the Magomeni Mwembechai Mosque in Dar es Salaam on February 13. Four police posts and their communication facilities were vandalised, 35 motor vehicles were damaged and two were set on fire. Six people were injured by stones, sticks and iron bars. The Police arrested 261 people who were later taken to court. The trouble seemed to be caused by faction differences amongst Muslims at the Mosque but some Christians took advantage of the mayhem and took part in looting. Two people were killed, allegedly by the police trying to restore order. This resulted in further trouble at the Mosque on March 29 when young Muslims started throwing stones at police, burnt two vehicles and attacked a CCM office. Fifty people were arrested.

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS AND CORRUPTION

At the Consultative Group Meeting between government and the donors held in Dar es Salaam (unusually, as such meetings are normally held in Paris) starting on December 10th donors pledged \$1.0 billion to Tanzania for the year 1998. Several donors said that they would contribute to a fund to help Tanzania reduce its \$8.1 billion debt, about half of which was multilateral. The entire cabinet answered questions from the delegates.

Responding to continued concerns amongst donors about corruption, President Mkapa told the 200 delegates “My war against corruption is not restricted within the covers of the Warioba Report; (*outlined in earlier issues of TA*) anyone else (in addition to those mentioned in the report as possible culprits) against whom sufficient evidence that can stand in court is established, will be sent to court. And that is official. Corruption will be made a high-risk low-profit endeavour” he said. Cases were difficult to prove in court and that was why he had used his powers to retire public servants in the public interest. “They are powers that I have used extensively and will continue to use.... We have to build a consensus with donor countries on ways to criminalise corruption in international tendering where the really big money is. Such corruption should be a criminal offence in donor countries as it is in Tanzania” he said.

The Daily News reported on December 17th that during the last 7 years (1991 to May 1997) 522 police had been fired for corruption including 176 during the period from January to May 1997. Police Inspector General Omar Mahita said that a Criminal Intelligence Unit had been set up to coordinate swift arrest of suspects.

TANZANIA AND THE MULTILATERAL AGREEMENT ON INVESTMENT (MAI)

The twenty nine members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have been busy for the last seven years negotiating a proposed ‘Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI)’ which, initially at least, is designed to create a ‘level playing field’ for investment between member countries of the OECD. It is beginning to create some alarm in developing countries including Tanzania however because of some of its proposed provisions. For example, the draft Agreement states that the MAI would not allow developing countries which wished to join:

- to discriminate in favour of their own national investors compared with foreign investors;
- to place restrictions on the entry of or the nationality of key management personnel;
- to require investors to achieve a certain percentage of local content or export a certain proportion of output unless the investor gives some advantage to the country e.g. by offering to spend money on research.

The British government favours MAI in principle but over 120 questions have been asked in the British parliament and the European parliament has voted against the MAI by 437 votes to eight. Requests for exemptions from its rules fill 1,000 pages. The US negotiator said in February that his government would not sign it and a coalition of some 600 international organisations has come together to oppose the MAI.

Christine Lawrence, after discussing the matter with the World Development Movement (25 Beehive Place, London SW9 7QR Tel: 0171 737 6215) and sending them a copy of the last issue of TA received the following reply:

‘There can be few better examples of the type of country whose long term future under an MAI regime gives rise for concern than Tanzania. There are real risks of a neo-colonialist scenario of low wage economies largely dependent on natural resources, with no available path to broad-based development. The Business Section of ‘Tanzanian Affairs’ No 59 mentions the great interest in a ‘Minerals Sector’ conference and (a few paragraphs later) concern for the fate of vast numbers of small scale mining labourers.

There is a good example of how the MAI might affect Tanzania on page 24 (*of TA*). The opening paragraph describes current efforts to attract foreign investment and states ‘there are no limits on the number of experts allowed in under the immigration quotas in the mining and petroleum sectors’ – implying that limits do exist in other sectors. Such limits ensure that local people are employed in the investment venture, thereby increasing their skills and creating potential for future home-grown industry. The MAI would abolish the right of countries like Tanzania to exercise such policies – the multinational would have the right to employ only expatriates should it so wish.

KASE STORES LTD

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS

ELCT BUILDING BOMA ROAD

P O BOX 1141 ARUSHA TANZANIA

TEL: 255 57 2648/2441 FAX: 255 57 8980

**Stockist in Various Books, Stationeries,
Curios and Gifts**

Supplier of Books and School Materials to Donor Agencies in Tanzania

Tanzania could avoid this type of restraint by not signing the agreement but it would run the risk of being excluded from mainstream foreign investment, which is a key element of the development process, as evidenced by the existing enthusiasm outlined in 'Tanzanian Affairs'. We have seen from the history of the World Bank structural adjustment programmes that it is virtually impossible for the poorest countries to opt out of economic prescriptions backed by the richest countries.'

Following discussions in the Britain-Tanzania Society, Tanzania Trade Centre Director in London, Simon Mlay, has made a number of other points:

- a) the ability of Tanzania to generate enough foreign earnings to service and repay her huge external debt (\$8.09 million on December 31 1997) and to provide foreign exchange needed to finance the development of infrastructure, education, health and other social services is a cornerstone of a sustainable development strategy and as such the Government should be able to exercise the option of favouring foreign investments that show commitment to sourcing raw materials locally as well as promoting exports. MAI prohibits government from seeking to promote this and strengthens investors' reluctance to refuse to consider any such requirement even when there are 'advantages' on offer by the Government.
- b) Tanzania's rich natural resources (minerals, timber, arable land etc) are collectively owned by the people; the Government needs to promote the interests of the people by ensuring that they become stakeholders in partnership with foreign investors as the economy is liberalised. MAI will tie the hands of Government and make foreign investors unwilling to negotiate even where their operations entail displacing indigenous people whose livelihood depends on the resources taken over by the foreign investor.
- c) OECD is the leading source of investments into sub Saharan Africa. Tanzania does not have the option of staying out of the MAI nor does it have a realistic chance of negotiating meaningful exceptions when they decide to accede. Given the weak regulatory and legal framework and the *silence* of MAI in respect of off-shore registered companies, it should be of concern that MAI could unwittingly worsen the drain on resources through tax evasion and dubious accounting practices.
- d) Any multilateral agreement on investments or trade that is not negotiated within the framework of the UN systems (e.g. UNCTAD) with the full participation of all members is unlikely to fully represent the interests of developing countries.

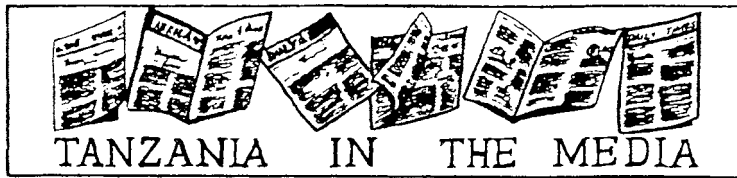
EL NINO DEVASTATION

The *El Nino* weather phenomenon has created devastation all over the country during for the last five months. There has been damage to roads, bridges, railways, airports, housing, agriculture and health provision. Many people have been killed; 150,000 were rendered homeless. As this issue of TA goes to press (April 13) there are reports of a major disaster in the Merelani area in the Arusha Province with over 50 miners missing after torrential rains caused flooding and the collapse of tunnels dug in the search for the precious stone Tanzanite and gold.

Train services between Dodoma, Kigoma and Mwanza were suspended for weeks and, at the end of December, 400 wagons were stranded. Two key bridges in Morogoro were swept away. In February, 60,000 tons of cargo destined for neighbouring countries was held up in Dar es Salaam. In Bukoba 8,000 hectares of coffee and bananas were reported destroyed. Tobacco production was expected to fall from 42 million kgs in 1997 to 25 million kgs in 1998. Even the *Batik* clothes industry has suffered because of the lack of sunlight needed for drying in the final stage of production. Maize production in Rukwa Region was expected to be cut to 30,000 tons compared with the average of 50,000 tons normally obtained and cotton production in the Lake regions was expected to fall from 85,000 to 65,000 tons. Tourism was affected when the routes to the main national parks became waterlogged.

The first estimates of the cost of *El Nino* is some \$117 million. President Mkapa went to Dodoma for a special meeting with MP's on February 10 at which he announced that government expenditure had to be cut immediately. Seminars, workshops and symposia would have to stop unless they were donor financed; local and overseas trips by government officials would be severely restricted; there should be a reduction in the number of officials accompanying ministers to meetings of parliament in Dodoma; officers who had received loans for vehicles must not use government transport. President Mkapa appealed to donors to set up a Multilateral Debt Fund for the country to help the government pay for the necessary repairs and rehabilitation. The President wondered how Tanzania could be expected to continue to pay its enormous debts when the economy was unable to generate the necessary funds.

But it was not all bad news. With rivers flowing and dams filling, Tanzania's chronic electricity cuts became a thing of the past and cattle ranchers were not complaining about the abundance of grazing following the rains. *El Nino* was also good for tea growers. Production is likely to increase from 23,164 kgs last year to some 25,000 kgs this year. And the Rufiji Leprosy Trust, while reporting three deaths and the whole Rufiji valley being like a huge lake, added that fresh fish was plentiful during the floods.



IMPRESSIVE ACHIEVEMENT

‘One by one they entered the conference hall. President Mkapa, his predecessor Ali Hassan Mwinyi and the country’s first president Julius Nyerere. Smiling broadly, the three politicians waved to the applauding crowd.....The scene dramatically illustrated Tanzania’s success in achieving peaceful, democratic transitions of government. Very few other African countries, if any, can boast of having a current president and two former leaders together in the same room. By the measures of the continent, the country’s political stability is an impressive achievement.’ So began an article in the *GUARDIAN WEEKLY* recently.

BLEAK FUTURE

A recent article in the *ECONOMIST* referred to what it described as the bleak future for Zanzibar’s traditional cash crop because Indonesia’s economic collapse ‘will almost certainly curtail demand for the scented *Kretek* cigarettes that absorb the bulk of the world’s clove crop.... But Zanzibar’s tourist industry is booming; the Zanzibar Investment Promotion Agency has approved \$260 million-worth of projects in tourism, ten times the total for other industries. Tourist revenue is expected to be \$2.5 million this year, twice that of the year before’ (*Thank you Debbie Simmons for these two items – Editor*).

£1 OFF DEBT

The *TIMES* (April 4) gave publicity to a campaign being organised by the charity Christian Aid under which people are invited to attach £1 coins to cards which are then sent to constituency MP’s for forwarding to British Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown as a contribution to relief of developing world debt. The first £6,300 raised has been put towards reducing (fractionally) Tanzania’s debt to Britain (*Thank you Betty Wells and Christine Lawrence for sending the newspaper cutting - Editor*). The *TIMES* also chose as the picture to illustrate an article on the economic situation in China a photograph of the Guard of Honour in Beijing which had greeted President Mkapa on his

arrival for a state visit in early April. The next day it printed a picture of some of the miners who had escaped from the tragedy in Arusha Region mentioned above.

DEBT RELIEF. WHY NOT UNTIL 2002?

On April 14 the TIMES, quoting from Oxfam material, explained why Tanzania is going to have to wait several years before it can benefit from the 'Highly Indebted Poor Country Initiative (HIPC)' described in TA No 59. The article explained how Uganda had just become the first country to 'get its hands on some of the money'. Mozambique had gone through the tortuous qualification process but would still not see any cash until the end of another year-long review. The article went on: 'For all the colourful photo opportunities afforded by the Clinton's recent grand tour of Africa, a desperately poor country such as Burkina Faso will not get any relief until at least 2000. Tanzania, where Hillary and Chelsea went on safari, may never be eligible for debt relief even though one in six children die there before the age of five. Tanzania is a particularly perverse example of the IMF's strict eligibility criteria. Countries have to take part in IMF economic reforms for six years before being eligible. Tanzania has been in IMF programmes since the mid-1980's but will still not qualify until at least 2002 because it temporarily fell out with the donor community in 1994 over targets for revenue collection. The IMF dates the start of Tanzania's HIPC track record from November 1996 when it inaugurated a fresh adjustment programme. It gets no credit for past participation in IMF programmes (*Thank you Christine Lawrence for bringing this information to our attention – Editor*).

HOW TANZANIA MADE A MAN OF HIM!

Ann McFerran didn't want to embarrass her 19-year son Patrick by turning up at his 'gap-year' project. But his letters home persuaded her to have one last adventure. These were the first words in a full-page article in the DAILY TELEGRAPH on February 14 under a headline ('How Africa made a man of my son') which probably did embarrass him! When offered snake for dinner one night the son asked his mother "where else will you eat snake." He suggested that she should 'live a little.' The 51-year old mother admitted to being torn between total revulsion and a renewed thirst for adventure. The son was clearly enjoying himself as his letters from a British charity project near the Tarangire National Park had indicated. "On Sunday morning I got up before dawn to meet a Tanzanian who took me to find gold...we walked for four hours" "I went

to the nearest town for my birthday and found myself staring amazed at a water tap. I wish you could see this place.” The mother concluded her article: ‘On our last day we visited a cultural village in Tarangire’s wildlife conservation area...in a Maasai village we were greeted like visiting royalty, our hands grabbed by women and children...as the sun set young men began a rhythmic chant that seemed to explode though their throats as they jumped in the air in perfect unison. We watched mesmerised. Later we sat in silence under the stars – closer and wiser...I pondered how Africa had changed my son into a thoughtful young man.’ *(Thank you Donald Wright for sending us this article – Editor).*

COKE IS BEST!

BUSINESS IN AFRICA (December-January) had some difficulty in concealing its surprise, if not indignation, when it published a six-page news article about an inaugural award (the ‘US Corporate Citizenship Africa Award’) by the ‘US Corporate Council for Africa’ to the Coca Cola Company. It asked whether a soft drink made of 99% sugar and water should have been allowed to reach the position where its annual sales surpassed the economies of whole regions of Africa. Defenders of the award had pointed out, however, that the company had invested or committed \$600 million in Africa including \$50 million in Tanzania. The total investment was about half of US aid to the continent in 1997. Some \$30 million had been devoted to charity in recent years and there had been a great deal of sport sponsorship in East Africa. But no mention was made of the profits obtained by Coca Cola in Africa. *(Meanwhile, the EAST AFRICAN reports that Bonnie Bottlers of Moshi has received an award from Coca Cola for reaching the ‘international quality standard’ benchmark in the production of Coke – Editor).*

TOURISM IN ZANZIBAR

‘Forget the ski slopes. The rich and famous are chilling out in the tropical hotspots of Jamaica and Zanzibar’ wrote Grace Berry in THE TIMES (January 29). ‘They’re just tripping over one another to get to Zanzibar.... Designer Amanda Wakeley gets the inspiration for her collections there’. But Tanzanian authorities are not happy about the thousands of budget tourists or backpackers flocking there according to the South African SUNDAY INDEPENDENT (February 1). These foreigners, they say, promote decadence and crime. Zanzibaris call them *vishuka* (those who wear rags) says Omar Ali, a senior official in the Criminal Investigation Department. According to unofficial figures they spend less than \$20 a day and promote drugs and sex through their

loose association with beach boys. The article went on to say that crime is low in Zanzibar but on December 27 the DAILY TELEGRAPH reported that a 28-year old German visitor had been shot dead, allegedly by members of the Tanzania Defence Forces at Fumba, 25 kms from Zanzibar town in a restricted area close to a military camp. Officials were reported as saying that the incident happened after the visitor refused to be searched. But critics, including tour operators, argue that no sign was posted to warn visitors to stay away. The Tanzania Tourist Board opposes a ban on backpackers saying that it would impair efforts to boost the tourist industry. Although they are usually thrifty, a good word from them back home, always brings other visitors, the Board says. Ali's remarks were said to reflect only the concerns of the security authorities. The SUNDAY TIMES (January 11) reported that a British tourist couple were attacked by seven robbers and stabbed while walking at 11 pm near the Serena Inn. Two German women were reported to have been mugged in the same area and another tourist was mugged on a beach at 3pm. The British High Commission was advising people to exert caution on quiet beaches and in urban areas at night. As we go to press it is reported that CCM has expressed shock at an incident in which six thugs armed with knives gang raped a female European volunteer in Zanzibar town. *(Thank you David Leishman from South Africa and Geoffrey Stokell for sending parts of this information. – Editor).*

ILLEGAL INHABITANTS

The January issue of THE MSITU NEWSLETTER is again packed with extracts of news stories about the environment. The main story complains that a government decree of May 1997 under which all illegal inhabitants of the 4,362 ha Kazimzumbwi Forest reserve (Coast Region) should move out within three months, had fallen on deaf ears. Agricultural activities, tree felling for charcoal and construction of houses were continuing.

A page was devoted to the news that the government had approved, in spite of strong opposition from environmental groups (worried about the possible impact it will have on the Rufiji Delta) a prawn farming project by the Dar es Salaam-based 'African Fishing Company'. *(Thank you Joy Clancy of the University of Twente in the Netherlands for sending us information on the strength of the opposition to this project. The article you sent indicated that 10,000 ha of mangrove shrubs (of eight species) would have to be cleared; that the sea and fish could suffer from pollution from prawn waste and fertilisers; and, it was doubtful if there would be enough fish available to feed the prawns – Editor).*

THE CHILDREN OF THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS

The JOHANNESBURG STAR reported in mid February that some 340 children fathered by South African freedom fighters during the struggle against apartheid are battling to make a living in Tanzania. Only those whose fathers died during the struggle can apply to the South African High Commission in Dar es Salaam for assistance from a special pension fund set up by the South African government. An ANC spokesman said that party members who were still alive had the responsibility of looking after their children.

THREATENED BIRDS

Tanzania featured prominently in an illustrated 4-page article in the spring 1998 issue of BIRDS. The article, about the 'Royal Society of Birds International Network', written by Paul Buckley, Zul Bhatia and Rob Lake, explained that the 19 bird species which are found only in Tanzania are threatened. Since 1993 the RSPB has supported a project in the Uluguru Mountains under Zul Bhatia, where there are 15 birds of special conservation interest. Pride of place goes to the Uluguru bush shrike, a critically threatened species found only in these forests. Few people have seen it and little is known of its ecology; it is believed to live in the lower forests, just those that are under greatest danger through increasing human pressure. An exciting discovery had been finding the globally threatened Usambara eagle owl, previously thought to be found only in two other mountain ranges. The main object of the RSPB's efforts has been to understand pressures on the forest, the perceptions of local people and ways to involve them in managing the forest to improve the quality of life and ensure its protection (*Thank you Donald Wright for sending this item – Editor*).

KIMBIJI REVISITED

It's 11 am and people say that I will easily find a *daladala* (minibus) going to Kimbiji – a fishing village I knew from 40 years ago. And so I did, as the buses all competed for custom at Kigomboni by the ferry. One conductor seized me and thrust me into a minibus meant for 25 and already holding 40. I am pushed up into the centre isle and soon establish myself on smiling terms with those around me – you could never do that in England. The only thing is to hang on and keep standing.

Years ago I knew this road south from Dar es Salaam and that it might take me an hour to reach Kimbiji. "Of course you'll get there" said the taxi

driver in town “Roads are much better than when you lived here.” We passed Njimwema, Vikindu, and lots of village names now forgotten.

Eventually I got a sort of seat balancing on the hump of the transmission with my feet either side of the gear lever. Later I got a real seat and found that I was next to a young lobster and crab merchant who lived in Kimbiji and kindly agreed to be my guide in case things had changed. His name he said was ‘Julius Nyerere’ and as he looked nothing like the original I asked how this was, surprised that Mwalimu should be a model for the young in 1998.

JN seemed rather spivvy for the unspoilt village I remembered, so I left this topic and concentrated on the ‘road’ which had degenerated into a series of unplumbed pools. The bus plunged into these valiantly and its sort of bonnet often disappeared, to the accompaniment of clouds of steam rising within the cabin. Eventually we came to a worse pool than usual and upon a bus coming the other way which had foundered, blocking the way. The ‘conductor’ announced he was going no further.

How far still left to walk to Kimbiji? Perhaps half an hour I was told. There was no going back, having endured 90 minutes of rough travel. So, trousers rolled, Alfred Prufrock style, and in bare feet I stepped out with a few others, grumbling about the hidden coral obstacles that struck our feet as we went. Of my guide JN there was no sign. But, as we neared the village a heavy road grader overtook us and there perched high up was JN with a slightly mocking look.

He hadn’t expected me to come to his remote village and had thought that, as a European, I would be making for Ras Kutani or some such tourist spot nearby. But from that moment this young man of 22 assumed responsibility for me and took me to meet Mwinyimadi Amor, father of the village chairman and various notables.

I had only brought a small rucksack with camera and swimming trunks and began to realise that no daladala would be going back to Dar es Salaam that day as it was now 4pm. and the road was still blocked.

But the village I had known – a compact village, a dafu’s throw from the beach – had disappeared. In the 1970’s I was told it had been ordered to move – was it Ujamaa or some illusory threat from the sea? And it had settled half a mile inland. A dark tangle of mango and cashew nut trees showed where the old village had been. A maritime Dunsinane!

JN and a band of young followers recognised my desire for a swim by shouting ‘beachi’ or more likely *Bichi* (raw, inexperienced) and I hope that didn’t reflect my state. We all plunged in.

Back to the village. Various gatherings outside shops or ‘soda’ bars waylaid me as the light faded. Soon over 100 people had gathered round as we sat on the ground and listened to the talk of 40 years ago. Not many, sadly, are

still alive to remember it. "What colour was your Landrover?" Its number? And where did you find us meeting?" and so on.

I had been 25 then - the first District Officer Mzizima, as the peri-urban area around Dar es Salaam was known. One day I travelled out to Kimbiji as part of my work and found a TANU political meeting in progress for which no permit had been issued. A 'meeting' was more than six people and this had 50 or more. Retreating to get advice, I was told to return to the village, close the meeting and take details of the leaders. In due course they appeared before the Resident Magistrate and I had, reluctantly, to give evidence and the leaders were duly convicted and fined. The authority of the administering government had been challenged and had to be upheld.

Periodically after that I had to return to Kimbiji and I was able to help the people in various ways and so I was forgiven. One of my last acts, with their consent, was to excise two elegant blue and white cups, possibly 18th century, from the ancient chimney-like graves hidden in a close thicket near the sea and present them on the village's behalf to the National Museum. Where are they now?

All these things were mulled over and when we talked about these hidden graves they knew I knew the place and loved it, even though this time I had arrived on foot, shabby and alone.

"Chakula vipi" called JN and I was invited to select my supper in the family house - very tasty rice and beef - and then adjourn to the unlit verandah in front of his father's house. Old Fadhili seemed to be blind and had one distorted polio leg which had never been walked on. "He is an Mchawi" said JN but this was meant to be a joke - not a withdoctor, but a dabbler in medicine, as well as being a teacher.

The village was in darkness but I could hear noise from a generator

Join the Bradt Pack in Africa

Thoroughly researched and regularly updated
guides for the adventurous traveller

Guide to Tanzania (2nd edition)

Philip Briggs £11.95

320 pages, colour photos, illustrations, maps

"The best for independent travellers"

The Daily Telegraph

Guide to Zanzibar (2nd edition)

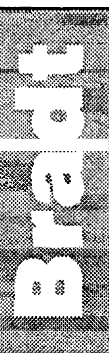
David Else £10.95

208 pages, colour photos, illustrations, maps

"Essential reading for visitors"

Tanzania Bulletin

For a fast and friendly mail order service phone/fax Dilys on 01494 873478 or write to
Bradt Publications, 41 Nortoft Road, Chalfont St Peter, Bucks SL9 0LA, England



powering a large TV in the village hall. It was CNN bringing us international football from West Africa. What wonderful propaganda opportunities CNN has on a virgin audience in rural Tanzania as TV spreads and silences traditional evening conversation.

Amazing! JN has given me his room complete with large bed and mosquito net. JN said he had his sister's room as she was away. I will never know.

In the morning I would have liked another swim but JN wanted to be off with his lobsters and crabs to sell at the ferry as he did every day and didn't want to miss the trade. Eventually the faded blue bus – of a type that operated in Dar es Salaam many decades ago – got started with a push from all of us and back we set out on the bumpy ride to the ferry. I felt that I knew almost every pool and corner by the time we had gradually filled up with passengers. This time, sitting close behind the driver, it was my job to hold and tip up the can of diesel being gradually sucked into the engine by plastic tube. Twice we ran out and had to fill up from assignments known only to the driver.

Time to reflect on my journey. JN told me that the whole unspoilt beach on which we had bathed had been sold to 'Europeans' for the further development of the Ras Kutani resort. Well, at least, I thought, that sale would have brought money and benefits to the village. But no, it seemed that the land had been sold by individuals for their own benefit. Strange ways the modern socialism of Tanzania have taken.

JN was not JN at all. All young men assume these soubriquets and so I said goodbye to Mansur Fadhili who had so naturally and unaffectedly assumed responsibility for me and left me to recross the ferry and return to his village.

And Kimbiji? Perhaps in another 40 years it will be just a by-water village like Kunduchi, cut off from and ignored by the tourist trade surrounding it, with just a few yards of shore left for fishermen to beach their outrigger *ngalawas* and canoes and ply their own centuries-old livelihood.

Simon Hardwick

‘IT WILL WORK THIS TIME’

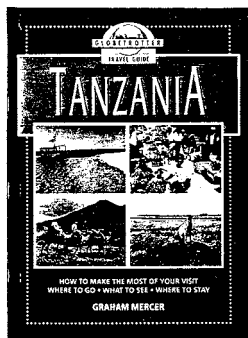
According to the ambassadors in Washington of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda quoted in the 'Business Times' the ambitious attempt by the three nations to bring about a political and economic federation will work this time because of the emphasis being placed on the private sector and the diminished government interference in the market.

LISA ASCH AND
PETER BLACKWELL
**TRAVELLER'S GUIDE TO
TANZANIA**



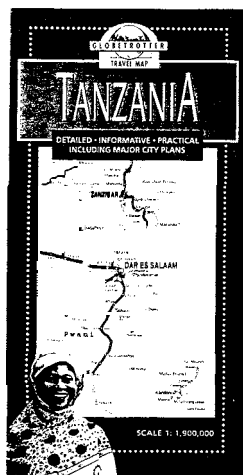
YOUR ULTIMATE GUIDES

Traveller's Guide to Tanzania
by Lisa Asch & Peter Blackwell
192 pages crammed with facts.
Practical. User friendly. 200
beautiful colour photographs.
20 maps. Published in 1997.
£14.99 plus £1.50 p & p.



Globetrotter Travel Guide to Tanzania by
Graham Mercer. Where to go. What to see.
Where to stay. 128 pages. Full colour
photographs & maps. £6.99 plus £1 p & p.

Globetrotter Travel Map of
Tanzania. More than just a
map, it includes detailed street
plans of the seven major cities
and plans of eight national
parks and reserves. £4.99 plus
£1 p & p.



Obtainable from bookshops or from:
NEW HOLLAND (PUBLISHERS) LTD. 24 NUTFORD PLACE,
LONDON W1H 6DQ. TEL 0171 724 7773



NEW BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER

The Head of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office's Southern Africa Department is the new British High Commissioner in Dar es Salaam. He is Mr Bruce Dinwiddy who began his career as an economist in Swaziland. Born in 1946, he has also served in the diplomatic service as Head of Chancery in Cairo, Counsellor in Bonn and Deputy High Commissioner in Ottawa. His recreations, listed in 'Who's Who' include golf, tennis and music.

There is also a new American Ambassador in Tanzania. He is Mr Charles Stith, a theologian by training.

BUSINESS NEWS BUSINESS NEWS BUSIN

Exchange rates (Early April 1998) £1 = TShs 1,104
\$1 = TShs 679

The Business Times reports that the 'World Economic Forum Report' in February ranked Tanzania as one of the best economic reformers in sub-Saharan Africa and said that Tanzania topped the 'IMPROVEMENT INDEX'. IMF Senior Resident Representative in Tanzania, Festus Osunsade, commended the report as correctly ranking Tanzania. He said "Look at everyday life patterns; people are enjoying a greater choice of goods and services which means more freedom of choice, a good indicator of achieved reforms". Another report, this time on COMPETITIVENESS, placed Tanzania 17th out of 23 African countries. First came Mauritius and Tunisia. Bottom were Nigeria and Angola.

World Bank Vice-President for Africa Jean Louis Sarbid has said at a week-long meeting of the SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (SPAAR) attended by representatives from 32 African countries in Arusha in late February that he is impressed by Tanzania's economic reforms and the positive growth in her economy. There should be an air of optimism in future he said - Daily News.

Two new privately-owned English language NEWSPAPERS were launched on February 9. They are 'The African' of the Habari Corporation and the 'Daily Mail' of the Guardian Ltd – Business Times.

TANZANIA'S STOCK EXCHANGE has been opened by President Mkapa and was scheduled to start full operations on April 15. As a test case, one listed company, Tanzania Oxygen Ltd., has sold 7.5 million shares to some 10,000 new shareholders. Investors were able to become shareholders for as little as Shs 5,000/-. President Mkapa bought 100 shares - Business Times

The government and TANESCO have got themselves into what the Business Times calls a potential disaster for the Tanzanian economy over ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES. World Bank Resident Representative Ron Brighish has expressed concern over delays in reaching agreement between the Government and foreign investors on the important Songo Songo Gas-to-Electricity project (to produce 37 megawatts of electricity) which has been holding up release of \$200 million of World Bank money for the \$325 million project. The Canadian investors are hesitating because of the forthcoming start of a \$150 million project negotiated in 1994 between 'Independent Power Tanzania Ltd' (IPTL) and a Malaysian Chinese consortium (Merchmar) under which 100 megawatts of electricity would be produced (starting in mid-1998) at a cost to TANESCO of some \$5 million per month, twice the current cost of electricity. Other new supplies are such that it seems unlikely that the additional power will be needed before 2004. TANESCO might have to pay for power which it would not be using and the cost could escalate over time. The Songo Songo scheme is front loaded by comparison. As this issue of TA goes to press the Business Times has proposed three possible scenarios to deal with what it describes as 'the mess':

- 1) cancel or try to renegotiate the project as recommended by the Bank; the Malaysian bank financing the project however has recently had to be bailed out by the Malaysian government and does not want to hear any bad news from Africa; on March 17 IPTL issued a statement saying that the government should not try to renegotiate. It could cost Tanzania up to \$300 million to do so, but the Business Times believes that IPTL could already be in breach of contract and that renegotiation would be possible;
- 2) do nothing and go ahead with the contract; TANESCO might soon find itself unable to pay and, if the government then bailed it out using IMF funds, relations with the Bank and IMF could deteriorate seriously;
- 3) sell the individual 10 megawatt generators to the mining industry which has an enormous demand for power; the industry could buy them outright or let IPTL use them to provide electricity on a commercial basis.

The MUFINDI TEA COMPANY, formerly owned by Lonrho and now owned by the Harare-based African Plantation Corporation LDC, has decided to grow coffee as well as tea and has been allocated 1,200 acres in addition to its existing 828 hectares. 80,000 coffee seedlings are ready for planting next season – Daily News.

The CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL has reported that 64 out of 103 local authorities mismanaged about Shs 3.5 billion between 1993 and 1996. The mismanagement was done through unauthorised expenditure, questionable payments improperly vouched and unvouched expenditures – Daily News.

ALLIANCE AIR'S newly appointed Executive Director John Murray quoted in Business in Africa (November-December) has said that, in spite of some operational hiccups, load factors on the Heathrow route from Tanzania and Uganda were up to 55 tons a week and passenger bookings and passenger bookings were averaging 70%. The setting up of a new airline 'Alliance Express Rwanda' has been agreed and other deals are being discussed with Zambia and the Congo. Alliance is using Kilimanjaro as well as Dar es Salaam airport.

Two Tanzanian hotels have been accepted into the prestigious UK 'SMALL HOTELS OF THE WORLD' an exclusive international marketing and reservations company – the Zanzibar Serena Inn and the Kirawira Tented Camp in the Serengeti National Park – Daily News.

Dar es salaam's 34-year old KILIMANJARO HOTEL, which has been running at only 15% bed occupancy during the last two years, was plunged into crisis in February when the staff went on strike and locked out the management demanding payment of their salaries and an end to alleged embezzlement of funds. On March 6 the Board of Directors, with government support, suspended all 400 workers – Daily News..

The TANZANIA SISAL AUTHORITY is being sold for \$6.5 million to Katani Ltd which is owned by Messrs Grecian Investments and Wigglesworth and Company both of the UK. The assets involved include eight sisal estates, Tanzania Cordage and Kilosa Carpet Company. The company has promised to rehabilitate the estates and to invest some \$28 million in six months time. The divestiture of TSA began in 1993 and 10 estates have already been sold to Tanzanian investors for a cost of Shs 1.2 billion. There has been a revival in the sisal industry as new uses have been found for the fibres (for the making of

alcohol, medicines, animal feeds and the generation of electricity) and as environmentalists have turned away from using synthetic materials like nylon and polyesters – Daily News.

Tanzanians are enjoying a new stronger BEER – when they can get it! It is called ‘Kick’ and is the latest production from Associated Breweries Ltd. Demand is said to be far greater than supply. Brew Master Bakari Machumu said that ‘Kick’ is left to mature for 28 days compared with 14 days for most other brews. – Business Times.

The TAZARA Railway Authority generated Shs 12.68 billion during the 1997/98 fiscal year compared with Shs 9.9 billion the previous year. The rehabilitation programme has increased the number of freight wagons from 1,122 to 2,280 and passenger wagons from 70 to 79 – Daily News.

AID

The UN’s Annual Development Cooperation Report for 1996 revealed that the total aid received by Tanzania in 1996 was \$906.4 million (65% in the form of grants) 11.4% higher than in the previous year and equivalent to \$31.16 per person compared with \$28.8 the previous year. Japan was the leading bilateral donor followed by Denmark, Sweden, Norway and the Netherlands. Bilateral donors provided 53.% of the aid, multilateral agencies led by the World Bank provided 44.4%. Transport (14.7%) and public administration (12.3%) were the sectors which benefited most.

Recent aid includes: UNDP – \$66 million for equipment to be used in the fight against AIDS in Zanzibar. The WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (for nine months starting in December 1997) - \$33 million for relief food in 48 districts. DENMARK - Shs 30 billion for rehabilitation of the Dar es Salaam-Chalinze Road and improvements to the Wami Bridge. NORWAY – Shs 2.67 billion for a 33/11 Kilovolt sub-station at Changombe to alleviate low voltage problems and Shs 355 million for research work at the Sokoine University of Agriculture JAPAN - \$181,000 for improvements to the Dodoma water supply and rehabilitation of the Malangali Secondary School and \$80,000 to ESAURP for a programme of education in democracy. GERMANY – Shs 3.5 million for medicine to fight cholera in Zanzibar. BRITAIN – a patrol boat (Shs 10 million) to be used against drug trafficking and dynamite fishing. SOUTH AFRICA – two tons of construction equipment and four tons of medical supplies to alleviate damaged caused by the floods in January. The EU – Shs 22 billion for rehabilitation of 2,700 kms of roads in Rungwe and Iringa regions.

FINLAND – Shs 296 million for local government reform. BELGIUM – Shs 51 billion to repair damage on the Central railway and Shs 16 billion for banana and water projects in the Kagera Region. FRANCE – Shs 10 million to help combat cholera in Kagera, Maswa and Zanzibar. The WORLD BANK/IDA – \$21.8 million for agricultural research. AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK – Shs 2.55 billion for health rehabilitation projects.

ON THE TAZARA IN 1998

In the late sixties I travelled on the so called ‘hell run’ from Lusaka to Dar es Salaam in an empty truck with copper bars slung underneath. Once we had passed Mbeya the roadside was littered with crashed trucks, especially where it wound through the hills.

Later, I was full of admiration as the Chinese constructed the TAZARA (Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority) railway as an alternative. It was an amazing engineering feat and it was therefore with a sense of long deferred pleasure that I boarded the night train from Dar es Salaam to Mbeya in January this year.

Buying a ticket was a typical Tanzanian experience. With only five people ahead of me in the queue, I assumed that it would be a matter of minutes. However, the ticket clerk had to deal with the next customer, two telephones and colleagues who constantly interrupted him. The queue was also typically Tanzanian. Everyone tries to get as near to the action as possible so that you get a ‘flat’ queue with everyone leaning on the front counter. After 50 minutes I reached the centre of the ‘queue’ and managed to purchase a first class single to Mbeya for Shs 19,400 – about £20. This placed me in a compartment with three other passengers – they have to be of the same sex – with four ample sized bunk beds. It was very comfortable and far more spacious than my recollection of British Rail’s cramped sleepers.

The day after I bought my ticket I reported one hour before, as requested, but there was much hanging about drinking sodas and observing fellow passengers before we left. We were due to depart at 5.30 and in fact left at 6 pm which seemed pretty good. The organisation at the station was impressive and each carriage had a smartly uniformed attendant waiting to guide passengers to their seats. All the first and second class attendants were young and attractive women who were polite and efficient. I later heard a complaint for an older male attendant from the third class coaches who said that these young women had been selected for their looks alone and didn’t carry out their full range of duties.

There seemed to be a disadvantage in being an internal (Tanzanian) passenger. Three new carriages reserved for passengers going to Zambia had

RUAHA NATIONAL PARK

RUAHA RIVER LODGE offers unrivalled accommodation on the banks of the Great Ruaha River. Watch Africa's finest game from the comfort of your riverside verandah or take advantage of our 4WD excursions and walking Safaris.

The Fox family, with up to 37 years experience of Ruaha, will look after you with flights from Dar es Salaam to Ruaha and bookings at their lodge.

Contact: Ruaha River Lodge
P O Box 10270, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel/Fax: 00255 811 327706

showers. They made our carriages, with squatting type toilets, seem very scruffy.

Leaving at 6 pm meant that we passed through the Selous Game Reserve in the dark but darkness had its compensations. Excellent meals were served for Shs 2,000 (£2); beer was Shs 600 and sodas Shs 250. The most popular meal was chicken and chips but there was also fish and rice, all served with a cabbage and tomato salad with a banana on the side.

A comfortable night's sleep was interrupted by a sudden halt at Mlimba station, at the foot of the escarpment some 300 kms from Mbeya. This was 3.30 am. I peered out of the window and went back to sleep again. Two hours later I awoke to find that we were still at Mlimba. Obviously something was up. However, as on our own railways, no information was given out. We learnt later that a single wagon carrying track ballast on the train ahead had come off the track on a steep bend. We were to stay there until 3 pm that afternoon! Mlimba station (1930's Chinese style) was set in a pleasant landscape on the edge of the town. There were birds and butterflies and there ought to have been monkeys but I didn't see any. During the day a distinct feeling of comradeship developed amongst the passengers, rather like being on a long cruise on board ship.

Eventually we pulled out of the station, this time with two diesel engines, and there was now the opportunity to appreciate the superb engineering feat of the Chinese. The single line track was bordered by well constructed drainage channels, the cuttings were lined with stone blocks, some sloping up to 50 feet in height. The most impressive thing was the excellent state of the track maintenance some 25 years after construction.

Once we reached the top of the escarpment, the train picked up speed and lived up to its 'express' tag. We reached Mbeya at 1 am, some 31 hours after leaving Dar es Salaam.

The final event in this mini-saga seems to bear out my experience in Tanzania – that things often turn out alright in the end. I arrived at the Holiday Inn – a basic hotel recommended by the ‘Lonely Planet Guide’ – at 1.30 am. I hadn’t booked but the security guard quickly came to the door and was soon joined by his mate. I was made most welcome, given a room and asked if I would like some tea and food. I settled for the tea and sat quietly reflecting on the equivalent scenario had this been a British hotel in the middle of the night.

Tony Janes

NEWS MISCELLANY

Mwalimu Nyerere (at a press conference on January 22) “We must get rid of ridiculous issues like poverty, hunger and disease. We behave like a bunch of parasites in the world. I want to see Africa unite to get rid of these problems.”

Extract from the British New Year Honours List 1998: ‘ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST GEORGE. KCMG. Huddleston, The Most Reverend Archbishop Ernest Urban Trevor, for services to UK-South African Relations.’

Fears that the killing on June 30 1996 of former Director of Intelligence General Imran Kombe (Ta No. 57) might have had political motives were put to rest during the trial of the five policemen charged with his murder. His wife said in court that when she heard news about a Nissan vehicle which had been stolen (and for which apparently a substantial reward was being offered) and noted that this vehicle was very similar to the Nissan owned by the Kombes, she went to Oyster Bay Police Station in Dar es Salaam to get a certificate stating that it was not the stolen vehicle. She feared hassle on the way to Moshi. On arrival in Moshi they went off to a village to talk to some potential workers for their farm when they came up against a vehicle, moving slowly as if on a surveillance mission, and then they heard a gunshot from the rear. Mrs Kombe fled to a nearby house thinking that they were being attacked by bandits. General Kombe was shot dead. Two of the five policemen on trial admitted that they had fired 16 shots at the tyres to stop the vehicle but claimed that, because of the rough terrain and the 25 m distance, it was not easy to hit the target. They had killed General Kombe by accident. They had mistaken him for a dangerous suspect, Ernest Mushi (alias White), who was suspected of having stolen the vehicle they were looking for. They said that they had been told by the driver of the Nissan stolen in Dar es Salaam, who was with them as

a guide, that the Kombe vehicle was the one stolen in Dar es Salaam. The driver died subsequently in police custody. Two of the five policemen were sentenced to death by hanging. The other three were released for lack of evidence; the judge said that he believed that they were innocent as they never left their vehicle and the senior one had instructed the other two to stay in the car but they did not.

Archbishop Polycarp Pengo of Dar es Salaam has been consecrated the new Cardinal of Tanzania at a ceremony in Rome. On his return to Tanzania on March 1st he was given a tumultuous reception from thousands of people lining the streets from the airport to St Joseph's Cathedral. And Bishop Donald Mtetemela has been elected to be the 4th Archbishop of the Anglican Church of the Province of Tanzania (*Thank you Roger Bowen for sending the latter news item – Editor*).

A controversial proposed new 'Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act (1998)' now before parliament, provides for anyone found guilty of rape to be liable to life imprisonment, corporal punishment, a fine and compensation to the victim, 'as may be decided by the court'. Procuring for prostitution and sexual harassment could mean from 5 to 30 years in prison.

The Daily News has published figures of the number of government sponsored students studying abroad following an exercise by the Ministry of Education to remove the names of 'ghost' students who had been abusing the system. There are 744 such students overseas including 113 in the UK, 252 in Russia, 78 in India, 98 in the USA, 40 in Poland, 38 in Bulgaria, 24 in Cuba, 24 in China, 12 in Canada, 17 in Hungary, 1 in Germany, 4 in Australia, 5 in Belgium and one in Sweden.

The British Council is supporting the 'Amani Arts Environment Education', a new foundation promoting community participation in the ethics of the care of the earth and its inhabitants. "The Amani Ensemble" last year launched the 'Roho za Watoto' project, a musical collaboration between British and Tanzanian musicians, primary schools and street children in Dar es Salaam and Bagamoyo. A link is being established with the Guildhall School of Music and Drama in London – Action Africa, a British Council Africa Newsletter.

The government has temporarily suspended the issue or renewal of hunting permits pending the establishment of new, fair and transparent processing procedures. Future permits will be charged according to the importance of an area and the type and number of animals to be found there – Daily News.

Animal lovers have been expressing outrage following the news in the Swahili newspaper *Majira* that a primary court magistrate in Sumbawanga had sentenced the owner of a dog which he had named 'immigration' to a six months suspended sentence and had also ordered the dog to be destroyed. Animal lovers pointed out that the dog had no say in the choice of its name. Apparently the owner had named the dog out of spite and had been parading it outside the immigration office on a daily basis boasting about its name. The story received international publicity when the Dar es Salaam 'Daily Mail' reported that the dog had been expecting puppies and had been bludgeoned to death because the police could not spare a bullet to shoot it. Defending his decision Magistrate Onesmo Zunda said that he had done what he did in order to avoid a breach of the peace in the village. He was unable to cite the law which allowed him to pass this death sentence! Government officials ordered an enquiry. A reader in the 'Business Times' recalled another case where an animal was deprived of justice. In 1974 a cow which escaped the 'slaughter machine' at the Tanganyika Packers meat factory in Kawe ran off to seek justice in the garden of Judge Manning nearby. 'Regrettably', the reader's letter went, on 'it was barbarically shot dead in the compound of that custodian of justice'.

The British archaeologist Mark Cotton has discovered the remains of an underground mosque built with poles and timber near Chake Chake in Pemba which is believed to date back to the 6th century AD. Until recently historians believed that the Kizimkazi Mosque, 60 kms south of Zanzibar town, built 1,000 years ago, was the oldest mosque in East Africa – Business Times.

President Mandela has donated \$608,000 to the Mwalimu Nyerere Foundation which was launched in August 1996 to promote peace and development through unity. The Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa has donated \$50,000 – Daily News.

AFTERWARDS

Lucretia Gaurwa writing in the Daily News (January 28) described what happened at the famous Benaco (Ngara) camp for 700,000 Rwandan refugees when they all suddenly went home last year. First, a month after they had gone, there was what was called the 'Green harvest' when people came from all sides to enjoy a free harvest of thousands of tons of beans, maize, potatoes, sorghum and millet the refugees had been cultivating.

The refugees had originally arrived in April 1994. Some small traders made a fortune by acquiring (often illegally) low-priced handouts like corn oil, flour, blankets and cement which had been received from donor agencies and then selling them to markets in distant districts at high prices. Local citizens benefited from the establishment of clean water supplies, health centres and other improved infrastructure.

But when they all left, the writer of the article said that Oxfam removed water installations and the price of clean water quickly jumped from Shs30 for a 20 litre can to Shs 700. The German-aided hospital was removed to new Burundi/Zaire refugee camps in Kigoma region, leaving residents of Benaco to travel 32 kms to the hospital in Ngara town. A large number of people had been employed during the residence of the refugees but when the refugees left some of these people became criminals. On July 25 1996 the authorities decided to expel all them; all temporary structures covered by UN sheetings suspected to be harbouring bandits were demolished; unlicensed kiosks were closed; mud houses without doors were demolished; and Benaco returned to its condition before the refugees came. But now many of these people have come back again. Some are putting up permanent houses.

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

MOTEL PANORI, TANGA

A small fully equipped family hotel with self-contained air conditioned rooms. Quiet environment. 100 yards to the sea and a swimming beach close by. First class cuisine – Western and Indian.

Management: Godfrey Labrosse

P O Box 672, Tanga. Tel: 46044

Rates: Double room, bed and continental breakfast – US\$ 30

OBITUARIES

THE RIGHT REVEREND EDMUND CAPPER OBE (89) spent 25 years in Tanganyika serving as Bishop of Masasi. From 1958 to 1962 he was Provost of the Collegiate Church of St Albans in Dar es Salaam. He confirmed an old man who remembered Livingstone pass by on his last journey of exploration, shortly before he was found dead at Chitambo. In the absence of clergy many village churches were run by African lay catechists. At one such church Stradling announced that he would sing Evensong, and that the catechist was to read the lessons. Just as the service was starting the catechist said in an agitated whisper: "Whatever shall I do? A goat has eaten the first lesson" (*Thank you Randal Sadleir and Paul Marchant for sending this information from the Times and the Daily Telegraph – Editor*)

JULIA CARTER died on January 1st. She and husband Roger, who were married for 57 years, spent five of those years in Tanzania and when they returned to Britain they started the Britain-Tanzania Society. Julia served as Trustee of the society's Development Trust. The March 27th issue of 'The Friend' described her as a deeply caring person with a natural ability to stand alongside others, to share their pleasures and achievements and to understand their problems and anxieties. She worked for a time in family planning in Tanzania and a former Tanzanian High Commissioner wrote 'we have always regarded Julia as part of us'. A large number of members of the Society, including representatives from the High Commission, were among the 180 friends present to celebrate her life at a memorial meeting held in Settle on January 14th.

The April issue of the journal 'White Fathers-White' Sisters contained two obituaries. FATHER ARNOLD GROL (74) who, during a long period of missionary work in Tanzania supervised the construction of the Sumbawanga

Cathedral, has died of a heart attack; SISTER MARGARET TANSEY (83) who died on December 18 served for 30 years in Tanzania including a period when she ran the student's hostel at Kipalapala (*Thank you John Sankey for this information – Editor*).

RICHARD A JOSSAUME FIAGÉ was an agricultural engineer much involved in the Groundnut Scheme in Tanzania in the late 1940's. He kept careful records of his experiences and his son Chris has donated his collection of slides, photos, cine films and books to the Institute of Agricultural Engineers – they are held at the Cranfield University (Silsoe College) Library.

MRS CHRISTINA MUGAYA BURITO NYERERE, the mother of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, has died at the age of 104. Mwalimu has been quoted as saying that even on his 75th birthday she still treated him as her child.

EMIL SENGATI (70) who died after a long illness on March 8, was a long time civil servant and was the first African to hold the post of Town Clerk before independence.

BISHOP MAURICE SOSELEJE (80) of Masasi Anglican diocese, one of the first Tanzanian church leaders, died on January 10.

(Apologies for the error in the last issue. Dr Joseph Taylor OBE FRCS was mistakenly referred to as Dr David Taylor – Editor).

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF *WADI MOJA*

Yesterday a lorry carrying eighty-odd people to a football match overturned. Three were killed and a fair number were brought here.

Wadi Moja (Ward One); which already has its fair share of problems, resembled a battlefield. There were sixty-odd patients, four nurses, me and one clean sheet. *Hamna shida*. This is Africa.

Waiting patiently in the corridor for admission were ten men, most of whom were bleeding from somewhere. All the usual chores – operation cases etc., plus relatives milling around, did not alter the admitting nurse's usual polite greetings in any way. Each individual was greeted in the same manner – just as they would have been if there had been only one of them and the whole afternoon stretching ahead. “*Habari za leo?*” “*Nzuri.*” “*Habari za Nyumbani?*” “*Salama*”. Even – honestly – “*Habari za afya.*” “*Nzuri kidogo*”. “*Nzuri kidogo??*” Now this answer is from a man with blood pouring from his chin

and his leg in plaster from toe to groin! Each of the ten men got the same treatment. No hurry or panic on *wadi moja*.

After all had been admitted, some two to a bed, some on the floor of the corridor, and the afternoon shift had been given the report, the now off-duty nurses tied on their kangas and wandered off home. After all, one day is much like any other on *wadi moja*.

Jean Cooper

Glossary: Hamna shida - No problem. Habari za leo? - How are things? Habari za Nyumbani? - How are things at home? Habari za afya? - How are you feeling? Or how is your health? Nzuri - Good. Kidogo - small or a little.

(Jean Cooper, author of the above article is a VSO volunteer working at Nyangao in Mtwara Region. VSO's programme in Tanzania opened in 1961 and today around 110 volunteers are working in the country. Fourteen new volunteers will be going there in June followed by another 30 in September. Volunteers are involved in education, technical training, community development and agriculture as well as health. As a charity, VSO is fortunate in receiving a large grant from the British Government. However, it still needs to raise over £4 million this year. One of the most enjoyable and rewarding ways of supporting VSO is through sponsoring a volunteer. VSO has various schemes. For example, if you contribute £15 per month you can share sponsorship of a volunteer, choose the region where your volunteer works and expect about two letters a year from the volunteer. Another scheme costs £500 per year but if you contribute £1,000 per year you will be able to choose a specific volunteer according to his/her skill, meet the volunteer (if possible), and receive letters, reports and photographs. Details from Anne Harrison or Jane Quayle, on 0181 780 7200 or write to them at VSO, 317 Putney Bridge Road, London SW15 2PN. e-Mail: jquayle@vso.org.uk - Editor).



WHY IN THE WORLD DAR ES SALAAM?

Greetings from Tanzania. I enclose a translation I have done of an article about the closure of the Goethe Institute in Dar es Salaam written by

Bartholomaus Grill in *Die Zeit* on December 5 1997 which might be of interest to some of your readers. Extracts from the article:

In four months it will be all over. A movie in December symbolises this final act: *Der Totmacher* (the Dead-Maker); and there can be no doubt whom Tanzanians identify it with: the Minister of Finance in wealthy Germany. His money saving measures put an end to this episode which began in 1962 when the grandchildren of German colonialists founded a branch of the Goethe Institute in Tanzania, not far from the military cemetery where for 100 years their heroic grandfathers had found their rest. It was not meant as an apology as Germany was then busy enough forgetting her most recent past. With the passage of 35 years, however, the project became some kind of compensation. At least, that's the way many Tanzanians see it. "Through this cross-cultural exchange programme, Germany has shed her colonial reputation" says painter Robino Ntila..... "With the closure of the Institute, the finest period of German-Tanzanian cross-cultural communication ends" palaeanthropologist Charles Saanane complains.... "If you were seeking to meet with Tanzania's artists, writers and intellectuals, just sit in the institute's foyer and wait." Situated at Dar's most popular spot, the city's geographical centre, it had been integrated into the host country, unlike other Goethe branches. By comparison the Institute in Johannesburg, placed in the sterile white shopping quarter of Rosebank, looks like an alien spaceship landed by accident in the new South Africa....." Why in the world Dar es Salaam?" asks Shafi Adam Shafi, author of that mysterious story from Zanzibar 'The Slavery of Spices' who gave his very first lecture at the institute.... "in Munich, where the decision was taken, it's a mere movement of the pen. For us in Tanzania it's a catastrophe" remarks Shafi..... Germany's financial and technical aid for community development in Tanzania for one year would suffice to finance the Goethe Institute for 184 years."

Oliver Stegen, Box 21, Kondo

A TRIP DOWN MEMORY LANE

I served as Park Warden Tourism in the Serengeti from 1965 to 1967 and was able to return about once a year for some time but have not seen it for 12 years. I have some 6,000 slides of the Serengeti, many of which have been published.

After school in 1955 I went to Tanzania to stay with a school friend, Jonathan Kingdon, now an established and internationally acclaimed wildlife artist/scientist. Jonathan's father was Provincial Commissioner, Central Province, so I stayed with the Kingdon family at Dodoma and photographed

several bird of prey nests on the Dodoma Golf Course! This trip was extensively photographed, sadly only in black and white. I am wondering now about making the entire trip again, covering exactly the same ground, (Arusha - Dodoma - Mbeya). I am keen to ascertain whether anyone can advise me on the safety and otherwise of making this trip, probably driving alone, with photographic equipment aboard.

I have just learned of the death of former Minister of Wildlife Solomon ole Saibul. I shall greatly miss his smiles, his wit and his help – but above all his friendship. I would like to contact his family; can anyone help me with the address?

Grahame Dangerfield,
The Grahame Dangerfield Wildlife Trust, Bowers Heath,
Harpenden. Herts, AL5 5EE.
Telephone and Fax: 01582 766229

SEED TREATMENT

I started travelling to East Africa as a consultant to UNIDO, developing seed treatment technology suitable for rural farmers. When the project finished we had shown that yields of maize and beans can be substantially increased by treating the seeds before planting and that the low cost machines we developed worked well. We found a general awareness among villagers that treated seed grew better than untreated. However, we did not disseminate, so our prototypes were in line to join the many other workable ideas abandoned because their dissemination was not properly tackled.

I therefore decided to spend a few years in Tanzania to try and kick start a seed treatment system for rural farmers but I have faced a number of problems. There is now no legal and available seed treatment available in Tanzania. The registration authority, TPRI in Arusha, charges \$5,500 for registration which is beyond my means and is also too high to be justified by any agro-chemical company. The market is quite small and speculative. The recently re-vamped pesticide formulation plant at Moshi is now developing a formulation using some active ingredients imported by UNIDO at the end of their project but they are devoid of funds. I also have problems with a resident's permit.

The reason I am writing to you is because I believe the matter may be of interest to the Britain Tanzania Society and also to ask if you have any ideas regarding my problems.

J E Elsworth. E-Mail: elsworth@paston.co.uk

REVIEWS . . REVIEWS . . reviews

Compiled by John Budge and Michael Wise

Helena JERMAN, *Between five lines: the development of ethnicity in Tanzania, with special reference to the western Bagamoyo District* Uppsala: Finnish Anthropological Society; Nordic Africa Institute, 1997. 360p. (Transactions of the Finnish Anthropological Society; no.38) ISBN 952-9573-16-2, SEK 110.

This study is based on the area that lies inland from Bagamoyo. It forms the section of the greater Bagamoyo district that, more than the sea coast town itself, was subjected to and influenced by, the passage of representatives of differing cultures through the centuries. Not all of the slavers, propagators of religious belief, traders, and politicians merely passed through, leaving a detritus of ideas and physical tokens of their passage. Some, for whatever reason, tarried or settled, administered from distant urban centres; all had some significant impact. It is their successive impacts that are the subject of this interesting book.

It originated as the author's thesis for her doctorate, and was based on oral as well as documentary evidence. The investigation dates from more than twenty years ago, and as such is to some extent a valuable historical record, pictorially and in the interviews with old people, of a society that has subsequently undergone further radical change; such has been the impact of the late twentieth century even on rural communities.

The five lines of the title were drawn in the sand by an elder in the course of describing his country's development through many centuries. They symbolised, for him, the peoples who have confronted each other in the region. The author's text is divided into sections that consider the pre-colonial period, which included most notably the islamisation of the coast, the development of the Waswahili ethnic identity, and powerful invasions such as the Ngoni and the Kamba. Then came the German period, and the widespread repercussions of the Maji Maji movement. The British period included the emergence of political associations, while the post-independence era has seen attempts at the integration of a national culture and controversial attitudes regarding the positiveness or otherwise of ethnic/ tribal thinking.

The author's list of sources used, or consulted in personal contacts is impressive. This is the outcome of systematic investigation over a period of years, and deserves consideration. It is also very readable.

MW

John MILLARD, *Never a dull moment: the autobiography of John Millard - administrator, soldier and farmer*. Silent Books [1997?] 226p., ISBN 1 85183 096 0, £17.50. Obtainable from: Philippa Millard, 29 Gorst Road, London SW11 6JB, U.K.

This is an apt title for the story of an all-rounder who enjoyed life to the full. A more sententious critic might categorise the book as a smug saga, but although a degree of self-satisfaction does emerge in its pages (as happens with many autobiographies) this would be far too harsh a verdict to make in this case.

The author writes from experience in many fields and countries and he must have taken great pains over the years to chronicle the incidents that provide the material for his narrative. In doing this he has achieved his aim of portraying both the highs and lows in various situations and careers. He describes these lucidly and entertainingly and with an easy style in which, *inter alia*, he makes light of adversity.

John's account compares favourably, in my view, with several others I have read written by persons who served and farmed in the colonies, and he certainly captures the atmosphere of Africa. Although not a scholarly dissertation, he writes expansively and diversely, not confined only to African matters. His encounters during World War II in many theatres receive due comment and are interesting, as also his amusing description of his time in Whitehall at the Colonial Office, where he worked with the late Sir Ralph Furse (the renowned Director of Recruitment) on the selection of key personnel for the Post-war Colonial Service. *Never a dull moment* is not penned in official Government-type language nor is it weighed down by numerous appendices. Another plus, and so essential in a non-fiction book, is the efficient index of names and places.

Affection for his family is apparent throughout, and this is well illustrated by his sensitive handling of the effects of the serious and tragic riding accident sustained by his wife, Corinne. His love of the countryside, and for South Africa (where he was born), the United Kingdom and especially his wife's homeland, Ireland, all figure prominently in his thoughts. His final philosophical words, written no doubt from his contented retirement base in Kenya state: "I am not afraid of tomorrow, for I have seen yesterday, and I love today".

N.O. Durdant Hollamby

Aili Maria TRIPP, *Changing the rules: the politics of liberalisation and the urban informal economy in Tanzania*. Berkeley: University of California Press, Berkeley, 1997. 289p., ISBN 0-520-20278-3, £13.95; US\$ 18 (paperback)

It is the early 1980s. Forty passengers board a privately operated bus leaving Dar es Salaam. A police officer stops the bus because, although public transport is woefully inadequate, only government-owned buses are legal. The passengers, strangers to one-another, spontaneously become one big happy family, singing and ululating as though on the way to a wedding. The police give up; they cannot charge the driver of a wedding party.

That is but one of the many examples Aili Maria Tripp offers to convince the reader that the civil society - persons pursuing livelihood outside wage employment - strongly influenced government policies. Tripp's approach is refreshing because the ordinary citizen is often seen as victim of inept or immoral government and/ or international banking policies. The tale is too seldom told of collective survival skills - families getting roofs over their heads, beans on the table and shoes on the children.

The author of this book, the daughter of Lloyd and Marja-Liisa Swantz, did her schooling in Tanzania (1960-1974) and often accompanied her mother on research interviews. Between 1987 and 1994 she and a Tanzanian research assistant interviewed (in Kiswahili) nearly 300 residents of Manzese and Buguruni districts of Dar who were engaged in informal sector activities. They also interviewed ten-house cell leaders, party secretaries and chairmen and legal counselors. The objective of the study was 'to document the growth of new dimensions in Tanzania's urban and informal economy in response to the economic crisis of the late 1970s and 1980'.

Tripp traces the employment-related history of Dar es Salaam, including the split between CCM and government in the mid-1980s. In 1970 just 4 per cent of wives living there were self-employed, but by the end of the 1980s, 69 per cent of women were self-employed. Because real wages fell by 83 per cent between 1974 and 1988, *more than 90 per cent of household income came from the informal sector* of the economy, where women, children and the elderly dominated. Most of them operated from their homes, a fact that leads Tripp to a strong condemnation of the oversight of the household economy in national accounts that intensifies the formidable nature of market restraints for the poor.

The survival strategies of women, children and the elderly form an innovative array. They sell maandazi and other pastries, fish, cassava, soup, rice, beer and soft drinks; they are tailors, and the better educated export horticultural products and organise secretarial services; they own shipping and receiving companies, private schools, flour mills. In Zanzibar alone, since the late 1980s, an estimated 10,000 women produce seaweed as a cash crop.

Some husbands - but not many - fear that their wives 'will do well and leave me', others simply say that their wives 'make a few cents' with their projects. But most men keep quiet after providing starting capital for their wives. Indeed! The average monthly income from making maandazi is 4.5 times the minimum salary in Dar.

Women have a good deal of autonomy today, and at least half of those interviewed by Tripp participate in savings societies (*upato*). Whether barely getting by or earning high incomes, they save money to pay for their children's education, clothe them and build family houses. They are central to the family economy. In the words of the author: 'People have drawn on their own resources and have come up with creative, flexible and viable solutions to the problem of survival under extreme duress'. In the process, they have often quietly defied the law, and government gradually gave in - often quietly as well - by easing restrictions and legalising informal economic activities.

Margaret Snyder

Articles in Journals

Rita ABRAHAMSEN, *The victory of popular forces or passive revolution? A neo-Gramscian perspective on democratisation.* Journal of modern African studies, 35 (1) 1997, p.129-152.

Most scholars acknowledge the connection between the fall of Communism in Eastern Europe and the subsequent "democratic wave" in sub-Saharan Africa. This paper, by a journalist and PhD. candidate in the Department of Politics at the University of Swansea, is primarily a perceptive study of overseas aid and its ramifications.

Aid policy during the Cold War was shaped by strategic-political considerations, and African leaders did not hesitate to play the two sides off against each other in order to attract foreign support. When it ended there was a substantive reduction of aid to Africa, especially for authoritarian regimes - as witnessed most recently in Zaire. The end of the cold war has been portrayed as a 'moral release' for the West because it allowed for the formulation of policies along more principled ethical lines, and resulted in the emergence of the 'good governance' agenda, and political conditionality.

While former communist states became successful competitors for Western aid, presenting new and lucrative investment opportunities, Africa's share of economic assistance declined. At the same time the idea of one-party states was discredited and democratic thinking was encouraged - even Julius

Nyerere was said to have conceded that Africa could learn “a lesson or two” from Eastern Europe.

Africa’s prolonged economic crisis also undermined the developmental ideology which underpinned the one-party state, as the capacity of states to meet the welfare needs of their citizens steadily deteriorated or collapsed altogether. At the same time corruption, mismanagement and human rights abuses persisted in what have been called ‘states without citizens’ - which exist only for themselves and their own beneficiaries, excluding the vast majority of the population. Popular protests became common among wide sections of the population, especially urban workers, trade unions and the middle classes, including students, teachers and civil servants.

Maintaining that countries do not exist in isolation, the author sees that in a world increasingly dominated by a global capitalist system, more and more decisions lie outside the control of the individual state. African regimes, increasingly reliant on overseas aid, consequent on poor credit ratings, had no alternative to dealing with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, described as “a *de facto* receiver to African governments”, and the effective governance of Africa was “gradually transferred from its official political leaders and former political organs to international financial institutions”.

Structural Adjustment policies, with their emphasis on privatisation, market efficiency, proper pricing policies, and so on, invariably lead to a dismantling or radical reduction of the economic and welfare role of the state. But so far, the author continues, “the miracle of the market” has failed to materialise, while the negative effects continue to mount. “Those few countries which have achieved some macro-economic stability have done so at the expense of growth, investment and human welfare”.

The emergence of pro-democracy movements could not be explained without reference to the widespread feeling of disillusionment and discontent arising from externally imposed austerity measures.

The author expresses the view that a liberal market democracy merely becomes complementary and supportive of goals aimed at expansion of the capitalist world economy. Some gains are achieved in terms of civil and human rights, “but the same elites are still in power and the same socio-economic arrangements persist”.

She concludes: “For those committed to change the message is perhaps that, in order to succeed, counter-hegemonic struggles must take place, not only at the national but also at the international level.”

Stein Sundstol ERIKSEN, *Between a rock and a hard place? Development planning in Tanzanian local governments. Third world planning review, 19(3) August 1997.*

Laura FAIR, *Clothing, class and gender in post-abolition Zanzibar Journal of African history, 39, 1998, p.68-94.*

From the dawn of civilisation - if not before - what people wore and how they wore it has been significant for the identification of class, status and power. In this interesting and detailed study Laura Fair shows that in Africa, and especially in Zanzibar, this subject is particularly meaningful because of the legacy of slavery and of the area's specific geography.

She observes that with the abolition of slavery in 1897, former slaves began a "protracted multi-generational process of redefining their positions". In the early part of this century they accounted for roughly three-fourths of the island's population, and began identifying themselves as freeborn coastal Swahilis. "They had spent the greater part of their adult lives there, built their homes, planted their farms and watched both their children and their trees grow to maturity on Zanzibar's rich soil."

They abandoned clothing associated with their mainland heritage and adopted fashions which identified them first as Swahili and later as Zanzibaris. As smallholders they became the main producers of the island's two main exports - cloves and coconuts. Their increasing economic advance often came at the expense of the Omani aristocracy.

Clothing fashions and styles, as well as class and ethnic identities were dramatically remade. Freeborn children began adopting elements of free dress, particularly head coverings and shoes, which they had formerly been forbidden to wear, as well as creating new forms of dress. New markets for imported cloth were opened up, especially in towns, as consumerism was seized upon by former slaves "as a means of articulating their aspirations of upwards social mobility." The makers and sellers of kangas were making a fortune from women who were said by many to be busily transforming their identities from those of slaves into "slaves of fashion"!

The adoption of Arab clothing was a common strategy, for the association of veiling and purdah with status and property was widespread in pre-colonial Muslim Africa.. After the First World War, women who covered themselves from head to foot with a buibui were publicly demonstrating that they were worthy of respect. Asked why women began to wear the buibui instead of a kanga, a respondent suggested : "It covered you completely, rather than simply covering your head, and was therefore a sign of respect for yourself, your parents and Islam." It signified that they were "women of dignity and rank and more worthy of respect."

The author adds significantly: "While the buibui reflected a growing ideology of spiritual equality among East African Muslims, it nonetheless allowed Zanzibari women a freedom to express and debate hierarchies rooted in more material bases."

She concludes: "Throughout history and across the globe, men and women have consciously manipulated their material world in order to fabricate their identities physically, and differentiate themselves from others...Covering their heads and bodies was one of the first public demonstrations that formerly servile men and women made of their freedom."

Intrigued by the power of drawings and photographs to act as historical sources, the author effectively utilises such evidence as an integral part of the discussion and text.

JB

Susan GEIGER, *Tanganyika nationalism as 'Women's Work': life histories, collective biography and changing historiography*. Journal of African history, 37(3) 1996, p.465-479.

Outstanding and exceptional personalities, almost invariably male, are all too often assumed to be the prime instigators and leaders of revolutionary and anti-colonial movements.

After independence, for example, Nyerere was known as "Father of the People", and the inspiration provided by the masses was generally ignored by historians. These unchronicled individuals were generally presumed to be men, but in this study Susan Geiger, of the University of Minnesota, claims that nationalism in Tanzania was largely the creation of women.

Bibi Titi Mohammed, the only TANU leader besides Nyerere whose name was known throughout the country at the time of independence, went from being the lead singer in a popular Dar es Salaam group called 'Bomba' to being head of the women's section of TANU in 1955, and was responsible for enrolling 5,000 women members in a period of three months.

Susan Geiger suggests that the women activists, who constituted a substantial majority of TANU's card-carrying members, did not learn nationalism from Nyerere or TANU; rather they brought to TANU and to political party activism an ethos of nationalism already present as a "trans-ethnic trans-tribal social and cultural identity", expressed collectively in their dance and other organisations, and reflected in their families of origin as well as in marriages that frequently crossed ethnic lines. They "evoked, created and performed the nationalism that Nyerere needed to make TANU a credible and successful nationalist movement."

Open to all who wished to join them, urban women's dance groups provided newcomers to urban life with entry into "a social and cultural world in which Swahili was the language of song and conversation."

TANU also benefited from the appeal of uniformed members of the party's women's section and of the choirs and youth league, with their many women members, chiefly constituting the party faithful. "Performance and signification produced nationalism in Tanzania as surely as Nyerere's speeches."

The writer concludes that nationalism was significantly the work of thousands of women whose lives and associations reflected trans-tribal ties and affiliations, and who thought of Nyerere not so much as father of the people as the son of the people!

JB

Bruce HEILMAN, *A social movement for African capitalism? A comparison of business associations in two African cities*, by Bruce Heilman and John Lucas. African studies review 40 (2) September 1997, p.141-171.

A comparative study of Kano, in Northern Nigeria, and Dar es Salaam.

Publications Noted

FAREWELL to farms: de-agrarianisation and employment in Africa; edited by Deborah Fahy Bryceson and Vali Jamal. Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing, 1997. 277p., ISBN 1 8014 193 X, £16.50.

This collection of essays by various authors is a continent wide survey, which considers the topic of whether Africa's future is necessarily rooted in peasant agriculture. The term 'de-agrarianisation' embraces the actuality of urban migration, and the expansion into rural areas of non-agricultural activities which provide income for those who live there; thus accelerating a move away from reliance on agriculture by rural people.

The name Bryceson is familiar to many Tanzania-philes, and the book includes a study of the rural informal sector in Tanzania, as well as several chapters of general scope, such as rural industries, and labour diversification in rural areas, which take into consideration the Tanzanian factor,

K. GUILANPOUR, *A systematic review of Tanzanian environmental impact statements*, by K. Guilanpour and W.R. Sheate. Project appraisal, 12 (3) September 1997, p.138-150.

Daniel KOB, *Measuring informal sector incomes in Tanzania: some constraints to cost-benefit analysis*. Small enterprise development, 8 (4) December 1997, p.40-48.

LAND degradation in Tanzania: perception from the village, by Alemneh Dejene and others. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1997. 92p. (World Bank Technical paper; no.370) ISBN 0-8213-3993-1) US\$20.

Charles LANE, *Tanzania - uncertain future for the Maasai of Ngorongoro*. Indigenous affairs, no.3/4, July-December 1997, p.4-7.

Garth MYERS, *Localising Agenda 21: environmental sustainability and Zanzibari urbanisation*, by Garth A. Myers and Makame A.H. Muhajir. Third world planning review, 19 (4) 1997, p.367-384.

P.K.G.M. NDYETABULA, *The use of soil information in Tanzania*. PhD. thesis, University of East Anglia, 1995.

Stephen J. NORTH, *Europeans in British administered East Africa: a provisional list 1889 to 1903*. Wantage: The Author (22 Belmont, Wantage, OX12 9AS, U.K.), 1995. ISBN 0-9524754-0-5, £37.

A loose-leaf compilation of information which the author has already supplemented, and intends to continue as more information comes to light. This useful and unusual handbook follows work previously undertaken by Donald Simpson at the Royal Commonwealth Society, Mary Gillet of Kenya, and others. The informative entries aim to provide for each individual: full name, dates of birth and death, date of arrival in East Africa, nationality, profession, and chronological account of the person's career in East Africa.

Robert PINKNEY, *Democracy and dictatorship in Ghana and Tanzania*. Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1997. 240p., ISBN 0-333-63175-7, £40.

In examination of the evolution of democracy in the two countries, the author looks at the balance of forces between governments and campaigners for pluralist democracy, and at the outcomes that emerged.

Severine M. RUGUMANU, *Lethal aid: the illusion of socialism and self-reliance in Tanzania*. Lawrenceville, N.J.: Red Sea Press, [1997?] 256p., ISBN 0-86543-513-8, US\$21.95 (paperback)

Peter R. SCHMIDT, *Iron technology in East Africa: symbolism, science and archaeology*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, [1997?] 400p. US\$19.95.

Peter R. Schmidt, *The tree of iron*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, [1997?] US\$39.95

A 60 minute video Has been welcomed for being one of the few films which document archaeological work in sub-Saharan Africa. In dealing with African iron smelting it presents convincing evidence of early indigenous technologies far more sophisticated than anyone had previously suspected. The video is described as being skilfully crafted and often beautiful to watch.

SUPPORTING women groups in Tanzania through credit: is this a strategy for empowerment? By Dorthe von Bulow and others. Copenhagen: Centre for Development Research, 1995. 14p. (CDR working paper; no.95.10)

Corinne Natalie Cox WHITAKER, *The impact of women's participation in an income-generation program in southwestern Tanzania*. PhD. thesis, Johns Hopkins University (USA), 1996.

Editor's Recommendation

In issue no.58, September - December 1997 we published an enthusiastic review of Laura Sykes' attractive guide, *Dar es Salaam: a dozen drives around the city*. It went with us when I revisited Dar with my wife earlier this year. As former residents we felt it would probably be useful in locating areas and buildings of interest after an interval of almost thirty years. We used it as a point of reference as we moved around once familiar districts, and explored new sectors of the huge conurbation that has developed since we lived there. This is a strong commendation of the work of Mrs. Sykes and her co-author, Uma Waide. They have produced a guide that need not be followed faithfully, but can add a great deal to any visitor's enjoyment of Dar, which is such an interesting, lively and relaxing city - by contrast to the rough hustle into which Nairobi has descended.

From time to time we publish reviews of more general guides. Let me recommend, for the same reason of having actually used it, **Michael HODD**, *East Africa handbook, with Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Ethiopia*. 4th ed. Bath: Footprint Handbooks, 1997. 864p., ISBN 1 900949 06 7, £14.99. It provides, as far as we needed, accurate and up to date information about what the average traveller requires: what to see, where to stay and eat; how to move around each locality; and most important, provides unexpected sections of relevant and very interesting background information when appropriate. We travelled very happily, following our own instincts and with reference when necessary to this guidebook, through Eritrea, Kenya, Tanzania and Zanzibar. Full marks to Footprint!

MW

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

JEAN COOPER is a clinical instructor serving with Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) in Tanzania.

SIMON HARDWICK was in the administration in Tanzania from 1957 to 1969, his last job being Vice-Principal of the Institute of Development Management at Mzumbe. He was General Secretary of the Leonard Cheshire Foundation for 17 years and has been visiting Tanzania recently for the Ryder-Cheshire Foundation.

TONY JANES was the Director of VSO in Tanzania until 1994. He currently runs study tours to Tanzania, both on behalf of the Britain-Tanzania Society and privately.

SIMON MLAY is the Director of the Tanzania Trade Centre in London. He was previously in the Ministry of Economic Affairs in Dar es Salaam and from 1986 to 1989 was Director of Research and Planning at the Board of External Trade.

MARGARET SNYDER who lives in New York, was the founding director of the UN Development Fund for Women. She is the author of *Transforming Development: Women, Poverty and Politics* (IT Publications) and co-author with Mary Tadesse of *African Women and Development: A History* (ZED Books, London).

TANZANIAN AFFAIRS (ISSN 0952-2948)

EDITOR - David Brewin, 14B Westbourne Grove Terrace, London W2 5SD
Tel: 0171 727 1755. Fax: 0171 243 028. E-mail: 106560,23@compuserve.com
(readers overseas may need to use a full stop rather than a comma in this E Mail address)

BOOK REVIEWS: Michael Wise, Fronhaul, Llandre, Bow Street, Ceredegion Dyfed, SY24 5AB. Tel: 01970 828351. E-Mail <mw@avimmi.demon.co.uk>

SUBSCRIPTIONS DISTRIBUTION: Mary Punt, 11 Wolsey Court, London Road, Bromley BR1 3ST. Tel: 0181 464 7921.

ADVERTISING: Pru Watts-Russell, 27 Shrublands Avenue, Berkhamsted Herts HP4 3JH. Tel: 01442 875 137. E-Mail pru@btinternet.com

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS (three issues per annum): Please address subscriptions to the Editor:

UK	£6.00
Elsewhere	£10.00 or US\$20.00
Back Numbers	£2.00 each (plus p&p)

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