



Tanzanian affairs

Issued by the
Britain - Tanzania
Society

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£8,000 FOR TANZANIAN PAINTING

ZANZIBAR – THE AGREEMENT

On the day (June 10, 1999) that the media of the world were trumpeting the end of the war in the Balkans and the signing of a peace treaty, the beginning of week-long celebrations surrounding another peace treaty went virtually unnoticed in the world outside. After 1,225 days of political impasse in Zanzibar, an agreement, put together by Commonwealth Secretary General Chief Anyaoku and his negotiator Dr Moses Anafu after four years of effort, was signed between representatives of the combative political parties in the Isles - Mr Khatib Hassan, a member of the National Executive Committee for the ruling Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party and Mr Shabaan Mloo, Secretary General of the opposition Civic United Front (CUF) for his party.

Special prayers were read at the ceremony in the House of Representatives and seven white pigeons were released. A multitude of guests attended a dinner in the evening and heard President Amour say: "I can now welcome to State House my old friend Maalim Seif (a term of affection for Seif Shariff Hamad, the CUF leader) for a bottle of soda, a cup of coffee or even *haluwa*. In a convivial atmosphere he added "You and I understand each other, CCM and CUF understand each other, let us build the nation patriotically".

Chief Anyaoku, who was given honorary Zanzibar citizenship said in his speech that Zanzibar was now 'the real pearl of Africa'. He pointed out that the whole object of the agreement was about both parties putting the past behind them.

THE AGREEMENT (Abbreviated)

The CCM and CUF realise that there is a POLITICAL IMPASSE in Zanzibar. They also realise that if the impasse is allowed to continue it will exacerbate social divisions, retard the orderly socio-economic development of Zanzibar and undermine its nascent democracy. CCM and CUF have therefore agreed to work together in the spirit of national reconciliation to consolidate democracy in Zanzibar, promote human rights and good governance and ensure that future elections are free of controversy and that the will of the electorate will be respected.

The ZANZIBAR ELECTORAL COMMISSION (ZEC) is to be reformed before the elections in 2000, taking into account the now accepted practice in other

parts of the Commonwealth. To ensure the independence of the ZEC from both the government of the day and the political parties, such independence is to be guaranteed by appropriate constitutional and legal protection and the provision of adequate financial resources. The technical competence of the ZEC is to be enhanced through the establishment of a Secretariat of properly qualified staff. The ZEC will institute a formal mechanism for regular consultations with representatives of all registered political parties and other players involved in the electoral process through:

- the compilation of a credible register of voters;*
- a sustained programme of voter and civic education;*
- a review of the Constitution and the Electoral Laws to enhance harmonisation with the requirements of a modern, multi-party democracy;*

The parties agree that the promotion of human rights and good governance in Zanzibar is to include:

- equitable access to the publicly owned MEDIA for all political parties; the media to be encouraged to give balanced coverage to the legitimate political activities of all political parties;*
- free political activity within the law*

The JUDICIARY of Zanzibar is to be reformed to enhance its independence, its professionalism and its standing in the eyes of the community as the fount of justice. The exercise should involve consultations between the Government, the judiciary itself and the legislature.

Since the elections of October 1995, there have been allegations and counter allegations of abuses of HUMAN RIGHTS, of properties damaged or destroyed for political reasons, of civil servants demoted or dismissed on political grounds and of students denied scholarships. Accordingly, the President will appoint an INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR to establish the validity of the claims of those who allege that their properties were destroyed or damaged and make recommendations on the nature and scope of Government assistance to those deserving assistance. The President will also appoint a small COMMITTEE OF RETIRED SENIOR CIVIL SERVANTS to look into the claims of civil servants arbitrarily dismissed or demoted and students whose scholarships were either withheld or denied and recommend appropriate redress. In the case of the allegations about human rights abuses, the parties agree that these matters properly belong to

the courts of law. To facilitate the expeditious resolution of all these claims, the Government has agreed to establish a FUND FOR RECONCILIATION AND RECONSTRUCTION within an appropriate Ministry.

The parties agree that the ending of the impasse calls for the RESUMPTION OF NORMAL POLITICAL LIFE. Accordingly, the CUF MP's will resume their seats in the House. The parties also agree to refrain from inciting ethnic hatred, hostility and political intolerance. For his part, and in the same spirit, the President has agreed to appoint two new members into the House of Representatives from the ranks of CUF. This will increase CUF numbers to 30; CCM has 45 MP's in the House of Representatives.

The parties agree to the establishment of an INTER-PARTY COMMITTEE (IPC) composed of CCM and CUF MP's. It will have no constitutional or legal status but will play a useful role in NATIONAL RECONCILIATION through the promotion of dialogue and the fostering of mutual confidence between the parties. The IPC will facilitate the implementation of this Agreement.

Zanzibar has already begun to reap the benefits of the agreement. Donor agencies, most of which had stopped aid to Zanzibar because of doubts about the fairness of the last elections and allegations of human rights violations, indicated that they would soon resume aid. Tanzania and Zanzibar have received congratulations from many countries. OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim saluted the high standard of political maturity shown by leaders of both sides in the dispute. US Ambassador Rev. Charles Stith visited President Amour to congratulate him on his leadership and political courage. On May 19 Sweden announced that it would be resuming aid but Norway said that it would resume aid to Zanzibar only after the 2000 elections and if they were free and fair and if the 18 treason suspects (see below) were treated fairly.

TREASON TRIAL

Many, inside and outside Tanzania were disappointed that there was no reference in the agreement to the Treason Trial of 18 leading CUF personalities who have been in jail for over 20 months (see earlier editions of *Tanzanian Affairs*). There was some speculation however, that President Amour might release them as he has authority under the constitution to do so. Amnesty International in its report covering September 1998 to March



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1999 described the charges as ‘fabricated’ and said that the trial might not begin for several months

Political analysts have been trying to work out what had made the two leaders Amour and Hamad finally embrace after such a long and bitter confrontation. Both parties have gained something. CCM is happy that CUF finally recognises Dr Amour as President of Zanzibar and has ceased its boycott of the House of Representatives. CUF is happy about the proposed reform of the much criticised Electoral Commission and the Judiciary. The agreement lacks a precise timetable for the various actions proposed and much goodwill will be needed if it is to be implemented successfully. The approach of the next elections was certainly one factor favouring agreement especially as CUF needed a reformed Electoral Commission if it were to have a chance. CCM has gained in confidence that it will win again. There has been also continuous pressure from donors.

TANZANIA LEAVING COMESA

Tanzania has decided to withdraw from the 22-nation Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA). The Guardian reported that Minister for Industry and Commerce Iddi Simba, had announced on July 2 that, after some research, the country had decided to withdraw because of COMESA’s proposal to reduce customs tariffs for member countries by 90%. The first sign of this move had been a speech by President Mkapa at the meeting of COMESA Heads of State in Nairobi on May 25 when he said that it was unrealistic to expect the planned tariff arrangement to occur in October 2000 as envisaged. The development levels of member countries were too uneven he said.

And hesitating on East African Cooperation

A further indication of what many see as increasing protectionist sentiment in Tanzania was the recent announcement that the signing of the much heralded East African Community Treaty which was scheduled for July 30 would be postponed until October. Preparatory negotiations which extended to 12 days (Tanzania’s delegation totalled 25 people) apparently revealed fundamental differences between the three parties on the major sectors of tourism, trade and industry. Negotiators were said to have been

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THE SERENGETI RESERVES - SERENGETI - TANZANIA

The Serengeti Reserves has operational control of an area of 5000 sq kms of game reserve adjacent to the Serengeti National Park. At the present time there is one permanent luxury tented camp - Sasakwa and a semi-permanent luxury tented camp - Bangwesi. It is the intention of the company to expand introducing tree-houses, fishing camps and fly-camping as well as developing permanent and semi permanent camps. The whole operation is multi-functional, high profile conservation and environmentally conscious and committed to community welfare and development.

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preoccupied with safeguarding their national interests. Contributing to the delay had been a study report issued on June 22 that had recommended the setting up of a 'Preparedness Unit' to improve Tanzania's role in the proposed community and stating that the reduction of tariffs should be phased in slowly. However, on August 12, Foreign Minister Jakaya Kikwete was quoted in the Daily News as stating that Tanzania was as committed as before to signing the treaty before the end of this year.

POLITICS – latest developments

There have been four significant developments on the political scene since the last issue of *Tanzanian Affairs*. Prominent activist Augustine Mrema changed his political allegiance again; two by-elections in Dar es Salaam on July 11 gave results which could indicate important new trends; the government decided to stop providing subsidies for political parties and Minister of Commerce and Industry Iddi Simba hinted that Tanzania now had a 'replacement' for the Arusha Declaration.

MREMA CHANGES PARTY AGAIN!

The Chairman of what was the most significant opposition party, the NCCR-Mageuzi, Augustine Mrema, who stood for the presidency of Tanzania in 1995 and never fails to spring surprises, announced that he was leaving the party and had become Chairman of the previously insignificant Tanzania Labour Party (TLP). His relations with the NCCR party's MP's and its intellectual wing had clearly deteriorated beyond repair.

The NCCR leadership and several existing leaders of the TLP (a party which had now acquired not only Mrema but also many of his followers, some of whom immediately took up executive posts in the TLP) objected. Some described Mrema as a 'political refugee'. The High Court ruled that Mrema could not become chairman of the TLP as normal electoral procedures had not been followed. He then became known as the Acting Chairman. By changing parties Mrema automatically ceased to be an MP (for Temeke in Dar es Salaam) and when the by-election was announced indicated that he would stand for his old seat. At this, the NCCR again went to court and Mrema was barred from contesting the Temeke seat. The Registrar of Political Parties said that the sudden changes in the leadership of TLP were unconstitutional. The Vice Chairman of TLP (Mainland) and

the Chairperson of the Women's wing then filed an application to the High Court and, on June 13 the Court issued an interim injunction interdicting the Acting Chairman of TPL and his fellow defectors from holding any office in the party.

A wise NCCR MP, who did not give his name, in an interview in the Guardian, admitted that the defection of Mrema had left NCCR in a shambles. He criticised the government for treating Mrema as an arch enemy and barring him from holding meetings. The more the government tried to intimidate him the more popular he became. Another NCCR member was quoted as wondering whether the NCCR could survive without Mrema. A CCM member said that Mrema had been a crowd puller and an orator but he lacked some of the basic qualities of leadership. Mrema tended to find most advice unacceptable, made rash and haphazard decisions and was too inflexible to lead.

CUF ALMOST WINS TWO MAINLAND PARLIAMENTARY SEATS

The leading opposition party in Zanzibar (CUF), which won no seats on the mainland in the 1995 elections but almost half the Isles' seats, sprang a surprise on July 11 when it came very close to winning two mainland seats. It would have won them if the opposition parties had stood together. The results were as follows:

UBUNGU (former seat of the NCCR's Dr Masumbuko Lamwai)

Venance Ngula	CCM	23,790
Hussein Mmasi	CUF	21,530
Justina Minja	CHADEMA	2,010
Abdulkarim Atik	NCCR-Mageuzi	1,461
Aleck CheMponda	Tanzania Peoples Party	651

TEMEKE (former seat of the NCCR's Augustine Mrema):

John Kibasso	CCM	27,090
Tambwe Hizza	CUF	25,742
Abbas Mtemvu	TLP	14,701
Suleiman Hegga	NCCR-Mageuzi	866

CUF supporters were unhappy with these results and suspected corruption. Seventeen CUF supporters were arrested following rioting, attacks on CCM offices and destruction of CCM cars in Temeke after the results were declared. The last time Temeke was fought over in a by-

election, in October 1996, the NCCR's Augustine Mrema had won the seat convincingly with 54,840 votes against CCM's 33,113. What happened to the NCCR voters this time? According to Mrema a lot of them stayed at home in protest at the refusal of the Electoral Commission to allow him to stand. The surprising strength of CUF can be explained by the collapse of the NCCR and the influence of Zanzibar and its Muslim religion. Many Zanzibaris live in the two constituencies.

Needless to say Mrema could not conceal his glee at the humiliation suffered by the NCCR party now that he was no longer its leader. "They have reaped what they sowed" he was quoted in the Guardian as saying.

There are many lessons for all politicians to learn from these results. Firstly, the opposition must unite if it is ever to beat CCM. Secondly, although it has been dealt a body blow by the collapse of the NCCR, opposition still exists and Mrema still has many loyal supporters willing even to change parties in order to vote for him; if any opposition party could find a popular and generally acceptable leader, it could do well in the 2000 elections. Thirdly, although CCM must be happy in that it now holds every seat in Dar es Salaam, it must be aware that it is still not in the totally dominant position in urban areas that it enjoys in most rural seats.

NO MORE SUBSIDIES

Tanzania's smaller parties received a shock in mid-June when Prime Minister Frederick Sumaye announced that the government would not continue to provide subsidies to parties for the elections in 2000. The reactions, quoted in the Guardian on June 19, were swift. CHADEMA party chairman Bob Makani, said that by deciding doing this the government hoped that CHADEMA would not be able to participate. "Despite everything, we will take part" he said. TLP Acting Chairman Augustine Mrema, said that the government intended to kill the opposition. "They know that if they give us subsidies, we will defeat them" he said. However, CCM MP for Mwanza Rural Antony Diallo, praised the decision. He said that subsidies were given during the previous general elections because the opposition parties were participating for the first time. If they had not put funds aside for the coming election it was their own fault.

There could be compensations for Tanzania, apart from the saving of money, from this decision. It is likely to kill off many of the smaller parties and encourage the others to work together to survive.

CCM MP for Bukoba Rural Sebastian Kinyondo has lost his appeal against a High Court Order which unseated him last year. He had got 42,169 votes compared with the candidate of CHADEMA's 10,116 in the last elections.

'REPLACEMENT' FOR THE ARUSHA DECLARATION

Commerce and Minister Iddi Simba, who is gaining a reputation (and considerable popularity) for his strong support of indigenous African business enterprise in Tanzania was reported in the Daily News on August 12 to have told the press that his new indigenisation policy was intended to



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empower indigenous Tanzanians to take an active role in the management and control of the country's economy and not to divide them on racial grounds. He was quoted in the Guardian as saying that the policy was a replacement of the obsolete 1967 Arusha Declaration, the blueprint for Tanzania's earlier policy of socialism and self-reliance.

ANTI-CORRUPTION FIGHT

In the latest measures taken against corruption, 14 members of the Tanzania Peoples Defence Force (TPDF) including four senior army officers were sacked (TPDF) following illegalities in recruitment procedures that had taken place last year. Some 12 National Insurance Corporation (NIC) employees were arrested and locked up in the Dar es Salaam Police Station when it was found that some of them were planning to destroy documentary evidence held in a local bank. According to the Daily News, some of the suspects had started consulting witch doctors and another was trying to leave the country. The NIC has recently sacked or suspended 30 of its staff and 40 of its agencies have had their services frozen. It is estimated that the NIC has lost some Shs 2 billion.

It is also reported that 120 policemen have been sacked for taking bribes between January 1998 and June 1999; 132 others have been transferred to other duties. The Police Officer commanding Rombo district was suspended in May. A TANESCO auditor has been suspended following his alleged failure to report irregularities in the issue of cards for the payment of electricity which caused losses amounting to millions of shillings.

On May 22 President Mkapa announced the appointment of new chairmen, general managers and directors general for seven agricultural parastatals. On May 22 ten medical personnel including six doctors were suspended. The Acting Director of the Tanzania News Agency was retired at the same time. On July 6 according to the Daily News, President Mkapa retired 'in the public interest' the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Zanzibar and the Chief Administrative Officers in the Vice-President's and Prime Minister's Offices. The Zanzibar Commissioner of Police was 'given other duties'. No reasons were given for these latter actions.

TANZANIA AND ITS REFUGEES

The New York-based Human Rights Watch published on July 7 an informative but highly critical 36-page report under the title 'Refugees in Tanzania Confined Unfairly'. The report said, *inter alia*, that tens of thousands of refugees, some of whom had lived in Tanzania for more than two decades, had been rounded up by the Tanzanian army and confined to camps for the past year in the western part of the country. 'The army separated the refugees from their families and stripped them of their belongings in an indiscriminate response to security risks from outside the country' the report said. The army conducted sweeps largely in late 1997 and early 1998 on the grounds that it was necessary to protect Tanzanian citizens living near the Burundian border. The Burundian government had alleged that Burundian Hutu rebels based in Tanzania were engaged in arms trafficking and cross-border incursions; it threatened to act if the Tanzanian government did not. With little or no notice the Tanzanian army then swept through villages close to the border apprehending thousands of refugees from the homes in which they had settled and developed new lives, and sent them to refugee camps. They had lost personal belongings and their schools and community institutions had been closed.

The government said that the Refugees Act stipulates that refugees must be taken care of in a particular area and not mixed with citizens. Those complaining of loss of property and separation from their families had been asked to submit their claims but none had done so.

By contrast, at the beginning of June a visiting French delegation praised the government for the care being given to refugees in Kigoma.

And on July 14 the Guardian revealed that Tanzania (and the Cote d'Ivoire) had been made the first recipients of the 1999 OAU Medal for 'Outstanding Service to Refugees and Displaced Persons in Africa'.

At the budget session in parliament on July 9 Home Affairs Minister Ali Ameir Mohamed said that the 20,000 refugees remaining from the original 500,000 who came from Ruanda, most of whom went home in 1996, must now also return home. Many were still in Ngara pretending to be Burundians. Tanzania still had 800,000 refugees from eight countries, mostly from the Congo and Burundi.

THE FIVE-YEAR OLD TANZANIAN 'MESSIAH'

Hailed as a 'Gift from God' a five-year old Tanzanian boy, Sheikh Sharifu, who was described in the London 'Sunday Times' (quoting the Tanzanian Swahili newspaper *Majira*) as having 'a cherubic face, a falsetto voice and an uncanny ability to recite religious verse' has been visiting West Africa. Describing his appearance in mid-May before 60,000 people at the National Stadium in Dakar under the heading '*Paroles de grand, gestes de petit*' the Senegalese newspaper '*Le Soleil*' wrote about this 'young protégé, from far away Tanzania', about his '*assurance deconcertante*' and how the vast crowd had left the gathering 'visibly convinced'. He was said to have been dressed in a '*basin mauve surmonter d'une djellaba noire, la tete couverte par une cheche rouge et d'un turban rouge et blanc*'. His arrival at the stadium was heralded by sirens and loud salvos of *Allahou Akbar*. So that he could be better seen by the vast crowd the boy stood on a gold-leafed throne.

Young Sheikh Sharifu has also been taking other parts of the African continent by storm. In the Sunday Times article it was said that he had been preaching to enthralled Muslims in 14 African countries altogether and to have been received by Colonel Gadaffi and the heads of state of Senegal, the Gambia and Benin. The head of a Senegalese Islamic Foundation that sponsored the visit said that "he wasn't a prophet in the traditional sense but his arrival in Senegal offered us a different face of Islam: the face of an angel who comforts our faith". In Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, according to the Sunday Times, he was presented with a new BMW car.

But a few days after these events, it was noted that he made several mistakes in reciting the Koran and gave the impression of having learnt the verse by rote rather than through divine inspiration as his uncle Wazir, with whom he was travelling, claimed. As he was leaving for New York, where he was scheduled to preach at the Malcolm X Mosque in Manhattan, he and his uncle seem to have disappeared. The boy is suspected of having become what the Sunday Times described as 'the possible victim of a tawdry millennial scam that has embarrassed several high ranking Imams and left countless African believers mourning the death of a dream'. In Dakar there were calls for the Chief Imam and the Director of National Television to resign. There was talk of Senegalese being 'taken for a ride' by an unscrupulous Tanzanian. (*Thank you Liz Fennell in London and Badou Diop in Dakar for sending this information – Editor*).



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KISA YA KISASA - 3

Karibu sana katika Kisa ya Kisasa tunapo kabiliana na maneno mapya na vichekesho vya kilugha.

Welcome to the modern story where we confront new words and funny phrases.

Mgoso agundua ulimi hauna mfupa! - *The white person (Mgoso) understood that the tongue has no bone.*

Nilikuwa mgeni Mzizima. Nilikuwa na uzoefu wa sehemu mbalimbali Tanzania lakini Kiswahili changu wakati ule hakijakolea sawasawa. Basi nilikutana na mwanamke mmoja kwa mara ya kwanza. Tulikuwa tumeongea kwenye simu mara nyingi lakini siku hiyo ilikuwa mara ya kwanza kuonana naye ana kwa ana. Sikujua jinsi ya kueleza hivyo kwa Kiswahili. Nilikusudia kusema 'in the flesh' kwa kumwambia, "Nimefurahi kukutana na wewe kwa mara ya kwanza kimwili."

My first time in Dar-es-Salaam (Mzizima). I thought my Swahili was pretty good. I had spoken to this woman several times on the phone but never met her face-to-face (ana kwa ana). How to express to her that this was the first time we had met 'in the flesh'? I proudly announce that I was pleased to meet her bodily (kimwili) for the first time; with all the implications that you would expect of such a phrase. I thus learnt a valuable lesson and a useful proverb: the tongue doesn't have a bone (ulimi hauna mfupa; i.e. it is incontrollable). This is an acceptable phrase for excusing those numerous faux pas.

Jamaa agoma kuondoka kizimbani - *the man refused to leave the dock (in court).*

Jamaa mmoja alishitakiwa kwa kuiba vitu vyenye thamani ya kilo tatu. Alimwambia hakimu kuwa bora afungwe jela kuliko kuja mahakamani kila siku. Mtu huyu alichoka na 'njoo kesho' za mahakama kwa sababu mlalamikaji hafiki mahakamani. Baada ya kugoma kuondoka iliwabidi maafande wamtote nje kwa nguvu, ndipo alipofunguliwa shitaka lingine la kufanya fujo mahakamani. Aidha hukumu ya kesi hiyo haitatolewa mpaka mwisho wa 1999!

The man who refused to leave the dock in court was charged with theft of goods to the value of 300, 000 sh. (kilo tatu). He asked the judge if he could be imprisoned instead of the constant postponements of the court (njoo kesho, lit. come tomorrow). After striking out and refusing to leave, the police (maafande: cops) had to remove him by force. This led to the opening of a new case, that of 'creating a disturbance' (fujo) in court, the judgement of which will not be announced until December 1999!

Kilo has come to mean 100, 000 shillings ie. the same as 'laki'. Maafande is a common word for the police; it's in the dictionary. 'Njoo Kesho' means come tomorrow, it is used here as a noun; postponings. Fujo is what English soccer fans are famous for; disturbance. It is used to describe strikes as well as violence.

Ben Rawlence

TANZANIA IN THE INTERNATIONAL MEDIAMEDIA

CIVIL ENGINEERS ARE NOT BORING

NEW CIVIL ENGINEER (May 13) reported on the meeting held at the Institute of Civil Engineers in London on May 4 when the authors of a new book on Livingstone (see the Reviews Section) described to a packed audience (all 250 seats sold) their trip by bicycle, largely in Tanzania, to retrace Livingstone's last journey. One of the authors, Colum Wilson (the other is his wife) is an engineer employed by Gibb and he described how he had managed to keep within 15 miles of Livingstone's own route by using data from a satellite global positioning system device which "was safer than the night skies and sextant used by Livingstone". Wilson described how they took with them a machete, a walletful of dollars (but they were frequently desperately short of money) and bicycles with four paniers into one of which a tent was stuffed. The authors were burnt, bitten and came home two stones lighter. The audience, through its loud applause, expressed its agreement with the Chairman of the evening event, Professor George

Fleming, when he said “Don’t let anyone tell you that civil engineers are boring” (*Thank you Dick Waller for sending this item – Editor*).

‘THE GOLDEN OLDIES’

The VSO publication ORBIT in its Third Quarter 1999 issue featured *Shikamoo Jazz* which it described as the ‘Golden Oldies’. The band comprises 10 Tanzanian musicians in their fifties and sixties who dance and sing everything from rumba, chacha, samba and twist to traditional Swahili music and *Taarabu*. Their most famous song, which was first performed at the launch of the ‘International Year of Older People’ is *Wazee Tuwatunzee* (Let us care for older people). The article concluded ‘It’s message is strong and simple and best encapsulates the band’s lasting legacy’.

‘STUNNING BIOGRAPHY’

The TIMES OF SWAZILAND in a full page article by Dr Joshua Mzizi praised what was described as the ‘stunning biography’ of the late Father Trevor Huddleston, former President of the Britain-Tanzania Society. The writer was particularly pleased by the decision of the publishers, Macmillans, to launch the book in Swaziland – even though they could not expect big sales there. ‘I think the publishers are asking Swazis to take a deep and long look at a Christian Minister who made a difference in his lifetime.....Father Huddleston was a man of prayer – someone who withdrew from the crowds, like any disciplined monk, to meditate and talk with God...’

ZANZIBAR AND THE ‘DARK AGES’ IN EUROPE

Fascinating excavations in Zanzibar by Bristol University archaeologist Mark Horton described in THE TIMES (June 8) reveal that the popularity of carved ivory might have triggered the Dark Ages in Europe. A plague which ushered in the Dark Ages and spread across the Mediterranean during the six years from AD 541 was said to have been traced to rats brought to Europe aboard ships carrying ivory for the Romans. Dr Horton’s excavations show that the Port of Unguja Ukuu dates back to the 6th Century AD. The dig has produced typical 6th Century Mediterranean pottery together with the bones of the black rat *Rattus rattus* which is not indigenous to Africa and must have arrived in ships. The local rodents had become immune to the plague

but may have acted as a reservoir of infected fleas and passed them on to Europe-bound ships' rats travelling with the ivory.

MUFTI DAY

The DAILY TELEGRAPH reported on June 5 that Eton College had held a 'charity mufti day'. The boys contributed £1 each (which went to the Mvumi Secondary School in Tanzania) and were then allowed to ditch for one day the formal tails they normally have to wear. One group dressed in drag and some wore just jock straps or bin liners. Prince William was wearing face paint and a sort of Lawrence of Arabia outfit.

HUNTER GATHERERS

In a study of the plight of hunter gatherers around the world by James Woodburn in NATURAL RESOURCE PERSPECTIVES (June 1999), a series published by the Overseas Development Institute, the problems of the Hazda people of Northern Tanzania were discussed. Their language was not related to any other in the world and they had resisted settlement over many years. During the colonial period there had been two attempts to settle them, both of which ended with measles epidemics and high mortality. Further efforts at sedentarising them involving armed police in 1964 and 1980 had caused embarrassment to the government. Meanwhile, land encroachment on their traditional hunting grounds had proceeded apace and wildlife resources had been depleted by urban hunters. There had been NGO efforts to help the Hazda with schools and clinics but these had been diverted to the dominant political groups in the area, the Iraq and Datooga.

DIABLE D'HIPPOTAME

AIR FRANCE'S MAGAZINE recounted in May the fascinating story of Tanzanian photographer John Kiyaya of Kasanga village in Sumbawanga. Weaved into the story was the fact that Kasanga was once called Bismarckburg; it had a fortress with crenellated walls, and a 'strangely medieval appearance'; it is not far from where the 'Liemba' (which has a long story of its own) docks in Lake Tanganyika. The article went on to describe how the German army stopped in Kasanga in 1918 just before it surrendered, how the local fishing industry has declined and how Kasanga is also known as the local hub of witchcraft. As for John Kiyaya, it appears that he was returning home through a rice padi one day when he was

attacked by surprise by a ‘devil of a hippopotamus’ – something he cannot forget. John had originally intended to become a priest but he met a French journalist on the Liemba who, after a long correspondence, sent him a camera. He began to take colour pictures of everything – his professors and fellow students, lovers, families, sewing machines, marriages, circumcisions, In 1992 ‘Arret sur Image’, a French photographic association, organised an exhibition of his photographs. He met famous photographers, including Henri Cartier-Bresson, and was amazed to find how photography was treated with such respect in France (*Thank you Roy Wilson for sending this item – Editor*).

HIGH COMMISSION NEWSLETTER

The first edition of TANZANEWS, a beautifully produced and illustrated 12-page newsletter published by Dr Abdul Shareef, Tanzanian High Commissioner in London, emphasised investment and trade opportunities in the country. It quoted from a recent speech by President Mkapa: “Two days ago I was reading ‘Business Africa’, a respected publication of the Economist Intelligence Unit, which stated that after three years of free market reforms economic growth was finally beginning to have real impact, inspiring growing interest among foreign investors.....”. Another article described the activities of the Tanzania-UK Business Group which was established in London in 1993.

“WHEN WE GREW UP HERE IN THIS LAND THE ANIMALS WERE AS NUMEROUS AS THESE TREES”

So said a Maasi elder quoted in a recent issue of SURVIVAL NEWSLETTER. The article said that, when the Maasai were moved from what is now the Serengeti National Park in 1958, they were promised compensation and the right to live in perpetuity in what then became the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. But this promise had been broken. A study by a human rights lawyer found that the Conservation Area Authority was acting far beyond its mandate and should be reformed. Survival had translated the study into Swahili for the benefit of the Maasai and it might help to prepare a law for presentation to the Tanzanian parliament so that the Maasai can regain control over their own land and lives (*Thank you Wendy Ellis for sending this item – Editor*).

The South African SUNDAY INDEPENDENT reported recently that journalists in Tanzania had been calling on the government to introduce a Freedom of Information Act which would compel it to release information of interest to the public. They were critical of government for banning three newspapers for publishing articles and cartoons judged 'immoral'. Gervas Moshiro the Head of the National School of Journalism was quoted as deploring the lack of guarantees of press freedom. *(Thank you David Leishman for sending this item – Editor).*

'TANZANIA: STILL OPTIMISTIC AFTER ALL THESE YEARS?'

This is the title of a lengthy article in THE LANCET (Vol 353, May 1999) by Professor John Yudkin of University College London about his fourth visit to Tanzania - he has made one visit in each of the past four decades. It is a sad story of decline in the provision of medical services contrasting with the continued sense of optimism of the people involved in such provision. 'The problems my Tanzanian colleagues faced were far beyond anything I could have coped with' he wrote. 'But the people got on with it and believed that things were going to improve'. He went into some detail on the situation in Pemba – which had suffered economically far more than the mainland during the last 20 years. The island had just two doctors for 400,000 people; of the 51 primary health care units (PHCU's) none had a medical assistant; the nine assistants were serving doctor-type functions in the three hospitals and over half had been lost to the private sector in the past four years. The US\$ 0.50 per person of pharmaceutical supplies supplied each year was insufficient to provide more than 1,000 chloroquine tablets, 1,000 paracetamol tablets and five vials of procaine penicillin. The author went on: 'There seems to be something intrinsically wrong when powerful governments or international organisations can demand that health care spending is cut and debt repayment prioritised, especially when many of those governments have themselves benefited from international loans and debt rescheduling'. He recommended all caring health professionals to add their support to the Jubilee 2,000 debt campaign.

STREET CHILDREN

Melanie Clark Pullen, a star (Mary) in the BBC's soap opera 'EastEnders' has been in Tanzania to publicise 'Christian Aid Week' according to CHRISTIAN AID NEWS (April-July). She wrote about the lack of respect given to street children who surround cars trying to sell nuts and bottled

water. But, she went on: 'one place they are respected is the Christian Aid-backed 'Youth, Cultural and Information Centre' in Dar es Salaam where they are made welcome and offered classes in reading, writing and the arts. MISSION TODAY (Vol 8 No 1) reported on the problems faced by the St Charles Lwanga Seminary, Segerea which was opened in 1979 to cope with the overflow of vocations from the Kipalapala Seminary. Twenty-one diocesan Bishops now send their seminarians to Segerea (168 each year) but, although the seminary operates self-reliant projects with pigs, poultry, cattle and a garden, there are serious shorfalls in funding and a particular need for books and for a water pump – *Thank you John Sankey for sending these items – Editor).*

NEW MALARIA DRUG

The TIMES reported recently that the drug Malarone (a combination of atovaquone and proguanil) which is used to treat attacks of malaria is now being considered as a preventative also. It was already licensed to do this in Denmark and might have a role akin to that of Larium which has been found to give severe side effects to one in 160 people who use it. British Airways in Regent Street, London is carrying out trials on Malarone and is offering would be travellers to Tanzania and other affected countries free material cover to those prepared to have a blood test before they leave and after they come back. In its major front page article on July 24 the OBSERVER featured what it described as the promising work in perfecting an anti-malaria vaccine (with a chemical rather than a biological base) being carried out by Colombian Scientist Manuel Patarroyo which includes testing in Tanzania. Meanwhile scientists attending a workshop at Bagamoyo in June described chloroquine as ineffective (failure rate 42%) and said that even Fansidar was showing failure rates of between 10 and 34%.

DRAMATIC CHURCH SERVICE

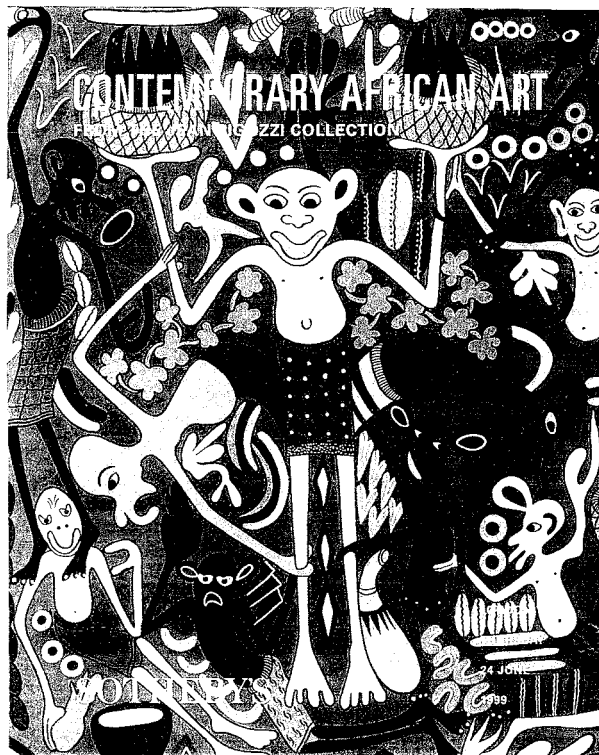
They were at church while visiting friends working on regeneration projects for the Salvation Army at a village in Tanzania called Rungaboro when suddenly it started to rain. "At first, people were delighted because water is short but then it became so noisy that the service had to stop. A friend joked that the roof might fall in. Minutes later there was this terrible noise and the wall I was standing next to was caving in towards me. I just ducked and ran. The next thing I remember is crawling out and thinking - I am alive!" The scene was of total devastation. "I started digging out the many people buried

in the rubble”. One child died and 20 were injured. This nightmare experience of Karen Price, a staff nurse at Hillingdon Hospital and a friend, was revealed in the UXBRIDGE GAZETTE on June 30. When she came back Karen determined to raise money to build a new church for the village. The first step was a sponsored walk. Other donations would be welcome – to Jo Francis at the Gazette (*Thank you Liz Fennell for sending this – Editor*).

LATEST DONOR AID

BRITAIN - to increase its aid from £42 million in 1997/98 to £63 million in 2001; it has also provided recently \$867,000 for anti-malaria research in East Africa particularly the problem of resistance to anti-malarial drugs and Shs 10 million to sponsor a ‘mock’ parliamentary session in which the participants were 150 students from secondary schools around the country. SWEDEN - \$8.6 million for the rehabilitation of the Ubungo Power Station in Dar es Salaam. DENMARK – Shs 400 million to renovate the former Kivukoni Magistrates Court building to accommodate the new Tanzania Commercial Court and Shs 55 billion over five years for the health sector. JAPAN – Shs 8.4 billion for the Dar es Salaam Roads Improvement Project and Shs 3 billion to purchase rice to alleviate food shortages. ITALY – Shs 11.5 billion to pay for the contract already signed for the 43-km Wazo Hill to Bagamoyo road. Italy has also promised to help sponsor the preservation of historical sites in Bagamoyo. The BRITISH FOREIGN LEGION – Shs 3 million to be divided amongst 64 Tanzanian World War II veterans. CHINA – Shs 9 million for air conditioners for the National Archives. FINLAND – a further Shs 1.8 billion for the East Usambara Catchment Forestry Project and Shs 500 million to strengthen the Tanzania Revenue Authority. WORLD BANK - \$117 Million aimed at doubling Dar es Salaam’s water supply including funds for the purchase of 100,000 water meters. NETHERLANDS – Shs 52 billion to be disbursed in this year for health, women and good government programmes. The FRANKFURT ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY – Shs one billion for the Serengeti National Park. SOUTH AFRICA – four Puma helicopters for the army’s disaster rescue unit ‘in appreciation for Tanzania’s help in defeating apartheid’ – the Daily News.

£8,000
PAID
FOR
TANZANIAN
PAINTING



Two recent, fine, contrastive exhibitions in London's premier art district showcased work by three established artists from Tanzania: Robert Glen, Georges Lilanga and Sue Stolberger. The first was 'Contemporary African Art from the Jean Pigozzi Collection' at Sotheby's; the front cover of the illustrated 132-page catalogue shown here is a reproduction by Tanzanian artist Georges Lilanga di Nyama at the exhibition entitled *Uishi na jirani zako vizuri ili ukipatwana shida watakusaidia* (maintain good relations with your neighbours so they will help you when you are in trouble) Acrylic on plywood 1992. The second was 'Robert Glen and Sue Stolberger: Tusk Trust Exhibition' at the Tyron & Swann Gallery in Cork Street in London. There was a 14-page illustrated catalogue.

With East African childhoods, the three artists describe themselves as self-taught, that is without an academic art education; nonetheless Glen and Lilanga have at times run their own workshops. It was a rare opportunity during one week to see familiar kinds of Tanzanian art - European wildlife naturalism and Makonde social imagery.

Tyron & Swann, a commercial gallery that specialises in natural life subject matter, showed some 50 objects comprising 14 bronze sculptures by Glen and 37 water-colour paintings by Stolberger. Their realistic art is inspired by the 'uninhabited wilderness' of Ruaha National Park, their home and studio for the past five years. Their works are complementary. Stolberger's paintings express the changing scene -- dry environment, big skies and also the small, designer details of animals and birds (often depicted together, like Robin A's batiks from Nairobi). Glen's sculptures fill out the space with the eternal gestures of animals; bronze is permanent and such objects exude a powerful presence. Glen's mastery of subject and medium are superb; it makes me wonder about links to his original profession of taxidermy - in the 60's.

The Sotheby's exhibition, in contrast, was a group show of Contemporary African Art from the Collection of Jean Pigozzi and part of their first ever auction in this genre (Sotheby's expertise is African 'tribal' art; Pigozzi's Collection has been shown in the UK previously at prime Modernist white walled venues such as the Saatchi, Serpentine and Tate, Liverpool; ironically the gallery walls were painted mud brown). The show of 28 artists featured four paintings inclusive of the catalogue cover. Georges Lilanga di Nyama who was born in Masasi and is a practised Makonde carver, co-founded the *Nyumba ya Sanaa* (House of Art) in Dar es Salaam in the early 70's. His major achievement is the transformation of Makonde *shetani* (spirit) imagery into two-dimensional forms for prints and paintings; a touch of nationalism is his insistence on Swahili titles. He acknowledges 'Tinga Tinga' (Eduardo Saidi 1937-72 at Morogoro Stores) who introduced him to painting with domestic paints on square, plywood boards. I find Lilanga's imagery is more original, organised and dynamic than that found on most 'square' paintings.

The auction sales were successful beyond predictions; only one of 57 works did not 'go'. Lilanga's paintings fetched between £6000 - £8200 (3 to 4 times the asked price); the average was £4000 and the highest price was £11,200.

For me, viewing these works was evocative, recalling work in and visits to Tanzania while also affirmative of the ongoing contribution of art to cultural identity, if not development. Indeed, for both venues, percentages of the proceeds are being shared; from the Tyron & Swann Gallery with the Tusk Trust and Friends of Ruaha Society and from the Sotheby's Pigozzi auction with UNICEF and an artists' fund. *Maendeleo na Sanaa.*

Elsbeth Court

BUSINESS NEWS BUSINESS NEWS BUSIN

EXCHANGE RATES (August 11): £1 = TShs 1270. \$1 = TShs 789

Negotiations for the Amalgamated Banks of South Africa (ABSA) to take a majority shareholding in the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) have been completed but signature is held up following a court injunction obtained by employees – Daily News.

China Human International Economic and Technical Cooperation has acquired 62% (leaving 38% with the government) of the shares in the Mbeya- based Kiwira Coal Mine. A large number of the 1,500 workers will be made redundant; coal production is expected to increase from 100,000 to 300,000 tons per year - Guardian.

The long-standing dispute between TANESCO and the Malaysian-financed IPTL over the power plant that has been built in Dar es Salaam but not yet started operations, looks like continuing for some time. The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) has fixed a hearing date for the case in June 2000. Meanwhile the government has successfully fought off a case in the Court of Appeal which would have forced TANESCO to start paying \$3.62 million per month to the Malaysian company. This could have plunged TANESCO into serious losses.

The National Employment Promotion Bill of 1999 rules that no employer will employ a foreigner in any class of employment the appropriate Minister may declare to be employment in which citizens only may be employed. No foreigner will be employed unless he has a work permit. Government officers have started visiting places employing foreigners to ensure compliance with the new law. Over 5,000 expatriates applied for work permits since January 1997 and 2,900 others applied for extensions of their work permits. Some 7,000 now held such permits – Daily News.

The Tanzania Telecommunications Commission has increased the number of firms licensed to offer mobile phone services. In addition to TRITEL and MOBITEL which have already started, the new companies are the Tanzania Telecommunications Company (TTCL) – which plans to have 500,000 lines by the year 2004 - plus Planetel and Zantel – Guardian.

THE 1999/2000 BUDGET

The main features of the 1999/2000 budget introduced in Parliament by Finance Minister Daniel Yona on June 10 were as follows:

- To help investment - from July 1 rates of duty to be based on the degree of processing with the lowest rate for investment goods and the highest for consumer goods. Strategic and investment goods – zero %; raw materials, capital goods and replacement parts – 5%; semi-processed goods and spare parts – 10%; fully processed goods and motor vehicle spare parts 20%; and, consumer goods 25%.
- To help the low paid - minimum taxable income raised from Shs 20,000 to Shs 45,000. Minimum wage was later increased from Shs 17,500 to Shs 30,000 per month.
- To encourage tourism - air charters and aircraft to be exempted from VAT.
- To help civil servants - pension and health insurance funds to be introduced; monthly pensions for retired officers to be increased from Shs 2,000 to Shs 10,000.
- To encourage greater use - customs duty on computers to be reduced from 20% to 5%;
- To help local government – receipts from a number of cesses and taxes now levied for central government use to be transferred to local governments.

The latest economic data:

Estimated GROWTH RATE - 4.9%; it was 4% in 1998-1999 (Zanzibar was – 0.4%).

Total FOREIGN DEBT - \$8.29 billion (Shs 5.5 trillion); Shs 488 billion to be repaid in the 1999/2000 fiscal year compared with Shs 101 billion in the previous year. Total LOCAL DEBT - Shs 850 billion. Shs \$70 million was received last year from seven donors plus \$25 million in Structural Adjustment Credits.

Anticipated EXPENDITURE: Shs 1.16 billion – Shs 921 million recurrent (Shs 240 million for civil service salaries and Shs 681 million miscellaneous expenditures) plus Shs 243 million for development. Shs 822 billion would be from internal sources including Shs 762 billion from taxes

REVENUE collected by budget day (May 21) Shs 531 million.

EXPORTS: \$672 million in 1998-99 compared with \$717 million in the previous year because of lower quantities and lower prices, the financial crisis in Asia and the El-Nino rains.

IMPORTS: \$1,246 million; 9% up on the previous year due to the growing demand for transportation and construction goods and equipment.

FUTURE PRIORITIES FOR EXPENDITURE: health, education and water. There will be NO BORROWING from banks.

INFLATION RATE planned to drop to 5% compared with 8.8% last year.

THIRD WORLD DEBT

On 18-20 June 1999 the Finance Ministers of the Group of Seven industrial nations met to consider modifications to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative in the light of criticisms from a number of quarters, including the United Kingdom Government. The outcome was a statement entitled the Cologne Debt Initiative and was welcomed and endorsed by the Heads of Mission. In essence the report supported 'faster, deeper and broader debt relief for the poorest countries that demonstrate a commitment to reform and poverty alleviation'. Thus for the first time an explicit link was created between debt relief and the relief of poverty. With this end in view the Ministers asked for modifications in existing programmes of support by the World Bank and the IMF, in particular the IMF's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility, adherence to which had been a condition of entry into the HIPC process. The Bank and the Fund were asked to help qualified poor countries to formulate plans for the use of savings derived from debt relief for the reduction of poverty.

The suggested role of the Bank and the Fund in the formulation and implementation of plans for the reduction of poverty might be seen as intervention in matters of domestic responsibility. It is important, therefore, that the International Financial Institutions proceed with sensitivity and restraint in seeking the co-operation of the governments of the highly indebted countries involved. The Ministers called upon the Bank and the Fund to develop plans for poverty reduction in time for the Annual Meetings of these bodies in September.

The Ministers were concerned about the slow pace of the HIPC programme. While retaining the programme's two stage structure, they recommended that the debtor countries should be allowed to bring forward

the 'completion point' through improved performance. The second stage could thus be shortened significantly in the case of countries meeting ambitious policy targets.

The amount of debt relief granted is intended to bring the remaining debt burden down to a level that can be sustained without further international intervention. The debt relief calculation depends on a variety of factors, including the ratio of debt to exports. The Ministers suggest that the present target ratio should be brought down from 200 - 250 percent to 150 percent. Combined with other adjustments, this reform will lead to a deeper level of debt relief. The Ministers also propose that greater attention should be given to the serious budgetary consequences of debt servicing.

It is not easy to specify with certainty the benefits that Tanzania will enjoy as a result of the Cologne Debt Initiative, but it is hoped that the Tanzanian Government will be in a position to press for earlier access to the completion point of the HIPC process and that there will be benefits resulting from other changes in the HIPC Initiative. Finally, it is understood that Tanzania is benefiting from technical assistance with respect to the monitoring and management of external debt. It is plainly of first rate importance that machinery should exist to avoid a new debt overload once the burden of debt has been brought down to sustainable levels.

J Roger Carter

MISCELLANY

Tanzania has been awarded a gold shield in Accra for its outstanding leadership within the Africa Travel Association following its hosting of the associations's annual congress last year. The New York-based Executive Director said that the congress was the best ever since ATA's establishment 24 years ago –Daily News.

The famous bearded tourist guide in Bagamoyo, Honorary Professor Samahani Kejeli, locally known as a walking encyclopaedia and who extracts visiting cards from tourists to whom he shows the historic sites, claims that he now has 12,889 pen friends in various countries. He gets some 500 letters or postcards each year and tries to reply to them all. He has just been employed by the Roman Catholic Museum in Bagamoyo to continue to help visitors – Daily News.

Following some 15 years of dispute during which he had been told to stop his unorthodox 'fundamentalist' teachings, the Rev Felician Nkwera (and his *wanamaombi* followers) have been excommunicated from the Catholic Church for causing confusion and division. He was accused of conducting devotions of a 'dubious nature' and unauthorised exorcisms and was said to have insulted Church leaders including the Pope and to have 'disrespected the Holy Eucharist and caused conflicts in families' - Guardian.

In a full page advertisement in the Guardian on July 22 the United States offered a reward of \$5 million and the costs of relocation for persons providing information leading to the arrest of those it believes responsible for the bombing of the US embassies in Dar es Salaam and Nairobi. Pictures were shown of eight suspects headed by Usama Bin Laden.

The government had nothing to do with Zanzibaris seeking political asylum in Britain and no action would be taken against them. Most left for economic, not political reasons and they should not engage in a smear campaign to soil the image of Zanzibar – Minister of State in the Zanzibar Chief Minister's Office answering a question in the House of Assembly.

A new 'Copyright and Neighbouring Rights 1999' Bill was passed into law on April 14. Any person violating the law, which is designed to protect the rights of authors, performers, sound recorders, broadcasters, lecturers, priests, musicians, and computer programmes, can be fined up to Shs 5 million or given imprisonment for up to three years or both for a first offence.

Tanzania's thriving media now numbers 42 daily and weekly newspapers, 22 private radio stations, and 7 terrestrial and 17 cable TV stations. This was said by Foreign Minister Jakaya Kikwete when opening a regional conference of the Eastern Africa Media Institute in Dar es Salaam on May 3. He stressed that the government was committed to a free press. However, on the same day, at the launching of a new Journalists Association of Zanzibar (JAZ) complaints were heard about too much interference by the state. It was revealed in Dar es Salaam that a Zanzibar freelance journalist had been banned from practising his profession by the Zanzibar government – Daily News.

The national population census which should have been held in 1998 but had to be postponed for reasons including budgetary constraints, food shortages and roads devastated by El Nino rains, has been fixed for August 2002.

More than 1,000 kgs of trash was hauled off Mount Kilimanjaro by 110 volunteers with assistance from tour companies, the National Park and American donors in a ten-day clean up operation in April. The use of firewood for heating and cooking on the mountain has been banned – Daily News.

On the occasion of his 77th birthday Mwalimu Nyerere took over a new house at Butiama built for him through salary deductions from members of the Tanzania Peoples Defence Force (TPDF) over the years since he retired in 1985. The government is to pay for maintenance of the house. President Mkapa said that there was no due reward that Tanzanians could give to the founder president for his outstanding service except to wish him everlasting life – Guardian

Tanzania, which earned \$431 million from tourism last year is now fifth in Africa in its tourism earnings – after South Africa, Morocco, Tunisia and Mauritius – Kenya came sixth with \$400 million.

Two Tanzanian hunters, Doug Scandroll and Peter Swanepoel, have received 1998 International Professional Hunter Awards from Safari Club International (USA). They hunt for 'Game Frontiers Safari Club' (in the Mbarang'undu Wildlife Management Area and in the Selous Game Reserve K3). The Club has been upgraded from 55th to 42nd among more than 530 hunting companies worldwide – Daily News.

Some 50 participants at the evaluation of the Tanga School Aids Education Programme on June 30 were astonished to hear from a health consultant that primary schoolboys had said that they were fed up with parent's procrastination about the use of condoms and had demanded smaller sized ones. A sizeable number of primary schoolchildren, some as young as ten, were said to be sexually active. They had complained that they had to use props such as rubber bands and string to enable them to use adult condoms. The Daily Mail, which published this story on July 1, reported the next day that there had been widespread shock and indignation. Most people were totally against the issue of small condoms; they would accelerate moral decay in society. Some asked whether this demand arose from too much sex

education in primary schools. One journalist said the story should never have been printed.

Four Acts are to be amended to ensure that Tanzanian culture is not distorted. One would ensure that film actors and actresses would wear clothing commensurate with the country's culture; the country's coat of arms was not to be used in trademarks; torn national flags should not be hoisted; and, those artists appropriating songs from people in rural areas should be dealt with under the new Copyright Act of 1999 – The Guardian.

A stray buffalo, believed to have come from the Saadani game reserve North of Bagamoyo injured several people near the Bahari Beach Hotel in Dar es Salaam on April 11 before it was shot dead by local residents. A German resident called in to help was knocked down twice having heard that there was a nyani (Baboon) in the area whereas in fact the stranger was the much more formidable nyati (buffalo) - Daily News.

It is estimated that around 1,000 tourists will be climbing Kilimanjaro on the Millenium date - December 31 1999. The National Park is doubling the fees on this occasion – Daily News.

Robert Otani writing in the May issue of NEW AFRICAN compared retirement benefits for retired leaders in East Africa. Recent legislation in Tanzania was said to be particularly generous and to be aimed at luring leaders to accept retirement as President Nyerere did some years ago. President Mkapa was said to be entitled to a gratuity equal to the total of all the salaries he had received while in office plus 24 months salary as a winding up allowance plus a generous monthly pension. This compared with President Mandela who will receive 75% of his current monthly salary plus an allowance of \$16,000.

Several foreign experts claimed at a recent seminar on managing water resources in the Usangu Plains, Mbeya Region, (which feed the hydro-power stations at Mtera and Kidatu which produce 80% of Tanzania's electricity) that too many trees were 'drinking up the water' and that livestock were not to blame for the drying up of the plains. But, according to the Daily News, Tanzanian water managers were amused by this and many expressed either utter disbelief or outright contempt. One said that this was 'voodoo philosophy' and another said there had been too many studies already and that the experts should read these first before speaking.

In a ceremony at the Sea Cliff Hotel on May 8 the Tanzania Sports Writers Association (TASWA) made various awards for sporting prowess in 1998. Winners included Rashid Matumla, the World Boxing Union's light middleweight champion as 'national hero' (he defended his title again successfully in Italy on June 5); Michael Yombayomba, Commonwealth Games Gold Medalist, as the best amateur boxer; Xebedayo Bayo, Los Angeles marathon winner as best athlete; Renatus Njohole of Simba Sports Club as best footballer.

OBITUARIES

DOROTHY BARLOW (88) died on February 16. She had come to Tanzania in ca. 1950, and after the untimely death of her husband William (PWD) in 1959, stayed on in Dar working for TDFL and other companies. She became a Tanzanian citizen in ca. 1970. Her voluntary activities included the St. Albans Church choir, administrative work at the Missions to Seamen and being a trustee of the Tanzania Society for the deaf.

REV'D CANON DAVID B. BARTLETT, MA (74) of the UMCA/USPG died on August 15 1998. In Tanzania from 1954-90 and 1995-97 he served in many capacities including Warden of the Theological College, Rondo; priest-in charge St Albans, Dar es Salaam; setting up a new parish of Muheza and building Muheza Designated District Hospital with his doctor wife, Marion: and, similar work at Kwa Mkono and, finally Zanzibar Cathedral. He was made Chancellor and Vicar-General of the Diocese of Zanzibar and Tanga in 1973. At his funeral the recently resigned Archbishop John Ramadhani was able to preach as he was in Britain for the Lambeth Conference.

KATE BERTRAM (86), the former President of Lucy Cavendish College Cambridge, who died recently, carried out pioneering research into the freshwater fish of East Africa starting in 1934. Among a series of scientific papers she wrote was 'The Fisheries of Lake Rukwa' (1939) a classic work on the fauna and ecology of the lake – Daily Telegraph.

GERVAS ISHENGOMA (70) a prominent figure in the co-operative movement in Kagera Region and former Commissioner for Cooperatives died on May 27.

Chief ADAM SAPI MKWAWA (79), described in the Daily News as ‘the country’s most decorated legislator, politician and leader’, died of high blood pressure on June 25. He was Speaker of the National Assembly from independence except for the period from 1973 to 1975, when he was appointed Minister of State for Capital Development. He was installed Chief of the Wahehe in 1975 and held this position until 1962, when the chiefdom was abolished. He was the first Hehe chief to have only one wife even though his religion allowed him to have more than one. Also known as *Mtwa Mkwawa*, Chief Adam Sapi was the first African to be made an honorary Captain of the King's African Rifles. Mwalimu Nyerere and President Mkapa (who described the Chief as ‘clean, committed, dedicated, diligent and as having no enemies’) were among thousands who attended the elaborate funeral at Kalenga, 16 kms from Iringa. As the body was being laid to rest, the Chief’s elder brother recited Hehe rituals heard only at the burial of chiefs. He said “Adam Sapi is not dead, according to Hehe traditions. He has just broken his leg and is now resting amongst his ancestors”. Chief Adam Sapi is succeeded by his third child (first son) who will be known as *Mtwa Mfwimi* (Hunter) *Mkwawa II*. The new Chief declared amidst cheers and ululations that he would strive to restore Hehe traditions and customs. At this remark people looked towards Mwalimu Nyerere, who was sitting in the audience and who had abolished chieftainships in Tanzania in the 1960’s, but, according to the Guardian, ‘he remained calm’.

The famous blind master drummer MORRIS NYUNYUSA (81) who was born in Tunduru district and performed in many countries - on as many as ten drums at a time - died on May 9. He will be remembered amongst other things for his signature tune heralding the news bulletins on Radio Tanzania, Dar es Salaam – Daily News.

REV'D DAVID POWELL (88) served in a number of parishes in the Diocese of Masasi under the UMCA from 1946 to 1965. He was appointed in charge of music under Bishop Trevor Huddleston in order to introduce indigenous music into services.

FRANCIS JOHN RIDDELL who died on June 26 served as a District Officer mainly in the Central and Lake provinces and in Dar es Salaam from 1946 to 1967.

REVIEWS...REVIEWS...REVIEWS...REVIEWS...

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ABDULWAHID SYKES (1924-1968). THE UNTOLD STORY OF THE MUSLIM STRUGGLE AGAINST BRITISH COLONIALISM IN TANGANYIKA. Mohamed Said. Minerva Press. 1998. 358pp.

The key to this complex fascinating and at times infuriating book lies in the first paragraph of the author's introduction.

'This work is a product of my own experience and exposure to the memories and recollections of many people, and to events which took place in Dar es Salaam. Being born in Dar es Salaam where the modern politics of Tanganyika, as mainland Tanzania was then known, had its strongest base, I have many recollections of personalities and events which took place at that time. Word of mouth from people who saw events take place before their very eyes enriched my knowledge. When I was a student of Political

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Science at the University of Dar es Salaam where the research for this book actually began, I found out that what was taught about nationalist politics in Tanganyika did not tally with what I knew. Gradually I came to conclude that there was a deliberate attempt to down play the role of certain personalities in the nation's political history.'

The 'personalities' referred to are revealed in the book to be the Muslim leaders in general, and his hero and subject Abdulwahid Sykes in particular. Note that the author, born in Dar es Salaam in 1952, was a two year old toddler when TANU was formed, only 9 years old at the time of UHURU, and a 16 year old teenager when his subject died. He had perforce to rely largely on his father, his family and their friends for information, reinforced later by his own extensive and scholarly academic research.

His filial piety is to be commended as is his transparent loyalty to Islam which illuminates his book. The problem for the reader however is that the result of this blend of reminiscence repetition hearsay experience and scholarship is an extraordinary literary maze with paths leading in all directions through time and space, hundreds of characters appearing and re-appearing in bewildering succession, until one hardly knows which way to turn. Although I have the advantage of having known personally many of the leading figures, albeit some 40 years ago, including Abdulwahid Sykes himself and his brothers Ally and Abbas; Ally in particular having been a close friend. The illustrations include an enchanting photograph of the Sykes boys in the 1930s, the youngest Abbas clutching a bunch of flowers and Ally wearing a white pith-helmet! Their father Kleist, a legendary character, died in 1949 before I came to Dar es Salaam, but I knew his kinsman and fellow Zulu Machado Plantan, editor of ZUHRA, quite well. They brought the courage energy and intelligence of the Zulu to the drowsy denizens of Gereza, ensuring for themselves a secure place in the Muslim elite so often referred to by the author.

Kleist Sykes enlisted in the German Army at the age of 12 and fought in World War I. His eldest son Abdulwahid was conscripted into the K.A.R. aged 17; inspired by this Ally ran away from home aged 15 to volunteer for the War. They served together in Ceylon and Burma, where on Christmas Eve 1945, they made a pact to found a political party after the War. Its' name was to be 'Tanganyika African National Union' (TANU). Ally remembers that Abdulwahid wrote the name of the proposed party in his diary. Later Ally personally designed the TANU membership card (similar to his Tanganyika Legion Card) and chose the national colours. (Black for

The reader is rewarded for his pains however when he finds some of the precious pearls which Mohamed Said has uncovered in the depths of his research, referred to in Dryden's couplet at the start of the book:

'Errors like straws, upon the surface flow.
He who would search for pearls must dive below.'

They include: a tribute to the liberal Governor Sir Donald Cameron who encouraged the founding of the African Association in New Street in 1930; the fact that the colours of the Young Africans' Football Club, green and black, were the same as TANU's and their supporters identified with the new party; the strange tale of the banishment by the British of Sheikh Abdallah, the Liwali of Mikindani, the centre of Islamic knowledge, after 'declining to perform duties not conforming with his status, dignity and respect to Islam...'. What were they?! the revelation that there were only 630 registered voters in Muslim Bagamoyo District from a population of 89,000 in the 1958 election; and, in lighter vein, Trevor Griffith-Jones is referred to as the Chief Secretary on page 139 where the then Attorney-General, the late Sir Arthur Grattan-Bellew, is also delightfully described as Gratten Below! Finally, the author's claim that Nyerere, having been supported for the leadership of TANU in 1954 by Abdulwahid Sykes, then Chairman of the Tanganyika African Association, and the Muslim elite on whose support he also initially relied to gain independence from the British, quietly chose to 'forget them...'; he goes further still citing a catalogue of alleged arrests, detentions, vote rigging and even cooking the Census and bribery by the independent Government of Tanzania in order to ensure the downgrading of Islam.

Mohamed Said recalls the fact that Muslims had lived on the coast since the 8th Century, whilst the 19th Century Christian Missionaries were relatively recent arrivals in the wake of the Colonial rulers. Eight Christian Ministers of Education held office in succession until the appointment of Professor Kighoma Ali Malima as the first Muslim Minister in 1987. 'In Islam politics and religion are inseparable... in 1955 we saw how Muslims managed to establish a secularist - nationalist ideology as a means of forging national unity. Separation of religion and politics was therefore one of the sacred and cherished ideals of TANU. It is from this background that we can now understand the contradictions which came to engulf Tanzanian politics soon after Independence.'

Here I must leave it to the readers to make up their own minds since I was not there after 1973. In any event the author, whilst striving to maintain

academic detachment, has seen to it that the Muslim case has not gone by default.

I can only close by saying that throughout my own service in East Africa and Tanzania (1943-1973) I never noticed any anti-Muslim bias by the British or the Tanzanian Governments. If anything rather the reverse since the great local rulers revered by the British like the Sultan of Zanzibar, the Liwalis of the Coast, Chief Adam Sapi, Chief Abdallah Fundikira and the merchant princes H.H. The Aga Khan, Abdulkarim Karimjee and V.M. Nazerali were all Muslim. After all, Nyerere's successor was a Muslim; 'the proof of the pudding is in the eating.' CASE NOT PROVEN.

Randal Sadleir

IN QUEST OF LIVINGSTONE. A journey to the Four Fountains. Colum Wilson and Aisling Irwin. House of Lochar. 1999. 242 pages. £13.99.

In this quite exceptional travel book a man and wife, each with distinctive reactions and intuitions, describe a cycling odyssey through south-western Tanzania, while endeavouring incidentally to inject some meaning into the three most fundamental influences on the lives of African people - colonisation, Christianity and the slave trade.

Considering the immensity of such a task it is unsurprising that the issues are not as comprehensively examined as they obviously need to be, but the findings and observations of the writers provide many fresh insights into them. Unusual also is the fact that sometimes contradictory interpretations of the same scenes and events are freely and candidly expressed by two accomplished writers with excellent powers of description.

Both, like Livingstone, are brave and determined. Whereas most travel writers tend to journey in comparative comfort and spend a lot of time on research and passive observation, Colum and Aisling are under constant attack from the elements and other natural obstacles such as mud and sand as well as occasionally suffering from the limitations of mechanical transport. While expressing astonishment at Livingstone's stoical fortitude and endurance they unwittingly reveal their own steadfastness and courage, for they were not constantly accompanied, as he was, by a train of devoted servants. Aisling, it would appear, suffered more than her husband.

Explaining the choice of transport Aisling writes: 'Authenticity is all-important ... We had to be free to pass into the depths of the land, not

knowing when we would return to a road. Bicycles were the answer; they would be our pack-animals.'

While Colum was intrigued by Livingstone's exploratory obsession, Aisling was more interested in the seemingly irreconcilable aspects of his character, including the psychological effects of his upbringing in Blantyre, Scotland, as a child worker in a cotton mill, accentuated by his religious convictions and his 'ascetism'. She writes: "In a sense he sought pain. His was a conscious and deliberate endurance."

She compared his impatience with his fellow whites with his sensitive and sympathetic attitude towards Africans, even understanding their resistance to Christianity. Livingstone wrote 'Africans are not by any means unreasonable. I think unreasonableness is more a hereditary disease in Europe than in this land.' This seems illogical when one considers Livingstone's behaviour to his long-suffering wife who died on a previous Zambesi expedition, and his children, for which he later suffered remorse.

There are intriguing accounts of meetings with missionaries, including the White Fathers and the Benedictine monks at Mwimva. Simon and Celia, of the African Inland Mission, told them: "The life of an African farmer is very similar to the life described in the Bible. Their food, their clothes, their houses - it's much closer to the Bible than our lives in the West. They understand spirituality here."

On the question of cultural interference, Colum refers to 'the cold intransigence' of the missionary movements and believes that many African churches 'became a vehicle for those attempting to realise a nationalist dream', leading to the 'African socialism' of President Nyerere and the problems of ujamaa and villagisation, with which he deals sympathetically.

About another aspect of Tanzanian life Colum has this to say: 'As I returned from the market the rain began. Fierce stuff, it thrummed on the dusty ground around me and formed rivulets down the road. I remembered that Livingstone's equipment for dealing with the rain had included a small segmental boat and paddles. We were bringing nothing but waterproof groundsheets. To succeed in following Livingstone would depend on a long series of triumphs over broken bicycles, swollen rivers, pathless mountains and endless swamps. How could we possibly triumph over such odds?'

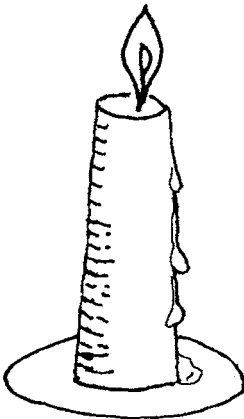
Succeed they did, and the story of their pilgrimage through many Tanzanian villages into Zambia, including a number of fascinating photographs, is a riveting one.

John Budge

THE BOERS IN EAST AFRICA. ETHNICITY AND IDENTITY. Brian M. du Toit, University of Florida. Bergin and Garvey. 1998. 209 pages.

This book provides a fascinating account of Boer Settlement in East Africa. My interests in the Afrikaner began when as a boy in Holland I was gripped by books about the Boer war detailing Boer victories. The book briefly discusses the scramble for Africa, the Boer war, and its aftermath and looks in greater detail into the role ethnicity played in the Boer settlement into East Africa and in its final demise in the early sixties.

The Boer defeat in the Anglo - Boer war in 1902 and the destruction, bitterness, and divisions which it caused among the Afrikaners was the root cause for the Boers arrival in East Africa. Today Field Marshall Lord Kitchener, the British War Hero and victor, would possibly sit in the cells of the International War Crimes Tribunal in the Hague accused of ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. After my own childhood years in Japanese concentration camps I fully understand Boer feelings. My mother cursed the Japanese until the day she died.



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The period of active settlement in East Africa was short - 1905 to 1908. Neither the British (in Kenya) nor the Germans (in Tanganyika) enjoyed or encouraged the arrival of the Afrikaners, a troublesome lot of suspect loyalty. Their story is one of adventure, hardship, suffering, tenacity, and a brief period of triumph and economic success after World War II, but in the final analysis, one of failure as the Afrikaner returned to his roots in the South and abandoned the land of which he had never become a part.

The scramble for Africa is a story of Europe's unbridled audacity and arrogance during which it grabbed a continent much larger than itself. A couple of enterprising young Germans and a gunboat off Zanzibar yielded up Tanganyika. By 1913, 79 German officials supported by black Zulu, Sudanese and Somali mercenaries controlled 7.6 million Africans. There was resistance but it was quickly overcome at a time when the country suffered from disastrous rinderpest and an outbreak of smallpox; locust attacks inflicted famine. Afrikaners did not like the German administration in Tanganyika. It was strict and bureaucratic and Germans tended to think of African interests as being paramount. Many settlers soon moved on into the Belgian Congo or into British East Africa. They found life under the Germans too restrictive. One German woman married to an Afrikaner is quoted as having discouraged and warned the Afrikaners on the ship bound for German East Africa, that in German territory the unfettered lifestyle of the Boers would clash with strict German laws. The Afrikaner wanted space and solitude. He was not going to get it.

Du Toit traces Boer ethnicity back to factors, such as race, language, culture and especially to religion and education. I was fascinated to read that in 1873 an Afrikaner had argued that Afrikaners included people of Dutch, French, German, English, Danish, Portuguese, Mozambican and Hottentot extraction. The Afrikaner moved away from this broad concept of Afrikanerdom and turned to the ill-fated concept of pure white, protestant, Afrikaners.

Du Toit discusses what he describes as the Boers 'trekgees', a spiritual inability to remain long in one place and the 'treklus', the desire for novelty and adventure as part of the Boer spirit. Long before the Boer war, Boers had fanned out far into the African interior, but conditions after the Boer war, rather than "trekgees", triggered off the exodus to East Africa. Boers moving to Kenya had often stood with the British and were regarded as traitors in the South. Those moving initially to German East Africa, were

the so called "Bitter einders" who had fought the British to the bitter end. The journeys of the Boer settlers to East Africa, by ship from Lourenco Marques, to Tanga or Mombasa, from there by train and ox wagon into the interior, are rather sad stories of incredible tenacity, hardship and suffering. Both the British and the Germans found the Afrikaners stubborn, resenting and resisting assimilation, quarrelsome, and suspected them of disloyalty towards their colonial masters.

Du Toit talks about the grinding poverty of the Boer settlers, but at the same time he writes about them as chartering German ships to take them and their oxwagons to Tanga and Mombasa and of buying cattle from the natives, so there must have been some fairly wealthy men among them.

Boer settlement in German East Africa was a failure and by 1964 most Tanganyika Afrikaners had left.

Maintaining church and educational ties with the South the Boer settler never cut the umbilical cords with the fatherland. The enormous influence of Church leaders coming in from South Africa, according to Du Toit, reinforced the isolation of the Afrikaner in the larger community and, although they did much good they can also be largely blamed for the Afrikaner failure to assimilate into East Africa.

Boer - Black relations are briefly touched upon in the book, but I would have loved to see more about them. Du Toit's statement that changes in attitude that occurred among most East African Afrikaners contrasted with their contemporaries who remained in South Africa, is not backed up with examples.

Willem Bakker

HEROES OF THE FAITH IN TANZANIA. Seven Witnesses from the Central African Mission 1880-1993. Dr Leader Dominic Sterling. Benedictine Publications, Ndanda, Peramiho. 1997. 33 pages. Copies available in UK @ £2.50 from Christine Lawrence, 26 Wordsworth Place, Southampton Road, London NW5 4HG (Tel: 0171 482 2088).

Although only a very small book it is good to have this latest 'story telling' from Leader Stirling who, according to my calculations, has written it at age 90! His other books known to me: Bush Doctors (1947), Tanzanian Doctor (1977) and Africa My Surgery (1987) have all made compulsive and

informative reading. The recent one is not autobiographical as the others are but written as a tribute to record details of the lives of certain UMCA/SPCK missionaries of whom he has some knowledge. He does point out that there were others equally zealous and dedicated but he has no personal knowledge of some and others have been written up elsewhere.

The important introduction is written with Stirling's characteristic wry humour and I found it (perhaps being a Methodist) really delightful. I quote about the Central African Mission: 'Born of the Oxford Movement in the Church of England, but brought to birth oddly enough by a dour Presbyterian, David Livingstone, it professed to be bringing the Catholic Faith to Africa, yet had definitely no connection with or submission to the Holy See of Rome. It just went its own unique way, with its own theology in which, admittedly, no major heresy could be demonstrated and in the end subsided rather lamely into the arms of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, where it quietly lost its identity and its own peculiar ecclesiastical position, but left an extensive African church based on the same'. Needless to say Stirling transferred to the Roman Catholic Church in 1949, after going to Tanganyika in 1935 under the CAM (UMCA).

The 'Heroes' he writes about are: William C Porter, Frederick W Stokes, Clara Munro, Edith Shelley, Donald Parsons, Robert Neil Russell and Robin Lamburn. All of them died and are buried in Tanzania. Two, at least, are 'saints'; one a martyr and two pioneers in the treatment of leprosy. 'Lived very simply and worked tirelessly' can describe them all but their stories are individual and remarkable.

Stirling is known to us, of course, for his many, many achievements in the medical field in Tanzania from 1935 onwards. In 1958 he became an MP and from 1975-80 was Minister of Health. He was responsible for introducing Scouting to Southern Tanzania and became Chief Scout in 1962. All this can be read about in the books mentioned earlier. After retirement he continued with voluntary activities in the cause of health. But he says, at the end of his 1987 autobiography 'You see I am still a missionary after all this' and that, I guess, is why, ten years later, he has written the latest small valuable book.

Christine Lawrence

CHINESE AID AND AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT. Deborah Brautigam. St. Martins Press, New York. 1998. 256 pages. \$69.95.

EAST AFRICAN DOCTORS, A HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. John Iliffe. Cambridge University Press. 1998. 336 pages. £40.00 (hardback).

This book was rather critically reviewed by Eldryd Parry of the Tropical Health and Education Trust in 'African Affairs' Vol. 98. No. 391. April 1999. Extracts from his review:

'It is a..... pity that in this absorbing and remarkably researched review of the rise of the medical profession in East Africa, whose pioneers endured cold injustice and antagonistic attitudes, the author should not give reasonable credit to those who were totally committed to training their students and colleagues with disinterested service, as did many of the staff at Makerere....Professor Iliffe chronicles much that was wrong in the past and describes breathtaking white racial arrogance, notably in Kenya, but his pursuit of his theme, to concentrate solely on indigenous doctors, sometimes presents an unbalanced picture.....

As the author contributed so much to Tanzania, it must have been difficult for him to write, as he has certainly succeeded in doing, fairly and objectively, about that country and the impact of 'villagisation' on health care. The stampede of its rural dispossessed was catastrophic, so that all indicators of health in Dar es Salaam got worse and there was a sad decline in the medical profession. This alarmed the Minister of Health; he blamed their poor working conditions and salaries, intellectual laziness and a lack of leadership from senior doctors. As a result he could only reverse the socialist health policy; *ujamaa* was impracticable. He began to reform the service but did not last and was replaced on account of the unfettered corruption in his Ministry, for which he was responsible but to which he was not party.'

THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN IN TANZANIA. Robert V Makarimba. Friedrich Ebert Stiftung. 1998. Printed by AMREF Tanzania.

This book, written by a law lecturer at Dar es Salaam University, critically examines the legal and constitutional rights of children in Tanzania and the administration of juvenile justice. The author finds much room for improvement in the laws affecting children, the lack of specialised juvenile courts and the child labour regulations and condemns the importation of child pornography.

CULTURE, TRANSNATIONALISM AND CIVIL SOCIETY: Aga Khan Social Service Initiatives in Tanzania. CT: Praeger. 1997. 152 pages. £43.95.
COASTAL RESOURCES OF BAGAMOYO DISTRICT. Ed: M Howell and AK Semesi. Faculty of Science. University of Dar es Salaam. 156 pages.

‘What ails Bagamoyo?’ asks Emmanuel Mwera in reviewing this book in the Dar es Salaam ‘Sunday Observer’ on May 9. He points out that 100 years ago Bagamoyo was politically and commercially far superior to Dar es Salaam. The book lists Bagamoyo’s natural resources; the authors are critical about sea weed being a largely untapped source and the mangrove forests not being properly managed; they are concerned about dynamite fishing, and the inability of traditional fishermen to exploit areas away from the shore. They recommend much greater monitoring of the crustacean resource; management of sea cucumber and mollusc shells on a sustainable basis and better facilities for tourists. The book contains a wealth of well researched and well presented data.

GENDER, FAMILY AND WORK IN TANZANIA. Editors: C Creighton, and C K Omari. 1999. 310 pages. £42.50.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

POLITICAL ECOLOGY AND URBANISATION: ZANZIBAR’S CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY. Garth Myers (University of Kansas). Journal of Modern African Studies. 37. 1. 1999. 25 pages.

Any comment or discussion on Zanzibar usually focuses on the political conflicts or the constitutional set-up for the isles within the United Republic. However this article gives readers an insight into some of the things that have been happening on the ground there in recent years.

The author covers particularly the period since the Revolution of 1964 and has studied the effects of the development of Zanzibar town, with consequent building of housing, and other projects. He says ‘the current intersection of neo-liberal economic growthmanship, political change, environmental sustainability discourse and the marginalised area of the city, are examined’ (p.94). He sees how this development has led, in particular, to substantial demands for supplies of building materials. He surveys the political background, and the local ecology, especially of Zanzibar island

(Unguja). He notes that many of the materials needed for construction work must be imported, but shows how large amounts of local stone, gravel, and sand are now being procured from local sources, often very near the town. The suppliers of the materials are typically small-scale operators of the informal sector, most being immigrants to Unguja from the mainland or Pemba. He comments on the conflict of interest between, on the one hand, the suppliers and their customers, and, on the other hand, the national and local government officials and leaders and other elites who are often the customers too.

The reviewer finds the author's understanding of the political and environmental situation in Unguja to be generally accurate and perceptive. The subject may seem to be obscure and technical, but if a reader can plough through the heavy academic language, he or she can learn much of interest about what has been really happening in Zanzibar since the Revolution.

Canon Paul R Hardy

POWER, SOVEREIGNTY, AND INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVERS. THE CASE OF ZANZIBAR. Paul J Kaiser. *Africa Today*. Vol 46. No i. 1999. 17 pages. This concise account of the controversial 1995 elections in Zanzibar will not be news to readers of 'Tanzanian Affairs' but it does place the matter in the context of the whole international observer process. The author examines the degree to which host nations are dependent on donor countries and hence the freedom which they feel they have to give to observers (something usually welcomed by opposition parties) even though there might be some infringement on their sovereignty.

POPULAR VERSUS LIBERAL DEMOCRACY IN NICARAGUA AND TANZANIA. Robin Luckham. *Democratization*. Vol 5 No. 3. Autumn 1998. 34 pages – An interesting two part analysis – the first part 'contrasting the narratives of popular and of liberal democracy' and the second, described as a 'requiem for the apparent failure of the popular democratic experiments' – Nyerere's African Socialism and the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua.



I am currently working on a research project looking at the role of medical missionaries in colonial Tanganyika. I am attempting to write a history of

the medical missionaries – how and why they joined, their interaction with both Tanzanians and the colonial government and experiences of ‘indigenous medicine’ amongst other things. I would love to hear from any ex-missionaries who had any experiences of working in the medical field and any other medical workers who had dealings with medical missionaries. If you feel that you may be able to help me in my research please get in touch with me.

Dr. Michael Jennings, The Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine,
45-47 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 6PE

PUBLISHING

I was pleased to see the review of ‘East African Expressions of Christianity’ in the last issue of *Tanzanian Affairs* but very disappointed that you failed to include the fact that it is published in Dar es Salaam by ‘Mkuki wa Nyota’. Could you please note in the next issue that, thanks to the University of Wisconsin, the price in Tanzanian shillings will be surprisingly accessible.

James Currey

JAMBO

I was most interested to read Ben Rawlence (TA No 63) saying **hujambo** is a contraction of **huna jambo**; I always thought it was the 2nd person singular, negative verb prefix, or is **huna** another form of it? Hence, having said **Hujambo?**, the other replies **Sijambo!**, or, if replying (also on behalf of others, **Hatujambo!**. If you are greeting more than one person you say **Hamjambo?** The 3rd person greetings would be **Hajambo?** (sing.) and **Hawajambo?** (plural), with the same answers, but these forms I have found to be rare in conversation, with people more likely to say **Habari ya Mzee Saidi?** or whatever, rather than **Mama Ngina, hajambo?**

I suppose all the above could be styled in the plural, eg. **Humambo?**, though I've never heard the plural form used, except on its own - **Mambo?**

I was glad Rawlence gave the correct translation of the word **jambo**. It has gone down in history as meaning "hello". I wonder how many magazines and such-like around the globe, given the title or part-title **Jambo**, would have been so-named had the producers realised the word's true meaning.

A D H Leishman, Westdene, South Africa.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

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TANZANIAN AFFAIRS (ISSN 0952-2948)

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