

No. 65

JANUARY - APRIL 2000



Tanzanian affairs

Issued by the
Britain - Tanzania
Society

MWALIMU NYERERE 1922 - 1999

EAST AFRICA TOGETHER AGAIN

ZANZIBAR TREASON TRIAL DELAY

A SIGNIFICANT COURT CASE

REFUGEE BURDEN

THE NEW NBC

Mwalimu Nyerere 1922 - 1999

Former President Julius Kambarage Nyerere died at St Thomas's Hospital in London at 10.30am on October 14 at the age of 77 following an 18 month battle with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia. He had been in the hospital since September 24. There then began to arrive in Tanzania messages of condolence from Heads of State and others around the world and Tanzania witnessed an outpouring of national grief on a scale that the country had never seen before. Members of the United Nations stood for a minute's silence in New York. Mourning continued in Tanzania for 30 days until November 12.

A biographical outline

JULIUS KAMBARAGE NYERERE was born in Butiama, Musoma Region in 1922, a younger son of Chief Nyerere Burite, chief of a small tribe, the Wazanaki. He first went to school at twelve years of age, but within three years he won a place at Tabora Secondary School, at that time the premier school of Tanganyika. In 1943 he went to Makerere College in Uganda to read for a teaching diploma and then went to teach at St Mary's Roman Catholic School in Tabora. From 1949 to 1952 he was at Edinburgh University studying history, economics and philosophy and on his return took up a post at Pugu Secondary School, near Dar es Salaam. In 1953 he became President of the African Association of Tanganyika and in 1954 of its successor organisation, the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU). In 1955 he resigned as a teacher to devote himself full-time to the work of TANU. In that year, and again in 1957, he addressed the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations in New York. In 1957 he became a Member of the Legislative Council and in Tanganyika's first elections in 1958 he was elected as a Member for the Eastern Province. In 1960 he was Chief Minister and in 1961- 62 Prime Minister of Tanganyika. Tanganyika became independent in 1961. In 1962 Nyerere resigned as Prime Minister to devote himself to the work of TANU and to build a bridge between the nationalist movement and the elected government. In December 1962 Tanganyika was declared a Republic within the Commonwealth and in 1964, after the violent revolution in Zanzibar, Nyerere was the architect of the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar and the setting up of the United Republic of Tanzania of which he was elected President in 1964. In 1963 he had tried

to persuade the leaders of Uganda, Milton Obote and of Kenya, Jomo Kenyatta, to form with him an East African Federation but was not successful. The highlight of his attempt to build socialism in Tanzania was the Arusha Declaration of 1967 and he then nationalised the commanding heights of the economy. In 1971 he forced through a radical programme of villagisation (*ujamaa*). In 1978 Uganda's ruthless dictator Idi Amin invaded Tanzania and Nyerere sent 45,000 Tanzanian troops to overthrow him. Mwalimu was one of the few to support Biafra in the Nigerian civil war. From 1964 he had invited the Organisation of African Unity's Liberation Committee to establish its headquarters in Dar es Salaam and Tanzania soon became the training ground for African liberation movements from around the continent. He was Chairman of the Frontline states from 1975 to 1985 and Chairman of the OAU in 1985. He was also the driving force behind South-South cooperation and was prominent in the setting up of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC). Almost up to the time of his death he struggled as official mediator with the internal problems of Burundi. He retired voluntarily from the Presidency in 1985 but remained a power behind the scenes until his death.

The funeral ceremonies

On SATURDAY October 16th there was a Requiem Mass at Westminster Cathedral in London. Eirlys Park describes the scene: 'They began to gather before ten and the cortege came, a dignified sad family dressed in black, with the flag draped over the coffin. I didn't know we had so many Tanzanians in Britain. But those in the packed Cathedral (over 1,500) were by no means all Africans. The Britain Tanzania Society contingent, of about 20, sat together half way down the Cathedral but also there were grey-haired couples, nuns, missionaries, ex-civil servants, young and not so young hippies, solemn. All were there to pay their last respects, and were remembering. As the church filled I had not expected that Mwalimu would be with us and I caught my breath and suppressed a tear. Was it my imagination, or was even the flag looking sad too, limp, lifeless? So different from the young banner we watched rise in the independence stadium on the eve of *uhuru*. The reading – 'Let us now praise famous men' – was read by Charles, the youngest of the three sons. (*The main address by Tanzanian High Commissioner in London Dr Abdul-Kadir Shareef was moving indeed- "We mourn the passing of a man we love, respect and admire". The High Commissioner made it clear that this was a mourning ceremony for everyone and made specific reference to the presence of Muslims amongst us – probably for the first time in that place – Editor*). As the coffin returned down the aisle, a European man

ran across, touched the coffin and collapsed head down on his knees. We were all bereft. As the crowd waited to walk past the coffin a young girl began to sing. Her voice rose to the ceiling of that great building and echoed loud as it was joined by all the other members of the Furaha choir and other Tanzanian women there. An African lament in a London cathedral to a man who was small of build but great of stature. He had stood proud on the world's stage and fought for freedom, rights and his beliefs but yet, he was man enough to say "I made mistakes". May he rest in peace.'

On SUNDAY 17th the body arrived at Heathrow airport where the Air Tanzania plane was parked using the facilities usually employed for the British Royal family.

The plane arrived in Dar es Salaam at 9.03 am on MONDAY 18th and then began what the Tanzanian 'Guardian' described as the most emotional event ever in the history of independent Tanzania - a week-long series of funeral ceremonies. Millions were watching silently at the airport, in the streets and on TV as the coffin was driven on a gun carriage in a motorcade slowly through the streets of Dar to Mwalimu's house in Msasani where many more were assembled to pay tribute.


On TUESDAY 19th a Requiem Mass was held at St. Joseph's Cathedral. At the National Stadium a huge and majestic air-conditioned glass structure to accommodate the coffin had been erected. It is to be moved to the National Museum later to house a Nyerere archive. Three million people are estimated to have filed past the body during the lying in state which continued day and night.

On WEDNESDAY 20th amidst another vast throng at the National Stadium the official funeral took place. Over 400 leaders from 61 countries and eight international organisations attended, including the Heads of State of almost all the countries in East and Southern Africa plus President Obasanjo of Nigeria, Vice-President Krishna Kant of India, US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, Princess Ann representing Britain and many others. Some 200 people collapsed on sighting the body of the Father of the Nation.

On THURSDAY 21st the Dar es Salaam 'Daily Mail' reported that, by 10am the streets of Musoma, on the shores of lake Victoria, were deserted as the population moved to the airport and lined the road to Mwalimu's Butiama birthplace. It was a fiercely hot day and the plane bringing the body did not arrive until 4.50pm, two hours late. But people stayed where they were. There was total silence as the plane touched down and then the choir of St Cecilia Musoma Catholic Church broke into a sorrowful hymn. Young and old, men and women, were shedding tears. The cortege reached Butiama, 32 kms away, at 8pm and was received by members of

Leo
Kwa Maandakio ya Wajuguti

BURIANI MWALIMU



Mwaka 1922-1999

majira

Tanzania yapata pigo

- Mwafurika kumuaga Nyerere London
- Mwanzi wa Silembe zaidi
- Ukumbi wa mwanzi kila mwanzi



MWALIMU: UGONJWA HADI KIFO

Siku ya namna saba katika majira ya Nyerere Uki

MAJIRA

Mwalimu Nyerere hatunae duniani

Bendera kupeleka msi mlingoti

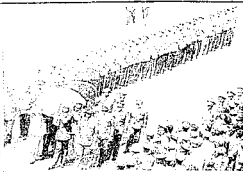
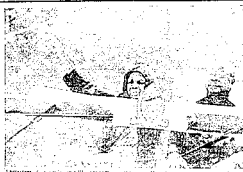

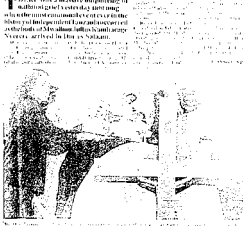
Maonibolezo siku thelathini

The Guardian

73 DAYS TO Y2K

Millions weep as Mwalimu's body arrives

- More than 50 people collapse at airport
- Mama Maria calls down mourners

The African

Nyerere's burial at Butiama

To be buried next Saturday



Mtanzania

Wafurika kumuaga Nyerere London

Ukumbi wa mwanzi kila mwanzi

Joseph Dar es Salaam keshonutwa

Mtanzania

Mwili wa Mwalimu kuwasili Jumanne

- Utaletwa na mtege maalum ya serikali
- Serikali haijatangaza atakakozikwa

MAONI YETU

Mtanzania

Kilio cha kila kaya



Dar Leo

Ni Nyerere, Nyerere!

Ukumbi wa mwanzi kila mwanzi



The Guardian

77 DAYS TO Y2K

Nation at standstill as Mkapa announces death of Mwalimu



President Mkapa announces 30 days of mourning

Habari za Nyerere endelea Uk. 5 - 12

Nipashe

MSIBA MKUBWA

Nyerere hayuko nasi tena

Serikali yatangaza siku 30 za maonibolezo



the family and of the clan.

On FRIDAY 22nd the body lay in state at Butiama.

The impressive series of commemoration ceremonies came to an end on Saturday 23rd when Mwalimu Nyerere was buried. Some half a million people from the surrounding areas had come to this small village of 50,000. Uganda and South Africa had provided planes to bring mourners from Dar es Salaam. He was buried about 10 metres from where he was born and about 20 metres from where his father and his mother had been buried. Mwalimu was laid on his side facing east. As his coffin was laid into the grave mourners wailed and many fainted. Speaking at the ceremony (his fifth major speech in as many days) President Mkapa, in the presence of President Museveni of Uganda and former President Kaunda of Zambia, gave thanks to all who had been involved in the funeral and in looking after Mwalimu in his final weeks and also to the British Prime Minister Tony Blair for his assistance.

Some individual tributes

“Africa has been orphaned by Mwalimu’s untimely death” - President Chiluba of Zambia.

“People can celebrate too. He was a person who had brought so much pride to Africa” – President Jerry Rawlings of Ghana.

“...a world statesman and a truly revered leader who would forever be remembered for not only being father of the Tanzanian nation but also for having become the voice of freedom and unity of Africa – Vice-President Krishna Kant of India.

“Nyerere will be remembered for the good work he did, not only for Tanzania, but for the whole of Africa” - Nigerian President Olesgun Obasanjo.

“...Our political elder...” - President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda.

“Recognised throughout Africa and the world for his dignity and intelligence and for his unquestioned personal and political integrity – Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien.

“For the men and women who have served the great cause of development in the world, one of the lights of our lives has gone out...While world economists were debating the importance of capital output ratios, President Nyerere was saying that nothing was more important for people than being able to read and write and have access to clean water”– James Wolfensohn, President of the World Bank.

‘....When he told his mother in 1985 that he had decided to retire as President her response, which he gleefully repeated, was “Julius, you are a silly boy”. But his decision to stand down only added to the high regard in which he was held. Nevertheless, from that day until his death, Nyerere

remained the first among equals. His endorsement was to be a vital component of any contemporary Tanzanian politician for, in truth, he never ceased to be Tanzania's leader...' – former Tanzanian journalist David Martin in the Dar es Salaam Guardian.

Mwalimu Nyerere and the international media

There can hardly have been a significant newspaper in the world which did not publish news of Mwalimu's death and an appropriate obituary. The following extracts are selected at random. The majority of the obituaries were balanced, pointing out the weaknesses as well as the strengths of Mwalimu's contributions to Tanzania and the world.

THE LONDON TIMES: ...one of the most cultured and personable African statesman of his time but circumstances conspired to turn him into a nationalist campaigner, the leader of an emergent nation and the prophet of a revolutionary socialist philosophy for Africa...he achieved a reputation for personal incorruptibility and principled dealings which made him stand out among post-independence African leaders. But his experiment in agricultural socialism was over-ambitious and ultimately disastrous....as his own political position became increasingly embattled, an instinct for survival conspired to make this once liberal and, by nature, gentle man become impatient and coercive in his dealings with those who rivalled or opposed him... In the field of international affairs Nyerere...earned a reputation for clear thinking, plain speaking and moral superiority....

The WASHINGTON POST: ...although Mr Nyerere's economic programme had little success, his social policy is widely revered for having instilled a sense of African identity that cuts across ethnic lines....

AFRICA TODAY: Why has Nyerere still got a grip on the collective imagination of Tanzanians and East Africans almost a decade and a half after he retired as President? The answer is simple. Mwalimu is Tanzania.Quite unlike the typical African leader he had better things to do than loot his country's wealth. He achieved national unity. ...tribal and clan tensions tearing apart states all over the continent are insignificant in Tanzania.

THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE: Idealistic, principled and some would say misguided...

The FRANFURTER RUNDSCHAU'S headline translates as 'The Voice of Africa is Silent – Tanzania's former President Julius Nyerere will be a loss not only for the black continent'.

The London INDEPENDENT: The Nyerere generation of African leaders espoused old-fashioned socialism, collectivism and even Maoism which now seem redundant and damaging but which were crucial in their day to nation-building. These concepts were certainly founded on more substance than the greed and power hunger which have discredited the 'strong new leaders' ...Nyerere's triumph was to build a lasting physiognomy for a place which had no logical *raison d'être* apart from in the pencil and ruler of a 19th century map-maker...his humility and honesty remain a guiding light for contemporary leaders....Nyerere turned Tanzania into an economic desert but he never lost the affections of his countrymen – (in introducing his Arusha Declaration) he failed to understand that people were not made in his image....

The DALLAS MORNING NEWS ...Mr Nyerere was known as a benevolent dictator. He wasn't known for harsh human rights abuses and he lived modestly... a charismatic presence...

ASIAN VOICE: Nyerere was a universally respected Mandela before his time....

BBC FOCUS ON AFRICA: (The funeral) was perhaps the greatest outpouring of grief ever witnessed in sub-Saharan Africa...the tributes were sincere and heartfelt...here at last was an African leader worth mourning.

The Kenyan SUNDAY NATION: Humility, courage, universalism, support for man's liberation, belief in human dignity...he has always stood taller than his compatriots in reputation, performance and respect...

The GLASGOW HERALD: He leaves behind a reputation for incorruptibility and principled leadership...he will be remembered – like Nelson Mandela – not as a great economist but as one of the key strategists behind Africa's liberation from colonial rule and apartheid during a span of three decades....family members who gathered around him during his last days say that he took great satisfaction from the success of the African liberation movements and he was also delighted that his lengthy and unceasing campaign for African debt relief had met with a fair measure of success at last....

The international press

THE  TIMES

**Nyerere, father of Tanzania,
dies after leukaemia battle**

CORRIERE DELLA SERA

Alla sua corte si sono formati i principali dirigenti del continente

La Tanzania perde il padre

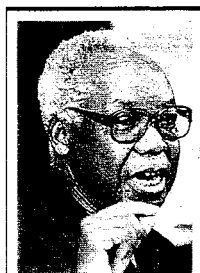
Morto Nyerere, architetto della decolonizzazione dell'Africa



THE INDEPENDENT

**Julius Nyerere, the elder statesman of
post-colonial Africa, dies, aged 77**

Herald INTERNATIONAL  **Tribune**



Reuters 1999
Nyerere Is Dead

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU

Afrikas Stimme ist verstummt

Tansanias ehemaliger Präsident Julius Nyerere wird nicht nur dem Schwarzen Kontinent fehlen

LE SOIR

Le «Mwalimu» aura lutté toute sa vie pour son idéal socialiste et panafricain

Père de l'Afrique, Julius Nyerere s'est éteint

DIE  WELT

Der „Vater“ Tansanias ist tot

Langjähriger ehemaliger Präsident Julius Nyerere starb mit 77 Jahren

The Washington Post

Former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere Dies at 77

African Leader Led Independence Movement and Worked to Unify Nation, Continent

Le Matin

HOMMAGE AU "MWALIMU"

Un page de l'histoire du continent est tournée*

| ● Grief ... Grief... Grief

NEW AFRICA: Julius Nyerere will be remembered as an African hero, the father of his nation and above all as a warm, friendly person. A man of charisma and charm. He was as much loved outside his country as within. Throughout his life he occupied the moral high ground....the plaudits still ring for him and yet, his one unique project, his great economic experiment of *ujamaa* and collectivisation, ended in failure. He took one step too far. He reached for the impossible and paid the price of failure.....

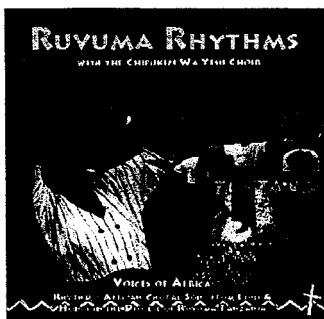
The WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote a highly critical article comparing Nyerere with the Chilean dictator Pinochet and the London SPECTATOR accused him of seriously damaging his country because of his disastrous economic policies.

In the TANZANIAN PRESS during the first week of mourning there was only one story. Two brief extracts from hundreds of thousands of words:

Under the heading 'Even criminals respect Nyerere' the GUARDIAN reported that the police recorded no incidents of crime in Dar es Salaam for a full week after Mwalimu's death. And, under the heading 'Why Mwalimu died in London' the Guardian's Lawl Joel wrote '.....In October 1949 he was in the UK for his degree....the UK was the first overseas land he ever set foot on. No doubt he was right to call the Queen 'Mama'. "*Malkia ni mama yangu*" he reportedly said. For in the land of *Mama* he reached the acme of his educational pursuit.... Then he got sick and was bedridden in October 1999. The race to save his soul ended in the land of *Mama*....with October and a year of nine, 1999, Mwalimu reached some apogee here on earth.....it was a pleasure to see the grandeur, the fanfare and the respect of (his) work before Mwalimu came home. The British were not a colonial power. They were brothers and sisters in grief. Even as they wept and grieved, they wept and grieved with us. A union of a kind...'

THE CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS

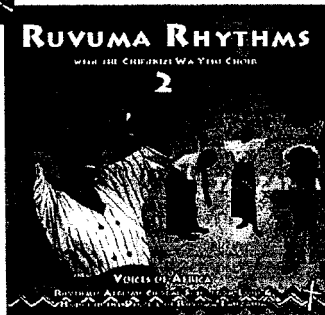
The Judge Robert Kisanga Committee considering the Government's White Paper on constitutional change finished its work and presented its report to President Mkapa in early November. The report was published just as this issue of 'Tanzanian Affairs' went to press. There was much speculation on what it would say about the future of the union with Zanzibar.



Experience the authentic
sounds of Tanzania with
choirs from Liuli,
Ruvuma Diocese

*"...there was an
incredible sensitivity and
deep faith in the way
these songs were
performed..."*

The Church of England
Newspaper



All proceeds from
this ethically
marketed product
return to the people
of Liuli as a means
of creating income
for relieving
poverty in their
community

CDs: £14.99 each / **audio cassettes** (75 minutes) £9.99 each
plus £1.00 p&p (UK/Europe) or £2.50 (Rest of World) per CD or cassette

Send cheques / postal orders / bank drafts in pounds Sterling,
payable to 'Chipukizi wa Yesu Trust'

Available from

Chipukizi wa Yesu Trust

5 Overton Park, Dyce, Aberdeen AB21 7FT, Scotland

Further information on our music and films

<http://members.aol.com/chipukizi/>

A TREASURE-CHEST OF TRADITIONAL TANZANIAN SINGING AND A WONDERFUL RESOURCE FOR WORSHIP

In one of Tanzania's poorest dioceses, LIULI'S most challenging problem is its inability to create income because of its distance from a good road – 230 miles over a twisting mountain track. Liuli (when the Cathedral is) is cut off from the rest of the country for months at a time in the wet season, and a track and bridges so bad that they are constantly swept away by the tropical downpours. Its people are subsistence fishers and farmers – literally at subsistence level of livelihood – using only peasant hoes and dug-out canoes. BUT WHAT LIULI HAS IN ABUNDANCE IS VIBRANT JOYFUL UNACCOMPANIED BY ITS CHOIRS. 4 choirs and all the people in the surrounding villages have contributed to the making of RUVUMA RHYTHMS two CDs and cassettes – two compendiums of the traditional music and dance of Liuli and Hongi, and there are FILMS of their everyday lives – their celebrations, joys and sorrows, as well as their phenomenal Christian witness. All of this makes for valuable rich and varied collections the aim of which is to use THEIR UNIQUE AND GOD-GIVEN TALENTS IN MUSIC TO THE RELIEF OF THEIR POVERTY through the Chipukizi wa Yesu Trust –
a Scottish charity set up to do just that.

The death of Mwalimu Nyerere had already rekindled the debate on the constitution of the United Republic. Mwalimu had always fought fiercely against any change to the existing two government structure (one government for the United Republic and one for Zanzibar). The 'East African' wrote in November however that it believed that the Kisanga Report would be likely to recommend the setting up of an interim government for Tanzania in 2000 pending further consideration of a new constitution. A proposal for a new federal structure with a government for Tanganyika, a government for Zanzibar and a Union government has attracted widespread support. But the policy of the Mkapa government was still to continue with the status quo. On November 2 opposition leader in the Union parliament, Ms Fatma Maghimbi (Civic United Front – CUF), who comes from Zanzibar, said that the present system had a lot of contradictions which should be addressed.

Meanwhile, the irrepressible opposition activist Augustine Mrema finally won what might be the final stage of his battle to be accepted as chairman of the Tanzania Labour Party (TLP) following a general meeting of the party. He had joined it (or 'gatecrashed' it as claimed by some of the former leaders of the party) in a surprise coup in mid-1999 (*TA No 64*). The result of a court case brought by these former leaders was that Mrema, the party's former chairman and new Deputy Chairman, Leo Lakamwa, and the new Secretary General, Harold Jaffu, were recognised in their respective posts. The Judge said that the court had no power to grant an injunction against them – they would be denied their rights to engage in the political life of the country because in Tanzania political life was not possible outside political parties. But the original leaders of the TLP who had taken the matter to court refused to accept the verdict and insisted that Mrema's membership of the party was illegal. Later, following a speech in Moshi during which he was alleged to have insulted the ruling Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) leadership and the late Mwalimu Nyerere, Mrema was detained by the police for a short period and charged with sedition and defamation.

Many were surprised to learn on August 18 that in the by-election in the BUKOBA RURAL constituency where the CCM MP, former Minister of Labour and Youth Development Sebastian Kinyondo, had been removed from his seat by the court following allegations of corruption in 1968 (he had obtained 42,269 votes compared with CHADEMA's 10,109 votes in the general election) had been re-elected unopposed. Apparently a CHADEMA candidate had collected a form but had managed to list only 23 referees instead of the 25 required under the rules. Two names on the list were apparently repeated. He then failed to



BAY TRAVEL LTD



Bay Travel Ltd is an associate company of The Dragon Group which has an association with Tanzania for over 30 years as owners and operators of

**The Oyster Bay Hotel in Dar es Salaam
Beho Beho in The Selous Game Reserve
Mikumi Wildlife Camp in Mikumi National Park**

Located opposite The Excelsior Hotel at the main entrance to Terminals 1 2 & 3 of Heathrow Airport the agency has available parking and is conveniently situated for ticket collection.

Holding both IATA and ABTA licences we are able to offer a complete travel service to individuals or companies.

**Air travel ticketing Hotel Reservations Visas
National Express ticketing European Rail reservations
Ferry reservations Complete package holidays Cruises
Tailor made itineraries**

**Sovereign Court
631 Sipson Road
Heathrow
West Drayton
Middlesex
UB7 OJE**

**Telephone 0181 897 9991 Fax 0181 564 9867
E-Mail baytravel@btinternet.com**

appeal within the required time and Mr Sebastian Kinyondo was declared the MP again.

Meanwhile the former leading opposition party NCCR-Mageuzi took a further step in its decline when its outspoken Chairman of the Dar es Salaam branch, Dr Masumbuko Lamwai, resigned. He complained that, although the party had received from the government Shs 500 million for its by-election expenses in the Ubungo and Temeke by-elections, he as one of the party's candidates, had been granted only Shs 5 million and had received no support from the leadership in his campaign.

Opposition CHADEMA leader Bob Makani is reported to have said that the opposition parties had learnt from past mistakes and had begun to discuss closer cooperation in the future. But the CCM seems more certain than ever of winning the next elections later this year. President Mkapa seems to fear that he might be chosen unanimously as his CCM party's candidate for the elections and has expressed a wish that somebody should stand against him so as to make for a real contest.

ZANZIBAR

President Amour has put much speculation to rest by announcing that he will not try to have the constitution of Zanzibar changed to enable him to stand for a third term as President in the 2000 elections.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JUNE AGREEMENT

Following the resumption of normal functioning of the House of Representatives (after signing of the June 9, 1999 agreement between the CCM and opposition Civic United Front (CUF) parties – see *Tanzanian Affairs No 64*) President Amour said to MP's on July 28 "I am overjoyed in seeing tolerance among you during this entire budget session of parliament. The accord was a historic milestone towards peace and reconciliation".

The Daily News reported on November 2 that the Commonwealth Secretariat, which had negotiated the agreement, had set May 2000 as the deadline for its implementation. The first step was the setting up of a 14-member Inter-Party Committee (IPC) of the House of Representatives. The CCM and CUF chairmen of the IPC (Haje Mkema and Abubakar Bakari respectively) announced that six consultants (three foreign and three Tanzanian), appointed by the Commonwealth to review the constitution, election laws, electoral commission and judiciary had started work on November 2 and had been given one month to submit their proposals. But, according to the Daily News, the government had made it

clear that it would only implement proposals it found palatable because the IPC had no legal powers to force it to 'swallow all proposals'.

TREASON TRIAL

British High Commissioner Bruce Dinwiddy during a visit to meet President Amour in mid-August last year called on Zanzibar to speed up the trial of the 18 CUF activists who have been in custody for two years on charges of treason. He said that this long detention without trial was damaging the reputation of Zanzibar and the human rights record of Tanzania in the eyes of the world as the accused had been declared



CAPRICORN

HOTEL

KILIMANJARO

CAPRICORN HOTEL, 3 kms from the Marangu Gate is the nearest hotel to Kilimanjaro - a natural mountain stream even runs through the hotel lobby and bar. The Kilimanjaro Guides Cooperative has an office in the hotel and you can choose from two climbing trails which take about five days. The hotel is also an ideal base for eco-tourism - wildlife safaris, the cultural heritage of the Chagga and Pare people, coffee and banana farms . 24 rooms. International and local cuisine.

1999 rates for non-residents of Tanzania: Bed and breakfast \$60
Single room supplement \$25

P O Box 938, Marangu, Kilimanjaro, Tanzania. Tel/Fax 255+55+51309, or
5 Cinnamon Row, Battersea, London SW11 3TW Tel: 0171 738 1800

'prisoners of conscience' by Amnesty International. Talking to the Swedish Ambassador (whose government refuses to resume aid to Zanzibar until the treason case is resolved) on August 17, President Amour said that the government would ensure that the treason case would be expedited and fairly handled. He questioned why the case was connected to aid provision. He said it was a legal matter and even the Commonwealth-brokered agreement had been silent on the issue. On December 3 the newspaper 'Mtanzania' quoted a government spokesman as saying that the treason trial would take its course without internal or external interference. It would be unconstitutional for the government or President to interfere with the judiciary. On December 30 OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim added his voice to the chorus of criticism of what was going on. "We must admit that justice delayed is justice denied" he said. He added that the delay was tarnishing the country's image.

As long ago as September 10 the Guardian had quoted State House spokesman Geoffrey Nkurlu as saying that hearing of the treason trial would start soon but at the end of 1999 it had still not started. The same paper later quoted Zanzibar Attorney General, Mohamed Ali Omar, as having wondered why the police had not yet arrested the main CUF leaders - Vice-Chairman Seif Sharif Hamad and Secretary General Shabaan Mlool - in addition to the 18 already held. The Attorney General said that the leaders had been mentioned by some of the 18 suspects in the case during investigations. "One cannot arrest the dancer without the drummers" he was quoted as saying. Both CUF leaders then declared that they were ready to be arrested. The Director of Criminal Investigations was then said to have denied that he had received orders to arrest Hamad and Mlool and eight others who had also been mentioned. A CUF spokesman said that these contradictory statements by government were designed to further delay the case. On September 22 Union Minister for Home Affairs, Ali Ameir Mohamed (who is from Zanzibar) told the Guardian that he was surprised that the trial had not yet started. He added that law enforcers would be summoned to explain why they were not executing orders which would enable the trial to start. On December 29 the Swahili paper *Majira* quoted Zanzibar Chief Justice Hamid Mahamoud Hamid as saying that the trial would start before the end of February 2000. It could take place only after the present session of the Appeal Court had finished. Some 61 prosecution witnesses were said to have been lined up. The paper thought that one of Zanzibar's Nigerian judges would hear the case.

The Swahili press reported on November 16 that the 18 accused had written to participants in the Commonwealth Conference in Durban, which was attended by 45 heads of Government, accusing them of

failing to put pressure on the Zanzibar government to speed up their trial. They were quoted as saying that, while the Commonwealth had taken a tough stand on minimal human rights abuses in Kenya and Zambia, the organisation didn't seem to care about their predicament – they had been languishing in prison for two years without their case being heard. They said that Tanzania should be suspended from the Commonwealth Club.

EAST AFRICA TOGETHER AGAIN

After a year of debate over the precise terms of the agreement the Presidents of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda signed a treaty in Arusha on November 30 re-establishing an East African Community. The original East African Community (EAC) had lasted from 1967 until 1977. But, although the new treaty apparently established a customs union and represented a step towards political and economic integration on the EC model, a decision on the setting up of the originally envisaged Common Market seems to have been postponed indefinitely. (*We hope to have more on this in our next issue – Editor*).

CORRUPTION - SIGNIFICANT COURT CASE

There has been much discussion inside and outside Tanzania in recent months about what appeared to be the determination with which the government was tackling small scale corruption but its apparent lack of attention to corruption involving 'big' people. However, on December 28, former Works Minister Nalaila Kiula and his former Principal Secretary, Director of Roads and Aerodromes, Chief Engineer Rural Roads and the Director of a construction company appeared in the Kisutu Magistrates Court in Dar es Salaam to answer corruption charges involving the loss of Shs 3.3 billion. They were charged under the Economic Sabotage and Organised Crime Control Act and were initially remanded in custody. Giving details of the case, the Guardian reported that on January 2 1966 the Minister had allegedly been found in possession of houses in Dodoma (valued at Shs 25 million), and Dar es Salaam (Shs 5.5 million), various sums of money (Shs 33.9 million) an air ticket to Tokyo for his wife, and a car (Shs 18 million) which the prosecution alleged had been 'reasonably suspected of having been corruptly obtained'. Similar charges were made against the others. It was said that the accused would have to apply to the High Court for bail and

this was granted on December 31. House Speaker Pius Msekwa announced later that Niula would remain an MP until any changes against him had been proved.

Other developments in the government's anti-corruption drive have included the following: Two lorry loads of smuggled goods were intercepted at the Geita lakeshore and the guilty persons were fined a total of Shs 11 million in August. 105 drivers were arrested in a crackdown on people with faked drivers licenses. The very active Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) seized goods worth about Shs 15 million on the Tanzania Kenya border on August 14 as tax had not been paid on them. On September 27 the CID began questioning 16 people suspected of committing theft and fraud between January and September 1999 in 34 branches of the National Bank of Commerce. The Judicial Services Commission announced in October that one magistrate had been sacked and two others retired for acting against professional ethics. Two businessmen and six land officers are in court on charges of bribery involving acquisition of plots of land. Ten oil marketing companies have had their licenses revoked for suspected tax evasion.

However, the former Director of National Parks has been acquitted on charges of corruption in the Arusha Magistrates Court.

TANZANIA IN THE INTERNATIONAL MEDIA


AFRICAN DECISIONS, in its June-August issue, reported on the praise Tanzania had received from IMF officials for its steadfast implementation of macroeconomic policies and its progress in structural reform during the past three years, despite severe economic disruptions caused by adverse weather conditions. The key to the macroeconomic stabilisation effort had been a strong fiscal stance, a rigorous cash management system and the introduction of VAT supported by tight monetary policies.

The first anniversary issue of the lavishly illustrated publication THE SWAHILI COAST included articles in its fourth issue on the *Mwaka Kogwa* festival which 'encompasses the many faces of Islam, Zoroastrianism and traditionalism' in Zanzibar, a brief history of trading by dhow, what it described as the 'hidden grace and lost splendour' of Pangani, an article on the doors of Zanzibar plus a selection of Swahili seafood recipes.

Kate Kibuga explained in a succinct article in the *COURIER* (July-August) the background to and reasons for the increase in violent attacks on women suspected of being witches, especially in northern regions of Tanzania. She traced the original ceremonial and advisory roles of older women and how these had changed under the influence of their struggle for day to day survival, the refusal of young people to listen to their advice, and the loss of traditional checks against witchcraft which used to be made by councils of elders. Many more widows now lived alone and could acquire an air of mystery in the village; they often had bloodshot eyes from cooking over smoking fires all their lives. But they were also being used as scapegoats by younger people for social upheaval, new diseases, freak weather conditions and huge increases in living costs *(Thank you Debbie Simmons for sending us this article – Editor).*

The DALLAS (TEXAS) MORNING NEWS also published an article on August 13 on the same subject entitled 'Old Women victims of superstition' in which it explained that the recent increase in attacks on

Strategically set for Business Executives and Holiday makers, Hotel Karibu is distinctively located inside the diplomatic enclave, only a few minutes from most Diplomatic Missions, Shopping Stores and the Indian Ocean Beach. The Airport is 18 km. away and City Centre only 8 km. The hotel has a board room to accommodate 35 pax in meetings or private luncheons and dinners. The Oyster Pool is also open for parties.



Personalised service in our 49 Rooms set up with 5 Suites and 3 Executive Double Rooms includes international cuisines served in the "Malaika Restaurant". Also Room service is on for 24 hours plus a whole range of drinks in the Lobby Bar, the Beer Garden and the Swimming Pool Oyster. Music lovers are perfectly entertained at the famous Mambo Club where disco theque is open from Wednesday to Sunday.



Please Contact us at:
HAILE SELASSIE ROAD
P.O. Box 20200, Dar-es-Salaam,
Tel: +255-51-667761/668069/668458
Fax: +255-51-668254.

Karibu Hotel e-mail address: karibu@afsat.com

old women suspected of witchcraft among the Sukuma people of Shinyanga was linked to the mining boom in the area (gold, diamonds and semi-precious stones). More than 90% of the people believed in witchcraft and, near the Mwadui diamond mine, people were digging up their own plots of land looking for diamonds and tended to put their faith in witchcraft. Some old women were being killed more for reasons of greed than superstition. Some were victims of attempts by their next-of-kin to get them out of the way and inherit their property. University of Dar es Salaam Sociologist Simon Mesaki was quoted as saying that the relocation of peasants into *ujamaa* villages in the 1970's had seriously disrupted traditional life and local chiefs who had dealt with community problems had been replaced by distant bureaucrats (*Thank you Peter Park for this item. The Shinyanga Police Commander stated recently that 84 alleged sorcerers were murdered in 1997 - 40% less than in the previous year and some 310 suspects had been charged with killings in 1997 and 1998 – Editor*).

The July 12-18 issue of the EAST AFRICAN asked what Tanzania's musical identity was now in view of the domination of Congolese Lingala music and American Hip Hop and R&B in the country. It reported that, seeking to strike a balance, was a group of talented musicians called *Tatumane* which had brought about a unique fusion of traditional African rhythms with jazz, R&B and other dance beats. The leader of the group was quoted as saying that "What *Tatumane* had done was a sort of 'back to my roots' thing ... we have blended different melodies from Tanzania's 124 ethnic groups with modern instruments". Although having an uphill battle to gain popularity amongst Tanzanians they have a strong following in Scandinavia, Western Europe, Japan and Canada and now have made 5 CD's - *Thank you Geoffrey Cotterell for sending this news – Editor*).

The South African BUSINESS DAY reported in September that a furore had blown up in Tanzania's tourist industry because the Mount Kilimanjaro National Park authorities had increased the tariffs for climbers in December by 100%. Some 4,000 tourists were said to have booked to climb the mountain. Warden Michael Mombo said that raising the tariffs was a way to control the numbers and environmental damage (*Thank you David Leishman for sending this item from Malawi – in fact, 1,154 people eventually climbed the mountain to celebrate the new millennium but two tourists died while trying to do so - Editor*).

'Unchanged for six centuries the dhow is one of the most successful and beautiful trading vessels ever created' wrote Matt Bannerman in the

November 21 issue of the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH. He had gone in search of the place where dhows are still being built and found it in the Chole (Mafia) shipyard. 'In a patch of shade, a little way from the big but still skeletal *jahazi* under construction (each one takes about a year to build) two small boys work industrially ...I watch as their dexterous fingers assemble the rigging on a perfect replica of the *jahazi* their fathers and grandfathers are building. The little boat is made from balsa planks and stitched together with coconut twine and is not a toy but a demonstration of their advancing skills. Some day, they explain, they hope to be allowed to join their elders in the construction crew....' (Thank you Donald Wright for sending this item – Editor).

'Where are you most likely to meet the man or woman of your dreams' asked the London OBSERVER in its October 10 issue. 'Apparently it often turns out to be Mount Kilimanjaro.' A travel agent was quoted as saying that "Travelling with a group of like-minded people builds tremendous camaraderie. At the very least you can expect to form some lasting friendships" (Thank you Jane Carroll for sending this – Editor).

13th IN THE WORLD

"Tanzania is expected to have been the 13th fastest growing economy in the world in 1999" said President Mkapa during his visit to Sweden in September. He spoke of the 4% sustained economic growth over the last few years and how the GDP was now estimated to be 7.5 billion or \$250 per capita. Inflation had come down from 30% in 1995 to 7.6 at the end of July and was still going down.

THE REFUGEE MILLSTONE

At the beginning of November President Mkapa called the Regional Commissioner, the Regional Administrative Secretary, the Regional Police Commander, District commissioners and MP's from Kigoma region to an emergency conference to discuss the increase in crime in the region.

Two months earlier Regional Administrative Secretary Raphael Mlama had explained in an interview with 'Tanzanian Affairs' the costs and the benefits for Tanzania of the massive influx of refugees. Between August 1998 and August 1999 over 100,000 refugees from Burundi and the Congo had entered Kigoma region. On the benefits side he said that

Tanzania received help from the UN High Commission for Refugees and many NGO's and other agencies and their help included the construction of new roads. The \$1.42 million 93-km Nyakanazi – Kibondo road was inaugurated on August 27. UNHCR had provided the funds to facilitate transport of food and goods to refugee camps in the region. Other benefits included new water supplies, rehabilitation of schools, increased employment opportunities, provision of social services, re-afforestation projects and an improved market for produce. But many of these benefits had to be placed against the problems refugees brought with them. By far the most important was the serious deterioration in security. Kigoma used to be a haven of peace but now there was a serious crime wave and highway robbery - "They use machine guns to steal a radio" he said. In Kasulu district villagers had begged the government to relocate them, such was their fear of crime. Some refugees also introduced new diseases like cholera, rabies and sexually transmitted diseases. The environment was damaged as vast cities had to be carved out of previously virgin forest. Heavy lorries carrying supplies for the refugee camps also damaged the roads. It was impossible to control the refugees who often went back and forth across the Burundi and Congo borders. On their return many would try to obtain additional entitlements to food and supplies by concealing their earlier stays in the camps.

Meanwhile in Kagera Region, which once hosted over half a million refugees, the crime wave they have left behind is such that the authorities now advise travellers by road to take a police escort with them.

BUSINESS NEWS BUSINESS NEWS

EXCHANGE RATES (December 20): £1 = Shs 1280 \$1 – Shs 797

There have been highly significant developments which are likely to ease Tanzania's debt problem. Leaders of the world's eight leading economic powers have offered to write off \$100 billion of Third World debt and Tanzania is one of seven new countries brought into the debt relief programme. The major powers have also agreed to restrict their sales of gold which has stabilised the price of the gold being produced by Tanzania's burgeoning gold mining industry.

President Mkapa on September 2 in Stockholm explained Tanzania's recent decision to leave COMESA. There was lot of overlapping of regional organisations and attempts to rationalise their objectives had

failed. Comesa did not have a regulatory mechanism to take into account imbalances in industrialisation in the region. Tanzania had given one years' notice and would see what happened during that period before deciding whether to pull out or reconsider its decision – Daily News.

Responding to criticism of his proposal to introduce a positive discrimination policy backed by law to economically empower indigenous Tanzanians, Minister for Industry and Commerce Iddi Simba pointed out that, since South Africa had adopted a similar policy in 1994, Black African businesses had increased their ownership of businesses on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange from 0.3% to 11%. He added that it would be absurd to associate the Tanzanian government with any policy which propagated racial discrimination. The government would not stop the further progress of any successful enterprise he said.

Two of Zanzibar's oldest hotels – the Africa House (13 rooms) formerly known as the 'English Club' and the Zanzibar Hotel (24 rooms) - have been leased out by the government to Zanzibar Hotels and Tours Co Ltd. They are to be upgraded to 3-star standard without changing the outside structure. 80,000 tourists are now visiting Zanzibar each year.

The leading newspaper group in Tanzania, the Guardian Ltd, announced in August that it would have to retrench 100 of its workers. One of its rivals, 'The African' reported that the parent company (IPP Ltd) had started experiencing financial difficulties at the beginning of 1999.

Tanzania has its first desalination plant. It cost \$500,000 and has been installed by Coca Cola Kwanza Ltd. as a strategic move because Dar es Salaam goes through dry spells with low water levels each year – East African.

Winners of the award for British consultancy of the year 1999 (Category B) are CMS Cameron McKenna/Mott Macdonald who received a 25-year contract to privatise and operate Kilimanjaro Airport. Some £7 million is being spent in the first phase of its rehabilitation – The Times.

The Bill under which the 35-branch National Bank of Commerce (NBC) has been privatised was passed in the National Assembly on November 9 under a certificate of urgency. This had to happen before the end of 1999 if Tanzania were to benefit from further IMF assistance and new debt relief. Under a Memorandum of Agreement, 70% of the bank was scheduled to be sold to the 1000-branch Amalgamated Bank of South Africa (ABSA). The newly appointed ABSA management of 'NBC

(1997) Ltd' soon began to collect billions of shillings from bad debts. "The existing bad risk customers are going to pay the money back" declared what the Guardian described as the 'tough talking' new Managing Director Gerald Jordaan. Jordaan said it was not his policy to flood the place with South Africans (there would be not more than 25 expatriates) but only those local workers (who total 1,100) who merited their positions would be retained. He was not worried about the other banks in Tanzania (more than 20) many of which commanded international repute – "these banks create for us a competitive atmosphere" he said. One of the expatriate directors was quoted in the Guardian as saying that, when ABSA took over the Bank, it had a negative capital base – it was bankrupt. On August 31 the new bank announced that Shs 3 billion of debt had been recovered during the first four weeks since the takeover. On August 31 Jordaan said that the names of bankers who had been allegedly involved in fraud or theft but had been simply dismissed, suspended or left to go free would be submitted to the police the following week together with full details. The amount of money lost was colossal he said.

The other part of the NBC, the National Microfinance Bank (NMB) has started operations with support from 'Development Alternative Incorporation' of the USA which has brought in four full-time experts.

The EU has lifted its ban on the import of Tanzanian fish from lake Victoria but has not lifted the ban on Kenyan and Ugandan fish.

The Tanzania Telecommunications Co Ltd expects to earn Shs 80.4 billion this year – a record for the company. The TTCL was established in 1993 and in 1994 had earned only Shs 33.2 billion – Daily News.

The London-based international tribunal looking into the tariff dispute between TANESCO and the Malaysian-financed IPTL power project (*see several recent issues of Tanzanian Affairs – Editor*) decided that the case fell outside its jurisdiction.

The duty on imported second hand clothes was increased in October from \$0.55 per kilo to \$2.50. Wholesalers complained that they would have to pay Shs 25 million for a container load of 500 bales (each of 45 kgs) compared with Shs 5 million before.

The Tanzania Cotton Lint and Seed Board has established a Cotton Development Fund to help farmers in their purchase of cheaper pesticides and cotton seed at half the normal price and would also support education

and research. The fund would obtain its revenue through a 3% levy on Free on Board (FOB) cotton prices – Daily News.

In its determination to harvest the maximum quantity of cloves the government increased the producer price to Shs 600 compared with Shs 400 a kilo for first grade cloves and closed schools for a month from August 20 to enable schoolchildren to take part in the harvest. They also sent a team of doctors from Mnazi Moja hospital to Pemba to treat people falling from clove trees.

AID

World Bank President James Wolfensohn in his address to the Bank's Board of Governors on September 28 singled out Tanzania (and only Tanzania) and its President for special mention. He quoted President Mkapa as saying to a Swedish audience "Ownership of development programmes is not only an understandably nationalist yearning, an inherent and sovereign right, but it also creates the most fervent disposition and conditions for hard work and for self-development".

Wolfensohn responded by saying "We must recognise *our* role in helping not hindering those *doers* of development by better coordinating our own activities. It is shameful that Tanzania must produce 2,400 quarterly reports a year for its donors. It is shameful that Tanzania must suffer 1,000 missions from donors a year". Tanzania has obtained a World Bank soft loan of \$61 million to help reduce its foreign debt and strengthen financial institutions. The IMF has allowed Tanzania to borrow \$31 million, the final tranche of the \$241 million Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) agreed some time ago – The Guardian.

BRITISH aid was expected to grow from £50 million to £60 million annually in two years time announced High Commissioner Bruce Dinwiddy on October 13. Half would go to the Multilateral Debt Relief Fund and the rest to the public sector. Tanzania would begin to get substantial benefits from the 'Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative' (HIPC) by the end of 2000 something in which the UK had been one of the first proponents he said.

Other recent aid announcements: WORLD BANK – Shs 23 billion for continuation of the civil service reform programme. GERMANY – \$370,000 TO UNHCR for refugees in Kigoma region. JAPAN – Shs 3.65 billion towards debt relief. AUSTRIA – \$125,000 for various dairy projects. THE NETHERLANDS EMBASSY – books worth \$1.61 million for primary schools in Kagera and Shinyanga regions. SWITZERLAND – Shs 17 billion for health projects and roads and Shs

5.4 billion for debt relief. EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - Shs
6.8 billion loan to finance small and medium scale investments.

MISCELLANY

Tanzania has been chosen as one of a group of member countries of the Commonwealth to advise on how best it can respond to the challenges of the new century. The group is being chaired by South African President Mbeki. On his return from the Commonwealth Heads of State meeting in Durban in November President Mkapa described the summit as a resounding success particularly in its Declaration on Globalisation and People-Centred Development.

Elegant and well situated



S
itua
magnific
convenie
Governm
walking

We offer
Bars, Bu
Cleaning
enjoy, th

Whether
provides
Standar



Bandari Grill



Bottleneck Bar



Casino



Sawasdee
Restaurant

It's time to experie

PO Box 9314, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Tel: (+255 51) 117139/40/41, 117050/1, Fax: (+255 51)

Tanzanian blacksmith Joseph Mashinji from Mwanza has won the first prize in an African Blacksmiths competition recently held in Britain. He was sponsored by Tools for Self-Reliance and competed against blacksmiths from Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Uganda, Sierra Leone and South Africa. He made side axes, carving axes and hammers from old springs and half-shafts of vehicles to win the prize - Daily News.

ed

the centre of the city overlooking the
t of Dar es Salaam, New Africa Hotel is a
ce for your business requirements. All the
ommercial And Financial Institutions are within
ce from the hotel.

oms and Suites, two Restaurants, two Cocktail
Centre, Room Service, Laundry and Dry
or those with a little more time and money to
Africa Casino is the place to be.

siness or vacation, The New Africa Hotel
rior accommodation of International



ce the New Africa Hotel

731, 112495, e-mail: newafricahotel@raha.com

*SIMPLY TANZANIA TOURS
COMPANY goes from strength to
strength. After a successful 1999
season, we are linking up with the
Arusha based Cultural Tourism
Programme. In addition to the
usual visits to Game Parks and
beaches, we will be arranging
more trips to rural communities,
where villagers design and
organise the visits themselves. This
is an opportunity to experience
daily life, see development projects,
and visit local beauty spots.
Visitors pay a small fee, and profits
go directly to village projects.
For information about the 2000
programme:*

The Simply Tanzania Tour
Company Tel: 0208 986 0615

e-mail:

tjanes@simplytanzania.freemove.
co.uk

BOOKS.

*A collection of several hundred books on
East and Southern Africa is offered to a
serious researcher or institution. Books
are mainly on politics and economics
mostly 1960's and 70's. Collect in
London. Contact: Martin Bailey Tel:
0171 226 0958.*

The government suspended publication of the *Kombora* weekly following its publication of a photograph on the front page of a half-naked woman, something which it said was against the country's traditions and culture – Daily News.

‘What is wrong with female circumcision?’ was the question asked in the Dar es Salaam Daily Mail on October 8 following a visit by its correspondent Kenneth Simbaya to talk to Maasai mothers in Iringa. “If we want our daughters not to get married by their fellow tribesmen let us stop circumcising them” one said. “It is not true that girls over-bleed during circumcision...they bleed more when they are having a menstrual period...negative effects have never been experienced by Maasai girls. There is no need to fear accidental death by over bleeding.....that’s God’s wish and it happens very rarely”. Another mother said “Some Maasai say they have stopped practising female circumcision...the truth is they haven’t....they utter such words because they are afraid of the government...we don’t share razor blades any more and we treat the wounds with our traditional medicine”. The reporter found these views widely held in the area in spite of efforts by a Finnish-financed NGO (HIMWA) to end the practice. In Tarime, Mara Region, a week before this, it was announced that 25 out of 5,000 girls in the area died during circumcision each year mostly because of over-bleeding.

Parliamentary Speaker Pius Msekwa has been elected as Chairman of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association International Executive Committee. And University of Dar es Salaam lecturer Prof Haroub Othman has become the UN’s Chief Technical Advisor on Good Governance in Liberia. – The Guardian.

To avoid difficulties which have arisen from potential students using fake educational certificates, the University of Dar es Salaam has introduced its own matriculation examination which new students must now pass before being admitted - The Guardian.

Two presidents commemorated Heroes Day at the Tanzanian People’s Defence Force Kaboya Camp in Muleba (Bukoba) recently in honour of the 600 combatants who died during the 1978-79 Kagera war. President Mkapa laid a spear and shield and President Museveni of Uganda laid a wreath at the Heroes Memorial Tower which contains the list of all the fallen heroes – Daily News.

The Serengeti's elephant population (2.015) has increased by 48% during the last four years while the buffalo population (17,000) has declined by 21% according to a 1998 census – The East African.

Eliot Kadodo a Standard Seven school pupil in Hanang, Arusha has won the 'Guinness Stout Effort Award' for 1999 after making a computer, a TV set and several other technological gadgets. His prize was a new bicycle – The Guardian.

The Lyamungu Agricultural Research Institute in Moshi has developed 16 high yielding Arabica coffee hybrids resistant to coffee berry disease and leaf rust. These diseases require farmers to use large quantities of fungicides. The hybrids are being tested on 24 sites and it was hoped that they could be released to farmers by 2001 – The Guardian.

The number of Tanzanian asylum seekers trying to enter Britain has fallen from 1,535 in 1995 to 80 in 1998 following the introduction of the new visa requirement in 1986 – Daily News.

The Police carried out a highly successful operation against muggers on Oyster Bay's Coco beach in Dar es Salaam on September 5. Six men in uniform and others in mufti combed the whole beach and underneath the cliffs to fish out 12 suspects before arresting them. While they were being held in a circle surrounded by police, a disorderly mob tried to organise a rescue mission but they were rapidly dispersed and three were arrested – Daily Mail.

Khalfan Khamis Mohamed, a Zanzibari of Arab origin, who was arrested in South Africa at the beginning of October accused of being involved with others in the bombing the American embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam in August 1998 and to have caused the death of 250 people, has been put on trial in New York. He is said to have bought a car and rented a house in Ilala, Dar es Salaam as part of the preparations for the bombings. A person holding dual Congolese and Egyptian nationalities and another – a Zanzibari of Arab origin - are being held in Dar es Salaam on similar charges – The Guardian.

A report from the Tarangire Elephant Project – Tarangire is a 2,600 sq km National Park 115 kms from Arusha - indicates that the elephant population there has increased from 250 in 1993 to 420 now. The Daily News reported that this was due to the successful anti-poaching activities of Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) and the international trade ban on ivory which was imposed in 1989.

AFRICA-REPS

**A London based marketing representation company representing the following
Tanzanian companies**

SHAH TOURS AND TRAVELS - MOSHI - TANZANIA

Shah Tours and Travels is a well established company owned and operated by Harshit Shah well known around the world as 'Mr Kilimanjaro'. The company specialises in mountain treks on Mount Kilimanjaro and nearby Mount Meru. Treks on the mountain start from the company owned hotel Mountain Inn in Moshi and can take either the 'regular' Marangu route or another four routes of varying stages of intensity. Pre or post mountain trek safaris, or beach holidays can also be arranged.

MULTICHOICE SAFARIS - ARUSHA - TANZANIA

Multichoice Safaris is a small but growing safari company owned and operated by Hillary Mwanga. Concentrating on tailor-made private safaris with a distinct personal touch using four wheel drive vehicles and excellent driver guides.

ARUSHA INTL CONFERENCE CENTRE - TANZANIA

The Arusha International Conference Centre is ideally located in the very centre of East Africa. Serviced by the Kilimanjaro International Airport having direct flights from Europe the AICC can cater for conferences, workshops, seminars and committee meetings from 10 to 1000 delegates.

OYSTER BAY HOTEL DAR ES SALAAM - TANZANIA

BEHO BEHO - MIKUMI - TANZANIA

The Oyster Bay Hotel in Dar es Salaam is a very individual property sited close to the ocean in the Embassy and residential district at Oyster Bay. Surrounded by coral stone walls and lush tropical gardens the 40 rooms and suites provide an ideal refuge from city life and is enjoyed by businessmen, long stay guests and tourists alike. Beho Beho in the Selous Game Reserve is an oasis of private hospitality in this 55,000 sq kms wildlife reserve. Mikumi Wildlife Camp provides up-market safari accommodation within easy driving distance of Dar es Salaam in Mikumi National Park.

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.

KEARSLEY TRAVEL & TOURS - DAR ES SALAAM - TANZANIA

Kearsley Travel & Tours was established in Dar es Salaam in 1948 and has developed over the years into a well known and reputable tour operating company who specialise in both northern and southern Tanzania itineraries. It has a large fleet of safari vehicles and coaches, equipped with radio call systems and can handle any type and size of safari. Being based in Dar es Salaam, Kearsley Travel & Tours has become a knowledgeable specialist in the opening up of Southern Tanzania safaris and continues to develop new and innovative Tanzanian itineraries.

**Africa-Reps Ltd - Sovereign Court - Sipson Road - Heathrow - UB7 0JE
Tel - 0181 750 5655 Fax 0181 750 5654 E-Mail info@africa-reps.com**

Tanzania has fallen from 118th to 123rd in the International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA) in its latest ranking of 201 countries. Uganda is 100th and Kenya 101st. Brazil remains on top. Tanzania had been knocked out of the African Nations Cup by Burundi and its youth team had been beaten by Ghana in the Olympic Games 2000 qualifiers match.

OBITUARIES

ROBERT (BOB) ALLEN ASHDOWN (72), an architect, who served the Anglican Diocese of S.W. Tanganyika 1963-64, died on July 24. He had worked in Comworks and for a time was Acting Chief Architect. In 1971 he designed the monument to commemorate 10 years of independence which stands in the Mnazi Mmoja area of Dar es Salaam. He returned to the UK in 1971 – Canon Paul R Hardy.

SIR VIVIAN FUCHS (91) the geologist/explorer who has just died was with Dr Louis Leakey in 1931 during his famous research into the origins of man in the Olduvai Gorge. In 1934 Fuchs carried out a geological survey of the Njorowa Gorge before moving to Kenya to carry out the first scientific survey of Lake Rudolph.

BRIAN HODGSON CMG (83) who died on October 2 served in the administration in Tanganyika/Tanzania from 1939 to 1962. He was Secretary of the Legislative Council in 1945. As DC Musoma in 1952 he was involved in the chieftainship dispute in Zanaki which occurred between Chief Ihunyo Monge a traditionalist and famed rain maker and a group (including the late Edward Wanzage, the half brother of Julius Nyerere), who wanted to move the Zanaki chiefdom ahead in terms of education and development. On the day that Mwalimu came home to Musoma from his degree course in Edinburgh, there was a serious riot between the parties in Zanaki during which the police fired shots in the air and there followed a rain of spears from Ihunyo supporters. Brian Hodgson grabbed Edward Wanzagi out of the melee and contributed to saving his life. They remained in close contact for many years afterwards. From 1958 to 1962 Hodgson served as Director of Establishments in Dar es Salaam. On his return to Britain he was employed by the Red Cross (as Director General from 1970-75) and was awarded its highest decoration – the Henry Dounant award.

CHARLES INNES (KIM) MEEK CMG (79) played a crucial role in Tanganyika's smooth progress to self-government. He acted as

Julius Nyerere's Permanent Secretary and Secretary to the Cabinet in the run-up to independence in 1961. Afterwards he became, for one year, the first post-colonial head of the country's Civil Service. Together with Governor Richard Turnbull and Mwalimu Nyerere they crafted the new constitution preparatory to the Lancaster House conference in 1960 which paved the way for independence. Nyerere would often drop in on the Meek household after supper to discuss progress. Before this Meek spent had some 15 years in administration in the then Northern Province. After leaving Tanganyika he became Chief Executive of the British White Fish Authority (*Thank you Christine Lawrence and Randal Sadleir for sending the obituary in The Times from which this has been taken – Editor*).

LT. COL. PETER MOLLOY OBE. MC (85) who died on August 24 became in 1954 the first Director of National Parks in Tanganyika and established new parks at Lake Manyara and on the eastern side of Mount Meru.

ZUBERI MTEMVU, the veteran opposition politician, died on September 20. He was leader of the African National Congress (ANC) party in Tanganyika and stood against Julius Nyerere in the presidential election in 1962.

AMBASSADOR AMON NSEKELA (69) died on September 21 following a stroke. He had been Permanent Secretary in four ministries, and was the first chairman and Managing Director of the National Bank of Commerce for many years from 1967. He was also first Chairman of the Council of the University of Dar es Salaam, the National Insurance Corporation, the Institute of Finance Management, TANESCO, the National Development Corporation and the National Development Fund. He was Permanent Secretary in four ministries. He was also High Commissioner for Tanzania in London from 1974 to 1981. He wrote the Nsekela Report on 'Salaries in the Civil Service' and several other publications including '*Minara (Pillars) ya Historia ya Tanzania*', '*Tanganyika hadi (till) Tanzania*', '*Demokrasi Tanzania*', and '*Tumetoka Mbali*' (We have come from far). Amon Nsekela was instrumental in the founding of the Britain-Tanzania Society.

PROF. GERALD WEBBE (70) a world authority on schistosomiasis (bilharzia) who died recently did much of his earliest research at the East African Institute of Medical Research in Mwanza. He was the biologist and assistant director there from 1958. His studies on

the epidemiology of transmission of the disease in Sukumaland helped to lay the foundations for a number of WHO control projects.

PROF FERGUS WILSON CBE (91) started his career as an agricultural officer in Zanzibar in the fifties and was awarded an MBE for his work in helping the people of Zanzibar to become self supporting and avoid starvation during the Second World War following the cessation of rice imports from Burma. In 1952 he became Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at Makerere which trained many of the graduates who later took top jobs in the Tanzanian government.

LETTERS

NYERERE'S ECONOMIC POLICIES

I happened to see the interview you gave on CNN on the day that Julius Nyerere died. On the whole, I would like to congratulate you on your success in fielding the questions thrown at you.

However, there was one particular answer that you gave which troubled me. It was on the question of Tanzania's economic policies under Nyerere when you appeared to agree with the interviewer that they were mistaken, and more or less the cause of Tanzania's economic difficulties. Using Nyerere as a scapegoat for Tanzania's economic problems has become something of a conventional wisdom which, to say the least, is quite unfair.

First, it needs to be pointed out that people in most other underdeveloped countries, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, are not noticeably better off, if not much worse off, than in Tanzania, without, presumably, having been 'subjected' to Nyerere's economic policies.

But, more important, what were those economic policies and their background? For the first few years of independence, government policy was that being promoted (and still is being promoted) by the IMF, the World Bank, etc. - namely to make the country as attractive as possible for foreign investors, offering tax breaks or other subsidies financed by foreign loans and the like. The result? It became more or less a satellite economy of Kenya. Because of the latter's more developed infrastructure, and the larger number of people wealthy enough to provide a market, Kenya received the lion's share of foreign investment in East Africa.

Meanwhile, the few significant industries that Tanzania did have were subsidiaries of foreign companies, the profits of which were mainly

transferred abroad (either directly or indirectly through the device of transfer pricing), and were therefore not available for reinvestment in Tanzania. Furthermore, during the first few years of independence, the international prices of Tanzania's major export crops began to decline sharply. Something had to change. Hence the Arusha Declaration.

The nationalisation of those few foreign-owned enterprises, and the subsequent establishment of a number of new parastatal enterprises, did have the desired effect of stimulating economic development, and put in place the means by which profits generated by workers in Tanzania could be recycled within the Tanzanian economy rather than disappear abroad. Unfortunately, that initial success could not be sustained. Partly, this was due to the lack of attention given to strategy - all was very *ad hoc*. In particular many parastatals were heavily dependent on imports. Thus, when there was a squeeze on foreign exchange, many could not function or only at very low capacity. Much more emphasis should have been placed on developing industries utilising Tanzania's own natural resources

Other types of creeping inefficiencies can be attributed to the fact that many were local monopolies which led to various types of management inefficiencies. However, the problem here was that the Tanzanian economy in the early 1970s, related to its extreme state of underdevelopment, simply was not big enough in most cases to accommodate more than one major enterprise in any one sector. This would have applied equally had these enterprises been privately owned, which, in any case, at the time, would hardly have been possible since there were few individuals or institutions wealthy enough (apart from the government) that could afford such investments.

In other words, managers of Tanzania's new parastatal enterprises needed to be particularly self-disciplined and experienced, and considering the severe lack of trained personnel immediately after independence, it is hardly surprising that mistakes were made. A further issue, with hindsight, is that the government and Tanzanian managers of parastatals should have been more distrustful of the foreign collaborators supplying technology and technical know-how, because many of the deals struck turned out to be highly exploitative and became a drain on foreign exchange.

The proposals for rural development following the Arusha Declaration also made sense. In essence, the policy was to create a system to pool local resources - especially labour - to develop the rural economy rather than wait around for years for the government to provide finance (which it simply did not have) or for outside investors to come along (which would have created new foreign debts and all the implications of that). The policy got off to a bad start for three major

reasons. First, again, was the lack of attention given to strategy. Second, practically all the politicians entrusted with the process failed to emulate Nyerere in that they had become elitist, and, lacked respect for rural people and their immense knowledge of their local environment. In many areas, notoriously, people were moved against their will. In other words, it was not the policy as such, but the way it was implemented that was more of the problem. Rural people were further alienated by the failure of the government - which controlled prices for rural produce - to raise prices in line with inflation.

It is possible that in different economic circumstances, all these various teething troubles and practical difficulties would have been less intense or could have been addressed. But soon after the new industrial policy had been launched, and even before the new rural policy was under way, the international economy was lurching into deep crisis, triggered by the United States government decision to print dollars to finance its war with Vietnam and its welfare programme. This led to worldwide inflation, and extreme economic instability everywhere - and ultimately to the global debt crisis of the 1980s, which severely affected all countries, not just Tanzania - and from which, despite much wishful thinking, the world has yet to recover.

More important, the problems Nyerere was seeking to address in the 1960s are still with us. Nobody has come up with any real alternative for rapid and sustainable development. Indeed, the policies being pushed on to developing countries by advanced industrial country governments and the international banks that serve their interests - such as measures to encourage foreign direct investment, removal of import controls and the free movement of capital in and out of the country - are likely to make matters worse. They are a recipe for the giant transnational corporations to get rich at everybody else's expense, thus, in effect, holding back development. Moreover, it is a matter of historical fact that no country in the world has ever achieved an advanced state of development by that route. Thus, there is a strong argument for all underdeveloped countries, not to reject, but to revisit Nyerere's ideas adapting them to their circumstances.

Jerry Jones

FREE INTERNET SERVICE

I think that your readers may be interested to know that there is a new free internet service. It is at <http://newafrica.com> and has lots of information about Tanzania on it.

Cuthbert Kimambo

IMPROVING *KISA YA KISASA*

I congratulate you on the decision to include in 'Tanzanian Affairs' articles on Swahili with new words and contemporary meanings of old and familiar ones. However, perhaps *Kisa ya Kisasa* - 3 could have been improved in its structure.

The first three sentences are impeccable. In the 4th extract, the second sentence would be better translated by 'I had been around in different parts of Tanzania for some time but my Swahili was far from up to date'. Last sentence: I don't think anybody now or then, would say *na wewe*; *nawe* is the idiomatic term. In the penultimate sentence in the English version "I thus learnt..." does not appear in the Swahili (although it fits the context). The last sentence is of course true but it is an editor's gloss and not a translation of anything.

I suspect that the greatest interest for people with former fluency in archaic Swahili is to have a literal translation followed, where appropriate, by the idiomatic, contemporary one.

In the 8th entry the phrase 'striking out' is in no way a translation of *kugoma kuondoka* (perfectly correct in the 6th entry).

The English omits any reference to the complainant, the main reason for the trouble and *alipofunguliwa shitaka* is sloppy : it should be *lilipo...*

But the articles are great fun. Please let us have more.

P C Duff

SAFARI BY STEAM

I attach a note about a UK tour operator's 17-day 'Safari by steam'. It begins at a remote beach camp in the Sadani Game Reserve. After sailing down the Wami river and driving to Tanga the group boards the train at Mombo for the Ngorongoro Crater. Details: 01420 541007. I wonder if any reader has raised his/her eyebrows at this! Has anybody been on the tour?

Dick Waller

A CHRIST-LIKE FIGURE

Re the reference (in the last issue's review by Christine Lawrence of the book *Heroes of the Faith*) to Neil Russell who became Bishop of Zanzibar in 1961, I remember in about 1950 seeing him in the distance approaching our camp at Kongwa. As he got nearer I recognised the 'Kanzu' type gown he was wearing, slip-slops on his feet and a long staff in his hand. My friend Steven Faithfull, who was responsible for

accommodation of our visitors, offered him a fully-furnished tent with bed, blankets and all the trimmings plus a servant but he refused and asked if he could have an empty tent as he preferred to sleep on the ground...after two nights with us communing with his Wazigua friends, he walked out of our camp, as he came in, to visit the next camp, about eight miles away – he was the nearest to a Christ-like figure I have ever seen.

Ronald W Munns. Adelaide, Australia

REVIEWS

JOURNEY TO REPUBLIC. Randal Sadleir. Foreword by Julius Nyerere. The Radcliffe Press. 1999. 384 pages. £24.50 (hardback).

Randal Sadleir's book is neither history, nor politics, nor straight autobiography, although historical and political events and Randal Sadleir himself are the stuff of it. The author refers to it as his memoirs, but it is not spasmodic, nor solemn, nor about earth-shaking events - except perhaps at national or local events. It is really a story - and a narration of intertwined seriousness, hard work, and laughter, with the bulk of the book covering his work for twelve years before Tanganyika's independence, and twelve years after.

The story is told by an Irish citizen with a deep love for the country where he was born and where his family had lived for 300 years, a loyal British Colonial Civil Servant who in practical terms ignores Tanganyika's Trusteeship status, and a dependable public servant of Tanganyika after *uhuru* and later of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The early chapters, about Sadleir's childhood and life before he began work in Tanzania, are not only interesting in themselves; they also do much to illustrate his motivations and approach to the opportunities and challenges met in the following twenty-four years. In particular they depict how deeply imbued he was with the principle that 'privilege entails responsibility' - or, in army terms, that 'the first duty of an Officer and a gentleman is concern for the welfare of his men'.

That saying carries shades of feudalism and of the class structured society from which he came, and indeed which he appears to take as natural. But the principle itself is surely valid everywhere; high office is always a privilege - and inevitably gives personal privileges too. Certainly it was valuable for the country when interpreted - as it was by

Sadleir and many other District and Provincial Officers - to mean concern both for those working under his leadership and for the people generally.

The accounts of his life and work as a British Colonial Servant from the time he was posted as a 'Cadet District Officer' to Western Province are given in some detail in this book. The author clearly kept a precise diary of what he did, and the people met; this makes for easy reading most of the time, but some of the lists of names could, with benefit, have been edited out! There are, however, frequent little comments about the persons (both African and British) with whom he worked or came to know through work; these are never unkind, and often evocative and amusing.

It has to be understood that Sadleir tells the pre- and post-independence story through accounts of his personal experiences; little inaccuracies sometimes creep in when he talks of events in the background of what he was doing - as, for example, when he says that under the 1962 Republic Constitution "the President would rule for seven years". His activities, however, often serve to explain in an interesting way the workings of the colonial system in practice; they give life to dry analyses of admin structures and political happenings.

Further, the comments in the book (especially around and after independence) show a degree of administrative and political understanding which was not shared by all colonial officers. These could even be helpful now in the face of some current political comments about Africa's poverty and 'inefficiency'. Yet some of Randal's other comments are likely to grate on the sensitivities of those with different cultural backgrounds or ideological convictions!

Among these I would include the practice of almost always referring to the tribe of the Africans he met, and using descriptive words in a way which, in other hands, are the basis for cultural or racial stereotyping. For example, when he refers to someone being one of "the highly intelligent Nyakyusa people" my own reaction is to ask which is the 'highly unintelligent people?' something Sadleir is clearly too nice a person ever to say! There are also phrases like (when on the summit of Kilimanjaro) "We were aware of standing literally on the top of the great unknown continent itself" which reminds my generation at least of being taught about the 'discovery of the Victoria Falls'.

The kind of work done 'up-country' by Randal Sadleir was probably not untypical of the manifold serious responsibilities and challenges faced by the young District Officers and Commissioners all over the country - and probably in other parts of the British Empire too. It explains much about how successful empires were governed throughout recorded history, and why they ultimately died. However, the chapters on the Handeni famine and an air crash in the Bush, as described here, were

more unusual experiences for a young man. And the very personal accounts are compulsive reading.

Sadleir's later posting to Dar es Salaam to be responsible for 'Public Relations' was also unusual, but I suspect not as much so as his decision that it required his attendance at great TANU rallies in the capital (where his excellent Swahili was an immense advantage) as well as visits to TANU HQ to meet Mwalimu Nyerere. It is clear that both enjoyed the acquaintance - and gained from it, although naturally neither converted the other! For the sake of accuracy, however, it is necessary to stress that Mwalimu was not educated in a Roman Catholic school; he attended a Local Authority primary school in Musoma, the Government Tabora Boys Secondary School, Makerere College, and Edinburgh University. His conversion to Christianity arose through the accidental combination of a particular school friend and his own curiosity! After Makerere he did *teach* in Roman Catholic secondary schools.

After independence, Randal Sadleir was one of the British Colonial civil servants who agreed to continue working in Tanganyika. That required an acceptance of political direction from elected Africans - very few of whom had a formal education comparable to that of the British Officers, and some of whom had experience of racial discrimination under British rule. It is a tribute to both sides that Sadleir continued to work for the post-independence governments for twelve years - for it is clear from this book that he was always frank with his superiors, and never kow-towed to anyone.

He was given some very responsible and challenging as well as new tasks to do. He appears to be particularly proud of his contribution to the success of the Tanzanian pavilion at EXPO 70 in Japan. But most people would judge that, more important even than that, was his valuable role in helping and supporting the expansion of education and training for the Cooperative Movement, with particular reference to the Cooperative College set up in Moshi.

Randal Sadleir was also involved in the training of African Administrative Officers, including some of those scheduled to work overseas. But it is the manner in which he was given full control of dealing with the 1967 famine (mostly in Kilwa District as well as around Handeni) which most clearly indicates both the Government's high opinion of, and its trust in, Sadleir. And incidentally, the book is one of the few on Tanzania which pays proper tribute to Rashidi Kawawa's ability and services to the country.

There are many petty ways in which this book can be criticised, and there are sections (e.g. about his home leaves) which could have been severely cut. But it is easy as well as pleasant reading - and the author loves words! True, there are times when the author gets carried away and

in his graphic descriptions of places, and slips into 'fine writing' which made this reader smile - such as talking of a stream in certain moods as 'mossily murmuring'. But it is a good change to have a book which errs - when it errs - on the side of grammatical but not pedantic English, and on a love of language.

For despite all justified criticisms, this book is of greater enjoyment, and is likely to be of wider interest, than the title suggests; titles are always liable to be a problem for books which do not fit easily into any routine classification. Therefore, although in the present publishing environment it might have been quite brave of O.U.P. to publish it, I hope they will follow through by advertising it intelligently so that it attracts buyers without special interest in Tanzania.

This book is basically a story, written by a sympathetic foreign participant, about the peaceful birth of an independent African country, about its early ambitions, and something of its endeavours. It does not replace any other book about the period, but it adds some flesh to bones and helps to emphasise that such political and economic events are by, for, and about People. Among those who were in Tanzania over the relevant period, it might well start some discussions; I can only suggest that it be read first. And in any case - it is a 'Good Read'!

Joan E Wicken

LIVINGSTONE'S TRIBE: A JOURNEY FROM ZANZIBAR TO THE CAPE. Stephen Taylor. Harper Collins. 260 pages. £17.99.

Born in South Africa of English parentage the author left for Britain at the age of 22 'sickened by the malevolence of apartheid and the dour resentful racists and xenophobes.' When he took his family to live in Harare for four years the idea of an African journey 'in search of his own tribe' was conceived. He located many of the few remaining white people still living in Britain's former territories.

Recounted in a highly readable style with great sympathy and understanding of the strengths and frailties of human nature, his travels through Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Zambia bring to life the history, as well as the beauties of the scenery and wildlife, especially the birds, of the countries through which he passes.

His comments are often challenging in their frankness. He considers, for instance that during colonial times Europeans, exhibiting 'a vapid smugness', tended to see Africa as 'either Elysium or an abyss, bringing out extremes of idealism or cynicism.' Horrified by the slave trade, he adds: 'Far more damaging than the physical abuse suffered by Africans at the hands of the odd individual sadist was the system which created the

borders of modern Africa' as they carved it up 'with set-squares and compasses.'

Despite everything Africa's 'resourcefulness and humanity' had endured. Her people were 'frontiersmen who had colonised an especially hostile region of the world on behalf of the human race' and while outsiders thought of it as the most fragile continent a case could just as well be made out that it was the most resilient.

By means of the 'Five-bar test' he first learned about the Africans' 'awesome capacity for detachment' in a Dar eating-house, after being driven crazy by a faulty CD system which kept slipping back after every five bars of ghetto-blasting music with no-one seeming to take any notice. With many petty irritations lying ahead he realised that 'for enduring in Africa this was a starter.' He also concluded that while the Western belief that we can control our destinies might be deluded in Africa acceptance of mortality 'goes deeper than mere fortitude' and that Aids may even have compounded the tendency to fatalism.

The courtesy of Tanzanians surprised him most. It was not only 'the grace of the humble' that was touching but the politeness and 'an even rarer quality, kindness'. Many services were all the more unexpected for being offered without any hope of reward.

He met with several celebrated whites including Garfield Todd and his daughter Judith in Zimbabwe and Richard Leakey and Lord Delamere in Kenya and in a small white-washed cottage near Kunduchi beach in Dar es Salaam Daudi Ricardo, descendant of the owners of Gatcombe Park in Gloucestershire, now living in 'genteel poverty', who happily confessed to having learned 'a new cultural language.' A Tanzanian taxi-driver fervently referred to him as 'a good man.'

During a whirlwind tour of Zanzibar on the back of Cannon David's motorbike he learned about missionaries 'of the old school', including Marion Bartlet, a surgeon, who performed the relatively simple operation to release contracted leg tendons on children with polio so that many Tanzanians were only able to walk because of the skills of 'a small, frail, shy and unassuming woman.' Caroline Thackeray, East Africa's first woman missionary and a cousin of William Makepeace Thackeray, went to Zanzibar to teach and stayed there for the rest of her life, while Frank Weston, another missionary, and a 'lone voice' recognised that for Africans to benefit from European influence and not be damaged by it, 'the institutions of tribe, family and custom needed to be nurtured and not destroyed.'

Randal Sadleir, a former district officer, told the author how, in the Cosy Cafe in Dar, the youthful Nyerere had declared: "The most important thing in the lives of people in Dar is 'witchcraft', and an

American pastor also stated: "Our biggest mistake is that we have failed to address the Africans' terrible fear of 'being bewitched.'"

What the author describes as 'the worst bit of doggerel I can recall' nevertheless seems to say something about the cheerfulness and optimism of the Tanzanian character:

Always remember to forget the things that made you sad

But never forget to remember the things that made you glad.

With several interesting photographs this book is a revealing and thoughtful account of contemporary African concerns, many of which readers of *Tanzanian Affairs* will recognise with nostalgic affection.

John Budge

KAMUSI YA VISAWE. SWAHILI DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS. Mohamed A Mohamed and Saidi A Mohamed. Obtainable from African Books Collective (Tel: 01865 726686). 1998. 267 pages. £13.95.

The publication last year of the first ever Dictionary of Synonyms is an important milestone in the history of this rich and beautiful language with the finest poetry in Africa.

Great credit is due to the industry and scholarship of the two Zanzibar authors who state in their excellent introduction that 'they worked day and night for five years to complete their task! Small wonder, since they listed some 14,000 words with 71,000 synonyms.

The dictionary well illustrates the variety and flexibility of Swahili and its constant reinforcement by modern words and expressions often borrowed from other languages.

In a foreword, former President Mwinyi, himself a Zanzibari, points out the great value of this novel dictionary not only to school-children but also to university students, teachers and Swahili scholars as well as to beginners and those who already speak it fluently but wish to broaden their knowledge of its growing vocabulary.

The book is a literary and linguistic delight. Old favourites are there like *angalau* on p-7 with synonyms *walau*, *ijapokuwa*, *ingawa*, *japo*, *hata kama* all roughly meaning 'although'. *SambaSamba* on p-198 with no less than 23 synonyms including the magical *TangaTanga* – translated in my local dictionary to 'frig about like a goat' was popular in the old KAR – *yugayuga*, *chugachuga*, *hangaika*, *tapatapa*, all meaning 'screw up' in the modern idiom. I'm not so keen on *sensa* = 'census' on p - 200 and many like it such as *sentensi*, *semina*, *setla* on the same page but, after all, 'imitation is the sincerest form of flattery'. However,

takriban (p-216) an Arabic word, I had never heard before is glorious and means 'nearly' or 'about'.

Finally, I have no hesitation in recommending this work as an essential reference book for all lovers of Swahili.

Randal Sadleir

SELECTED CASES AND MATERIALS. Chris Maina Peter. Publisher: Rudiger Koppe Verlage, Cologne. 1997. 893 pages.

Quoting from Justice Roberts Kisanga's foreword the Dar es Salaam Guardian describes this book as a serious study of the human rights situation in Tanzania and a meticulously written legal masterpiece. The book is said to 'attack vitriolically' the Court of Appeal as being insensitive to justice; it also criticises the Chief Justice for issuing a directive during the villagisation process stating that all cases involving *ujamaa* villages should be sent to him directly and for openly siding with the government on such cases. He writes that in matters of bail persons are treated differently for the same offences depending on the court to which they go. The author, who is Associate Professor of Law in the University of Dar es Salaam, is against the death penalty and corporal punishment considering them to be serious infringements of human rights.

TREVOR HUDDLESTON - A LIFE. Robin Denniston. Macmillan £20.00

Without question Trevor Huddleston was one of the great Christian influences on the twentieth century on events, on churchmanship and on people, particularly young people but this is a deeply disappointing book. True, the author inherited the project from Canon Eric James who had for some years painstakingly chronicled the life of Trevor Huddleston, spending regular Friday afternoons interviewing his subject. He had also visited South Africa, Tanzania and the Indian Ocean in search of the 'real Trevor' and had done some considerable work on the book before ill-health forced him to give up the project.

Robin Denniston, once an editor at Collins and responsible for the publication of *Nought for your Comfort*, went on to become one of the most distinguished figures in British publishing as publisher to Oxford University Press which makes the many inaccuracies in this book more curious. Scarcely 200 pages long, Denniston pads his work by a further hundred pages with Nicholas Stebbing's account of Trevor's last and unhappy days as an invalid back in Mirfield, and then, what seems to be a

random collection of lectures and sermons given by Trevor on various occasions.

Of course the book is an account of Trevor's life. There is Trevor the undergraduate, the novice, the priest, the activist. There are accounts of his work in South Africa and of his relations with the South African authorities, together with an account of the reasons for his recall to Mirfield. There is some account of his time at Masasi and of the period at Stepney with reference to the accusations of improper conduct, and an analysis of his affection for and relationship with good-looking boys. But the book makes no suggestion that such character assassination remained part of the South African Bureau Of State Security's agenda until the fall of Apartheid and many honourable Christian and Muslim activists were discredited.

However the whole book is a fish-eye biography. It is as if everything is seen through the South African perspective and, while at one level this is understandable, with Trevor's lifelong commitment to the fight against the injustice of the apartheid system, at another it is unforgivable. It gives an almost unhealthy perspective, reducing the rest of his life to second best. Trevor was in South Africa for only ten of his 85 years - from 1943 to 1953; he was in Masasi from 1960 to 1968, in Stepney from 1968 to 1978 and Bishop of Mauritius and Archbishop of the Seychelles from 1978 to 1983.

Without wishing to diminish Denniston's analysis or evaluation of Trevor's achievements, there are so many inaccuracies in the text which suggest some disturbing proof reading by the editor. The chapter about Trevor's episcopate in Masasi is disfigured by distortions and inaccuracy.

One of Trevor's concerns while there had been the so-called poaching of Anglicans by the more affluent Roman missions, but it must be acknowledged that there was, and to some extent still is, exchange between the two Churches. Ndanda, a German Benedictine centre close to Masasi, is described as being staffed by African monks. While there were a few African brothers there in the 1960s, by far the majority of resident brethren were expatriate Ottilian Benedictines, most of whom had been in the country for many years. Their constant generosity to the poorer brethren of UMCA was legendary and good relationships were enjoyed between Masasi and Ndanda despite the theological and social differences.

Denniston writes about 'the arrival of the Newcastle team of doctors' inspired by Trevor's charisma; for the casual reader one could believe that there had been no medical work worth speaking of before their advent. Their expertise developed technologies but they had the pioneering work of C. Frances Taylor and Leader Sterling to build on. The Newcastle team were the first for whom special financial

arrangements were made which ruffled the unquestioned acceptance of the traditional poverty by the former UMCA missionary staff! Trevor's policy of never explaining or apologizing to his staff did nothing to help this.

There is reference to taking ten children to Lulindi for a swim - a somewhat unlikely excursion as Lulindi is a small inland town. Lindi is the seaport where the modest hotel sits on the beach opposite the Anglican church. Kilwara is mentioned up the coast. One assumes the author refers to Kilwa, one of the earliest centres of Swahili culture and the source for the Kilwa Chronicle, a seminal source of *utenzi* literature

While the account of Trevor's concern to reduce the expatriate representation in the church is made, there is no reference to the response to Trevor's final synod address to the clergy at Mtandi, when at least one clergyman came up to him and told him it was improper of him to tell them there would never be another expatriate Bishop. It was, he was firmly told, the business of the diocese to propose names! (Indeed Hilary Chisonga's immediate successor was Richard Norgate, a UMCA missionary who had for years been chaplain at Mkomaindo, and, although a Tanzanian citizen, definitely an expatriate!)

Bishop Chisonga his successor as Bishop of Masasi is curiously mis-spelt twice in the earlier pages of the Masasi section as Kisonga. I worked for him for three years and saw the enormous care he exerted to heal the rift in the diocese caused by Trevor's appointment of an Assistant Bishop in 1963, who assumed he would naturally succeed Trevor as the next Bishop. So divided was the diocese that when Bishop Hilary set out for confirmations in certain parts of the diocese he was sent death threats. There is little reference to the legacy Trevor bequeathed to his old diocese.

Such inaccuracies in one section undermine confidence in the rest of the text and this writer, at least, hopes that one day there may be a book which reveals the real man behind the various titles he had.

David Craig

Other publications

HARAKA, HARAKA...LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP. Magdalena Rwebangira & Rita Liljestrom. Nordiska Afrikainstitutet. 1998. 271 pages. £19.95. A compilation of nine studies from the Reproductive Health Study Group at the University of Dar es Salaam. They highlight the erosion of customary institutions that regulate procreation and express the meaning of gender and marriage. They show that without an understanding of the dynamics of local customs change initiated from

without becomes ineffective and unsustainable.

SPREAD OF HIV INFECTION IN A RURAL AREA OF TANZANIA. (Boerma/Urassa/Senkoro/Klokke/Ng'weshemi). AIDS 1999 University of North Carolina. Vol 13. No 10. 7 pages. This article is concerned with research assessing the spread of HIV in Kisesa, Mwanza using a 'Demographic surveillance system'. Data was collected on mobility, bars and commercial sex through confidential interviews and blood tests on a range of individuals. The general conclusion was that HIV was found to be more prevalent around trading centres than in surrounding areas, sometimes 3-4 times higher than in the villages. Most of the article is concerned with explaining methods of data collection and listing data, which makes much of the reading laborious. However, the main point comes through that the trading centre is the major factor in the high levels of HIV in the district. The authors argue this is due to a number of factors including the high incidence of promiscuous sexual behaviour, prostitution, travelling workers and the high consumption of alcohol in '*pombe*' bars. Furthermore they point out that HIV prevalence is underestimated as many tests are carried out at "Sentinel Antenatal clinics" – Roy Wilson.

BETWEEN THE STATE AND CIVIL SOCIETY: MEDICAL DISCIPLINE IN TANZANIA. John A Harrington. Journal of African Studies, 37, 2 (1999) pp 32. Cambridge University Press. Despite the drastic changes in the last decade which forced a broad shift in policy from the general provision of services by the state to a mixed system with private providers making up the increasing shortfall in public resources, doctors in Tanzania have maintained a relatively privileged position. The writer, a member of Warwick University's Law School, discusses in some detail the origins and development of the medical profession, from 'the capture of the state by African elites' in the first two decades of independence to the reduction in the state's size and functions under external pressure in the last 15 years. The colonial medical service, he writes, was by and large aimed at the European population and administered by medical officers and missionaries. With only 14 African doctors at independence the demand for 'Africanisation' began with the setting up of a medical faculty in 1963 at Dar es Salaam University. By 1991 the number of doctors had increased to 1,265, still only one per 21,423 people.

As part of the 'bureaucratic bourgeoisie' doctors were able to attract a disproportionate degree of overseas aid when compared with non-curative public health programmes aimed at improving the health of the rural majority. The current costs of urban hospitals and clinics are still a major

drain upon the health budget and foreign currency reserves. Progress suffered a severe economic setback in the 1980's. When, in 1986, the government was forced to accept World Bank and IMF conditionalities on further aid, severe cutbacks led to a collapse in the morale of health care workers and a 'brain drain' of Tanzanian-trained physicians, of whom 26 per cent left the country. During the villagisation programme in the 1970's peasants were urged to leave their existing settlements for *ujamaa* villages with the promise that improved medical facilities would be available there. According to the writer this indicated that 'health care could be said to have been both an end and a means of development.' Resources such as water and medicine were directed to *ujamaa* villages in preference to others 'as a means of pressurising the population to comply'. One of the features of *ujamaa* was a more or less complete takeover of non-governmental institutions by TANU in the interests of development, but later, with the backing of international organisations, attempts were made to undo this process. 'Democratisation' and broad liberalisation were linked to aid so that sectional interest groups were given a role in the political bargaining process 'often at the behest of international bodies and foreign NGOs'. Many doctors responded by entering into private practice, while others 'attempted to position the profession within the notional sphere of a non-market civil society'.

The writer believes that commercialisation, with the introduction of private clinics and 'the parallel economy of bribery' undermine the status of medical practice and that the Medical Council of Tanganyika was 'forced to shore up professional ethics in the face of structural arrangements which tended massively to undermine them'. The writer concludes: 'If medicine becomes a commodity its producers are forced to compete with purveyors of other substitutable commodities, such as traditional African medicine and the practice of so-called 'injection doctors.' As well as professional autonomy all semblance of disinterested service would be lost'. And a leading doctor warned: 'The imposition of structural adjustment programmes is having a profound effect on the doctor/patient relationship at the same time as reducing the quality of health services and the access to them by the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups' – John Budge.

INCORPORATING INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE INTO AFRICAN URBAN PLANNING: A CASE STUDY WITH CHINESE CONNECTIONS. Garth Myers. Hong Kong Papers in Design and Development. Vol 1 1998. 9 pages. This paper is one of several by Garth Myers on the Kikwajuni neighbourhood of Zanzibar's Ng'ambo area. East of Stone Town across the former tidal creek, this area ('the Other Side') began to be settled in the 1850s, largely by African

and Swahili slaves, servants and peasants, on the land of their owners, employers and patrons. The land belonged to the Omani royal clan and its allies and rivals, or to Indian merchants. Most of Kikwajuni belonged to Abdullah bin Sallam al-Shaksi, a wealthy Omani trader and slave holder, and the settlers included both islanders and a number of mainland groups. Development and administration was left in the hands of overseers or locally chosen imams, and an indigenous urban form developed, based on the concepts of *uwezo* (power), *imani* (faith) and *desturi* (custom).

Residents lacked *uwezi*, in the form of either material wealth or land ownership - even in the 1960s the Shaksi clan controlled most of the land and it was subsequently nationalised. Occupants of the area were and still are almost all Sunni Shafi'i Muslims, a school of Islamic thought which emphasises consensus in religious and social affairs. Organised into areas around mosques, the imams helped to force a sense of belonging and consensus amongst the neighbourhood's diverse African cultures. Much of the detailed spatial organisation was based on custom, for example, houses were arranged along pathways kept clear of buildings and clean by cooperation between neighbours, and social life focused on spaces where the area's social cohesiveness was reproduced (*maskani*, small meeting places for men, and *baraza*, porches on the front of Swahili houses).

Amongst the many expatriates who produced plans for Zanzibar were planners from the Peoples Republic of China, who produced a Master Plan in 1982. Influenced by Chinese attempts of the time to develop a planning system suitable for the new push for economic growth, the group prepared a master plan (which completely neglected issues of finance and implementation) and detailed area plans, including one for the upgrading of Ng'ambo which entailed the superimposition of a grid road layout, considerable demolition and installation of waterborne sewerage.

Indigenous planners involved in implementation modified the proposals slightly, but still gave priority to improving roads, despite low vehicle ownership, relatively good access to existing houses, and local priorities for lighting along existing paths, drainage and improvements to latrines. The subtext, in the eyes of many residents, had to do with the state using road construction for security purposes. The upgrading plans provided for a few large private houses in each ward. In practice, these were the only physical aspect of the improvement schemes to be carried out and the plots were allocated to members of the CCM-allied political, bureaucratic and business elite, who continued to ignore the needs of most residents. Dependent on their own resources, only the better off house owners, especially those who can call on overseas funds, have been

able to make the significant physical renovations the houses need. Collectively consumed goods, such as shared taps, schools and drainage, have continued to deteriorate. Moreover, the transition to multiparty rule has been marked by the politicization of community spaces. The resulting association of particular spaces with rival parties has reduced their function in conflict resolution and enhancing social cohesion. The parallel role of the mosques has also been undermined by increased religious conservatism, following competition between Saudi Arabian and Iranian assistance agencies.

Upgrading sensitive to indigenous physical and social organisation has, therefore, been undermined not only by Chinese planners who considered the area's physical fabric poor quality and disorderly and provided no framework for dealing with conflictual planning decisions, but also by the technocratic approach and security concerns of the one-party state, the spoils-oriented politics of the Mwinyi regimes, and the political rivalry which has accompanied multiparty politics. Myers concludes that the opportunity for appropriate upgrading has been missed. He asserts, contrary to his own evidence, that the Chinese planners of the early 1980s "began to 'hear' the indigenous planning system, but not to listen to it". He also suggests that the "team took no account of conflictual land rights that have been at the heart of the 1982 plan's lack of success in implementation", but does not adequately analyse this issue. Finally, his prognosis for upgrading based on dialogue with residents, managed through forms of social organisation which are able to produce consensus, and resulting in physical improvements appropriate for the poor majority of residents, is gloomy – Carole Rakodi

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND WOMEN: WHAT ARE THE BEST APPROACHES TO COMMUNICATING INFORMATION?

Joyce Otsyina & Diana Rosenberg. *Gender and Development*. Vol 7 No 2. July 1999. 11 pages. This article focuses on research in Shinyanga region from the 'Hifadhi Ardhi Shinyanga' project (HASHI) which was aimed at introducing new development ideas into a rural community. The authors cite the 'lack of effective communication strategies and methods' in bringing about these technological ideas to rural Tanzania. They suggest that the technologies are available but rather the problem lies with cultural factors preventing women from taking part in awareness of these new technologies. They claim that most development programmes meet with little success because these schemes often neglect the participation of women. For example, timetables for seminars and film shows are arranged at inconvenient times for many women. Cultural seclusion of women can also be another factor, which stops them from contact outside

the community. However, many local women were also noted as being suspicious of outsiders such as the UWT (*Umoja wa Wanawake wa Tanzania*). Conclusions made by the authors include the lack of education among women of their rights, the importance of the initiative and control being in the hands of locals, the information gap between men and women in a community and the fact that women rely more on 'informal information networks' for knowledge of what is happening. No attempts have been made to challenge the crucial factor of gender division of labour – Roy Wilson.

BUDGETING WITH A GENDER FOCUS. Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP). 1999. 46pp. The TGNP is an NGO formed in 1993 to facilitate gender equality and women's empowerment. This book reports on the results of research on macro-level budgetary processes in the ministries of Finance, Education and Health and in the Planning Commission and illustrates in clear and simple terms, with many imaginative drawings, photographs and charts, the theory and practice of budgeting and how it can contribute to the objectives of the NGO. (*Thank you Strato Mosha for sending us a copy of this book – Editor*).

A GERMAN GUERRILLA CHIEF IN AFRICA. David Rooney. History Today. November 1999. David Rooney has skilfully condensed the story of Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck, commander of the German army in German East Africa during the 1914-1918 war, into seven pages, illustrated by a useful map and ten photographs. Von Lettow-Vorbeck realised that he had no chance of beating the British, with their command of the sea, and decided instead to tie down as many British troops as possible in order to prevent them from being used against Germany in other theatres of war. In this he was remarkably successful, and his small army (170 Germans and 1,400 African askaris) was still fighting for some days after the Armistice was signed in Europe on November 11 1918. Rooney gives a graphic account of the various phases of the campaign including his defeat of the British at Tanga and his brilliantly conducted retreat, first to the Rufiji valley, then to Masasi and Mozambique and finally to Northern Rhodesia. Readers will spot one error: C S Forester's *African Queen* was not based on the scuttling of the German light cruiser *Konigsberg* in the Rufiji Delta but on the sinking of the *Graf von Goetzen* in Lake Tanganyika.

J.A.Sankey

DOORS OF ZANZIBAR A Mwalim Mwalim. 1998. 143 pp. 95 plates. £14.95. A photographic study of the famous decorative doors of Stone Town including a map of door locations and sepia photographs. Obtainable from African Books Centre. Tel: 0171 497 0309.

PASTORALISM, PATRIARCHY AND HISTORY: CHANGING GENDER RELATIONS AMONG MAASAI IN TANGANYIKA 1890 – 1940. Dorothy L Hodgson. Rutgers State University of New Jersey. CUP. *Journal of African History*, 40 (1999). pp 24. This painstaking and careful analysis of the effect of German and British colonialism on the Maasai people, shows how the whole nature of the people's pastoral life and culture was drastically transformed and well-nigh destroyed. A tolerant and truly interdependent tribe became an intolerant patriarchal society, in which women were thought of as 'property' and 'possessions' owned and controlled by men. 'Commodification' of livestock, the monetisation of the economy and incorporation into the colonial system reinforced and enhanced male political authority and economic control shifting the contours of male-female power relations. Even after the Second World War the pace and zeal of these interventions only intensified as British and then Tanzanian governments tried to encourage, bribe or force the Maasai to sell their cattle and perceive them as commodities. Men usurped women's role as traders. The article argues that the new forms of property relations had important consequences for gender relations. Taxation classified women as property to be paid for by men and the incorporation into the colonial state extended the formal political power of men in general and older men in particular. 'Instead of mutual respect men and women scorn one another' the writer says. She concludes: 'Unlike Static a historical analysis of pastoral gender relations that posit women's subordination as an inherent feature of pastoralism, thereby assuming that Western notions of private property and ownership are culturally and historically universal, my historical analysis demonstrates that patriarchy must be understood as a consequence not of cows but of history' - John Budge

Britain – Tanzania Society

Readers wishing to join the Britain – Tanzania Society are requested to contact the Membership Secretary, Jill Bowden, 17 The Green, Southgate, London N14 7EH. Tel: 0181 886 8141. Readers in Tanzania should contact the Hon. Executive Secretary of the Tanzania Chapter, Prudence Eliapenda, P O Box 7172, Dar es Salaam.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

JOHN BUDGE is a journalist. He trained journalists on the 'Daily News' when he worked in Tanzania in the 1960's.

DAVID CRAIG is the publicity officer for the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He worked at one time with Bishop Trevor Huddleston in Masasi.

JERRY JONES was a Senior Lecturer in East African Society and Environment at the University of Dar es Salaam from 1974 to 1976 and author of *Resources and Industry in Tanzania; Use, Abuse and Misuse*.

CAROLE RAKODI is the Professor of International Urban Development Planning in the Department of City and Regional Planning at Cardiff University. She recently wrote a paper for a seminar in Tanzania on formal and informal land management.

RANDAL SADLEIR served as a District Officer in Tanzania from 1948 to 1973 in the Western, Tanga and Northern Provinces and in Dar es Salaam.

JOHN SANKEY was the British High Commissioner in Tanzania from 1982 to 1985.

ROY WILSON graduated from SOAS in June 1999 with a BA in African Language and Culture. He was in Tanzania studying Swahili in 1997-98 and now works as a data inputter while looking for an appropriate career.

JOAN WICKEN went to Tanzania in 1960 to work with TANU in setting up the Kivukoni College in Dar es Salaam. After its opening in December 1961 she worked as Personal Assistant to the late Mwalimu Nyerere until he died.

TANZANIAN AFFAIRS (ISSN 0952-2948)

EDITOR - David Brewin, 14B Westbourne Grove Terrace, London W2 5SD

Tel: 0207 727 1755. Fax: 0171 243 0287.

E-Mail: davidbrewin1@compuserve.com

SUBSCRIPTIONS MANAGER: Mary Punt, 11 Wolsey Court, London Road, Bromley BR1 3ST. Tel: 0208 464 7921.

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

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES (three issues per annum): Please address enquiries about NEW subscriptions or send cash or cheques for these to the Editor:

UK £7.50 Elsewhere £ 12.00 or US\$ 25.00 or Euro 25.00.

Back numbers £3.00 plus p&p

Back Numbers £3.00 each (plus p&p if overseas)
