

No. 71
JANUARY – APRIL 2002



Tanzanian affairs

Issued by the
Britain - Tanzania
Society

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TANZANIA AND TERRORISM

Hardly any country in the world remained untouched by the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington on September 11 and Tanzania has been no exception. President Mkapa immediately sent Tanzania's condolences to President Bush who replied on September 21: "On behalf of the American people I am grateful to you and the people of Tanzania for your kind expressions of condolence and concern....." Tanzania had been itself one of the first targets of Al Qaeda terrorism when the American Embassy was blown up with the death of 12 people on August 7 1998.

Signs of Muslim militancy have been growing gradually for several years in various parts of Tanzania, although they are still on a very small scale. There have been many reports in the local press of such militancy:

In mid-August a certain Rajabu Dibagulu was jailed for 18 months in Morogoro for offending the Christian community by issuing the inflammatory statement 'Jesus is not God'. On August 24 groups of Muslims took to the streets of Dar es Salaam to protest just before a High Court judge declared the sentence invalid and released the prisoner. On September 1 there was a dispute at the Kwa Mtoro Mosque following an invasion by militant youths disputing its ownership. This followed threats by Muslim activists that they would invade churches when the government banned a demonstration they wanted to hold.

The Guardian reported that the police believed that small bomb explosions at the CCM subhead office and a CCM branch office at Kariakoo, Dar es Salaam were due to Muslim radicals. 17 people were arrested. "The fight has just begun" President Mkapa said on August 30 when he visited the affected CCM party offices. "We are hunting them down" he said.

After the New York events *Majira* reported (September 14) that, while watching the dramatic images on TV some people in Zanzibar were seen celebrating. Others were wearing American T-shirts indicating their support for the victims. But at the famous joint known as Joe's Corner in Mkunazini, youths were dancing and

cheering. One of them was heard saying, "Let the international policemen also have a taste of terrorism, after all Palestinians suffers from it everyday."

On October 19 thousands of Muslims held a peaceful demonstration in Dar es Salaam to condemn US attacks on Afghanistan. They held placards praising Osama bin Laden and torched American flags.

Mwananchi reported that there was a high security alert at the Bugando Hospital in Mwanza after the Director received a letter from the 'Osama bin Laden Defence Squad' saying that a bomb would go off on 10 October between 11 a.m. and 12 noon. There was no bomb. Another bomb scare was raised at a secondary school in Tanga when a telephone call was received from a 'Bin Laden group.' The police arrested some people for distributing seditious photographs of President Bush and bin Laden. Clerics at the Tungi Mosque in Temeke, Dar es Salaam were told, at a meeting to show solidarity with the Taliban, to prepare for the holy war (Jihad) declared by Afghanistan. One preacher, Sheikh Musa Kileo, quoted verses from the Koran saying that Islam was not a pacifist religion, nor a 'turn-the-other-cheek' religion. He asked who was prepared to 'die for Islam' and many among the congregation lifted their fingers. Another cleric, Sheikh Musa bin Issa said it was the duty of a Muslim to defend a fellow Muslim "irrespective of whether he has committed any crime or not." On September 28 a message, said to be from the head of Taliban, Mullah Mohamed Omar, was circulating in city mosques. Written in Arabic with a Swahili translation, it urged Muslims all over the world to be ready for Jihad (holy war) against the 'crusade declared by Bush.' *Majira* reported on September 24 that two Muslims had appeared in Tabora Magistrate's Court for claiming that they supported Osama and could blow up the State House. They were found with audiocassettes attacking Christianity. The Guardian reported on October 10 that branches of the Cooperative and Rural Development Bank in Dar had had to close for the afternoon after alleged threats to blow up the building. A food vendor on the other side of the street complained that some of his customers had fled without paying for the food they had eaten when word went around that a bomb was about to explode.

Meanwhile at a meeting of the Ahmadia Muslims at Mnazi Mmoja, reported in *Mtanzania*, Vice President Dr Ali Mohamed Shein commended the sect for advocating tolerance and peace among the population.

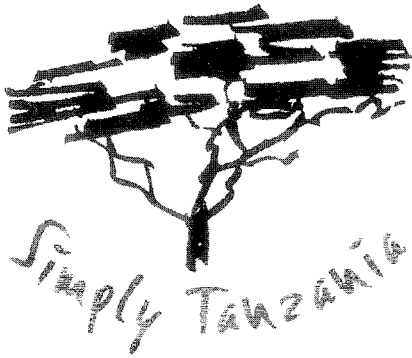
Inspector General of Police Omari Iddi Mahita, addressing the 70th Interpol General Assembly in Budapest, Hungary was quoted as saying that it was unfortunate that Tanzania was considered to have been hosting some terrorist elements unknowingly. Some of them had been involved in the bombing of the US Embassy. He said the Tanzania Police Force supported all strategies geared to bringing the terrorists to justice. The US had sent a list of 50 suspected terrorists, but Director of Criminal Investigations Adadi Rajab said that none of them was resident in the country.

On November 26 the East African reported that Zanzibar-born Ahmed Gailani, (otherwise known as 'Ahmed the Tanzanian', 'Foopie', 'Fupi' and 'Al Tanzani') was on a US list of the ten most wanted terrorists in connection with the Dar embassy bombing. The Bank of Tanzania was said to have circulated the full list to banks and financial institutions with instructions to freeze their accounts.

There were numerous anthrax scares in various parts of the country but tests all proved negative. Minister of Health Anna Abdallah reported that letters containing powder had been sent to the Dar es Salaam Regional Commissioner and the Regional Police Commander and to an independent television radio presenter. She said that the letters were being mailed by mischievous individuals seeking to instil fear in other people. Two University staff members received a letter with powder from an Afghan refugee in Pakistan who was requesting assistance because of the on-going war in his country. The Tanzania Postal Service equipped its staff with masks and gloves.

TANZANITE AND TERRORISM

More sinister than much of the above were indications that the blue gem 'Tanzanite', which is found only in Tanzania and represents a major export market, might have been at the centre of an international network of money-laundering in the interests of Al Qaeda. The British Journal 'Africa Confidential' and the US newspaper 'The



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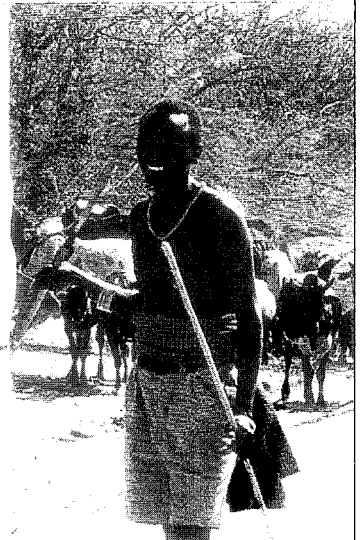


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Wall Street Journal', quoting from much of the testimony in the trial of the perpetrators of the bombings in Dar es Salaam and Nairobi (see Tanzanian Affairs No. 70) and other sources, described a widespread belief, not possible to confirm, that much of the Tanzanite goes from Mererani, near Arusha, where it is mined, first to Mombasa (a base for the 1998 US embassy bombers) without passing through customs, via Al Qaeda companies set up by a former personal secretary of Ben Laden (who is now serving a life sentence for organising the bombings) to Dubai, described as 'a traditional smuggling port for India.' Arusha Regional Mines Officer Alex Magyane was quoted as saying that links between Al Qaeda and the Tanzanite trade were continuing. Much of the trade was said to be conducted in the courtyard of a mosque at Mererani, near the prayer hall run by an Imam who recommended miners to sell to fellow Muslims, even if 'infidels' offered better prices. His Friday sermons were said to preach hatred of the USA and support for the Taliban regime. His followers called each other *Jahidini* (members of the Jihad). He had refused to discuss Al Qaeda but claimed that suicide attacks were legitimate in defending Islam.

In early December AFGEM, a South African company developing a large-scale Tanzanite mine in the Mererani mining area, expressed disappointment over the Wall Street Journal article because it had been skewed and it had been based largely on personal testimony, inferences and assumptions. The statement said that the mining and trading of Tanzanite was dominated by the Maasai, a small and peaceful tribe, rather than the Muslim fundamentalists referred to in the Wall Street Journal. The International Coloured Gemstone Association (ICA) agreed with AFGEM's stand on the situation. In a press release issued on 27 November 2001, its President, Israel Z. Eliezri, voiced his frustration with the Journal for providing such a distorted picture of the trade. He noted that about 90% of the Tanzanite traders were members of the ICA, a reputable organisation committed to building up the integrity of the industry. The balance of non-ICA members were unlikely to be generating the millions of dollars mentioned by the Journal to fund Al Qaeda.

The Guardian (December 14) quoted the Nairobi-based 'Africa Arise Worldwide' as claiming that the Al Qaeda network was dealing with

some rebel leaders in the Congo to smuggle diamonds and uranium to Dubai through Dar es Salaam and Nairobi. The Congo's Ambassador to Tanzania was quoted as saying "No one can wonder to hear that bin Laden is stretching his evil activities to the Congo where terrorists like him have been killing innocent people..... for the past four years."

COLLAPSE OF THE MARKET

The Tanzanian Mineral Dealers Association also denied that Al Qaeda was involved in the Tanzanite trade but some of the miners were quoted in the Guardian as saying that they had heard accounts of Tanzanite dealings with Al Qaeda members in the mid-1990's. The Association complained that stories about Al Qaeda had damaged the US market for Tanzanite. Of some 80 mineral dealers in Mererani, most had had to close down as, after September 11, orders from America, which normally took 80% of the gems, collapsed and efforts to find new markets were only just beginning.

The results were said to be dire. The Guardian reported on November 22 that armed robbers in the Arusha Region had stolen some Shillings 300 million in just two weeks as a result of the drastic fall in prices of Tanzanite and the slump in the tourism sector. It quoted a figure of 100,000 young men having abandoned mining activities and losing their jobs in tourism. Over 1,100 tourists cancelled their reservation immediately after September 11. But Paris-based international gem dealer Paulo Fagundes told Tanzanian Affairs that he had been at the Munich Gem Fair in November and had not noticed any reduction in the price of Tanzanite on the European market. (*For more details on what it is like to search for gemstones at Mererani see 'Tanzania in the International Media' below – Editor*).

MKAPA SCORES 90%

The Guardian (November 27) reported the results of a survey entitled 'Attitudes to Democracy and Markets in Tanzania' by specialists in the universities of Dar es Salaam, Cape Town and Michigan State.

President Mkapa scored 90% approval overall; 61% of the 2,198 adults surveyed expressed much satisfaction with his performance. The report said the President attained far more positive ratings than any other political leader, possibly because of his efforts at fighting official corruption in society. Three quarters were satisfied with the performance of their regional commissioners; two thirds with their local mayors or council chairmen; 58% with their MP's and 52% with political parties generally. Zanzibar President Aman Karume scored only 54%. Only one quarter felt the government was doing a good job in reducing the gap between rich and poor.

CELEBRATIONS

The country celebrated 40 years of independence on 9th December. President Mkapa, addressing a large gathering at the National Stadium in Dar es Salaam said: "We have been independent for 40 years; it should not take us another 40 years to complete our independence by winning the war against poverty....With determination, initiative and cooperation Tanzania can succeed in getting rid of poverty. The debt relief which Tanzania has obtained, the correct social and macro-economic policies being pursued as well as peace, stability, solidarity and natural resources constitute a firm basis upon which to accelerate the war on poverty" he said.

He pardoned 4,000 prisoners particularly those with HIV/Aids, cancer, TB, those above 60 years of age, and women who were pregnant or breast feeding. The President also reduced sentences on other prisoners by three months except for those serving for offences connected to illicit drugs, graft, banditry, rape, sodomy and cattle rustling - Guardian.

ZANZIBAR – A COMPREHENSIVE AGREEMENT

A comprehensive 52-page agreement (*Muafaka*) was signed on October 10, after eight months of negotiations, between the respective Secretaries General of the ruling Chama cha Mapinduzi

(CCM) party, Philip Mang'ula and of the opposition Civic United Front (CUF) Seif Sharrif Hamad.

The long standing political crisis in the isles has been explained in many issues of 'Tanzanian Affairs' since 1995 when the results of the elections in the Isles in that year were questioned by some observers. The situation was exacerbated when the 2000 elections were widely considered as having been rigged. Opposition dissatisfaction culminated in over 20 deaths during rioting on 26 and 27 January 2001 and the flight to Kenya of more than 2000 refugees. President Mkapa admitted that these events had been 'a stain on the history of the nation'.

After the signing, which was a happy and emotional event, donor agencies indicated that aid to Zanzibar would be resumed once the agreement was implemented.

THE AGREEMENT IN DETAIL

The agreement is comprehensive and responds to many but not all of CUF's demands, including reform of the much criticised Zanzibar Electoral Commission, the introduction of a permanent register of eligible voters, a review of the existing constitution and electoral laws (by February 2002) to make them conform to a multi-party political system, fair coverage of both parties in publicly-owned media, and payment of compensation to those affected by earlier disturbances. CCM refused to accept CUF's demand for a re-run of the 2000 elections but accepted that CUF would be involved in government affairs through the offer of ambassadorial posts and membership in various institutions. There would be by-elections in the 16 CUF constituencies which were declared vacant when CUF MP's had been expelled following their boycott of proceedings in the House of Representatives. There would be an independent enquiry (to be concluded by April 2002) on the rioting. Talks regarding a possible coalition government were to start not later than June 2003 and would be held under a 10-person joint 'Presidential Commission on Implementation and Monitoring' to monitor implementation of the agreement. The precise powers of this commission are not clear but it does indicate a move towards sharing of power. After the signing of

the agreement, 109 criminal cases related to January's unrest including a murder charge against CUF Assistant Secretary General Juma Duni Haji, were dropped.

“FROM NOW ON I WILL SLEEP MORE SOUNDLY” - MKAPA

At the ceremony marking the occasion President Mkapa said: “This is a day of great pleasure and satisfaction to me personally. From now on I think I will sleep more soundly. For, it is true that the political crisis in Zanzibar has weighed heavily on my shoulders. The deaths that occurred in January 2001 in Unguja and Pemba (Tanzanian Affairs No 69) disturbed and saddened me greatly.... We were used to hearing of such deaths in other countries, not in ours. The decision of our fellow citizens to seek refuge outside the country also made me sad, and shamed our nation. We are used to receiving refugees, not creating refugees.... Our people expected too much from me in bringing this crisis to an end. Political parties, likewise, expected too much from me. High Commissioners and Ambassadors, and their Governments, all the time wanted me to do much more; sometimes without regard to constitutional requirements and the limits of my powers. But, more importantly, they forgot that one person couldn't solve a crisis like this, unless he can make miracles, and I could not make miracles. The only miracle option I had was to revert to African traditions and ways of resolving conflicts, under which even before colonialism, our elders, when confronted by a major crisis, used ‘to sit under a tree’ discuss, listen to each side, weigh each argument, without regard to how long it took to reach an agreement. The overriding objective always was to reach consensus - a consensus that takes into account the concerns and interests of each side, a consensus in which there are no winners and no losers, a consensus that will be respected by each side, because each side considers itself part of the process and of the agreement reached; all sides professing equal rights and equal responsibilities. And this is what we did this time.... There were those who said the drawn out negotiations were only a CCM tactic to buy time. There were those who wanted to resort to violent shortcuts. But the top leadership of both CCM and CUF stood firm, guided by the African way of doing

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things, and continued to ‘sit under a tree,’ day after day, week after week, month after month, and today as the Kiswahili saying puts it: ‘They said it can’t happen; it has happened!’ I should like on this occasion to thank most heartedly the Secretaries General of CCM and CUF, Honourable Philip Mangula and Honourable Seif Shariff Hamad, together with their negotiating teams. They all did an excellent job; with great wisdom; guided by a sense of nationalism; and when they were ridiculed they did not pay attention, focussing instead on the ultimate goal, the goal that puts national interests first, and the goal of the restoration of peace, stability, dignity and integrity in national politics. I am deeply grateful to my fellow Tanzanians for their patience. As the Swahili proverb says: ‘It is he who is patient that eats the ripe fruit’..... Tanzania is a country for all Tanzanians and not for a group of people. CCM is part of today's signed

agreement and I myself as the president of the Union and CCM National Chairman, I promise to implement fully the agreement...." Zanzibar President Amani Karume added that the signing of the agreement would be meaningless, if it were not fully implemented." CUF National Chairman, Prof. Ibrahim Lipumba, said that both CCM and his party should forgive each other, but not forget the past. "Forgetting what happened in the past six years may lead us to repeat similar mistakes in the future" he said.

BRITAIN AND THE EU WELCOME THE PACT

The EU congratulated the leaders of the two parties in particular and Tanzania in general for showing determination to resolve their long-standing conflicts peacefully and said that it would increase its assistance to NGO's on the isles. The British government also sent congratulations "This is wonderful news for all good friends of Tanzania. I pay tribute to the leadership of both CCM and CUF for their vision and courage" British Foreign Secretary Jack Straw said in a statement issued by the British High Commission in Dar es Salaam. Most of the 2,000 refugees who had fled Zanzibar after the January clashes have returned to Zanzibar although a group of 103 reportedly arrived in the Somali capital, Mogadishu, from Kenya on October 6.

THEN A SETBACK

Amidst all the euphoria however, when it came to enactment of legislation to implement the agreement, problems arose. The East African reported that three clauses in the Agreement had been changed and others dropped. Zanzibar Attorney General Iddi Pandu Hassan said that the agreement had been signed between the political parties and that the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government had the right to examine the agreement if it felt that the security of the state was at stake.

The Guardian reported that he had deleted provisions allowing for discussions on the possible formation of a coalition government, and for regular monthly discussions with Zanzibar President Karume. Punishment for those who 'distorted' the agreement were apparently excluded from the Bill.

CUF's reaction was swift. On November, 14 at its National Conference in Zanzibar attended by over 1,000 delegates (said to have been paid for, in the new spirit of amity, by the Government) Secretary General Seif Hamad indicated that CUF would withdraw from the agreement if these changes were made.

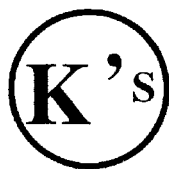
The Government then presented the Bill to the Zanzibar House of Assembly (which has only CCM members as the CUF MP's had been expelled earlier for boycotting the proceedings) and it was passed. Minister of State in the Chief Minister's Office, Salim Juma Othman said that the amendments made were very minor and were designed to facilitate successful implementation of the agreement and would not affect its substance. Earlier, the Chairman of the Judiciary, Constitution and Good Governance Committee of the House, Ali Juma Shamuhuna, said that the Revolutionary Council did not err in amending the accord because the amended sections interfered with the powers of the President of Zanzibar and were against the Zanzibar constitution. Empowering the CCM-CUF monitoring committee to imprison a person for one year or impose a fine of up to Shs 500,000 for blocking the accord interfered with the powers of the judiciary. The House of Representatives also did not have powers to pass laws concerning the Union. During the session many CCM MP's called on the political parties to respect the amendments put forward by the Revolutionary Government because the accord had not been a legal document but a draft of suggestions by the two political parties.

As this issue of 'Tanzanian Affairs' went to press CUF Chairman Lipumba was reported to have threatened to call for a nationwide demonstration on January 27, 2002, the first anniversary of the riots in Zanzibar, and said that CUF would not recognise the Bill passed

by the House. However, discussions between the parties were said to be continuing

ZANZIBAR NOW OFFERS 100% FOREIGN OWNERSHIP

Zanzibar President Amani Karume has announced lucrative packages for potential investors in the isles. He told senior executives and potential investors at a Commonwealth – Tanzania Investment Conference in Dar es Salaam that foreign investors would be allowed to establish business ventures with 100% ownership, "We shall continue to remove administrative and legislative barriers to foreign direct investment," he said. He added however, that the Isles Government would like foreign investors to consider entering into partnership with domestic investors and mentioned hotels, transport, agriculture, fishing and communication as viable sectors. There would be exemptions of export duty for all goods, exemption of import duties or sales tax charged on machinery, equipment, spare



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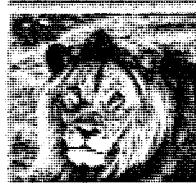
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parts, raw materials, and supplies necessary for investments. There would also be a 10 year tax holiday on dividends and exemption of income tax for an initial period of 10 years.

SIMBA RESIGNS – NGASONGWA RE-INSTATED

Following the issue of the report of a Presidential Committee into the Sugar Industry, with particular reference to the issue of licenses to import sugar, Minister of Industry and Commerce Iddi Simba resigned on November 5. However, because of the crucial role he had played in a July meeting in Zanzibar of trade ministers from the least developed countries (LDC's) prior to negotiations for a new round of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) talks at Doha in Qatar in mid-November, Mkaapa asked him to stay on until November 16 to lead the Tanzanian delegation. Tanzania opposed the new round because it claimed that developing countries could not yet face open competition and the subsidies some western nations gave to their own industries. Simba said that he had had to resign to 'demonstrate his political maturity' and to save the government from being defeated by a vote of no confidence in Parliament. The enquiry had followed a motion tabled by Kwela MP Chrisant Mzindakaya in the National Assembly attacking Simba for 'indiscriminately' issuing sugar import licences'. Mzindakaya was the MP who in 1996 had raised another alleged scandal which saw the resignation of the then Finance Minister Prof. Simon Mbilinyi. The Commission recommended repeal of Government Notice Number 301 of 2000 which had given the Minister for Industry and Commerce wide powers to register any person to import sugar. Simba stepped down a day before Parliament began a debate on the issue of sugar import licenses. He was reported to have authorised 44 companies, instead of only 10 gazetted last August to import sugar. The enquiry concluded that the import licenses were issued in an environment surrounded with circumstantial evidence of graft.

On November 23 President Mkaapa surprised many when he appointed former Minister of Natural Resources, Tourism and the Environment Dr Juma Ngasongwa to replace Simba in this key

cabinet post. Ngasongwas had himself resigned in December 1966 after he had been mentioned in Judge Joseph Warioba's Corruption Commission which had probed a scandal involving the allocation of hunting blocks. Ngasongwa was subsequently rerieved.

NEW ASSEMBLY AND NEW COURT LAUNCHED

The new East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) was inaugurated on November 29 and the new East African Court of Justice (ECJ) on November 30. The budget for the East African Community (EAC) has been increased by 237% in the 2001/2002 financial year as its activities rapidly increase. Each of the three partner states will now contribute a total of US \$ 1, 666, 387.

The Speaker of the new East African Assembly is former Tanzanian Defence Minister Abdulrahman Omari Kinana. The treaty to re-establish the EAC was originally signed on 30th November, 1999 following the collapse of the earlier community in 1977. The two Tanzanian judges appointed to the new court are Justices Augustine Ramadhani and Joseph Warioba.

DEBT RELIEF

The Guardian has reported that Tanzania is to receive over US\$ 3 billion in debt relief (after reaching 'completion point' under the enhanced framework of the 'Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative'. The additional relief, which will be spread over a 20-year period, will be used to strengthen support for social sectors as envisaged under the Tanzania Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). According to the Economist Intelligence Unit, prior to the relief, Tanzania's foreign debt stood at \$ 6.6 billion and it was now expected to fall to \$5.8 billion in 2002. The World Bank said that the government would reduce debt servicing by 47% which would enable it to allocate more funds to education, health, water, roads and poverty eradication.

Tanzania will become the fourth country after Uganda, Bolivia and Mozambique, to qualify for substantially increased assistance under the enhanced initiative following its successful implementation of all the stipulated requirements.

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION

The government has confirmed the abolition of primary school fees and the World Bank has announced its approval of a US\$ 150 million interest-free credit to expand school access and increase school retention at primary level (*Thank you Roger Carter for sending this item - Editor*).

The first results of these policies were announced by President Mkapa who said that Tanzania had enrolled over 1,100,000 pupils in standard one this year, a 41% increase over the 779,000 pupils enrolled in the year 2000. Speaking at the Tanzania Consultative Group meeting in Dar es Salaam, Mkapa said that this success was due to timely financial support to Tanzania's Education Sector Development Programme (ESDP) and the Primary School Development Programme.

THE WAR ON POVERTY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

On efforts to wage war on poverty the President said that though considerable progress had been made in preparing and costing sector-specific interventions to alleviate poverty, international financing mechanisms had not changed to suit the progress made. "Existing international financing mechanisms are, it seems to us, still largely similar to those of the preceding years. There is a pressing need to review them, in order to ensure realistic, effective, and more flexible support for interventions aimed at reducing poverty" he said. More flexible and untied forms of international assistance were critical to Tanzania's poverty reduction efforts at this stage, when it was becoming increasingly important to embark on more cost-effective and imaginative programmes to uplift the poor. On the country's economic performance, the President said reforms so far undertaken had paid off as Tanzania had started to distinguish

herself as a country with improved investment prospects. He said that investment, as a per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) had started to increase and the overall rate of real GDP growth had accelerated to about 5% in 2000 with a projected 6% growth for the current calendar year. “Despite these welcome developments, the general economic performance still falls short of what is needed in order to meet our poverty reduction targets; we need to attain a much higher economic growth rate” observed President Mkapa. On poverty eradication efforts in hard hit rural areas the President said there must be new and deliberate efforts to help peasants increase crop production and sell at a profit. “No amount of investment and increased production in manufacturing, mining or tourism will be sufficient to sustainably lift an economy that depends on agriculture for 45% of its GDP, unless there is progress in agriculture,” he said.

MUSIC – BREAKING CONGO DOMINATION

When I was working as a VSO in Dodoma in the early nineties, I joined a local band playing dance and *taarab* music. The band was made up of about 20 musicians (varying a bit from day to day) with two guitars, a bass, keyboard, an occasional accordion and saxophone and lots of drummers. There were usually about three or four singers singing together in tight harmony. The dance songs all started off slowly (rumba) then livened up (*kwasa-kwasa/mayeno*) and a song could last over 10 minutes, with lots of improvised solos. It was only after a few months of playing with them that I realised that all the instruments belonged to a local *tajiri* (rich man) and that none of these excellent musicians could afford to buy their own instruments. Apart from the few who played music in their spare time, the band members had a very hard life. On one occasion I remember they were on tour and eventually ran out of money in Dumila (near Morogoro) not having enough money for food let alone the fare to Dodoma. They were about to start selling off the instruments, but luckily the manager of a local *guesti* (guest house) let them play for their food

and after a few nights with good audiences they able to return - all noticeably thinner. The band made some recordings, and we played on Radio Tanzania, but not much of this trickled through to the band members whose main income was playing at weddings and political functions, and getting tips from guests.

I am glad to say that on recent visits I have found the situation improving. It seems that Tanzanian music has finally broken the domination of Zaire/Democratic Republic of the Congo and suddenly everyone is listening to Swahili bands. In the early nineties there were hardly any Tanzanian bands on the radio (I can remember only about 3 or 4 songs by Magereza Jazz & Mlimani Park Orchestra) and their recordings were usually pretty awful quality. Now following from Diamond Sound, which was a mixed Tanzanian/Congolese band, there are a group of bands like *Tam Tam* (African Revolution), *Twanga Pepeta* (African Stars) and *Chuchu Sound* who all attract large audiences. These days it seems like about 75% of dance music on the radio and in the discos is by Tanzanian bands. I was also glad to find out that several of the musicians I had known in Dodoma are now doing well in the Dar-es-Salaam bands.

In September I met Muumini Mwinjuma (*'Coach wa Dunia'*) who is the band leader of *Tam Tam* at the Lion Hotel in Sinza, and I asked him what he thought was the reason for the changes. He mentioned that several of the band members had been playing in Nairobi but had returned to Dar seeing the economic prospects reviving. There are more restrictions on pirating cassettes – 'original' cassettes are much more widely available and the bands (or anyway band owners) see more of the proceeds. Also the quality of the recordings has vastly improved – there is a studio in Dar and CD's are available (though at TShs 12,000 (£10) a time they are not yet widespread).

A big reason for the popularity is having songs in Swahili with meaningful lyrics that people can enjoy. The latest album from *Tam Tam* (*Maisha Kitendawili - We were ourselves*) deals with difficult issues like Aids (*'Ndani kwetulimeingia Nyambizi – tujihadhari – kuna hatari* – we should be on our guard) as well as love songs.

It seems that Tanzanians have finally developed their own style. If you want to experience it yourself I would recommend you try the *Tam Tam* CD! These are available from Mr M Baraka who is the

band owner of both *Twanga Pepeta* and *Tam Tam* at twangapepetas@hotmail.com.

For other African music try 'Stern's music', 293 Euston Road, new Warren Street station in London, or www.sternsmusic.com

Jacob Knight

BUSINESS AND THE ECONOMY

Exchange Rates: £1 = Shs 1,300. \$1 = Shs 925

'INVESTMENT TO CONTINUE' – IMF

According to the IMF's World Economic Outlook for 2001, Tanzania is among five African countries which are expected to continue attracting investment and long-term economic growth because of its pursuit of sound macro-economic and structural policies. The other countries are Botswana, Cameroon, Mozambique and Uganda but Zimbabwe and Cote d'Ivoire come out of the report badly. The report said that the outlook for private investment, economic diversification and longer-term growth was generally brighter in countries that had pursued sound macroeconomic and structural policies. As a result of this, relatively strong growth of around 5% and above was expected to continue in the five countries.

"POWER RATIONING OVER" – MINISTER.

The Deputy Minister for Energy and Minerals Dr Ibrahim Msabaha has announced that the days of power rationing in Tanzania are over. He was inspecting the 100MW Tegeta-based Independent Power Tanzania Ltd (IPTL) plant. He said that the final take-off of the IPTL, after three years of stalemate, was a major boost to government efforts to ensure all Tanzanian's got electricity. The dispute between

the Malaysian-financed IPTL and the Tanzania Electric Company (TANESCO) was solved by the International Centre for the Settlement of Investments in the middle of this year.

BE CAREFUL!

The Dar es Salaam Express (September 6-12) complained about parking restrictions near State House in Dar es Salaam. Excerpts: 'Most of us are aware of the fact that we are not allowed to park opposite the State House. One of these days though, someone is bound to forget that. The beach opposite is an attractive spot and considering the fact that hot days are almost upon us making beaches more attractive, you might want to just park there for a second to check where the boundary of 'no parking' ends. Make not that mistake. The signboard is not something you could hope to find in a million years unless you treasure hunt there. Somewhere in between, hidden and perfectly covered by tree branches, the sign informs you that you cannot park. Up to where though, no mention of it..... Don't be mistaken to think that now that you have reached the Tanganyika Swimming Club, where you can park if you are a member, along its walls you may park too. You will no sooner be looking around before you are arrested on suspicion of wanting to do damage to the State House and its occupants.... Of course you could still walk around and even lounge at the very place but not in your car. Your car can threaten state security. It doesn't help that Dar has no open beaches anymore. One of this city's great pleasures was to drive through open beaches on Saturday afternoons.....Gone though are those lovely careless days. Now you have to be alert to political situations while distancing yourself from 'high places.'..... The complaint is not about making the area opposite the State House parking free. Obviously state security is a serious issue. Let not those regulations become a catching game though between the security and citizens. No parking boards, or any other boards with messages for the public are meant to be seen. What is the meaning of hiding the sign boards under the tree then?'

“NOW WE FEEL SECURE ENOUGH....”

It was the end of the trip and we still had not found the map. And then, suddenly there it was: not the map we had been looking for but one infinitely more lovely. Meticulously hand painted (on hardboard), it was hidden away in an empty room at the Village Museum in Dar es Salaam. There in front of our eyes we saw the evocative names of the Gorowa of Babati, the Barbaig of Katesh, the Maasai of Longido, Mkuru and Monduli Juu, the Wa-Meru of Mulala, the Wa-Arusha Ngires'I and Ilkiding'a, the Pare of Kisangara, Usangi and Mbaga, the Sambiaa of Lushoto and Mtae, the Chagga of Machame, and the Swahili of Pangani and Gezaulole.

These were the villages and cultures that we had been visiting together in the previous two and a half weeks. I took the photographs, my son Matt the video (we needed the map for this), while our Tanzanian companion Tatah Mlola, a specialist in “Cultural Tourism”, found elderly people to talk to in his mission to record the oral history and customs of Tanzania’s one hundred and nine tribal groupings.

“In Nyerere’s day we could not really talk about our different cultural roots” said Tatah. “That’s probably why this beautiful map has not been out on show. But now we feel integrated and secure enough in our national identity so that we can acknowledge and appreciate the different cultures and histories within the country. And that in turn means that we can share these cultures with visitors from other countries. It’s an important new strand to our tourist industry, and one that resonates increasingly with tourists disenchanted with the package tour (non) experience. It’s becoming a world wide movement. We call it Cultural Tourism...others call it Community Tourism... many bundle it up in the imprecise and perhaps misused concept of ecotourism”

Our trip together had its origins in a casual conversation with Tony Janes of the Simply Tanzania Tour Company. He had told me about the Tanzania Cultural Tourism Programme, a partnership between the Dutch Development Agency SNV and the Tanzania Tourist Board. “It’s a fantastic programme because it involves rural villages in tourism, and the money goes into development projects in each

village chosen by the villagers themselves. One village has built four new classrooms onto its school in just four years. The visitors also get a huge amount from it". Later I was to discover that the programme had won an International award for socially responsible tourism.

I had just made some important changes to my life....wind down being a management writer and consultant, to become a serious photographer instead. Also find a way to reconnect with Africa, my roots, and Tanzania in particular where I had lived and worked for 4 years in the late sixties. This sounded like just what I was looking for. A speculative email, an exploratory visit to Arusha during a family holiday to Zanzibar, an offer they could not refuse, and hey presto, they had the photographer they were looking for. They wanted to make postcards of each village to provide an added revenue stream. "You don't know anything about video do you" casually remarked Miet Van Spittael, the TCTP Marketing Adviser, "We need one to show at International Tourism Fairs but we don't have any budget!" Well I did have some experience.....and this was a challenge, (and it seemed an inspiration) which others responded to. Suddenly I had a sponsor for the hire of the special video camera, a professional video editor in Amsterdam, a cameraman, and a Tanzanian musician in London composing special music.

Our trip took us to 14 different villages in as many days. Each village knew we were coming and the purpose behind our work. This made for a special kind of relationship when photographing which was very rewarding.

The lasting memories? A meal *en famille* with the local coordinator in Babati, whose family had decorated the house specially and greeted us with wreaths when they discovered it was Matt's birthday. The intense dryness of the Mangati plain where the Barbaig of Dirma village subsist.....a days walk to get water....and an invitation to attend the funeral ceremonies for a village. Pares make Chagga jokes and vice versa....so the stereotype of the Chagga is love for money...so how do you know a Chagga baby in the hospital?....throw a 100 shilling coin on the floor and the Chagga baby jumps out of its mothers arms to pick it up.....huge peals of laughter and slaps on the back from both sides.. The school with 300



ZIFF
FESTIVAL
of the dhow countries

June 29 – July 14 2002

The Festival of the Dhow countries is the largest cultural event in East Africa. It celebrates the cultures and the arts of the African continent, Iran, India, Pakistan and the islands of the Indian Ocean - the 'dhow countries'. The festival features film and video, music, dance, theatre and the performing arts in various venues mostly in the open air around Stone Town, a UNESCO-declared World Heritage City. Last year the festival featured more than 100 films, 50 music, dance, theatre and cultural groups, fifteen workshops and seminars and events in 40 villages around Zanzibar. Some 700 filmmakers, musicians and performing artists took part.

Details: ZIFF, P O Box 3032, Zanzibar, Tanzania. Tel: 225 747 411499
Website: www.ziff.or.tz E-mail: ziff@ziff.or.tz

TAILER-MADE-TRIP

SIMPLY TANZANIA TOUR COMPANY is offering a tailor-made trip to cover the Festival plus optional extensions.

June 29 Fly to Dar es Salaam

June 30 Dar es Salaam to Zanzibar by boat. Accommodation for six nights at Mtoni Marine Centre, a small beach hotel just North of Zanzibar town conveniently located for the festival.

An optional extension: Mikumi National park (two nights); Udzungwa Ntional Park (one night); Dar es Salaam (two nights); Bagamoyo (two nights). Return London July 13

Estimated cost £1,500. Details from Simply Tanzania – page 5

kids that had been preparing our stunning one and a half hour welcome for three weeks.....and we nearly didn't go. We had only just heard the news on September 12th.

So what now...the video gets its first showing on the Tanzania Tourist Bureau stand at the World Travel Market in London in mid-November. The postcards are being printed in Dubai and will be on sale in the villages. I have formed an organisation "kijijiVision" to use the photographs and video to help promote the programme worldwide. If anyone out there can suggest interested distribution channels I would be most grateful. I am making myself available to give talks about the Tanzania Cultural Tourism Programme, and the video is available for sale or loan depending on circumstances. I hope through this to encourage many more people to try this form of tourism, initially in Tanzania, but in time in the many other countries that are trying similar models. We hope to help similar schemes in other countries to promote themselves through the media of photography and video, by being the catalyst for bringing together people with relevant skills who believe that this is the future for tourism. For this is truly 'Tourism that makes a difference'.

Colin Hastings

Further information:

Tanzania Cultural Tourism Programme: www.tourismtanzania.com,
info@tourismtanzania.com

Photographs, video, talks, links: colin@kijijivision.com

TANZANIA IN THE INTERNATIONAL MEDIA

PRAISE FOR NEGOTIATING SKILLS

Tanzania and its embattled former Minister of Trade and Industry Iddi Simba (see above) got a mention in both the FINANCIAL TIMES and the WALL STREET JOURNAL on November 15 when the newspapers reported extensively on the 142 - member World

Trade Organisation's ministerial meeting in Doha, Qatar. 'In Doha' the FT wrote 'the developing countries....came of age. Led by Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda, they proved adept at building coalitions, formulating goals and co-ordinating tactics. They won praise for their negotiating skills and for getting results'. The USA made many concessions on trade and on allowing poorer countries to manufacture their own drugs regardless of patent rights. The Wall Street Journal quoted Minister Simba as praising US delegate Mr Zoellick "He put this whole thing together" Simba said (*Thank you Benu Schneider for sending us these two articles – Editor*).

WELCOME FOR THE AGREEMENT

The media generally warmly welcomed the agreement between the main parties in Zanzibar but had some reservations as to whether it would be successfully implemented. AFRICA ANALYSIS (October 19) asked whether Seif Shariff had become Tanzania's 'man of the moment' or 'was he a sell- out'? Had he forged a new way ahead or backed into a dead end? The agreement fell far short of CUF's main demands for the elections to be re-run and for President Karume to step down. But the release of imprisoned CUF leaders had placated restless CUF militants. Hamad's detractors, who included Tanzania Labour Party leader Augustine Mrema, made much play of the fact that the deal had restored to Hamad certain benefits – a pension, a car, security detail, an office and house servants. On the other hand, Hamad's supporters as well as foreign diplomats had hailed him as a 'statesman' for his flexibility in agreeing to the accord.

GRIM LIFE FOR TANZANITE MINERS

The daily life of small-scale Tanzanite miners at Mererani, near Arusha was graphically described in a recent article in the EAST AFRICAN by Kate Gehring. The area being mined is a 5-square-mile area of graphite rock. Extracts from the article: 'Mererani is full of young men. Its muddy streets are lined with bars, shops and stores selling provisions. A series of painted rocks faces traffic along the twisting rocky approach road. The first one says in Swahili 'God is

Great'; the second, a kilometre later, this says that 'God exists'. There is also a local version of Dante's inscription on the gates of hell - "abandon hope, all ye who enter here"....It's bleak and menacing. The miners, in essence, are gamblers and their desperation is palpable. There are 310 small companies and two large holdings, Kilimanjaro Mines and AFGEM". The article describes the marketing: The stones pass through several channels between Mererani and international dealers. Looking like a field of desert blooming poppies, red blanket clad Maasai traders set up small tables along the hillsides facing the claim covered hills. They act as middlemen between the miners and Asian dealers in Mererani and other towns..... In January 10 miners suffocated when the air from a compression hose was interrupted by groundwater.Fights are another serious threat. 33 people died in fights last year. The most dangerous brawls break out underground when one group's dynamite blasts into another's territory'.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL quoted on November 16 the legend that Maasai tribesmen discovered the Tanzanite gem when a bolt of lightning set fire to the plains and some crystals on the ground turned blue. In 1967 an Indian geologist identified the stone as a rare form of the mineral zoisite and determined that it turned a velvety blue when heated to 400 degrees Fahrenheit. New York's Tiffany & Co. named it Tanzanite and it soon became a marketing phenomenon. Its popularity soared when film fans learned that the sapphire heart-shaped pendant Kate Winslet hurled into the sea in the film 'Titanic' was actually Tanzanite. By then the US was selling \$380 million worth of the gems – but Tanzania's receipts were said to have totalled only \$16 million last year.

The South African publication SUNDAY BUSINESS REPORT (2nd September) reported that African Gem Resources (AFGEM), the year - old gemstone mining company, which has taken over one of the four blocks, expected its Mererani mine to be fully operational by the end of the year now that it had seen off a legal challenge in the Tanzanian High Court. By the end of the year AFGEM expected to have invested \$20 million and hoped to get a yield of more than 20 million carats by the time its lease expired in 2020. Since the late

sixties the trade in Tanzanite had been dominated by artisan miners working diggings in poorly ventilated shafts. When cut and polished the US market for Tanzanite jewellery was estimated to be worth \$300 million a year (*Thank you David Leishman for sending this item and the two below – Editor*).

AND GOLD MINING

The Malawi NATION (October 16) reported on a controversial video, said to include interviews with local miners at the Canadian-run Bunyanhulu mine in Kahama, in which they allege that some of their colleagues were buried alive in 1996 during the filling in of mining pits. The NATION reported that human rights organisations were calling for an independent enquiry but that the government and the past owners of the mine had repeatedly denied the allegations and the veracity of the video. (*Since then the matter has become a political issue with Tanzania Labour Party leader Augustine Mrema claiming that he has a copy of the video and refusing to hand it over to the police - Editor*).

South Africa's BUSINESS DAY wrote on September 27 that hawkers at traffic junctions in Johannesburg were absolute amateurs compared with their innovative cousins in Tanzania. 'Pull up at a crossroads in Dar es Salaam and you can buy pillows, an electric food blender, a tennis racquet with balls and a reflective red triangle for your car – all from one hyperactive hawker'. The article went on to describe the remarkable success of Vodacom in selling cellphones – 120,000 in its first year (Mobitel has 90,000, Tritel 20,000 and Zantel 26,000).

FIGHTING BACK

'Thoroughly gripped by the Aids pandemic, Tanzania is fighting back with all it has. Artists and other professionals have rallied behind the nation in the war against the disease.' So began an article in NEW AFRICAN (October) which went on: "The deceased made a blunder. He did not wear a condom" sings a musician in a Swahili rap beat.....The Arusha Regional Commissioner has threatened to

prosecute owners of guesthouses who do not supply condoms to their guests..... AIDS is punching Tanzania so hard at that its once staunch religious fundamentalists are thinking twice about their rejection of the condom. "If people cannot control their desire, they should wear a condom to check the spread of HIV", Bishop Sam Baiano of the Anglican Church said recently.

'HE WAS LUCKY'

'The soldiers came at night. 15 year-old Donacie Buchimi heard screams and gunshots, and the next morning his neighbour was lying beheaded in the dirt. Donacie fled, running barefoot through the Burundian rainforest for two days until he stumbled into Tanzania. He was lucky. Had he fled in the opposite direction, he would have ended up in the Democratic Republic of Congo, a country as wracked as his own. Tanzania, in contrast, has been peaceful for as long as anyone can remember and is unusually hospitable to those in need'. So began an article in the August 25 issue of the ECONOMIST under the heading 'The penalty of kindness' - 'In some areas, refugees outnumber locals by as much as 5-1. Everywhere in Western Tanzania the influx has been disruptive. When there is a hiccup in the delivery of food, many refugees rob nearby villages. That this has not led to bloodshed is a testament to the mildness of the local people....' But as one farmer said "They cause trouble. Every Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, on their way back from the market, they enter our homes and steal things. Bored with their monotonous rations, they trade them for bananas and meat....local subsistence farmers have suffered because the prices of maize and beans have plunged because of the free supply doled out in the camps. The wages they can earn working for their neighbours have fallen, because refugees, though officially barred from working outside the camps, do so in large numbers.... *(Thank you Jill Bowden for this item - Editor)*.

CASE COMPLEXITY

TRAVEL AFRICA *(surely the most captivating of all travel magazines - Editor)* surprisingly had only two items on Tanzania in

its bulky Summer 2001 issue – there are usually several. The first, under the heading ‘Jurassic Safari’ said that *Brachiosaurus*, the heaviest of all prehistoric animals (possibly up to 100 tons) and the heaviest land vertebrate of all time, used to roam near Tendaguru in southern Tanzania 150 million years ago. The article speculated that, because of its weight, it probably spent less time on land than in the Rift Valley lakes where its bulk (up to 27 metres length above ground) would be buoyed by the water.

The second article recounted the complexity of some of the cases dealt with by AMREF’s Flying Doctor surgeons – third degree burns covering large parts of the body, leprosy patients missing parts of ears and noses, cleft lips and horrendous skin cancer melanomas. At Bukumbi Hospital in Northern Tanzania, where hygiene is described as good and staff well-organised, on January 20th ‘a woman is brought in with leprosy who cannot close her eyelids. Two surgeons open up her scalp and twist some muscles behind the ears until they meet at the bridge of her nose. When they are stitched in place the woman is told to close her eyes. She does. Everyone is electrified and the woman’s fingerless hand tries to clutch the surgeon’s arm as a smile of joy and thanks trembles at her paralysed lips’.

THE ‘MAJIC CORNER’

Under the heading 'Trunk line to the spirit world' Karl Vick, writing in the WASHINGTON POST (12th November) described what he called the ‘Magic Corner’, a strip of land between the turquoise sea and a row of luxurious white villas north of downtown Dar Salaam. Extracts from the article: 'In this corner there is a huge and ancient baobab tree... It is as much a wall as a tree and people remove their shoes before kneeling in front of it, their eyes closed, their backs to the Indian Ocean, and their money in the pocket of the 'witch doctor' who invariable brings them to this enchanted confluence of sea, earth and commerce. "This place is like a mosque" said Ali Selengia, standing barefoot in the shadow of the great tree on Kenyatta Drive. His wife, a traditional healer, passed a coconut around and around the head of her kneeling client. When she handed him the coconut he hurled it onto a stone. It shattered, releasing his problems to the

winds. "Today, myself, I have some evil spirits that are making me ill" he explained "so I came here".

The article went on to say that Arab traders did not introduce Islam to Africa until the 10th century and Christian missionaries had little success spreading their message until the end of the 19th. Neither faith has quite managed to overcome the spiritual connections fashioned in the previous 130,000 years...

The tree shows evidence of very heavy use. Hundreds... of iron nails protrude from the trunk, a few still holding in place folded squares of paper bearing wishes - some for relief, others for revenge. But the writing is legible only to the spirits... Other tokens are more cryptic. Feathers stuffed in a sea shell and left on the ground; a broken clay pot containing ashes and rusted razor blades; the dried carcass of a puffer fish dangling from a high branch, a scrap of paper in its mouth..... *(Thank you Nick Westcott for sending this and another item from Washington – Editor).*

POPULATION GROWTH

Writing in a recent issue of WHITE FATHERS - WHITE SISTERS, Father Martin van de Ven described his many years of work in Mwanza and the surrounding area. He said that when Tanzania got independence in 1961 the population was 30,000 but it had now reached 700,000 with an annual natural increase of 3% and another 8% through immigration. Every hill in the town was full of houses. The fishing industry was said to be booming with eight fish processing factories employing more than 4,000 employees and thousands of private fishermen. Estimates were given in the same issue of the number of people of different faiths in Tanzania (1998):

Catholics 11, 643,000 (34%)
Protestants 6,107,000 (18%)
Muslims 11, 916, 000 (35 %)
Hindus 10,000
Other faiths 3,954,000 (12%).

(Thank You John Sankey for sending this item - Editor).

GENDER BUDGET PROTESTS

Britain's Department for International Development has issued a special edition of 'DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION UPDATE' under the heading Civil Society and National Policy in which some prominence is given to the successful Gender Budgeting Initiative in Tanzania, described in an earlier issue of TA. It quoted the presentation by Agrippina Moshia at a recent workshop which set out some of the opportunities and challenges arising from the involvement of civil society in the initiative. The full version of her paper includes a description of the objectives and achievements of the programme, an analysis of focal areas for donor support and the opportunities created by social and political reforms in Tanzania. Details from: Tgnp@much.ac.tz. The Gender Network received further publicity when Agrippina Moshia and others were quoted in WORLD DEVELOPMENT MOVEMENT IN ACTION (Winter 2000) as having been angered when they learnt that when the heads of the World Bank and IMF were in Dar, only one hour of their time had been scheduled for meeting NGO's. They therefore organised a demonstration at the Sheraton Hotel and unfurled placards with strong messages: 'We want total debt cancellation', 'IMF and World Bank stop exploiting Africa'.... They were arrested and held for six hours.

VIRODENE

Three prominent articles in South Africa's BUSINESS DAY and MAIL AND GUARDIAN in September (*Thank you David Leishman for these - Editor*) reported that two South Africans had been deported from Tanzania for allegedly illegally testing 'Virodene', an anti-AIDS drug, on 64 Tanzanian army personnel. Zigi Visser and Themba Khumalo had entered Tanzania illegally and the trials were said to have been registered with the Tanzanian authorities. The couple were alleged to have left behind a string of debts including a \$7,780 telephone bill, a similar unpaid account with local cellular telephone companies and the rent of their Dar es Salaam house. Tanzania's National Institute of Medical Research was said to have

declined authorisation for human testing. A defiant Visser said from his Pretoria home on returning to South Africa that the deportation was part of a plot by global pharmaceutical companies afraid of the potential impact of Virodene. Tanzanian Home Affairs Permanent Secretary Bernard Mchomvu was quoted as saying that Tanzania's National Institute for Medical Research never gave permission for the Test at Lugalo Barracks and also at a private clinic owned by the country's Inspector-General of Police. The consignment was alleged to have been imported by the Chief of Defence Forces. The drug had caused a major political scandal in South Africa in 1997 when then Deputy President Thabo Mbeki had publicly denied that the African National Congress (ANC) had been funding the development of the drug.

GETTING RID OF AIDS?

'Tanzania has in recent years experienced a lethal twist to the ancient traditions of consulting witchdoctors; clients, many of whom are desperate to get rid of Aids, are told to go to bed with a virgin. The Act, the witchdoctors claim, will rinse the deadly disease away'. So reported the COURIER ACP-EU (September - October 2001). The article went on 'This advice now undermines the country's attempts to stop the spread of HIV/Aids and ruins the lives of thousands of young girls..... Six-year old Bahati in Kilimanjaro Region was no longer a good student at school. She was falling asleep during classes and eventually she was taken to the doctor. He cried after he'd carried out the examination. She had been sexually molested. Her father is now in jail. He claimed that he believed that sex with a virgin would end the dreaded Aids which he may have got when visiting one of his many casual female acquaintances. The NGO 'Envirocare', with funding from the Danish government, has published a booklet and it is hoping to make a video about this story to show to other children who may be affected. Bahati (not her real name) has been tested several times for HIV but fortunately she is not infected. *(Thank you Nasor Malik for sending this item – Editor).*

‘BLACK GERMANS DO NOT EXIST’

In an article under this heading NEW AFRICA (May issue) published extracts from a new book by African-American Paulette Anderson revealing that Africans had been living in Berlin since the mid-1880's and that some 2,000 were killed in Nazi concentration camps. Individual case studies referred to a Josef Mambo, born in Tanganyika in 1885 who became a Sergeant in a Prussian Infantry regiment, fought in World War 1 and later became a performer employed by the *Deutsche Afrika Schou*. Another Tanganyikan mentioned was M'toro bin M'wengi Bakari who was a Swahili language assistant at the College for Oriental Languages, Friedrich-Wilhelms University, Berlin from 1900 to 1903 and was the author of the book 'Customs and Traditions of the Swahili'.

A TRAIN JOURNEY

‘On a train journey to Tabora which should have taken ten hours we limped into Tabora 24 hours later. The train had broken down, so I had to spend the night sitting outside a third class carriage, in the middle of the Tanzanian bush, chatting to about twenty Tanzanians on every subject – life in Ulaya (Europe), Christianity, mission, even the current performance of the Euro in the world monetary system! Tanzanians are so warm, welcoming and friendly. In fact I enjoyed chatting with people I had never met before so much that I think I'm quite glad the train was delayed’ – Peter Ferguson, a participant in the Crosslink's ‘Smile Programme’ writing in *CROSSLINKS* (August). (*Thank you Mary Punt for sending this item – Editor*).

MISCELLANY

British High Commissioner Richard Clarke has announced that Britain will increase assistance to small and medium enterprises. This followed a one-day tour he made of such enterprises in Dar es Salaam. He noted also that Tanzania's trade to EU member countries had reached a surplus for the first time ever last year and its exports to Britain had surpassed last year's exports by 27%. - Guardian.

Some 130 students from Tanzania were stranded in Nairobi after they were promised admission to American colleges. It is said that one bishop of an unknown church collected Shs 130 million from them. He then took them to Nairobi and put them up at the YMCA hostel while “arrangements” were being made for visa and travel to the USA. (*Nipashe*)

Pharmacies have been told to stop selling Chloroquine drugs following the introduction of SP as the first line of treatment for malaria. SP includes drugs such as Fansidar, Falcidin, Laridox, Orador and Metakelfin - Guardian.

The Ministry of Health has issued a statement saying that visitors to Tanzania are no longer required to provide certification for yellow fever. The government has scrapped all health desks at the country's borders and airports. However in Zanzibar visitors may still be asked for the certificate.

Residents of Kwimba, Mwanza Region, were quoted in the Guardian as being optimistic that, as the use of biogas technology spreads, the widespread killing of old people suspected of witchcraft will come to an end. One old lady said that the ‘bad old days of red eyes’, caused by wood fires in her hut were now over.

The High Court has ordered the government to pay Shs 300 million in damages to the family of General Komba, a former Director of National Intelligence, who was shot dead by two policemen in 1996 – *Majira*.

At a Koranic recitation competition, an initiative of the Tanzania Muslim Council (BAKWATA) and the World Muslim Congress, the Chief Director of the latter for East and Central Africa, Sheikh Muhamad Lukala, said that the ceremony was aimed at rewarding the best Koran readers and alerting Muslims to religious ethics. Young boys and girls from different Madarasa, Government and Islamic schools were required to learn by heart parts of all 114 chapters of the Holy Koran but, in fact, most only knew by heart between 5 and 15 chapters. Minister for Labour, Youth Development and Sports Professor Juma Kapuya said that due to their neglect of the Koranic code, many Muslims were committing wrongs in various parts of the world. Hatred, and acts of revenge were strictly prohibited in the Holy Book.

More than 50 tons of maize on the farm in Butiama belonging to the late Mwalimu Nyerere, is reported in *Mwananchi* to have remained unsold because of a glut of supplies. It had previously been sold to prison department and secondary schools.

At a Britain- Tanzania Society showing in London of a video (November 28) of the emotional scenes at the agreement signing ceremony in Zanzibar, one member of the audience suggested that the two party secretaries-general should be called in to help in Northern Ireland. Another added: “and Afghanistan!

Makongo secondary school student George Mwasalwiba has won a \$20,000 award from the International Society of Poetry in the USA and was invited to travel to Washington to receive his award. He wrote a poem entitled 'Africa is Weeping' about the AIDS epidemic. At the finals of the Commonwealth Vision awards in London on November 20 a short video from Tanzania by Maria Tschai entitled 'Fruits' was 'Highly Commended' She portrayed the diversity of the Commonwealth through images of fruits – watermelons, mangoes, apples and grapefruits.

Geoffrey Stokel has sent us a report from the Wantage Herald indicating that former British High Commissioner Sir Colin Imray has become the High Steward of Wallingford.

During the last three years eight black rhinos (one male) have been transferred from South Africa to a protection site at the Mkomazi Game Reserve for breeding – East African.

The East African's Charles Onyango-Obbo (December 3) has been imagining an ideal East African state. Extracts: 'I would choose the Dar es Salaam city managers to run the capital...I would pick Mkapa to lead the government....I would come to Uganda for its policy on Aids....Kenya for economic resilience without donor aid....

In the same issue the UN Centre for Human Settlements was reported as having compared crime in East and South Africa....Dar es Salaam - fairly similar to Durban... Nairobi - very bad - and about the same as Johannesburg....of those interviewed in Dar, 6% felt unsafe walking about during the day (61% in Nairobi) and 61% feared walking about at night (Nairobi 75%)....

Tanzania's Amelia Jacob, described as an indomitable campaigner for people living with HIV/Aids and herself HIV positive, has been awarded the 2001 Africa Prize for leadership by the US-based 'Hunger Project' – Africa Today.

The well-known newspaper publisher Jenerali Ulimwengu who was declared not to be Tanzanian has been granted a Class A Residence Permit as a foreign investor - Guardian.

Vodacom has come to the rescue of the Football Association of Tanzania by agreeing to sponsor its Premier League in 2002 – Guardian.

OBITUARIES

Veteran politician **BRIG.GENERAL MOSES NNAUYE** (64) who was, until his retirement this year political adviser to President Mkapa, died in December. He had led an active life starting as a leader of port workers in 1958 during the struggle for independence and, according to the Guardian, was in the front line in the 1978 war against Uganda's Idi Amin. He held many top positions in the CCM party and government and was also an artist, composer and sportsman.

Two well known settler-ranchers in Iringa in the 1950's died within days of each other in October. They were **DAVID RICARDO** (85) who was described by some as later having 'gone native' and **TONY MARKHAM**, his partner on the farm who was a Veterinary Surgeon. David Ricardo was described in The Times on November 16 as soldier, rancher, aid worker and beachcomber who had started life as a young man of wealth and fashion who played tennis regularly with the Prince of Wales. He arrived in Tanganyika in 1943 and later became a Tanzanian citizen and active supporter of Julius Nyerere's drive for independence; a tireless worker for African advancement through work on many development projects and finally, a much loved sage. He spoke fluent Hehe and Maasai, converted to Islam and eventually handed his estate back to the Hehe and moved to a spartan beach hut in Dar es Salaam. Tony Markham later became Principal of the Tengeru Agricultural Training Institute and subsequently worked for several years with the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the UN. He died in southern France.

PROFESSOR CUTHBERT OMARI of Dar es Salaam University's Department of Sociology died on October 28 at the Hindu Mandal Hospital in Dar es Salaam.

IAN WOODROFFE, OBE, FRHSV (76) died on October 4 in Australia after what the 'Melbourne Age' described as 'an outstanding and distinguished public service career'. He had suffered

from Parkinson's disease for many years. His first job after university was as a District Officer in Tanzania. He served in many different areas of the country before and after independence. He became Acting Governor of the Seychelles at the age of 36 following the sudden death of the then Governor, Sir John Thorp.

LETTERS

I have read 'Tanzanian Affairs' number 70 from cover to cover and I am afraid I find it slightly depressing. I believe it is generally recognised that the only news is bad news, but there must be plenty of good stories if only people would send them in. One tends to have our fill of politicians; what about the ordinary people, the people my wife wrote about in her books 'A Patch of Africa' and 'Heart of Africa'? Surely they still exist and are getting on with their lives in their cheerful ways and doing interesting and useful things.

I have just finished reading 'Tales from the Dark Continent' by Charles Allen (1980). That too I have found depressing, dominated by the memoirs of administrative officers and virtually nothing of the work done by the professional officers and their staff. I had met a few of the administrative officers mentioned. But the ones I most admired were not included, though they were very senior when I knew them in Tanganyika.

There seems to be no mention these days of Tabora; once the most important town after Dar es Salaam, the Provincial Headquarters of Western Province, with its railway workshops and the Mint, and the centre of the very gifted and talented Wanyamwezi people. What has happened there?

Dr Francis G Smith, Nedlands, Australia.

I have received a letter from Ella Models Ltd. offering to provide 'experienced models, new faces, extras and dancers'. I always wondered when someone would give a different interpretation to the title of this publication! - Editor.

REVIEWS

BUILDING THE RULE OF LAW. Jennifer A. Widner. W.W. Norton & Company, New York and London, 2001. 454 pages. \$29.95.

Few judges become well-known, let alone popular, public personalities. But then, few judges have the opportunity and motivation to play a formative role beyond the court-room, by leading their nations through major constitutional changes over several decades. This book tells the important story of one who did: the subtitle, 'Francis Nyalali and the road to judicial independence in Africa', appears only on the paper cover - perhaps an afterthought, when the book was already printed - but aptly summarises the subject-matter.

Nyalali, Chief Justice of Tanzania for 23 years, 1977-2000 (Julius Nyerere was President for the same length of time, 1962-85), was the longest-serving 'CJ' in the Commonwealth. (The average service for some other African Chief Justices is calculated as 3.6 years.) He could look back upon an exceptional career of public service in which he was instrumental in transforming the work of the judiciary and the life of the nation, including replacing the one-party state by a multi-party system.

This is not a biography. Key points in Nyalali's life are briefly noted as background to his personal and professional achievements, which are examined in the context of problems facing 'the rule of law', the administration of justice and, especially, the independence of the judges in Tanzania and in other comparable African states. The tone is one of respectful appreciation.

Nyalali's personal story is remarkable. The Sukuma herd-boy who registered himself at primary school at the age of 11 progressed to Tabora School in the 1950s (the launch-pad for many future Tanzanian leaders, including judges) and was inspired by a visit by Nyerere, then founding TANU. After studying history at Makerere University College (no legal education in East Africa then), where he was elected President of the Students' Guild, to Lincoln's Inn, where he was 'Called to the Bar' in 1965.

The following year he was appointed Resident Magistrate in Musoma - a difficult district, not least as the President's home area. Aware of local dissatisfaction with the judiciary, Nyalali sought remedies, 'inspired by a personal interest in organisational problem solving'. He took justice to the people, taking his court on circuit, and won the trust of the community so that his proposed transfer to Kigoma was cancelled after local elders petitioned the President to block it.

THE FLAGS CHANGED AT MIDNIGHT: Tanganyika's Progress to Independence *Michael Longford*

A fascinating account of Colonial Service life in Tanganyika, yet also an evocative personal story in which the author's affection and respect for Africa, its culture and its people shine through. Michael Longford served in Tanganyika from 1951 as District Officer, Governor's Private Secretary and finally at the time of Independence as District Commissioner. His career provided him with an ideal opportunity to witness the workings of colonialism and of Tanganyika's rapid and harmonious progress to Independence in 1961.

'It will certainly take its place alongside other memoirs of the Colonial Service as an invaluable record.' Sir John Margetson KCMG

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Nyalali continued his innovatory approach in Tabora but regarded his next transfer, to teach on the training programme for primary court magistrates at Mzumbe, as a sign of disfavour; yet it gave him further opportunities for influential innovation and also, through teaching in Kiswahili, to develop his fluency in the Swahili legal vocabulary. He was soon moved again - to Bukoba, to deal with a growing backlog of cases by further innovations, including evening courts.

From 1971 to 1974 at Nyerere's request Nyalali was seconded from the judiciary to preside over the Permanent Labour Tribunal, in the troubled industrial situation of workers' strikes following the adoption of the *Mwongozo Guidelines*. He gained experience in promoting settlements by negotiation and mediation, recognising the need for workers to be respected, including such practical steps as offering them tea in refurbished premises.

In 1974 Nyalali reached the senior judiciary, as High Court judge in Arusha. But all was not well with the judiciary (not only in Tanzania): its morale and legitimacy had declined, challenged in various ways by legislative and executive authority and provoking widespread public dissatisfaction with the courts. Indeed, Widner asserts that the rule of law had collapsed. The Judicial System Review Commission was set up, which reported in 1977.

Nyalali had decided to leave the bench to take up a new post in Geneva with the International Labour Organisation when he was mysteriously summoned by Nyerere and offered the choice of an alternative appointment: Chief Justice. It must have been a difficult decision for him. He was only 42, with relatively limited judicial experience, and was only eleventh in seniority in the High Court: would ten more experienced judges resent his leap-frogging? It was a difficult time for the judiciary and the collapse of the East African Community had removed the regional court of appeal, which had served Tanzania for decades. His wife and children were set on Geneva and the salary there would be incomparably higher. But Nyalali recalled his student days, when he aspired to serve his country. His choice was clear.

These and later landmarks of Nyalali's life are dispersed through the book and frame its complex structure. Each episode provides a peg for an in-depth analysis of a relevant issue which concerned him. Most of these were issues of judicial policy, albeit with great significance for the wider public. Nyalali felt he had to build support, first within the judiciary and then with political leaders in the executive and legislature. He persuaded Nyerere to improve the judges' terms of service but 'it took him some time to learn his way around the one-party state'. His sense of history led him to restore to view the discarded portraits of colonial judges.

After coping with various challenges to judicial independence, the economic crisis of the early 1980s and the government's severe response, including the (retrospective) Economic Sabotage Act, prompted Nyalali to speak with President Nyerere. Invitations followed to address first the Central Committee and then the whole National Executive Committee of the ruling party. These were crucial addresses to powerful, unsympathetic and even hostile audiences. His clear but uncompromising speeches, explaining the judicial role and pointing out illegalities in government policies, were turning-points in the relations between politicians and judges. The new Act was amended and the Economic Crimes Court brought within the High Court. Later Nyalali was to deliver many influential speeches and conference papers.


Widner summarises the debate which surrounded the adoption of the Bill of Rights in 1984, in which Nyalali was prominent. Addressing the University Law Faculty, he gave a clear, though cautious and coded, call for a generous judicial application of the new rights. But his greatest challenge came in 1991 when President Mwinyi asked him to chair a commission on political change to a multi-party system. Nyalali knew that such a system would help to maintain judicial independence; but would he compromise that very independence by leading the

review of such a highly-charged political issue? His acceptance, and his formative influence on 'the Nyalali Report', was decisive, although the public prominence it gave caused him embarrassment when, before the 1995 elections, he had to rebuff invitations to stand as a candidate for the presidency.

Into this personal story, Widner, an American political scientist, weaves comprehensive and perceptive discussions of many basic problems, apart from political interference, which have beset African judges: lack of training for judges, magistrates and court staff; lack of resources - not only weather-proof court-rooms and libraries but even paper; the colonial legacy of 'deep legal pluralism', requiring harmonisation of common law and statutes with customary and Islamic laws; the related need to promote gender equality; massive delays in both civil and criminal trials, and especially the inhumanity and costliness of lengthy imprisonment of many defendants awaiting trial while police, prosecutors and politicians resisted wider implementation of the right to bail; the development of 'alternative dispute resolution' by way of negotiation and mediation; the persistent problem of corruption, in societies which paid judges poorly and lower-grade magistrates a mere pittance; problems of witchcraft and vigilantism; the promotion of 'legal literacy' - public knowledge and understanding of the legal system (Nyalali invited religious leaders to participate in 'Law Day' ceremonies, opening the legal year).

Nyalali was particularly successful in two dimensions. Within Tanzania he developed internal support, previously weak, for the judiciary. But he also found and tapped foreign sources which have provided ground-breaking and sympathetic assistance: Ireland, which has provided judicial training courses, and the United States, in particular the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, which responded vigorously to his initial approach, from which valuable judicial exchange visits, other practical help and deep friendship have followed. Nyalali admired John Marshall, fourth Chief Justice of the U.S.A., whose response to political pressures early in the nineteenth century established judicial independence and offered instructive parallels. American support helped Nyalali to realise a personal project - the Lushoto Institute for Judicial Administration, which he opened in 1996 to serve the courts of the region.

Widner's book is a mine of information, based on extensive and varied research: many interviews with Nyalali and other judges and lawyers in several countries and study of his many speeches and papers (listed in a Bibliography though not all published); many other published sources, most of them relatively recent, are



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briefly and uncritically, even deferentially, cited; personal observations, for example at judicial conferences, and opinion surveys are also used.

The structure of this long book causes some repetition, with too much detail of some legal issues for general readers but insufficient specificity and precision for lawyers. Widner refers to 'the region' - 'eastern and southern Africa' - but this is really a book about Tanzania. She gives several detailed references to Uganda and a few to Botswana and Kenya (including unnecessarily lengthy accounts of the celebrated *Dow* and *Otieno* cases) but only general references to other countries, with some misleading over-generalisations (e.g. that they have English 'common law', understating the role of Roman-Dutch law in the majority of them). There are occasional errors (Lord Woolf is not Lord Chancellor).

Nyalali would be the first to acknowledge, more directly than Widner does, the support which he received from most of his fellow judges, many of whom have also served Tanzania with distinction and commitment. (Your reviewer admits his partiality, having had the privilege of sharing in teaching many of these dedicated judges in those far-off days of the young Faculty of Law in Dar es Salaam.)

There is no account of the formation of the Court of Appeal, over which Nyalali presided, or of the Conference which he organised to review its work on its tenth anniversary in 1989 (the proceedings were published). There is no systematic examination of Nyalali's main writings - the many judgments which he delivered in the course of his long judicial service; only a few of his best-known judgments are considered at relevant points.

Jim Read

BWANA SHAMBA (MR AGRICULTURE). Peter M Wilson. The Pentland Press (*see below*), 2001. 235 pages. ISBN 1 85821 907 8

This reviewer spent 4 years in the mid-1960s doing cotton research at Ilonga in the Kilosa District of Tanzania. *Bwana Shamba* recounts the personal experiences of Peter Wilson during his thirteen years in Tanganyika/Tanzania from 1958 to 1971 and more than two thirds of the book are devoted to his first assignment in Kilosa where he worked for three years for the Eastern Province Cotton Committee. The book is therefore of particular interest to this reviewer given the links to cotton and to the agriculture of the Kilosa District as a whole. The remainder of the book relates Peter's experiences at Tengeru near Arusha where he taught agriculture and Swahili for about six years and in Dar es Salaam where he worked for four years in the Ministry of Agriculture.

In the town of Kilosa at that time there was no electricity, many roads in the District were frequently impassable but the railway to Tabora passed through the town and there were several well stocked shops. The expatriate population in the town was sufficient to run the usual sort of Gymkhana Club and this, along with the Church, was one of the more important social centres. Peter's description of family life at that time and of attending functions at the Club during the heat of the tropical night, wearing evening dress, seem today somewhat archaic!

But most of the book is devoted to accounts of the work of a Field Officer in attempting to develop district agriculture and there are vivid descriptions of how this was done. Communications were difficult and one of the first jobs Peter had to accomplish was to build a 'murrum' road through the bush for some 25 miles to open up an area for cotton growing and thereby enable the cotton to be transported out to Kilosa town. Other descriptions relate to using the local train service to reach villages otherwise inaccessible by road and the welcome he received from the local people who rarely, if ever, saw outsiders.

After independence Peter was based at Tengeru where he lectured to students of agriculture and then took on the task of teaching Swahili over several years to groups of expatriate volunteers. Many of these volunteers then worked in remote parts of the country where a knowledge of Swahili was essential. Peter's accounts of organising the Swahili courses give an interesting insight into the life of expatriates after independence in contrast to the lifestyle he had previously followed in Kilosa.

Anyone who knows Tanzania, and particularly those with experience in agricultural development, will find many of the chapters and reminiscences in this book very interesting and those readers who were in Tanganyika before 1961 may well know many of the people and places mentioned in Kilosa.

Jim Watson

(It is understood that the Pentland Press of Bishop Auckland, which used to claim a special interest in books concerning Africa, has gone into receivership. This means that anyone who has ordered any book from them will receive neither the book nor money back. Those wishing to obtain this book should apply to Peter Wilson, P O Box 304 Horley RH6 7NE. The price is £15.00 plus £5,00 p&p – Editor).

PINK STRIPES AND OBEDIENT SERVANTS: AN AGRICULTURALIST IN TANGANYIKA. John Ainley. The Ridings Publishing Company Ltd.

John Ainley was appointed as an Agricultural Field Officer in the Department of Agriculture in 1949 at the age of 23. He was recruited through the Crown Agents. John's time in Tanganyika/Tanzania included three years in Iringa and Njombe in the then Southern Highlands Province, two tours in Handeni in Tanga Province, ending with his promotion to Agricultural Officer (Tanganyika) whilst on leave. A tour in Bukoba in West Lake Province followed, during which he was promoted to Provincial Agricultural Officer and finally posted to Head Office in Dar es Salaam, where he witnessed the transition of the country to independence. This tour was followed by leave in England and a final tour of duty in Bukoba.

This book recounts in some detail the author's various experiences and duties during his sixteen years of service. To quote a few examples: his description of walking safaris through the Livingstone Mountains and across the Elton Plateau, the resettlement of Mau Mau detainees in the Handeni District, the part played by the District Team in locating the wreck of a Central African Airways machine which came down in remote bush country, his becoming a 'script writer' for the Tanganyika Broadcasting Services' programme for farmers based on the idea of 'The Archers' and acting as Presiding Officer in the first ever elections held in the country.

Throughout he displays a most remarkable ability to recall names and dates and one suspects that he must have been a committed diarist!

The author has included some personal details of life on a station, home leaves and his marriage in 1955. One is able to appreciate the part played by his wife, often under extremely adverse conditions.

The variety of tasks undertaken and included in the job description 'general extension work' is truly remarkable and even more so in the case of a man who progressed from Field Officer to Provincial Agricultural Officer in the course of his service. It is worth recording that during his time in Head Office his duties included editorship of 'Uklima wa Kisasa',

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Pink Stripes And Obedient Servants: An Agriculturalist in Tanganyika

This autobiography covers a period from 1949 to 1964 in which the author describes the work of the Agricultural Department in Tanganyika. It is an historical record of those times and ranges from the Coastal Plains to the Southern Highlands and on to the Great Lakes. It is a compelling story taking the reader back in time, not only in agriculture, but in other aspects of that vast country.

This paperback edition, 255pages, 33 chapters, an index and numerous photographs is available from **J.M Ainley, 4 Station Road, Cranswick, Driffield, E. Yorks, YO25 9QZ** for £10 including p&p

a monthly agricultural newspaper for the more progressive farmers, this adding the skill of journalism to his many talents.

This book contains no 'message'. It is written in a straight forward style and is merely an account of a life, or a good part of one, of service. The total commitment of the author, ably assisted by his wife, to the task in hand and to the people he is working amongst, is obvious.

Such an attitude seems to be quite contrary to the populist view of today that 'colonialism' was completely wrong and totally exploitive.

The Epilogue describes the Joint Commemoration and Thanksgiving service for Her Majesty's Overseas Colonial Service and the Corona Club held in Westminster Abbey on May 25 1999 at which the author was one of eight ex-Overseas Service Officers presented to Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

C A (Tony) Waldron

ECOLOGY, CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE INFORMAL ECONOMY IN NORTH WEST TANZANIA. C.D.Smith. Ashgate. 2000. 222pp. £43.95

This book will be of interest to students of Development Studies and to staff and supporters of N.G.O.'s working in Tanzania. It may well also be of interest to B.T.S.members not intimidated by the sociological language of the early chapters.

It challenges two widely held views: first the commonly expressed pessimism about the present and future prospects of the mass of the Tanzanian people; and secondly the idea that successful development must necessarily involve agriculture based on large estates for export crops and/or industrial projects, both requiring heavy capital investment.

After some early fairly theoretical chapters, it examines the physical and human environment of the Kagera Region, the effects of AIDS, the impact of Rwandan refugees, the place of bananas in the life of the people and the role of coffee production in the local economy.

Detailed findings are based on the study of some 250 households in Kagera. Particular attention is paid to the differences between rich and poor farmers and to the situation of women heads of households (who comprised 30% of the sample).

The author suggests that, so far from being merely a subsistence economy, it is to a considerable extent cash-based and much less dependent on coffee than is generally supposed. He contends that the people have shown remarkable innovative skill in confronting their economic problems and that official figures, since they ignore the informal economy and illegal trade, greatly underestimate this. Readers may find it interesting to compare his work with that of Aili M.Tripp (1997) which examined the informal economy in Dar es Salaam in a not dissimilar fashion.

Smith believes that the best short and medium term policy for development---in Kagera at least--- would be the injection of capital to assist the poorer farmers who are held back only by the lack of relatively small amounts of investment capital.

It is a pity the book did not receive better proof-reading and editing. There are typographical and grammatical errors and the punctuation is, to put it mildly, idiosyncratic.. Nevertheless, this reader found it both challenging and thought provoking

Trevor Jagger

EXPLORE KILIMANJARO. Jaquetta Megarry. Rucksack Readers, 2001 ISBN 1 89 8 481 105 £12.50, 64pp maps photos.

E-mail: info@rucsacs.com

Web: www.rucsacs.com

Nearly 20 years ago in the mid'80's a friend and I, equipped with little more than two 2 pieces of advice proffered by the elderly German owner of the Marangu Hotel, our base, set off to scale the mountain. "Take it slow and steady" she counselled and "Should you reach Gilman's Point then little extra effort is involved in getting to the summit. Heeding her words, I at least made it to Uhuru Peak. My companion went no further than the rim and has since very much regretted it!

Today for those intending to climb the highest mountain in Africa, there is an alternative and rather more detailed source of reference. This handy, spiral bound, tightly packed guide provides a 'step by step' practical approach to doing Kili. It takes the would be trekker through the planning and preparation stages necessary before stepping a foot on the mountain, offering such advice as when best to go, what to take in the way of clothing and equipment, altitude sickness etc. By means of maps and illustrations, it then directs the reader along the two most popular (Marangu and the more arduous Machame) routes. Other sections are devoted to the habitats/zones and wildlife to be found along the way, and some background history and local culture. A useful addition to the pack, particularly for those intending to attempt the mountain for the first time, and even myself who is half tempted by the Machame route second time round!

Pru Watts-Russell

A LIVELIHOOD PERSPECTIVE ON NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE IN SEMI-ARID TANZANIA. T Birch-Thomsen *et al* Economic Geography. 77 (1) January 2001. 23 pages.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

ENGENDERED ENCOUNTERS: MEN OF THE CHURCH AND THE "CHURCH OF WOMEN" IN MASAILAND, TANZANIA 1950-1993 Dorothy L. Hodgson . Comparative Studies in Society and History Vol 41.4. Oct. 1999 (pp 758 to 781)

This is a fascinating account of the consequences of the encounter between Christian missionaries and the Masai. It begins by pointing out that in many parts of Africa there tends to be a preponderance of female converts despite

concerted efforts by most mainstream missionary groups to convert men, and this indeed is what has happened in Masailand.

The Congregation of the Holy Ghost, also known as the 'Spiritans', has spent forty years attempting to evangelise Masai men with virtually no success. The article describes the three strategies employed, first the setting up of schools, second the providing of instruction in the Masai homesteads, and finally the setting up of 'individual' instruction classes. Masai women were restricted from attending school, tolerated but not encouraged to attend homestead instruction and dissuaded from holding formal leadership positions in the church. The Christian churches tend to manifest a patriarchal culture with a preference for men as priests and leaders and the Roman Catholic church still does not accept women priests. Yet in spite of all this, significantly more women than men have sought instruction and baptism in the Catholic church.

There is a clear account of the political and economic changes which took place up to the 1950s as a result of various colonial interventions and which affected the gender relations between the Masai, with a marked reduction in the role of women, in these fields. However, despite this the women retained their involvement in the religious domains of everyday life. While men prayed to their one God, Eng'ai, (whose prefix shows her to be female) on special occasions, women prayed throughout the day most importantly at the early morning and evening milking when they would sprinkle a little milk on the ground thanking and entreating Eng'ai for the continued protection, preservation, and expansion of their family and herds.

The school strategy largely failed because conversion was seen as a threat to Masai maleness. You could not be a Christian and a Masai at the same time. Conversion meant that the progression from uncircumcised youth to morran to elder could not be maintained and those who did convert were despised as ormeek and essentially excluded from the clan.

The homestead strategy failed with the men precisely because the main thrust was towards the conversion of the men, particularly the elders of the group who were those consulted initially and who had to agree to the missionaries working in the homestead. The aim was to try to convert the whole homestead at once so that it would form a unified Christian community. However, the elders were those who were least receptive and they often simply did not appear at the scheduled meetings so that the missionaries became frustrated because they were not reaching them. In contrast, because these meetings were conducted in KiMasai, and involved discussion about key religious concepts, the women found themselves with direct access to the missionaries so that they could hear the Christian message and became regular and active participants in the sessions to the point of actually speaking out in public.

The 'individual' strategy became possible with the government's villagisation policy and here the gender differences became vividly apparent. Now that anyone was free to attend religious instruction regardless of school enrolment

or homestead residence, women flocked to the classes and women outnumbered men by two to one at baptism. Some missionaries still refuse to teach 'just women' claiming it would divide the family, others disparage the 'church of women' and insist on the need for a church to be a proper community with proper (male) leadership.

Many Masai women feel that conversion to Christianity enhances their already substantial spiritual life by providing yet another place to sing to and praise God, and they perceive little difference between the Masai god Eng'ai and the Christian God or between the prayers and rituals of Masai religion and of Catholicism. The church provides frequent opportunities for the women to meet as a group, talk to one another in small circulating groups both before and after services or classes and to sing and pray together..

Thus it is that through both direct and indirect means the women have overcome the disinterest of missionaries and the resistance of men to their participation in the church and there is evidence that that is a source of joy to them.

Peter Hill

PROMPTING DEMOCRATIC TRANSITIONS FROM ABROAD: INTERNATIONAL DONORS AND MULTI-PARTYISM IN TANZANIA. Jessica I Vener. *Democratization*, vol. 7, no. 4, Winter 2000, pp 133-162,

The author uses Tanzania as a case study to assess the extent to which international donors tied commitment to the democratization process as a condition for aid. Noting that using aid as a reward for promoting democratic modes of governance is essentially a post - cold war policy, and that by 1992 all of Tanzania's major donors had "incorporated democratization as a contingency for continued economic assistance", the author asks whether foreign donors explicitly required this as a condition for aid. Tracking aid statistics for the years 1985-1995, the author concludes that while there were numerous increases or decreases in funding, interviews with donor representatives indicated that these fluctuations were a result of circumstances, e.g., specific Tanzanian needs, or donor fatigue, rather than any demands for democratic contingency. However, local sentiment suggested otherwise. Using interviews as a means of assessing perspectives among Tanzanian government leaders, opponents of the one party system, and various leaders within the civil society, the author found they expressed a strong sense of external pressures for some measure of democratization. Nevertheless, these

leaders also acknowledged that changing domestic circumstances had minimized the efficacy of the one-party system and stimulated the move to multi-partyism. Since Tanzania did not test whether economic sanctions would be applied if it did not liberalize its political process, the causal role of donor pressures on future democratization remains to be seen.

Marion Doro

ZANZIBAR TOURISM DIRECTORY 2002. Swahili Coast Publications. 48 pages in full colour with information on Zanzibar and contact details on tourism companies.

TANZANIAN AFFAIRS (ISSN 0952-2948)

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

Tel: 020 7727 1755. Fax: 020 7243 0287.

E-Mail: davidbrewin@ntlworld.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):

UK £ 7.50

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

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

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CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

DR MARION DORO is Professor emerita of Government at Connecticut College, New London, USA, who has taught and done research frequently in East Africa. She was Professor of Political Science at the University of Dar es Salaam in 1995 and UN Election Monitor for the October 1995 elections.

TREVOR JAGGER was the Executive Secretary of the Britain – Tanzania Society from 1992 to 2000. He served in Bukoba and Tarime from 1948 to 1950 and has had ten successive years of visiting the country.

COLIN HASTINGS is a Management Consultant. He worked in business and for the State trading Corporation in Tanzania in the late sixties. He is now doing photographic projects for community tourism organisations in developing countries.

PETER HILL served as an Education Officer in Tanganyika from 1955 to 1965 and was Deputy Director of the Ford Foundation Project on Language Use and Teaching in East Africa 1969 – 1970. He was subsequently a Senior Lecturer in the University of London Institute of Education for 18 years.

JACOB KNIGHT is a mechanical engineer. He spent three years teaching physics at the Mazengo School in Dodoma and visits Tanzania regularly.

JIM READ is Professor Emeritus of Comparative Public Law, with special reference to Africa, in the University of London.

TONY WALDRON worked in soil conservation and land planning in Tanganyika from 1953 to 1964.

PRU WATTS-RUSSELL is the Program Officer for the ‘International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications’ based in Oxford. From 1982 to 1987 she was Library and Books Officer with the British Council in Tanzania.