

No 75
MAY – AUGUST 2003



Tanzanian affairs

Issued by the
Britain - Tanzania
Society

TANZANIA AND THE IRAQ WAR

32 PARLIAMENTARY BY-ELECTIONS

POPULATION NOW 34 MILLION

DEBATES ON CORRUPTION

\$ 400 MILLION FROM MINING

TANZANIA AND THE IRAQ WAR

Tanzania made its position on the Iraq war clear before it began. President Mkapa announced that the government and people of Tanzania were opposed to the war and Prime Minister Frederick Sumaye told parliament on February 14 that military supremacy might win the war on the battlefield but it would not bring peace or win hearts. Tanzania also could suffer economically if another war was imposed on Iraq.

It was difficult to hear a dissenting voice and Tanzanians appear to have been united in opposition to the war.

The East African, in an angry article under the heading 'Humiliated, Helpless, we are all Iraqis Today' reported the views of a news vendor in Dar es Salaam: "American heavyweight Mike Tyson slugs it out with Tanzanian featherweight Rashidi Matumla!" The article went on: "The unequal Anglo-American war on little Iraq is termed "War in Iraq" as if there were simply civil strife going on there, not an invasion by the world's superpowers of a Third World poor country. There is nothing on the global news networks, BBC or CNN, to assert this fact - that the war is not being fought between equals in terms of weapons, resources and technology.

If any were in doubt about the Tanzanian view they had only to read the Swahili press which rivaled British tabloids in the extremism of its news coverage.

Typical headlines:

***British army fearful of entering Basra; says it is dangerous
(Mtanzania)***

***Bush nearly drowning; seeks more funds to destroy Iraq –
(Nipashe)***

***More Americans killed; the British contingent in trouble -
Nipashe***

***Bush, Blair hammered, The British running from Basra;
The Iraqis forcing them to mark time in the desert; others
confused, killing each other – An-Nuur***

***Iraq destroys US tanks; Saddam's soldiers stinging like ants
- Mwananchi***

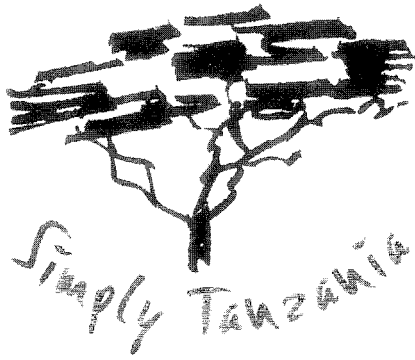
***We have cornered the Americans; claim they control not a
single city - Mwananchi***

***Coward Americans confused at the front line; killing
women, children indiscriminately – Majira***

By April 10th however, the tone had changed.

Further headlines: 'Iraqis applaud new era of freedom' wrote *Nipashe*; a *Rai* editorial said 'The imperialist aim has been achieved. Iraq is in their hands now. It would be a wise undertaking if they could rebuild Iraq politically and socially...

By April 14th *Nipashe* wrote 'US forces enter Sikrit unopposed; Baghdad is calm.....'



*Culture, History,
Development, Wildlife*

Your chance to see the real

Tanzania

Tours available 2003/4

- Mbeya/Iringa/Ruaha
- Swahili coast - Kilwa/Mtwara/Zanzibar
- Selous/Udzungwa
- Cultural Tourism - Moshi/Lushoto/Tanga
- Serengeti/Ngorongoro/Zanzibar
- Tailor Made Tours/Escorted if requested

Village visits organised and designed by local people.
Fees paid direct to the community.



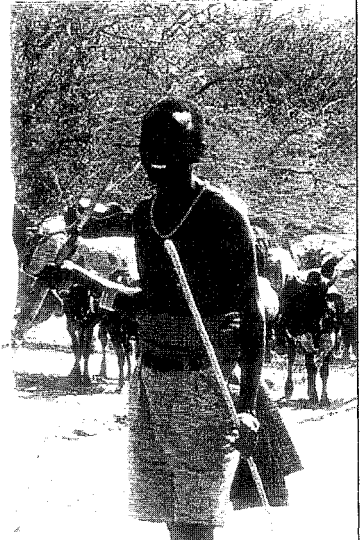
Most tours use 4x4 vehicle
with driver.

For itineraries/prices -

Tel: 020 8986 0615

E-mail: bt@simplytanzania.co.uk

www.simplytanzania.co.uk



FBI TO ESTABLISH AN ANTI-TERRORIST INSTITUTE

According to The Swahili paper *Rai*, in a bid to counter terrorism, the American Federal Bureau of Investigations will establish an institute for training Police investigators on how to combat terrorism. Construction of the institute, which will also cater for neighbouring countries, is to commence in July this year near Dodoma. The Capital Development Authority (CDA) was said to have allocated 127 hectares for the project. The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police was quoted as confirming the reports.

37 BY-ELECTIONS

There will be significant by-elections on May 18 for 15 seats in the Tanzanian National Assembly mostly from Pemba Island in Zanzibar (but including four mainland seats) and another 17 seats are being contested in the Zanzibar House of Representatives . All but one of the seats in Pemba were previously held by Tanzania's main opposition party, the Civic United Front (CUF). The previous MP's had been expelled from parliament because of a boycott they had conducted in protest against what they consider to have been rigged elections in 2000. The 17th seat became vacant when Tanzanian Vice-President Dr Shein had to give up his seat on taking up his new appointment.

The election results will not make any dent in the dominant position of the ruling Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party in Tanzania but they should provide some indication, if the elections are free and fair, as to the correctness or otherwise of CUF's long-standing claim that it is the majority party in Zanzibar. For this reason the by-elections are being fought with great vigour by both sides.

The CCM party claimed that many people living in the main island of Zanzibar were going to Pemba to register as voters for the by-elections and accused C U F of being behind the move.

As this issue of Tanzanian Affairs went to press there was good news. Both the CCM Treasurer and the CUF Director of Planning reported a peaceful atmosphere during the voter registration exercise and the CUF Director described the behaviour of the police as commendable. But, according to *Majira*, registration was said to be proceeding slowly.

Also, according to the same paper 'big shots' from the CCM had expressed uncertainty on the outcome of the by-elections. One was quoted as saying a CCM loss in Pemba would not be a big issue. If the Party lost it would concede defeat.

CABINET RESHUFFLE

Two ministers changed places in a minor cabinet reshuffle on February 1. The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office (Information and Political Affairs) and Publicity Secretary of the CCM Party, Mr Omar Ramadhan Mapuri became Minister of Home Affairs replacing the previous Minister Mr Mohammed Seif Khatib. The opposition parties, about whom Mapuri had been highly critical, were unhappy with his promotion to what they described as 'such a sensitive position as Home Affairs Minister.' The Guardian's editorial on the subject was headed 'Mapuri's appointment raises many eyebrows.'

A MINOR SETBACK

In a surprise result CCM has lost a ward in local elections for Musoma Town Council to the CUF candidate by a margin of six votes. Local CCM members demanded the resignation of their district chairman and secretary blaming them for CCM's failure to win the seat.

A UNITED OPPOSITION?

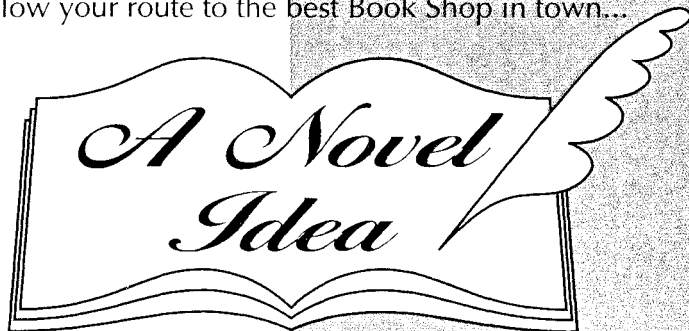
Eleven opposition political parties drew up a provisional agreement at the beginning of February to field one presidential candidate in the 2005 elections. They also agreed in principle to divide parliamentary constituencies among themselves. Augustine Mrema's Tanzania Labour Party however refused to join the alliance because he said that Tanzanians were not yet ripe to vote for a single opposition candidate as had happened in Kenya last year.

JOHN CHEYO BOUNCES BACK

Turmoil has continued in the United Democratic Party (UDP).but in a surprise move on March 13 John Cheyo bounced back as the legitimate chairman of the Party.

After eight months of conflict, Registrar of Political Parties John Tendwa, reinstated the ousted leader and declared his rival, Amani

Follow your route to the best Book Shop in town...



at The Slipway, Msasani & Steers, Ohio Street / Samora Avenue
PO Box 76513, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Tel & Fax: (022) 2601088

e-mail: books@anovelfidea-africa.com

[www: anovelfidea-africa.com](http://www.anovelfidea-africa.com)

Jidulamabambasi, no longer chairman. Tendwa said that he was now satisfied that the Party's constitution and procedures had not been followed when Cheyo was deposed. "The current leadership had forged the evidence and had cheated the Registrar, the Tanzanian community and party members"

Tendwa said that Jidulamabambasi had originally presented documentary evidence, which he had accepted, to justify his claims that the UDP Central Committee which had met on 6 July last year had decided to dismiss Cheyo. Later, Cheyo submitted the original minutes of what actually transpired at the meeting written by the Deputy Secretary General, who was a regular minutes writer, in his own handwriting. When he was called to Tendwa's office to identify the minutes early this year, he denied his own handwriting. In order to settle the dispute, the Registrar decided to present the original copy of the disputed handwriting to the Identification Bureau of the Criminal Investigations Department for technical verification which indicated that there had been 'significant similar characteristics.' With the documentary evidence presented at his office and technical results from the CID, Tendwa said his office had reviewed its former decision and reinstated Cheyo.

As this issue of TA went to press Jidulamabambasi was said to be wanting to take the Registrar to court.

A BRITISH VIEW ON THE TANZANIAN PARLIAMENT

Valerie Davey, Labour MP for Bristol West, speaking in a debate in the House of Commons on International Women's Day compared life in the British and Tanzanian parliaments. "Looking down" (from the gallery in the National Assembly in Dodoma) she said: "I was enthralled to see a wonderful red semi-circle. People addressed the Speaker, who sat high above them - even higher than you, Madam Deputy Speaker - well above contradiction. The Mace may not have been as lavish as ours but it was carried in with as much dignity. Of the 282 members of the Tanzanian parliament 61

(21%) are women. However, only 12 of these were elected. The others hold special seats and two are presidential appointees.

An all-party woman's group invited me to a question and answer session. They wanted to know how we in Britain planned to meet the 30% Beijing target for women on elected bodies by 2005.

...Tanzania will have reached this target at the 2005 election.... I could give no clear answer on how we would reach 30% in Britain, but, in the Labour Party, there will be all-women shortlists as seats become available.... I had to admit however that this would probably not result in 30% women members.”

Ms Davey paid tribute, firstly, to the British Council for what she described as its 'incredibly good work in increasing the number of women in effective leadership positions' and also, to Dr Elly Macha, the Britain-Tanzania Society-supported blind Tanzanian student who recently completed her PhD at Leeds University.

POPULATION NOW 34 MILLION

The 2002 census has revealed that Tanzania's population has now reached 34,568,609 of whom 984,531 are in Zanzibar.

Growth rates averaged 2.9% on the mainland (4.8% in Kigoma, where there are many refugees, compared with 1.4% in Lindi) and 3.1% in Zanzibar.

Average numbers per family were 4.9 compared with 5.3 recorded in the 1998 census.

Population densities were 38 per sq km on the mainland and 398 per sq km in Zanzibar.

Dar es Salaam recorded 2,497,000 people – Daily Mail.

CORRUPTION, KITINE AND MTIKILA

During recent weeks, if one is to judge by the prominence given to the subject in the Tanzanian parliament and media, corruption has come a close second to Iraq, in terms of public interest. Two people in particular have made the allegations which have stimulated the debate and have gained a great deal of publicity in the process. They are the former Head of Intelligence and present CCM MP for Makete, who is also a member of the ruling party's National Executive Committee, Dr Hassy Kitine who has made wide-ranging allegations to the effect that many CCM and government leaders are corrupt; and, on February 18, long-term activist/politician and Chairman of the very small Democratic Party, the Rev. Christopher Ntikila who directed his attention to alleged corruption by Prime Minister Frederick Sumaye. But many others soon joined in the fray.

A HEALTHY DEBATE

The former Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Commission, which had produced a much praised report to President Mkapa on corruption, Judge Joseph Warioba, told journalists that he agreed with Dr Kitine that some leaders in the country were corrupt. Dr Kitine had been right in expressing his view about what was amiss in the country.

Transparency International the corruption watchdog calculated in its 2002 'Corruption Perception Index' that Tanzania was the 12th most corrupt country in the world and the 7th most corrupt in Africa.

The March issue of 'Africa Today,' in an article headed 'In the Grip of Corruption' noted that in Tanzania there had recently been a notable shift from the culture of silence inside Tanzania's ruling

circles and that Kitine's allegations had triggered a 'somewhat sizzling debate amongst the public'. The media were said to be 'beaming a searchlight on corruption'.

In its editorial on 23rd January the Guardian stated that the remarks made by Dr Kitine had 'shaken the entire country and the Government quite a lot.' Otherwise, it wrote, how could the latter's reaction be explained? The Government, through Minister of State in the President's Office, Wilson Massilingi, had reacted quickly by saying that Kitine's allegations should have been channeled through the Prevention of Corruption Bureau (PCB) and not made to the media. Why did the government reveal its position so quickly, the editorial asked. Why were the public not allowed to express their views first? Dr Kitine, supported later by Musoma MP Nimrod Mkono, had injected a breath of fresh air into democratic discourse in Tanzania. It was a healthy debate and a sign of maturity, the Guardian wrote.

Under the front page headline 'MP Tired of endless corruption literature' the Guardian (February 22) quoted the MP for Bukoba Urban as complaining, at a Workshop for 200 MP's: "Every year we hear the same things.... I can safely predict that even next year, we will be bombarded with similar lectures on the corruption issue," he said.

Well known CCM MP Gertrude Mongela, although critical of Kitine, said that the situation would not have reached its current stage if the Government had properly implemented recommendations contained in the Warioba report on corruption.

Mwananchi quoted retired High Court Judge Raymond Mwaikasu as saying that corrupt leaders were known to the PCB but it was unable to take action because it was responsible to the President's Office, which often 'hindered it from naming or making decisions on corrupt leaders'. He called upon the PCB to be given freedom to work independently.

KITINE'S ALLEGATIONS

The Kitine case created a sensation but soon became quagmired in allegation and counter-allegation, which led to a situation of considerable confusion.

Dr Kitine had originally been in trouble over allegations that his wife had been wrongly paid fees by the Government for hospital treatment she had received in Canada in 1997/98. Dr Kitine had subsequently resigned from his position as Head of Security.

More recently Parliament's Accounts Committee had initially declared Mrs Kitine innocent but a month later, according to the Sunday Observer (February 23) discretely changed its mind.

Mbulu MP Philip Marmo said that the government's demand for proof about corruption was to question the obvious. Marmo suggested that there was no need to demand evidence and proof from Dr. Kitine, because what he had said was known by Tanzanian society.

MP's were divided on the matter although many were critical of Kitine and said that he should have addressed his comments to the party leadership or to the Prevention of Corruption Bureau.

CCM Youth Wing Mobilization Secretary and Nkenge MP, Deodorun Kamala, said that if the Government was serious about the war against corruption, there was a need to change the judicial system in the country. He said that it was high time that the burden of proving innocence or guilt of those accused of corruption should be placed on the accused as it was difficult to prove corruption allegations in the courts. Between the Government and normal citizens, who was in better position to quickly get evidence on corruption allegations?" Kamala asked.

This prompted a reaction from Attorney General Andrew Chenge, who said that the legal system that governed civil disobedience in the country was based on the Commonwealth system that put the burden of proof on the prosecution side, as opposed to the continental system followed by many European countries, that put the burden of proof on the accused.

Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Harith Bakari Mwapachu, said corruption cases would continue to be resolved through the current system as the government had no plans to establish a specific organ to deal with such cases.

MTIKILA'S ALLEGATIONS FORCEFULLY REBUTTED

Meanwhile, the Rev. Mtikila went further and listed properties he alleged were owned by Prime Minister Sumaye or his wife or his allies. The list included houses in Morogoro, Arusha and Dar es Salaam, farms in the Coast, Dodoma Morogoro and Arusha regions, factories and an aeroplane.

Within days several leaders and others made statements contradicting the allegations. Home Affairs Minister Mapuri made it clear that the CCM party would not discuss corruption allegations against the Prime Minister because they lacked credible evidence.

However, on 10th April the Dar es Salaam 'Family Mirror' reported that the PCB had taken up the allegations against the Prime Minister to determine whether he had misused public office to amass wealth. PCB Director-General Anatory Kamazima was quoted as saying that the PCB was collecting evidence on Sumaye's registered properties.

The Home Affairs Minister was quoted in several newspapers as saying that CCM would debate and investigate allegations facing the Prime Minister if it received the allegations from official and credible sources. He said that so far only 'blah blah' had been heard and no evidence of corruption had been provided. He said that the Prime Minister, like any other leader, had a right to own property including farms.

As this issue of TA went to press the Sunday Observer quoted the Prime Minister as saying that he was not corrupt and was considering the possibility of suing those making the allegations.

PRESIDENT MKAPA ENTERS THE DEBATE

President Mkapa entered the debate several times. He was quoted in *Mtanzania* in January as saying that corrupt practices were rampant in the construction industry and that efforts to fight it had proved futile. He urged engineers to rescue their profession by sidelining those who condoned corrupt practices.

As this issue of TA went to press *Majira* reported that President Mkapa had acknowledged receipt of an anonymous letter listing corrupt ministers, deputy ministers, directors and companies that had solicited favours from public officials in exchange for bribes. The President said that Tanzanians were not bold enough to name the corrupt in their midst and that many were jealous when they saw colleagues with new cars and houses.

A DOWNWARD TREND

However, on February 9 the Sunday Observer had written as follows: 'The marauding scourge of corruption devastating the economies of poor countries had shown a downward trend in Tanzania since last year when government started implementing its 'Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan.' Closing a one-day conference on 'Good Governance' in Dar es Salaam Chief Secretary, Marten Lumbanga, said it was not true that the scourge was increasing. The corruption index in Tanzania had fallen from 81 points to 71, compared with the rising trend (above 70) in some neighbouring countries. "These are not my figures" he said "They are published by 'Transparency International' He said the fall in the corruption index showed that the anti-corruption programme was becoming effective. "We are certainly not complacent about

this initial success. In fact we are energised to continue fighting the scourge tooth and nail” he said.

(The Financial Times (March 25) reported that a draft corruption Bill is now being prepared for presentation to the British Parliament under which business people who use backhanders to help contracts progress in foreign countries could face up to seven years in jail. Ever since the time of President Nyerere, Tanzania has been pressing Britain to make this end of the corruption cycle a crime – Editor).

STOP PRESS. The verdict was given on April 18 in the long standing corruption case against former leaders of the Ministry of Public Works. Minister Nalaila Kiula, the Roads Director and a Chief Engineer have been found not guilty. The Principal Secretary at the time has been sent to jail for three years. According to *Dar Leo* the Government may appeal against the three not guilty verdicts and the Principal Secretary will definitely appeal against his sentence.

TENSIONS AMONGST RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

Most observers of the religious scene in Tanzania agree that relations between Muslims and followers of other religions are generally good. But, perhaps reflecting conflicts with a religious element in other parts of the world, Tanzanian Muslims are showing increasing signs of unhappiness both within their own ranks and against Christians in the belief that Christians are better treated in Tanzania.

There have been several minor incidents during recent weeks:

On February 26 the Chief Sheikh of the Parley of Clerics of Zanzibar blamed the Zanzibar government and in particular the newly-created Office of the Mufti for denying Muslims their constitutional right of freedom of worship. The Chief Sheikh said that the two recent incidents in which the police had used force against Muslims peacefully marching, one during the Eid el Hajj and the other on February 21, provided proof beyond doubt that the Government had created the Mufti's office to intimidate Muslims. "We can't see any point in having this Mufti office" he said. The constitution gave people the right to gather and preach.

Meanwhile Zanzibar Attorney-General Hassan Iddi Pandu Hassan reminded people that The Mufti (Constitution and Powers) Act of 2001, which was enacted to control foreign religious groups intending to disrupt peace and tranquility, must be followed to the letter. He said that members of religious groups from Pakistan and Afghanistan had been to Zanzibar and were sleeping in mosques. This could adversely affect the security of the nation.

The Guardian reported on February 18 that some people had been injured after being shot by members of the Field Force unit in Zanzibar; several people had broken into bars and wine shops and burnt government vehicles. 20 people later appeared in court over the disturbances and the loss of property.

On March 14 the Guardian reported that the Court of Appeal had quashed the conviction and set aside a sentence of 18 months' imprisonment on Hamis Dibagula for uttering words with the intent to wound religious feelings at a religious meeting. In a 25-page judgment, the judges pointed out that the prosecution had to prove that the appellant had a deliberate intention to wound the religious feelings of those within hearing range. When the appellant told his audience that 'Jesus Christ was not the Son of God' he was doing no more than preaching his religion. They quoted several Surahs (Chapters) from the Koran, one of which

said that 'Christ the Son of Mary' was no more than a messenger. The question was a purely religious one and therefore could not fall for determination by a court of law. The judges concluded by saying that religious intolerance had launched many wars and caused endless streams of blood. Religious intolerance was a device which must not be permitted to find a place in the hearts of our people.

HOMOSEXUALS

On March 15 some hundreds of Muslims demonstrated in Dar es Salaam against the proposed visit to Tanzanian tourist centres and game parks by a group of 100 American homosexuals. The Muslims chanted insults at the Government, BAKWATA and the ruling CCM party and threatened violence against motorists and bystanders.

At a symposium shortly afterwards to commemorate the Moslem New Year *1424 Al Hijriyyah* in Dar es Salaam, Moslem scholars, teachers, students and Imams began to make plans on the best way to combat homosexuality in Tanzania.

According to *An-Nuur*, a new Swahili newspaper in Zanzibar, tourist hotels in Arusha had been warned not to accommodate the gays from America.

The Sunday Observer (March 2) quoted a prominent Tanzanian clergyman as announcing that he also would organise a protest march over this planned visit. The paper's editorial stated that homosexuality was a taboo practice in Tanzania and that whoever regarded homosexuality as un-Tanzanian could do so without fear of contradiction. 'It is disturbing however', the article went on 'that no concerted battle is being waged against homosexuals.'

The Zanzibar Government, but not the Union Government, outlawed the proposed tour, which was cancelled before it began. Zanzibar Industries, Commerce and Tourism Minister Mohamed About told *Majira* that the Government would not allow the gays to tour Zanzibar because they were not 'normal' people.

Nipashe quoted the Full Gospel Bible Fellowship Bishop Zakaria Kakobe as threatening to organise a massive demonstration against the proposed tour.

Pope John Paul's representative in Tanzania, Michael Fitzgerald, has called upon people not to regard every Muslim as a terrorist and instead to take steps to harmonise relations between Muslims and Christians. He was talking to the head of the Muslim Council, BAKWATA, Chief Sheikh Issa bin Shabaan Simba.

Fourteen Sheikhs, Imams and religious teachers underwent voluntary HIV testing early in the year. They were praised by health officials for 'leading by example'. The leaders said that they had taken the tests in the hope that their followers would follow suit. However, they added that they would never condone the use of condoms.

ZANZIBAR

The Government has published the detailed report of the Presidential Probe Commission on the killing of demonstrators by police in Zanzibar on 26th January and 27, 2001.

In its editorial on 28th January *The African* wrote that a lot had been written and said about the episode but that was now history, however bitter. 'Every one of us should now say: never again!' The CUF - CCM dialogue that culminated in the accord between two parties signed in October 2001 had been a good step forward. Even though the report of the Commission had some shortcomings, it had proved, nonetheless, that the government cared about what had happened and was anxious to see that it would not happen again.'

CUF chairman Ibrahim Lipumba described the report as shallow and a government whitewash. Those who were involved in the

killings would have to account for their offences," he said. The source of the killings had been CCM's resolve to cling to power at any cost even when it had been defeated.

The Commission was chaired by Brigadier-General Hashim Mbita. Lipumba said that he had requested President Mkapa to include independent members in the Commission but none of the names he had suggested had been found acceptable.

The British Sunday Times (29th December, 2002) and the BBC reported that the British Foreign office had updated its tourist travel advice last Christmas eve: 'We believe that Tanzania, including Zanzibar and Pemba islands, is one of a number of countries in East Africa where there may be an increased terrorist threat. British nationals should be vigilant in hotels, restaurants, bars and nightclubs.' As a result several hotels reported booking cancellations although most tourists already in the Isles did not show any inclination to cancel their holidays.

Home Affairs Minister Omar Mapuri responded by saying that the Government had put in place security arrangements that would make it impossible for terrorists to operate easily in the country. He called upon tourists to feel free to visit the country's attractions.

It is now possible to obtain visas for Zanzibar on arrival in the country.

British High Commissioner Richard Clarke was quoted in the press on January 25 as saying that Britain had never at any time ordered its nationals to cancel their plans to visit Zanzibar; neither had it issued an order to its nationals already there to leave the country. He had come to the conclusion that the Isles were peaceful and safe.

BUSINESS AND THE ECONOMY

The leader of a Sussex Chamber of Commerce trade mission to Tanzania told the 'Business Times' that trading opportunities in the country were increasing following notable improvements in macro economic fundamentals. He cited the low inflation rate, and good GDP growth rate.

The 'East African' (March 24) reported that Tanzania's foreign exchange reserves had risen to \$1,528 million as of December 2002, equivalent to 18 months of imports and the highest level of reserves achieved in the past 20 years. This was attributed to policy guidelines that required the Bank of Tanzania to maintain adequate reserves, the stability of prices, increased flows of donor support and debt relief.

The Tanzania Investment Centre at last year registered the largest number of new investors in the country since the department was established in 1997. 320 investors were registered, compared with 239 in the second best year, 1998. Most investment was in the manufacturing centre, followed by tourism. 80% of the investors were reported to be doing well.

Last year Tanzania's mining industry earned about \$400 million making it the second major foreign-exchange earner after tourism which brought in \$725 million. It is predicted that within the next two years gold will be Tanzania's main export - The East Africa.

President Mkapa said on 28th February that Tanzanians must accept the stark realities of globalisation and work hard to create a national economy that could fully benefit from that system. In his monthly national radio and TV address to the nation he criticised Tanzanians for being engaged in a futile debate on who owned what in the economy. "Unfortunately, most of our debates don't

show that we understand current global economic trends. What we hear on political forums is about calls for indigenous ownership of the economy and not how to create a patriotic national economy.....Grants and loans can never be a substitute for hard work" he said referring to the heavy dependency of the country on foreign assistance.

On February 19 the Government announced that it had leased (for ten years) management of the Dar es Salaam Water Authority (DAWASA) to 'City Water Services Ltd' owned jointly by Biwater of the UK and Gauff Inenieure of Germany. The company, together with the World Bank, African Development Bank and European Investment Bank will invest \$160 million – Guardian.

The Bank of Tanzania has issued new 500/-, 1,000/-, 2,000/-, 5,000/- and 10,000/- notes. There was much surprise when, within a month, forged new notes appeared on the streets.

Since Kilimanjaro Airport was privatized in 1999 the number of airlines using it has increased from two to forty. The Tanzanian/European company in charge has just invested a further Shs 3.2 billion in restructuring and modernization - Sunday Observer.

The Government's firm decision to privatize the National Microfinance Bank (established after the sale of the National Bank of Commerce in 1997) has attracted a lot of criticism not least from its own Board of Directors. Eventually, on March 1 the Government dissolved the Board. In February, such had been the strength of the opposition in parliament, that the Bill allowing for the privatisation had been withdrawn. It is to be presented again with a larger Tanzanian component in the shareholding. The Bill had proposed 51% shares to be held by a strategic investor, 30% by the Government and the rest by private local and other investors - Guardian.

The five-star Dar es Salaam Holiday Inn has won the 'Six Continents Hotels' Best Newcomer of the Year Award', making it the best new Six Continents hotel in the world for the year 2002. There are some 3,000 hotels in the group worldwide.

The Tanzania Cigarette Company (TCC) said on March 31 that it had produced 4 billion cigarettes last year and had about 95% of the domestic market in the country. The Tanzania cigarette industry generates more added value for locally produced raw materials than any other industry in the country and employs 700 people. TCC has a network of 680 wholesalers and 40,000 retailers.

The Business Times (March 10) reported that, at long last, a buyer had been found for what was once Tanzania's biggest and most prestigious hospitality establishment, the Kilimanjaro Hotel. It has been sold to ABS Holdings Ltd, a group of companies based in the United Arab Emirates, for \$33 million after languishing for more than 10 years with no takers acceptable to the Government. The Kilimanjaro is to be refurbished to five-star standard.

As the pyrethrum planting season came to a close in April it was revealed that 1,500 tons were still in store in Mbeya and Iringa because no market had been found for the crop. Some experts believed that this was because of the poor quality compared with that of its principal competitors, Kenya and Tasmania. Kenyan farmers were able to sell a kilogram for between Shs 900 and 1,200 per kilo while Tanzanian farmers were selling at between Shs 350 and 500 per kilo. However, there were better prospects for the future because the Uyole Agricultural Research Centre had come up with a superb pyrethrum clone which could transform the prospects for the crop - Guardian.

MORE AID

Tanzania remains a very attractive destination for foreign aid and Zanzibar is no longer being subjected to donor boycotts.

The Danish government has restored its humanitarian aid to Zanzibar with the grant of Shillings 746 million for medicines and medical equipment.

Other recent donor aid includes:

- Sweden - \$50 million to support Tanzania's 2003-06 Primary Education Development Plan. A joint statement by the governments said this had been the largest-ever sum approved by SIDA, Sweden's international cooperation and development arm, to any partner country in the field of education.
- China - \$1.2 million to ease transport problems in Zanzibar.
- Germany \$86 million, mainly on water and sanitation projects for 2003-2004 making Tanzania the second largest recipient of German aid in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Japan \$2.9 million in debt relief.
- The Global Fund to Fight Aids, TB and malaria - \$2.3 million to Zanzibar; the USA is the largest contributor
- Canada – US\$ 6.6 million for five years for universal primary education
- The EU - €38 million for the agricultural sector.

THE 'NEW' AIR TANZANIA

Tanzania's flag carrier, Air Tanzania Corporation Limited (ATCL), was launched on April 1st. Chairman, Ali Mafuruki said that the former Air Tanzania Corporation, which was recently acquired by South African Airways, would have new routes. "To

the West we are looking at Lagos and other points in West Africa and to the North, Europe beckons with London as the first planned destination” he said. However, new routes would only be opened when they proved to have commercial value. In phase one, ATCL would increase its flights to Johannesburg, Nairobi and Entebbe. In the coming weeks the company would embark on the first stages of developing Dar es Salaam as a hub. “When the troubled skies in the Gulf clear, we shall launch our services to Dubai and Muscat. The company would introduce an additional three Boeing 737’s and two De Havilland Dash-8 aircraft. The government owns 51% of the ATCL – Sunday Observer.

FISHERIES ENVIRONMENT IMPROVING

According to the Dar es Salaam Mirror (March 20) dynamite fishing, once rife in the Tanga region, has in recent years witnessed a decline, thanks to concerted efforts by the Tanga Coastal Zone Development Programme (TCZDP), Government and the community at large.

Brief extracts from the article: ‘The TCZDP was launched in 1994 with the principal objective of ensuring the sustainability of marine resources in the districts of Tanga, Pangani and Muheza....In the early 1990s, there was increased pressure on fisheries resources leading to a decrease in fish supply. The major cause was dynamite fishing which was responsible for the destruction of an estimated 12% of Tanga region’s 1996 reefs. This, coupled with intense fishing resulted in diminished catches in 90% of the reefs. Under the Programme, joint patrols were established to enforce fisheries regulations and a ban was imposed against dynamite

fishing. The number of recorded blasts in Tanga region had dropped to less than five a month from over 180 a month in 1994. Other measures taken included closure of certain reefs for fish stock replenishment and reef recovery. Also, fish aggregating devices and mariculture were tested as potential alternatives to inshore fisheries.

THE DEEP SEA

The East African reported on March 17 that Tanzania was planning new measures against pirate fishing boats along its coastal areas and its 200km 'Economic Exclusive Zone'. The Government was proposing to establish in July a 'Deep Sea Fishing Authority' (DSFA), which would have powers to arrest pirate boats. Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism Mrs Zakia Meghji, was quoted as estimating that over 70 illegal fishing vessels were operating in Tanzania's waters and were targeting tuna, kingfish, lobsters and prawns.

Both Tanzania and Zanzibar have licensed vessels to fish their waters but trawlers from as far afield as Japan and China are said to be illegally fishing. French naval forces operating in the Southern Indian Ocean Zone pledged to help arrest illegal fishing vessels along Tanzania's coastline and were reported to have chased away 80 illegal trawlers over the past year.

AND IN LAKE VICTORIA

Fishermen in Kagera Region are reported to be ignoring the ban on seine nets introduced by the three East African countries five years ago. Fisheries officials estimated that there were more than 200 seine nets, employing more than one thousand people, operating in the region threatening to deplete the 21 Nile perch breeding sites in the Lake; these nets sweep the area, catching even immature fish. It is estimated that there are 52,000 small fishermen on the

Tanzanian side of Lake Victoria who earn about \$72 million a year from 220,000 tonnes of fresh Nile perch. A source from Tanzania's Lake Victoria Fish Processors Association told The East African that Kenya and Uganda had succeeded in controlling the number of beach seines in their part of the shared lake. The fishermen at Nyamikazi, Igabiro, Nyasheni and Kamawa beaches in Tanzania however used the seine nets between 11pm and 5am to avoid arrest, then buried the nets in the sand. Some fishermen from Nyamikazi said the illegal fishermen have been catching about 10 tonnes of Nile perch daily, 60% of which are immature, weighing below 1.5 kg. A task force leader from the Department of Fisheries Management of the 'Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project' in Kagera region said between 1998 and 2001, some 400 fishermen had been arrested and 50 seine nets and other illegal fishing gear destroyed. During the same period, about 50 criminal cases were filed at the regional court against fishermen using illegal methods but, according to officials, "the future still looks bleak."

TANZANIA IN THE INTERNATIONAL MEDIA

The JOHANNESBURG STAR reported recently that a Tanzanian had surprised South African Police Service narcotics detectives when, arriving from Dubai, he relieved himself of 140 'bullets' of cocaine worth about £20,000, the largest number of bullets ever found on one individual coming into South Africa. Apparently the man had been preparing months in advance - grapes, ice-cubes and even sausages had been shovelled down his throat to get his insides ready. If one of the condoms had ruptured the man would have died of a severe overdose of the drug. He was reported to be quite relieved still to be alive.

The Western Australia CAMBRIDGE POST (March 8) described how a Tanzanian born with no arms or shoulder joints and an Australian who has no legs and travelled on stumps with special spiked fittings recently climbed Kilimanjaro. They took the Umbwe route, used normally by experienced climbers. Led by Brendon Goss, an Australian working at the Resolute Gold Mining Group in Nzega, the young men were aiming to raise awareness of disablement in Tanzania and helping to set up the 'Hamisi Lugonda Centre' for people with disabilities. The climb - up rocks, cliffs and over glaciers (at night) - took 17 days (climbers normally take about seven days) but the skidding, sliding trip down took only two and half days (*Thank you Douglas Gledhill for sending this item - Editor*).

'Kilwa is amongst the most beautiful cities, and elegantly built,' wrote Ibn Battuta, the great Moroccan - Berber traveller in 1331.' So began a lyrical account of the fascinating history of Kilwa in the January issue of NEW AFRICAN written by Nick Horden. He had been attempting what he described as 'a pale imitation of Battuta's travels - to catch up with 800 years of African history.' His journey, in the rainy season, from Dar es Salaam to Kilwa by road seems to have been more hazardous than that of Battuta who arrived in Kilwa comfortably by dhow. 'Kilwa and other ports were founded in the 800's/900's by ancestors of the modern Swahili people, who became both city dwellers and traders with the interior long before they became (in the 1100's) Muslims, and who kept many vital elements of their past culture long after they took on the Islamic religion.....'

Under the heading 'Grape Expectations' the BBC's FOCUS ON AFRICA (April-June) described how a Tanzanian wine company – the 'Tanganyika Vineyards Company' – was battling to grab a share of the local market as many people in Tanzania preferred imported wines. Extracts from the article: 'In the early 1980's Tanzania's socialist government took a serious interest in the

winemaking business and, at the height of production, was making around 2 million litres a year. The business then fell into decline and the few wineries that were in existence closed down.....

The Vineyards Companies Chairman, Moses Kagya, was quoted as saying "We are a young company and still have a lot to learn about producing wine. After five years in the business I can say that our wines are very drinkable, but there is still a lot of room for improvement...." Kagya is a self-confessed wine lover and, unlike the majority of Tanzanians, grew up in a family where wine was frequently served at dinner. Around \$0.5 million has been invested in the business in largely state-of-the-art machinery which would not look out of place even in wineries in Australia, New Zealand or the USA. At present the company is using two grape varieties to make three types of wine - Makatupura Red, Chenin Blanc and Rose'. Its capacity is around 200,000 litres a year..... Dodoma is one of the few places in the wine-making world where two grape harvests are possible each year.

However, the industry faces many obstacles: the vines are assaulted from every possible angle by tropical bugs, nematodes and even birds which have taken a fancy to the sweet grapes; the transport infrastructure is another major headache with rough roads damaging the grapes; the company also believes that the tax regime which it faces is unfair and discriminates against locally produced wine.. But perhaps the biggest hurdle is convincing people to drink the wine. "At wine tastings when we asked people which was the better wine, ours or foreign wines, in most cases they chose ours," Kagya said "but when we tell them they have chosen a Tanganyika wine they just can't believe it and are less impressed which is very disheartening." Kagya also faces problems in selling his wine to tourist hotels in Dar es Salaam.

In writing about a conference in London organised by British Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown on "Poverty Reduction and the Private Sector" , Rosemary Righter, in THE TIMES (February 4) delved deeply into the best ways in which

capital can be shifted from Western taxpayers to African developing countries. She wondered why only 40% of Africa's own savings stayed in Africa and questioned whether a doubling of external government finance would be the right way to solve the problem. Africa needed not just capital, she wrote, but capitalists and not just more competent governments, but governments that would get off people's backs. She went on: 'As ministers do, the Chancellor made his speech and left. He did not hear Aristabulus Elvis Musiba, Vice-chairman of Tanzania's new Private Sector Foundation and President of its Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry say this: "I am 52. I've seen a lot of aid money coming to Tanzania. I have not seen development arising from that aid. But, in the past five years, I've seen private investment coming to Tanzania. And now I can see change. Aid has not got us anywhere: aid should never be more than the icing on the cake." *(Mr Musiba made a similar point later at a well-attended Britain-Tanzania Society debate on British Aid to Tanzania in which MP's from all three main British parties, Richard Dowden, Director of the Royal African Society and Tanzanian High Commissioner Hassan Kibelloh also participated - Editor)*

THE TIMES reported on March 28 that Tanzania's army had destroyed almost 10,000 anti-personnel mines as it sought to adhere to the terms of an international treaty banning such weapons. The remainder of the stockpile of nearly 24,000 mines is to be destroyed in September 2004. Of the estimated 100 million mines deployed worldwide an estimated 30 million have been destroyed since a global ban came into force four years ago. *(Thank you John Ainley for this item - Editor).*

MISCELLANY

The Daily News (3rd January) reported that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had finally concluded the repatriation of over 23,000 Rwandan refugees from camps in Ngara district in Kagera Region.

BA introduced thrice weekly non - stop flights between Dar es Salaam and Heathrow on 3rd April. By eliminating the transit stop in Nairobi, the flight time between Dar and Heathrow has been cut by two hours. BA stated that the changes had been made in response to the growing importance of Tanzania as a business and holiday destination.

The Guardian (January 22) reported that nine East African black rhinos had been trans-located from South Africa's Addo Elephant National Park to Mkomazi's highly secured, electrified and heavily guarded, rhino sanctuary.

700 people attended celebrations marking the opening of the new American embassy complex in Dar es Salaam on March 4. The complex occupies 15 acres of land on the old Bagamoyo Road in Msasani. The previous embassy was destroyed by terrorists in August 1998.

'World family', the magazine of 'Plan UK' (Spring 2003) told the story of the six-year-old Tanzanian boy who featured in Jack Nicholson's latest film 'About Schmidt'. The film tells the story of Warren Schmidt, a retired and recently widowed man, who feels he has achieved nothing in life but is given considerable cause for soul searching when he sponsors a child known to him as 'Ndugu'. The film's director was keen to use a real child and the one chosen, whose name is Abdullah Mtulu, is said to be a talkative, smiley boy who lives near Morogoro and likes singing. Schmitz's long letters,

quoted in the film, were said not to reflect the reality of correspondence normally sent between sponsors and their sponsored children. Communities around Tanzania are expected to benefit from the film which has been nominated for several awards.

The Guardian has reported that construction of an *Mtepe*, a now extinct type of dhow, is about to be started outside the House of Wonders in Zanzibar. What makes *Mtepe* special is that it is tied or sewn together with coir rope, as distinct from contemporary dhow's which are kept together with iron nails. Construction is to be part of Denmark's support for culture in Zanzibar. The Zanzibar Government has decided that the House of Wonders will be turned into a National Museum for History and Culture.

Girls Secondary Schools performed much better than boys schools in the last National Secondary School examinations. Six girls were among the best ten students. Private secondary schools have also performed better than national secondary schools. Of the best 30 secondary schools, most are Christian seminaries run by either Catholic or Protestant churches – *Mtanzania*

OBITUARIES

Elsbeth Court writes: **PROFESSOR KIURE FRANCIS MSANGI**, b. Usangi, Pare, 1937, passed away during January in Nairobi, where he had been teaching Graphic Design and practical teaching methods since 1986. He practiced what he preached; his last solo exhibition of new work was in December 2002. Indeed, in recent years, his intellectual energy was absorbed with spiritual concerns, though he was always an active Christian having served the Lutheran ministry in many ways, from meditation to music-making on the piano.

Amongst the most academically-educated artists in eastern Africa, Msangi had earned diplomas and higher degrees from Mpwapwa Teachers' College; Makerere University School of Art (where he was awarded the Trowell Prize for top performance); yet, when we met, he observed he had "not one full lecture on African art in five years at Makerere", 26.10.00); California College of Art and Craft (on a Fulbright Scholarship, 1973); and, Stanford University School of Education. On completion of his thesis on the teaching of art in Tanzanian schools, he returned to Nairobi rather than Dar-es-Salaam. He explained he was attracted by Kenya's educational reforms, known as "8-4-4" (referring to the phases of the formal



Francis Kiure Msangi. 1967. Woodcut print 'Ujamaa'. (Photo: E Court).

cycle) which made art a compulsory subject at school level and incorporated local-- ethnic-- practices of art-making.

Throughout his life, Kiure Msangi pursued several kinds of art work. These are painter, print maker, art educator, book illustrator

such as *Samaki Mdogo Mweusi* - Little black fish (Tanzania Publishing House) and author, such as his little classic 'Art Handbook for Teachers' (TPH, 1975).

His print *Ujamaa* (1967), reproduced here, is characteristic of his energetic and expressive re-presentation of local, modern life. Like his deeply-held values, his artistic style was consistent all through his career. Unlike many 'African' artists, his oeuvre is documented in the literature (African Arts magazine, Fosu:1985, Agthe:1990, Kennedy:1992).

Professor Msangi is buried in Tanzania. In their obituary statement that celebrates his life, 'The Family' review the scope of Msangi's accomplishments, not the least being his family. They describe him as a devoted husband (of Grace Namkari) and cherishing father (of Ziddi, Siwa and Altha), who was deeply spiritual and committed to painting. Their conclusion uses portrait painting as a metaphor for memory, 'The portrait we have painted is unfinished...' They welcome us -- his friends, colleagues, patrons, readers -- to join them 'in painting the portrait of Kiure Francis Msangi...so that Kiure's [legacy] lives on in the portrait we create.. ...we invite you to continue to paint. (*Thank you to Prof Olive Mugenda, Deputy Vice-Chancellor of Kenyatta University, for forwarding The Family's obituary statement- EC*).

Joan Wicken writes: **JUSTICE ABDULLA MUSTAFA** died at the end of January in Canada. Born in 1916 in Hong Kong, he went to university in India, worked for Nairobi City Council while studying privately until he passed full law examinations, 'ate his dinners' at Lincolns Inn in 1946 and was called to the bar the same year. After private practice in Arusha, in 1970 he was made a judge in the Tanzanian High Court, then in the East African Court of Appeal; and finally he became a senior judge in the Tanzania Appeal Court, retiring only in 1989. Throughout this period, Judge Mustafa earned a great reputation in Eastern Africa as a man of absolute integrity, a strong supporter of the rule of law and thus of the independence of the judiciary, regardless of the status or wealth

of those before him. It was this reputation which led to his services being 'lent' to the Seychelles, where he helped to establish an Appeal Court and to sit as its president in 1992. Judge Mustafa was dependent upon thrice weekly dialysis for his last years, but continued to endure a life with his wife Sophie, who was an elected member of the Tanganyika legislature from 1958 to 1965. The two went together to the 'launch' in December 2002 of Sophie's first novel; she is just 80 years of age.

Jim Read writes: **FRANCIS NYALALI**, retired only in 2000 after a remarkable and mould-breaking 23 years as Chief Justice of Tanzania. His contributions to developing the institutions of government were second only to those of President Nyerere whose insight in selecting him in 1977 to lead the judiciary, after only three years on the High Court bench and above ten more senior judges, was fully justified by his achievements. Nyalali's life story - from Sukuma herd-boy via Tabora school and Makerere University College to Lincoln's Inn (called to the Bar 1966, Honorary Bencher 1994) and then as zealous, reforming local magistrate and chairman of the industrial court, was well used by Jennifer Widner as the framework for her recent searching study of the daunting problems facing African judges in general, *Building the Rule of Law* (reviewed in *Tanzanian Affairs* No 71).

Nyalali's lasting achievements included persuading initially suspicious, even hostile politicians, of the importance of the rule of law and then chairing the Presidential Commission which restored multi-party politics in place of the one-party system. Prominent in the debate which led to the adoption of the Bill of Rights in 1984, he also launched a legal literacy programme to help Tanzanians understand their laws. He was instrumental in creating the Tanzanian Court of Appeal, over which he presided. He died on April 2nd and was commemorated at special Mass at a packed St Peter's Church, Oyster Bay.

Former Minister of Health and former Chief Scout **DR LEADER STIRLING** (97) who died on 7th February was described in an obituary in The Times as 'the epitome of the muscular Christian and, like Livingstone, became a legend in his adopted country. His life was like a tale from Buchan or Rider Haggard.'

Further extracts from The Times: 'He was on his way to becoming a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons but, before completing his exams, he prayed: "Lord, what will you have me to do?". Two days later there came a cable from the Universities Mission to Central Africa: 'A doctor is urgently needed at Masasi; can you come?' There would be no salary, a suit of clothes every four years, and pocket money of one shilling day.....He spent the next 14 years in a hospital of mud huts - cooking pots and stores of food, live hens, spears and bows and arrows were stowed under the beds in the wards; the operating theatre was an openwork bamboo building with a grass roof and every gust of wind filled it with dust and dead leaves; there was no running water and the hospital had no lighting except for oil lamps. Nevertheless, with meticulous asepsis, he achieved a post-operative infection rate of almost nil.....

After these years at Lulundi, he became a Catholic and joined the Benedictine Mission. They sent him to Mnero where he built another hospital and started a school for rural medical assistants. 15 years later he was transferred to Kibisho, Kilimanjaro Region. He devised instruments from simple materials: screwdrivers made ideal traction-pins; sewing cotton was perfect for ligatures; Thomas splints were contrived from bamboo; extension cord from plaited palm leaves with stones as traction weights; when plaster of Paris ran out, he made his own from locally quarried gypsum. He devised a new bloodless operation for the giant swellings of the scrotum caused by Filiariasis.

At independence he became a Tanzanian citizen and was elected to Parliament. In 1973 Julius Nyerere made him Minister of Health.

In 1993 the Royal College of Surgeons made him a Fellow by Election - a rare honour.'

His funeral was attended by thousands. It rained in buckets for more than two hours - the first rain for five months. In Tanzanian folklore, it rains only on the funeral of a truly great man.

(Thank you to several readers who sent us this obituary –Editor)

LETTERS

REVIEW OF 'SERVING CLASS'

I read with some dismay the very negative review by Frederick Longino of Janet Bujra's fine book 'Serving Class' in the last issue of *Tanzanian Affairs*. This book is an academic study of domestic service in Tanzania by a well-known development sociologist whose work on both Tanzania and Kenya is widely respected both in those countries and internationally.

Longino castigates Bujra's work for 'borrowing western ideas', yet her book builds upon important debates by Tanzanian intellectuals on the nature of class and gender. Indeed, in her Acknowledgement, Bujra pays tribute to Issa Shivji 'whose insistence on the relevance of class perspectives to political struggles in Tanzania first drew me to the topic'. Far from seeking to fit domestic service 'into a western serving class model', Bujra has taken great care to be historically, socially and culturally specific. Her work utilises not only her own observations but also the voices of Tanzanian domestic servants themselves. In addition, it draws extensively upon historical and archival material.

Further, contrary to Longino's assertions that the author does not deal with women who are sexually abused by their employers, he would find a mention as early as page 2, and his contention that child domestic servants are neglected in this book is incorrect - it is also discussed right from the beginning.

Finally, his criticism that Bujra has 'dropped from the English version some details which appear in Swahili' appears rather at odds with his subsequent statement that 'there is no parallel Swahili version'.

In reading a book review in the Bulletin, I would like to know primarily what the author has done, if possible in the context of relevant debates, before hearing about the author's criticisms. In fact, this review tells us very little about what is actually in the book.

Professor Pat Caplan

'DAM HARRIS'

From 1952 to 1955 approximately my father, the late James (Jim) Harris, MBE., MC., TD., was the District Commissioner in Nzega. During this time he instigated the building/drilling of over 80 dams and boreholes (Tanganyikan workers were paid with food) and earned himself the title 'Dam Harris'. As a result of the El Nino winds of '98 we heard that there was a large breach in the wall of Mwanahala Dam, one on which he had been working. The 'Friends of Urambo and Mwanhala' of which I am a committee member, have funded the repair of this and now, thanks to a generous legacy, we are arranging for the water to be piped to two large villages.

I have been asked to go to Nzega in August to reopen the dam, which I find a great honour, and am busy collecting t-shirts etc for

Tanzanian youngsters - if anyone would like to make a donation please write to me at Orchid Close, Tiverton, Devon EX16 6SZ.

Cathy Harris

THE MTWARA – NACHINGWEA RAILWAY

I have responded personally to David Morgan's letter ('Hidden political agenda?') in the last Tanzanian Affairs. It referred to the Mtwara - Nachingwea railway and prompts a recollection which may be of interest to other readers.

During my time in Masasi as DO in 1956-7 we were visited by a Colonel Rolleston, then Commissioner for Transport, who was carrying out a feasibility study on the possible extension of the railway to Songea via Masasi.....In the wake of his departure, and with a degree in geography only five years behind me, I later compiled a paper coming down heavily against this extension unless there were confidential imperatives that I was unaware of... I suggested that an extended railway line would not of itself generate significant additional traffic; active agricultural development on a commercial scale would be needed to achieve this, and there was no evidence that this was intended. As for an extension to Masasi I thought that any marginal benefit would not justify the cost of construction; and that traders in Tunduru and Songea districts would avoid the expense and hassle of transshipment at the Masasi railhead and stick to road transport to and from the coast. My paper to the Commissioner was never acknowledged; the extension to Masasi was laid down and, with the rest of the Southern Railway, pulled up after a few years and utilised elsewhere.

Don Barton

REVIEWS

Editors: John Cooper-Poole and Marion E Doro

CHANGING ROLES IN NATURAL FOREST MANAGEMENT. Kerry A. Woodcock. Published by Ashgate. ISBN 0 7546 1935 4. £39.95

In this book version of her PhD Kerry Woodcock has produced a volume with a wealth of information. She draws on much primary and secondary material to discuss issues affecting the management of the forests of the Eastern Arc Mountains of Tanzania. Woodcock argues that constructive negotiation on sustainable forest management in the Eastern Arc mountains will depend on a clearer definition of stakeholder roles. She refers to "the 4Rs" - returns from the forest, rights and responsibilities and relationships to the forest - as the basis for judging the respective claims of groups with interests in the forests. Efforts to involve local communities to improve forest management have focused primarily on the economic benefits they derive from forests. Such a focus, Woodcock argues, has ignored the broader nature of local communities' stake in the forests. The resulting "imbalances in attributes" accounts for unjust and injudicious forest management which has failed to achieve the results expected. Only when the full implications of their respective stakes are understood can there be constructive negotiation between all those with an interest in forest management. Most of the book, therefore, concentrates on what these "four Rs" are for stakeholders in Eastern Arc forest management, and how they have changed over time. The book concludes with recommendations on addressing these imbalances in order to achieve more effective negotiation, to benefit forests and communities alike.

The key weakness of the book, is its failure to develop a systematic approach to understanding the nature of power relations amongst those with a stake in forest management. Woodcock alludes to power relations with her reference to "imbalances in attributes" between stakeholders. But reference to rights, responsibilities, returns from the forest and relationships to the forest (the key stakeholder attributes) only provides an idealised picture of the stake social actors have in the forests of the Eastern Arc. Social actors' roles are determined as much by their position in relations of power as in their stake in an issue. The relationship between the state and forest-local communities has historically been very unequal, and often struggles about forests are symptomatic of other power struggles. (Scott 1985, Neumann 1997). Only once the power inequalities of social roles are recognised and understood can the prospects for constructive negotiation be realistically assessed or longer-term sustainability be secured.

Woodcock roots her analysis in how changes in forest management approaches have affected the relative positions of social actors in management arrangements. However, she does not, in my opinion, provide a satisfactory explanation for connections between changes in forest management and the obstacles to successful forest management today. For instance, she notes that awareness of the "high biodiversity and ecological values" in the East Usambara coincided with logging in the area. Yet why was concern for biodiversity able to halt Finnish-supported logging in 1984 but not in the early 1970s, when it had first been expressed (Ahlback 1988)? For that matter, why was biodiversity loss not an issue in the 1940s when extensive swathes of forest were cleared for tea plantations, or in the early 1960s, when significant tracts of lowland forest were cleared for the Longuza Teak Plantation? If she had made connections between dominant environmental narratives and changes in the Tanzanian political economy, she could have explained why certain social actors were able to make

certain environmental claims successfully at particular points in time.

All this is important when assessing the current prospects for constructive negotiations. It will only be possible to formulate and support appropriate roles for social actor stakeholders if it is understood why power inequalities between them have persisted and how these inequalities have affected their "4Rs". Analysing power relations amongst social actors with interests in the forest requires defining clearly who the actors are, what are their interests, and what sanctions and incentives they face in acting out their roles. Woodcock notes the complexity of social interests around the forest at the outset, but fails to integrate this complexity through her analysis (pp. 18-19; Cf. pp 141-151).

These criticisms aside, this book ought to be consulted and its central argument debated. Woodcock has made a timely intervention on an issue of crucial importance to forest-local peoples and others concerned with the sustainable management of high biodiversity forests like those of the Eastern Arc Mountains of Tanzania.

References:

Ahlback, Arnold J. 1988. *Forestry for Development in Tanzania*. Uppsala: International Rural Development Centre, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences.

Neumann, Roderick P. 1997. *Forest Rights, Privileges and Prohibitions: Contextualising State Forestry Policy in Colonial Tanganyika*. *Environment and History* 3 (1):45-68.

Scott, James C. 1985. *Weapons of the Weak: everyday forms of peasant resistance*. London: Yale University Press.

Sunseri, Thaddeus. 2003. *Controlling people and forests in the Rufiji basin, Tanganyika, 1921-1961*. Paper read at International Conference on the

Forest and Environmental History of the British Empire and Commonwealth at Centre for World Environmental History, Univ. of Sussex.

KILIMANJARO ICE CORE RECORDS: Evidence of Holocene Climate Change to Tropical Africa. Lonnie G. Thompson et al. *Science*. Vol. 298 (October 2002) pp 589-593.

This scientific paper is of very serious interest to Northern Tanzania, and indeed to the economy of the whole country. The abstract of the paper is as follows:-

‘Six ice cores from Kilimanjaro provide an 11.7 thousand year record of holocene climate and environmental variability for eastern equatorial Africa, including three periods of abrupt climate change: 8.3, 5.2 and 4 thousand years ago. The latter is coincident with the "First dark Age", the period of the greatest historically recorded drought in tropical Africa. Variable deposition of F- and Na+ during the African Humid Period suggests rapidly fluctuating lake levels between 11.5 and 4 ka. Over the 20th century, the real extent of Kilimanjaro’s ice fields has decreased 80%, and, if the current climatological conditions persist, the remaining ice fields are likely to disappear between 2015 and 2020.’

For several decades now, observations have been made regarding the shrinkage of the Kibo ice sheets on Kilimanjaro. I myself became very familiar with these ice sheets from close quarters in the 1950’s and 60’s, and comparing what I saw then with what is revealed by present day air and ground photos is really quite alarming. Now, exact scientific observation and measurement has revealed the precise nature of this decline. We now know that the ice cap of Kibo is likely to disappear within the next two decades, i.e. very soon indeed.

The scientists have revealed this situation in precise terms but do not of course comment on the economic and social consequences for Northern Tanzania of this natural development. The streams

that flow from Kilimanjaro are the lifeblood of the *Chagga* people and this region is one of the most important parts of Tanzania economically. It also has to be remembered that the Pangani river depends on waters originating from the northern mountains of which Kilimanjaro is the chief, and its waters drive important hydro-electrical installations lower down the river.

It is to be hoped that these imperatives of nature will be taken into consideration as plans for future development are formulated.

John Cooke

UGLY MALAYSIANS.

SOUTH-SOUTH INVESTMENTS ABUSED. Ed: John K S. Institute for Black Research, University of Natal, Durban 4001, South Africa. 2002.

Included in this book, which critically analyses Malaysian investment overseas, is a 30-page chapter by investigative journalist Brian Cooksey on the 'Independent Power Tanzania Ltd' (IPTL) saga which has featured frequently in the pages of *Tanzanian Affairs* during the last few years.

The chapter is written in racy style, makes fascinating reading and seems almost like a good novel. It has a large international cast of respectable and allegedly unsavoury characters including three Tanzanian presidents, a Malaysian prime minister, a dynamic former president of the World Bank, an Irish businessman, a Tanzanian Minister of Finance who was sacked, staff of the Bankers Trust New York, a director on the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Malaysian businessmen, an American ambassador, a Tanzanian Permanent Secretary, an IMF Representative, a CCM Secretary-General, a Swedish ambassador, a Tanzanian Attorney-General, a Director of Price-Waterhouse-Cooper and senior staff of 'Transparency International.'

The chapter on IPTL clearly required a great deal of research and investigation and helps to clarify the confusing history of this major Malaysian investment in Tanzania.

The first part of the chapter gives a useful two-page chronology of events, describing how negotiations began. It then endeavours to explain people's motivations during the extraordinary saga which eventually involved local and international court proceedings.

In 1994, because drought in Tanzania had led to power shortages and hydro-catchment areas had run dry, the country seemed to need additional electricity supplies. Various attempts were made to provide these. More detail on the attempts, especially the gas to electricity project - SOGAS - would have been helpful. However, an agreement was eventually signed in 1995 between the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) and a company called Independent Power Tanzania Ltd (IPTL) in which the Malaysian Mechmar Corporation held 70% of the shares and a Tanzanian firm - VIPEM - 30%. IPTL proposed to build and run for 20 years a 100-megawatt slow-speed diesel powered plant in Dar es Salaam at a cost of \$163 million with a 'reference tariff' of \$4.2 million per month plus 3.25 US cents per kWh of electricity produced. The final tariff was to depend on actual costs involved.

In 1995-96 IPTL negotiated the purchase of a cheaper medium-speed plant, allegedly without consulting TANESCO.

In 1998 TANESCO issued a 'Notice of Default' to IPTL for this reportedly unilateral substitution. TANESCO then tried to negotiate a reduced tariff reflecting the actually incurred costs but, when this failed, it requested international arbitration through the Centre for Settlement of Disputes.

In November 1999 IPTL took TANESCO to court claiming interim payments of \$3.6 million a month. In 2001 the International Centre found that IPTL was overpriced by \$23.5 million but that the contract should still stand since TANESCO had been aware of the switch from the slow-speed to the medium-speed plant.

On January 13, 2002 IPTL started supplying power to the national grid at 13 cents per unit. The author insists that this makes Tanzanian electricity the most expensive in central and southern Africa and describes it as a long-term burden on the Tanzanian economy.

Finally in March 2002 the Tanzanian partners in IPTL - VIPEM – were reported to have petitioned the High Court to wind up the company fearing that they might not get a fair share of the dividends.

Implicit in this whole account are allegations of corruption. After the book was published, one newspaper reported, in March 2002, that the case was being referred to Tanzania's Anti-Corruption Bureau.

In the circumstances, this reviewer would prefer not to comment on the corruption charge and leaves it to the reader to decide for him/herself on the basis of the evidence provided.


However, the author quotes a Dr Johann Lambsdorff of Gottingen University who has described Malaysia as one of the 'cleanest' countries as far as its overseas investment policies are concerned - DRB.

(Mwananchi reported on April 11 that MPs had begun to query the I P T L contract and some were said to be suggesting that there may have been corruption and that government should form a committee of inquiry to re- assess the contract).

THE WATERS OF SANJAN. David Read. Published privately. ISBN 9987-8920-1-9. £8.99

This is an historical novel based on fact and woven around the life of a known Masai warrior, who lived in Tanzania at the turn of the 19th century. It is an accurate and admirable record of the Masai people, once the fiercest of the tribes of East Africa. The author describes a way of life that existed at another point of time.

Readers will find themselves transported to a time machine revealing glimpses into another world that was the lives and customs of a very proud people. Some may shudder at the horror of some of the more violent aspects with which their Masai



*Specialising in books on
East and Central Africa*

*Interested in books on Africa? Why not try us.
A comprehensive booklist is available on request.*

E.T. Funnell
81 Manor Park Avenue,
Princes Risborough,
Buckinghamshire,
England HP27 9AR
Telephone: Princes Risborough (01844) 343165

RISBOROUGH BOOKS

forefathers had to cope. However they will emerge the wiser for knowing and understanding a little of what these people had to suffer, not only at the hands of encroaching colonialism, but at the hand of nature; climatic disasters; diseases of man and beast and the tribal wars that were the norm and with monotonous regularity claimed the lives of their kinsmen.

The author, is perhaps one of the last lifelong European Tanzanian settlers, who possesses an intimate knowledge of the Masai. He has since childhood mixed freely in friendship with both their children and the elders, and has had a unique opportunity to observe their way of life and customs. Being fluent in their language, he has through the years been able to listen to the tribal elders recounting their age-old stories that depicted their history and customs. These stories are told again in this unique novel.

David Read, who lives in Tanzania, still maintains regular contact with his Masai friends and has translated his lifelong contact into words not only for the benefit of those whose lives lead them to

East Africa, but also to those who dream and romance, about what was once known as the "Dark Continent".

The author has written two autobiographies "Barefoot over the Serengeti" (£8.99) and "Beating about the Bush" (£10.99). Postage £1.50 for one book, £3.00 for two and £4.00 for three. Obtainable from: Crime in Store, 32 Store Street, London Wc1E 7BS, Tel: 0207 436 7636. CrimeBks@AOL.com. Also at The Slipway, P.O. Box 76513, Dar es Salaam. Tel 2601088, books@anovelidea-africa.com.

Geoffrey Cotterell

LOCAL PERSPECTIVES ON GLOBALISATION: THE AFRICAN CASE, edited by Joseph Semboja, Jumu Mwapachu and Eduard Jansen. Mkuki na Nyota Publishers 2002. Distributed by African Books Collective Ltd, Oxford. 154 pp. ISBN 9976973896. £12.95.

This collection of essays looks at the impact of globalisation on Africa and the ways in which Africa can respond to it. Three of the contributions discuss Africa in general, and the other four are specifically on Tanzania.

The current plight of Africa is brought out clearly. Economic trends range from decline to disintegration, indigenous culture is battered by permissive values from one side and Christian fundamentalism from the other; natural resources are being plundered, and governments are failing to reverse these processes. Whether all this is the result of 'globalisation' depends on how one defines the term, and the editors almost equate it with any form of external exploitation from the slave trade and colonial rule to the Cold War. What is Africa to do? Four of the contributions put their faith in greater regional integration, and at least three argue for an enabling, rather than an intervening, state which would develop the

relevant skills, harness private enterprise for the common good, revive indigenous culture and negotiate a better deal with the developed world. Optimism sometimes triumphs over realism in believing that existing elites have the necessary will or capacity to pursue these objectives. There is clear unanimity that Africa cannot escape globalisation. Issa Shivji attacks the "if you can't beat them join them" school, but even he falls back on a call for "restructuring our state and civil society institutions" rather than opting out. The ideological choices seem to be narrower than ever. Everyone wants more competent, honest and accountable government, but the prospects of achieving this would require a separate volume.

Robert Pinkney

WE ALL WENT ON SAFARI. Laurie Krebs. Barefoot Books, March 2003. ISBN 1841 484 571. £9.99.

Profusely illustrated in colour, this is a counting book for children. It is based around a safari by a group of Maasai children who see different animals in ascending numbers up to ten. The numbers are given both in English and Swahili. The review copy of the book was given to a playgroup in north east Wales to get their reaction. The play group leader writes as follows: 'I introduced the book to the children on World Book Day 2003 (March 6th). I read the story to a group of about 20 children aged 2-3 years during our routine story time. Firstly we talked about the story being from a different part of the world, called Africa. (I used the word Africa because I felt it may be a word they were more familiar with). The children participated with the story from page one, eagerly pointing out all the animals they knew and counting them. The illustrations captured their imaginations, and after reading the story we made animal masks and shields. I often find a child using the book in our book area with the same interest and enjoyment'.

Rossett Pre-School Playgroup

OUT OF THE BOX. TRIBAL COMMUNITIES OF MODERN TANZANIA. An exhibition of photographs by Colin Hastings, Kijiji Vision Fair Trade Photography. The Brunei Gallery, SOAS, London, Feb 10 to March 21, 2003.

This delightful exhibition showed over seventy colourful photographs of a high standard and in various sizes. Many were neatly framed in cut-up cardboard boxes – hence the title of the exhibition. It reflects Tanzania's need to make the most of what is readily and cheaply available.

Dr Colin Hastings took the photographs last year while he was working for the Tanzanian Cultural Tourism Programme to make postcards for villagers to sell to tourists. In conversation with a Tanzanian school teacher who was planning a book on tribal cultures of Northern Tanzania, Colin realised that photography in developing countries was expensive and there was scope for a scheme to assist individuals, small businesses and NGO's. So 'Kijiji Vision Fair Trade Photography' was born, and will be registered as a charity in due course.

The scheme is already linked to twelve UK charities, and in Tanzania to AMKA (the local Traidcraft organisation), the Village Museum in Dar es Salaam, the Mayor of Dar es Salaam and People to People Safaris.

The exhibition was a way of introducing Kijiji Vision to this country. For myself, immersed in congested London life and unsettling talk of war, I felt another way of life taking me over. The photographs are of villagers in the north of Tanzania – the *Sambaa*, *Chagga*, *Waarusha*, *Maasai*, *Barabaig*, *Pare* and Swahili coast, going about their daily lives. Tribal culture is most apparent in images of the Maasai which has a special appeal to tourists. In modern Tanzania therefore, some tribal culture (but not all) is valued as a source of income. Some colourful dress and a lot of smiling faces make us believe all is well, but we know that by our

standards, life is hard. In spite of this, a love of life shines through. I returned to the streets of London with these lives looking over my shoulder, and not to be forgotten. I hope tourists to Tanzania would feel the same.

If anyone would like to host the exhibition please e-mail Colin Hastings: colin@kijiji.com. Postcards are available at £7.50 for 15, £5 of which goes into the project. Cheques to Colin Hastings, 83 Hampstead Way, London NW11 7LG.

Christine Lawrence

JOURNAL ARTICLES OF NOTE:

Anders Danielson. **Agricultural Supply Response in Tanzania: has adjustment really worked?** African Development Review. Vol. 13, No. 1, June 2002, pp. 98-112. Based on 1986-1998 reform process. Concerned with impact of market-oriented reforms on crop production and farmers' response to predicted price incentives.

Sohail Agha and Ronan Van Rossem. **Impact of Mass Media Campaigns on Intentions to Use the Female Condom in Tanzania.** International Family Planning Perspectives. Vol. 28, No 3 Summer 2002, pp. 151-8. Based on data from a survey of 2,712 men and women, designed to evaluate a mass media campaign promoting the use of female condoms; concerned with the extent to which the campaign influenced the intentions of both men and women to use them.

Hodgson. **Precarious Alliances: The Cultural Politics and Structural Predicaments of the Indigenous Rights Movement in Tanzania.** American Anthropologist. Vol. 104, No. 4, December 2002. pp. 1086-97.

Ulrike Wanitzek. **The Power of Language in the Discourse on Women's Rights: Some Examples from Tanzania.** *Africa Today*. Vol.49, No. 1, 2002, pp. 3-19. The author explores three approaches to language and its uses, implications of language for feminist discourse, especially as it is used in Tanzanian courts, and the relevance of language to work of living-law scholars. The three approaches include the formalists, the instrumentalists, and the integrationists. When applied to gender-related issues apparently language reveals a male dominance position and the exclusion of women, particularly at the legal level. Utilizing examples from Tanzanian courts in matters such as settlement of estates, the author notes how a widow's linguistic inability to press her claim results in deprivation. Efforts to overcome this disadvantage require, among other things, revising customary law to make it consistent with the realities of societal changes and eliminate barriers to women's rights.

Marion Doro

Cameron, Greg, 2002. **Zanzibar's Turbulent Transition.** *Review of African Political Economy*. No. 92, 2002, pp 313-330. 'Zanzibar's Turbulent Transition' recalls the 2000 elections that provoked unrest and police killings of over 30 people and prompting more than 2000 – mostly Pembans - to flee to Kenya. Greg Cameron sees the Zanzibar democracy movement as a challenge both to the coalition that followed the bloody 1964 revolution and to the Dodoma government itself. He reviews events before, during and after the elections enlivening his story with first hand observations and conversations with citizens of all political and economic stripes, and with human rights reports and articles from local newspapers and journals – including TA. The article offers an excellent history and analysis that will be valuable background as the future of the Tanzanian republic unfolds.

Peg Snyder

CONTRIBUTORS

John Cooke was a District Officer 1951-2, and after independence was with the Education department. Subsequently he became Professor in Environmental Science at the University of Botswana.

Geoffrey Cotterell worked in Tanzania with East African Airways. Subsequently he was in Government service with the Department of Mines and later the Tanganyika Police.

Andrew Hurst is a third year Doctoral Student in the School of Geography and Environment at St. Anthony's College, Oxford.

Christine Lawrence worked as the Bursar of the Mahiwa Farm School in Tanganyika from 1965 to 1971

Robert Pinkney is Research Fellow in Politics at Northumbria University.

Peg Snyder was the founding director of the UN Development Fund for Women and is the author of several books on African women and development.

TANZANIAN AFFAIRS (ISSN 0952-2948)

EDITOR: David Brewin, 14B Westbourne Grove Terrace, London W2 5SD. Tel: 020 7727 1755. E-mail: davidbrewin@btinternet.com

SUBSCRIPTIONS MANAGER: Mary Punt, 11 Wolsey Court, London Road, Bromley BR1 3ST. Tel: 0208 464 7921.
E-mail: epunt@btopenworld.com

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

BOOK REVIEWS EDITOR (in UK): John Cooper-Poole, 7 Stonewalls, Rossett, Wrexham LL12 OLG. Tel: 01244 571557.
E-mail: john@cooperpoole.freeserve.co.uk
