

# Tanzanian Affairs

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## INCREASING INTERNATIONAL ROLE

### TANZANIA ELECTED TO SECURITY COUNCIL

### A TANZANIAN BECOMES CHAIRPERSON OF THE AFRICAN PARLIAMENT

### ANOTHER TANZANIAN REPRESENTS 21 COUNTRIES AT THE IMF

### A 'DAR ES SALAAM DECLARATION' IS PUBLISHED

Tanzania's international status has taken a considerable step forward during recent weeks.

The country was elected as the member representing Africa on the 191-member **Security Council** at the UN's fifty-ninth General Assembly meeting on October 15th. Other countries elected as non-permanent members for two years on the same day included Argentina, Denmark, Greece, and Japan. On January 1st 2005, these five new members will be filling positions vacated by Chile, Germany, Pakistan, Spain and Angola. Other countries that will continue to serve as elected members of the UN Security Council during 2005 for the second of their two-year terms include Brazil, the Philippines, Romania, Benin and Algeria. Two members are normally selected from Africa and Asia, two from Western Europe and other states, and one from Latin America and the Caribbean. The Security Council has five permanent members which have veto powers - USA, Britain, France, Russia and China.

The final stages in New York were masterminded by Deputy Foreign Minister Dr. Abdul Shareef who told Tanzanian Affairs that the country secured 186 out of 189 votes. When African countries had been asked earlier to choose the country to represent the whole continent, Tanzania was opposed initially by Ethiopia, the Sudan, Uganda and Eritrea but agreement was eventually reached on Tanzania. Eritrea however continued to fight for the seat until the final stage of the election.

In the seating arrangements at the UN Tanzania finds itself placed between the UK and the USA.

Among the Council's responsibilities are to maintain international peace and security, to investigate any dispute which might lead to international friction, to recommend methods of adjusting such disputes, to formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments, and to determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken.

Earlier in the year Ambassador Gertrude Mongella, who is well known and greatly admired in international circles had been elected President of the **Pan-African Parliament**.

Then, at the beginning of October, it was announced that former Treasury Permanent Secretary Peter Ngumbulu had been elected the Executive Director representing 21 African countries on the board of the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**.

And, in a further reflection of the growing role Tanzania is playing in international affairs, eleven Heads of State of the Great Lakes Region came to Dar es Salaam on November 19 and 20 and signed a '**Dar es Salaam Declaration**' to help towards the restoration of peace in the area. President Mkapa was host to Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni, Mwai Kibaki of Kenya, Joseph Kabila of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Dennis Sassou N'guesso of the Republic of Congo, Levi Mwanawasa of Zambia, Omar El Bashir of Sudan, Francois Bozize of the Central African Republic, Rwanda's Paul Kagame and Burundi's Dominicien Ndayizeye plus the Head of the African Union, President Obasanjo of Nigeria. Also present were UN Secretary General Kofi Annan plus the Foreign Minister of Angola.

The declaration seeks to commit the leaders of the region to respect sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, to respect the principles of non-interference in internal matters of states and to commit regional leaders to fight genocide in the region and to disarm rebel groups.

Also, at the end of October, Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Minister Jakaya Kikwete was addressing the **9th World Association of Press Councils** in Bagamoyo. He was highly critical of the Western media and said that, although Africa did have its fair share of wars and disasters, there was surely more to be reported about Africa than famine, conflicts and disease.

## LOCAL ELECTIONS SHOW CCM STRENGTH

Local elections held at the end of November indicated clearly the continuing popularity of the ruling Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) Party. Although final results were not known when TA went to the printers it seems that more than 90% of the votes went to CCM. Many of the sixteen opposition parties, still not united in spite of the obvious advantages of putting up a common front, made strenuous efforts and did well in a few areas. The Civic United Front (CUF) appears to have now established itself as the main opposition party on the mainland as well as in its Zanzibar stronghold. CUF leaders were clearly pleased with the results in many areas. Voter turnout was very high in several places.

Reports in the Swahili press gave initial results for some regions. Examples: In Rufiji CCM took 256 seats followed by CUF with 85 but *An Nuur* reported that CCM leaders in Songea were 'nursing their wounds after the defeat they suffered at the hands of opposition parties'. CCM said it took 15 seats out of 22 in a village in Tabora region where the CUF leader, Professor Lipumba, was born. In Tabora however, a possible CUF stronghold, CCM took at least 194 seats while CUF got 34. CCM claimed to have won 55 out of 57 seats in Musoma and 53 in Bukoba compared with nine for CUF.

In the Dar es Salaam suburb of Ukonga one CCM member was popularly nominated but was later disqualified apparently for 'being an Al Qaeda'. In Kawe suburb the supervisor announced at 5pm that he still didn't have pens. People volunteered and gave him 10 pens but at 8 pm he said his stapler was not working. Some CUF supporters were heard saying, "There is no question of watching Arsenal vs Liverpool tonight until we cast our ballots."

Poor organisation was the cause of violence in some parts of the country. One student was shot dead by police in Dar es Salaam. CCM stalwarts attacked the CUF HQ. Physical clashes and riots caused polling to be halted in a few areas. Eventually the police closed 143 polling stations and scheduled new elections for a week later. These were successful and passed without any serious incident.

There were a number of illustrations of the intensity of the competition between the parties. In Lindi an MP had his car tires punctured to stop him from campaigning. In Manyara and Arusha regions campaigning had to stop due to what were described in the Swahili press as 'tribal clashes' while in Bagamoyo district several people were injured after clashes between CCM and CUF members who were protesting at the results. In Tanga some ballot papers were set on fire.

### Party registration and deregistration

*Mwananchi* reported that Registrar of Political Parties John Tendwa had deregistered the Union for Liberation Movement (ULIMO) Party which had replaced the former SAFINA party after ULIMO had failed to fulfil the legal requirement of having at least 200 members in 10 regions. He said the party's list had been found to be phony. A new political party known as JHAZI, which is based in Zanzibar and has drawn members from both CCM and CUF has been registered which brings the total number of parties to seventeen. The party's interim Chairman is a brother of former Zanzibar CCM President, Dr Salmin Amour, but Dr Amour insists that Jahazi is not his party.

A new law which is being prepared would allow the Registrar to deregister parties which have no seats in parliament nor on local councils. Tendwa said a proposed new system of party registration, would be parallel to the 'outlet system', which is practiced in other countries such as Zimbabwe, Belgium, France and Germany with great successes. Under the planned system, political parties would be audited after every five years to gauge their performance, he said - Guardian.

### The Rule of Law

An indication that the rule of law is at least partially effective in Tanzania was the case in October in which twelve opposition parties - including CHADEMA, CUF, TLP, NCCR-Mageuzi, UDP, DP, NRA, PPT-Maendeleo, TADEA, NLD, CHAUSTA and UPDP - lodged a constitutional petition in the High Court seeking an order to call off the local government polls scheduled for November. It sought to summons

the Minister of State in the President's Office responsible for Regional Administration and Local Government, Brigadier General (rtd) Hassan Ngwilizi, as the first respondent, and the Attorney General Andrew Chenge, as the second. The party leaders requested the court to issue orders to strike out the provision for election of street chairpersons and committee members and rules which gave the Government, rather than the Electoral Commission, powers to issue regulations on the conduct of local elections. The Court agreed with the petitioners.

President Mkapa thereupon said that the civic elections would take place on November 21 and 28 but without the register of voters as ordered by the High Court. He said that this would mean going back to the system used in 1994 and 1999. He added that he thought the register would have been helpful in identifying voters but since the court had decided otherwise there was nothing the Government could do about it - *Nipashe* and *Guardian*.

### "Not my policies"

President Mkapa was quoted in *Majira* in October as saying that some presidential aspirants in the CCM were putting the cart before the horse by prematurely campaigning for nomination. He said they had been tumbling over each other in their efforts to 'buy' the party nomination and that the situation had become so uncertain that investors, donors and international organisations were concerned about their future after the elections. Every time he went overseas he was asked questions about Tanzania after the elections. The President said that foreigners did not doubt CCM's victory but they were not sure if the current policies would continue. "I told them that the policies were not mine but CCM's," he said.

## ZANZIBAR – TROUBLE AT REGISTRATION

After several delays voter registration for what will be highly competitive general elections in Zanzibar in October began on November 29 and started well. However, a number of incidents of violence gave cause to fear what might happen when the elections themselves take place.

There was trouble at various registration centres in Pemba, the stronghold of the CUF party. One registration centre had to be temporarily closed after a number of registration forms were burnt following a dispute between CCM and CUF members over registration of would-be voters suspected to be under age. Two people were injured. The Zanzibar Electoral Commission (ZEC) ordered members of the Isles' armed KMKM coastguards to leave four registration centres following complaints by CUF that the soldiers were not permanent residents of the area.

A car belonging to an MP was damaged when a petrol bomb was thrown at a registration centre and an official of ZEC was beaten up.

Paramilitary police fired into a crowd outside another registration office and killed a 16-year-old boy and seriously wounded two men. *Uhuru* reported that trouble had started after people objected to JKU (National Service) and KMKM guards coming to register their names while carrying arms. It was alleged that these people were shipped in from the other main island, Unguja, and so were not eligible. Police managed to get the bullet that was lodged in his chest of the boy and began trying to match it with four firearms that were used to control the crowd at the scene. The owners of the firearms were being questioned by the police to establish who shot the fatal bullet and whether this was done in 'self defence.' They four were alleged to be the Director of the Temeke Municipal Council in Dar es Salaam, two police inspectors and a militiaman. According to *Majira*, the boy was finally laid to rest following five days of argument between the parties. The coffin was draped with the CUF flag and the ceremony was attended by opposition leaders.

The ZEC later suspended voter registration at eight polling stations. It said it had taken the step due to security risks and blamed political parties for instigating violence and intimidating people who were going to register. As for the troops from Unguja who registered in Pemba, ZEC said that they were eligible to vote as they had been officially transferred from Unguja to Pemba. Meanwhile five people appeared in Chake Chake court on charges of assaulting an election official.

Next it was announced that the commander of the militia force (volunteers), Major Suleiman, had been stabbed to death by unknown people. He was stabbed as he was walking to a mosque at 8 pm. Suleiman's funeral was attended by Zanzibar's Chief Minister and the Home Affairs Minister. Meanwhile, the Minister said that the island's security would be in the hands of the police and not the KMKM coast guards nor the JKU national service volunteers. He said more police would be transferred to Pemba without registering as voters. While deployed at the registration centres they would be unarmed.

The publicity secretary of CCM (Zanzibar), Vuai Ali Vuai, said the violence in Pemba was being instigated by CUF with the help of their 'Blue Guards.' Vuai said the guards were intimidating people who they suspected of being unqualified. He called upon ZEC not to allow this unlawful interference by CUF who were seeking an excuse to run to various foreign donor agencies. Meanwhile, Chief Minister Nahodha said that the Government would not tolerate trouble mongers. He advised ZEC to suspend registration in places that were fraught with violence - *Mwananchi and other Swahili papers*.

### A coalition government?

Many people are beginning to express growing concern about what might happen following the elections in Zanzibar in October. Some believe that a coalition government might be the only solution. This view, reported in the Express, has been given by Prof. Haroub Othman of the University of Dar es Salaam who said that neither CCM nor CUF, nor any other party stood a chance of winning a landslide victory. "Even if CUF won the elections by 100%, the party would not be able to

rule because institutions like the police force and civil service are controlled by CCM," he said. In such a scenario, the state institutions would end up opposing the Government by staging strikes for better pay and making other demands. He reminded the workshop that, before the first multiparty elections, he had proposed a government of national unity in Zanzibar, but the idea was never given due attention, despite support from the late Mwalimu Nyerere.

CUF and CCM have totally different policies on this issue. CUF welcomes the idea but Zanzibar President Abeid Karume has made it clear that he is against such a solution.



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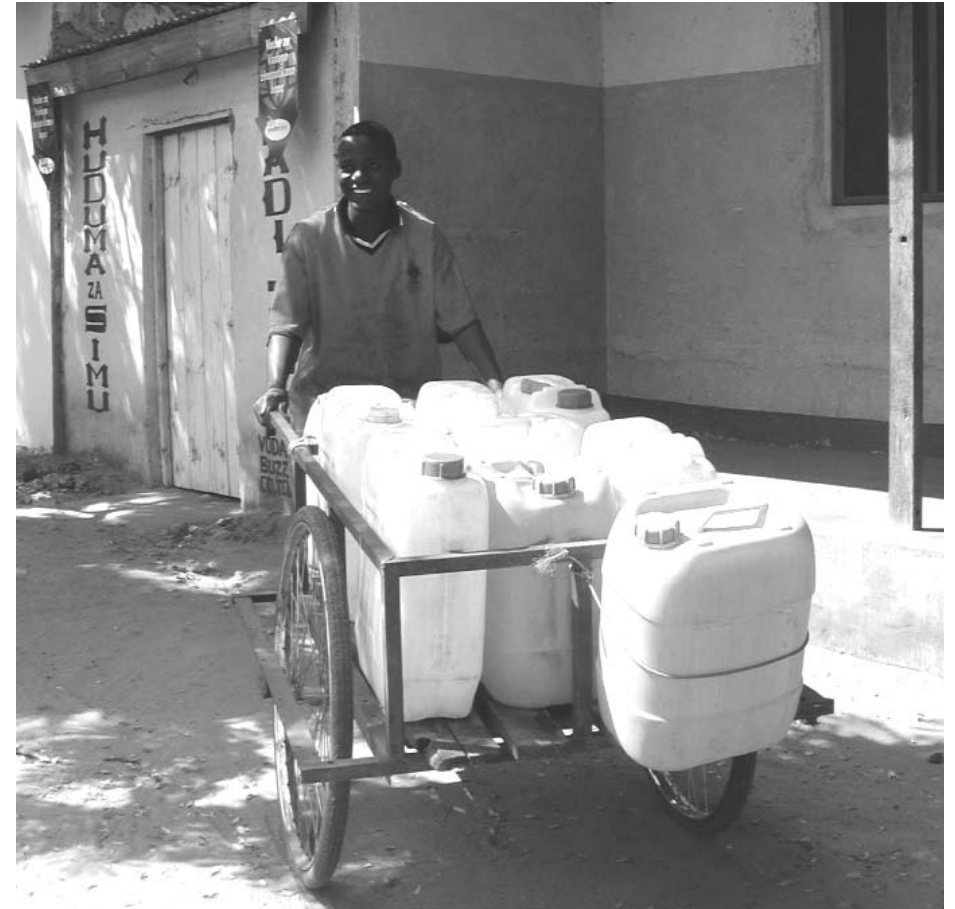
## WATER PRIVATISATION UNDER FIRE

Dar es Salaam has always had problems in ensuring its water supply and the vast growth in the population of the city in recent years has exacerbated these problems. November last year was a particularly difficult month - most of the city was without water for days at a time. The Government's reaction to the recurring problems was to privatise the industry, but this process has now come under heavy fire even though it is less than a year since it happened.

As for the immediate problem, Minister for Water Development Edward Lowassa explained: "The pipes are 30 years old; they have a lifespan of only 25 years so they are already out of date....they may not be able to withstand the intense pressure created by newly installed pumps." The Minister announced that he had given the go ahead for a TShs 13 billion two-year project to lay new pipes to cope with the increased pressure from the pumps. The African Development Bank, World Bank and the European Investment Bank were financing the project through a loan to the Government.

City Water, the Tanzanian firm created to manage the water supply and, in particular, the foreign firms engaged in assisting it, recently came under heavy fire in a report by British aid organisation ActionAid dated September 27th. This accused Biwater, a British water corporation (created originally in 1989 to participate in Margaret Thatcher's controversial privatisation of the UK's regional water authorities) of mismanaging the scheme.

The ActionAid report received widespread international publicity. The London Guardian, in a feature article headed 'Pipes run dry in Tanzania', (*Thank you Fiona Scott and Elsbeth Court for sending us the extract - Editor*) gave a fairly balanced view in which it first quoted critics as saying that the city's water service remained patchy and tariffs had risen while Tanzania had been saddled with yet more foreign debt. It quoted the report as saying that poorer households were having to shift towards unsafe water sources with serious consequences for the health of their families. The paper added however that even critics of water privatisation accepted that the system had to change. Before privatisation only 98,000 homes in a city of 2.5 million had a direct water connection and 60% of the water was being lost through leaks.



Water Seller in DSM. Photo courtesy Birgit La Cour Madsen/ActionAid UK

### The ActionAid Report

The Action Aid report is long and detailed. Extracts: 'Water often only flows at night, or for a few hours a week. Tariff increases are arguably justified, as the Government previously provided large subsidies to those with connections - generally the middle and upper income households. However, evidence from interviews shows that consumers are angry. They resent the fact that they are being charged more for their water, even though there has been no public debate about the need for privatisation. They do not feel they are getting a better service, and believe that City Water is making excessive

profits at their expense....according to one local NGO, water bill collectors are being chased away with dogs and knives. Households that refuse to pay higher water bills are threatened with disconnection. There is also public scepticism about the measures taken by City Water to reduce corruption. As part of the lease agreement, City Water agreed to take on all employees of the former water authority DAWASA, including many well known for their corrupt practices..... Several interviewees reported that households still had to pay bribes just to get water, or to avoid being disconnected.'

According to City Water, tariffs have increased by 11%, but WaterAid, in another report, said that they had increased by 40%. 'From the beginning, it was clear that the poor, unconnected settlements of Dar es Salaam were marginal to whatever process was being considered and implemented.

The Technical Advisor to Britain's DfID within the Parastatal Sector Reform Commission (PSRC) was quoted as admitting that the problem with the water supply system was so acute that "We didn't actually talk about poverty alleviation." No Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) had been undertaken prior to the reforms, making it very difficult to assess the likely impact on the poor. One senior World Bank official noted that "All of Dar es Salaam is poor, so anything which helps to provide more water in Dar es Salaam will automatically help the poor. Unplanned settlements, where 80% of the population live, will be left to local NGOs under a 'Community Water Supply and Sanitation Project' subcomponent which will account for only 2% of the total expenditure.... In other words, donor resources, and the Tanzanian government's current and future tax revenues, will be used to fund a project in which 98% of the money will be spent on the richest 20% of the population."

Under the new Community Water Supply and Sanitation Project, NGOs, including WaterAid, Care and Plan International, will be sub-contracted to carry out water projects in low income areas which are unlikely to be served by the piped network for some time.

*ActionAid report "Turning off the Taps" available at [www.actionaid.org.uk](http://www.actionaid.org.uk)  
WaterAid report "Prospects for the Poor" available at [www.wateraid.org.uk](http://www.wateraid.org.uk)*

### **Biwater's Response**

Responding to the criticisms in the ActionAid Report, Biwater told Tanzanian Affairs that over the year in which City Water had been running the operation, there had been a vast number of improvements:

- \* Water quality had improved; outbreaks of cholera were lower; water prices for the poorest customers had been reduced;
- \* The project had brought with it \$164 million (over five years) to a system which had been neglected for over 30 years when it was in the public sector;
- \* The project would bring water to all areas of Dar es Salaam;
- \* The project had only been in operation for one year and the investment programme was only just getting under way;
- \* The water supplied by City Water was less than 10% of the price of that bought by the bucket;
- \* Over 500,000 people were now receiving water who had not been receiving water in the past;
- \* 8,000 meters had been installed and new pumps were now working at the treatment plants. Very real improvements would be noticed over the next 2 years.

### **A Government Response**

Professor Gelase Mutahaba, Senior Advisor in President Mkapa's Office, when he addressed the Annual Meeting of the Britain Tanzania Society in October, was highly critical of the ActionAid report. He pointed out that the expansion of the city and a prolonged lack of maintenance while the system was under government control, made a rapid overhaul of the whole system essential. His personal experience was that last year there had been hardly any supply to his house. Now he was getting water three times a week. The private sector was best equipped to undertake the major overhaul needed. He felt that ActionAid had failed to take account of the complexity of the issues. In response to a concern expressed at the meeting about the dominance of the major donors, particularly the World Bank, he said that the Government had taken the initiative in the past few years in defining Tanzania's assistance strategy and this had not been subject to the perceived priorities of donors. A genuine partnership had been built up.

Exchange Rates: £1 = TShs 1,925  
\$1 = TShs 1,355

Continued improvement of the environment for investors saw foreign investments to Tanzania between January and June last year surge to an estimated Tsh 268.7 million. Investments included projects in paper manufacturing, textiles, cement, gas pipeline building, edible oil and soap manufacturing and tourism. Investment worth Tsh 68.3 million was made in the Mufindi Paper Mills, which, after rehabilitation, should create 2,200 new jobs. The China-Tanzania Friendship Textile Mill, after rehabilitation, will have 1,269 vacancies, while Premier Cashew Industries Ltd expects to create 3,555 new jobs. Three local business firms have made deals with Dutch companies to develop new businesses in honey, beeswax and production of enriched flour meal - Guardian.

The success in attracting foreign investments can be attributed to reformation of the business licence regime, new labour laws and amendments to the Land Act which make land an acceptable collateral by the financial institutions which lend money to small and medium entrepreneurs - Financial Times.

The Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) has been awarded the first prize as the best investment centre in Africa. Senegal was the runner-up followed by Ghana. There were 42 participants in the contest that was organised by the 'African Investor' a journal published in the UK. The Chief Executive of TIC, Samuel Sitta, said the average age of their staff was 36-37 and they worked day and night. He also said the centre enjoyed good support from the Government. He said that, as a rule, a telephone call is answered immediately and all correspondence is answered within 48 hours. Sitta said no staff member is allowed to say, "The boss is out" - *Nipashe*.

Britain is to increase its aid to Tanzania from £95 million in 2004 to £110 mill this year. Britain has taken the decision after seeing that Tanzania is doing well in economic development and in poverty reduction. UK

Secretary for International Development, Hilary Benn, said that in the last five years Tanzania had been able to double its expenditures in important sectors such as education, health, agriculture, transport, water and the judiciary - *Mwananchi*.

Tanzania is now said to be the fastest growing tourist destination in Africa, competing hard with South Africa, Botswana and Kenya after a tourism slump hit Zimbabwe.

A pilot plant to produce biogas, electricity and fertiliser from sisal waste is being constructed at the Kwaraguru sisal estate in Handeni district. The project is being jointly financed by the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC), Amboni Limited, the Tanzania Sisal Board and the Sisal Association of Tanzania. Implementation of the project on all estates in Tanga region could produce more than 30 megawatts of electricity, the total consumption for the region. The by-product from the biogas generation process is liquid and solid fertilizer which would increase soil moisture retention, increase microbial activity and prevent leaching and run-off. In the 1970's Tanzania was the world's main supplier of sisal.

Tanzania Electric Supply Company (Tanesco) expects to be producing surplus power by the end of 2005. Managing Director Rudy Huysen was quoted in the Guardian as saying that the company's dependence on water for power generation would be drastically reduced from the current 80% and production from other sources would improve to account for 60%. Tanesco is also replacing its outdated billing system with an advanced 'Hi-Affinity billing system'.

The Kilimanjaro Development Foundation (KDF) says it is planning to promote the cultivation of vanilla and vines so that they eventually replace coffee as the main cash crops grown in the region. KDF Chairman Cleopa Msuya outlined the plan in Moshi during the handing over of a 1m/- contribution from Paramount Chief Thomas Marealle. Marealle, whose contribution made him the first KDF life member, called on Kilimanjaro people to do all they could to ensure that the region regained its lost glory in all aspects of development - Guardian.



## THE DIGITAL DIVIDE

In summer 2003 I travelled out to Tanzania to train the staff of a secondary school on the slopes of Kilimanjaro in the use of computers. I had stayed there for a month in 1999 and had helped set up an IT lab with PCs donated by schools and small businesses in Cumbria. Although their intentions were good, the machines they donated were not. We did the best we could with seriously outdated machines but we knew at the time that they would probably not last long. We were, unfortunately, correct.

By the time I visited in 2003 the machines had been removed from the lab and put into storage, where they had been since 2001. On hearing that I was coming the headmaster of the school had instructed that the PCs be put back in the laboratory so that I could train staff. Out of the 25 PCs not one was in working order. Several had been destroyed by the damp air during the rainy season and several had made cosy nesting places for families of mice. The headmaster was somewhat disappointed to learn that computers with small animals living inside were unlikely to be of much use.

Luckily I had brought a laptop with me and I spent the next two months giving basic training to the staff and some of the students of the school.

What struck me was the complete lack of even rudimentary experience that the staff had. I was also surprised to learn that, increasingly, paid employment in the region was only available to those who could demonstrate knowledge of IT. I had imagined that in a predominately rural country such as Tanzania there would be no pressing need for computers but I was wrong.

Since returning from Tanzania I have been involved in setting up a small charity called Global Development Links (GDL), based at the University of East London, that provides NGOs in developing countries with resources. After meeting with a local NGO in a rural district near Moshi we have decided to embark on a major project to set up PC labs at four different schools in the area. This summer we will be send-

ing out over 60 PCs and various others bits of IT equipment, along with volunteers to train school staff, with the aim of integrating IT lessons into the curricula of the participating schools. We have a fundraising target of £4,000 which will pay for shipping and equipment (including generators that will prevent the PCs being damaged by the area's frequent power cuts) and we are already half way there thanks to a sponsored bike ride from London to Paris which raised over £2,000.

The number of computers available in the UK without cost is incalculable - businesses and educational institutions are forever renewing their machines. GDL is hoping that in the next 5 years we can provide over a hundred schools around Tanzania with working PC labs and help bridge the 'Digital Divide'.

We would very much welcome any contributions from TA readers towards the work of GDL. Our address is: Global Development Links, Royal Docks Business Centre, 4 University Way, London E16 2RD. Cheques should be made payable to GDL.

Dan Quille

## RICH IN CATTLE BUT POOR IN MILK

Tanzania has a new newspaper - 'The Citizen'. In its third issue dated September 18 it had a feature on milk spread over its middle pages. Extracts: 'Tanzania is rich in cattle (about 17 million) but milk production is only 3.3 million litres perday. The average Tanzanian drinks about 26 litres of milk a year (adults prefer beer) compared with 84 litres in Kenya. The article described the 'pitiable internal market' because of Tanzanians' preference for imported milk rather than the local product. But several companies were now adopting innovative programmes to boost sales of local milk. Royal Dairy Products Ltd. had started delivering door to door in Dar es Salaam.

*Thank you Frederick Longino for sending us a copy of this new publication - Editor.*

## TANZANIA IN THE INTERNATIONAL MEDIA

(In order to make this section as interesting and representative as possible we welcome contributions from readers. If you see a mention of Tanzania in the journal, magazine or newspaper you read, especially if you live overseas or travel outside the UK/Tanzania, please send us the relevant item together with the name and date of the publication to the address on the back page. If you do not wish your name be published please say so - Editor).

### NEW GAME RESERVE

A new 1,574 square kilometre Mpanga/Kipengere Game Reserve which aims to protect the water catchment of the Rufiji River Basin has been gazetted according to the EAST AFRICAN (October 28). The main river draining into the Basin is the Great Ruaha, which is fed by several rivers and streams originating from the new reserve's catchment area, later joining the Rufiji further downstream. While the two rivers and their adjacent basins have been adequately protected downstream, their catchment within the new reserve and further upstream is unprotected. The Rufiji river basin is the largest of all nine drainage basins in Tanzania, with high and often controversial utilisation of water by multiple users, including irrigation farmers, livestock, wild animals in protected areas, hydroelectric power generation and towns and municipalities. The entire basin covers 177,420 square kilometres and is fed by four major rivers - Ruaha, Kilombero, Luwego and finally Rufiji itself. The Great Ruaha is central to the ecology and tourism in the Ruaha National Park and provides over half the water for Mtera and Kidatu hydroelectric power stations, which have a combined capacity to generate 284 MW of electricity. In 1993, the Great Ruaha dried up completely in the Ruaha National Park and has since then been drying up every year.

### NATIONAL DRESS?

Attempts to instil a sense of cultural identity in Tanzania through a national dress have hit the buffers according to Herold Tagama writing in the October issue of **NEW AFRICAN**. Extracts: 'The recent endorsement of a colourful *kitenge* wraparound and headscarf for women and for men, a suit similar to the collarless one worn by the former Chinese

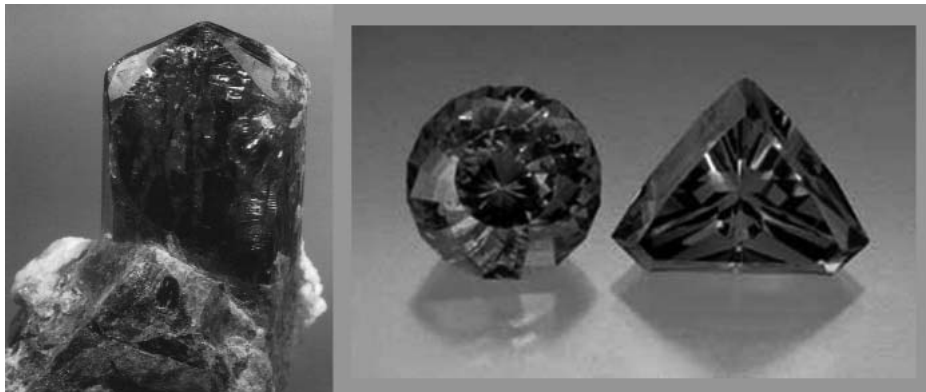
Prime Minister Chou en-Lai, have not gone down well with the people. Both outfits have the national flag sown on the breast to symbolise Tanzania's national identity. The designers were each awarded TSh1.5 million in prizes but even government and ruling party high officials seemed unexcited by the new outfits..... President Mkapa himself favours a 'Kaunda' (a variant of the Chou en Lai) at home but when travelling abroad he prefers a three-piece Western suit. Most of the rest of the male apparatchiks go for Western suits even under the hot African sun. "Why not the Maasai dress?" one person asked. Another praised King Mswati of Swaziland who frequently wears the *lubega* type of dress with one of his shoulders bare, which is typically Swazi.'

### 'PROSPERITY GOSPEL'

In an article in the October issue of **NEWS FROM THE NORDIC AFRICA INSTITUTE** Paivi Hasu explained how Charismatic Christianity is appealing across Africa to a wide range of people. Extracts: 'Christopher Mwakasege, a Tanzanian non-denominational charismatic preacher is considered by some as the icon of the contemporary revival movement in the country. He has established as an NGO a ministry called 'Manna' which has been having meetings of up to 30,000 people in a single day. The ministry produces audio and video tapes and can be heard in nine countries of East and Central Africa..... Mwakasege maintains a sophisticated website which includes prayers, testimonies, teachings, questions and answers, pastoral letters.... He differs from some other proponents of 'prosperity gospel' because, according to him, faith alone cannot guarantee prosperity.... On the issue of offerings to his ministry he does not emphasise the importance of work en route to prosperity as much as he discusses markets and business. "God did not want man to be poor and material success should come in this life." He recommends his followers to do market research on what other NGOs offer and what they lack. "If the teacher is not wealthy do not think of becoming his disciple... God wants you to give offerings as your capital.... God wants you to have enough money to continue buying more of his stocks in the firm of Lord Jesus. And when you continue giving in this way Lord Jesus continues making profit and he will return it back to you... you will be given the word of revelation to move you ahead."

## 'A SURGE OF PANIC.....!'

'The feeling of claustrophobia is overwhelming. My nostrils and throat are coated in the fine black dust that seems to hang in the warm air like steam in an unpleasant sauna. The bitter taste of cordite from recently detonated dynamite coats my tongue. The darkness of the hole hides the walls of the tunnel, although they are only inches from my reach. In an attempt to protect my bare head from the hidden dangers, I sit hunched on the gently shifting dust beneath my feet, fighting for breath and attempting to control the rising fear that bubbles through my body..... I was at the bottom of the first 50 metre shaft in a Tanzanite Mine'. This is how Richard Human described in **NEWSAFRICA** (October 31) the mining of Tanzanite in the gold rush town of Merelani in Northern Tanzania. The article went on: 'Unsure if my ragged breath is caused by the lack of oxygen, the exertion of the descent or the apprehension surrounding my predicament, I grope my way along the short horizontal tunnel towards the next vertical descent. A small, wiry body pushes past me, heading for the top, dragging a rock filled bag behind him.... A surge of panic sweeps through my body as it briefly becomes clear that the tunnel I am in is an unsupported human warren, dug out by thousands of young hands..... James Lazier, a 26 year-old Maasai explained: "The only thing that keeps them going is brandy and marijuana.....If you get a stone out you can make 8 million shillings (\$10,000)....."



*Uncut and cut Tanzanite*



*Miners taking a fresh-air break after working in the mine where oxygen is short. Photo Dr Hildebrand Shayo - 1995*

(Regular TA contributor Dr Hildebrand Shayo comments on the time when he was doing research on the mining sector in Arusha: "It was in 1991 when I attempted to go down and see for myself what was happening. I went down 150 metres altogether. I was put in a bag of dried cowskin which was tied by a rope of sisal and I was let down slowly for almost 15 minutes. At the bottom I found miners using their local knowledge of the different layers of earth separating the rocks to place their explosive..... But the dangerous part is coming up to the surface again. Some of the workers are tired!" - Editor).

### CANADA REJECTS BRITISH PLAN - SHARP REACTION

Canada has thrown up a roadblock to a debt cancellation deal for the world's poorest countries by vigorously resisting a British plan to inflate the value of the IMF's vast gold reserves. Extracts: 'The idea was that sales proceeds would enable the IMF to carry out total debt cancellation under the enhanced 'Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Relief Scheme', in which Tanzania is a beneficiary. Canada's Finance Minister Ralph Goodale was recently quoted by the Toronto **GLOBE AND MAIL** as saying that his country needed absolute assurances that [re-valuing the gold] would not be disruptive to the international gold industry or international markets for gold. The proposal could eventually slacken global demand for gold to the detriment of Canadian mining companies..... Canadian corporate interests in gold were not in tandem with recent British strategy to stamp out poverty in poor countries. Barrick International, for instance, a leading Canadian gold mining company, had controlling shares in Kahama Mining Corporation Ltd in Tanzania.

The G7's failure to agree on a debt rescue plan drew a stern rebuke from World Bank President James Wolfenson, who, in a sharp reaction said "World leaders spend too much time reviewing proposals and plans and not enough time in making concrete decisions to fight poverty, improve education and make the world a more secure place". The **MONTREAL GAZETTE** (reported in the Guardian) quoted Wolfenson as having serious reservations about the G7's 'chameleonic behaviour': "Every five years or so, another global meeting is held to review progress. Usually that meeting concludes that we have not achieved our objectives. New targets are set. Blame and praise is attributed and we are set out on the next five years."

### TOOTHACHE

The **DAILY TELEGRAPH** (November 24) reported that a lion in Rufiji district had eaten 35 people because 'it was probably tormented by toothache and found human flesh easier to eat'. An examination of its skull showed it had a large abscess beneath one of its molars (*Thank you Liz Fennell for sending this - Editor*).

### 'I AM WAITING FOR THE RAIN'

'I am waiting for the rain. Where we live in Tanzania rain hoards itself like candy during lent. There are months of dry, of dust in your ears and mouth, of guilty, furtive sponge baths and an obsession with the level of the cistern. How many times can you reuse the dishwater? Pour the old spaghetti water into the toilet'. So began an article in **THE TRAVELLER** (December) by the novelist Melanie Finn. Extracts: 'The dry season is not a good time to have guests from Europe or America. They flush and flush away. They brush their teeth with the tap running. They pour that half glass of water that they didn't want down the sink..... I confess that it suits my Scottish soul this scrimping and saving.....our water comes from Kilimanjaro - on Fridays. Our garden is dead and brittle. Even the bougainvillea pales and droops on the stem..... Then, tonight, a flying ant appears. My heart leaps. ....Somewhere, not far away, it is raining.....'

### SAVED FROM ATTACK

The **TIMES OF SWAZILAND** reported in October on a court case in Mbabane concerning the actions of a Municipal Council Officer who had saved a Tanzanian from attack. He was patrolling in the street when an Indian Tanzanian, Akil Ahmad, came out of his shop shouting for help. He said that two men immediately came out of the shop running and took different directions. He said that he and his colleagues gave chase... a pistol fell from the front pocket of one of the thieves' trousers. The officer picked up the gun and continued to give chase until he caught up with him with the help of some members of the public who wanted to assault him. As a result of the threats from the public the accused did not even try to resist arrest. He was charged with

robbery of 15 cell phones, possession of a .22 pistol without a licence and contravening the Immigration Act in that he is alleged to have remained in the country illegally without the necessary documents....

#### FILM ON NILE PERCH

**THE TIMES** explained in an article in December how a film (Darwin's Nightmare) had been made by Hupert Sauper, an Austrian film-maker. It showed how Europe's buying power was not helping Tanzanians but was exploiting their resources while ignoring the resulting social problems. The film tells the story of the export of Nile Perch from Lake Victoria in large Russian-made cargo aircraft and how the Perch are destroying the Lake's ecosystem by eating the smaller fish that keep vital algae growth in check. *(Thank you Mr C W B Costeloe for sending this item - Editor).*

#### ABUSE INVESTIGATION

In its main front page headline and on two more full pages inside, under the heading 'Abuse investigation' the **DAILY TELEGRAPH** reported in great detail how the charity 'Anchorage Orphanage' in Dar es Salaam, that provides shelter for street children and which is backed by British fundraisers, was being run by a Briton wanted in India on charges of sexual abuse against young boys. Duncan Grant (61) a former Royal Navy reservist from a distinguished military family was alleged to be the subject of an international arrest warrant issued by authorities in Bombay two years ago where he had been operating similar shelters. In a lengthy interview Grant told the paper that the allegations had been invented by the Bombay police, his lawyer and a rival volunteer. He said that the boys alleged to have been affected had since withdrawn their allegations. However, British Jesuits who had been sending gap-year students to help at the shelters in Dar es Salaam had now withdrawn their support. The rest of the article quoted numerous people involved with Grant and his shelters in India and Tanzania but they gave contradictory reports on the truth or otherwise of the allegations against him *(Thank you John Sankey for sending this information - Editor).*

#### CRIPPLING TRADE UNIONS

In his review of East African trade unions in the October-December issue of the **EAST AFRICAN** Barrack Muluka wrote that the Tanzanian Government had recently embarked on a mission to cripple trade unions through legislation. It had put in place a complicated complaint and negotiation mechanism which effectively rendered strikes in the country illegal. Although Tanzanian law recognised collective bargaining, agreements that governed such bargaining had first to be submitted to the Industrial Court for approval. If they did not conform to the Government's economic policy, they would be rejected.

#### ZANZIBAR - THE BEST

The New York based **TRAVEL AND LEISURE MAGAZINE** quoted in The Express has awarded Zanzibar the accolade of 'the World's best and highest-ranking tourist and leisure island in Africa and the Middle East region'.

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## PRIVATISATION OF HISTORICAL SITES

In order to preserve some of the more than 500 ancient sites in the country, the Government has started a programme under which some would be leased to Tanzanian private operators who would be expected to preserve them for the future and bring them into sustainable use. According to a feature by Perege Gumbo in the Guardian (October 10):



*Bagamoyo Old Fort*

'Leasing began last September when the Bagamoyo Old Fort building was leased to Akana Lodges and Hotels of Dar es Salaam. The fort, one of the oldest stone houses in the country, was built by Abdallah Selemani Marhabi and fortified by Sultan Barghash who reigned from 1870 to 1888. Barghash had around 5,000 soldiers in the fort to protect Bagamoyo from the local *Wazaramo* who fought against the influence of the Omani-Sultan Barghash in 1875. Later the fort became the property of the famous Indian trader Sewa Haji, the great donator of wells, the still existing Mwambao School and the existing hospital, in Bagamoyo Town. Sewa Haji later rented the fort to the Germans as a garrison. It was later used as a police post up to 1992 after which it has been used as the local headquarters and training centre of the Department of Antiquities. Historians have, however, doubted the truthfulness of the belief that the fort was used as slave quarters during the slave trade. The lease will allow the Government to collect monthly concession fees from the new operator'.

## DEPUTY MINISTER CLIMBS TO THE TOP

Tanzania's Deputy Foreign Minister and former High Commissioner in London Dr. Abdul Sharrif, who is 60, celebrated the 70th birthday of his friend General Sarakikya by joining him in climbing to the peak of Mount Kilimanjaro in September. He was said to be only the second top government official to achieve this.

Dr Sharrif used the occasion to raise money to build a secondary school at his birth village Kidimni, south of Zanzibar town. Three years earlier he had raised more than half of the cost of building a primary school there and now hopes to raise enough funds to construct a secondary school.

*Those wishing to make a contribution to this charity should send the money to the Treasurer, Tanzania Development Trust, 175A Aldershot Road, Church Crookham, Hants GU52 8JS. Please write on the back of the cheque 'Kidimni Education Fund' so that the names of the contributors can be forwarded to the Fund - Editor.*



## NEWS FROM THE FAITHS

Following a spate of burning of churches in Zanzibar, the Zanzibar Diocese of the Catholic Church announced that it would punish a local clergyman following his statement that Catholics were praying for CCM to win the general elections as an opposition victory would spell the end of churches in Zanzibar... A spokesman said that the church was not aligned with any political party.... but since it was an institution that upheld good conduct, it had every right to speak out against evil deeds such as the burning of churches.


Zanzibar Archbishop Shao said that Catholics had been harassed and church leaders accused of bringing into Zanzibar 'mercenaries' since the introduction of political pluralism in the isles. "I'm not bringing in voters from the Mainland nor am I being paid by the Zanzibar government" he said. CUF hailed the Church's decision to reprimand the priest.

Libya's leader Muammar Gaddafi has donated TSh 25m/- towards the development of the Islamic University which was established by the Islamic Development Institute of Tanzania in Morogoro last year. President Mkapa had earlier donated TSh 10m/- towards the establishment of the university - Guardian.

Last September bishops of seven dioceses of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania called on the Church's Secretary-General, Amani Mwenegoha, to resign, accusing him of usurping powers and causing divisions in the church. They were alleged to have involved the Church in a case he filed against former Prime Minister, Cleopa Msuya.




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Two British soldiers on vacation in Tanzania have been arrested and put on trial charged with the murder of a woman at the Silver Sands hotel in Bagamoyo - *Mtanzania*.

At least ten suspects who had robbed tourists in Bweju, South Zanzibar, have been arrested and one of them was killed after sustaining serious wounds in a shoot-out with the police. The suspects were arrested following a manhunt jointly carried out by the Zanzibar Special Anti-smuggling Unit (KMKM) and good citizens, shortly after the incident. He said that an unregistered speed boat believed to have been used by the robbers to travel from Dar es Salaam to the locations of the two hotels where the crime was committed, was also impounded. He confirmed that the stolen property had all been recovered and returned to the tourists who came from Switzerland, South Africa, France and Britain. "I would like to assure the general public and tourists from around the world that security has been enhanced and robbers inclined to tarnish the good image of Zanzibar and Tanzania as a whole are the losers," said the local DCI. The tourists commended the police for their quick response - *Guardian*.

Robbers stole millions of shillings from two tourist hotels - the Ocean Paradise and Machina hotels at Pwani Mchangani. At the Ocean Paradise hotel they took a cash box belonging to a scuba diving centre at the hotel. At Machina hotel, which was still under construction, two suitcases full of money were also taken away. Police were investigating with the help of police dogs - *Nipashe*.

Six people armed with pistols ambushed a van that was driving from Namanga border town to Arusha. It happened at around 1930 hrs. Passengers were held for 45 minutes while they were individually robbed of their belongings. As a result, public vehicles were stopped from travelling during the night - *Mwananchi*.

Zanzibar police has expelled five officers for asking \$300 as bribes from tourists. The officers were charged with asking for the money from six tourists who were allegedly found with narcotics at Nungwi in the

north. It is said the tourists wanted to buy cigarettes but were given narcotics instead. They were then arrested upon returning to their hotel - *Nipashe*.

On October 18th a Dar es Salaam magistrate ordered the arrest of Tanzania Electric Supply Company (Tanesco) Managing Director Rudy Huysen and City Water Chief Executive Officer Mike O'Leary for defying orders requiring them to appear before the court. Huysen was charged with destroying trees without seeking permission from the Dar es Salaam City Council and littering the surroundings by not collecting trees felled by the company's employees. Tanesco's lawyer pointed out however, that the summons was issued at "very short notice" and the MD was away... O'Leary was alleged to be damaging roads in Kinondoni Municipality through negligence as water had flowed on to roads from leaking water pipes. The results of the case are not known.

In late September armed thugs robbed tourists of cash and personal effects at the Evergreen and Twisted hotels, some 45 kilometres south of Zanzibar town. Police mounted a massive manhunt after the robberies and managed to arrest eight suspects. The victims were French, Swiss, German, South African and Italian nationals on vacation in Zanzibar.

Under a new computerized vehicle registration system, the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) has seized 300 vehicles which had forged registration numbers. It is said they were stolen in neighboring countries. Police were working with Interpol to establish the countries of origin so that they could be returned. - *Mwananchi*.

The Guardian (September 20) reported that the prime suspect in the killing of 12 giraffes in Naiti village, Monduli District, had fled the country for the USA after a tussle between the villagers and wildlife authorities over who was to blame. Then came reports that two other 84-year old suspects had been arrested by the anti-poaching unit for taking part in the killings. Residents of the village threatened to march to the State House in Dar es Salaam to protest against the killings. They alleged that poachers targeted the fat of giraffes which was believed to

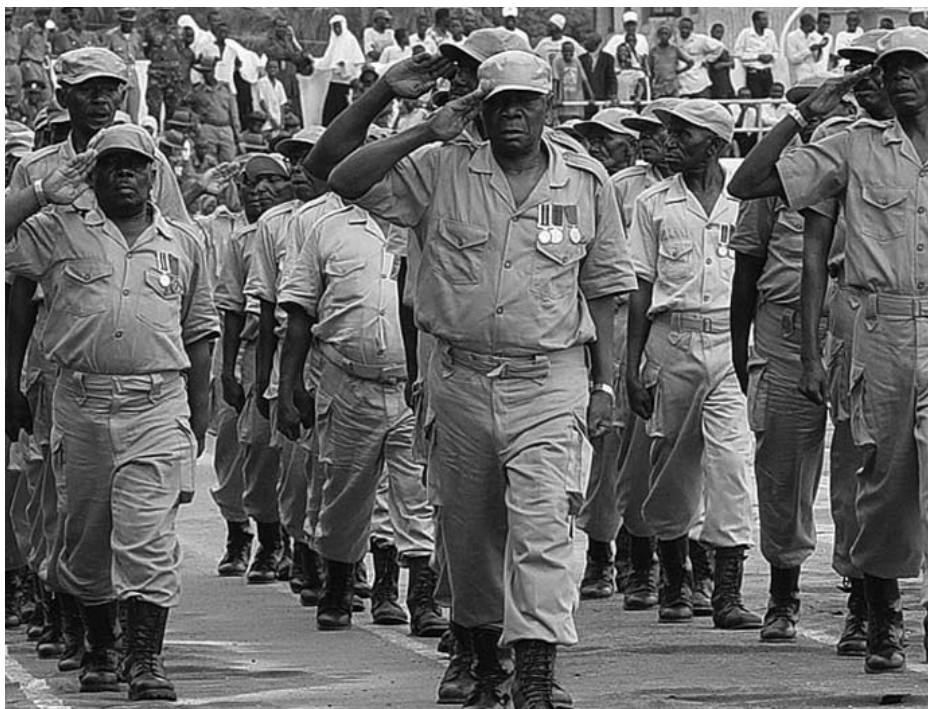


be a cure for AIDS. Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism Zakia Meghji ordered an investigation.

Two Tanzanians arrested in September in Rio de Janeiro were found with photographs of the American embassy there. They were charged with illegal entry. The US embassy in Brasilia said that it did not believe that they were planning a terrorist attack - *Mtanzania*.

## PRESIDENT MKAPA HAILS THE TPDF

Tanzania has been celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Tanzania People's Defence Force (TPDF). Military exercises dubbed 'Ulinzi Miaka 40' (40 Years of Defence) took place at Msata in the Coast Region on August 31 last year. Commander-in-Chief of the Armed



*TPDF members at the celebration*

Forces President Mkapa pledged to provide new equipment for the force to enable it to defeat any intruder. "We have no enemies at the moment, but it doesn't mean we cannot be provoked. If anyone attacks us we will use modern weaponry; we cannot confront the enemy using 1940's military hardware.....Today's world is unpredictable. Scientific changes are taking place. Military training must go hand in hand with acquiring and deploying modern weaponry," Mkapa stressed.

The military exercises, conducted by 302 Brigade, involved attacks by four jet fighters. A barrage of artillery and ballistic missiles attacking 'the enemy' swung into action as the infantry, led by tanks, charged towards the enemy's position, until the latter was completely overpowered and destroyed.

The President added that the army had shown a heroic performance against the late Iddi Amin of Uganda, when he was about to annex part of Tanzania in 1979. Mkapa also inspected some arms including a 23mm anti-air missile, a tank, a ballistic missile (BM 21) and a T 54 missile - *Guardian*.

## EXPANDING SECONDARY EDUCATION

President Mkapa has announced that the Government has started implementing the Secondary Education Development Programme (SEDP) 2004-2009 aimed at ensuring that at least half of those finishing primary school get places in secondary schools. There are currently 433,000 students in secondary schools and the target is to have two million by 2010. He said that the Government would give a subsidy of TShs 7 million for every classroom and TShs 9 million for every teacher's house built. The Government would also give a subsidy of TShs 10,000/- to every secondary school student in non-governmental schools, except seminaries and those operated for profit. The President said the government was aware of the presence of a big number of orphans and other children whose parents were unable to pay their school fees and had decided to double the number of students it supported from the present 6,000 to 12,000 per year - *Guardian*.

The Zanzibar House of Representatives has passed unanimously a Bill that gives the Isles their own flag. The flag will not be hoisted however at the UN, African Union, East African Community, Commonwealth or other international forums where Zanzibar is not recognized as a sovereign state. Despite their support for the Bill, opposition MP's maintained their dissatisfaction with the Union flag being superimposed on the Zanzibar flag. Colours of the new flag are black, dark blue, green, gold and light blue. Contempt for the flag carries a five-year jail term or a fine not exceeding TShs 700,000 or both - Guardian

Dar es Salaam's Inter Consult Limited, whose chairman is Britain Tanzanian Society committee member Dr. Strato Moshia, has been awarded the 'Golden Europe Award for Quality and Commercial Prestige.' The Paris-based firm, 'International Research and Consultancy', issues the award to distinguish firms from any country in the world that devote their efforts to the development and enhancement of quality and modern technology. Inter Consult Limited has, over the last 26 years, handled 400 projects and has neither faced litigation nor left a project uncompleted - Guardian.

Defence Minister, Prof. Sarungi, has said that the Government would not send peacekeeping troops to Darfur, Sudan as asked by the UN and AU unless certain conditions were met. Peace had first to be established there and Tanzania had to be assured as to who was going to pick up the TShs 2.0 billion bill if troops were to be sent - *Uhuru*.

It is reported that wildlife scientists are investigating a severe tick born infectious ear disease (*Otitis media*) that is reported to have affected up to 30% of an estimated 300 giraffes in Mikumi National Park. Research workers think that there could be other causes - a high giraffe population, decreased browsing material, animal stress, low predator population or high tick density. Although all immobilised animals have recovered following treatment with antibiotics, other researchers say that the capture of giraffes for treatment was costly in terms of manpower, drugs and equipment, let alone the risks involved for both personnel and animals - East African.

The acute shortage of burial space in Dar es Salaam has reached monumental levels as desperate residents are forced to excavate congested graves to find a place to bury their loved ones, uncovering remnants of the dead bodies in the process, according to the Express. The paper said that the increasing demand for burial places was making grave excavation a lucrative business. The situation had been aggravated by the HIV/AIDS scourge. Body cremation was not popular as it was said to be frowned on by both Catholics and Muslims.

Six people died and 42 others were seriously injured when a Kilimanjaro Express bus crashed on October 4th on its way to Dar-es-Salaam from Mbeya. The accident, the second in hardly more than a week involving the same bus company, occurred at around 1:00pm on the slopes of Kitonga Escarpment on the Tanzania Zambia Highway, in Iringa Region - Guardian.

The Oldonyo Lengai Mountain in northern Tanzania has been selected as a potential candidate in the world-wide race to establish international centres for conservation of geological heritages. Speaking at Elengasero Village near Oldonyo Lengai, Prof Sospeter Muhongo of the University of Dar es Salaam said a team of geoscientists from East Africa and Europe, met in Arusha for four days and decided to earmark Oldonyo Lengai Mountain as an East African geopark because it is the only active volcanic mountain that has been erupting alkaline lava. It is unique in the sense that it is not as explosive as other active volcanoes in the world. "This is the first time for me to see live eruption of a volcano without causing damaging effects to animals and people. This is a marvellous natural heritage" said a French tourism expert - Guardian.

At a ceremony organised by the U.N.'s Economic Commission for Africa in South Africa to honour African journalists who excelled in writing, the top prize of \$3,000 in the category 'Information and Communication Technology' was awarded to John Patrick Mireny, the managing editor of Tanzania's leading business and finance weekly paper, the Financial Times, published by the Guardian Co Ltd. His article on 'How ICT policy harmonization could foster regional integration goals in Africa' was said to have been 'sharply focused, extensively researched, and had met all the expectations of the judges'.

## OBITUARIES

**JOAN WICKEN** (79), former Personal Assistant to the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, died on December 5th of pneumonia after six weeks in hospital.

The funeral ceremony at Keighley in Yorkshire was presided over by Maggie Blunt, a Funeral Officiant of the British Humanist Foundation - Ms Wicken did not want a religious ceremony. Mrs Blunt spoke of Joan's unique character and how she had faced death in a calm and philosophical manner. Her father had been a strong trade unionist. After school she joined the ATS and worked during the Second World War on anti-aircraft radar. At Oxford University she had studied politics, philosophy and economics and later, wisely for her future career, became proficient in secretarial skills. She was a dedicated socialist all her life and spent 30 years as a member of the Labour Party.

Tanzanian High Commissioner in London H.E. Mr H O Gumbo Kibelloh. said: "We have learnt with profound sadness of the untimely demise of Ms Wickham, a friend of Tanzania. She went to Tanzania when she was a young energetic lady in the early fifties, sent by the Labour Party at the request of the prominent nationalist political party, TANU, struggling to lead its people to freedom..... Ms Wicken worked hard with exemplary commitment and dedication. She was dependable, reliable and a remarkably efficient worker with a strong sense of international socio-economic justice..... The demise of Ms Wicken is therefore a big loss.....to Tanzania as a whole. On behalf of the President, the Government and people of the United Republic, my family and on my own behalf, I wish to convey our heartfelt condolences to the members of the bereaved family and friends. May God rest her soul in Eternal Peace. Amen."

Emeritus Professor Lionel Cliffe said that her life should be celebrated. It was essentially unsung. She had had four major commitments - to Tanzania, to Africa and the Third World, to the late President, with whom she had an incredibly creative working relationship (they had had only one serious row - about women's position in society) and to socialism. She became an actor in the making of history.

She had worked first in 1960 for the Tanganyika Education Trust whose main purpose was to create a college for adults like Ruskin College in Oxford. She spent several weeks touring many of the remotest villages in the country collecting funds (*often only a few shillings or, on some occasions, just a chicken - Editor*) - to build what became the Kivukoni Ideological College in Dar es Salaam.

Her final major job had been to assist the President in setting up the South Commission. With him she visited 31 countries in less than six months and met Heads of State all over the world. Later she helped in setting up the Nyerere Foundation in Dar es Salaam.



*Joan Wicken with the Queen and the late President Nyerere*

Joan retired in 1994 as her health began to deteriorate. She stayed for five years in Keighley with old friends Mike and Maureen Yaffey who

organised the funeral ceremony.

Speaking to TA afterwards, former Tanzanian Attorney-General (1961-65) Roland Brown, who still works on various legal matters in Tanzania, said that Joan was a 'mirror of Julius Nyerere's mind' and, in dealing with his correspondence, had a marvellous ability to write things for him which sounded like him. She drafted innumerable letters to other Heads of State and many of his speeches on the basis of only brief conversations with him. She was never indiscreet. In her retirement, she worked on transcribing the detailed shorthand notes she had taken during her time with the President.

Several speakers referred to her unassuming and modest nature in spite of her strong character and strong beliefs. Photographs were circulated of the simple thatched roof hut, in the Salvation Army compound in Dar es Salaam, where she lived for many years.

The ceremony ended with an example of New Orleans revival jazz music - 'Panama Rag'..

**Dr. AUGUSTINE MACHA** has died. He was the first Tanzanian to achieve a PhD in Animal Genetics. He resisted the temptation to earn big money working overseas and returned home to seek work. After completing his BVM&S at Edinburgh University he was appointed Regional Veterinary Officer in Kagera Region. There he saw people starving from lack of protein, while he was busy treating sick cats and dogs. His dream was to make the local breeds of cattle better producers using local husbandry methods. The Mpwapwa breed is now an internationally registered and recognised breed and is a living monument to his life's work. He became Director General of Tanzania's Livestock Research Organisation and subsequently undertook several international consultancy assignments

*(Thank you Nancy Macha for sending us these details about your late husband - Editor).*

The singer, musician and composer **PATRICK BALISIDYA** (58) died on August 7 last year. He made his name through the hit *Harusi* (wedding) which is played at nuptial ceremonies around Tanzania. Like his better-known colleague, the late Hukwe Zawose, he was a member of the Gogo tribe from Dodoma. He began his musical career playing guitar for the Dar es Salaam Jazz Band in 1967. By 1970 he had formed his own group 'Afro 70'. He shied away from the Congolese *soukous* sound then dominating East African music, instead drawing inspiration from the thumb piano and vocal melodies of Gogo tradition. At the height of his popularity in 1979 he visited Sweden and collaborated with the progressive rock group 'Archimedes Badkar' on their album *Bado Kidogo* (not yet). As an early example of world music fusion, it was notable mostly for the way the headliners were relegated more or less to the role of backing band on their own recording by their African guests. *(Thank you Trevor Jagger for sending this obituary from the Independent - Editor)* .

**NDALA KASHEBA** died in Dar-es-Salaam in October 2004. A veteran of the East African music scene, Kasheba was an important musical force in Tanzania since the 1970's when he first immigrated to Dar Es Salaam from the Congo. He was known as one of the greatest African guitarists, appointed the title "Maestro" by his fans.

Ndala Kasheba's music bore the stamp of his Congolese roots. With his booming tenor voice and big band ambiance, one inevitably thought of Franco in his prime. But Kasheba had a number of distinguishing qualities in his Swahili rumba sound, most notably his use of an electrified, 12-string acoustic guitar, which he overdubbed to create a gorgeous, chiming ambiance. With his own group "*Zaita Musica*" he wrote songs such as "*Dezo dezo*" and "*Kokolay*" which were later massive hits for Tshala Muana. The group toured Europe in 1991 and Kasheba continued to perform as a solo guitarist as well as with his colleagues - Nguza Viking, King Kiki, Kassongo Mpinda Clayton, Kibambe Rhamadhan, Delphin Mununga, and others on multiple nights a week in various Dar es Salaam clubs. He most recently came to London in 2003 and performed at several events wearing a trademark straw hat.

Edited by John Cooper-Poole (UK) and Marion Doro (USA)

**MIMI & TOUTOU GO FORTH.** Giles Foden) - ISBN 0718145550 - Penguin - pp320. £16.99.

At the start of World War 1, German Warships controlled Lake Tanganyika in Central Africa which was of great strategic value. In June 1915 a force of twenty-eight men were dispatched from Britain on a vast journey. Their orders were to take control of the lake. To reach it they had to haul two motorboats with the unlikely names Mimi and Toutou through the wilds of the Congo. This is their story.

Giles Foden has unearthed new German and African records to retell this most unlikely of true life tales. The twenty-eight men were a very strange bunch. One was addicted to Worcester sauce and would drink it as an aperitif, another was a former racing driver, but the strangest of them all was their commander, Geoffrey Spicer-Simson, who liked to wear a skirt and had tattoos all over his body. He was also determined to cover himself with glory. This is a classic tale of amateurism triumphing over disciplined opponents, which Giles Foden tells almost as if it was a novel, having had access to eyewitness accounts, which adds to this incredible true story.

David Holton

**THE 1964 ARMY MUTINIES AND THE MAKING OF MODERN EAST AFRICA.** Timothy H Parsons. Praeger, Westport Connecticut and London. 2003. ISBN 0-325-07068-7 Hardback £39.99

The setting for this book is post-colonial East Africa, where the three newly independent countries retained British officers to lead their armies, but those officers no longer had to be fluent in Kiswahili. The new African governments did not have the means "or the inclination" to maintain the primary role of the colonial armies - "to intimidate potential African opponents to the colonial state". The askaris had been paid well, but just before independence both pay and benefits were reduced and "by 1960 the African rank and file had taken on quite a tattered appearance" (p 45) although their counterparts in civilian service were upgraded.

Not surprisingly, the racial segregation (only 6 of the 58 Tanganyikan army officers were African) and decreased benefits became sources of criticism by the Tanganyika Rifles askaris at Colito barracks near Dar es Salaam. They judged that they too could act effectively on their resentments, after seeing how the police sent by Nyerere brought order to Zanzibar on 12 January 1964 after the Afro-Sherazis overthrew the ruling dynasty. On 20 January they locked up their British (except Commander Douglas, who got away) and African officers and seized key government installations in Dar es Salaam. The next day the uprising spread to the barracks in Tabora, and soon trade unionists and some TANU members were promising support.

With great reluctance, Nyerere persuaded Vice President Kawawa to call for British military assistance, as Uganda and Kenya also did. Author Timothy H. Parsons describes the somewhat mysterious role of Oscar Kambona before and during the mutiny, such as his sending soldiers for training in Israel, his knowledge of arms shipments to Dar on an Algerian ship, and his announcement that the askaris had returned to their barracks, ending the mutiny. British officers, according to Parsons, concluded that the three national incidents were conspiratorially connected, and that soldiers were pawns of radical populist (read "communist") politicians such as Kambona. African politicians in turn suspected British complicity. But the final judgment was that there was "no credible evidence that any African leader was involved", as agreed among the British High Commissioners resident in the three countries.

Courts martial were held in each country. Tanganyika tried 15 "ring leaders" of whom 11 were found guilty, and disbanded both battalions of the Tanganyika Rifles. The new Tanzania Peoples Defence Force, a "peoples' army" soon had 4,000 men under Tanzanian leadership (Sarakikya). Thus the TPDF became a political organization, a "virtual extension of TANU". (p 80).

Wishing to diversify influences on his army, Nyerere received equipment from the Soviet Union and China, and accepted a British training team as well as cadet training at Sandhurst.

The author judges that Nyerere had "sacrificed military efficiency for political security". In fact the new soldiers remained loyal to the President, and the Colito events "did not damage his standing as a leader". When Kiswahili

became the unifying national language, the President could concentrate on shaping economic and military policy.

The special feature of *The 1964 Mutinies and the Making of Modern East Africa* is its comparative approach. Author Parsons, after describing how the army revolts started in Tanzania then spread to Uganda and Kenya, analyses how the diverse actions taken by Nyerere, Kenyatta and Obote had profoundly different impacts on the nature of the military in each country. While Nyerere chose a political solution to the uprisings, Kenyatta stuck with solely British relationships, and Obote vacillated between the two. The latter created a "dangerously autonomous army" that would engineer his overthrow and foster years of unrest in Uganda.

The author concludes that "the stability of an African army depended on its degree of integration in post-colonial society". The revolts, disorganized and poorly led, were far from conspiracies - they were "simple strikes or armed workers mutinies, or even nascent Pretorianism" (p 212). In Tanzania, the author states, Nyerere forged "lasting bonds between the armed forces and civil society". (p 217)

In addition to secondary sources, the author interviewed 19 military persons - most of them members of the mutinous King's African Rifles - about their involvement in and interpretation of the events. He also accessed previously unavailable records of the British and East African governments that were released for public usage by 2000.

Following the Introduction, Chapter 2 addresses the Nature of Colonial Military Service; Chapter 3 describes the Colonial Army and Independence, 1960-63. Chapter 4, Askaris Intervene, January 1964, is followed by a description of the Legacy of the Barracks Revolts, 1964-71. The Select Bibliography is useful, though the Index is too brief. A map of East Africa, tables and photos are presented. The book is more academically oriented, and less lively than the earlier *Tanganyika Rifles Mutiny, January 1964*, a publication of the TPDF (reviewed in *Tanzanian Affairs* No 61, 1998).

Peg Snyder

**CONTENTIOUS POLITICS, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE SELF - A TANZANIAN CASE STUDY.** Tim Kelsall. Nordic Africa Institute. 2004. ISBN 91-7106-533-4. pp75. £7.95.

Over the last two or three years Tim Kelsall has done as much as anyone to illuminate how the twin processes of economic liberalisation and political democratisation have impacted upon contemporary Tanzanian society. This latest report touches on a good deal of his earlier research, drawing on his fieldwork experiences in Arumeru during the 1990s.

Central to the text is the theme of political accountability; in particular the seeming inability of the Arumeru population to hold their leaders to account, despite a relatively recent history of political volatility. What emerges from his working through the problem is essentially a sharp critique of the governance agenda, which, he argues, relies on a form of coherent, collective identity that simply does not exist in contemporary Tanzania. Instead we are shown a 'moral economy' of fluid, interconnected social identities, reflecting the increasingly diverse nature of work, community and kinship. This is reflected in fragmented patterns of political association at district level.

At only 72 pages the report is understandably limited in scope, and the author's theoretical reflections perhaps deserve a more expansive format than is offered here. Such constraints notwithstanding, Kelsall deserves credit for approaching the governance agenda from its 'subjects' upwards; in doing so he shows that embedding multi-party democracy in Tanzania depends upon more than institutions, and that effective government must be accompanied by tangible commitment to political action at village and district levels. The fragmentary nature of neoliberal governance makes this harder than ever.

Henry Kippin

**COMPOSING A NEW SONG: STORIES OF EMPOWERMENT FROM AFRICA.** Hope Chigudu, Editor. The Commonwealth Foundation, London, 2004. ISBN 1779220154. £14.95.

*In 1990 the issue of sexual harassment facing Tanzanian women came to a head when a first-year education student at the University of Dar es Salaam, Levina Mukasa, killed herself by taking an overdose of chloroquine tablets.*

*Levina had been severely harassed over a long period by a group of male engineering students and a clandestine satire group called "Mzee Punch" which specialized in producing pornographic wall literature about selected female student victims. Their aim was to make female students give in to the sexual demands of Mzee Punch members, or to make the women students who did well in their studies perform badly. Their efforts, according to several ex-students, were highly successful.*

- Chemi Che Mponda  
Tanzania Media Women's Association

The Tanzania Media Women's Association (TAMWA) was created in 1987 by a group of women journalists who sought "to sensitize society on gender issues and advocate and lobby for policy and legal changes which would promote the human rights of women and children". They met at the Daily News boardroom, and soon began publishing *Sauti ya Siti* in both English and Swahili, using poems, illustrations, features and short stories to counteract the sexist literature of that time. After rather unsettled beginnings they joined the Feminist Action Coalition of NGOs and gained confidence as the nature and magnitude of gender-based violence became clear, captured in the story of the death of Levina Mukasa, told above.

Mzee Punch had begun on the university campus as a political instrument to ridicule government policy. Over its 20 year existence, it evolved into "a major instrument of sexual harassment and repression of women", and was only banned after Levina killed herself. No one had listened when she pleaded for help and Mzee Punch threatened to "punch" any female students who walked with her. She was terrified by knocks on her door at night, and obscene messages and threats stuck on her door.

Incensed by Levina's death, TAMWA conducted surveys and gathered statistics from the Ministry of Home Affairs. Six of every 10 women in Dar had undergone domestic violence; 90% of male respondents in Mara Region admitted having battered their wives or partners. Etcetera. And of course the fear of HIV/AIDS accompanied instances of rape. TAMWA established that the media played a major role in "undermining women's images of themselves".

Leila Sheikh, author of the Tanzania chapter in the book under review, entitled *TAMWA: Levina's Song - Supporting Women in Tanzania*, states that "Levina died of a broken heart, not of cowardice, as some would believe. Suicide? Of

course not. Society killed her. A judgmental society that always passes sentence on a woman who dares to speak up: 'You are a slut'. 'You must have asked for it'. 'It's the way you dress and those come hither eyes'. 'What did you expect?' Sentence proclaimed!"

Beginning in 1997, TAMWA took up advocacy, victim services and consciousness raising to reduce gender-based violence. Funded by HIVOS and NOVIB, the programme included lobbying for the repeal of discriminatory laws and creating a human rights culture in Tanzania through the media. Members organized a symposium for MPs, to emphasize charters such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Action was taken at the Crisis Centre in Dar, established in 1990 to provide services to women and children, victims of gender-based violence. Police officers and community based organisations were trained to deal with such cases. Interns from the university volunteered to help and to spread legal literacy. Victims were given legal aid and counselling services.

TAMWA has achieved a great deal over the years - their accomplishments would fill pages of TA. A sample of print media coverage of their issues during one calendar year (1999) adds up: 198 stories on rape; 237 stories on land issues; 355 HIV/AIDS stories; 576 stories on the killing of elderly people; and 640 domestic violence stories. Radio is also used. The Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act of Parliament in 1998 resulted from TAMWA's focus on child sexual abuse, sexual harassment, rape and female genital mutilation. The Act has been described as revolutionary.

The author of the chapter addresses Levina: "Do you feel like a heroine? I ask Levina, 'with your story having contributed to such historic events in Tanzanian society?' She has Levina reply: "...my story, my experience gave birth to the movement against gender-based violence in Tanzania. My story gave birth to the first crisis centre in the country. My story gave birth to the Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act".

All those achievements were because the women of TAMWA were listening, and were impatient with injustices. The TAMWA story is impressive.

It is but one of the chapters in this engrossing book. Others come from Uganda, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Nigeria. *Composing a New Song* is an inspiring read.

Peg Snyder

**EMPOWERMENT THROUGH LANGUAGE. THE AFRICAN EXPERIENCE; TANZANIA AND BEYOND.** Zaline Makini Roy-Campbell. Africa World Press. ISBN 0 86543 765 3. p/b £15.99.

The author draws parallels with educational language policy in other countries of East and Southern Africa, but the core of the argument rests upon an extended case-study of policy in Tanzania. Tanzania is chosen to illustrate not only the 'problems' but also - with its shared use of Swahili - the 'potentialities' of language use in Africa.

The author makes strong claims. The continued use of English as the medium of instruction in Tanzanian secondary schools has led to widespread 'semi-literacy', local talent is suppressed (Ngugi's charges of psychological violence are invoked), and poverty is seen as a direct outcome. English may be poorly taught, by poorly qualified teachers, but - more radically - the framing of knowledge through use of Western languages has undermined the nature and status of local modes of thought.

The author provides useful background to Tanzanian language policy. Tantalisingly, the post-independence reversal of policy (to extend use of Swahili medium into the secondary schools) remains shrouded in mystery, but decision-making before and since is described in some detail. Use of a 'high status' foreign language and associated social stratification has become naturalised (theories from Bourdieu, Fanon and others underpin the argument). While few readers will be comfortable with the current status quo, some may not go all the way with the author's deterministic analysis.

While acknowledging that appropriate pedagogies - and indeed resources - are still to be developed, the author offers the new South African 'maintenance' model of bilingualism as the way forward. But how justifiable is the author's sidelining (as 'mental prisoners') of local stakeholders - with their well-attested reluctance to reposition the role of English, now perceived as an international rather than colonial language?

This is a provocative account, with questions begged. But so are these questions begged - intractably - in classrooms across the region. A stimulating and thought-provoking read.

Ann Brumfit

**'A COLLOQUIAL SWAHILI: THE COMPLETE COURSE FOR BEGINNERS'** McGrath, D and Marten, L. 2003 pub Routledge 297 pp. ISBN 0 415 22161 7.

This is a welcoming learner-friendly course, attractively produced and supported with audiotapes. The fourteen Units are based on dialogues, each linked with the language points to be studied. The Units cover aspects of East African life, e.g. Safarini, Shambani, Hadithi na Magezeti. Vocabulary and grammar are clearly explained and each Unit includes imaginative and carefully graded exercises (answers provided). There is a wealth of information both about the language and about contemporary life. Excellent for class teaching or for individual study. Thoroughly recommended.

Ann Brumfit

**CHILDRENS' BOOKS.** A previous review of children's books brought appreciative response from some of our readers, so here are a few more. They are all available from African Books Collective, The Jam Factory, 27 Park End Street, Oxford OX1 1HU. abc@africanbookscollective.com. £7.95 each. The reviews are by children of Holy Trinity C of E School, Richmond, Surrey, kindly organized by their teacher, Mrs P. Cox.

**The Hero and the Dream.** Leteipa Ole Sunkuli. ISBN 9966 25 161 8. 24 pp.

I liked this book because this book is a true story, which has happened in east Africa, I liked Ole Surum because he was famous, by helping others. He became famous because he was kind to people in his country. I liked the dream he had because he met an angel. I like the way the angel talked to Ole Surum to go round the world and making people happy. I liked the part of the story when Ole Sarum saved the girl from hippos.

When he went to America he married Elenor. Ole Sarum was telling stories to the children and sang songs to them. I was so upset when Ole Surum died in a road accident.

Adelaid Subashi age 7.



**How Porcupine Got His Spines.** George N. Kamau. ISBN 9966 25 168 5. 22pp

I enjoyed reading the book and found it a fun story. I think that it would be a good book for 6-7 year olds to read themselves, but any age child would enjoy having it read to them; however nursery children might not understand it all. I didn't think that the book told me anything about Africa or the way of life in Africa.

Charlotte Clarke age 7.

**Toko and the Lost Kittens.** Stephen Alumenda. ISBN 9966 25 170 7. 19 pp.

I think the story is for 7 and 8 year olds and really enjoy it because I can understand the story. I like the story because I like the pictures. The story helped me to learn about the children.

Mohammed Rahman age 8.

**Why Beetles Roll Cow Dung.** George N. Kamau. ISBN 9966 25 167 7. 17 pp.

It was great. I really enjoyed reading about the wildlife in this book, and I really enjoyed looking at all the pictures. I think this book is aged for 4-7 years and with parents aged 3-5. I liked this book so much that I can't find a favourite part, because it was all so good. I liked learning about different animals in Africa.

Nathan Gane. Age 8

I really enjoyed the story because I liked the beetle competition. The insects and the spiders had to clean part of cow's home and whoever had the tidiest area would win. Some of the insects did not want to do it because they thought they would get dirty. Cow asked the praying mantis to not enter the competition because he was dangerous to other insects. The beetle won the competition because he rolled the cow dung into a ball. Bee's two sisters asked her not to do it. They said that the queen bee would not like it and would send her away. Spider needed some water because he was tired and cow did not let him have it. Then he got too thirsty and went to the stream to drink.

Children from the age of six would like to read the story. Younger children would like it read to them.

There are no children in the story. I asked how could a cow be rich? I did not

know that a beetle could roll cow dung into a ball and lay their eggs in it to keep them warm. I did not know that an elephant can sweep nor that a praying mantis was dangerous. The writer of the story said that there was a secure fence around the field but an elephant, a hyena and giraffe came in to sweep the cow dung. The giraffe had a problem because he was too high. The hyena had a problem not eating the calf. The elephant had a problem because when he was sweeping the cow dung he was dropping his own dung.

The field seemed as though it had no fence around it.

I would like to go to Africa to see the cow dung.

Alexander Southcombe. Age 7.

**Kandu and the Lake. Barrack Muluka.** ISBN 9966 25 165 0. 40 pp.

I enjoyed Kandu and the Lake very much; it is a realistic fiction book about a little boy who was first quite horrible and hurt people's feelings, but then changed dramatically into a kinder more considerate boy. This story helped me understand more about what happens in Africa and the lives of the people who live there: there doesn't seem to be a lot of work choices. I was only surprised that in the story it is particularly easy to get out of school and bunk off.

I think that the story of Kandu and the Lake is suitable for ages 7-12, for any lower the children would not understand most of what the story means, and any higher it would be boring. In my opinion the story is wonderfully written, it has a lot of characteristic and has a lot of good description. Out of 10 I would give it 9½.

Katie Clarke age 10.

#### **OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED.**

**UMLEAVYO: THE DILEMMA OF PARENTING.** Eds: Mary Ntukula and Rita Liljestrom. Nordiska Afrikainstitutet 2004. ISBN 91 7106 522 9. 152 pp. £15.95.

The third study based on the work of the Reproductive Health Study Group linked to the University of Dar es Salaam. It comprises studies on the generation gap and the way this has widened in the past century. The study is based on the narratives of the grandparents, parents, and youths in the villages of the Pare people, and of the initiation leaders in Songea, and a comparison of

Nyakusa elders and youths on gender issues.

**MAASAILAND ECOLOGY** - Pastoralist development and wildlife conservation in Ngorongoro, Tanzania. K.M. Homewood and W.A. Rodgers. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 0 521 60749 3. pp 298. £24.99. A paperback reissue of a book first published in 1991.

**RAY MEAR'S BUSHCRAFT** BBC Channel 2. 30th September.

In this broadcast Ray gladly renewed his friendship with the Hadza people whom he had last visited eight years ago. They are a small tribe who remarkably persist in living as hunter-gatherers in this modern world, near Lake Eyasi. They are semi nomadic.

Ray took with him as a present a bow and arrow made in England. One of them said "We survive here as God has given us the bow and arrow." He showed examples of their way of life and use of natural resources, such as medicines from plants - one of them chewed up a leaf which could then be used as an antidote for snakebite. The Baobab tree is particularly useful.

Ray said of the Hadza: They are some of the most precious people on earth....more of their knowledge of plants should be recorded. Sadly, they rarely have control over their own destiny."

This programme was a treat in its appreciation of simple human values balanced with sustainable resources in the environment.

Christine Lawrence

## LETTERS

### DEBT RELIEF

Did you know that President Mkapa sent a letter earlier this year to all contributors to the Jubilee Debt Campaign. The President quoted from an independent report which had described the dramatic impact of debt relief on Tanzania - schools and classrooms built; teachers trained and children in school who were not there before; and significant improvements in health

care..... but much remains to be done and .....right now we don't have the funds to guarantee we can operate into 2005. We believe that you will want to ensure that we can continue to work effectively with MPs, the Commission for Africa and Jubilee groups in other countries so that the voice of the poor can be heard and the chains of debt can be broken.

Stephen Rand

Co-chair, Jubilee Debt Campaign. 28 Charles Square, London N1 6HT.  
Telephone 020 7324 4722

## TANZANIAN AFFAIRS (ISSN 0952-2948)

**EDITOR:** David Brewin, 14B Westbourne Grove Terrace, London W2 5SD.  
Tel: 020 7727 1755. Fax: 020 7243 1814.  
E-mail: davidbrewin@btinternet.com

**DISTRIBUTION MANAGER:** Mary Punt, 321 Ralph Perring Court, Stone Park Avenue, Beckenham, Kent BR3 3DD.  
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

**TYPESETTING & GRAPHICS:** Jacob Knight  
E-mail: jacob.knight@virgin.net

### BRITAIN -TANZANIA SOCIETY

Readers wishing to join the Britain-Tanzania Society should contact a membership secretary:

In the UK - Ann Brumfit, 24 Oakfield Drive, Reigate, Surrey RH2 9NR.  
Tel: 01737 249 437. E-mail: ann@brumfit.freeserve.co.uk

In Tanzania - Prudence Eliapenda, P O Box 7127, Dar es Salaam

www.btsociety.org

## CONTRIBUTORS

**Ann Brumfit.** Taught in Tabora and then at the University of Dar es Salaam. She visits Tanzania periodically as a consultant in the teaching of English.

**David Holton.** Son of tea planter Alan, who worked in the Usambaras and Tukuyu. Educated at Lushoto Prep School before returning to school in England. He is presently General Manager of Bookland in Chester and a regular reviewer for BBC and local radio.

**Henry Kippin** is a researcher at the University of Sheffield, although currently based in London. He will be in Tanzania next year, looking at how the election campaign is played out in Tabora region.

**Christine Lawrence** was the Bursar at Mahiwa Young Farmer's Training Centre from 1965 to 1971. She was Treasurer of the Britain Tanzania Society for 20 years from 1975.

**Dan Quille** is a final year student in International Development and NGO management and also a trustee of Global Development Links.

**Peg Snyder.** Was Adviser to Bibi Titi and Umoja wa Wanawake in 1964, and subsequently Co-ordinator of the Syracuse University/Ford Foundation research project on Village settlements. She received the first ever PhD from the University of Dar es Salaam. She has also been Regional Adviser for UNECA and Director of UNIFEM. She was an Election Observer in Dar in 1995 and in Zanzibar in 2000.

**The views of contributors given in this issue are their own and do not necessarily represent the views of the Editor or the Britain-Tanzania Society**

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