

# Tanzanian Affairs

Issued by the Britain-Tanzania Society

No 81 May - Aug 2005



**President Mkapa's Achievements**

**Eleven CCM Candidates Fight for Presidency**

**A Celebration of Judges**

**Bongo Flava**

**The Snows of Kilimanjoro**

## CCM CANDIDATES FIGHT FOR PRESIDENCY

President Benjamin Mkapa will retire gracefully, as has become the custom amongst presidents in Tanzania, at the end of his second term and a new president will be elected on October 30, 2005.

During recent weeks, in an atmosphere of increased political excitement, eleven leading politicians, seeking to obtain the coveted nomination as candidate of the ruling Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) Party have been criss-crossing the country in search of support from party members. The weakness of most of the 16 opposition parties (*compared with the 294 political parties which took part in the British general election!*) and their apparent determination not to cooperate to beat CCM almost guarantees that there will be another CCM president - the fourth since independence in 1961.

It is worth noting that the field is not as crowded as analysts had predicted it would be. In fact, the 11 aspirants fall far short of the 17 hopefuls who entered the party's nomination race ahead of the 1995 elections after which Ali Hassan Mwinyi stepped down as president after two consecutive five-year terms in office.

**The Procedure.** To be nominated as a CCM candidate for the presidency it is necessary to pay a deposit of Shillings 1 million and have the written support of 250 people from each of eight mainland regions plus two Zanzibar regions. CCM members in the constituencies first sign up for the candidates they prefer and then the CCM National Executive Committee (225 members) sorts these out and submits the names of five of the most popular candidates to the 36 member Central Committee. This committee then hears individual presentations and submits the names of three candidates to the party's Congress in Dodoma which was due to make its final choice from April 29 to May 5. However, just before the final date for submissions, allegations arose of bribery by some candidates eager to obtain the necessary number of supporters and CCM Headquarters immediately launched an enquiry, the results of which may mean the elimination of some candidates.

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*cover photo: President Benjamin Mkapa*

**The candidates.** Although opinion polling is in its infancy in Tanzania it became apparent just before this issue of TA went to press that there were four probable front runners for the presidency of the republic. These were:



Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation **Jakaya Kikwete** (53) who started his career in the army and later became Minister of Finance. He made it clear that he felt that he had the right to be selected as CCM's candidate because, although he was the first choice of the CCM delegates in the 1995 elections, he stood down at the request of Mwalimu Nyerere, accepting that he was too young and would have another chance. He has loyally supported President Mkapa for nine years and felt that it was now his turn. He is a Muslim but has also supported Christian charitable efforts. He exudes a lot of charm and is popular amongst the youth - a significant factor where the median age of the population is 17 -18 years. He is an economist by training and is said to be respected in the World Bank. As he toured the country seeking support he was greeted by large crowds everywhere. When he arrived in Iringa he quickly obtained over 1,000 endorsements while many of his fellow candidates were struggling to reach the 250 mark.



**Dr Salim Ahmed Salim** (63) the Chairman of the Mwalimu Nyerere Foundation has had a star-studded career having been Tanzanian Ambassador in several countries, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and having served for an unprecedented three terms as Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). If he made mistakes in Addis Ababa they are not well known about at home. He is articulate and has a refreshingly open personality

and a good reputation internationally. His long absences overseas have meant that he is not tarred with the brush of corruption which allegedly affects some other CCM leaders. He almost became President twice before. Firstly, in 1980, having been President Nyerere's first choice as his successor, he came up against strong opposition from senior CCM cadres and was the subject of some in-fighting in his native Zanzibar. In 1994 Nyerere asked him to come back to Tanzania to accept nomination in the country's first multi-party elections but he declined the offer as he was so heavily involved in the OAU. His candidacy has its weaknesses. Because he has been away so much he is not so well known in the country and may not appeal to the rural masses nor to the younger generation - some CCM youth groups declared that they would not work for the party in the elections if Kikwete was not chosen.



The veteran CCM Vice-Chairman (Mainland) **John Malecela** (71) also made it clear that he felt that he had the right to the nomination. He is a former Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Transport, Minister of Agriculture and High Commissioner in London. He is a powerful political operator and would seem likely to mobilize considerable support amongst the older generation but his determined efforts in

1985 and 1995 to be chosen as candidate were vetoed by Nyerere who accused him of corruption.



Prime Minister **Frederick Sumaye** is around 60 and comes from the Arusha Kilimanjaro area. He ran the Tanzania Agricultural Engineering Training and Research Centre before being plucked out of obscurity nine years ago by Mkapa and is now the longest serving prime minister in independent Tanzania's history. He stressed that he had a particular appeal to the peasants because of his background in agriculture. There have been allega-

tions about his acquisition of land belonging to peasants in the Dodoma region but the Attorney-General explained that it was his wife who had the lease on the land. President Mkapa said that it was a good thing for leaders to take part in farming and that under the Zanzibar Resolution of February 1991 it was legal for leaders to acquire land.

Other candidates who appear to have less chance of gaining the nomination are:

Minister for Communications and Transport **Professor Mark Mwandosya**; **Dr Iddi Simba**, former Minister of Industry and Commerce and former head of the East African Development Bank who would have been a strong contender but had to resign from government after allegations of irregularities (which he strongly denied) in sugar importation; Ambassador in Moscow **Patrick Chokala**; Minister of State (Planning and Privatisation) **Dr Abdallah Kigoda**; one time member of the NEC **John Shibuda**; **Dr William Shija** MP; and, Tanzanian Ambassador in Germany **Ali Abeid Karume**, a brother of the Zanzibar President.

One opposition candidate, **Professor Ibrahim Lipumba**, an economist who leads the Civic United Front (CUF), has an outside chance of winning the election because his party is well organised and is making progress. He was the Economic Adviser to former President Mwinyi who began the liberalisation of the country's economy. He came third after the CCM candidate in the 1995 elections and second in 2000. This time he said he thought he would be lucky. He has promised a government of national unity, to prosecute corrupt leaders, to sell the newly purchased presidential jet and use the money to buy insecticide-treated mosquito nets and to provide free school meals.

- information from contributors and also from 'Africa Confidential'.

**Will the candidate selection and the October elections be free and fair?** There have been a number of significant changes on the electoral scene since the 2000 elections which should go far to prevent the alleged rigging which took place then especially in Zanzibar. Throughout the candidate selection process however there have been allegations of political horse-trading, *Takrima* (hospitality provided by candidates to their supporters), intrigue, and shady deals.

Meanwhile the Express reported that the leading opposition party, the Civic United Front (CUF) was preparing agents, equipped with motor-bikes and mobile phones to check on possible vote thefts. The introduction of Permanent Voters' Registers and special voting cards bearing photographs of the prospective voters should minimize chances of people voting more than once. Unless the Electoral Commission finally announces election results which contradict the ballot tallies in the constituencies (as was the suspicion in the 1995 Zanzibar Presidential election), rigging might have become a problem of the past.

**Will they be peaceful?** Even on the mainland some observers are worried that there might be violence although previous elections have been largely peaceful.

The local elections held on the mainland in November 2004, did witness some isolated violence. One person was killed and many injured. There were several cases of destruction of property and the CUF HQ in Dar es Salaam was attacked by young CCM activists disappointed by the results of the elections in poorer parts of the city. CCM was easily able to win overwhelmingly, partly because of its 10-house cell structure giving it an element of control especially in the villages. But the opposition parties were pleased with the advances they made and CUF claimed a 250% increase the number of seats gained compared with previous elections.

**Strengthening the Executive.** Parliament has passed a 14th Amendment to the union constitution reinforcing the power of the executive. Neither the Speaker of the House nor the Chief Justice will continue to act as President in his absence and the line of succession will in future include firstly, the Vice-president of Tanzania and secondly the Prime Minister. However, to the disappointment of MP's of

many parties, independent candidates will still not be allowed to be candidates in elections. Opposition members walked out of the House in protest.

### **The opposition**

CUF, the strongest party, is significantly better organised than it was last time and has put a lot of effort into mobilizing supporters all over the country. It hopes to put up parliamentary candidates in every constituency.

Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo (CHADEMA) is choosing its presidential candidate from four who have collected application forms. It hopes to have 100 parliamentary candidates. Chairman Freeman Mbowe, MP for Hai, was quoted in the Guardian as saying at one meeting that there was no way the opposition could oust CCM from power if it did not unite. "People have expressed their willingness to support the opposition but we, the leaders, are a hindrance. Why are we so selfish to the extent that we don't care about the people's needs?" he said amid cheers from the crowd. But he criticized the country's laws saying that they did not support the desire of some political parties to unite their forces. Election laws barred parties from fielding a presidential running mate who was not in the same party as the presidential aspirant. All sixteen political parties have signed an agreement aimed at establishing a code of conduct to guide their day-to-day activities. Registrar of Political Parties John Tendwa, who was the architect of the document, said contrary to the election code of conduct, which set standards for political parties during election periods only, the proposed code would make the parties responsible at all times.

The Tanzania Labour Party (TLP) has nominated Augustine Mrema as its presidential candidate but he has been involved in continuing legal disputes for several weeks.

Ten small opposition parties are trying to agree on one presidential candidate to represent them all.

**ZANZIBAR**

The political situation in Zanzibar is, as usual, much more tense than on the mainland. Although the remarkable *Muafaka* accord signed in October 10, 2001, set the stage for peaceful elections, rivalry between the two main parties, CCM and CUF, has reached a peak already, well ahead of the elections.

In the 1995 elections CCM won the presidentials by 51% against 49% for CUF. In 2000 CCM won by 67% to CUF's 33%. Both elections were criticized by foreign observers and subsequent by-elections indicated that the 2000 parliamentary election had almost certainly been rigged. Subsequent riots resulted in the death of some 30 people.

CCM is clearly determined to hold on to the ruling position in Zanzibar which it has enjoyed since the sixties. It claims with some reason that it has given Zanzibar the same stability that it has achieved so successfully on the mainland. However, the October elections seem likely to be different. CCM Secretary General Philip Mangula, in an interview with the Guardian, has admitted that they would be a 'tough game' and that the results were unpredictable. Many observers believe that if the election were free and fair CUF would win.

A number of recent developments indicate that CCM may again be tempted to use irregular methods to try and ensure its re-election.

**Registration of voters.** Although this process began well in Pemba there have been numerous angry but isolated incidents in other parts of the Isles as CUF and CCM supporters clashed. Amongst incidents reported by the Guardian were the following:

December: The arrest of a group of 17 people in Dar es Salaam aboard a boat headed to Pemba allegedly going to register illegally. A Zanzibari or Mainlander must have resided in Pemba for not less than three years to be allowed to register as a voter. Some victims said they were going to Pemba merely for Christmas and New Year festivals.

January: Allegations of intimidation of CCM voters by CUF security agents ('blue guards') in East Unguja... A registration centre set ablaze by unidentified people.... Police accused of intimidating CUF supporters.

March: CUF agents in Unguja North region accused of blocking Zanzibaris of Mainland origin from registering. A few grassroots leaders, commonly known as *Shehas* (appointed by the CCM government) said that Zanzibaris who traced their ancestry to the Mainland were being forced to show the graves of their grandfathers as proof of their residence on the Isles. They were also being asked to show their 1964 IDs which were obsolete .....an attack on a registration centre near the capital Stone Town.... A CUF claim that registration figures for the Unguja South Region had been doctored (Zanzibar Electoral Commission (ZEC) Chairman Yussuf Masauni said that such claims had no legal weight. "We stand firm by our statistics"..... 18 people arrested after violence between supporters of CCM and CUF..... more than 100 members of the Field Force Unit in full riot gear carried out an operation lasting several hours; three people reportedly injured and doors of two houses smashed by the officers.... two CUF candidates in the Kwamtipura area, in Zanzibar municipality arrested.....

April: The ZEC temporarily suspended voter registration in Mjini Magharibi after detecting irregularities.....Dozens of residents in North Unguja chased out of voters' registration stations by *Shehas* on the grounds that they had originated in Pemba..... CUF complained that the ZEC had allowed establishment of registration centres near the camps of paramilitary forces.....The home of a CUF leader Abbas Muhunzi, was attacked and set ablaze....A crowd of some 400 CUF supporters, disgruntled over what they claimed to be voter registration fraud, attempted to break into a registration center .... hundreds of people protesting that they were not being allowed to register demonstrated in the Centre West Region ..... *Shehas*, boycotted a meeting called by the ZEC to discuss various anomalies in the voter register.....Unidentified people used petrol to set three houses on fire plus a CUF branch office at Kianga in Unguja .... registration of voters stopped again because of irregularities.

**Candidate selection bombshell.** It has been the tradition in Tanzania to allow an incumbent president to stand for his second term unopposed so that there was considerable surprise when former Zanzibar Chief Minister, Dr. Mohamed Gharib Bilal, announced that he intended to stand against incumbent President Abeid Karume. Bilal contested the presidency in the 2000 elections but was not chosen as presidential candidate because of pressure from mainland CCM supporters who have the majority on the CCM Central Committee. For several months there had been rumours of a split within CCM between supporters of president Karume and those of former President Salmin Amour. It was well known that Amour was not pleased when he was not allowed to stand for a third term in 2000. Dr. Bilal said that his move was aimed at consolidating democracy within the party. He was referring to the fact that incumbent President Karume did not receive majority support in candidate selection in Zanzibar in 2000 and was selected largely under pressure from mainland party members.

On March 25 Bilal was quoted in the Guardian as saying that the Zanzibar government had been 'shunning retired leaders'. It was indisputable that there were in-house problems within CCM. "There are some ministers as well as other government leaders who panic whenever they see former President Dr Amour. They cannot even say hello to him for reasons best known to themselves.... We need to be free and close to the retired leaders to get wisdom from their age and experience", he said. Zanzibaris should build a culture of tolerance and learn to accept criticism. "My decision to challenge President Amani Karume was not engineered by Dr Salmin. I was advised to contest by CCM supporters in the Isles and the mainland" he said.

**Boundary changes bombshell.** On February 15 the ZEC dropped a bombshell when it announced that the number of constituencies in Pemba (a CCM stronghold) would be reduced by three and that in Unguja (where CCM is stronger) there would be 32, rather than the present 29. The constituencies closed down in Pemba (according to the Guardian) were Wingwi, Utaani and Vitongoji and the new constituencies in Unguja were Fuoni and Magogoni, born out of the Mwera constituency, the birthplace of Chief Minister Shamsi Vuai Nahodha.

Magomeni had been sub-divided into two constituencies - Sebuleni and Mpendaye following the closing down of the Mikunguni constituency. The two ZEC members of CUF, Nesor Seif Amour and Usi Khamis Haji, strongly objected to the changes and called on the ZEC to abide by Cap. 120 of the Zanzibar Constitution, which stipulated that the number of constituencies would only be reduced on the basis of the size of the population and its growth rate, the means of transport available and administrative boundaries. The party had argued that if the Constitution was the guiding document per se, then Unguja, where several constituencies had a small population should be the first to be affected by any such plan.

**Hamad Bombshell.** Zanzibar was plunged into a crisis on April 15 when an Assistant Returning Officer and a Sheha stated that CUF Secretary-General Seif Shariff Hamad, who many expect to be elected as President of Zanzibar if the elections are free and fair, had been barred from registering in the permanent voters' register. He would thus not be eligible to stand for the presidency. Hamad told the Guardian that he had been barred because he did not qualify to vote in the area. To register, voters have to be Zanzibari and to have lived at the place where they want to vote for at least 36 consecutive months. Hamad has been spending a lot of time overseas recruiting international support for a free and fair election. He said he had filed an objection to the banning and would follow up the matter until he was allowed to register. "This incident proves our oft-repeated complaints that ZEC is siding with CCM," he said.

CUF National Chairman Ibrahim Lipumba immediately called upon the ZEC to register its Secretary-General or risk plunging the Isles into turmoil. Addressing what the Guardian described as a 'mammoth gathering' at Jangwani grounds in Dar es Salaam on April 17, Lipumba said the incident could also provoke the party to take President Mkapa to the International Court of Justice at The Hague to face charges related to the deaths of over 20 people on January 26 and 27, 2001 following political violence on the Isles. Mainland CUF supporters, especially the youth, Prof Lipumba said, were ready to go to Zanzibar to press the government to register the CUF leader. He said the incident was proof

that CCM wanted to retain power by hook or by crook. "We want the international community to save Zanzibar from witnessing another massacre," he said. Hamad alleged that he and another 32,000 people had been barred from registering. He said it was amazing that the Shehas had usurped the powers of ZEC contrary to the electoral laws.

**STOP PRESS.** As this issue of TA went to press it was announced that Hamad would be allowed to register, thus bringing to an end the week-long controversy regarding his eligibility. A jovial Hamad was quoted in the Guardian as saying: "I won my appeal and have finally registered. I advise other people who have had similar problems to appeal against ZEC's decision." The hearings of Hamad's appeal were heard in camera.



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## PRESIDENT MKAPA'S ACHIEVEMENTS

It is now perhaps an appropriate time, as his two terms of office draw to a close, to make a note of some of President Mkapa's achievements. Firstly, he has restored the dignity of Tanzania's national currency. When he took over the presidency, the Tanzanian Shilling was depreciating much more rapidly than it is doing now, and was treated with disdain by visitors and citizens alike. I can recall with sadness an event I witnessed at the Dar airport when a tourist was arrested for tearing up a bundle of notes on the grounds that they were useless to him (which was true). Now Tanzanians note with satisfaction that the country has accumulated foreign currency reserves equivalent to eight months of imports. Contrast this with the constant lack of foreign currency that we used to experience.

Mkapa has restored the civil service. When he assumed office, government offices were badly dilapidated, those who worked there were grossly underpaid and a situation was created where they 'pretended to work, and the government pretended to pay them'. It is true that there is still much room for improvement in our civil service, but the downward trend has been arrested thanks to Mkapa's quiet revolution. There has been also a telecommunication revolution under the leadership of Mkapa. He has guided the nation from a situation where even city dwellers could not readily get a table phone, to the current situation whereby electronic communications in Tanzania are as good as any in the region.

Mkapa has re-built the education sector thanks to his clear realisation that an educated populace is the best resource that a country can have. He has also been a road builder. The Mtwara to Mwanza Road Project is a bold initiative. He had the good sense to appoint a most capable minister, the Honorable John Magufuli, to look after this sector and no one in Tanzania can dispute his well completed work.

Finally, Mkapa has managed to continue to permeate Tanzania with a sense of direction and good governance, a sense that was beginning to vanish. It used to be quite common to hear people on the street in Tanzania asking: '*Hii nchi ina serikali kweli?*' i.e. does this country have

a serious government? There was the beginning of anarchy. Civil servants were beginning to steal not only the monies entrusted to them, but also misusing the positions conferred on them in a number of ways.

These achievements and many more belie what many people believed when Benjamin Mkapa was picked as the preferred presidential candidate by the late Mwalimu!

Hildebrand Shayo

## BUSINESS & THE ECONOMY

Exchange Rates: £1 = TShs 2,010  
\$1 = TShs 1,110

In its third review of Tanzania's ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE under the three year Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) arrangement, as reported in the Guardian, Agustin Carstens, the Deputy Managing Director of the IMF, said that the results were excellent. Tanzania had made further strides in enhancing macroeconomic stability and addressing key impediments to growth through the accelerated pursuit of structural reforms. The report said the completion of the review enabled a further release of about \$4.2million bringing total disbursements under the programme to the equivalent \$17 million.

However, there were some critical observations. Trade with the US saw a large deficit in the past year because of the purchase of the presidential Gulfstream jet. Progress in amending banking laws was not satisfactory. The country would need to sustain its reform efforts in the areas of energy, infrastructure, trade facilitation, governance, fiscal management, and financial sector reform to make deeper inroads into poverty. The Guardian commented that all growth-poverty analysts agreed on one point - that given the rate of population growth in the country, only GDP growth rates of seven per cent could start denting poverty compared with the existing growth level of six per cent. Tanzania might be getting poorer.

The UN has placed Tanzania in the 'fast track' category of developing countries, which have used donor funds effectively towards attainment of MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs). Addressing a press conference at the launch of the UN Millennium Report in January, UNDP Resident Representative John Hendra said Tanzania was among a small number of poor countries that have demonstrated quick and effective utilisation of aid. Hendra noted how the country has made tremendous progress in poverty reduction and primary school enrolment and that strides had been made in eliminating gender inequality and improving environmental sustainability. In September 2000, world leaders adopted the Global Millennium Declaration containing MDGs to be reached by the year 2015.

TANESCO has announced plans for coping with the GROWING DEMAND FOR ELECTRICITY by conversion of the Independent Power Tanzania Limited (IPTL) thermal units to using natural gas and developing new hydrosites. Two additional units - 38MW each - would be installed at the Songas site at Ubungu this year. But vandalism was becoming a major problem. Since January some 49 transformers had been vandalized in Dar es Salaam Region alone, causing the company a loss of TShs 343 million. Transformers had been blowing up because of lack of coolant oil, which was being stolen. Vandals were selling it mainly for making illicit cosmetics for face bleaching and as engine oil for vehicles - Guardian.

Barrick Gold Corporation announced in March that it has started production at the NEW TULAWAKA MINE in Kagera Region. It is expected that Tulawaka will produce some 70,000-75,000 ounces at a total cost of about \$210-\$220 per ounce.

The Business Times (January 8) reported on a visit to Tanzania by ZIMBABWEAN WHITE FARMERS who had lost their farms under that country's land reform programme and wished to invest in Tanzania. But, said the paper, they were turned off by the country's land policies and legislation (since modified). About 100 finally decided to settle in Mozambique. Others went to Zambia and Nigeria, where they have already established farming activities. According to the paper, critics



were saying that, 43 years after Independence from foreign rule, the majority of farmers in Tanzania continue to use the hand hoe to scratch the land in sustenance agriculture, and cultivate cash crops whose earnings in the world market are determined by forces beyond their control. Had Tanzania been serious in its agriculture, it would have been capable of producing food in a single farming season that would be enough for its population, with food to spare to feed its neighbours.

Zanzibar Chief Minister Vuai Nahodha said his government would not allow EXPLORATION OF PETROL to start in Zanzibar without an agreement over revenue sharing. He told the House of Representatives that negotiations were going on between the Union and Zanzibar governments but no agreement had been reached so far. He said the Zanzibar Government would like oil to be an internal matter to Zanzibar in the same way as minerals were to the mainland - *Mtanzania*.



## FOOTBALL – NEW MANAGEMENT

The main passion of most Tanzanians is not politics (except at present perhaps) but football and the lacklustre performance of the Tanzanian national team has been a constant disappointment to fans. They have now been encouraged to note that the Football Association of Tanzania has been restructured - it has become the Tanzania Football Federation - with a newly elected President, Leodegar Tenga, an engineer. It is expected that the International Soccer Federation (FIFA) will in future take a more active role in the management of football and in providing support.



### Back Numbers

The Editor is looking for a number of back issues of Tanzanian Affairs to complete his collection. If any reader has issues Nos: 61, 66, 68, 69 and/or 71 and no longer needs them he would be very grateful if you could let him know:

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## A CELEBRATION OF JUDGES

Under the bright morning sunshine a colourful but dignified procession of judges in scarlet robes led by Chief Justice Samatta, followed by magistrates and lawyers in black, followed the Police Band along the Dar es Salaam waterfront from the old Forodhani Hotel, newly refurbished as the temporary home of the Court of Appeal, to (fortunately covered) stands erected in front of the High Court, to be greeted by an audience of invited guests. These included eleven African Chief Justices (from Botswana to Nigeria, Egypt to Zimbabwe). Distinguished Tanzanians present included Chief Fundikira, Minister for Justice in the 1960s.

This celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Tanzanian Court of Appeal on September 15, 2004 was especially blest: before President Mkapa arrived much needed, torrential rain set in, floating the red carpets, soaking the National Service dancers and almost drowning out the speeches. The President restated Tanzania's commitment to the rule of law and independence of the judges and welcomed judicial efforts to combat corruption. He asked the judges to find ways to improve access to justice for all by reducing the cost and complexity of litigation.

The ceremony was followed by a reception in the High Court where a remarkable exhibition depicted the judicial history of Tanzania. Among the significant cases recalled was the trial of Julius Nyerere for criminal libel in 1958 - *see reviews below*.

The conference (supported financially by the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe) then proceeded to discuss judicial activities. Tanzanians can take pride in the quality and commitment of their judges, who also show on such occasions a rare and welcome capacity for honest self-appraisal and an openness to criticism of their judgments.

On the last day the foreign guests were treated to a delightful visit to Zanzibar, starting in the old High Court where, in 1897, the first East African Court of Appeal had been inaugurated.

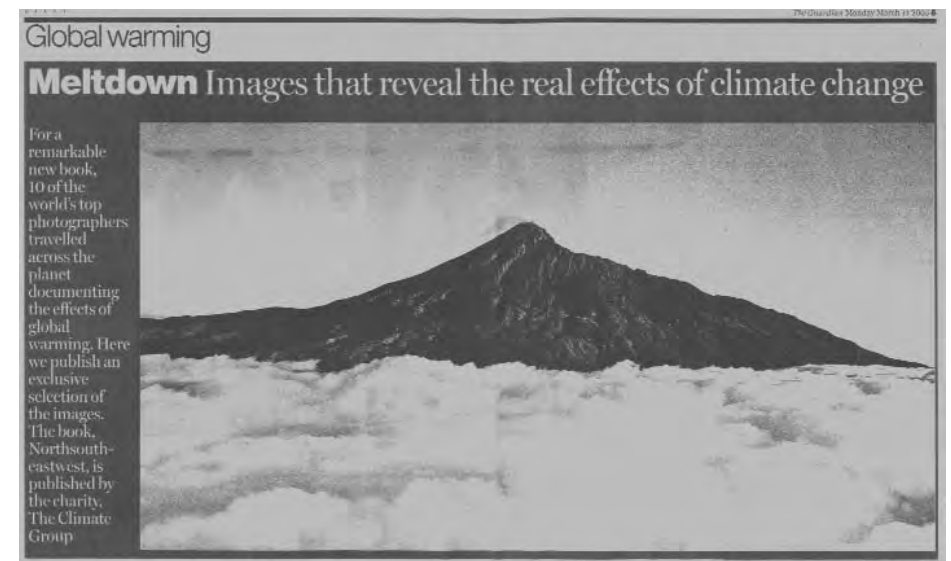
At a celebratory dinner Chief Justice Samatta invited all present to return for the 50th anniversary of the court in 2029.

Jim Read

## 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).*

The London **GUARDIAN**, writing about global warming (March 14) published a photograph which it said showed that the snowy cap of Mt. Kilimanjaro, at 5,895 metres (19,340 ft) was now all but gone - 15 years



before scientists predicted it would melt through global warming. The paper reported that 34 ministers at a G8 energy and environment summit meeting in London were receiving a book - published by the Climate Group and entitled Northsouth-eastwest: a 360-degree view of climate change - that included pictures depicting global-warming. The book's text described the devastating speed of climate change documented by ten of the world's top photographers.

Three days later the paper quoted from an article in the **NEW YORK**

**TIMES** which spoke of the 'naked, angry summit and new icon of Africa, something to accuse us all.' It went on: 'But angst is unproductive: there are powerful reasons to save Kilimanjaro's ice. ....It also contains a vital record of past climate. To predict Africa's future we must understand its past. Nearly 12,000 years ago there was a snap change in the earth's climate. Ever since, ice has accumulated on the summit, trapping an amazing record of the tropical climate. Ice cores tell us which years were warm or cold, when there were fires or dust storms, when there was drought and disaster..... But the cloud forests that ring the mountain are now being destroyed. The top of the ice is already lost, the sides retreat. Soon all will be gone..... Scientists have shown that there are now too few clouds and too much sunlight. We do not know why. Perhaps it is due to global climate change. The cloud forests that ring the mountain are being destroyed. Without them the whole mountain becomes drier, fires occur, perennial streams become seasonal and fewer mists and clouds rise to the summit....

*(We have also heard from Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Corporation, and former High Commissioner in London, Dr Abdul Shareef who tells us that he has once again climbed to the top of the mountain - Uhuru Peak (see photo). He took seven-and-a-half hours to reach*



*Kibo Hut compared with the 13 hours it took him when he climbed six months earlier. He reported that during the previous climb there was no fresh snow at Uhuru. In March this year it snowed heavily but all of it melted the next day - Editor).*

Geologist Euan Nisbet at the University of London has said that we could still try to save the ice. We could protect it with white covers, like those used on landfills, designed to shade the cliffs while still allowing cooling winds. Snowmakers could cover the flat top of the ice cap with sacrificial snow. We could buy time while the forest is restored. Then, with luck, more moisture would advect up the mountain..... *(Thank you Christine Lawrence for sending these articles - Editor)*

In an article in its February issue entitled 'If only Tanzanians were like Nigerians' **EASTERN AFRICA's** Tanzanian contributor Saidi Yakubu said that Nigerians had tended to adopt Western countries as their second home and that the Nigerian government was benefiting from this. Nigerians in Britain were very active in trade in African products including foodstuffs, textiles, and body cosmetics, they were moving into the film industry and were active in the housing market and in running tax, accounting and mortgage firms. Nigerians were the leaders in African commercial activities in Britain. The writer went on: 'There are over 22,000 Tanzanians in the UK. If half of them spent £5 at a Nigerian shop every month that would hand over to Nigerians more than £50,000 a month!.... Tanzanians also tend to rent rather than buy their accommodation in Britain which means they are unable to obtain business loans..... We need to nurture the Nigerian spirit to prosper in this land.'

The **NEW YORK TIMES** (23rd December) reported that Tanzania's High Court had freed Rashid Hemed (34) who had been charged six years earlier with helping to carry out the 1998 bombing of the American embassy in Dar es Salaam. His trial lasted four years and there were 18 witnesses but the judge finally ruled that there was not enough evidence to support conviction. Hemed admitted that a bomb detonator was discovered in his house and that he knew people tied to the bombing. But his defence lawyers argued that Hemed's clothes

were mixed with those belonging to other people including Ahmed Ghailani who had been captured in Pakistan earlier and who was believed to have played a major role in the bombing.

The **EAST AFRICAN** (3rd January) described how the TSUNAMI which devastated countries bordering the Indian Ocean also claimed the lives of 10 Tanzanians including five schoolboys and seriously injured another three in Dar Salaam. Most residents were unaware of what was going on until a ferry in the Magogoni Creak was caught up in a storm that de-stabilised it for two-hours. The navy had used two marine boats to battle the waves as they rescued fishermen whose boats had overturned or sunk. However, there were no casualties in Zanzibar because the Government there reacted to the impending catastrophe quickly and broadcast announcements on radio and television warning people to stay away from the sea shore (*Thank you Christine Lawrence for sending these items - Editor*). The Tanzanian Guardian also revealed that the Tanzania Italian Petroleum Refining Company (TIPER) had incurred some TShs 5.5 billion loss when a heavily loaded tanker was swept adrift, forcing the captain to anchor and damage some eight pipelines at the Kurasini Oil Jetty in the Dar es Salaam port.

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When Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer GORDON BROWN decided to go and really see Africa for the first time and to publicise his proposals for a 'Marshall Plan' to help the continent, he devoted a large part of his visit (in January) to Tanzania. He got a great deal of publicity in the British media. **THE BBC'S POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT MARK MARDELL** was one of the many journalists who went with him. He kept a daily diary. Extracts:

.....Brown said that Britain should stop apologising for colonialism and be proud of its history. While missionaries went to Africa out of a sense of duty, African soldiers died to defend British values of liberty, tolerance and civic virtue.....He finds it notoriously difficult talking about his personal life and his emotions. Of course, throughout this trip we have been interested in what he feels when he sees the sort of poverty and suffering that he has come here to witness. He has told us that in the last day or two he has seen 'grinding, abject, relentless poverty and glimpsed the aching souls of millions' but has also seen 'The hopes in the eyes of young people'.....

.....He is reporting with increasing enthusiasm what he has seen and done. There is an air that he is relishing getting out from behind his treasury desk, and that if ever Dar es Salaam South needs a new MP..... But the bulk of the day is spent talking about AIDS. It's hard to avoid sounding mawkishly sentimental reporting even the conversations. The Chancellor crams into a tiny two-room mud hut to hear one dying man tell him that he is too poor to travel to see his doctor, too poor to eat properly. He adds that his neighbours hate him, but he believes that all men are brothers. The Chancellor touched the man's wrist and said indeed they were. I was rather glad that, when I asked Mr Brown about his feelings, he muttered "Very moving", and failed entirely to come up with a glib sound-bite.....

A convoy of minibuses drives through the countryside to the little village of Chahwa. People stop working in the fields to lean on their hoes and watch this strange procession. A little girl playing in an old truck tyre waves and when we wave back ducks back inside the tyre. Even a goat stops chewing..... Mr Brown is in Chahwa to see for himself the new school - a sturdy construction of concrete and wood among the low huts of baked brick which are just a slightly darker colour than the

bare red earth surrounding them. The point is that the school can be built and education can be free here directly because of debt relief. Tanzania has promised, if it's let off its debt by Britain, it will spend it on education. .... Mr Brown is a ruffled Pied Piper surrounded by children bearing mattocks rather taller than themselves in clean but frayed white shirts, the girls in brilliant indigo skirts. The kids are so cute we suspect the Treasury of hiring them. Mr Brown asked the children "Who wants to be a doctor? Who wants to be an engineer?" I try my luck and shout out "Who wants to be prime minister?" But Gordon's too smart to allow his hand to shoot up.....

**THE INDEPENDENT** (January 15) wrote: Gordon Brown cast aside his dour image yesterday to talk openly about how his childhood memories of missionaries from Africa speaking in his father's church in Scotland had spurred him to fight poverty. He talked about his wife, Sarah, who spent her first seven years in Dar es Salaam and attended an international school in the city. Her mother ran a nursery, and her father worked as an educational publisher. The Chancellor said he hoped to bring his 15-month-old son John to the Tanzanian city one day. Mr Brown made a fleeting visit to the International School of Tanganyika where she studied. He spoke about the plight of a 12-year-old girl he met who had lost her parents to Aids and was infected with HIV. He was asked whether having children had influenced his attitudes towards the poverty of the young people he had met. Mr Brown, whose daughter Jennifer died days after she was born prematurely, paused. He said: "Yes. It is so important. You are looking into the eyes of children all the time and you ask what their prospects are going to be. It's right to tell the G7 and finance ministers and politicians that as long as we do not act, all the promises we make to children, to mothers, to parents, are never going to be redeemed."

The **DAILY TELEGRAPH** (January 22) in its account of the visit, said that, in contrast to its neighbours, Tanzania had allowed the debt relief it had received to trickle down into education rather than into the pockets of bureaucrats or Swiss bank accounts. 31,000 classrooms had been built and 18,000 teachers recruited. (*Thank you Jackie Morgan for this piece - Editor*).

The **ECONOMIST** (20th November) and the **FINANCIAL TIMES** (18th November) revealed that a Chinese plant, *Artemisia annua*, which holds the key to beating malaria, has suddenly become greatly in demand as the disease continues to kill vast numbers of people around the world. International health officials are seeking to diversify *Artemisia* cultivation to Kenya and Tanzania where the climate and soils suit the plant. One small company, 'African *Artemisia*' in Arusha, has already started cultivating the herb and it is now anticipated that some of the largest pharmaceutical companies in the world might begin to take an interest. (*Thank you Jill Bowden for sending these items - Editor*.)

A story in a recent issue of the **DALLAS MORNING NEWS** concerned a certain Tanzanian named Soreal Elias Nnko: 'He didn't kill a goat when he was accepted into a high school class at Plano in Texas. That's reserved for really special occasions. But he, a teacher and classmates, did drink sodas, and even a couple of beers, to celebrate an opportunity that few enjoy in one of the world's poorest countries - the chance to learn, at long distance, from teachers in one of Texas's wealthiest suburbs. Mr Nnko, who is enrolled in Plano's popular on-line e-School, lives in a community centre in Imbaseni, a largely undeveloped farming village within view of Kilimanjaro. He connects to his class from a tiny computer lab that battles frequent power failures. He has, in turn, passed the lessons on to children who need it most - street children who have lost their parents to Tanzania's AIDS epidemic. (*Thank you Peter Park for sending this item and for adding that a number of years ago - before the computer lab was built - the Britain Tanzania Society's Development Trust, had tried, unfortunately without success, to get Lottery money to help Imbaseni develop, in particular, to provide dormitories for the girls - Editor*.)

**NEW AFRICAN** (January) reported that at the recent 6th summit held in Arusha, Kenya President Kibaki, Uganda President Museveni and Tanzanian President Mkapa accepted a report by a fast track committee which recommended a road map to the political federation of the region by 2010. All three countries will maintain their national identities including their individual presidents, parliaments and flags but they will share a Chief Justice, Supreme Court, cabinet and federal parliament. During the consolidation period between 2010 and 2012 the

federation's presidency will rotate between the three member states before elections for the federal parliament and president are held during the first quarter of 2013. The original concept of the East African Community broke down in 1977 mainly as a result of personal and economic differences between regional leaders. It was resurrected in 1999 by the signing of a new treaty and in 2001 the group became institutionalised, establishing the East African Court of Justice, an East African Legislative Assembly and an East African Customs Union.

## AIDS – 93% NOT AFFECTED

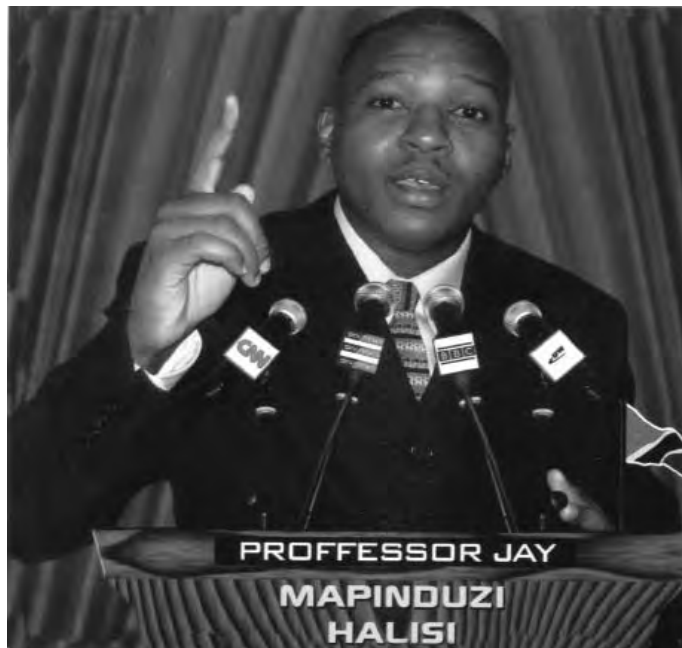
A recent Daily News article under this heading wanted to emphasise the positive. It was reporting on a study commissioned by the Tanzania Commission for Aids on the transmission of HIV/AIDS which revealed that only 7% of Tanzanians have been affected while 93% are still safe. It wrote that these findings also indicated a positive sexual behavioural change, and that Tanzanians' awareness of the virus transmission and prevention was close to 100%. For example 76% of women were aware that food sharing could not transmit AIDS compared with 58% in 1999. "Young women and men are now waiting longer before having first sex and fewer of them have multiple partners," TACAIDS Chairman Herman Lupogo, was quoted as saying. He added that HIV/AIDS prevalence nationwide was twice as high in urban as in rural areas, with Mbeya and Iringa regions topping the infection rate at 13%. The most vulnerable people were the wealthier and the highly educated.

Others are less upbeat - The Danish Ambassador Mr. Peter Lysholt Hansen has been quoted as saying "The figure of just eight percent is an illusion. I am convinced the real figure is higher." The WHO/UNAIDS 2004 report on the global epidemic estimates that in 2003 some 160,000 people died in Tanzania as a direct result of AIDS and that there were 1.6 million people living with HIV, around 9% of the population. According to UNAIDS statistics, life expectancy at birth in 2005 has fallen to 43.9 years, there are thought to be 980,000 children orphaned as a result of AIDS, and more than 50 percent of all hospital beds are occupied by people with HIV/AIDS, according to the Ministry of Health.

## BONGO FLAVA

Tune in to any radio station in East Africa and the chances are that you will be listening to "Bongo Flava". This is used to describe the very popular music currently coming out of Dar-es-Salaam, almost all sung in Swahili but in a wide variety of styles from rap to soul music and with unique locally developed flavours. Some of the groups such as *Watatu Family* seem to draw from *Taarab* and *Mchiriku* music styles while others are closer to reggae.

However, the originators of Bongo Flava are undoubtedly the Rap and Hip Hop artists. This stems from back to the early 1990s when *The Hard Blasterz Crew* and others started recording rap music. While rap in America grew from the streets with disenchanted and disempowered rappers, in Tanzania the early rappers tended to be from well off families, who thought it fashionable to follow US trends. Joseph Haule "Professor Jay" a member of *Hard Blasterz Crew* who is now a solo star, makes no secret of his wealthy parents. His song "*Chemsha Bongo*" starts "*Kwa kifupi nimekulia kwenye maisha ya kitajiri, Wazazi wangu walinipenda walinipa lile na hili, Na tangu nikiwa mdogo nilionyesha kwamba nina akili, Sio siri nilikimbia umande kusoma sikuona dhili*". (In short I was raised in a wealthy lifestyle, My parents loved me and gave me this and that, and ever since I was young I showed I was intelligent, its no secret I ran to study in the morning dew - I didn't see it a torture). The song goes on to describe how he was left with nothing partly due to his own excesses and partly because when his parents died suddenly, little known relatives "attracted by the smell of blood" descended and took unfair shares of the estate. When I met him in Tanga in 2001 despite being one of the best known rappers in Tanzania he was having to record in his spare time while holding down a full time job with a mobile phone company. Professor Jay has always tried hard to avoid the association of rap music with the American images of gangstas and lawbreakers (*wahuni*), and he is immensely respected by young Tanzanians because the lyrics of his songs are truthful and speak to people. "*Ndio Mzee*" tells of a politician who promises everything before an election, but then disappears until the next election time. "*Bongo DSM*" is an affectionate but honest take on life in Dar-es-Salaam.



Most of the other younger stars have followed his lead with Juma Nature and Mwanafalafa among others singing about social problems and AIDS.

That said, there are a good number of songs about love, jealousy etc, and a fair number of songs with less wholesome lyrics.

The recent hit *Mikasi* by MaNgwair describes a night out at a night club - the chorus "*Mitungi, blunt, mikasi*" referring to alcohol, marijuana and sex. Being the latest slang it is probably not understandable to many listeners, and there were only muted calls for it to be banned. *Fagilia* by Mr Nice is a nonsense rhyme "*Kuku kapanda baiskeli, bata kavaa raizoni*" (The chicken rode a bike, the duck wore high-heeled shoes), and has been criticised in the press for this with Mr Nice labelled a "one hit wonder".

Part of the reason for the rise of Bongo Flava has been the move away from pure rap songs to more melodic pop/soul music. Lady Jay Dee, Ray C and V2 are all female artists who have sold well, and certainly the Lady Jay Dee song "*Siwema*" is viewed as a classic and widely played even by Tanzanians living in the UK. There are very few female rappers, Sista P being the only example which springs to mind.

Most artists work independently, but one name which crops up again and again is that of producer P Funk. Paul Halfani is still in his early

thirties, but has produced an amazing percentage of the most popular hits, and if any one person were to be credited with the popularity of Bongo Flava, it would have to be him. He has received numerous awards and official recognition, but unlike the artists he produces, he prefers to keep a low profile. I have met him only once in passing, about five years ago when he was working with rap artist Inspekta Haroum. It is not a coincidence that the birth of Bongo Flava coincided with digital music processing becoming affordable and possible with relatively cheap PCs rather than requiring massive recording studios. Before the turn of the century, the only studios in Tanzania were those of Radio Tanzania, and recordings were usually made "live". Due to the poor quality instruments and drum kits and the short time spent recording, the results never sounded as good as the Zairean artists recording in Paris. These days using synthesized instruments professional sounding Hip Hop tracks can be created by someone equipped only with a computer. There are plenty of examples at [www.mzibo.net](http://www.mzibo.net) though note that downloading these tracks does not benefit the artists.

Many young Tanzanians dream of being the next star, and pay around 300,000 TShs (£150) to record their song which they then offer free of charge to the radio stations to try and get them played. This means that there is a lot of fairly mediocre music about, but it does encourage creativity and competition. Cassettes are still the main format for music, and sell for around 1,200 TShs (60p) of which the artist will receive about 200 TShs. Pirate copying of tapes has been greatly reduced by police intervention and the fact that more people can afford the relatively cheap "official" cassettes. MaNgwair's last album sold at least 35,000 cassettes, giving the artist an income of around £4,000. Even more lucrative for established stars are live concerts where they sing along to backing tapes. MaNgwair can command about 1M TShs (£500) per performance. Unfortunately, as in the rest of the world a lot of this money is siphoned off by promoters and managers rather than benefiting the artist. However, their popularity allows artists to sponsor other activities such as Ray C who owns a string of Boutiques in Dar, and MaNgwair who has opened a bar under his nickname "Speed 120".

This financial viability of the music business is another factor in its

rapid growth, and differentiates Bongo Flava artists from more established Tanzanian music bands playing "dance music" such as Twanga Pepeta, Tam Tam and OTTU Jazz Band, in that the older bands have many members and performers and tend to be funded and run by external *tajiris* (rich men/women) who own the instruments and pay the performers a salary. The Bongo Flava artists are seen much more as entrepreneurs and "pop stars".

Most of the stars are in their 20s and see fashion and videos as being an extremely important part of their work, though from my experience they are much more approachable (and talented!) than their European counterparts. Bongo Flava videos receive widespread coverage on TV, with one channel "East African TV" almost entirely devoted to music videos. A short movie called "Girlfriend" produced in 2003 surprised many Tanzanians by showing that they could produce modern drama of a technical standard as good as what comes out of South Africa and elsewhere. It starred TID (Top in Dar) and Angela Damas (Miss Tanzania 2002) and was accompanied by a hip hop soundtrack. Another example of close links between TV and Bongo Flava was a competition held in Morogoro to find the "*Mfalme wa Rap*" (King of Rap). This attracted a lot of media attention and the winner, Mwanafalsafa won a car. Many of the artists have come on tour to the UK, though this seems to be seen as much as an opportunity to get publicity in Tanzania as a commercial venture in itself - excerpts from the concerts in the UK being shown on television back in Tanzania. That said, website [www.africanhiphop.com](http://www.africanhiphop.com) reports significant interest in Bongo Flava in the USA. Sterns Music ([www.sternsmusic.com](http://www.sternsmusic.com)) have finally responded and stock a couple of CDs, notably a compilation called "Bongo Flava" and music from Ray C, Xplastas and Sugu (formally known as Mr II). However, volumes of sales in the UK are unsurprisingly low, at typically only 10 CDs or so a month.

While some may regret the fashion for "copying" Western rap and soul music, in Tanzania Bongo Flava is very much viewed as African music, and is helping to forge an identity for youth all over East Africa. As such it can have a tremendously positive influence as well as reinvigorating the Tanzanian love of Swahili lyrics.

Jacob Knight

## MISCELLANY

British High Commissioner Andrew Pocock was at the unveiling of plans in Dar es Salaam for a **MWALIMU NYERERE UNITED WORLD COLLEGE FOR SELF RELIANCE**. It will be built at Mwalimu Nyerere's home village of Butiama in Mara Region. There are already United World Colleges in the UK, Singapore, Canada, Swaziland, United States, Italy, Venezuela, Hong Kong, Norway and India. The Tanzanian College would be similar to the Simon Bolivar United World College of Agriculture in Venezuela and would be established on a 600-acre piece of land that had once been developed through Cuban assistance, he said.

Over 147 types of prohibited **COSMETICS** worth Tsh. 24 million, were seized from shops during surprise inspections carried out by Tanzania Food and Drug Authority (TDFA) officers in all municipalities in the country. Speaking at a press conference the Director of the project Dr. Sekubwabo Ngendabanka said that laboratory tests revealed the presence of harmful substances, which were not displayed on the packaging, contrary to regulations, while some of the cosmetics carried labels with unfamiliar names aimed at fooling the authorities. He said that there were side effects from using cosmetics containing Hydroquinon, mercury and steroids. Some people got pimples on the face and there were also dangers from skin cancer, heart attack and kidney infection - Guardian.

In a recent report prepared by researchers at Yale and Columbia Universities in collaboration with the World Economic Forum, which met earlier this year in Davos, Switzerland, Tanzania ranked 63rd out of 146 countries in the **2005 INDEX OF ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**. The index ranks nations on their success at such tasks as maintaining or improving air and water quality, natural resource management, biodiversity, and cooperating with other countries on environmental problems. Finland, Norway and Uruguay held the top three spots and the US ranked 45th behind for example Japan, Botswana and most of Western Europe, but before Britain which ranked 66th. Near the bottom were Haiti, Taiwan, Iraq and North Korea. The report is based on 75 measures, including the rate at which children die



from respiratory diseases, fertility rates, water quality, over fishing and emission of heat-trapping gases.

Speakers at a memorial meeting in Dar es Salaam to celebrate the life and work of **JOAN WICKEN**, Mwalimu Nyerere's lifetime private secretary, showered praise on her as an exemplary leader, worker and intellectual who dedicated her life to serve Tanzania. President Mkapa's special emissary to see her when her health degenerated, Mr Walter Bgoya, said it took him some time to persuade Joan that he was in London last December for no other reason except to convey greetings from the President and Mama Anna Mkapa. They spent about ten hours together spread over three days just before she died. Even then, he said, her wish was to get news on how the issue of leadership succession was evolving. Walter said he gave her some of the names that were being mentioned and her single reaction was that she was surprised that some of them were even contemplating running for the presidency. He did not reveal those names but the remark had made President Mkapa laugh. CCM Secretary-General Philip Mangula said Joan's name stood out prominently in the history of Tanzania. Her efforts to set up the Kivukoni College along the lines of Ruskin College, Oxford, had inspired and shaped the destinies of many cadres in the ruling party. Executive Director of the Mwalimu Nyerere Foundation Joseph Butiku said she was a very strong-willed person and moderated Mwalimu's behaviour on several occasions, by simply but firmly, telling him that he could not do what he wanted to do just because he was president. Her personal secretary, Ms Anna Mwansasu, said Ms Wicken was, apart from being a very strict disciplinarian, very humane in nature and always seemed to know the needs of her subordinates even before they revealed them. In the office, she was affectionately referred to simply as shangazi, Swahili for aunt. Ms Mwansasu, who seemed to lose the steadiness in her voice, said that Ms Wicken was not only her boss but also a great friend. When the eulogies were read out, tears welled in quite a number of cabinet ministers and top civil servants' faces - *The Guardian*.

**TWO BRITISH SOLDIERS** who were accused of murdering a woman in Dar es Salaam in November 2004 were released in December when

Director of Public Prosecution Geoffrey Shaidi said that, much as the public would wish to believe otherwise, the truth was that the police findings did not establish that the British soldiers killed Conjesta Ulikaye (26). There was no reason therefore for the court to continue holding the two soldiers. According to the British Ministry of Defence, the 22 soldiers came from the 'Light Dragoons' and were in Tanzania for training. "When the State pronounces that it has no interest in a particular case (*nolle prosequi*), the decision is made by professionals, without any influence from anyone," Shaidi said. He was also reacting to claims from certain quarters that his office had been under pressure from the British government, one of Tanzania's major donor countries. "None of us can silence the people. They are free to think or say what they want. But I can assure you that a three-panel judge and I worked together on this case. We could not find any substantial evidence to convict the suspects" he said. The death certificate issued by the Muhimbili National Hospital said that the woman died of 'Aspiration Pneumonia.' Some human rights activists had said earlier that the government showed that it valued the rights of foreigners more than those of its citizens and added that the decision had tarnished Tanzania's image. One said the decision to drop the case had "shocked" women who now felt they were not being protected by their own government - *Guardian*.

When the British fugitive Duncan Grant moved to Dar es Salaam in 2002 from India, where he was facing **CHILD ABUSE CHARGES**, according to the *Guardian*, he knew he was not just taking a chance. The office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) in Tanzania has requested Indian Police to expedite the extradition process. The 'jigsaw puzzle' which Grant seemed to have taken advantage of in deciding to choose Tanzania as a sanctuary, is based on the historical background of the two countries. The fact that some of the laws were inherited from the colonial administration and since there was no bilateral treaty on exchange of criminals, the extradition of Grant to India remained a matter of 'probability'. Upon arrival in Tanzania, Grant opened three childrens' centres in Kariakoo, Magomeni and Bagamoyo. After his arrest on August 30, 2004, two of the centers, in Kariakoo and Magomeni, were closed down.

Prof. Sospeter Muhongo of the Department of Geology at the University of Dar es Salaam has been elected the new Chairperson of the Scientific Board of **UNESCO's INTERNATIONAL GEO-SCIENCE PROGRAMME**. Prof. Muhongo, who becomes the first scientist from a developing country to lead the global scientific Board, was also recently elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London and by the Elsevier publishing company was appointed as one of the two editors-in-chief of the 'Journal of African Earth Sciences.' IGCP was established in 1972 as one of the five scientific programmes of UNESCO. It operates in about 150 countries involving several thousands of scientists and has funded more than 500 projects in all continents of the world.

The **ZANZIBAR INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL (ZIFF)** is planning a conference from July 1 to 10 under the theme "Monsoons and Migration, unleashing dhow synergies". ZIFF is inviting papers on such topics as immigration, cultures of tolerance and peace, Indian ocean cultures, maritime routes, trade and relationships, the Dhow Culture, the African diaspora in the Indian Ocean, and cultural diversity in Zanzibar. ZIFF does not have its own funds, but hopes to raise enough for local costs of the conference. It may not be able to help with airfares or accommodation. The organiser can be contacted at [asheriff@zitec.org](mailto:asheriff@zitec.org)

Dar es Salaam is to have a TShs 20 billion **BUS RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM** intended to severely restrict the use of cars in the city centre. The project will be financed by the World Bank, UNEP, USAID, and the City Council and will be planned and constructed by the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy of New York, Logit Engenharia Consultiva of Brazil and Inter Consult of Tanzania. The architect is a former Mayor of Bogota who was quoted in the Guardian as saying that "The real objective is a city where it is nice to walk and ride a bicycle or sit on a plaza under a giant tropical tree." The proposed system would provide the city with hundreds of kilometres of pedestrian streets lined with giant tropical trees, sports fields and thousands of kilometres of protected bicycle-ways. 160 to 200 passenger capacity buses would help reduce traffic congestion and air pollution at the city centre.

## GENETIC MODIFICATION

Reacting to a government announcement that it would be forming a team to look into the feasibility of introducing Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) into the country and to prepare relevant rules to govern such imports, a network of some forty civil society organisations working with smallholder farmers cautioned the government. It said that stakeholders in the agricultural sector must be involved in approving this move. It claimed that GM crops and foods had a potentially negative impact on the environment, economy, culture and health. Even GM crop-producing countries had been unable to ensure the safety of GM crops. They added that GMOs reduced small-scale farmers into 'slaves' for big companies in the rich countries, which had a monopoly of the technology, setting the stage for diminished food production. Blind adoption of the technology would bring a lot of problems to farmers as it would lead to dependency, loss of natural biodiversity, promotion of inappropriate farming systems and denial of a farmers' right to save, share and choose seeds to plant

## OBITUARIES

A veteran of the independence struggle in Tanzania and one of its first cabinet ministers, Ambassador **PAUL BOMANI** (80) died on April 1. He had been Chancellor of the University of Dar es Salaam since 1993 and was also chairman of Tanzania Breweries Ltd and Tanzania Distilleries Ltd. He obtained a diploma at Loughborough College in Leicester in 1954 and later, a Masters Degree at John Hopkins University in the USA. His first post was as Minister of Natural Resources and Co-operative Development in 1960. He was subsequently Ambassador to the United States and Minister for Mineral Resources. But perhaps his greatest achievement was to mastermind the establishment of a huge and highly successful cooperative movement in the Lake Victoria Region in the 1950's which became responsible for marketing the rapidly increasing cotton crop. President Mkapa led hundreds of mourners at the burial at Capri Point cemetery in Mwanza.

Good Governance Minister in the Zanzibar Government and former diplomat, **AHMED HASSAN DIRIA** (68) died on March 14 in a German hospital. He first joined the government as a Labour Officer in Zanzibar. After the Zanzibar Revolution in 1964, he was appointed Area Commissioner for Pemba. He became Tanzania's ambassador to Zaire before he was transferred to West Germany and later to Egypt, Japan and India. He was appointed Minister for Information and Broadcasting in 1989, a position he held up to 1994. He was then moved to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation. He was a staunch defender of the Union between the mainland and Zanzibar.

**Sir JAMES FARQUHARSON KBE** (101) who died on 17th February, dedicated virtually his whole working life to the development of railways in Africa. He came to Tanganyika in 1937 and remained there through the war years as District Engineer and then Chief Engineer of the Tanganyikan part of the then the East African Railways and Harbours (EAR&H). It was in Dar es Salaam that he began the work that pleased him most, the expansion of railway systems. Expansions completed during this period were the Mpanda line in western Tanzania (131 miles) the southern line (168 miles) built to serve the UK Government's disastrous groundnut scheme and the Singida line (65 miles).

In 1957 he became General Manager of the EAR&H and became involved in establishing a link line between the central and northern lines in Tanzania (425 miles). This was a difficult time for labour relations as the new trade unions flexed their muscles. Farquharson was a hardliner in such matters, believing that the railway staff enjoyed better pay and conditions than most other workers. He faced out several strikes, walking through the picket lines to his office; a newspaper report from the time quoted a union leader advising that there was to be a great party when the General Manager retired. The split of the railway system in East Africa into its three component parts saddened Farquharson but did not daunt his belief that the railways could still play a key role in the country's development (*Thank you Hugh Leslie for sending this from The Times - Editor*).

**GREVILLE FREEMAN-GRENVILLE** (86) who died in February, was described in the Times obituary as 'a gentleman-historian of the old school' and a fearless campaigner to preserve the archaeological remains of Africa and the Middle East. He was in Tanganyika from 1951 to 1961. Amongst the 26 books he wrote were 'The Medieval History of the Coast of Tanganyika' (1962) and 'The East African coast: select documents from the first to the earlier 19th century'. His interest in the copper coins that were minted at port cities offered the possibility that their dynastic history could be reconstructed from their surviving chronicles. For many years he was the only person able to identify the coins of the Sultans of Kilwa and Mogadishu. He frequently pointed to the importance of Kilwa as a site for research.

**MARY PEAKE** (104) served as a teacher and as a School Supervisor at the UMCA's Diocese of Masasi for 32 years from 1937. When Trevor Huddleston became Bishop in 1960 he transferred Mary, by then aged 60, to the less physically arduous work as a teacher at the boys' secondary school at Chidya. In 1969 she moved to Dar es Salaam to teach English at the new St. Mark's Theological College. Her dining rooms served as a refectory for other expatriate church workers, not to mention a constant stream of visitors to what became known as 'Mary's Guest House'. During her final years from 1995 she was cared for by the Tanzanian sisters of the CMS next to the cathedral at Ilala - from Rev. Canon Paul R Hardy. (*Thank you Mary Punt for sending this on - Editor*).

**BRUCE RONALDSON** (87) who died on December 2 2004, was a District Commissioner in Tanganyika after the Second World War. He took a particularly close interest in sport and captained Tanzania at cricket. He also trained John Akhwari, who entered the marathon at the Mexico Olympics. Akhwari fell during the race and finished hours after the rest of the field but became an overnight celebrity and symbol of the Olympic spirit when he told reporters: "My country did not send me 7,000 miles to start this race. They sent me to finish it." In 1961 Ronaldson moved to Britain and became Company Secretary of Oxfam - The Times.

## REVIEWS

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

### **MAKRAN, OMAN AND ZANZIBAR: THREE-TERMINAL CULTURAL CORRIDOR IN THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN (1799-1856).**

Beatrice Nicolini (translated from the Italian by Penelope-Jane Watson). Brill, Leiden. 2004. Pp. xxvii + 179. Eur 78/US\$112, cloth. ISBN 90 04 13780 7

Beatrice Nicolini's book on the Western Indian Ocean in the first half of the 19th century focuses mainly on political history, about which readers of Christine Nicholls' *The Swahili Coast: politics, diplomacy and trade on the East African littoral, 1798-1856* (1971) and M. R. Bhacker's *Trade and Empire in Muscat and Zanzibar: Roots of British Domination* (1992) will already be familiar. The story revolves around the life of Sa'id bin Sultan Al Bu Sa'idi (or Sayyid Sa'id), who became Sultan of Oman in 1806, and famously moved his capital to Zanzibar in 1840 to take advantage of East Africa's flourishing commerce. Although the author claims to be considering a number of 'historical-political-institutional aspects' (p.xxvi), in practice her story is a traditional diplomatic history. She focuses on major figures like Sayyid Sa'id, Robert Townsend Farquhar, Captain Atkins Hamerton, and even Napoleon Bonaparte, and her account is based on European travel writings and British Government correspondence and gazetteers. Nicolini also gives a broad outline of the history and culture of the Swahili coast that is accessible to the general reader and fairly competent. The book's most significant contribution is bringing into the biography of Sayyid Sa'id the story of European and Omani involvement in Makran (the southern, coastal area of Baluchistan, located in modern-day Iran and Pakistan), and reconfirming the importance of this region to Oman and East Africa during the 19th century.

This said, there is much more work to be done in tracing connections between early 19th-century Makran on the one hand and Oman and East Africa on the other, for Nicolini has only given us a rough sketch. Her main argument in this regard - that Oman depended on the loyalty of Baluch troops because of the comparative 'untrustworthiness of the Arab troops' (p.34), and because Baluch loyalty was paid for out of the commercial connections between Oman and Makran - is one that is only asserted, not demonstrated. Nicolini (and/or her translator) is unapologetically 'Orientalist' in her language, but offers no useful aspects of an 'Orientalist' approach - mainly, the close application of philological method to vernacular language documents. The book is based entirely on

European language sources, most of which have already been used, with greater rigour and acuity, by Nicholls, Bhacker, Edward Alpers and Abdul Sheriff, to name a few. The book offers little of value for the specialist, but the general reader will enjoy its well-crafted narrative and accessible overview of Makran and Swahili cultures and histories. As typical with Brill, the production quality of the book is excellent, although the single map falls far short of Brill's high standards - it is rather crude, does not identify the Makran region as such, and omits East Africa entirely.

James R. Brennan

### **MASOMO YA KISASA: CONTEMPORARY READINGS IN SWAHILI.**

Ann Biersteker et al., 2005. Africa World Press Inc., Trenton, NJ & Asmara, Eritrea. 362 pp. ISBN 1-59221-139-9 (pb). £16.99

This book is designed to enable intermediate - level students of Swahili to comprehend authentic material, by providing a transition between an introductory textbook and the unassisted reading of original texts. The twenty -seven reading passages, from Tanzanian and Kenyan sources, cover a wide range of topics. Two texts are transcriptions of spoken Swahili and the rest are from publications; styles include the journalistic, literary and scholarly. The extracts are aimed primarily at university students intending to work in Swahili - speaking areas. Each text is followed by related grammatical and cultural notes, comprehension questions on the text and suggestions for further spoken and written activities. The book ends with a vocabulary list containing the more difficult words from all the texts, with their English meanings.

The overall plan of the book is excellent, as are the explanatory notes and the follow-up work for each reading passage. Particularly useful are the margin glosses in simple Swahili for the underlined difficult /new words in each passage. This is a second edition, which - bearing in mind the time needed to prepare the first edition of a book of this quality - means that the texts are not quite as contemporary as might be assumed from the title. They are dated between 1965 and 1984. Anyone expecting to find fairly recent texts on such issues as HIV/AIDS, tourism, crop failure, the modern music scene, new industries etc will be disappointed.

However, there is plenty of material here to extend readers' understanding of East Africa, and 'Masomo' can be warmly recommended for the independent reader as well as for class use.

Joan Russell

**WHEN POLITICAL PARTIES CLASH.** Eds. T L Maliyamkono & F E Kantongolo. Tema Publishers. 2004. 331pp. ISBN 9987250351. £24.95. Distributed by: African Books Collective

"When Political Parties Clash" sets out to examine the forces which produce conflict both in and between political parties in the Tanzanian political arena, and half succeeds. In its analysis of the CUF - CCM rivalry in Zanzibar and the self-destruction of NCCR on the mainland, the book offers an enlightening historical perspective and a thorough treatment of the legacy of Nyerere's "one-party democracy" to current political party activity in the country.

However, where the book fails is in its main tool of analysis, surveys conducted among the Tanzanian electorate. Not only are the samples small and unrepresentative, but the conclusions drawn from their findings clearly display the authors' bias and are not adequately justified by their findings. The view of some interviewees that inter-party conflict stems from ideological differences is dismissed as uninformed, for instance, whereas the same respondents' opinion that power struggles are the main cause of conflict between parties is treated as incontrovertible proof. This lack of academic rigour lets down an otherwise plausible explanation of the factors contributing to the build-up of tension between CCM and CUF, and the decline in the electoral fortunes of mainland-based opposition parties. Frequent grammatical and syntactical errors confound the problem as the reader is left struggling not only to follow the somewhat muddled argumentation but also the meaning of individual sentences.

As a narrative of the processes which led to the current political climate in both Tanzanian territories, this book is worth a read. As an analytical study of political party conflict in Africa however, it's useful only as a partial contribution to a much wider debate.

Ellen Kelly

**DESTINATION FIVE:** Memories of an Irish Vet in Wartime Tanganyika. Robert P. Lee. Nordeal Ltd, Kilpedder, Greystones, Co Wicklow. E-mail: destination5@nordeal.com ISBN 090767779-7. p/b pp263. £15 incl. p&p.

Although published in 2003 this very interesting book has hitherto escaped our notice. The author was posted to Tanganyika as a newly qualified vet in 1944, reaching the country by a circuitous sea voyage of ten weeks. Most of the book is concerned with his tour of just under three years, firstly at the headquarters of the Veterinary Department at Mpwapwa and then as Provincial Veterinary

Officer, Western Province, based at Tabora. He returned, by now a Professor, to Tanzania in 1982 as consultant for a livestock development project on Pemba, funded by the Irish Government, and the last two chapters tell us about this project and give us some well thought out reflections on the changes since he first went to what had become Tanzania.

The Veterinary Department concentrated on control and prevention of disease in herds, rather than treatment of individual animals. The approach was holistic involving nutrition and husbandry as well as development of the livestock industry. The thinking of the Department in 1944 was largely conditioned by memories of the terrible rinderpest outbreak just over forty years previously. This had swept down through East Africa to South Africa with devastating consequences. It was reckoned that ninety percent of the cattle in Maasailand died, which in turn led to the death of some fifty percent of the human population who were unable to develop alternative food sources in time to avoid starvation. To scotch further outbreaks constant vigilance was needed, backed by immunisation campaigns, and Lee was responsible for the production of huge quantities of vaccine at the Veterinary Laboratory at Mpwapwa. This was shipped around the country in beer bottles!

There is much of interest about technical aspects of the Department's work, but it is explained in easy terms which could be appreciated by this scientifically illiterate reviewer. There is also much about the author's exciting travels to many parts of the country on the trail of suspected outbreaks of disease in cattle or to supervise the field staff who included local Veterinary Guards, who performed many vital functions, not least the provision of figures from which a national census of livestock was compiled annually. Other front line staff were the Game Observers, most of whom seem to have been elderly British gentlemen who spent their lives under canvas monitoring the movement of the game herds and watching for signs of disease.

Apart from descriptions of travel and the work of the Department, the author gives us some vivid glimpses of the social and domestic life of the expatriate officers at that time. There are also interesting excursions on such topics as Colonial Office health advice, and how von Lettow- Vorbeck exploited the tsetse areas to confound the British in WW1.

The only irritations are the lack of an index and the poor quality of the maps. Otherwise a thoroughly good read and strongly recommended.

John Cooper-Poole

Matthew L. Luhanga, Daniel J. Mkude, Tolly S. A. Mbwette, Marcellina M. Chijoriga, and Cleoplace A. Nigirwa, **HIGHER EDUCATION REFORMS IN AFRICA: THE UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM EXPERIENCE**, {203 pp., ISBN 9976603940}, and **STRATEGIC PLANNING AND HIGHER EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IN AFRICA: THE UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM EXPERIENCE**, {225 pp., ISBN 9976603959}, Dar es Salaam University Press, Ltd., 2003. £18.95 each

Readers familiar with the evolution of the University of Dar es Salaam through its various stages, ranging from its early commitment to socialist policy under President Julius Nyerere through its partnership in the University of East Africa until its current status as an independent university under a donor-seeking management policy to cope with financial problems will find these two volumes of great interest. All of the contributors are members of the UDSM faculty, and include the Vice Chancellor, Professor Luhanga.

UDSM's Higher Education Reforms in Africa follows a carefully designed pattern that begins with the broad context of higher education development in Sub-Saharan Africa and its historical sequences. As events unfold at UDSM - financial difficulties, student unrest and dissatisfaction - they lead to the reform process of the Institutional Transformation Process (ITP) designed to cope with financial management and sustainability as well as promoting gender equity. The authors then analyze ITP's model which it labels as "unorthodox" as it copes with issues such as strategic plans, implementation and evolutions, and points to its strengths and weaknesses as the process moves forwards. Clearly, the "lessons learned" are offered in a frank - and acknowledged as possibly "biased" descriptive account of various functions such as expertise, leadership, management, and relations with students. On the whole the analysis is straightforward although at times confusing as least for non-academics - in any case, the process was clearly a learning experience that undoubtedly served as an encouragement to donors who began to come forward in 2000 with financial assistance.

#### **Strategic Planning and Higher Education Management in Africa.**

This volume is focused on strategic planning and management designed to cope with the cumulative effect of politicized socialistic governance, inefficient structural management and student unrest. A major conditioning factor, of course, was, and continues to be - insufficient funds for educational needs. But, a lack of vision and consensus was also an issue. Since management is a function of reconciling the range of values and culture of a society, and in the

case of UDSM where the Western liberal arts tradition and socialism were at odds, where does one draw the line? This volume explores the history of strategic planning, the details of how it was developed and applied, and ultimately how an organizational culture identified, implemented and monitored techniques at all levels of the University. It was not an easy task, and UDSM drew on the experiences of eight African universities to develop its own appropriate policies. The internal and external problems extended to educational as well as administrative matters, and UDSM benefited from developing a management Corporate Strategic Plan based on Five-Year Rolling Strategic Plans. These two volumes are not an "easy read". Written in the style of academic committee reports, often without explanation, they nevertheless constitute a significant record. Numerous annexes of interview with former officials, interview notes, and extensive bibliographies enhance the evidence and enrich readers' experience.

As a postscript, however, it should be noted that management plans are only a part of an institution's educational mission. UDSM's financial circumstances continue to create difficulties for students and faculty alike. With a current student population at 12,000 campus residences are overcrowded and student protests continue to be a problem, and in April 2004 UDSM closed in response to an "illegal" student demonstration re: a students' loan bill. Financial problems and minimal public funds minimize library facilities and cause low faculty pay, subsequent "brain drain" and a "consultancy culture", all of which hamper the learning environment. These factors create stressful competition about the various units within the University. Nevertheless, foreign donors - such the Carnegie Corporation in New York and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)-create a positive environment of hope and improvement, especially in the areas of science and technology, marine technology, as well as gender equity. Moreover, the UDSM is developing a major commercial enterprise - the Mlimani City Project - as an income generating enterprise on a portion of its property that it has leased to several business elements. Beneficial results are expected to begin during 2005.

These problems are not unique to UDSM; contributors to African Higher Education: An International Reference Handbook, Indiana University Press, 2003, point out that lack of funding, inadequate financing, brain drain, structural adjustment programs add to the governance process difficulties in most African universities.

Marion E Doro

**PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES: THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY IN TANZANIA**, R Mukandala, S Mushi and C Rubagumya (eds), Fountain Publishers, Kampala, 2004

The measure of this book is how far both Tanzanian political life and Tanzanian scholarship has shifted from the revolutionary fervour of the 1970. Written by political scientists at the University of Dar es Salaam, it is based on analysis of a quantitative study carried out in 1997, the key elements of which were a sample survey of 640 voters in a range of constituencies and a set of 100 interviews with members of parliament. It is the changing role of parliament and of the MPs who make it up, that is the focus of this work, underpinned by the basic assumption that parliamentary supremacy is key to Tanzania's 'transition to democracy'. 'Democracy' is here defined in terms of the 'western-type liberal' model, with its philosophical foundations in Hobbes, Burke, Rousseau, Bentham, Mill and other Western thinkers. Forms of 'socialist democracy' under the single party system which were developed in Tanzania over nearly thirty years are described, usually in negative terms, and contrasted with present realities (multipartyism, initiated in 1992), but the theories and politics which drove them are not subject to debate.

Whilst Burke's speech to his electorate in Bristol in 1774 is quoted by two of the authors in this collection, no mention is made of any contrasting *African* experience of building a postcolonial polity. Given Tanzania's relative political stability and distance from grosser forms of corrupt and brutal power-seeking common elsewhere in the continent, there are surely lessons begging to be learnt? One of these - its relatively successful exercise in 'nation-building' under socialism (spoken in Swahili) - comes out incidentally in Gasarasi's chapter. Commenting that few MPs these days refer to the 'national interest' as their motivating drive, he notes that 'Multipartyism has completed the death process of the national *ujamaa* ideology, which in many ways had shaped the understanding of the notion of Tanzania's 'national interest'.

The methodological basis of this study is spelt out in a useful chapter, but critical doubts about the unquestioning value given to quantitative data are not addressed. Whilst considerable care went into designing a sample which would allow for generalisation, the substance is less weighty. Rather than an account of the relations and dynamic interplay of parliament, party, government and the voting public, we get little more than a survey of opinions on procedural issues. Opinions, even collectively expressed, are not always a good predictor of behaviour - compare for example Liviga's report on voters' assertions that it is

the 'individual's merit' which counts, and that gender is not a factor which influences their votes, with Kiondo's description of how women candidates are actually treated[1]. From this opinion survey we learn that both the voting public and the MPs concur that it is 'the pursuit of individual benefits [which] is by far the greatest motive to seek the office of MP'; that few voters believe they have much influence, that both voters and MPs concede that Presidential powers and party patronage still prevail - all fairly unsurprising results repeated in more than one chapter.

Killian's concluding piece is worth a second thought. Its central thesis is that the previous parliament under single party rule was characterised by vigorous and lively debate, with much internal contestation within the ruling party; whereas the introduction of a multiparty system stifled intraparty dissent and made the major party (still the CCM!) increasingly mindful of its need to hold onto power at any subsequent election. Parliamentary debates became 'dull and boring with lack of critical analysis and automatic approval of legislations'. If only this conclusion had been explored in the interviews with MPs and voters! [1] *In an earlier book edited by some of the same authors: Liberalisation and Politics: the 1990s Elections in Tanzania, ed Mukandala RS and Othman H, Dar es Salaam University Press, 1994.*

Janet Bujra

**THE HISTORY OF ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN TANZANIA.** Court of Appeal of Tanzania. Published by Mathews Bookstore and Stationers, P.O. Box 42067, Dar es Salaam, 2004. 138pp. ISBN 9987 602 36 3.

This book was prepared by a committee of judges and others to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the Court of Appeal. It offers a reliable outline of the evolution of the courts in mainland Tanzania (noting that Zanzibar would require separate treatment), proceeding from a summary of pre-colonial judicial institutions and a short account of the administration of justice under German rule to delineate the evolution of dual judicial systems under Governor Cameron's policy of "indirect rule", when the "native courts" were brought entirely under administrative control and supervision. The authors conclude that the defects of the dual system outweighed its benefits. A new policy in the 1950s started an irreversible trend to separate the judiciary from the executive and the book traces the steps by which this process was completed after independence.

The book describes the current system of administering the courts and managing cases before them and then recounts some cases of historical significance.

The most interesting of these was the trial of Julius Nyerere in 1958 for the alleged criminal libel of two district commissioners who had closed down TANU branch offices. The case file has mysteriously disappeared but the trial is usefully recalled from other published accounts. There was a dramatic moment when leading defence counsel, D.N. Pritt Q.C. accused senior officials of contempt of court when it emerged that a main defence witness, while giving evidence, had been dismissed as a chief and exiled from his chiefdom. The Attorney General was obliged to apologise to the court and withdraw one of the charges.

The final chapter summarises the chequered history of law reporting in Tanzania - the vital ingredient of a common law system based upon the authority of judicial precedents.

While the book properly includes technical details of interest mainly to lawyers and legal historians, there is much of general interest. It is a mine of useful information and references, including eight pages of appendices listing Chief Justices (since 1920), High Court Judges (since 1961), appeal judges (since 1979) etc. It is well edited and produced and is illustrated - not only of six Chief Justices but of Mwalimu in 1958 with his defence team, of scenes of public executions under German rule and of the infamous cells at Ilimera, where 52 alleged tax defaulters were imprisoned in 1968 and died of suffocation.

Despite their official status, the authors do not ignore continuing difficulties, such as problems in empanelling assessors for, and excluding advocates from appearing in, the Primary Courts (a cause of delay and "arguably fraught with double standards"). However, they conclude that the administration of justice in Tanzania "is not incomparable with the best systems on the African continent" (p. 67). A characteristically modest Tanzanian understatement.

Jim Read

**LORDS OF THE FLY: SLEEPING SICKNESS CONTROL IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA 1900-1960.** Kirk Arden Hoppe. Westpoort (Connecticut), Praeger, 2003. ISBN 03250 71233. h/b 216pp. £37.99

In his book *Lords of the Fly* Hoppe looks primarily, but not exclusively, at the relationship between disease control and the exercise of power at various levels in colonial Uganda and Tanganyika.

In Uganda from 1903 and Tanganyika from the 1920s, the imperial govern-

ment introduced measures aimed at curtailing the spread of sleeping sickness, which the author contextualises as part of Britain's 'civilising mission' for the colonies. Underlying the apparent benign paternalism, however, lay less benevolent practices. The colonial regime introduced a number of coercive measures to tackle disease and eradicate the tsetse fly. In both Uganda and Tanganyika, at various times and in response to shifting colonial and scientific agendas, officials forced people to relocate to new settlements, conscripted their labour to clear the bush habitat of the tsetse fly, restricted local trade and travel to contain the disease and subjected individuals to intrusive medical examinations. In fact these enactments went beyond disease control and showed that the state intended to create communities that were also easier to administer, tax and economically develop according to imperial prescription. The British government correlated disease control with the restructuring of both African society and its environment.

Hoppe also shows the exercise of power from other perspectives. Some African leaders, most notably the Ganda Kabaka, supported the forced removal of people from the tsetse infested shores of Lake Victoria because it increased Ganda influence over disputed territory. Other chiefs decided whether to cooperate with the authorities on the basis of how it affected their standing with the state and/or their community. From a different standpoint, research into the cause, spread and elimination of the disease enhanced the influence of the scientific community. Science, Hoppe argues, legitimated the actions of the colonial state and projected it as both rational and humanitarian.

In addition, Hoppe illustrates how the asymmetrical power relations between the colonial state, local elites and scientists on the one hand and rural communities on the other, militated against the effectiveness of colonial policies. He suggests that the state failed to prevent the spread of tsetse belts because of popular defiance. People avoided relocation and broke trade embargoes and quarantines because they deduced that the risk of falling sick was far outweighed by the economic gains achieved by resistance. Disease control therefore altered the nature of authority and patriarchy within African societies and affected African attitudes towards the colonial state.

Questions of power pervade the text. In his introduction, Hoppe gives a good overview of the main themes in the book. The second and third chapters focus on investigations into the disease in Uganda following a mass outbreak at the turn of the twentieth century. By the 1920s the focus had shifted to Tanganyika, where scientists responded to the threat, rather than the



immediacy, of an epidemic. Chapters four and five provide insights into the career of Charles Swynnerton whose experiments in bush clearing and villagisation in Shinyanga formed the basis for tsetse control in both colonies from 1935. Bush clearance and resettlement had important implications for labour mobilisation and land tenure, which Hoppe analyses in chapter six. The book is well written, the narrative vivid and the argument clear. The reader is left with a strong impression of the way the colonial state functioned with the support of its scientific and chiefly collaborators.

What is less strong, however, is the impression 'from below'. With some notable exceptions, such as the discussion of Tanganyikan attitudes to resettlement in the 1930s (pp. 119-126), Hoppe makes little use of oral testimony. Perhaps the difficulties he had in interviewing people suspicious of outsiders (p. 21) precluded this, but a more extensive use of personal narratives would have added greater depth to his extensive use of archival material. Given that the agricultural restructuring of African economies was also a key component of colonial policy, more could have been said about bovine trypanosomiasis (nagana) especially since this gave rise to contentious debates between veterinarians and conservationists over the sagacity of game and, as an unfortunate consequence, fly protection. Hoppe looks at the failure to contain tsetse belts and the consequential shift to the proclamation of game reserves, but omits the livestock perspective. Nonetheless, this fascinating book should appeal to readers interested in African environmental history as well as the social impacts of British colonial policy.

Karen Brown

**SPEECHES ON DEVELOPMENT**, by Dr Wilbert K.Chagula. Edited by Alison McCusker. Published by Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, P.O. Box 4302, Dar es salaam. TShs 12,000 (incl. postage) in E. Africa, US\$20.00 (incl.Postage) elsewhere.

First published in 2000 this is a collection of speeches delivered at various national and international meetings over three decades mainly during the formative years of Tanzania's development as an independent nation. The speeches cover a wide range of topics from science and technology to rural development, academic research, and the political and economic challenges facing developing countries. Proceeds from the sale of the book will contribute to a foundation established by the University of Dar es Salaam to fund research by Tanzanian students.  
(information supplied by Mary Punt)

## LETTERS

'Tanzania Affairs' No. 80, having both the Obituary of my good friend Joan Wicken and the revue of Timothy Parson's book on the 1964 Army Mutinies, reminded me of the somewhat unusual experiences of that time.

I lived and worked for two years at the Salvation Army (*Jeshi la Wokovu*) Mgulani camp where Joan had her home. A volunteer Occupational Therapist I administered the Rehabilitation Centre for polio children and amputees sited there, before it was later moved to the grounds of Muhimbili Hospital. It was some time before I met Joan who lived very quietly, occasionally eating alone at a little table in the dining hall, but more usually arriving home late unnoticed and leaving early in the morning. Her work was her life but her *banda* was a very civilized place in comparison to mine: I remember the comfortable feel of it and her books.

On the day that news of the mutiny at Colito barracks reached us, Joan stayed at home firmly shut in her room. There were no mobile phones in those days so accurate information about the events unfolding was very hard to come by. Rumours about disturbances around the town were rife but Brigadier Stewart had a problem: the Salvation Army, which catered for guests, had run out of bread and the bread van did not deliver as usual. As I wore a Red Cross uniform and drove a 12-seater Commer bus emblazoned with the Rehabilitation Centre logo, I was asked if I could go to the bakery to get the bread.

It happened that there was a reporter staying at Mgulani and he asked if he could come with me. I had no problem with that and stowed him under the seats, where he would not be visible as I drove into town. There was not a soul in sight. Absolute quiet reigned everywhere. I got to the bakery gates and knocked to be let in, collected the bread and returned. It was very disappointing for the reporter: there was absolutely nothing to be seen or heard all the way there and back!

A day passed and everyone wondered where was President Nyerere from whom nothing had been heard since news of the mutiny broke: it was rumoured that he had fled the county, gone up country to think, was hiding somewhere. I understood later from Joan that she was no wiser than the rest of us as to what was happening but she must have feared the worst: she had spent hours locked in her room destroying sensitive documents.

The following day, Saturday, when we heard that the mutiny was over, I was

asked to drive my bus to Colito barracks to assist in treating any wounded. The only wounded I found when I arrived was a young recruit who had a nasty scratch on his leg, caused when he had run away through the bush. It seemed that the very sight of the British Navy ship off the coast had caused panic amongst the mutineers.

As soon as we all knew that President Nyerere had resurfaced and that the mutiny was over, everything returned to normal very quickly, except for the memorable event on the Sunday: it seemed that most of the population of Dar es Salaam turned out that afternoon to see and hear the British Navy Band. They made music for the people to enjoy, sparkling uniforms in formation on the open space near the sea in front of the Standard Bank, beside the Lutheran Church.

It was a very individual event but felt like any British Sunday afternoon at the seaside! I do not remember Joan going to that: she was already back to work at the State House.

Ann Moriyama (Miss Gamwell at that time)

I have seen Tanzania Affairs No. 80 which mentioned the BBC polls which were conducted a few weeks ago. I believe that they are not realistic and were not balanced because they covered only the CCM presidentials. It would have been wiser to carry polls including presidential nominees from other political parties as well. Who knows, the president to replace Mkapa could come from the opposition camp.

William Mrema, Dar es Salaam.

Please refer to TA No. 80 page 14 - 'Business and the Economy.' The figures for foreign investment in Tanzania between January and June last year are doubtful. Figures I have obtained from the Tanzania Investment Centre indicate that the correct figure should be Shs 597,140 million and not Shs 268.7 million as you stated. There was a further big advance in the following six months to Shs 1,246,140 million. Also, the exchange rate of Shs 1,355 to the dollar has not been reached.

John Orasa

*(Thank you for these corrections - Editor)*

I have managed to procure the last remaining stock of my illustrated hardback biography Bwana Shamba covering my work in Tanzania from 1958 to 1971. Price £15 plus postage £2.50 (£5.50 outside Europe). Please send orders to me at P O Box 304, Horley RH6 7NE.

Peter Wilson

I thought your readers might be interested in the following: 'Marmite is the perfect mosquito repellent. It gives off an odour through the skin that the insects find off-putting but human beings cannot smell!'

John Ainley

*(Thank you for sending this item from The Times - Editor.)*

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**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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