

Tanzanian Affairs

Issued by the Britain-Tanzania Society

No 86 Jan - Apr 2007



The Sayings of President Kikwete

Energy Crisis

An Ngawala's Long Journey

Tradition vs Modernity

Tanzanian Football Success

THE SAYINGS OF PRESIDENT KIKWETE

The President has been making speeches on an almost daily basis during the last few months. The following extracts from some of his recent speeches give an indication of the flavour of Tanzania's present policies:

Speaking at an Eid Baraza in Arusha: "The government cannot tolerate stubborn clerics. We will be keen to restrict the operations of these people ...I want to warn potential preachers of hatred." He said the government would continue protecting the freedom of worship.

Speaking at a seminar in Arusha: "I have directed the government to recruit doctors and nurses without wasting time on interviews. If need be the public service law should be amended". He also recommended that retired medical personnel be retained on contract terms as long as they are capable of and are willing to working – *Mtanzania*.



President Kikwete with George Bush in Washington

Following accusations that he had damaged relations with Kenya by accusing it of instability during talks with President Bush in Washington in September he said: "President Bush raised the issue of Kenya's political situation as a good friend who would not like to see anything bad happen to the country." Kenyan Assistant Foreign Affairs minister Moses Wetang'ula had earlier protested, saying it was unacceptable for
cover photo: Mizal Khalfan scores the winning goal in Tanzania's defeat of Burkina Faso (see page 36)

Kenya to be discussed by other countries, especially Tanzania, a member of the East African Community.

Interviewed by the 'Boston Globe' the President launched a blistering attack on developed countries for imposing difficult lending conditions on developing countries. He said aid in the form of grants and loans was usually tied to outrageous conditions. "We're poor countries. Poverty is an obvious qualification for aid.... Tanzania had qualified for the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) after working extremely hard to meet set conditions... but some conditions imposed on developing countries were "mere humiliation." – The Guardian.

Speaking at a travel forum in New York in September he urged Americans to invest in Tanzania to promote industry and welcomed them to visit the country as tourists for their 'dream' holidays. After mentioning the main tourist attractions including the national parks, Mount Kilimanjaro and pristine beaches, he also invited tourists to trace the footsteps of 19th century explorers like Dr David Livingstone and Henry Morton Stanley, as well as those seeking to look into ancient civilizations dating back to the 13th century in Bagamoyo, Zanzibar and Kilwa. Several people who attended the forum were said to have been thrilled by Mr Kikwete's presentation. "He is a super statesman, simple and very eloquent," a don at New York University told the 'Daily News'.

Speaking at the Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces Lugalo camp he said that the government would employ all possible means to build a small but competent, professional and powerful army. He pledged to double its budgetary allocations and work with friendly partner countries for professional training

Speaking to RC's and DC's in Arusha he said that his government would not write off debts caused by dishonest individuals within co-operative unions. It was high time that members of the cooperatives held their leaders responsible when they were in the red. "These are independent organisations not answerable to the government. Members freely elect their leaders who embezzle funds and then they ask us to bail them out. We are telling the embezzlers their days are numbered" – *Mtanzania*.

"Innocent citizens should not be made to pay for the irresponsibility of senior workers in local governments. The President said the current laws on management of public funds, particularly on embezzlement,

4 *The Sayings of President Kikwete*

should be amended. He said from his personal point of view, the law governing the use of public funds wrongly dealt with suspected swindlers as disciplinary cases. "This is a serious joke! Public funds tricksters are charged as disciplinary offenders, while in actual fact, they are criminals or economic saboteurs," he said. The President also questioned the logic behind public funds swindlers being investigated by the Prevention of Corruption Bureau (PCB). "The PCB is specifically charged with dealing with corruption cases and not theft" he said. He called on the concerned authorities to rectify the situation forthwith – Guardian.

A thirteen-year-old boy who benefited from President Kikwete's benevolence after incurring severe burns, made a passionate appeal to the nation to make him life president. Hassan, who hails from Tabora, incurred severe burns in a 1999 fire accident. When Kikwete was on the campaign trail ahead of the last general election, Hassan braved the shoving and scuffling of the mammoth crowd to reach the dais where Kikwete was seated to appeal for medical assistance. Touched, Kikwete, then Foreign Minister, responded by ordering the regional administration to ensure that Hassan was taken to hospital for specialised treatment. His mother, Aziza Hassan, said she had lost hope that her son would ever lead a normal life because she is poor and could not afford specialised treatment. She was very grateful to President Kikwete after he lived up to his promise of footing her son's medical bills - Guardian.

AND A TOUGH PRIME MINISTER...

After Prime Minister Edward Lowassa had rejected reports presented to him by district commissioners in Kigoma region, *Tanzania Daima* reported that DCs in Iringa region were very worried because their region was next in line for a visit from the PM. It was said that some of the DCs had shredded the reports they had already written and were burning the midnight oil rewriting them. The Kigoma DC, who was said to have had a tongue lashing, was said to be receiving phone calls from his colleagues in Iringa asking for advice. Commenting on this, the Prime Minister said "I am told DCs in Iringa have lost sleep since hearing that I am coming their way. They might as well lose sleep, because they might end up losing their jobs."

GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

After only ten months in office, on October 15, President Kikwete changed the portfolios of ten of his ministers and eight deputy ministers. No reasons were assigned for the changes, but MP's had begun to complain about delays in executing development projects, uneven allocation of funds to the regions and careless negotiation of important contracts. There had also, according to the Daily News, been criticism of the handling of specific issues such as the power crisis; the food deficit; the management of forest resources and wildlife and the distribution of communication projects.

The main changes were as follows:

Anthony Diallo became Minister for Livestock Development. He was replaced at the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism by Prof Jumanne Maghembe.

Home Affairs Minister, Captain John Chiligati, took over from Prof. Maghembe at the Labour ministry. Veteran cabinet minister Joseph Mungai became Home Affairs Minister, and was replaced by Stephen Wassira at the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Co-operatives.

Dr Ibrahim Msabaha left the Ministry of Energy and Minerals to become the Minister for East African Co-operation. His office was taken over by Nazir Karamagi from the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing.

Minister of Infrastructure Development Basil Mramba, moved to Industry, Trade and Marketing and was replaced by East African Co-operation Minister Andrew Chenge.

Dr Shukuru Kawambwa (Livestock Development) replaced Mr Wassira at the Water ministry.

But, according to the East African (22nd October) the business community and opposition parties had dismissed the changes as cosmetic and 'too little too late'. The President was attempting to mask massive graft allegations and there were economic dangers ahead. The Government's debt stock had ballooned by \$310 million since the beginning of last year and now stood at US \$9.38 billion. The paper said that the verdict of the majority was that the President was living in utopia and that his populist approach to serious national issues was bringing the economy to its knees.

There have also been changes in political parties.

According to *Majira* Donge MP Ali Ameir Mohammed has been elected secretary of the CCM parliamentary committee which controls the activities of MP's, with 120 votes, defeating George Mkuchika (64) and Ruth Msafiri (12). This was described as a victory for an influential CCM group calling themselves the 'net workers' (*wana mtandao*) who played a pivotal role in the presidential nomination of Kikwete last year. It had been expected that Ameir, a Zanzibari, did not stand much chance and the election was postponed four times. Mkuchika used to be close to Kikwete since their days as CCM youth but last year he decided to not to back Kikwete's nomination. The net workers were also said to have arranged for Dr Fortunatus Masha to be elected as an MP in the East African Legislative Assembly as a representative the opposition, defeating strong candidates like Prof. Beregu and Prof. Wangwe. He is the father of Deputy Minister Lawrence Masha who was said to belong to the network.

Meanwhile the opposition is again reported to be facing internal squabbles. According to *Mtanzania*, CHADEMA ex-Secretary General Dr Amani Kabourou was said to be planning to defect to CCM. In the 1990's Kabourou gave CCM a good run for their money when he won the Kigoma parliamentary seat with a big majority. As an outspoken MP he was appointed Chairman of the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee. After losing the Kigoma seat in the last election, he was said to have found himself to be on a different wave length from the new CHADEMA Chairman, Freeman Mbowe, and the 'young Turks' in the party such as Zitto Kabwe, the MP for Kigoma South. The last straw was when he was subsequently replaced as Secretary General of CHADEMA. The paper reported that his defection would be announced in Hai district as that is the home ground of Mbowe.

Meanwhile, it has been revealed that Mbowe himself is studying for under and post-graduate degrees at various universities in Britain, the US and Japan. He told *Mwananchi* that he was working for a BA in Philosophy, Political Science, International Relations and Economics at the University of Hull while at the same time reading for an MBA from Japanese and American universities. The whole programme was to take three years, he said, adding that, since it was tailor-made, he would not be obliged to be at the universities all the time.

“NO POLITICAL AMBITION”

Newly appointed High Commissioner in London, Mrs Mwanaidi Sinare Maajar, has said that she would not disappoint President Kikwete on his decision to appoint her to the post. In a talk with the press at her Bond Street office, Maajar said: “I will do my best to fulfil the responsibility entrusted to me by President Kikwete, keeping in mind that this is a senior post in a country with which we have special ties.” She insisted that she has no political ambition and upon retirement she would like to go back and help women in legal matters. She said she would be implementing Tanzania’s the new foreign policy of economic diplomacy. To start with she would relocate the Tanzania Trade Centre and bring it under the High Commission. It would be allocated a better budget to enable it to function well – *Majira*.



The picture above shows Mrs Maajar presenting her credentials to the Queen. A few days later, on November 12, Mrs Maajar and her husband received the devastating news that their only son Hassan, who was schooling at the Waterford/Kamhlaba School in Swaziland, had been killed in a road accident. The subsequent funeral in Dar es Salaam was attended by many prominent people including President Kikwete and former Prime Ministers Warioba and Kawawa. Several young men who were at school with Hassan spoke about him. His father gave thanks to all who had helped the family and described how he had flown to Johannesburg from London and then via Maputo to Swaziland. The friends of Hassan, together with his father, had flown from Swaziland to attend the funeral. After the funeral gathering a meal was provided for all and Muslim prayers were said.

ZANZIBAR

The CUF opposition continues to press for change in the isles and in particular, for new elections under international control. The party organised peaceful mass demonstration in Dar es Salaam and Pemba in early November to press for talks with the government. The party is still hoping that President Kikwete will intervene as he promised to do after his election in 2005. Meanwhile Zanzibar President Amani Karume, whose election is not accepted by CUF, said that there was no question of a new election nor a coalition government but that he was prepared to meet and talk with the National Chairman of CUF, Prof Ibrahim Lipumba. Karume said "By admitting that CCM got 53% in the last elections, Lipumba is in fact conceding defeat and recognising my government. There is now no reason why we can't meet and talk" – *Nipashe*.

Majira reported that Registrar of Political Parties, John Tendwa, had said he would help President Kikwete in resolving the political impasse. Talking to the press after meeting leaders of 18 parties, he said he had decided to revive the reconciliation council that was formed by CUF and CCM following the signing of the *Muafaka* agreement. He said he was prepared to provide funding so as to reconvene the council that had been inactive for a long time. Although outwardly the situation seemed to be calm the differences were simmering. Most of the parties complained to Tendwa that they are stopped by CUF from doing political work in Pemba. Tendwa reminded CUF that the island might be their stronghold but it was not their private property. He recommended a coalition government as a way out of the current crisis. He also suggested that some ministers could be stationed in Pemba.

The Zanzibar Electoral Commission (ZEC) said in its October 2006 recent report on the disputed October 2005 elections, that there had been discrepancies, such as underage voters and others voting twice, but that these did not alter the election result. The Commission said that most of the discrepancies occurred after not before or during the polls. The ZEC Chairman Massuni declined to explain why the commission took almost a year to prepare its report. Other problems included interference by local government officials and public confusion over election regulations. Local officials (*Shehas*) also interfered in the registration of voters. ZEC officers tried to stop this from happening but they were

overpowered. In Pemba there were gross irregularities, with some people registering twice. However, on the whole, the polls took place in a peaceful and orderly manner - CUF spokesman Salim Bimani, said that his party maintained its position that the October 2005 elections were not free and fair – *Tanzania Daima*.

A total of 123,443 foreign tourists visited Zanzibar in 2005, an increase of 26% as against the previous 12 months. Most came from Italy and the USA as well as from Asian and African countries. Tourism revenues had increased to one fifth of Zanzibar's GDP last year and it is expected that tourism will account for up to 23% of the annual GDP by the year of 2010 – Sunday Observer.

The anti-malaria campaign is reported to be having considerable success. Health clinics have reported a marked decrease in the incidence of malaria in Zanzibar with the completion of the first phase of the campaign, a 54-day Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) effort that ended on 9 September. The incidence of malaria in Zanzibar has fallen from 54% in 2003 to 31% at the end of 2005, according to government records as a result of the use of treated mosquito nets.

The recent initiative had cost at least US \$2 million and reached 240,000 homes, or 90% of all homes on the island, according to the government. USAID reported however that the spraying campaign - using a 10-percent solution of the chemical lamda-cyhalothrin, known as ICON - was focussed only on those mosquitoes on walls inside people's homes and that most mosquitoes were found outside.

Before being approved as regular settlers, mainland Tanzanians will have to get special residents' permits. These will be issued by local officials (*Shehas*) from their place of residence. The aim is to ensure public security by curbing the random entry of 'foreigners'. All Zanzibaris have been given IDs which they have to keep with them all the time. Zanzibaris without IDs will be arrested and prosecuted and will face a maximum of one year of imprisonment and/or a fine of TShs 100,000. So far 493,375 Zanzibaris have been registered and given the IDs – *Nipashe*.

TRADITION vs MODERNITY



The Ndlovukazi and Mrs Kikwete

(Photo Issa Michuzi issamichuzi.blogspot.com)

Following exchange visits in August and October between Tanzania's First Lady Mrs Salma Kikwete and The Swazi Queen Mother, the *Ndlovukazi*, who rules Swaziland jointly with King Mswati – Mrs Kikwete found herself under strong criticism from Tanzanian feminist activists. During her time in Swaziland Mrs Kikwete attended the famous 'Reed Dance' during which maidens reaching maturity dance before their King (and before hundreds of young men looking for wives!) and he chooses one to be his next bride. He has recently married his fourteenth wife.

The East African reported that Tanzanian gender activists had condemned Mrs Kikwete for saying in Mbabane: "The reed dance encourages girls to abstain from sex because they know if they are not virgins they will not be allowed to participate. This also prevents them from contracting HIV/Aids". She exhorted African governments and leaders to emulate Swaziland and protect indigenous cultures.

The Tanzania Media Womens' Association, FemAct, said that instead of supporting the ritual, Mrs Kikwete should have condemned the King

for depriving young girls of their right to education, sex, economic empowerment and socialisation. This was the first time Mrs Kikwete had attracted such stinging criticism.

FemAct questioned the First Lady's assertion that the reed dance protects young women from HIV/Aids. 'In fact, girls who get married at the same age as King Mswati's virgins, are more vulnerable to HIV/Aids because they lack control over their sex life and education. They are financially dependent on others.'

During her address, the First Lady said she liked the Swazi culture because it "unites maidens from rich and poor families by giving them an opportunity to socialise and work together and teaches them to adhere to their traditional tribal values and norms".

She had been impressed to see a princess, the King's daughter, leading the girls in the reed cutting ceremony.

The feminists were said to have also criticised Tanzania's 'traditionally tame media' for gleefully carrying the remarks without the slightest criticism of the event where 'young half-naked girls are paraded in front of the King and other guests for their pleasure'.

The Tanzanian Guardian then broadened the debate by publishing a long article debating the issue of tradition versus modernity. It reported that the activists had condemned Swazi traditional practices as antediluvian and an abuse of human rights. It was abusive, they said, to allow some individuals to use their high positions in society to subject women to a dance in which they dispose their body parts in public. They went further and said the purveyors of the reed dance claimed that the aim was to protect the girls from promiscuous sex but, in fact, it represented one of the most regressive aspects of African culture, which humiliated, degraded and devalued women.

However, the Guardian writer was critical of their attitude. 'This is where our women folk go wrong' he wrote. 'Though I am not a Swazi, I believe that in carrying out the legendary tradition, the King does so as a state institution so that the transactions that are conducted around the dance become a continuous reproductive reality of the Swazi state. The aim of the dance is not therefore only to have the Swazi King pick a new wife or pursue his pleasures, but to reproduce the Swazi state. Furthermore, the tradition stresses the importance of the girls remain-

12 Tradition vs Modernity

ing virgin and committed to societal ideals up to the time they are ready to meet their husbands. 'Only when the Tanzanian First Lady visited and attended the dance did the feminists come out to ridicule her visit....



King Mswati at the reed cutting ceremony in Swaziland

(Photo Issa Michuzi issamichuzi.blogspot.com)

But how many of our sisters walk naked in the city streets everyday, and yet they are not engaged in a socially meaningful programme like the Reed Dance.....In May this year, Mrs Kikwete officiated at the Miss World Tourism gathering in Dar es Salaam and the pageant girls were televised as they performed on the catwalk in half-naked swimming bikinis to be seen by the whole world. The feminists were there but did not even make a yelp. Is it because Miss World, Miss Universe, or Miss World are English, American and international respectively and the 'Miss Reed Dance' is Swazi, African?It is sad to learn that those who walk naked in the streets are praised because they display the proudly cherished Western 'civilised' culture...Many people are wondering what is so special about this issue, because the main elements of the reed dance are omnipresent in almost all traditional African cultures.... To be realistic, the Swazi King, the institutional setting and the guidance associated with it, offers a better way of salvaging the girls (and boys) from the shackles of the market than any other traditional institu-

tion we know of today....But relatively, and in comparison to western market values, which have almost bought most of our people..... the Swazi paradigm is far better and more African in terms of origin..... In Tanzania where we have an amalgam of cultures which brush aside everything traditional as if it is useless as we crave for Western values in the belief that they are the solver of all our cultural problems. Western norms should therefore not be let to dominate everybody's mind and render us to remain mere copy cats.'



Contestants in Miss Tanzania 2006 (Issa Michuzi issamichuzi.blogspot.com)

The Times of Swaziland also gave considerable publicity to another event during the exchange of visits. The *Ndlovukazi* and her entourage had suffered considerable alarm and panic when the aeroplane she was in almost failed to make a safe landing at Zanzibar airport. 'The plane first flew in the direction of a cliff, before the pilots managed to bring it to land on the runway" said one passenger. It was said to have lost its radar. "It was really a scary situation. Everyone was shaken and a lot of them said short prayers as it struggled to land" he said.

AN NGALAWA'S LONG JOURNEY

Back in 1965 when I was working as a Norwegian member of the Swedish International Development Organisation' project at Kibaha in Coast Province, my 13 year-old son Sjur became friendly with a group of fishermen in the harbour of Dar es Salaam. He pestered them until, on one occasion, and after he had beaten them at their own game of *bao* (Tanzanian chess) they agreed to take him out on a fishing trip in their ngalawa (out-

rigger canoe).

He was thrilled and as we were shortly leaving the country, he began pressing me to see if it would be possible to buy a ngalawa and take it home to Norway. We went to Bagamoyo to try and find one for sale at a reasonable price.

Eventually, we found a fisherman who was willing to sell, and, after long negotiations, we drew up a



Si-haba, courtesy of The Norwegian Maritime Museum

contract for Shs 800 for a ngalawa called *Si-haba* which means something like 'little but enough' in English. The price may not seem very

high nowadays but it was equivalent to £400 then when pounds were much more valuable than they are now? The contract contained a provision that the seller would sail the ngalawa to Dar es Salaam (100 kms) on a specific day to coincide with the arrival in the harbour of the Scandinavian liner the 'Drammensfjord'. The money was to be paid on delivery in Dar.

All went well and, on the agreed date, the boat was duly delivered to the beach just inside the entrance to Dar es Salaam harbour. We tied it up to a palm tree for three days until we could arrange for a ships broker to arrange all the formalities and then for young Sjur (with the help of a friendly fisherman) to sail it across the harbour so that it could be lifted on board the liner.

We were all very happy because it seemed that we were finally going to be able to transport the canoe to Norway. But no sooner had it been lifted on to the ship than there was a serious problem. The dock workers on the ship greeted the arrival of the canoe with hostility and immediately went on strike. They refused to continue to load other goods onto the ship or even to allow the ship to leave the harbour unless the ngalawa stayed behind. They protested that people were going to make fun of this primitive canoe in Europe. Considerable diplomatic skill was required to solve the problem, which eventually involved the Dar Salaam Regional Commissioner, and the workers were eventually persuaded to let it leave.

We joined the ship on its 26 day non-stop journey to Aalborg in Denmark. Then it had to be loaded on to another ship which took it to Oslo and then on it to a coastal steamer all the way to Bodo, the town where we lived, which is 100 kms north of the Arctic Circle. We also took our dog Pelle on the ship but he had to spend eight weeks on board before he arrived in Oslo for four months of 'arrest' in quarantine. When we met him again he was crying for more than an hour.

Si-haba is 23 feet long and 4 metres broad with two outboards of 45kgs each. It had a 9 metre sail boom and a 14 sq. metre Latinsail of cotton. But *Si-haba* was not well suited to the arctic with 'malsreams' in the narrow sounds and dangerous winds. It could move at 15 knots with a strong wind from behind. To reduce the risk when on night fishing trips we equipped it with a 4 HP outboard motor. On one occasion, with my other son Ole Christian, we did not return until 4.30 am.

Si-haba proved of great interest to the local inhabitants and also to the numerous tourists from around the world traveling on daily cruise liners from Bergen to the North Cape all the year round.

We kept the boat until 1989 and then donated it to the Norwegian Maritime Museum in Oslo where viking ships and the famous Kon Tiki boat are on display. Nowadays *Si-haba* rests in a storehouse at the War Marine HQ at Horten, 60 kilometres west of Oslo.

Karl Aatun

DARWIN'S NIGHTMARE

The much criticized film 'Darwin's Nightmare' continues to have repercussions. (*It was reviewed in the last issue of TA – Editor*).

Christian leaders have urged the government to review its policy on licensing of film production. Bishop Charles Gadi of the 'Good News For All Ministry' condemned the film saying it not only demeaned the country's culture and values but also endangered peace. He said 43 sects under his leadership supported the statement by President Kikwete condemning the film. "The government has to beware of film makers who have ulterior motives," he said.

People who were interviewed in the film have been heavily criticized. Raphael Luchiko, a watchman with the Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI) speaking to members of the Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources and Environment, who had visited the institute, said that he had participated blindly in the film because of what he described as tricks that the director used to get people to participate. Amidst a hostile audience of MP's who asked if he had yet been sacked, Luchiko, a former army man, calmly narrated the way he had been co-opted into the film. His bosses had instructed him to give Hubert Sauper, the Austrian Director, the support he needed because he spoke English. "We visited various beaches along the lakeshore" he said. "Frankly speaking, I wanted to do better so that I could be promoted. I didn't know Sauper's intentions. I considered him a researcher like other *wazungus* who come here frequently," He added: "Earlier, Sauper and his colleague were staying in town and asked me to take them to the fish landing sites. I advised them to stay at a guest house here, which t

Venice International Film Festival - Giornate degli Autori
Toronto International Film Festival
San Sebastian International Film Festival



film by
DARWIN'S NIGHTMARE
Hubert Sauper

Produced by: Mille et une productions, Paris / Copro99 Film Produktion, Vienna / Saga film, Bruxelles in collaboration with ARTE and WDR
with the support of Centre National de Cinéma et d'Audiovisuel (CNC) France / Vienna Film Fund (FFW) Austria / Fonds Belge de l'Audiovisuel, Belgium

Producers: Edouard Manguet / A. J. J. Sychodsz / Martin Gschlacht / Barbara Albert / Hubert Toint / Hubert Sauper

Artistic Collaboration: Sándor Rieder, Nick Flynn / Editor: Denise Vignevozel / Sound engineers: Cosmas Antoniadis / Sound design: Veronika Hlavatsch / written, filmed and directed by Hubert Sauper
Distributed by Celluloid Dreams, Paris www.celluloiddreams.com / www.darwins-nightmare.at / www.hubertsaupe.com



Poster for the controversial film

hey did it until they finished their job.” The MP’s then demanded that the management explain why they helped Sauper to do the documentary. Acting Director of the Mwanza station, Enock Mlapoli, disclosed that the filmmaker acquired the requisite permits from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and TAFIRI was to be there to welcome the visiting scientists. The MP for Kahama intervened and said the watchman and the management had been pawns in a scheme they were not a part of. The MP’s later withdrew their criticism of Luchiko.

The London-based magazine ‘JAMBO’ (September-November) was also hostile. It wrote: ‘Deliberate efforts were being made in various quarters to defeat Tanzania’s efforts to project a positive image of the country and ‘Darwin’s Nightmare’ had damaged Tanzania’s reputation by highlighting ‘exaggerations, half-truths and outright lies.’ The magazine quoted President Kikwete as saying Tanzania remained committed to peace and unity in the region and would never allow its land to be turned into a pro war zone.

The film has also attracted interest in the international press. The London Guardian pointed out that it had been nominated for best documentary at this year’s Oscars. In response to a statement that the film had affected sales of Nile perch in Europe, an FAO official said that sales were down from a value of £67 million in 2004 to £61 million in 2005, but that this was more due to overfishing and low water levels than to the film.

And a film on Tanzanite mining.

Another new film is also stirring up controversy. The Guardian reported in September that a film entitled ‘Gem Slaves; Tanzanite’s Child Labour’ about the use of child labour in the tanzanite mines at Mererani near Arusha. Some tanzanite dealers had accused the regional authorities of inability to foresee negative consequences of this ‘tainted’ documentary. In 2005, the Information Services Division had issued a permit to two people, whose nationalities could not be immediately established, to make the film which was launched at the UN HQ in New York. The dealers said the film makers wanted the world to believe that over 4,000 children aged between 8 and 14 years, were employed at Mererani. “How did they arrive at that figure?” The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is supporting projects against child labour in the area under its world-wide International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour.

BRITISH VISAS

Disturbing reports from Dar es Salaam in the middle of last year told of queues of people spending all night outside the British High Commission in the hope of getting in early the next morning to obtain a visa. There were stories about the Commission issuing only a limited number of visas each day and that officials were taking bribes to allow people to enter the premises.

A High Commission spokesman told TA in November: 'We did have some queues back in August/September, but these have now been eased by action that we have taken to unblock the logjam. One new development is that there is now a facility for online visa applications. Applying on line is by far the easiest way to apply. Applicants simply need to log-on to: www.britishhighcommission.gov.uk/tanzania. On the homepage, they will find a link to online visa applications. Alternatively, they can log on directly to: www.visa4uk.fco.gov.uk. Full and easy to follow instructions on submitting an online visa application are provided on these sites. Online applicants then receive an e-mail giving an exact date and time when they can just walk in for their visa appointment, without having to queue.

We have been giving feedback forms to online visa applicants asking for their comments: Some of these are as follows:

"Frankly speaking to me this is the most convenient means ever experienced in Tanzania from a Diplomatic Mission, I really congratulate the initiative taken."

"...its a good system. Keep it up."

"...the online visa forms are easy to fill."

'Approximately 8,000 UK visa applications are received in Tanzania each year. About 86% of visa applicants were given the visas that they wanted over the last year. This is a better figure than the global average for successful UK visa applications which is about 81%. Over 95% of applications are processed on the day that they are received. For the month of September 2006 our records show that 38% of the documents on which we carried out checks were fake. The US Embassy in Tanzania now **only** takes online applications. We have no plans to move in this direction. We prefer to give applicants a choice of either applying in person or online.'

FAITH NEWS

Churches to petition government for a Christian Court

According to *Majira*, religious antagonism that has been going on covertly came out into the open following a statement by some churches demanding their own court. Some Christian professionals were said to have come up with a draft bill aimed at establishing a Christian court so as to counter the move by government to start a *Kadhi* court for Muslims. One of the participants claimed that the government was showing signs of jettisoning its secular approach.

The Lutheran Evangelical Church has also asked the government not to establish a Muslim Kadhi court. The church warned that such a move might lead to religious conflicts and would be a violation of the country's secular constitution. Similar statements have been issued by the Catholic church.

The Muslim Council of Tanzania (BAKWATA) is however insisting on the court, telling non-Muslims to keep out of the matter. According to *Tanzania Daima* the government now finds itself between the deep sea and a hard place, since the founding of the court was part of the CCM election manifesto last year.

New Muslim group

Zanzibar Urban Regional Police Commander Juma Suleiman was quoted in the Guardian in November as saying that a group called *Hizb ut Tahrir* dedicated to uniting all Muslims in a 'Pan-Islamic State' had surfaced in the isles. Posters had been put up which read: 'The solution is *Khilaffa*, a caliphate led by a single Islamic leader. "We knew the existence of the group but this was the first time that they had put up flyers," Suleiman said. The group's activities were under investigation.

Hizb ut Tahrir is a worldwide party founded in 1953. "We are part of the international alliance believing that Muslims should be led by one caliphate," said a group member Chande Khamis, speaking at his small mobile accessories shop in the heart of Zanzibar's business district. "Democracy is the way of infidels, and we do not want it to be imposed on Muslim society," adding that the group did not advocate violence.

"We want to lead a peaceful transition from a secular state to an Islamic state," The group has faced opposition throughout its history from governments - wary of its plans to rejuvenate the caliphate, which after the early years of Islam was based successively in Damascus, Baghdad, Cairo and finally Istanbul. The leader of the caliphate was known as the Caliph, a successor to the Prophet Mohammad. Secular Turkey abolished the caliphate in 1924. Britain tried to ban *Hizb Ut Tahrir* in August 2005 after the July 7 London bombings but later backed off without giving a reason.

CUF spokesman Ismail Jussa, said the emergence of such groups was a result of failed democracy in Zanzibar, and distanced his party from it. "What do you expect but groups wanting to vent their anger?" he said.

Illegitimate children

CUF MP's in Zanzibar told the House of Assembly that to allow a child born outside wedlock to inherit was to violate the teachings of Islam. This followed the tabling of an amendment to the law on registration of births and death. In future the 'illegitimate' child will be given the right to be registered by the father who accepts responsibility. A CUF MP objected to the amendment, saying it was tantamount to amending the Holy Scriptures and 'that it was not acceptable' - *Tanzania Daima*.

Freddie Mercury Festival

Celebrations to mark the 60th birthday anniversary of the famous British rock star, Freddie Mercury, which were to have taken place in his Zanzibar birthplace, were cancelled after protests by Muslim clerics. The festival, scheduled for the 'Mercury restaurant' was to have been attended by over 200 gays from all over the world. Mercury died of AIDS-related causes in London on 24th November 1991. Some Muslim bodies objected to the programme, saying it would promote 'decadence'. Various mosques held special prayers invoking a curse on the influx of gays to the islands. Following the cancellation the participants decided to keep a low profile and left the islands - *Mwananchi*.

WAR AGAINST CRIME & CORRUPTION

The government continues to pursue criminals with greater vigour than before and is also active in its war against corruption although many criticize it for not tackling the top leaders alleged to be corrupt.

According to *Rai* former Minister for Works, John Magufuli, is alleged to have personally supervised the selling of some 8,000 government houses. They were supposed to be sold by the Tanzania Building Agency (TBA). The paper alleged that some houses were sold to his brother even though he was not a civil servant. Magufuli was also said to have also pressurised the TBA to sell a unit at the Kinondoni Flats, to his nephew after arranging short-term employment for him at TANROADS.

According to *Nipashe* the government has promised to take legal action against a former Deputy High Commissioner to Malawi who is accused of the embezzlement of some \$194,000. Deputy Minister for East African Cooperation, Dr Diodorus Kamala, said this in Parliament while answering a question by Dr Wilbrod Slaa (CHADEMA). The diplomat was due to retire in November. The accountant who paid out the money had been recalled from Malawi.

There was considerable surprise and excitement amongst the public when veteran politician, government leader and Tabora Regional Commissioner, Ukiwaona Ditopile Mzuzuri (58), appeared in court on November 5 charged with murder. He was alleged to have shot Hassan Mbonde (33), a daladala driver, at around 7pm at the junction of the New and Old Bagamoro roads in Dar es Salaam. The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office said procedures of interdiction used on public servants charged in court might be used in this case but that the final decision would be made by President Kikwete.

Police in Geita district have arrested ten primary school teachers on charges of being found with papers of the recently ended primary school final exams. It all started when the Prevention of Corruption Bureau (PCB) in the district was tipped off that pupils were asked to pay TShs 20,000 for answers to each subject. A trap was set and the teachers were caught red handed. They were found with question papers, answers and names of pupils who had paid up. The exams supervisor was caught as she tried in vain to swallow the papers. She was found with TShs 260,000 which was said to be her share of the loot – *Majira*.

Sixteen police constables have been transferred from duty at the JK Nyerere International Airport and are facing disciplinary charges in a military tribunal after being accused of letting passengers carrying drugs on to aircraft – *Mwananchi*.

Police in Kahama district are interrogating two of their own on charges of letting go robbery suspects who were arrested with one SMG rifle and ammunition. It was found that the local commander had asked for TShs 3 million as a bribe for releasing the suspects. The two officers would appear before a military tribunal – *Majira*.

Lists of some 130 alleged drug dealers have been submitted to President Kikwete by young drug pushers who decided to get out of the business. The lists were said to include a bishop in Mbeya and prominent businessmen. In fact, according *Nipashe*, 'Mbeya is awash with bishops belonging to some 200 church denominations.' After President Kikwete announced that he was going to take action, several of the alleged drug dealers were said to have left the country.

Majira reported on October 20 that the Prevention of Corruption Bureau (PCB) in Geita district was holding three government officials who were said to have chained up some suspects and extorted TShs 550,000 from them. The victims had to sell their houses so as to get the money.

Zanzibar police claim that they have smashed a crime ring suspected of being involved in a string of robberies following information provided by local residents. During the crackdown, a sub-machine gun with three rounds of ammunition was recovered. The police said that they had also recovered a Toyota car that had been used in the robbery of a Chinese investor.

The government of Zanzibar has discovered the existence of 1,400 'phantom' public servants who have been draining state coffers of TShs one billion every year. An enquiry committee said that the matter came to light after the government asked all its employees to present their ID papers while collecting salaries – *Nipashe*.

Meanwhile, an earlier case, dating back to 2001 has come back into the news:

Our contributor Dr. Hildebrand Shayo writes:

‘It is now clear that the contentious sale of a £28 million aircraft control system to Tanzania that has been a nightmare in Tanzanian politics and in the eyes of development partners supporting Tanzania, has become the centre of a corruption probe, according to British Ministry of Defence (MOD) sources quoted in the press. The British Serious Fraud Office (SFO) and the MOD are investigating the firm BAE systems over the deal, which was approved by Tony Blair against the objections of some of his cabinet colleagues. According to *The Times*, it centres on allegations of backhanders being paid to the Tanzanian government. BAE confirmed on November 13, as revealed in ‘*The London Paper*’ that the Tanzania project was being examined as part of a wider investigation by the SFO, but insisted it had done nothing wrong. Given other priority issues facing Tanzania, the deal had sparked a bitter split in the cabinet and in particular in the UK after Blair allowed the sale to one of the poorest countries in the world. Paid for with a loan from Barclays Bank, the sale was criticised by the World Bank which said that Tanzania could have bought a non-military system for a tenth of the price. Clare Short, the then International Development Secretary, said publicly that it was an inappropriate use of Tanzania’s limited funds. Liberal Democrat MP Norman Lamb, who had demanded an inquiry, has handed over a dossier of compelling evidence that will shed light on what took place. This should now get the Prime Minister’s support, given his stated dedication to Africa as far as ending poverty and instituting good governance is concerned. ‘

According to the ‘Bribe Payers Index 2006’ just published by ‘Transparency International’ some government leaders in Tanzania are among those who are bribed by multinational corporations and investors from 30 big countries. Firms from France, Italy and India are said to be leading in bribing their way into poor countries. Though Tanzania is not directly mentioned, firms from these countries are doing business in Tanzania. In a range from ten to one Switzerland is placed top with 7.8 while India is at the bottom with 4.6. Overall, India, China and Britain are described as having bad records with Britain scoring 7.3. – *Mwananchi*.

The East African reported in November that Tanzania now leads East Africa in anti-corruption ratings by Transparency International in its annual Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI). Out of a list of 163 countries

that were surveyed by the Washington based agency, Tanzania holds position 93, followed by Uganda at 105 and Kenya in position 142. The index score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts.

Former Kilimanjaro Regional Police Commander (RPC), Venance Tossi, has been praised by residents of the region for rejecting 'gifts and envelopes' from smugglers and other law breakers. Several people told the press that Tossi, who has been transferred to Kagera Region, was not a person to be easily bought off by tax evaders and smugglers. They were disappointed that the RPC has been transferred, adding that it would be "difficult to get another police commander who loved his people and who never tolerated human rights violations." Tossi has distinguished himself through his commitment in fighting crime rings, including car theft and drug trafficking - Mwananchi.

CCM MP for special seats Amina Chifupa, was reported in Majira, as having received threats on her life. She said she had received anonymous notes warning her to stop her crusade against drug trafficking. One note said "You better stop throwing stones while you are in a glass house. You are not as clean as you claim and we shall expose you for what you are." The threats come one day after Director of Criminal Investigations, Robert Manumba, promised to provide protection for Chifupa, who has been vocal in attacking drug traffickers and offering to provide police with information.

SWAHILI COMPUTER GAME

The UN children's agency UNICEF has launched the first computer game in Kiswahili, aimed at halting the spread of HIV and Aids. The game called "What would you do?" (*Ungefanyaje?*) takes players through various scenarios to explain the importance of prevention and testing. The UN estimates that around 80% of all young people do not know how to protect themselves from Aids. More than 100 million people speak Swahili across East African countries such as Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In the game, players choose from different options as two male and two female characters embark on relationships.

BUSINESS & THE ECONOMY

Different views

The East African (October 30) compared the different views on the economy which had been expressed by President Kikwete and Bank of Tanzania (BoT) Governor Daudi Balali.

Kikwete was quoted as saying on October 2 that the economy was upbeat, the budgetary performance undisturbed, and - despite the power crisis - the economy was stable and on course.

Balali however, painted a different picture on October 17. BoT figures showed that Tanzania's economy was steadily being forced into a corner, and might soon be on the ropes. The article went on: 'The oil import bill will triple this year, rising from the 'normal' figure of \$400 million a year to more than \$1.1 billion. The Tanzania shilling fell in value by 13% since January 2006. Export earnings had fallen from 15% of GDP to 4% this year. Each electricity unit that is not sold (as it was never generated in the first place because of a diminished capacity) represents a two-dollar

loss to the country. And the projected economic growth of 7% this year has had to be revised down to 5.9%.

However, Finance Minister Zakia Meghji supported the President in a statement on October 19 saying that things were going as budgeted, courtesy of a disciplined administration.



The Benki Kuu (Bank of Tanzania) twin towers - one of a number of projects changing the Dar-es-Salaam skyline (see also page 40)

Revised contracts with mining firms

The promise by President Kikwete to review contracts signed with mining firms seems to be coming true with the announcement that the contract with Barrick Gold has been revised. The Canadian firm running

the gold mine in Bulyanhulu has agreed to pay \$7 million every year until when the firm starts paying corporate tax. In addition every district council within which the firm operates will be paid \$200,000 annually. The 15% additional capital allowance on unredeemed capital expenditure has been removed from the agreement. The firm will have to buy local goods and services as and when possible. The process started when Kikwete asked the Ministry of Energy and Minerals to review the contracts in May. The Government Negotiation Team (GNT) was formed in July and negotiated with the Barrick, Geita and Resolute mining companies through the Chamber of Minerals and Energy. After the agreement reached with Barrick the other companies were expected to follow suit.

THE ENERGY CRISIS

The crisis in Tanzania's power sector has worsened during recent months due to a combination of very low water levels in hydropower dams because of poor rains, failures of generators and suspicions that contracts with suppliers of generating equipment may not have been above board. As a result, power rationing became serious for industry and other consumers and this affected revenue receipts and the viability of businesses.

TANESCO was plunged into a financial crisis after its power generating costs went up as dams produced well below capacity. To solve the problem, it switched to thermal generation, which is expensive to run.

At one stage President Kikwete said nobody should be blamed for the crisis as it was all an act of God 'who is testing us'. CHADEMA Chairman Freeman Mbowe, said he was surprised that the President was attributing the crisis to God. He said it was due to carelessness of state officials and leaders who had entered into dubious contracts. He called upon Kikwete to admit that it had been a mistake to enter into agreements with several overseas companies including part Malaysian firm IPTL, an American firm called Richmond Development company, the gas to electricity programme Songas and also Net Group Solutions.

On October 20 the new Minister for Energy and Minerals, Nazir Karamagi, said that he had been surprised to learn that the Mtera hydro-power plant had come to a standstill despite TANESCO's state-

ment that it had enough water to go on for 21 more days. There was a feeling that this was a sabotage plot within the corporation.

In an urgent attempt to ease the situation the Government hastily bought a \$172 million generator to add 100 megawatts to the National Grid from Richmond but there were long delays in delivery which made the crisis worse. MP's began to seriously question the government with special focus on the allegedly dubious tender awarded to Richmond – *Mwananchi*.

Then CHADEMA called upon Kikwete to appoint a commission of enquiry into the crisis as there seemed to be some 'private interest' involved in the whole thing. The party's Secretary General, Wilbroad Slaa, noted that the importation of generators has become 'big business' in the country – *Nipashe*.

According to East African Business Week (October 30) the Breton Woods Institutions and domestic private sector had prepared a five-year financial recovery plan to salvage TANESCO from its financial crisis. The recovery plan required a capital investment of some \$1billion to recapitalise the company following a long period of non-investment in the sector.

Minister Meghji commented that unless problems in the energy sector were solved, no economic growth rate could be attained.

On November 3 China announced that it would assist Tanzania with generators to help in the production of electricity by using coal to be mined at Kiwira in Mbeya Region.

CHINA & TANZANIA

In addition to its promise of help in the energy crisis Chinese President Hu Jintao told President Kikwete after his arrival from Japan in November that China would also continue its assistance in the Chalinze water project aimed at supplying water to Sangasanga and Ngerengere areas, to boost operations of the Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority (Tazara) until its privatisation, and renovate Amaan Stadium in Zanzibar, Radio Tanzania Zanzibar, and various malaria projects. President Kikwete was in China at a summit of over 40 other African leaders, to discuss sustainable co-operation between China and Africa – Daily News.

To all my potential guests

**"My goal is very simple:
to help you discover the
soul of Tanzania"**

**TATAH MLOLA: Founder and Director
People to People Safaris, Tanzania**

Our unique skills will bring you closer to the life, history and traditions of Tanzania by enabling you to meet and talk with many Tanzanians, both traditional and modern, as well as enjoying our spectacular wildlife, countryside, mountains and beaches.



We are committed to Fair Trade tourism...that means that the communities and people we visit together, and our staff, receive just and fair rewards for their contribution and commitment, thus directly enabling them to improve their quality of life. This means that you can make a real difference. In addition, by dealing directly with us, all the money you pay stays in Tanzania.

We work closely with you to find out your interests and objectives and will help create a journey and experiences especially for you. And we won't be shy to suggest some novel adventures that will stimulate the spirit of real travel.... discovery, curiosity, spontaneity and serendipity. Take a look at our web site for some clues! (www.p2psafaris.com)

We can put you directly in touch with our previous guests who will vouch for our reliability and integrity. I very much look forward to talking with you to plan your trip...and then to welcome you to Tanzania!

Sincerely Tatah Mlola, Arusha

"Tatah has a unique mix of skills: author, teacher, farmer, anthropologist, story teller... there is no better companion with whom to discover the delights of Tanzania"

(Colin Hastings, kijiji*Vision Fairly Traded Photography)



**People to People Safaris
TANZANIA**

email: tatah@p2psafaris.com

website: www.p2psafaris.com

REMOVING STREET VENDORS



Kongo district of Dar-es-Salaam, before and after the action (Issa Michuzi)

All reports indicate that the face of Dar es Salaam has changed in recent weeks following government action at the beginning of September to remove young vendors, who were such a prominent feature of the street scene. The operation went smoothly and compensation was to be paid to those whose property had been damaged.

One vendor whose stall had been removed to one of the designated areas said: "The beginning was tough but with time, we will get used to the new environment and do good business."

Similar action was taken in Zanzibar in November. Police had a heated exchange of words with security guards at the Anglican Church after they broke the church gate so as to collect equipment kept in the church compound by street vendors. Police demanded that the gates should be opened but this was not done and they then broke the gate. Church guards protested loudly and even threatened legal action but, according to *Mwananchi*, the police were not in the mood to listen. Acting Bishop of Zanzibar Diocese, Nuhu Salanya, appeared on the scene and found the police carting away the equipment.

Earlier, the police went around Zanzibar town evicting more than 300 vendors and destroying their kiosks and tables. At one point they threatened members of the press corps who were taking pictures.

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 **ECONOMIST** wrote at length about Tanzania in its September 28 issue. Brief extracts: 'For the moment, Tanzania is one of East Africa's few good-news stories. That isn't saying much. The country remains wretchedly poor, inefficient, with little medical care in its remote areas, few roads and with frequent power cuts, even in Dar es Salaam. But donors, disillusioned by the corruption and/or brutality that goes on elsewhere, are happy to pour money into somewhere that is, at least, both peaceful and stable. And in Jakaya Kikwete, Tanzania has found a president committed to doing his best to cut poverty.

The country's GDP growth is expected to be 5.8% this year, rising to 6.7% next year, and inflation has been low for years. Tanzania's relative lack of graft means that some donors now put their money directly into the national budget with few strings attached. The question is whether the government will be able to spend the money wisely..... Prioritising is difficult. For instance, it takes Mr Kikwete over an hour, in an interview, just to outline the basic needs: more schools, universities and hospitals; more roads. Lack of clean water is a particular worry. "It tortures our women," says Mr Kikwete, with feeling. Much also rests on how the ruling party CCM performs. The party has dominated national politics since independence, with disastrous economic results in the old days. It is no longer socialist - the old mantra of self-reliance is more of a sentiment than an ideology now - but nor is it yet a businessman's party.

Still, CCM can take credit for Tanzania's strong sense of 'togetherness.' It is a place where loyalty to the country often counts for more than tribal or religious identity. Mr Kikwete is an observant Muslim. The first president, Julius Nyerere, was a pious Roman Catholic. Togetherness may also explain why CCM remains as dominant as it still is. Kikwete travels with minimal security. He scrolls through several hundred text messages on his mobile phone each day, most of them from ordinary citizens who have somehow obtained his number. Sometimes he texts

back.

He is clearheaded on international issues. He is happy to contribute three battalions to a prospective UN peacekeeping force in the Darfur region of Sudan, he says, so long as someone else foots the bill.

Perhaps the biggest reason for hope lies glittering below the ground in its rich deposits of gold and other minerals. Some reckon that there is \$20 billion in nickel deposits alone, somewhere down there in the earth – *Thank you Ronald Fennel, Simon Hardwick, Jill Bowden and Keith Lye for sending this - Editor.*

The **EAST AFRICAN** reported on September 19 that Tanzania had been rated highly in the new 'Doing Business 2007 Survey'. According to World Bank Managing Director, Juan-Jose Daboub, the survey acts as a measure of a country's receptiveness to investment. Tanzania is expected to use the rating to lure more investors. "What this rating has done is to tell investors that if you want a place to invest then go to Tanzania," he said. Country risk included political stability, predictability of fiscal policy and the legal framework. "The other important aspect is how long it takes to get a licence, the ease of doing business, access to credit and a host of other issues," he said. The Survey is based on the opinions of more than 5,000 local experts, business consultants, lawyers, accountants, government officials, and leading academics around the world. Tanzania was ranked second to Ghana in Africa in its reforms to reduce bureaucracy and unnecessary duplication in registering new businesses.

Hilary Alexander, in the **DAILY TELEGRAPH** (19th August) wrote about a certain William Stanley who was said to be immensely proud of his illustrious great-grandfather, Sir Henry Morton Stanley, who found Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji on November 10, 1871. Mr Stanley has become a house model for Cordings, the traditional British clothing firm established in 1839 that kitted out Sir Henry for his African expeditions. But Mr Stanley's main activity is garden design. He is busy attempting to propagate cotton, jackfruit and custard apples from Zanzibar as well as trying to grow cinnamon and cloves in Dorset. He proposed to his girl friend in Swahili when they were on the top of Mount Stanley in the Ruwenzori mountain range. (*Thank you John Sankey for this - Editor.*)

Anthea Rowan writing in **THE TABLET** (26th August) described a project that is 'simple, traditional, yet so imaginative that it is changing the lives of some people on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro.' The project is a system a self-governance for smallholders, now involving more 1000, using over 100 hectares of land. Other farmers are clamouring to join the project. It was started in 2005 by Hugo Titley, a one-time commercial tobacco farmer who lost his Zimbabwe farm under the Mugabe regime. He and his team have set up a series of horticultural societies working alongside farmers who are not allowed to commit more than 20% of their land and time to the project in order to allow more farmers to take part and to give them more time for their many other activities. Limiting size means limiting, risk he said. The product - mostly peas, but also other vegetables - is destined for the shelves Sainsbury's and Tesco. It is sold at a commercial rate of up to nine times higher than the traditional bananas, beans, potatoes or onions that farmers grow. Farmers can obtain an average of about \$700 over a 16-week programme. The pea plants grow among coffee trees, banana trees and the odd maize stalk. Women are an integral part of the project, for the men cannot register unless their wives comply and countersign. Half of the project managers are women too - *Thank you Richard Barton-Wood for this - Editor.*

In a reply to this article on peas a reader of the Tablet, Edward Echlin, criticised the whole process. He wrote: 'In exchange for a fickle temporary market for their crops, Tanzanian growers export their soil fertility and virtual water and damage their (and our) climate (because of the transport involved) and make themselves dependent on the whim of distant shoppers and supermarket buyers....their peas should remain local.....Thank you Doreen Woodford for sending this - Editor.

Tanzania's State House has said it is dismayed by a cartoon lampooning Kikwete that was published by the **SUNDAY NATION** in Nairobi. It portrays President Jakaya Kikwete as an emperor with the press corps bowing down and licking his boots. Talking to *Tanzania Daima* the President's assistant press secretary said that State House considers it to be in a bad taste. She said that President Kikwete's position is to ignore it and not to get involved in acrimony with the media.

“A HEALTH TONIC FROM GOD”

This is how Sister Levina describes *Moringa Oleifera*, a medicinal tree being grown by the ‘Medical Missionaries of Mary’ at their training centre in the Maasai village of Ngaremtoni. *Moringa* is nutritionally rich, drought resistant and extremely fast-growing, and can be harvested as little as 5 months after being planted. Nutritionally, the plant is at its optimum when the leaves are dried into a powder, which can be added to food or drinks. Gram for gram, *Moringa* leaf powder contains 10 times the vitamin A content of carrots, 9 times the protein content of yoghurt, 17 times the calcium content of milk, and 25 times the iron content of spinach. Indeed, research in Senegal has found that using *Moringa* powder reduces levels of anaemia in pregnant women, improves birth weights and development in babies and produces better quality breastmilk.

It is just over a year since I returned from field work in Arusha with an NGO called ‘Women in Action for Development (WIA).’ WIA’s mission is to empower women, young people and children in order to create a community dedicated to change and sustainable development. Their biggest vulnerable target group are people living with HIV/AIDS. Many of the people supported rely on food donations for their nutrition. As a dietician, my role was to try and improve the nutritional intake of the families and orphans WIA supports.

5 months after my arrival, we achieved the aim of buying land, to allow WIA to grow nutritionally beneficial foods. WIA’s current vision is to make leaf powder to distribute to the people they support, and also to distribute seeds and education to those who can grow more trees.

I feel it is an injustice that the majority of Tanzanians don’t know about this wonderful tree growing on their doorstep. Everyone should use it! I would be happy to get involved with any projects or research to do with this miracle tree!

Siân Caldwell

(siancaldwell@yahoo.co.uk)



Culture, History, Development, Wildlife
Your chance to see the real

Tanzania



Tours available 2006/7

- Mbeya / Iringa / Ruaha
- Swahili coast - Bagamoyo / Saadani / Kilwa
- Selous / Udzungwa
- Cultural Tourism - Moshi / Lushoto / Tanga
- Serengeti / Ngorongoro / Zanzibar
- **new!** Pemba in Mocambique (fly from Dar)
- Tailor made tours a speciality

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

Most tours use 4x4 vehicle with driver.



For itineraries/prices:

Tel: 020 8986 0615

E-mail: bt@simplytanzania.co.uk

www.simplytanzania.co.uk



AFRICAN NATIONS CUP 2008

Great celebrations surrounded an historic win by Tanzanian football team (Taifa Stars) defeating Burkina Faso 2-1 in their opening qualification game for the African Nations Cup 2008.



The Burkina Faso and Tanzanian players before the game, in front of the new National Stadium currently under construction (Issa Michuzi)

The Taifa Stars, who have not qualified for the finals since 1980 and indeed had not won a competitive international match in 9 years, went ahead after 23 minutes when Burkina Faso's Paul Coulibaly turned the ball into his own net. The Stallions struck back just before half-time, Abdoulaye Cisse finding the net in the 39th minute. But Mizal Khalfan put the home side back in front on the 65th minute, and his team were able to hold on.

Much was made of the input from the new Brazilian coach Marcio Maximo, and the personal involvement of Jakaya Kikwete who met with the team on several occasions to motivate them prior to the match.

Tanzania's next game away to Mozambique on 8th October ended in a 0-0 draw, but still left them at the top of their qualification group. However, they next face the daunting prospect of meeting Senegal in Dakar in March 2007. After the remaining four fixtures the qualifiers will be determined in September 2007. The 12 group winners and the best three runners-up will join the Ghanaian team in the finals in Ghana in Jan-Feb 2008.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL

An opinion poll conducted by the BBC has found that the Arsenal team and its captain Thierry Henry are the most admired players in English football.



The Arsenal squad with Thierry Henry holding the pennant

About 90% of the people interviewed confirmed that they regularly watched the English Premier League. Manchester United came second and Chelsea third. However, Didier Drogba was the only African player to make the top ten.

Told of the poll, an Arsenal spokesperson said: "As a club we are thrilled so many football fans in Africa pick Arsenal and Henry as their favourite. We work hard to maintain links with supporters worldwide, through community outreach projects and supporter initiatives, and hope that those links grow stronger over the coming seasons."

PETITION DISMISSED

The Zanzibar High Court dismissed on October 3 a petition from ten Zanzibaris that questioned the legitimacy of the Union between the Republic of Tanganyika and the People's Republic of Zanzibar which was set up 42 years ago. The claimants said the agreement was invalid because Tanzania's Attorney-General's office had failed to produce an official copy of the original agreement and it seemed to have been lost.

During the hearing, the lawyer defending the union, Masumbuko Lamwai, said the claimants in the case were asking the court to commit treason. "Not only does this endanger the union, it incites the population to violence," Lamwai said.

Judge Mbarouk Salim dismissed the case saying it lacked legal merit and had incurable legal defects. He said that the time for challenging the union had expired. "The proper people to have been sued on this matter were the late Mwalimu Nyerere and the late Abeid Amani Karume because they were the founders" he added – IRIN.

The Daily News wrote that there were lessons to be learnt from this verdict – 'The biggest lesson is that Tanzanians are freer in their Union. Firstly, before December 10, 1963 no court in Zanzibar would have entertained a petition challenging the legality of the British crown or the sultanate. After the 1964 Revolution, Zanzibar was ruled by decrees of the Revolutionary Council. No such petition could have been accepted. But, as the Union grew, the tree of democracy blossomed and Zanzibar now had its own constitution. The petitioners enjoyed the rights enshrined in the Zanzibar and Union constitutions to question the legality of the Union.... Some find this strange. But we remind those innocents that in real freedom, people use, misuse and sometimes abuse their rights and freedoms! This case is testimony to the real, not perceived, freedom of Tanzanians in a strong Union.

The second lesson: This case exposes the maturity of Tanzanians. We know of countries where people with differing views on issues of this nature would battle each other or clash with the police. It is not the case with Tanzanians.

The third lesson: Good things have to be guarded and guarded wisely. The Union is such a good and central thing to the survival and dignity of ordinary Tanzanians that its problems have to be addressed wisely by the two sides of United Republic in open and sincere discussions.'

JULIUS NYERERE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Dar es Salaam International Airport (DIA) was renamed as Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere International Airport on 6th October.

Announcing the new name, the Minister for Communications and Transport, Prof Mark Mwandosya, said 'The changing of DIA to Mwalimu J.K. Nyerere International Airport is a proof that Tanzanians will forever cherish and dignify the hard work, devotion and commitment of the late Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere to the country'. He added that, since 1984 to last year, a total of 9,501,265 passengers had used the DIA, which averages 2,770 passengers per day. He projected that by 2007, over 1,500,000 passengers would have used Mwalimu Julius K Nyerere International Airport.

Around a month later, the government changed the name from Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere International Airport (JKNIA) to the 'Julius Nyerere International Airport' because airline staff could not pronounce the former name properly and it was too long. This was announced at the handover ceremony of the first phase of rehabilitation work at the airport runway, taxiway, aprons and other facilities that cost 22.9 million Euros (TShs 37bn) co-financed by the Netherlands - *Mwananchi*.

MISCELLANY

Former Tanzanian President Benjamin Mkapa has been elected chairman of the Board of the South Centre, based in Geneva. He takes over from Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali. The South Centre which was established in 1996, plays the role of a 'Think Tank' for the South, with the task of defining and implementing analysis, research and consultation programmes; collection, systematising, analysing, and disseminating relevant information concerning South-South and North-South relations.

Some health centres and dispensaries which do not have electricity, will be supplied with solar-powered generators courtesy of former US president Bill Clinton following several meetings he has had with President Kikwete. Clinton said he had lined up sponsors who would help in the exercise.

Dar es Salaam is finally beginning to take action to defend some of its few remaining historical buildings as skyscrapers begin to dominate

the horizon (*see photo page 27*). Police intervened to stop the demolition of a century-old building at the corner of Mkwepu Street and Samora Avenue. According to *Mwananchi* they acting on a notice by the Director of Antiquities in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and the Ilala Municipal Council that the building should not be demolished because it was a legally protected site. The building had been sold to 'Quality Group' by the National Housing Corporation and a June 16 court order by the Sokoine Drive Resident Magistrate said it should be demolished as it was 'unfit for human habitation'. Workers hired by Quality Group gathered at the building as early as 6am to start demolition but were stopped by the police. However, the workers had already pulled down a section of the building before the police moved in. Summing up the controversy, there were two notices pinned up on the building, one said to be from the court allowing Quality Group to demolish it, and another from the government warning the company against doing so – *Mtanzania*.

The first Tanzanian to lead the Kiswahili section of BBC, Tido Mhando, has resigned. He said he was likely to take up a senior job that he had been offered back home. Mhando worked for Radio Tanzania before leaving for Kenya and later for the BBC in the eighties. He was appointed head of the Kiswahili section in 1999. He said the main achievements under his leadership were to open bureaux in East Africa and to go on-line. He said he could have continued with the BBC for seven more years but he thought it was time to contribute to the development and modernisation of the media in Tanzania – *Mwananchi*.

A British national, Director of the Handeni Development Project Fund, Nicholas Mason (53), has appeared in court to answer charges of stealing \$ 65,000 belonging to the Fund. The Prosecutor said that the money was remitted for the project through the Standard Chartered Bank but the accused pocketed it on September 12. Mason pleaded 'not guilty' and was remanded in custody after failing to fulfil the conditions for bail i.e. two guarantors to sign bonds for Sh 10 million each and the surrender of his passport. At a subsequent hearing he broke into tears in court when he failed to fulfil bail conditions. The Magistrate said: "It looks like you are going to pass your weekend at Segerea prison." The Brit couldn't believe his ears and looked bewildered. He begged for mitigation but the Magistrate told him his bail is open and anytime he

got the sureties to sign the bonds he could be released – *Mtanzania*.

The Dodoma Regional Commissioner has banned the use of children in dancing troupes welcoming leaders to the region. "We don't want to see our children becoming experts in wriggling while they are denied their basic right to education," he told villagers.

UN Secretary General Kofi Annan has appointed Mrs Anna Tibaijuka of Tanzania as Director General of the UN Office in Nairobi. She is the highest ranking African woman in the UN system and has been the Executive Director of the Nairobi-based Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) since September 2000 - a position she will continue to hold. In June 2005 Mr Annan appointed Mrs Tibaijuka as his special envoy to study the Zimbabwean government's evictions of informal traders and people said to be squatting illegally.

A renowned American wildlife conservationist has been quoted in the Guardian as expressing fears that the rare chimpanzee species found in western Tanzania could become extinct as a result of a mysterious disease that may have killed up to 12 of them in a short space of time. Dr Magdalena Lukasik-Braum, known for her research on wildlife in the country, said, the rare species at Mahale Mountain National Park in Kigoma Region would become extinct if the disease was not checked. "The situation is critical" she said, noting that the chimpanzees are genetically so close to people that they are susceptible to almost all germs which affect humans. "Respiratory outbreaks occur with alarming regularity nearly every year, usually in June/July, when large numbers of staff and visitors enter the forest after the rainy season," she added.

OBITUARIES

Father Vincent Bailey (69) who was brought up in a council house in Glasgow and never forgot his roots, has died. He worked in Tanzania from 1976 to 1985 at Catholic missions in Kigoma, Mulera and Kabanga. He also taught at the seminary at Kahangala, Mwanza and served for a few years as Assistant Regional Superior for the western part of the country - *Thank you John Sankey for this from 'White Fathers - White Sisters'*
- Editor

REVIEWS

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

Reviews Editor John Cooper-Poole would still be very interested to hear from anyone who would like to join his list of possible reviewers. We need people who are currently involved in Tanzanian matters, as well as people who have worked there in the past. Please contact him at the address listed on page 51

THE AFRICAN ARCHAEOLOGY NETWORK: REPORTS AND A REVIEW edited by Felix Chami, Gilbert Pwiti and Chantal Radimilahy. Dar es Salaam University Press, 2004 (distributed in Britain by African Books Collective, Oxford); ix+187 pp. ISBN 9976-60-408(410)-4.

This is the fourth set of papers in the series, *Studies in the African Past*, produced in as many years by the University Press in Dar es Salaam. That in itself belies the common perception that effective scholarship, and serious publication too, are barely manageable locally. More than that, this series, reporting archaeological fieldwork in several countries of eastern and southern Africa - and in the present volume extending to West Africa - attests a range of recent endeavours directed from a number of universities, including Dar es Salaam, and should be setting an example to academics in certain other disciplines where the spirit of active research has become moribund. For archaeological initiative and enthusiasm over the last decade, Felix Chami of Dar has been prominent. His excavation campaigns on the Tanzanian islands, coast and hinterland - concentrating on the earlier Iron Age and what he identifies, albeit controversially, as 'Neolithic' up to 3,000 years ago - are reported in the preceding volumes, and followed here by a paper on Mafia island. True, the overall programme (both in Tanzania and in other countries, particularly Zimbabwe and Madagascar) has relied on outside support; and the preface of each volume routinely acknowledges the assistance rendered by aid and academic liaison bodies in Sweden. Apparently, this Swedish cooperation (led by Paul Sinclair at Uppsala University) has been essential for publishing costs in Dar es Salaam as well as for subventing the various archaeological projects and post-excavation laboratory work.

Doubtless for this reason, certain papers read like obligatory reports to satisfy the funding source, rather than scientific reference materials for use by fellow archaeologists or intellectual contributions to African history. It is not simply that these initial results need following up in an energetic and imaginative way

- that's always so - but rather that the significance of some of the findings, whether confident or tentative, is not sufficiently explored and explained in the context of current knowledge. Some of these fieldwork efforts might more suitably have merited summary newsletter listing at this stage (with a statement on where the finds and site records may be consulted); while others might, with due reflection and smoother presentation helped by more rigorous editorial guidance, have been passed to established regional or continental journals which constitute the body of mainstream reference in African archaeology.

As usual with archaeology, most of the contributions are accompanied by maps, line-drawings (of site plans, pottery etc) and photographs, in this volume in colour. The quality of reproduction achieved by the printer deserves commendation (the striking inconsistency of drawing styles notwithstanding). However, the relevance of individual illustrations is not always perfectly clear; in particular, it is little use supplying pages of potsherds without explaining, by correlation of captions with text and accompanying tables, their provenance and significant features. Equally confusing are misplaced keys to figures; while certain tables and photographs have been duplicated or had their captions swapped. The volume is graced with an index, but it is difficult to imagine that being needed by anyone using this rather short collection of barely connected studies.

For - despite the title, which repeats that of this Swedish-sponsored programme - the signs of an effective *Network*, in the sense of a collaborative endeavour in which the various local activities enrich the whole, are limited here. Certain contributors, notably Chami himself, do look beyond their immediate regions for archaeological comparisons and historical contacts (even if the geographical sweep of his arguments can be difficult to follow), while Shadreck Chirikure's critique of a century of studies of iron-working is continental in scope. But some others betray a starkly parochial vision, and seem unable to locate their fieldwork except within maps of their own countries and their archaeologically irrelevant borders. A paper describing sites along the lower Zambezi in Mozambique is written as if the whole course of that great river and its vast drainage basin belong within the one country! Of course, those authors know better; but there's a mental barrier to be surmounted if they are to both inform and be informed by a regional or Pan-African 'network'. Blame this narrowness on the colonial legacy, perhaps, or on post-colonial government departments and national educational curricula; it remains a challenge for African studies - and not only history and archaeology - within Africa.

ZANZIBAR – MAY ALLEN AND THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Yoland Brown. Eleventowns Publishing, Ruyton XI Towns, Shrewsbury, Salop SY4 1LR. Tel 01939 261121. P/b 248 pages. ISBN 0 9515015 1 8. £12.50 plus p&p UK £1.75, overseas extra.

Britain's connection with the slave trade will be in the news again with the forthcoming bicentenary of an Act of parliament abolishing the Atlantic Slave Trade. Yoland brown's book focuses on the other side of Africa and especially on Zanzibar, once the centre of the East African traffic in the human commodity, traces of which lingered on well into the twentieth century. The central figure in a book with a wide canvas and a remarkable cast including Dr David Livingstone and his fellow African bound missionaries and explorers is the eponymous May Allen. She, a Shropshire "lass", an archdeacon's daughter, at the age of 40 found herself as the first qualified medical missionary to work in Zanzibar, heading a small team of two other nurses, in December 1875.

Her story as told by Yoland Brown was gleaned from 67 letters she wrote home over the next six years starting with one published in a Shropshire local paper in January 1876, and the rest in the journal of the Universities Mission to Central Africa (UMCA) established as a direct result of one of Livingstone's public lectures about his experiences in Africa. These fascinating glimpses of life in 19th century offshore Africa, the remorseless grind of establishing a Christian mission in unpromising circumstances. The uphill task of converting and looking after former slaves, the ambivalence of the local authorities as represented by the charismatic Sultan Barghash in dealing with the mission in the aftermath of the closing of the once infamous slave market as a result of the ruler's (reluctant) signature on the anti slavery treaty which bore the name of Sir Bartle Frere, the Chairman of the investigative Special Mission (and a former Governor of Bombay). Frere's hand in eventually persuading the Sultan (who not unnaturally feared the total collapse of Zanzibar's economy) to sign on the dotted line was somewhat strengthened by the presence of four British warships and one American in Zanzibar harbour. Despite having been faced down by the British, Sultan Barghash was generally supportive of the UMCA mission except that he strongly opposed any attempts to convert Muslims to Christianity.

Interesting as is the story of May Allen's tireless endeavours, it is the graphic (and well illustrated) account of the horrors of the Africa-wide slave trade and the efforts of missionaries and missionary/explorers to bring it to an end which gives this book its particular fascination. We revisit familiar tales of the travels

of Dr Livingstone and those of many other lesser known African travelers who faced almost unbelievable hardships on every page, many succumbing to tragically early deaths, attempting to pursue a Christian civilizing mission to bring the denizens of the Dark Continent to salvation, and to frustrate the work of the Arab slave traders. The tale of the mission is also seen in the context of the growth of the British presence in Zanzibar, particularly the career of Sir John Kirk, British Consul on Zanzibar for many years who had finally persuaded Sultan Barghash to sign the anti slave document with the words “ I have not come to discuss but to dictate”. Perhaps a suitable epitaph for many Imperial pro-consuls of that time.

I strongly recommend this well written account of penetration of Africa and of missionary endeavour at the Zenith of Imperial Britain. If you read nothing else just look at chapter 30: “Qualities needed to be a Missionary”. Substitute “District Officer” for Missionary and many of our older readers may find themselves back on familiar territory and a bit misty eyed besides.

Peter Hinchcliffe.

The above review is reproduced, with permission, from “The Overseas Pensioner” #91, April 2006, the journal of the Overseas Service Pensioners’ Association.

Self-catering holiday accommodation in Dar es Salaam



Our furnished bungalow is available for holidays or short-term business rental.

Great location in Mikocheni, close to the sea and all amenities, with beautiful private garden and swimming pool. Sleeps up to 8 in four bedrooms.

Reasonable rental includes services of askari and house girl. 4WD Suzuki car also available with / without driver. Generous discounts for BTS members.

UK tel: 01953 600 800

TZ tel: 0744 695 443

Website: www.homestead.com/nyumbani

WIDE HORIZONS: TALES OF A NON-TRAVELLER IN TANZANIA

- by Roger Philpott. Pp215. ISBN 1-4208-9381-5 (Sc). Available directly through Authorhouse website (authorhouse.co.uk) and costs £8.99 plus p & p. Or from Amazon at £12.99 plus p & p.

This is a light-weight, entertaining book by someone who spent two years with his partner teaching at an International School in Iringa. It is written in the form of a journal and is conversational in style. Having also spent two and a half years teaching in Tanzania at, more or less, the same time, I appreciated and enjoyed his accounts of some of his experiences - travelling on the *dala-dala*, the lack of time awareness, the gentleness and friendliness of the Tanzanian people.

Nowhere, however, does he indicate the level of schooling (primary or secondary?), the age of the pupils or the syllabus used (the standard Tanzanian syllabus or an International version?). Some of my own experiences in helping to start a girls secondary boarding school in a remote part of central Tanzania were diametrically opposite to his; for example, the girls were immensely proud of their uniform and always kept it immaculate. Status and dignity were all important in this poor region of subsistence farmers - as also was formality.

Some omissions in the book surprised me. Although he digresses from the diary style to talk about Nyerere, he does not mention Nyerere's far-sightedness in wanting primary school teaching to be in Kiswahili thus establishing a common language between the many tribes. Nor does he mention the crippling effect of the Debt at the time he was there.

The book is very easy to read and makes no claim to be a serious study. Indeed, it is more about the author than about Tanzania and there are very few paragraphs which do not centre around "I" or "we". Nevertheless, it is a superficial but entertaining book provided one accepts it for what it is.

Kathleen Taylor

LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION IN TANZANIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

(**LOITASA**). Eds.Birgit Brock-Utne, Zubeda Desai & Martha Qorro, E & D Ltd., Dar es Salaam, 2003. Pp ix + 222. ISBN 9987622534. £19.95. Distributed by African Books Collective Ltd., Oxford (abc@africanbookscollective.com)

The twelve chapters of this book are revisions of papers presented at the 2002 launch of the five-year LOITASA project. They form the first part of an investigation of education policies and practices in Tanzania and South Africa with respect to the language of instruction (**LOI**). This research project was

motivated by long -standing concern over falling educational standards in Tanzanian secondary schools and the upper grades of South African primary schools. Earlier research suggested that the major reason for this decline is that students are trying to absorb new concepts through an inadequately - mastered foreign language, albeit a language to which they must all have access.

The Introduction outlines the experimental part of the programme: a pilot-study in the earliest school grades in which subjects are normally taught through English i.e. the first two years of secondary education in Tanzania and years four - six of primary education in S. Africa (Cape). The plan was for selected classes to be taught two subjects through Swahili and Xhosa respectively. Control classes would be taught in English.

The book covers many of the historical, political, socioeconomic and psychological factors which impinge on the LOI question. Several of the papers concerned with Tanzania (this review's main focus) note the relationship, over the last forty years, between changes in the political climate and shifts in the status of Swahili, relative to English. That Swahili could be considered a possible candidate for use as the LOI of secondary education is, to a great extent, attributable to its official promotion during the 1960's and 70's, for integrative and mass-mobilisation purposes, and the consequent functional expansion and linguistic development that has followed. It functions successfully as the LOI of primary school education.

The observational and other research quoted in some of the chapters dealing with Tanzania suggests that secondary school students are disadvantaged twice over: by the serious inadequacy of the teaching of English (as a subject) in primary schools, leaving them unprepared for secondary education, and secondary teachers' own inadequate command of English. Much explanation of new concepts is done in Swahili or a mixture of Swahili and faulty English. The unfortunate results of this situation are also evident in university students' written work.

The results of LOITASA's pilot project (2007/8?) should indicate whether it would be pedagogically justified to phase in Swahili as the LOI of secondary education, and also, perhaps, how it might be managed. But the decision would be a political one, and the authors are well aware of the competing demands on education budgets. Ironically, what might make such a decision acceptable to ambitious parents, for whom quality education tends to be equated with English, would be a well-resourced commitment to strengthen the teaching of English as a subject. Upgrading the language skills of specialist English (as

a subject) teachers is likely to be a more manageable task than attempting to improve the English of most secondary-school teachers in the country.

The mini-biographies of the authors of this book indicate a wealth of experience and expertise in education and language issues. All their contributions, each with a useful list of references, are thought -provoking and well worth reading.

Joan Russell

EMANCIPATION WITHOUT ABOLITION IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

c. 1884-1914: Jan-Georg Deutsch. Pub. James Currey, 2006. UKPP: 978-0-85255-985-7 £17.95 Paper, 978-85255-986-4 £55.00 cloth.

Jan-Georg Deutsch's account of the changing nature of slavery in German East Africa starts with a paradox. While Germany, unlike its colonial neighbours, did not legally abolish slavery, the number of slaves in German East Africa nevertheless declined dramatically over the colonial period from a high of around 400,000 in 1898 to a point where the British could declare in 1923 that slavery did not exist in Tanganyika. Deutsch argues the reasons for this decline are to be found not in colonial policies, but in structural changes in the colonial economy which gave slaves the opportunity to renegotiate their status.

The first of the book's three parts deals with pre-colonial slavery. Structured around a comparison between the interior and the coast, it draws out similarities and differences within experiences labelled as 'slavery' and shows how slavery changed over the nineteenth century. The second part addresses German colonial policy, first in Germany, then in Africa. Finally, Deutsch demonstrates that although European powers justified colonial rule through claims to be saving Africa from the scourge of slavery, anti-slavery policies were of less direct importance than broader economic change and the actions of slaves themselves.

This is a social history of Africa firmly situated in a tradition of scholarship which stresses African agency as the primary force shaping historical change. Yet it does this while paying full attention to the colonial sources, both those produced in Germany and in German East Africa, sources which have been under-utilized by historians to the detriment of our understanding of the period. This is an important contribution to our understanding of the history of German colonialism in Tanzania which rewards careful reading.

Emma Hunter

SWAHILI MEDICAL DICTIONARY AND PHRASE BOOK. M.J.F. Cooper. Published online and available through www.medicalswahili.org.uk. Pb. 200 pages. £8.95. Also from the author at 2 Drax Avenue, Wareham, Dorset BH20 4DJ.

The book is intended for medical students and other clinicians working in Swahili. It includes an introduction to the Swahili language and sections on diseases, parts of the body and important phrases for history taking and examination. Although standard Swahili is used, examples of colloquial language.

TANZAN TALES. E.Cory-King. Rabbit Books, 6 Chaplin Grove, Crownhill, Milton Keynes, Bucks MK8 0DQ. Email: writers@beamish3.fsnet.co.uk. ISBN 1-904500-50-1. pp 176. p/b. £11.95. Also available in three mini-books each priced at £4.99.

The author collected these tales while being raised as a child in Africa. She would sit and listen attentively as the servants Mohamadi, Ramadhani and Karol related these centuries-old stories. The author heard these tales so many times that she remembered them by heart and would sit and tell them to her mother who wrote them down in her German tongue in four diaries.

Once in England the author decided to translate them into English in order that a new generation of English children could enjoy these stories that have delighted African children for so many years. The book is attractively illustrated, mainly in colour.

Some recent Journal articles:

“Women do what they want”: Islam and permanent contraception in Northern Tanzania Keefe, Susi Krehbiel. *Social Science & Medicine* v. 63 no. 2 (July 2006) p. 418-29

Based on fieldwork in Ugweno, Tanzania, this research explores a case that contradicts popular understandings and representations of Muslim African women—specifically with respect to reproduction and family planning. Building on case studies of women who articulate their motivations regarding contraceptive use in general, and sterilization in particular, I argue that religious (and, in this case, Islamic) values and reasoning are fashioned pragmatically. The study was based on in-depth, unstructured and open-ended interviews with 40 women (20 of whom had been sterilized), as well as men, religious leaders and hospital workers. Women (and men) in Ugweno construct reproductive lives

that challenge overly deterministic understandings of the relationship between religion and contraceptive practices. It was found that perceptions of Islamic rules about family planning are inconsistent. Individuals are able to define their own approach by manipulating the rules and resisting them.

Colonial Legacies and Postcolonial Authoritarianism in Tanzania: Connects and Disconnects. Schneider, Leander *African Studies Review* v. 49 no. 1 (April 2006) p. 93-118

A commentary on *Citizen and Subject: Contemporary Africa and the Legacy of Late Colonialism*, a book by Mahmood Mamdani. In this book, Mamdani contends that a tendency toward authoritarianism, even “despotism,” in post-independence African government can be seen as an institutional legacy of late colonialism. Drawing on an analysis of the experience of Tanzania, the writer examines Mamdani’s colonial legacy thesis and advances two main arguments. The first is that the thesis that the postcolonial Tanzanian state was linked to its colonial predecessor through an institutional legacy cannot be maintained given the significant breaks in the state’s institutional organization; and the second is that state elites’ political imagination is a key factor to consider when examining the roots of postcolonial authoritarianism.

‘Something else to burn’: forest squatters, conservationists, and the state in modern Tanzania, Sunseri, Thaddeus. *The Journal of Modern African Studies* v. 43 no. 4 (December 2005) p. 609-40

Since 1990, forest policy in Tanzania has been predicated on an agenda of biodiversity preservation combined with privatization that demands the expansion of state oversight over forests and woodlands. This agenda seeks to prevent peasant intrusion into forest reserves to burn charcoal for the urban market or to expand fields for agriculture. As such, it represents a departure from over 100 years of state forestry that sought to exploit forests for domestic consumer and development needs and to compete in export timber and charcoal markets. Indeed, recent evictions of peasants from forest reserves and ongoing tensions between villagers, the state, and conservationists can be directly attributed to pressure from local nongovernmental organizations to protect forest reserves and to expand forest conservation into previously unreserved lands

Mbuligwe, S.E. and Kaseva, M.E. **Pollution and self-cleansing of an urban river in a developing country: a case study in Dar es Salaam.** *Environmental Management*, 36(2), 2006, pp. 328-42.

Zimmerman, A. **“What do you really want in German East Africa, Herr Professor?” Counterinsurgency and the science effect in colonial Tanzania.** *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, 48(2), 2006, pp. 419-61.

Vice President Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein launched a **‘Corporate Tanzania Guide on Business and Investment’** at Movenpick Hotel in Dar es Salaam on October 28. The 232-page document that the Minister for Planning, Economy and Empowerment, Dr Juma Ngasongwa termed as ‘a must read publication on Tanzania’ highlights key aspects and opportunities in the country’s economy. It covers agriculture, solid minerals, infrastructure, banking and finance, foreign affairs and tourism - Sunday News

TANZANIAN AFFAIRS (ISSN 0952-2948)

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

DISTRIBUTION MANAGER: Mary Punt, 321 Ralph Perring Court, Stone Park Avenue, Beckenham, Kent BR3 3DD.
E-mail: epunt@btopenworld.com

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

BOOK REVIEWS EDITOR (in UK): John Cooper-Poole, 7 Stonewalls, Rossett, Wrexham LL12 0LG. Tel: 01244 571557.
E-mail: john@cooperpoole.freemove.co.uk

TYPESETTING & GRAPHICS: Jacob Knight
E-mail: jacob@kwangu.com

BRITAIN-TANZANIA SOCIETY

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

In the UK - Ann Brumfit, 24 Oakfield Drive, Reigate, Surrey RH2 9NR.
Tel: 01737 249 437. E-mail: ann@brumfit.freemove.co.uk
In Tanzania - Prudence Eliapenda, P O Box 7127, Dar es Salaam

www.btsociety.org

CONTRIBUTORS

Karl Aatun is a lecturer, writer and inventor on scientific themes. He was a lecturer at the Agricultural Training Institute at Ukiriguru, near Mwanza, in the late 1950's before returning to Norway where, amongst other things, he has invented a new balanced health food called 'All in One'.

Siân Caldwell is currently working as a Community Development Dietetian in North Wales. She spent 7 months in Arusha working with WIA to address nutritional development issues. WIA has developed a nutritional booklet in Swahili, which can be obtained from Siân. The book addresses subjects such as nutrition, moringa and the management of symptoms of HIV.

Dr Hildebrand Shayo is a policy research economist in London. He conducted research on natural resources management particularly timber for construction between 1997 and 2004 in Tanzania.

Marion Doro, is Professor Emerita of Government at Connecticut College, New London, U.S.A. She was professor of Political Science at the University of Dar es Salaam in 1995.

Peter Hinchcliffe was deputy British High Commissioner in Dar es Salaam between 1978 and 1981.

Emma Hunter is completing a PhD on the history of nationalism and ethnicity in twentieth-century Tanzania at the University of Cambridge.

Joan Russell worked in the Tanzanian education service 1957 - 64 and was later a lecturer in Linguistics and Swahili at the University of York.

John Sutton was formerly Director of British Institute in East Africa (Nairobi), and Editor of their journal "Azania" for many years.

Kathleen Taylor was VSO Physics teacher (1996-9) helping to establish the Science/Maths department at Pallotti Secondary School for Girls at Siuyu, in Singida Region.

The views expressed or reported in Tanzanian Affairs are those of the preson concerned and do not necessarily represent the views of the Britain-Tanzania Society

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Three issues per annum:

UK: £10.00

Elsewhere: £ 12.00 or US\$ 25.00 or Euros 25.00.

Back Numbers: £2.50 each (plus p&p if overseas)