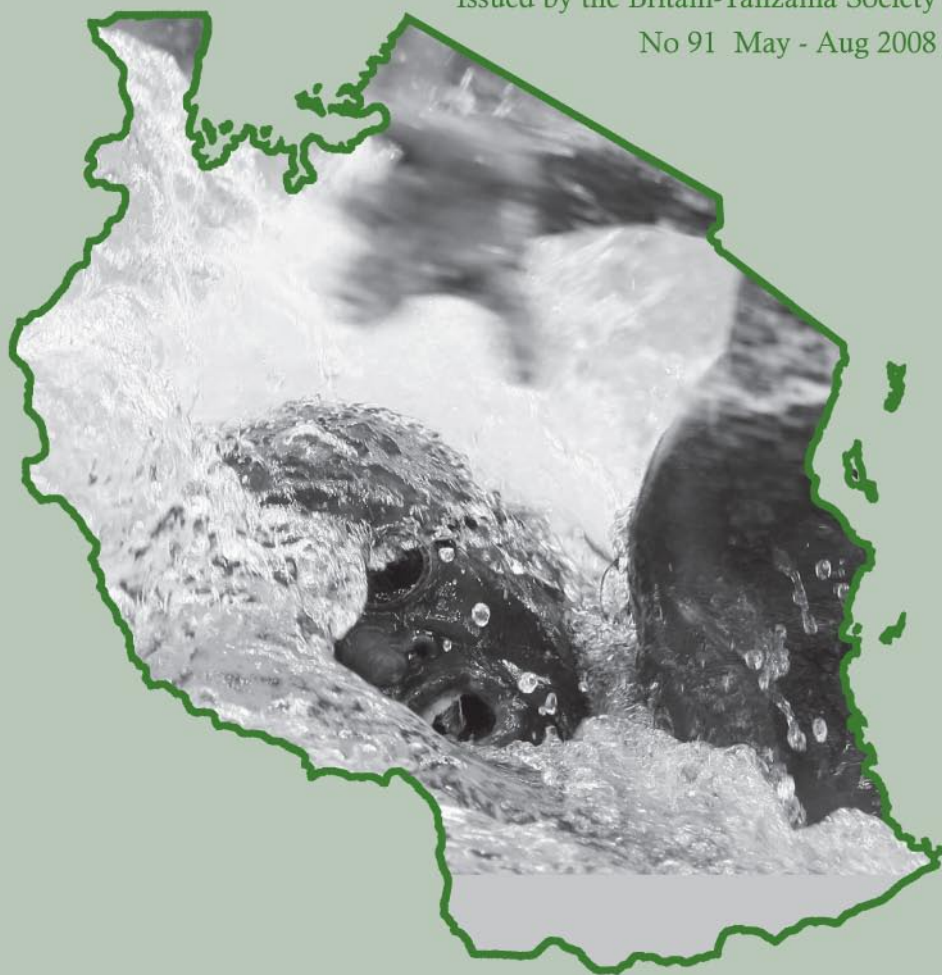


# Tanzanian Affairs

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**Anti-Corruption Crusade Continues**

**Changes in the Mining Industry ?**

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# CORRUPTION – CRUSADE CONTINUES

New developments in Tanzania's remarkable exposure of corruption and the battle against it have continued to stand head and shoulders above other news from Tanzania during the last few months.

The government has promised to continue investigating allegations of fraud and other forms of crime involving huge contracts. Prime Minister Mizengo Pinda said the focus would be on such contracts because they were the ones where poor performance and foul play usually resulted in mismanagement or misappropriation of massive amounts of public funds.

## **754 allegations**

The Prime Minister also revealed that the relevant government agencies had received a total of 754 corruption-related allegations by March this year. He added that plans for the incoming financial year included the establishment of seven Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) offices around the country.

Also lined up for implementation during the year would be a review of all policies and laws governing the operations of the mining sector "to make it reap more revenues for the country's economic prosperity." The PM said that the government was also contemplating the enactment of legislation to govern the activities of and to add value to the country's minerals and gemstones. More land would be allocated to small scale miners to help them access capital more easily.

## **New directive and new investigations**

According to *Rai*, 'bigwigs' seem to be losing sleep since a new directive by President Kikwete demanding that the local and foreign accounts of people in the public and private sectors be investigated. The aim was to search for unaccounted money, mostly stashed in offshore banks. The Immigration desk at the Dar es Salaam airport had reported that at least five suspects had left the country - one to the USA, two to Switzerland and two to London in transit to elsewhere in Europe. Managing Director of the PCCB Dr. Edward Hosea said: "They are just burying their heads in the sand. It won't help to transfer the funds since we can trace their movements." He said ten major investigations were under way.

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*cover photo: Tanzanian swimmer Kahlid Yahaya Rushaka in action at the Beijing Olympics (photo Issah Michuzi <http://michuzi-blog.com>)*

## MP's not happy

The opposition CHADEMA party and, in particular, its Deputy Chairman Dr Wilbroad Slaa and also many MP's from the ruling CCM party have continued to demand detailed clarification over all the allegations. They have made it clear that they want urgent action to be taken against all those implicated in the various scandals.

Slaa wondered why the Bank of Tanzania/EPA audit report remained a secret six months after it had landed in President Kikwete's office. He also demanded the immediate removal of the Permanent Secretary in the Treasury for his alleged involvement in the scam. He called for exhaustive investigations into various gold mining and finance companies which were linked to big corruption scandals and named many other companies which were alleged to be involved in corruption.

## ONGOING CORRUPTION CASES

The latest news on the various allegations of corruption is as follows: *(for background see several previous issues of Tanzanian Affairs – Editor).*

### The RADAR Saga

Former Minister for Infrastructure Development Andrew Chenge, who was forced to resign over corruption allegations linked to the £28million purchase by the government of a military air traffic control system in 2002 was said by the Serious Fraud Office in the UK to have deposited \$1 million in his account in Jersey. The case is under investigation also by the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB). Chenge has not disputed the money in his offshore bank account, but has strongly denied suggestions that he received corrupt payments from Britain's BAE Systems which sold the radar system to Tanzania. He was quoted as saying he was only involved in minor aspects of the radar deal, which was promoted by other ministries and approved by the cabinet. He said that the spate of allegations directed at him and his resignation were 'political accidents' and that the investigation would prove his enemies wrong.

Visiting his Bariadi (Mwanza Region) constituency he said that he would not quit his parliamentary seat as he was still a trustworthy representative of the people. Welcoming Chenge, the CCM Regional

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Secretary congratulated him for resigning to allow investigations to proceed. Arriving in Bariadi in a 22-car car cavalcade, Chenge received a warm welcome from the people and it was reported that a cow had been slaughtered in each village through which the motorcade passed.

In February, former Prime Minister Edward Lowassa had also been given a heroic welcome in his Monduli constituency soon after resigning following allegations of his involvement in another financial scandal.

CCM Secretary General Yusuf Makamba said there was nothing wrong in CCM throwing big welcoming parties as both MP's were still in Parliament and their voters still counted on them. He said the two ministers were innocent until proven guilty. However, many other CCM MP's said that big receptions accorded to leaders accused of corruption were typical examples of how some politicians could take advantage of poor voters - *Mwananchi*.

#### **The Bank of Tanzania (BoT) Scandal**

Drama was piled on drama when it was revealed that the apparent mastermind in this scandal, former Central Bank Governor Daudi Balali, who was expected to be a vital source of information in the enquiry, had died in America on May 16. It is believed that he had been fighting leukaemia. He was said to have wanted to be buried in Washington 'as his name was being dragged in the mud back home despite his having served the country diligently for a long time'.

Later, Finance and Economic Affairs Minister Mustafa Mkulo surprised parliament when he announced that the TShs 133 billion believed to have been paid to 22 different companies in 2005 and 2006, having been embezzled from the BoT's External Payments Arrears (EPA) account, was not government property. The money belonged to private firms and the central bank was just an agency holding it in trust. The private firms had used the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) to pay external debts in respect of imported goods. The NBC was then the only bank commissioned to deal with such matters. The country then had very limited foreign currency reserves and hence the accumulated debt. The minister explained that several amendments had been made to the procedures followed in effecting the payments when the NBC was privatised in the 1990s, with the EPA account being moved to the central bank.

The Finance Minister appealed for patience from MP's and the public, reminding the House that the team appointed by President Kikwete to probe the controversy was yet to submit its findings. During the budget debate in parliament MP's expressed impatience at the continued delay.

The presidential team investigating the allegations is chaired by Attorney General Johnson Mwanyika, with Inspector General of Police Said Mwema and PCCB Director General Edward Hoseah as members. It had been given six months - until June 9 this year - to complete the assignment. Its report was expected very shortly. At one stage, the government announced that it had recovered TShs 60bn out of the total amount fraudulently paid out but this has not been confirmed.

### **The Richmond saga**

As explained in earlier issues of TA, the American Richmond Development Company was awarded a contract on June 23, 2006 to provide 100MW of emergency power as Tanzanian electricity supplies had been affected by low rainfall and low water levels at the reservoirs that supplied the country's main hydro-electric schemes.

According to the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) there was remarkable political interference by 'higher authorities' in government in the awarding of the tender to Richmond. Despite receiving \$152,000 a day under the terms of the contract, the company had failed to provide electricity before the water levels in the dams had risen and power supplies had returned to normal. Richmond's generating equipment did not turn up on time and the state power company TANESCO recommended that the company's services were no longer needed. However, the then Prime Minister advised the government to extend the deal, despite the fact that Richmond had sold its contract to another firm, Dowans Holdings, in 2007.

On November 11th 2007, the Speaker of the National Assembly formed a parliamentary select committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Harrison Mwakyembe MP, after members of parliament demanded investigation into the contract.

The committee presented its report to parliament in February this year showing that the company had no experience, nor expertise, and was

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financially unable to carry out the task; it had no share records or proper registration in the US or Tanzania and the whole bidding process had been marred by corruption and gross irregularities.

The committee advised the government to take action against all the people involved in the contract and to terminate the contract with Dowans.

Following these recommendations, then Prime Minister Edward Lowassa, former Minister for Minerals and Energy Nazir Karamagi and former Minister for East African Cooperation Ibrahim Msabaha, who were all alleged to have been implicated in the scandal, resigned.

Decisive action has now been taken by the government. On July 6 TANESCO Managing Director Dr Idris Rashid announced that the power company had decommissioned the services of Dowans Tanzania Limited with effect from August 1st 2008. He said that he had taken legal advice and had been told that the methodology applied in entering the contract with Richmond had violated the Public Procurement Act of 2004. Due to the violation, the contract was null and void and thus lacked legal mandate. Even if the agreement had been valid, the transfer of contract from Richmond to Dowans Holdings Limited and eventually to Dowans Tanzania Limited did not abide by the terms of the contract and was therefore illegal.

Dr Rashid said the legal consultants had traced the origins of the firm all the way to Costa Rica, where it was registered as having a capital of only \$100 and no references.

On whether the impact of Dowans withdrawal from power generation would be felt by TANESCO, Dr Rashid said: "Their absence won't be felt. We have already established another 100MW power plant of our own at Ubungu, in Dar es Salaam" - Guardian.

Meanwhile, MP's became more restive at the lack of further action by the government against those alleged to have been involved. Dr. Mwakyembe warned during the budget debate in parliament that continued attempts by his fellow CCM legislators to absolve people implicated in the Richmond scandal put the status of the National Assembly at serious risk. He said the attempts were ill-timed and therefore improper, uncalled for and a disgrace to the House.



It was reported however that the government was contemplating legal action against Dowans Tanzania Ltd following the termination of its power purchase agreement with the company.

Energy and Minerals Minister William Ngeleja made the revelation in an exclusive interview with the Guardian in which he said he said his office was consulting other members of the government over the matter, adding that the decision on whether or not to sue would be made shortly. "We haven't decided yet whether to take legal measures against Dowans because their power generating machines are still here (at the site)," he said.

Expressing optimism that everything would be sorted out, he added that the government and its various advisory and implementation agencies needed time to work on the matter because there were lots of delicate issues to look at.

### **Former President Benjamin Mkapa**

Former President Mkapa is under continuing pressure from MP's and the media about allegations of possible corruption linked to his purchase, with the then Minister of Energy and Minerals Minister Daniel Yona, of the Kiwira Coal Mines in Mbeya region at a price below what they were worth. It is believed that the mines were constructed by the Chinese at a cost of \$4 billion, yet Mkapa and Yona were said to have purchased them for TShs 700 million under cover of the then government's indigenisation policy.

In May *KuliKoni* reported that some 1,600 workers at Kiwira were complaining that since the mines were taken over by the two leaders in 2005 their working conditions had become worse. There was a lack of fresh air underground, some workers had lost their lives and the owners had not visited the site since they took over.

However, doubts remain on whether former presidents are immune from trial on charges related to offences that they might have committed while in office, but which are outside the scope of presidential duties. Two ministers and the House Speaker, when asked about this in parliament, said they were not in a position to give a clear answer. According to a university law lecturer the constitution protects the President when he executes official duties at State House, but the law allows a president

to be taken to task where he is doing private business while violating the laws of the land.

Prime Minister Mizengo Pinda told Parliament that the government had begun working on allegations of abuse of office and other excesses levelled against some government leaders and that former President Mkapa would be among those to be scrutinized.

He said the government wanted to know the truth of the matter and was therefore working hard to establish whether the allegations were criminal or ethical before taking appropriate action. He said that allegations hinging on ethics could hardly be solved by the court system and would thus most likely be treated politically, but also added that substantive allegations of a criminal nature would be dealt with by courts of law - Guardian.

### **Mkapa responds**

The former President, speaking in his constituency Masasi, denied the allegations made against him saying they were spun by those he refused to favour when he was in power. They should be ignored because they had personal axes to grind. The crowd cheered him when he said he was not as wealthy as people think. "I live on my pension just like my predecessor Ali Hassan Mwinyi. It is all lies....lies....lies." He criticised the country's media for repeatedly reporting the words uttered by politicians, instead of putting an emphasis on analysis of government policies and decisions.

Mkapa has written later an article in a book about the challenges faced by African leaders, authored by former US Ambassador to Tanzania, Rev Charles Stith. He wrote: 'Free media institutions are capable of ensuring that the government of the day acts responsibly and democratically.' He challenged the media to work more effectively, contending that at present many newspapers just look at the profit side of business instead of striving to report on issues that educate the masses – *Habari Leo*.

The CCM MP for Same East and other CCM MP's said that Mkapa should answer the charges. "People don't want to know about his pension but his assets and how he obtained them. We want him to tell us how he came to possess Kiwira coal mine. It is a massive project that should not be in the hands of public leaders, as this was against leadership ethics." The Chairman of the Democratic Party Rev. Christopher



Mtikila, who is frequently involved in litigation, said he intended to take the former president to court to answer charges. He said that contrary that, to public misconceptions, the Constitution did not protect him from abusing the office – *KuliKoni*.

## CORRUPTION – NEW ALLEGATIONS

Since the last issue of TA a number of new cases of possible corruption have been reported in the media:

### **National Insurance Corporation (NIC)**

According to *Rai Mwema* some 25 staff members of the National Insurance Corporation (NIC) wrote a 77-page letter to Prime Minister Pinda on 30 March requesting him to cleanse their firm of massive corruption. They said the management was colluding with lawyers to forge documents and pocketing millions. *Rai* reported that sources were saying that the PM had received the letter and it was being dealt with.

### **Ghost workers**

Minister of State in the President's Office (Public Service Management), Ms Hawa Ghasia, has told parliament that the government lost over TShs 3 billion during the 2006/07 fiscal year after paying 'salaries' to 1,500 'ghost workers.' She said the loss was revealed in an audit in 2007. The ghost workers were in the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (1,413), Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (36), Ilala Municipal Council (40) and Kinondoni Municipal Council (12) – *Nipashe*.

### **Procurement**

The 2007 annual report of the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) claims that the government is losing TShs 700 billion every year through corruption in its procurement sector.

### **Rufiji Basin Development Authority**

The East African has reported that a \$1 billion dollar private- public partnership deal involving Canadian and South African companies with the state-owned Rufiji River Basin Development Authority was to be investigated by the Office of the President to determine whether

the parties followed public procurement rules when signing the contract. The project is for a major 900- megawatt hydro-electric scheme at Stieglers Gorge, 200 kilometres south-west Dar es Salaam, which elicited much excitement many years ago when it was first surveyed by a Norwegian company. It did not take off then because there was limited regional demand for electricity at the time.

### **Education grants**

The educational NGO *HakiElimu* has reported that over 40 percent of the \$10 and \$20 grants given to primary and secondary school for each pupil in the country in 2004 may have disappeared. It was not clear however if it had been embezzled – *Nipashe*.

## **ZANZIBAR – TWO ISSUES**

Two issues have dominated debate in Zanzibar during the last few months – what is the precise status of Zanzibar in its relationship with the mainland and is President Kikwete going to intervene in the impasse reached between the two main parties – the ruling CCM party and the opposition Civic United Front (CUF) – on a possible power sharing government? The opposition thought that this matter had been agreed in principle after lengthy discussions between the parties. However, at the last minute the CCM in Zanzibar had insisted that, before such an agreement (*Muafaka*) could be put into effect, there had to be a referendum of the people. CUF was totally opposed to this idea.

### **What is Zanzibar's status?**

The whole issue of Zanzibar's status was originally raised by a Deputy Minister in the Zanzibar Government speaking in the Zanzibar House of Assembly earlier this year who gave the impression that he considered Zanzibar to be a country in its own right while being part of the United Republic of Tanzania. This created some excitement in Zanzibar political circles.

Union Prime Minister Mizengo Pinda decided to make the position clear in a statement to the Union parliament in Dodoma. There was no way in which Zanzibar could become a sovereign state within the

United Republic, he said because it had lost that status in 1964 when it became part of the Union.

Changing things now would break the Union. The PM said that during his tenure of office he would not make any moves to break up the precious and exemplary Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

### **Heated debate**

His remarks touched off heated debate in both the National Assembly in Dodoma and the Zanzibar House of Representatives.

A CUF MP demanded that Zanzibar be given its sovereignty so that it could join the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) (*see Tanzanian Affairs No 89 – Editor*). On the OIC question the PM said he could not give a direct answer. “Maybe the water hasn’t boiled enough to make stiff porridge” he said. “It is true we (the Union government) made a promise 15 years ago to look into the possibilities of joining the OIC and we will now do it”. There was now no problem with the idea of Tanzania, as a sovereign state, joining the OIC.

In Zanzibar however the debate continued until eventually the House of Assembly Speaker ordered the suspension of debate on whether Zanzibar was a sovereign state, saying the issue was being dealt with jointly by the Union and Isles governments.

Meanwhile, a CCM MP recommended that the matter be taken to a constitutional court for clarification. He said Article 126 of the 1977 Union Constitution stated clearly that such matters would be solved by the constitutional court, while Article 4 of the 1984 Zanzibar Constitution identified Zanzibar as a state.

Another CCM MP noted that it was because the matter was very sensitive that CCM and CUF representatives had decided to come together for the sake of Zanzibar’s well-being. He said the current set-up reduced the Zanzibar President virtually to the level of an officer in local government because he had no authority in the Union Government. “I am ready to die for the sake of my country, Zanzibar. We did not come to this House to play but to represent the people” the protesting MP said and added that the Isles President Abeid Karume “should be given back his authority as the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania to paint a good image of our unity”.



On boards "Corruption" and "Is Zanzibar a Country?" Pupil "Oh teacher - tell them Zanzibar isn't just a country, it's a continent, and let them produce a reggae version of their national anthem if they want. Can we please get back to the lesson which is knawing at us !" - Kipanya

The Speakers of both the Assembly and the House eventually barred MP's from debating the matter any further but some continued to defy the orders.

The Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Asha-Rose Migiro, who is Tanzanian, also entered the fray. She said the UN secretariat had no direct mandate to deal with the 'statehood' issue because the world body placed a premium on national unity and had no powers to interfere with the internal affairs of any country. "The UN recognises the United Republic of Tanzania as a single entity" she said.

The Union Prime Minister finally stated that it was now for the ruling CCM party, the two Union Government's and Zanzibar's Attorney Generals to make a definitive stand on the matter - Guardian.

### **Pembans protest**

Unable to make any progress on either the *Muafaka* or the sovereignty issue, a group of 12 Pemban elders have presented a demand for their

island to secede from the Union and from the other Zanzibar island Unguja. They also submitted a plea to the UNDP Director in Dar es Salaam saying that what they were demanding was what had happened in the Comoros recently.

The Government in its reaction compared the elders with 'dangerous individuals' like Colonel Mohamed Bacar, who was recently ousted from the Comorian island of Anjouan by Tanzanian-commanded African Union troops.

The elders also asked the US ambassador to Tanzania to send their message to President Bush, asking him to help them break away from the Union and Unguja. The elders claimed that Pemba had been economically marginalised by the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar on the grounds that it had been an opposition stronghold since the 1964 Revolution. The government said that these claims were 'baseless and lacking credible evidence'. It said it was true that there were economic and social disparities between Pemba and Unguja, but that this was due to 'geographical factors'. Unguja was the seat of government and it was only to be expected that it would have a higher level of development than Pemba.

The Inspector General of Police said that hatching a secessionist plot clearly amounted to treason "because it would be seeking to break a national government structure formed according to the country's constitution. The attempt would be a threat to the sovereignty and security of the United Republic."

The twelve elders, plus others who tried to join them later, said to be mostly CUF supporters, were arrested but it is understood that they have not been charged.

Then it was revealed that CUF intended to move a private motion in the House of Representatives to impeach Zanzibar President Abeid Karume because he had 'violated the constitutions of Tanzania and Zanzibar by marginalising and discriminating against the people of Pemba.' - *Tanzania Daima*.

*According to Karl Lyimo writing in the East African, there was once a 'People's Republic of Pemba' which had its own national flag. But it only lasted a few days after the Zanzibar Revolution in January 18 1964. A 'Pemba Island State'*

*was established before 1550, falling under Omani sovereignty around 1750 before eventually becoming Zanzibar - Editor.*

### **The collapse of the proposed 'new' Muafaka**

Following a statement by President Kikwete that he was determined to solve the seemingly unending dispute on the governance of Zanzibar between the two main parties and following three controversial elections in the Isles, the Secretaries General of the CCM and CUF have been working diligently for the last two years to try and agree on a plan for power sharing. Eventually they appeared to have come up with an agreement in principle – a new *Muafaka*. As this had to have the approval of the parties it was taken to Dodoma to be discussed by the CCM's top governing body.

After what must have been an intense debate the CCM announced that it could not approve the agreement until there had been a referendum of the people of Zanzibar. According to Zanzibar CCM sources, only in this way could the agreement be democratically authenticated.

CUF immediately made it clear that this idea was totally unacceptable and that it would not enter any further negotiations with the CCM negotiation team. A CUF spokesman said that if President Kikwete really wanted the negotiations to continue, then he should chair the meetings himself, otherwise he should forget it. CUF immediately began a campaign appealing to international sources to put pressure on Tanzania to finalise a power sharing agreement without further delay.

## **TANZANIA & SUDAN**

Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation Minister Bernard Membe has said that Tanzania is opposed to the idea of the International Criminal Court (ICC) indicting Sudanese President General Omar El-Bashir for genocide. He said if this were to happen there would be a power vacuum that could hamper the peace process in Darfur, adding that the priority should now be to deploy the 26,000-person UN/African Union mission there - *Mtanzania*.



# CHANGE IN THE MINING INDUSTRY ?

By Henry Kippin ([henry.k@fdevinfo.org](mailto:henry.k@fdevinfo.org))

Changes are afoot in the Tanzanian mining industry. Or are they? Speculation continues to mount as to President Kikwete's eventual response to the major review of mining contracts now in his hands. The review – begun in November 2007 – sought to examine deals constructed between the Tanzanian government and international investors in the industry, and to recommend the means to ensure a 'win-win' return for all parties from the country's natural resources.

Former Attorney General Judge Mark Bomani, who chaired the review, has had plenty of evidence to consider during the review process, especially following the recent publication of a critical report on the gold industry by a consortium of domestic and international NGOs. 'A Golden Opportunity?' alleges that Tanzania has suffered staggering losses in revenue through a lack of transparency in the industry, and inadequate legislation on mining revenue.

At the same time, noises from within the industry suggest that international investors are 'not worried' about the review process. According to Tanzanian Royalty CEO Jim Sinclair, 'President Kikwete...will do nothing to disturb the balanced fiscal policies that have produced enormous growth in Tanzania's economic base, most of it fuelled by international investors'.

Certainly mining issues were conspicuous by their absence from the 2008/9 budget – a fact criticised by MP's such as Zitto Kabwe, himself a member of the Bomani committee. For him, the budget ignored the fertile area in mining that 'continued to enjoy legal protection, which cost the country TShs 816 billion over the last 10 years'

## **The Issues**

The issue of taxation is key to understanding debates over industry regulation. For the international companies, tax exemption and low rates are the trade-off for huge initial expenditure on exploration and production, and the expertise they bring to the table. The flipside of this is often alluringly low royalty rates, as well as payment 'holidays' and loopholes in corporate tax rules. For the companies, such returns are an adequate reward for their risk. Outside the industry, there is a wide-

spread perception that resources are being 'given away' too cheaply.

### **Recommendations**

The review committee proposed several measures to increase government returns from the industry: an increase in gold, copper and silver royalties from 3% to 5%, an increase in uncut diamond royalties from 5% to 7%, and for uranium, an increase from 3% to 10%. Another recommendation was to change the taxation system to 'gross value' from 'net-back value' – something already practiced in countries such as Ghana and Zambia.

The committee was perhaps emboldened by several other attempts to change the structure of extractive industries in the region. Reviews of contracts have already taken place in neighbouring D.R. Congo and Zambia, and in Zambia especially, new measures have significantly increased the tax burden for companies in the industry. It appears that similar decisions have been sidestepped in this year's Tanzanian budget – and the question next year will be how the government balances a need for foreign investment with the needs of its people (information from *The Citizen*, *This Day*, *The Nation* (Kenya) and *IppMedia*).

### **Reactions in Parliament**

In July MP's responded in parliament to the Bomani Committee report and urged the government not to waste time in implementing the recommendations made. They applauded Judge Mark Bomani and his team for an outstanding job. One CCM MP said the report had touched almost every aspect of the mining sector, but he was disappointed by the government's statement that all laws governing mining would be reviewed only by April next year. "Honourable Minister for Energy and Minerals, you are giving these people another year to continue with this mess! Let's act now."

## OTHER POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

### Private candidates

As explained earlier in TA the High Court has supported the case that private candidates should be allowed to stand for parliament. The government has always been against this and appealed against the decision but has now lost in court again.

Opinion in the ruling CCM is reported to be divided. Some MP's said that the verdict ought to be welcomed by the party's leaders, as had been done by Party Vice-President Pius Msekwa. One reason given for a measure to accept private candidates was that it would do away with internal party squabbles during the nomination process, prior to elections. A former CCM Regional Commissioner said it would trim the power of the party chairpersons who sometimes behaved like gods. Speaker Samuel Sitta said that the issue had been dragging on for too long. All parties should get together and come to a conclusion – *Majira*.

MP for Kigoma North, Zitto Kabwe (CHADEMA) said that he would be tabling a motion in parliament supporting the court verdict to allow private candidates to stand for parliament. - *Tanzania Daima*.

### Death of radical MP

One of Tanzania's most radical MP's, who represented Tarime in the National Assembly, Chacha Zakayo Wangwe, died in a road accident near Dodoma on July 21. He had been highly critical of the leadership of his own opposition CHADEMA, as well as the ruling CCM. In fact, according to *Tanzania Daima*, CHADEMA had sacked him as Deputy Chairman following allegations that he had been engineering divisions within the party and had had misunderstandings with most of the other top leaders. Many people jumped to the conclusion that he might have been 'removed' for political reasons.

When a delegation of CHADEMA and CCM MP's flew from Dodoma to Tarime for the funeral they had to return to Dodoma when the family insisted that there must be a second postmortem to clearly establish the cause of his death before the burial. This postmortem was held in Tarime and family members then accepted that the MP had indeed died in an accident and allowed burial arrangements to proceed.



*Police survey the wreckage of the car in which the MP was travelling*

The driver was later charged with reckless driving and having no licence. Then followed serious, if not sensational questions about the background of the driver which were published in the Daily News just as this issue of TA went to press.

### **Slaa survives attempt to remove him**

An election petition filed by some members of the CCM seeking to unseat Karatu MP and Deputy CHADEMA Chairman Dr. Wilbroad Slaa, who is a strong critic of the government, was thrown out by the High Court on May 15. The three CCM petitioners claimed that the returning officer had hurriedly announced Slaa as the successful candidate without seeing all the ballot boxes and results forms and that the returning officer had refused to allow the CCM candidate to lodge complaints on irregularities. The Judge said the petitioners had failed to prove even a single allegation made against the respondents – *Majira*.

### **CUF wins in Mbeya rural**

It is usually difficult to discover the results of local elections in Tanzania and, in any case, the ruling CCM party usually wins them without difficulty. However, in Mbeya Rural it is understood that the Civic United Front (CUF) was successful in the most recent elections gaining nine seats against two for CCM.

## BISHOPS & HOMOSEXUALITY

If there were any doubt about the importance of one subject at the Lambeth Conference held in July/August and attended by 650 Anglican bishops from around the world, this was allayed by a glance at the Church of England Newspaper of July 25 while the conference was going on. There were no less than seven articles touching on homosexuality under such headings as 'Call for gay bishop to resign rocks Lambeth,' 'Lambeth legitimacy called into question,' 'Tribunal over police action on gay policy,' 'a legacy from Newman to Lambeth,' 'Tense times behind the scenes...' Those against ordination of gay priests were quoted as saying that in some places (particularly in Asia and Africa) the church was being ridiculed as 'the gay church' and that membership was suffering. Homosexuality was said to be seen by some as a new form of colonialisation which could lead to sexual licence.

### **Tanzania**

As I entered the room where the Britain-Tanzania Society was entertaining to lunch a dozen Tanzanian bishops attending the conference, I was immediately approached by Bishop Godfrey Mdimi Mhogolo of the Diocese of Central Tanzania. He wanted to speak to me about errors in the article 'Avoiding Schism in the Haven of Peace' in Tanzanian Affairs No. 87. I was equally keen to meet him, as the article had given the impression that he was probably not as hostile to homosexuality in the church as many of his fellow Tanzanian bishops and I wanted to find out where he was on this controversial issue.

The article had said that Bishop Mhogolo had been barred from conducting mass in the cathedral in Dodoma because of some of his views on homosexuality but, he said that, in fact, the friction in his church had been fomented by a former leader of the church whom the Bishop had charged with embezzlement. This had created antagonism, but the person concerned had subsequently been found guilty and was deposed after three years of court proceedings from the Diocese to the House of Bishops.

Bishop Mhogolo did not go along with the claim by some African heads of state that homosexuality did not exist in their countries. He said that homosexuality was a big concern in Tanzania because it was found in prisons and boarding schools and it was even possible to find boy

prostitutes on certain streets in Dar es Salaam. He was very concerned about the spread of HIV/AIDS in the country and talked about all the other challenges (beyond homosexuality) which Tanzania faced. He pointed out that, of the two weeks in Canterbury, only two days were being given by the bishops for discussions on the homosexuality issue. There were many other concerns that the Bishops deliberated on to better equip them for mission and ministry. He went on to say however that the homosexual issue deserved much more debate than it had had during the last thirty years in Tanzania compared with the wide ranging discussions that had taken place in America.



*Bishop Godfrey Mdimi Mhogolo*

He then brought in a new angle by saying that the issue should be treated like polygamy.

I asked if the Bishop thought that in 20 years time in Tanzania homosexuals would still not be able to take up positions in church leadership. He said that it was unlikely that there would be a change. In any case, nothing could be done at present to change the situation as homosexuality was illegal in Tanzania.

I then met Bishop Charles Kija of Shinyanga and asked him whether he was a traditionalist on the homosexual issue or a liberal. His response was immediate and effective. He said "I came here" meaning that, unlike a number of Ugandan and Nigerian bishops, who were boycotting the conference largely on the homosexual issue, he was prepared to talk about it. "This boycott does not help to solve the problem. It is better to talk" the Bishop said. He went on to say that homosexuality was not biblical and was not good and was something that was learnt.

I referred to the question of polygamy and he said that in Nassa, in the Lake region, polygamists had set up their own denomination (*Batolamhali* in Kisukuma) as long ago as 1952. The Bishop felt that homosexuals should set up their own church.



## **What next?**

Discussion about homosexuality in the Anglican Church seems likely to continue as the British media retains its intense interest in the subject. On August 4th the Guardian's front page headline read 'Archbishop blames liberals for church rift - consecration of gay clergy must stop to end Anglican crisis says Williams'. The Archbishop was said to have blamed liberal North American churches for causing turmoil in the Anglican Communion by blessing same-sex unions and consecrating gay clergy as he attempted to chart a way out of the crisis. "If North American churches do not accept the need for moratoria on same-sex blessings and the consecration of gay clergy we are no further forward. We continue to be in grave peril" the Archbishop was quoted as saying.

Three days later the main front page article in the Times was headed: 'Archbishop believes gay sex is as good as marriage - Williams's letter supports "loving relationships."' Extracts: 'The Archbishop believes that gay partnerships pose the same ethical questions as those between men and women. In a letter written eight years ago he had said that scriptural prohibitions were addressed to heterosexuals looking for sexual variety. "An active sexual relationship between two people of the same sex might therefore reflect the love of God in a way comparable to marriage if, and only if, it had about it the same character of absolute covenanted faithfulness". He added however that as a church leader he had to take account of the traditionalist view.

In its final coverage of the conference the Times wrote: 'The Archbishop of Canterbury raised hopes that he could hold the Anglican Communion together as the Lambeth Conference ended without schisms or open rebellion. He told Anglican bishops that the 'pieces are on the board' to resolve the wrangling over homosexuality. He advocated the concept of a global church of interdependent communities but conceded that there was much work to be done before Anglican difficulties over gays were over' - Editor.

# TANZANIA RAILWAYS LTD



*Omar Chambo at the launch of the new train service (Issah Michuzi)*

Tanzania Railways Limited launched an additional passenger train service between Dar es Salaam and Kigoma on 13th July. Officiating at the launch ceremony in Dar es Salaam, Infrastructure permanent secretary Omar Chambo said the new service would go a long way in alleviating transport problems between Dar es Salaam and western Tanzania.

The service takes to three the number of weekly journeys between Dar es Salaam and Kigoma, he said, adding that the services were expected to increase to six next month. TRL have ordered 23 coaches from India, which are expected to arrive in the near future. Mr Chambo said the Dar es Salaam-Tanga route had been revived with the relaunch of freight services made possible by the arrival of 25 locomotives. Freight services will also be relaunched between Dar es Salaam and Moshi next month with cement one of the principal cargoes.

TRL managing director Narasimhaswami Jayaram said last week that officials from the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) and Surface and Marine Transport Regulatory Authority (Sumatra) were in India inspecting train coaches and engines ordered by the firm.

# BUSINESS & THE ECONOMY

By Joseph Kilasara

Exchange rate £1 = TShs 2,222

## **The Budget**

The mood from the finance minister Hon. Mkullo about the economy's performance was both upbeat and optimistic. Coming at a time when his counterparts, particularly in Western Europe and America, are reeling in the fallout from the credit crunch and skyrocketing commodity prices he must be a very optimistic man.

He estimates that the economy will grow at 7.8% this year (2007, 7.1%) and at over 8.1% next year with inflation being controlled at below 7% by June 2009 (9.7% April, 2008).

His confidence is evidenced by the increasing availability of commercial bank credit which rose by 42% with lending rates declining to an average of 15.1% to March, 2008. The signing of the US sponsored Millennium Challenge Compact Agreement totalling around US\$698m over 5yrs for infrastructure projects will also play a part.

While he identifies inflation as one of the major challenges to the economy, faltering economies of most donor countries could also prove to be another headache, as they are estimated to contribute about 34% of the budget. The falling price of oil may facilitate the achievement of the inflation target but it is likely to affect the level of revenue as oil related taxes contribute up to 20% total revenue projected.

Some management gurus say that the good news is the bad news, as bad news at least allows you to focus on the solution while good news invites complacency. The good news is, it is being projected, that donor dependency will be reduced from 42% to 34% mainly through increased revenue collection by 31% to 18.5% of GDP (16.5% for 2007/08). The bad news is that the same sources of revenue are being squeezed more.

With 20% contribution if the current downward trend of the oil price continues he might have to revisit his numbers. Mobile phones, alcohol, tobacco and soft drinks industry together contribute about 12% in excise and VAT taxes - that is before corporate and payroll taxes.

With this contribution the increase in excise duty from 7% to 10% will be

of great concern to the mobile phone industry as it is likely to hamper growth as well as penetration. Mobile phones are the only infrastructure which, with its 8.3m subscribers, connects almost the entire country. The argument is whether increasing taxes, which is likely to hamper growth, is more effective in increasing revenue in the long run, rather than allowing the sector to grow and reach more people. Obviously the government has chosen the former which is a more short term objective. An increase of 12% on specific excise duty on alcohol, soft drinks and the tobacco sector has also been proposed.

The dependency on Dar es Salaam and particularly Ilala for revenue speaks more about income distribution as is the impact of the GDP growth vis-à-vis wealth creation and sharing across the country.

For the fiscal year 2006/07 Ilala contributed about 40% of direct and indirect taxes on domestic revenue (see table). This may explain the location of most of the major companies, government departments as well as private and non-governmental organizations.

#### **Direct and Indirect Tax Domestic Revenue 2006/07**

Area	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total	%
ILALA (DSM)	37,228	38,029	38,571	40,700	<b>154,528</b>	39.7
KINONDONI (DSM)	8,519	9,307	11,011	14,239	<b>43,075</b>	11.1
TEMEKE (DSM)	6,649	7,316	6,790	7,076	<b>27,832</b>	7.1
ARUSHA	11,942	13,017	13,231	12,516	<b>50,705</b>	13.0
KILIMANJIRO	3,533	3,459	4,019	4,336	<b>15,347</b>	3.9
TANGA	1,899	1,913	2,025	2,516	<b>8,352</b>	2.1
MWANZA	5,239	5,299	5,706	6,211	<b>22,456</b>	5.8
REST	16,831	15,971	17,060	17,473	<b>67,336</b>	17.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91,841</b>	<b>94,309</b>	<b>98,414</b>	<b>105,065</b>	<b>389,629</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA); fig in TShs millions*

This might be the reason the minister is attempting to widen his tax net by introducing an Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) rate of 0.3% on turnover for perpetual loss making entities (Making losses for three consecutive years). In the same spirit he is also re-introducing a with-

holding tax of 2% on government's payments to suppliers without a Tax Identification Number (TIN).

A move to review the tax exemption scheme on investors, VAT conditions on NGOs as well as tapping into the revenue generated by regulatory regimes are also being mooted. As always the implementation of these measures will likely to say more than its mere intention. What is obvious however is widening the tax bracket will eventually make it possible to alleviate the tax burden on the few, hence effecting re-distribution of income, promoting growth and improving our competitiveness.

*(To contact the author: sasaimi@hotmail.com)*



*New (left) and old (right) official portraits of President Kikwete - photo Issah Michuzi*

## TANZANIA & ZIMBABWE

When an MP asked Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Seif Ali Khamis why it normally took so long for the AU and other regional bodies to intervene in emerging conflicts and why Tanzania and the AU entertained power-sharing governments in Kenya and Zimbabwe, knowing that sitting presidents in the two countries didn't actually win the elections, he replied: "I disagree....the AU does not wait for a crisis to happen before intervening.... We normally don't anticipate political crises in democratic countries governed by the rule of law." He added that as the AU and other regional bodies had concluded that the Zimbabwe elections, especially the run-off, were not free and fair, they didn't recognise the declared winner, Robert Mugabe, as the legitimate president. No member country of the AU had so far recognised Mugabe," he said.

On the decision by China and Russia to veto proposed additional sanctions backed by Western countries on Zimbabwe, Prime Minister Pinda told Parliament that their decision had not swayed the African Union (AU) in its position. He added that, right from the beginning, the AU's stand had been to give Harare a hand so that it could move out of its current political turmoil. He said the decision by China and Russia was made for a good reason because experience showed that economic and weapons embargoes on a poor country like Zimbabwe normally affected the people, not the government. "They did so for a noble reason, and that is to rescue the people of Zimbabwe from further sufferings. I think making the rival parties conduct dialogue is the best solution," said the Premier.

On why the Tanzanian government and other AU member states were involving Mugabe, whom they apparently refused to recognise, in looking for a solution to the political crisis in Zimbabwe, Pinda said that, due to the fact that he was declared the winner and took the oath as president, there was no other option but working with him. "I think the MP has just decided to corner me on the issue of Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwe issue is over. Elections have been held and the President has been installed. What we can do right now is help Mugabe, the opposition and Zimbabweans to work out problems, so that the country gets back to its previous position" – Guardian.

*This was written before negotiations on possible power sharing in Zimbabwe had concluded – Editor*



# OLYMPICS



*Tanzanian athletes at the Beijing opening ceremony*

The Minister for Information, Culture and Sports, George Mkuchika led Tanzania's Olympic squad to Beijing.

The team comprised eight runners and two swimmers, including marathon runners Samson Ramadhani, Msenduki Mohamed and Getul Bayo. Samuel Kwaang, Fabian Joseph and Dickson Marwa were due to compete in the 10,000 metres, Samuel Mwera in the 800 metres, and the only lady athlete, Zakia Mrisho, in the 5,000 metres. The swimmers were Magdalena Mushi and Rushaka Khalid who featured in the 50 metres free style.

The national athletics team left for Beijing with some uncertainty hanging over the sponsorship of Chinese sportswear manufacturer Li Ning. AT had preferred the use of Li Ning equipment but the Olympic Committee ruled that the team should use those provided by German sportswear manufacturers Puma. This issue of TA goes to the press before the running events have taken place.

Tanzania has won only two Olympic silver medals since she started taking part in the Games. The medals were won by Filbert Bayi in 3,000 metres steeplechase and Nyambui in 5,000 metres at the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow, Russia.

## HYENA SQUARE

R&B superstar Kelly Rowland, formerly of Destiny's Child, visited Dar-es-Salaam in June to present an MTV Staying Alive Foundation award to a former Tanzanian sex worker named "Eliza" who is now working to save the lives of her former peers. Ms. Rowland is MTV's 2008 AIDS Awareness Ambassador for the Staying Alive Foundation.

The Staying Alive Foundation and the Tanzania Marketing and Communications for AIDS, Reproductive Health and Child Survival (T-MARC) project both provide small grants to support local projects that reach people who are particularly at risk for HIV infection.

### **Eliza's Sad Beginnings**

Eliza was born in Iringa, and her father abandoned her mother and the family when Eliza was just a baby. When she was 12, her mother "sold" her to a family in Dar-es-Salaam to work as a house girl. One day when Eliza was 14, the wife of the family went out, and Eliza was brutally raped and beaten by the husband. Bruised and battered, Eliza went to the police station to report what had happened to her, but the police refused to open the case without a bribe. As Eliza was leaving the police station, the wife and husband arrived and claimed that Eliza had been stealing from them, and Eliza was thrown in jail for six months.

After being released from jail, Eliza found her way to *Uwanja wa Fisi* (Hyena Square), a poor neighborhood in Manzese notorious for alcoholics, addicts and prostitutes. There Eliza met a young woman who invited her to stay in a guesthouse where she lived, and subsequently taught Eliza how to sell her body to men. Eliza managed to live and work under those circumstances for about four years, avoiding the drug use that felled many of her peers.

Despite the horrors of Hyena Square, Eliza had good moments. She cherishes a photo album chronicling a few happy times hanging out with friends. When Eliza shows that album now, she points out all of her friends who are gone – dead from AIDS, malaria, drug overdoses, or the many other diseases and afflictions that are associated with living and working in impoverished conditions. Along the way, Eliza tested positive for HIV. She was devastated at first, but eventually realized that she could live a healthy life by taking care of her health and taking the appropriate drugs.

## The Light at the End of the Tunnel

One day, Eliza met some outreach workers from a local organization that had started a counselling booth for people in Hyena Square. She was inspired and started visiting them everyday, and eventually they invited her to join them in their rescue house. Eliza left her room in the guesthouse, started to think about her future, and before long was in the counseling booth, reaching out to her former colleagues with advice on how to escape the lifestyle and start over.

Now in her early 20s, Eliza serves as a role model for many young girls. The Staying Alive Foundation is funding her return to her home region of Iringa, where she will work with young women and their parents to help them understand the consequences of sending their daughters to be “house girls” in Dar es Salaam. She is also educating her community about the devastating consequences of sex work and the trials of HIV.

## Kelly Rowland’s Journey to Hyena Square



*Kelly Rowland (centre) and Eliza (right) at Uwanja wa Fisi (Hyena Square)*

During Kelly’s visit, she spent time with Eliza and T-MARC staff at their office in Dar es Salaam and then toured Hyena Square meeting and interviewing other sex workers. Kelly spoke with many young women and shared that she grew up in a household with no father like many of them and understands that loss. She also shared that she believes in the power of faith and the perseverance to create a better life, just as she did for herself.

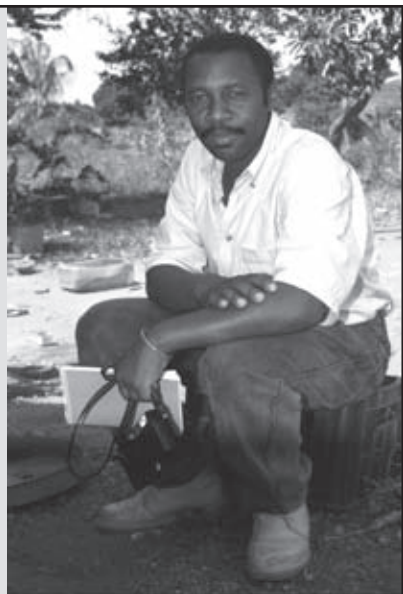
See <http://www.staying-alive.org> and [https://pshi.aed.org/projects\\_tmarc.htm](https://pshi.aed.org/projects_tmarc.htm)

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## 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. We greatly value the many contributions we receive for this section of TA. Unfortunately, some cannot be used because only the first name of the contributor is provided. An item sent in by someone called 'David' even if there is an address, causes much head scratching here - Editor)*

Judith Melby writing in **CHRISTIAN AID NEWS** (Summer 2008) gave her view that Tanzania was not getting the financial returns it should be getting at the Geita Gold Mine: Extracts:

'When Tanzania entered into contracts with mining companies in the 1990s, the World Bank was urging governments to develop private investments and provide incentives to attract foreign capital. Peter Kafumu, Commissioner for Minerals, says negotiating with the mining companies and their experienced lawyers was intimidating, and likened it to facing a traditional African weapon: "The companies are holding a panga by the handle and we are getting the sharp end." Instead of reaping the rewards of a bonanza, Tanzania has lost hundreds of millions of pounds because the royalties levied on extracted gold are so low and mining companies have reportedly minimised their tax liability by inflating their losses.

AngloGold Ashanti's (AGA) mine in Geita, one of Africa's biggest open-cast mines, produced 308,000 ounces of gold in 2006 but AGA would only start paying corporation tax in 2011- 11 years after starting operations. Yet the company's own annual reports showed that it made operating profits of US\$93million from Geita between 2002 and mid-2007.

The residents of Geita had little to show for AGA's gold boom. The town has few paved roads and intermittent electricity, and water is still drawn from wells. The town's population has exploded from 20,000 to 120,000 as men flock there in search of work. Geita District Hospital was built in 1956 and probably has not seen much upgrading since. It is busy, with about 250 outpatients a day and 160 inpatients. Many wards have two patients to a bed.....'

'Tanzania's Environment Body Gets Tough on Developers.' This is the heading of an article in the **EAST AFRICAN** (June 16) explaining that the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) has warned that development projects of almost all kinds must undertake environmental impact studies before launching projects. The Council stated its intention to take stern measures against any violations of the environmental law.

Vicky Ntetema writing in the July issue of the **BBC's FOCUS ON AFRICA** explained how even Tanzania's middle classes were now feeling the pinch as the prices of the main staple foods had gone up two fold in the past few months to 80 cents for a kilo of maize and \$1 for a kilo of rice. The article quotes the case of 49-year-old pharmacist Joyce Mwashwa who is fairly well paid, earning \$700 a month at the city's main hospital. Her husband is a forestry expert and together they can afford to send their son and daughter to boarding school. But they have noticed other price increases: meat is now \$3 a kilo; it is \$10 for a chicken and a kilo of cassava flour now costs 80 cents. She also has to spend between \$60 and \$100 on transport to work each month.

A highly-competitive student competition with £24,000 of prize money for the best 'Big Idea' (sponsored by the **TIMES**) attracted more than 1,000 entries from 68 universities around world. The paper reported that the winner was John Tilleman, the co-founder of 'Solar Oven Systems' which had developed a simple solar oven made from a piece of reflective plastic folded into a cone. Tilleman was reported to be in Tanzania to investigate the concept. He was hoping to use solar power to reduce deforestation - *Thank you M. Anderson for sending this item - Editor.*

According to **EAST AFRICAN BUSINESS WEEK** (February 25) data now being acquired in off-shore Tanzania has shown that it is possible that commercial production of petroleum oil and gas could be achieved as early as 2012. According to Dr. Philip Nelson, the Director of Petrodel Resources Ltd which has licences in Latham and Kimbiji there have been signs of "flat spots" and "bright spots" which are widespread in the seismic data from Nigeria's oil-rich Niger Delta. These 'spots' are fundamental to the discovery, development, and production of oil and gas he said. Petrodel began its survey in February to collect seismic data. The company expected to begin similar surveys at the offshore sector in Tanga later - *Thank you Keith Lye for sending this and other items*



- Editor.

**AFRICA REPORT** published in its April issue a list of the top 500 companies in Africa. Way out ahead at the top of the list is Sonatrach, an Algerian hydrocarbon company which is followed by South Africa's Old Mutual insurance company. The only Tanzanian company on the list - at number 275 - is Vodafone Telecoms. 37 of the top 50 companies in the list are in South Africa.

The **EAST AFRICAN** (April 21) reported that the Olympic torch had arrived in Dar es Salaam from Argentina on the night of 12th April (*see last issue of TA*). The torch had a trouble free journey through the Tanzanian capital, the only African leg of the flame's journey to Beijing. The 25 kilometre route had to be scaled down to five kilometres because of heavy rains that had pounded the city and flooded several sections of the rally route. The paper said that it was, to all intents and purposes, an all-Chinese affair as Chinese citizens working in East Africa turned up at the airport and lined the streets. Only a small crowd of Tanzanians were there at the periphery.

**DEVELOPMENTS**, published by the UK's DIFID, highlighted in its Issue 4 of 2008 what it described as an unprecedented joint venture between the Japanese giant Sumitomo Chemical and A-Z Textiles in Arusha (*see cover photo TA 90*). Sumitomo are the creators of the 'Olyset' anti mosquito net - the first long-lasting, insecticide-treated nets which are guaranteed to last for at least five years. They never need re-treatment, are virtually tear-proof and can be washed up to 20 times while remaining effective. The non-toxic insecticide is contained within the fibre, not coated on the outside. The Arusha factory is now one of Tanzania's largest employers with approximately 3,200 staff, mostly women - *Thank you John Sankey for sending this - Editor.*

'Eco philanthropists are now buying up vast tracts of East Africa with little interest in commercial gain. Will this be the generation to rescue Africa's wildlife and offer affluent consumers a true wilderness experience?' This was the subject of an article in the **FINANCIAL TIMES** on 17th May by Lucia van der Post in which she described an 'African miracle' taking place in the north-west corner of the Serengeti. Extracts: 'Just six years ago, this vital Western corridor of the reserve was a dismal hunting block with badly controlled hunting and poaching by

the desperately poor population. It had now been transformed so that all its 346,000 acres were flourishing again under the beneficent eye of Wall Street fund manager Paul Tudor Jones. He has turned the area into 'Singita Grumeti Reserves' and made it one of the most sensationally luxurious safari destinations in Africa.... It has created jobs for some 600 people, offered educational scholarships and founded small businesses for neighbouring residents, to bring to this corner of Tanzania something of the prosperity that eco-tourism has brought to other places..... Nobody has any illusions that this eco-tourism can ever be made to pay its way. Keeping the costs down is the most that they are aiming for. Tudor Jones is rumoured to have poured some £45 million into the project and any future profit is to be directed to the 'Grumeti Fund' which helps villagers to set up small enterprises - *Thank you Debbie Simmons for this - Editor.*

A fun event reported in the **WANTAGE HERALD** (3rd July) comprised 20 specially created scarecrows scattered around the village of East Hagbourne and followed the heroes, heroines and villains theme of a church fete. It attracted a lot of attention. The objective was to raise funds to equip a hospital plus solar panels and equipment for schools in Liuli, Tanzania - *Thank you Geoffrey Stokell for sending this - Editor.*

The **EAST AFRICAN** (16th June) quoted the International Union for the Conservation of Nature's Red List as describing a 'grim' roll-call of endangered species of birds around the world. Among the 1,226 species now threatened are the Sokoke Scops owls which feed mostly on insects such as beetles in the forests of coastal Kenya. But the birds are also found in the Usambara Mountains where a few hundred birds are still thought to reside. Global warming is affecting the bird population through long-term drought and sudden extreme weather which disrupts the natural environment of the birds.



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# IVUNA METEORITE

The Natural History Museum (NHM) in London have acquired the largest specimen of the Ivuna meteorite from a private collector in the United States of America.



The 0.7 kg meteorite landed near Ivuna, Tanzania, on December 16, 1938, and was subsequently split into a number of samples. Most of the other specimens are held by private collectors or by the Tanzanian government.

Ivuna is one of only nine known meteorites that are classified as carbonaceous

chondrites. These meteorites contain “heavy elements” (i.e. elements other than hydrogen and helium) in nearly the same abundances as in the sun, which means that they are essentially unaltered since they were formed at about the same time as the solar system itself, some 4.6 billion years ago. In 2001, investigation by a team from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, the Leiden Observatory in the Netherlands, and the NASA Ames Research Center showed the presence in Ivuna of two simple amino acids, glycine and beta-alanine, and linked Ivuna with a likely origin in the nucleus of a comet.

‘Ivuna is a real-life time capsule that means we can look at the very first steps of how our solar system formed,’ said Dr Caroline Smith, meteorite curator at the Museum. ‘We hold one of the most comprehensive meteorite collections in the world, yet Ivuna has been a missing piece in the jigsaw.’

Ivuna will be a star specimen in a new meteorites gallery, which the NHM is planning for the near future. Before being put on display, the NHM’s Ivuna fragment will be taken to NASA’s Johnson Space Center, where a 20g piece will be removed and subdivided into two 10g pieces. One of these pieces will be set aside, while the other will be further divided into 200mg allocations for various teams of researchers to study.

## AIDS/HIV & MALARIA STATISTICS

Prime Minister Mizengo Pinda released the results from a recent survey carried out by National Bureau of Statistics with assistance from USAID. The survey interviewed and took blood samples from more than 9,000 women aged 15-49 and close to 7,000 men aged 15-49 in all 26 regions of Tanzania. The results indicated a 4.7% HIV prevalence rate among men and a 6.8% rate among women. This is a slight improvement over the 2003-04 survey which found rates of 6.3% and 7.7% respectively.

Iringa recorded the highest rate of 14.7% (previously 13.4%) followed by Dar es Salaam at 8.9% (previously 10.9%), Mbeya at 7.9% (previously 13.5%) and Shinyanga at 7.6% (previously 6.5%). Zanzibar had the lowest prevalence rate at 0.6%. Age-wise, the highest prevalence was among the 35-39 age group (10%).

The survey also collected information on knowledge of HIV, attitudes and behavioural aspects. Over 98% of respondents had heard about HIV/AIDS. 68.6% of women and 76.3% of men knew that condoms can reduce the risk of contracting HIV, while 82% and 86.6% knew that limiting sex to one uninfected partner who has no other partners would reduce the risk. 85% and 89% were aware that abstaining from sexual intercourse is another recognized prevention method.

With regard to Malaria, 56% of the households covered in the study owned some type of mosquito net (increased from 46% observed in the 2004-05 survey). 37% of children under age five years and 36% of pregnant women slept under a mosquito net. Children and pregnant women in urban areas were found to be twice as likely to use mosquito nets than their rural counterparts.

The overall prevalence of malaria in young children in Tanzania was 18%. In rural areas, 20% of children carried the malaria parasite compared to 7% in urban areas. Kagera had the highest prevalence of malaria among young children (42%) while Arusha had the lowest with less than 1%.

The statement ended "To conclude, these results should be taken as a challenge in the nation's effort to reduce the incidences of new HIV infections and eradication of malaria among children. We all have to work together towards achieving the desired levels so that we save lives of our people especially children under age five years."

# Kunduchi House



Kunduchi House is a friendly, family run Bed & Breakfast situated in Kunduchi Village 18km northwest of Dar-es-Salaam, offering breath-taking panoramic views and the cool breeze of the Indian Ocean. Zanzibar and Bagamoyo are within easy reach, and the famous Kunduchi Hotel with its fantastic water-sports facilities is just two minutes walk away.

Security and cleanliness are of paramount importance to us. All rooms are air-conditioned with on-suite facilities, and we can accommodate up to twelve adults. There is a lovely Swiss restaurant next door, or if required our staff can provide delicious local dishes such as “ugali kwa samaki”.

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## MISCELLANY

President Kikwete did not cross the Ruvuma River bordering Tanzania and Mozambique to accept the invitation he had received to join celebrations for the 40th anniversary of Frelimo, the ruling party in Mozambique. The president was offered the use of a small boat with a sail to cross because the Mkenda Kivukoni Bridge was still under construction. Jokingly, he said: "I gazed at that small boat and said to myself, mhh, I am a Mkwere without swimming skills. Better for Membe to do it because he has married an Mbambabay. He can swim." The president was therefore represented at the anniversary celebrations by Minister of Foreign Affairs Bernard Membe – Sunday Observer.

The Infrastructure Development Ministry has directed upcountry bus operators and drivers to discontinue their tendency to stop anywhere on the highway to let passengers alight for short or long calls in adjacent bushes - Guardian.

The government is in the process of drafting a new law that would allow Tanzanians to have dual citizenship. When the process has been completed a Bill will be presented to both parliaments.

The government has plans to raise the number of agricultural extension officers so as to be able to post one officer in each village in the country by the year 2011. The Minister of Agriculture said that a number of training centres for the officers had been revived and that, by the end of this year, 1,200 officers would be available, while from next year the centres were expected to churn out 3,000 officers annually in a move to usher in an agricultural revolution in the country.

MICROSOFT and the Aga Khan Foundation are planning to establish 13 Community Technology Centres in Tanzania. "This project will characteristically focus on training unemployed and under-served youth in ICT skills to enhance their opportunities for employment and income generation," said Mr Louis Otieno, the Microsoft East and Southern Africa, General Manager. He said the project will first be implemented in Arusha and Songea regions before moving to other regions. To promote rural economic development, the two organizations plan to help expand access to information and technology through the Aga Khan Foundation's existing Rural Support Programmes.





Tanzanian fashion designer Ally Rhemtullah has been invited to take part in the London Fashion Week scheduled for September 14-19. It is the first time a Tanzanian has been invited to the London Fashion week, which allows fashion designers or “houses” to display their latest collections. An excited Rhemtullah said he will showcase the modern Khanga because it will be a way of promoting Tanzanian culture “I am delighted because it is an honour to go and represent East Africa in one of the best fashion finale in the world,” he said - Daily News

## BIOFUEL PROJECT

A 400 hectare biofuel project to grow sugar cane for use in producing ethanol is planned for Bagamoyo District. The company behind the project, Sekab Bio-energy Tanzania, already operates similar projects in other areas of East and Central Africa and plans to employ around 500 people on the farm. A water reservoir is planned from the Lower Ruvu River to allow drip irrigation of the crops. The farm manager Andre Fayd’herbe is hopeful that the project would start producing ethanol by next year.

Concerns have been expressed by OXFAM and others over the widespread adoption of biofuel crops particularly on land previously used for food cultivation. Robert Bailey, OXFAM policy advisor notes “In the scramble to supply the EU and the rest of the world with biofuels, poor people are getting trampled “

The aim of producing biofuel is to replace petrol used in cars, but scientists have said that it takes so much energy to produce some biofuels that it would be cleaner overall to burn petrol in our cars. That said, ethanol production from sugar cane is said to be one of the more efficient biofuel conversion processes.

## OBITUARIES



*Mourners at the funeral of Bokhe Munanka (photo Issah Michuzi)*

Former minister in the first post-independence cabinet, **BOKHE MUNANKA** (81) died on July 25 after complaining of chest problems. He was at one time Secretary of the Pan Africa Freedom Movement for East and Central Africa and was imprisoned for political reasons in 1958. He was elected Member of Parliament for North Mara in the first general election in Tanganyika in 1959 and served as a personal assistant to the President from 1964 to 1972.

## REVIEWS

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

*Reviews Editor John Cooper-Poole is always glad to hear from people who would like to join his list of possible reviewers. He is always glad to hear of books or articles which might be of interest to our readers. His address is on page 51*

**WAR IN PRE-COLONIAL EASTERN AFRICA.** Richard Reid, (London: British Institute in Eastern Africa/Oxford: James Currey, 2007). Pp. xvi+256, ISBN 978-1-84701-604-1. £55.00 cloth. £16.95 paper.

This is an illuminating study that seeks to put African warfare in a more objective context than that which has prevailed since the colonial period and, to a significant degree, persists to this day. According to these dated, yet hardy, models, African warfare was usually ‘barbarous’ and had little to do with ‘civilized’ motives but everything to do with cattle-rustling and slave-raiding. ‘This was combat that lacked the soul, the aims and the complexity of ‘civilized war’ as Richard Reid puts it; ‘these were parochial and decidedly low-calibre struggles’. Furthermore, the nineteenth century European-promulgated stereotype – still with us today, as those familiar with reportage on African violence will know – portrayed these struggles as ‘irrational’ and ‘interminable’, suggesting that all Africans did was fight each other and, of course, providing one of the bedrock justifications of European rule and *pax colonia*. ‘The aim of this book, put simply, is to contribute to the growing refutation of these notions. The history of African warfare is perhaps the last bastion of the kind of distorted Eurocentric scholarship that characterized African studies before the 1960’s.

African warfare was neither simple nor crude, nor was it ‘unchanging’. In fact, it was a major force for social, political and economic change, sometimes associated with progress and innovation, if also with suffering. In this region, ‘statehood was often the institutionalization of violence’, in that states were built through war. When dealing with African warfare one immediately encounters terminological difficulties: what was ‘war’ as opposed to criminal activity or ‘raids’ more akin to hunting expeditions than wars? Some societies had militaristic internal structures and wars of expansion have been very important in African history. In some parts of Eastern Africa, war was inherited by rulers for whom great struggles were handed down from generation to generation. Conflict and struggle played an important role in popular memory,

for example in the Ethiopian royal chronicles. War was cast as 'righteous', an essential function of resisting invaders. African societies often had a historical consciousness, and violence an heroic purpose. Chronicles of martial endeavour helped legitimize a state or dynasty, particularly important when European power encroached. Buganda matched Ethiopia in its ability to convince outsiders of its 'traditional hegemony'. Mirambo of the Nyamwezi determined to historicize his violence, concerned 'to establish a new order . . . [and] to recapture a lost unity, to reassemble a scattered people'.

A chapter on 'tools and tactics' considers the type and employment of weaponry across the region. Most fighting took place on foot with two notable exceptions – the use of horses in the Ethiopian region and Ganda use of war canoes on Lake Victoria. Reid concludes that the extent to which firearms marginalized indigenous weaponry has been exaggerated. Guns had a range of roles – psychological, cultural, political as well as tactical, though overall had little influence on tactics and battle order, and the 'gun cult' could actually impair the performance of armies in the field. African military formations made extensive use of intelligence, reconnaissance and spies. Reid considers the extent to which terrain influenced zones of expansion and the importance of controlling features such as flat-topped mountains. Many polities turned to guerrilla warfare, and 'one of the most common strategies for the extension of political influence was involvement in neighbouring states' civil wars and succession disputes'.

Another chapter addresses the organisation and function of African armies. Recruitment, organisation and the size of armies varied greatly across the region, as did levels of professionalism. Age-regiments were common, and in battle subordinate levels of command were particularly important. Military prowess was often embodied in the person of the leader, meaning that wars in Eastern Africa were often overtly political, with the capture or death of a ruler as a key objective. A great deal of time was spent by leaders in suppressing rebellion, or what was presented as rebellion.

In a chapter on cost and profit Reid seeks to interpret the economics of African violence, challenging the old idea that 'war' in Africa was little more than slave raiding. This implies that African wars before the intrusion of the outside world were petty affairs, 'matters of mere cattle-rustling and women-stealing'. War was stimulated in a number of ways by new commercial links and the impact of Arab penetration. It could also be stimulated by the maritime horizon and the lure of the Red Sea and access to it. War also resulted from naked commercial

ambitions and the desire to capture and utilise resources. In some regions, as to this day, insecurity created small-scale entrepreneurs of violence. Reid also offers an interesting perspective on what is commonly referred to today as 'child soldiering'. Amongst some African peoples, he points out, 'youth was a military condition, while the role of the elders was to "counterbalance the aggressive and military orientation of youth"'. Some rulers prefer youths as soldiers, and children were key targets for the slave trade. It is also clear that increased violence across the region was a key cause of urbanization as well as creating contemporary refugee crises. Urbanization was a result of heightened insecurity and influenced tactics and strategy, including the increased use of fortification and siege warfare.

Reid also highlights the fact that African societies had their own conflict prevention and conflict resolution mechanisms, too often a 'special' skill set reserved exclusively for the possession of Europeans. Resolution and avoidance of conflicts involved tributes and 'surrender', neither necessarily implying hegemony but allowing hostilities to be suspended, and diplomacy and gift-giving were constant features of inter-state relations.

In this complex and comprehensive study Richard Reid performs a remarkably valuable service to the scholarship of the region, and it is hoped that those who today have African violence and war as their professional quarry will read this book, as well as those interested in the recent history of Eastern Africa.

Ashley Jackson

**CHINA IN AFRICA.** Chris Alden.. African Arguments. Zed Books. ISBN 9781 84277 8647. pp157. pb£12.95

This book addresses the engagement between all Africa and China but has relevance for Tanzania where, according to Alden, in 2006 there were some 20,000 Chinese residents with the Chinese government actively encouraging further emigration from China into Africa.

In the early 1960's Mwalimu Julius Nyerere recognized the development potential of China's example. Following this example he implemented his policy of *Ujamaa*, village collectivisation, which did not suit Tanzanian society and failed. Furthermore Tanzania witnessed the development of the TanZam rail link which gave employment, not to local people, but to imported Chinese labour, many of whom stayed on. A further example was the large Chinese Embassy which, when this reviewer was in Dar-es-Salaam in 1961, employed

only Chinese workers.

The use of Chinese labour is explained as being due to the fact that Chinese workers are supposed to work harder than the African whose culture is inimical to hard work. The Chinese have become increasingly aware of the resentment caused among African trade unionists and other proletarians to the use of Chinese labour in preference to local labour and, in Tanzania particularly, they use local labour to work alongside Chinese labour on infrastructure projects. Alden quotes Humphrey Pole-Pole (head of Tanzania Social Forum) as giving expression to this disquiet when he said “First, Europe and America took over our big business. Now China is driving our small and medium business to bankruptcy. You don’t even contribute to employment because you bring in your own labour.”

This book favourably compares China’s development policy in Africa as having little or no conditionality unlike Western governments and NGO’s. However it makes clear that offers of status projects to leading politicians are made to facilitate the aim of securing contractual access to oil and minerals.

One thing the book shows clearly. China in Africa means China first. There is no mention in the book that China is involved in, or even interested in, African

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health, education or industrial training. It is good that the Tanzanian government seems aware of the old adage “*Quidquid id est timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*” (*Angalie Wagiriki wanaozileta zawadi*).

The book provides a useful overview of Chinese expansion into Africa but cannot foresee whether, post 2006, their influence and available capital will be beneficial to the much needed African development.

Robert Wise

**THE POLITICAL COST OF AIDS IN AFRICA: EVIDENCE FROM SIX COUNTRIES.** Kondwani Chirambo (ed), Pretoria, Institute for Democracy in South Africa, 2008. P.408. ISBN 9781920118655. £34.95.

With an estimated 22.5 million people living with HIV and AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa, there can be no doubt that the disease has profound political, social and economic implications for the region. This book focuses on the impact of HIV and AIDS on political systems and structures, arguing that whilst predictions of state-collapse are over-stated (failing to take into account the resilience of African systems), the disease is having a serious impact on political systems across the continent.

The section on Tanzania (one of seven countries studied) asserts that HIV and AIDS has imposed costs on the political system. However, this impact is varied (voter-participation, for example, does not appear to have been affected), and often hard to quantify (the loss of MPs and civil servants from HIV and AIDS does have financial costs, but perhaps more significantly it leads to a loss of experience and continuity). Whilst the Tanzania section does not present a picture of a system in crisis, it is clearly under stress as a result of HIV and AIDS.

Inevitably, some of the data is out of date (based on 2005 figures), but this does not affect the overall argument of the book. It is aimed at the specialist, rather than the generalist audience, and much of the evidence presented is suggestive, rather than conclusive. Nevertheless, this book is a valuable contribution to the study of how HIV and AIDS impacts upon politics in Africa.

Michael Jennings



**PAN-AFRICANISM OR PRAGMATISM? LESSONS OF TANGANYIKA-ZANZIBAR UNION.** Issa G. Shivji. Mkuki na Nyota, P.O.Box 4246, Dar es Salaam. [www.Mkukinanyota.com](http://www.Mkukinanyota.com). 2008. ISBN 978 9987 449 996. p313.

Issa Shivji's sharp critique and sense of moral rectitude have graced Tanzanian studies for some years now. In this his latest book, he addresses the Tanganyika-Zanzibar union – delivering a detailed historical and legal analysis, book-ended by some prescient observations about the union as a pan-African project.

The central question driving his study is this: should the union be celebrated as the last surviving example of pan-Africanism in Africa? Or has it been a union of convenience, born of political pragmatism and economic necessity? In searching for answers, the author sheds light on a number of grievances still being heard today, and certainly arms the reader with the historical means to better understand why the terms of union are still a divisive political issue. Ultimately, he argues, 'African Unity cannot be built on the foundation of narrow nationalisms'.

This is not an easy book for the casual reader. The central chapters are packed with legal explanation and historical footnotes, and as such I found myself overwhelmed at times with the attention to detail afforded by the author. Students and scholars of Zanzibari politics, however, should delight in this detail. Shivji has meticulously researched and interviewed, and the result is a dissection of union politics *par excellence*.

Interestingly, the author mentions that during its first ten years, the list of 'union matters' (i.e. outside of Zanzibar government jurisdiction) expanded from 11 to 16 items, to include 'petroleum...hydrocarbons and natural gas'. At the time of writing, new discoveries of offshore natural gas are being announced – the sharing of revenue from these resources will be as true a test as any of remaining pan-African sentiment on the islands and the mainland.

Henry Kippin

**ART IN EASTERN AFRICA.** Editor: Marion Arnold. Mkuki wa Nyota. Dar-es-Salaam: 2008. H/b192 pp, colour photos. ISBN: 978-9-987-44913-2, price: £34.95; available from [www.africanbookscollective.com](http://www.africanbookscollective.com). Paperback, school edition in East Africa, price Shs15,000 (£6.50).

In issue TA 90, a review of the *East Africa Biennale EASTAFAB 2007* noted the platform for visual art in eastern Africa has expanded considerably due to initiatives like 'Art in Tanzania'. That review about modern art, raised points that are germane to this one for a commissioned book with a wider remit: *Art in Eastern Africa*. The volume's characteristics -- joint authorship; synoptic format; East African-Africanist authors; inclusive concept of art -- place it squarely within the '00's generation of scholarship: *East African Contours: Reviewing Creativity and Visual Culture* (2005) and the Swahili-English text *Hazina: Traditions, Trade & Transitions in Eastern Africa* (National Museums Kenya, 2006).

The genesis for *Art in Eastern Africa* is Tanzanian publisher Walter Bgoya's commitment to visual art publications dating back to *Art Handbook for Schools* (TPH, 1975). Later, as director of Mkuki na Nyota Publishers, he envisioned a new series to promote "art appreciation"-- how to see and how to know art, as I recall he spoke of an African version of John Berger's classic *Ways of Seeing*. His first venture concerned continuities of traditions: *From Ritual to Modern Art Tradition and Modernity in Tanzanian Sculpture* (2001; TA review 73:2002).

A more ambitious venture *Art in Eastern Africa* involved four years of research between professionals in/from ten countries who identified with the project's regional prospectus. On the book's cover, this objective is expressed through beadwork: a Maasai ornamental collar and a new design showing Africa with the relevant countries in bold colours, symbolising the fusion of ethnicity, nation, region. A glance at the Chapter titles indicates several kinds of cultural interactions and a reduction in coverage to the East African Community and ancient Sudan. On closer reading of the Contents, five out of twelve authors were born in Tanzania, while a sixth had lived in Arusha. Their disciplines, usually multi-domain, are anthropology, archaeology, art history, design, ethnography, fine art, history, journalism, literature, museology. Over half of the book's contents concern art in Tanzania. Seven chapters are located in regional settings, such as rock art in the Great Lakes (Ch 2), comparative aspects of Swahili art on the Indian Ocean coast (Chs 3, 4, 5), Tanzanian artists who were

“Pioneer Makerere [Art School] Masters” (Ch 8) and brief references (Ch 12). In fact only one chapter, a case study of design development is specific to Tanzania (Ch 6).

I found two chapters to be exemplary essays: focused, illuminating, convincing, well-crafted. In “The Great Lakes: A Complexity of Cultural Wellsprings”, archaeology firebrand Prof Felix Chami describes and discusses the imagery he had analysed from rock art sites near Bukoba, concluding with a new hypothesis about the interpretation of non-figurative motifs. In ‘Swahili Aesthetics: Some Observations’, playwright-humanities scholar Dr Farouk Topan offers an elegant exposition about the synthesis that characterizes Swahili visual culture through examples of ‘fly wisk’ and ‘incense burner’, based upon his research in Zanzibar and Mombasa. He locates Swahili aesthetic values in an Islamic religious framework and raises points about the differences between core and national Swahili constituencies.

Two further, more than adequate chapters, are a general essay on “Swahili Culture and Art between Africa and the Indian Ocean” by museum *mzee* Prof Abdul Sheriff. He provides an informative and readable survey with many images photographed *in situ*. His focus is the distinctive domestic architecture of Lamu and Zanzibar, which is central to core Swahili identity. He does not use the opportunity to pursue Swahili responses to globalism, how these towns -- and Kilwa -- are managing tourism and their status as World Heritage Sites.

A different approach is taken by designer-journalist N L Merinyo in “Costume [traditional dress] design in Tanzania: an Historical Perspective and its Implications for Contemporary Design Practice”. He reports on a joint project (2001-03) with Ailinda Sawe to document ethnic traditions of dress and adornment for four pastoral communities in northern Tanzania. Their highly visual research serves as a resource for their fashion design studio Afrika Sanaa in Dar-es-Salaam. Samples of their drawings and photos trace the project’s trajectory. This study is captivating in its scope, advocacy, ‘quaint’ language and for personal reasons. My former school head Mrs Kasindi-Kamm had suggested the relevance of Afrika Sanaa, which reminded me that in the mid-1960’s Kasindi had introduced us/teachers to ‘kanga’ as fashion and also that Sawe was our graduate.

The emphasis upon Tanzania goes unexplained in the Introduction, which is disconnected from its Contents. Only 3/34 pages refer to the new knowledge in the whole book with no discussion of significant findings. There is a long literature for the region’s visual traditions which is accessible ‘virtually’ on

websites and in good, local school books (in Nairobi). Regarding the 'Select Bibliography', check Margaret Nagawa (Ch 9) who laments the domination of modern African Art by Eurocentric and expatriate-West African author-curators. The book's few maps have redundant information; for eastern Africa, compare Fig 0.1 p3 (? Chad) with a more useful physical map Fig 2.1, p52 yet lacking specific sites. Standard practice is to link the map and essay; in the least to provide relevant place and ethnic names. While harping on is unpleasant, Errata are numerous and should be corrected. These include misspellings for the renowned artist Elimo Njau (in two chapters) and the premier Gallery Watatu (x3). Serious omissions of acknowledgement are for Figure 3.1, p72 which is redrawn from Taj Ahmed's fine '3-D sketch of a typical...' in Ghaidan, ed. (1976) and for Ch 5, the author's earlier publication of '... I am a Kanga ...' in *Africa Now* (1984). Ch 5 also states incorrect measurements for a standard kanga (p119). There is no Index and the pagination of the Contents is inaccurate. These flaws interfere with appreciating the outstanding efforts of the majority authors and designers who created this original, art book.

The NMK catalogue *Hazina* provides a clear framework for approaching eastern Africa's visual culture while *Art in Eastern Africa* offers more detailed coverage of particular topics for teachers. Both are suitable for general readers and each opens many windows that show, "The way we see things is affected by what we know or what we believe" (J Berger: 1972:8).

## **Recent articles**

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