

Tanzanian Affairs

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DRAMATIC U-TURN ON CONSTITUTION

Maybe it is the Tunisian/Egyptian/Libyan effect but there are signs in several parts of the world that it is not a good idea to propose new legislation, without proper consultation and to which most people object. Britain has had to make a number of U-turns on policy recently as a result of popular pressure. Now something similar has happened in Tanzania.

A Constitutional Review Commission

After the elections in October 2010, the greatly strengthened Chadema opposition party stated that, because it did not think that the presidential election results were correct and because there were many anomalies in Tanzania's existing constitution, it wanted a new constitution to be adopted.

The first reactions from the ruling CCM party were not favourable but soon it became apparent that this was a subject of great interest to the people.

President Kikwete responded by setting up a Constitutional Review Commission and gave it instructions to draw up proposals for a draft Bill to be presented to parliament. The commission got to work immediately and in March 2011 presented a draft Bill for consideration by parliament at its next session in August. It was expected to lead to the enactment by 2014 of a constitution which would be an amended version of the existing one. It soon became apparent however that this was not what the people wanted.

Criticism from all sides

The Guardian, the Citizen and most other papers, English and Swahili, gave heavy coverage of the reactions.

Former Prime Minister and retired judge Joseph Warioba praised the government for the goodwill it had shown in establishing a new constitution but faulted the 'sanctity' of the three issues that would dilute the whole process. Concerning the powers of the presidency, (which he said were classified as untouchable, in the Draft), were, in a real sense,

cover photo: A family returns to their house after the Gongo la Mboto explosions - photo Chris Mfinanga.

the real constitution. "How can you refrain from discussing them?" The question of what kind of government they wanted; whether to have one government instead of the current situation where there are two, were among other things which they should be freely allowed to discuss he argued.

He added that Section 9 of the Bill should be amended to give time to discuss the Draft. "Give people freedom to talk about human rights, about equality before the law and due process of the law. Listen to their views on the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, on national unity and peace and let political parties campaign for the type of constitution, which represents the will of the people" he said.

Chadema Secretary General Dr Wilbrood Slaa complained about the excessive powers of the President in the proposed Bill. "The president has powers to appoint the Commission, issue terms of reference, appoint permanent secretaries and receive reports...all these concentrated into the hands of one person."

Civic United Front (CUF) National Chairman Prof Ibrahim Lipumba recommended the establishment of an independent Commission, a Constitutional Assembly, a National Convention and finally to hold a referendum – Guardian.

Former Chief Justice Barnabas Samatta and the Legal and Human Rights Centre Executive Director urged the government not to restrict people's involvement in the process of writing the new constitution. It should be clear and transparent and Tanzania should emulate countries that had recently changed their constitutions - Kenya, Ghana and South Africa. They strongly criticised a section of the Bill which prohibited members of the public from discussing issues about the Union, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar and the Government of National Unity there.

Public hearings

The government organised three public hearings – in Dar, Dodoma and Zanzibar - to give the people a chance to comment. At the parliament building in Dodoma, hundreds of people turned up but many were refused entry because of shortage of space. They then began running battles with the police and started chanting patriotic songs as a way of pressing for their right to be allowed in. According to the Citizen, those

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waiting outside the Parliament buildings were people from all walks of life, including officials from civil society organisations and ordinary citizens. The huge turnout had been prompted by announcements popularising the event through the mass media the day before.

Many students gathered in the middle of the road outside the parliament building and announced that they would continue with a separate public hearing of people's views because the hearings inside 'were meant for perpetrators of graft and not ordinary Tanzanians.' When the situation became tense, police began using tear-gas to disperse the students, after some of them had started throwing all sorts of 'missiles', including stones, at the police.

In Dar es Salaam another public hearing was temporarily suspended when a crowd of university students argued with an MP representing the CCM. The MP differed with those who questioned the proposed presidential powers in the bill, saying: "You cannot just decide to infringe upon the president's powers through such a forum, and the Bill is right but....." The crowd did not give him time to continue and the meeting became uncontrollable, forcing the chairperson to postpone the debate.

At the Zanzibar hearings opposition was very strong. Some government leaders and House of Representatives MP's had indicated earlier that the Bill could not be taken wholly as it stood. Isles Constitutional Affairs and Justice Minister Abubakar Bakari (supported by other ministers) said the Bill had violated the basic agreement setting up the Union and called on the Speaker to remove the Bill from the table. Anything warranting to be added or removed from 'matters of the Union' in the text must be discussed by both parties. Zanzibar had been sidelined right from the start because discussions had started without Zanzibaris being involved.

On the last day of the open hearing in Zanzibar there was some chaos when the Chairman of the Zanzibar Association of Imams tore up the document. People chanted slogans such as: "We do not want the Union." "No more Tanganyika's colony." This caused the session to be halted before its official closing time - *Habari Leo*.

At the hearings many views were expressed: Many people said that they did not want to be rushed on the issue and were opposed to

the idea of taking the Bill to Parliament under a certificate of urgency. Others said that the draft gave too much power to the President; people wanted a new constitution – not amendments to the present one.

A government spokeswoman brought some reality into the debate by pointing out that the Bill was just a draft which was meant to lay down grounds for the constitutional review process; the process itself would facilitate collection of public views on the new constitution,

The Speaker of the National Assembly Anne Makinda accused politicians of creating chaos and disrupting on-going public hearings of the constitutional review, to advance their personal interests.

Speaking in Parliament Chadema National Chairman Freeman Mbowe said his party planned to conduct demonstrations countrywide to press the government to halt the fast tracking approach to the constitutional review process. “If the government suspends endorsement of the Draft, Chadema would also suspend the planned demonstrations, he said. The fate of over 44 million Tanzanians could not be decided by a few people in Zanzibar, Dodoma and Dar es Salaam he added.

The U-turn

The government finally decided to halt the ‘fast tracking’ process toward enactment of a new constitution. The Bill would no longer be presented to the August parliamentary session under a certificate of urgency. Normal channels would be used so as to allow the government to work on the opinions of the people and give more room for discussions.

THE RENEWAL OF CCM

The increasing corruption in Tanzania, the arrival in parliament of a much larger Chadema opposition party, the continuing popularity of the Chadema candidate for the presidency in the October 2010 elections, and the apparent determination of the Chadema party to continue campaigning at full pace, even though the next election is five years away, seem to have jolted the ruling CCM party into action. From its grassroots up to the top leadership the party is in the process of ‘cleansing itself.’

Evidence of this was the resignation on April 9 of the top decision mak-

ing body in the party – the Central Committee - including the whole of its secretariat and CCMs Secretary General Yusuf Makamba. National Chairman Kikwete was asked to form a new team aiming at ‘a real transformation of the party, to rectify its low morale and discipline.’

In no time a new Secretariat was installed including former Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Wilson Mukama as party Secretary General. Kikwete then named members of the party’s new Central Committee (CC). These included Abdurrahman Kinana, Zakia Meghji, Abdallah Kigoda, Steven Wassira, Pindi Chana, William Lukuvi and Constancia Buhiye – *Uhuru*

New leadership –New attack on corruption

A few days after the reshuffles, CCM reaffirmed its commitment to fight corruption, and said that the fight would be won.

The new Secretary General, vowed to act on all corrupt elements within the party and warned that those who continued to engage in corrupt practices would not be tolerated any more. “We wanted to make it clear that all those implicated in big corruption allegations should think of quitting. We want to protect our party’s credibility.” He also said that he would spare no one and was ready to make difficult decisions.

In his first press conference, Nape Nnauye, the newly appointed CCM Publicity Secretary said they were fed up with lingering claims of unethical conduct in the party. “We will ultimately win this war (against corruption). We are determined to win, we have started it and we will sustain it to the end...” He admitted that the party had massively lost people’s confidence –the Swahili press.

THE ARRIVAL OF CHADEMA

Everyone has been expecting some sparks to fly following the election of a strong opposition in Parliament and they have not been disappointed.

The Arusha riot

After the main elections last year, which were praised for their peaceful nature, there followed various mayoral elections. In the hotly contested one in Arusha on December 18 there were serious disturbances. Chadema leaders claimed that they were not informed of the election

and when they arrived at the City Hall, found that it had already been completed, with a CCM candidate elected as Mayor and a TLP candidate as Deputy Mayor. In the resulting fracas the Arusha Urban MP (Chadema) was injured while being arrested and taken to the police station.

Chadema were then given permission to stage a demonstration and hold a public rally on January 5 but the decision on the demonstration was reversed on January 4. Chadema officials and supporters then defied the order concerning the demonstration and marched into the city, until they came up against a contingent of armed riot police blocking their path. There was a violent confrontation. Supporters continued to converge at the site of the planned rally (which had been given permission) but shortly after 1pm, police started firing teargas in an attempt to disperse the crowds.

According to *Mwananchi*, prior to the demonstration, Chadema bussed hundreds of its young supporters from Kilimanjaro region. Reports say that police were later engaged in running battles with youths in downtown Arusha, and three people died from injuries. A number of policemen were also injured.

On the following day, Mbowe and 40 others were charged with unlawful assembly. They all pleaded “not guilty” and were released on bail.

Archbishop Josephat Lebulu of the Arusha Catholic Archdiocese read a declaration on behalf of the Union of Christian Denominations (representing over 20 denominations) which condemned the use of excessive force and live bullets by the police and called on Prime Minister, Mizengo Pinda to intervene. The church leaders also resolved not to recognise the Mayor nor work with the municipal officials until the controversy was resolved.

On Feb 24th, thousands of protesters again took to the streets when Chadema held a demonstration in Mwanza, but there were no reports of violence (see below). In March prosecutors announced that the case against 10 of those arrested in Arusha had been dropped for lack of evidence and that the trial of 19 other Chadema members (including Mbowe and Slaa) would be postponed until April 29.



The Chadema rally in Mwanza - photo Peter Fabian newhabari.com

The Chadema rallies

On February 25 the Swahili press gave publicity to the first of a series of big rallies Chadema was organizing. Extract:

‘Tens of thousands of people took to the streets in Mwanza to participate in a rally organised by Chadema. The party’s top leadership called for more accountability by President Kikwete’s government. Led by Chairman Mbowe, and Secretary General, Dr. Wilbroad Slaa, the rally ended up with strong demands including giving the President nine days to act or face mass action as had happened in Egypt and Libya. There were attacks on “Dowans” (*see Corruption below*) which, it was said, could not be paid from taxpayers’ money because it was an illegal firm.... President Kikwete was aware of all these shoddy deals because they happened during his leadership,” said Dr. Slaa. He named a CCM MP as the man who had manipulated government officials to pressurise them into giving a multi- million contract to the shoddy Richmond firm and wondered why the MP remained untouchable. Mbowe demanded the resignation of two cabinet Ministers, William Ngeleja (Energy and Minerals) and Dr. Hussein Mwinyi (Defence and National Service),

since they had openly failed to offer credible leadership in their respective portfolios. But as Mbowe was naming the ministers, the crowd shouted "...and President Kikwete too should resign!" (*Mwananchi, Nipashe, Majira, Mtanzania, Tanzania Daima*)

Chadema is planning more rallies

CCM reacted angrily. A spokesman said that the government should take legal action against what he described as Chadema's continued incitement. What Chadema was doing was to instill feelings of hatred between us and the people and thus provoke violence he said - *Mwananchi*.

On March 3 Minister of State, Presidents' Office (Social Relations and Co-ordination), Stephen Wassira warned Chadema, that they should blame no one if the government lost patience with them. He blamed the party for inciting people to overthrow their government. "It is not possible.....they don't have such a mandate... as it is against the constitution" he said. What Chadema was crying out for – an easing of the current high cost of living – was not a problem in Tanzania alone.

Meanwhile, the Chairmen of the Tanzania Labor Party (TLP) and the United Democratic Party (UDP), John Cheyo, have supported President Kikwete's warning to political parties against plans to destroy the existing peace - *Mwananchi, Majira, Habari Leo*.

Mbowe names shadow cabinet

Chadema leader Mbowe has named his Shadow Cabinet. He said that, although the official cabinet had a total of 50 ministers and deputies, he had formed a small shadow cabinet of only 29 ministers and three deputies for efficiency. The Finance and Economic Affairs portfolio went to Kigoma North MP Zitto Kabwe who is also Deputy Leader of the Opposition. The Home Affairs shadow ministry will be headed by Godbless Lema (Arusha Urban), while Constitutional Affairs and Justice goes to Tundu Lissu of Singida East, who is the Chief Whip. The Energy and Minerals ministry will be under Ubungu MP John Mnyika - *Guardian*.

Key posts all go to the opposition

MP's have elected chairpersons for the three key parliamentary oversight committees. John Cheyo (UDP) was re-elected as chairman of the

sensitive Public Accounts Committee (PAC), Zitto Kabwe (Chadema) also retained his position as the chairman of the Public Organisations Accounts Committee (Poac), while Augustine Mrema (TLP) was elected the new chairman of the Local Authorities Accounts Committee (LAAC). Thus, although Chadema was disappointed in not obtaining all three posts, Tanzania sets a good example in choosing as Chairs, members of the opposition parties.

Change of rules

On February 10 CCM joined with all the small opposition parties in parliament to 'clarify earlier rules' to prevent Chadema from becoming the sole official Opposition in Parliament. The rules were changed so that the official opposition now comprises all the opposition parties. Chadema MP's walked of the House in protest. Relations between Chadema and the second opposition party CUF remained cold – Guardian.

THE LOLIONDO PHENOMENON

Forget about politics! Forget about football! Forget about corruption! One topic above all has dominated conversations in Tanzania during recent weeks – the tens of thousands of people who have been flocking to Samunge village, Loliondo in Arusha Region to try a 'miracle' cure' being dispensed there by retired 76-year old Evangelical Lutheran Pastor Ambilikile Masapila.

The whole thing can only be described as extraordinary. For example:

So many people have gone to the village that shortage of food and water initially sent prices soaring. A 1.5-litre bottle of water was selling at between TShs 4,000 and 5,000.

Thousands of patients have been stuck in 25-km traffic jams on the road.

The Pastor said that the cure was revealed to him by God. It heals all chronic diseases like HIV/Aids, cancer, hypertension, diabetes, asthma, and many others.

Its dosage is only one 250 millilitre cup made by boiling *mugariga* tree-roots.

Quote from a visitor to the area: “Even if you have something to cook, there is no water or firewood for cooking, making life in this area very difficult. Taking a motorcycle from here to a source of tapped water is 15,000/-. But, by God’s grace, I’ll survive until I get a cup of the ‘miracle concoction..... As you see there are no toilets, no bathrooms. The government should help to put up these structures.....



Pastor Masapila with his brew - newhabari.com

The road to and from Masapila’s clinic is single lane and slippery, unable to allow a faster traffic flow.”

Quote: “The tourist industry can see Loliondo becoming the centre of a big tourist attraction.”

The Citizen asked people why Loliondo had become so popular. It received many responses in writing and on line. Extracts:

“No wonder we Tanzanians are ranked as the most superstitious people in the world. You can see even national leaders openly going for the magical healing. I can see very little reasoning here.”

"This is not about the medicine. It is the sacrament, if you know the ABCs of Christianity. It is the faith in Christ that gives the concoction the healing power."

"Loliondo has become a crowd puller because the concoction is effective. Now the government should put in place the requisite infrastructure and amenities to ease problems such as accommodation, water, roads, etc."

"Babu Mwasapile has become an instant hit mostly because of the power of the word of mouth.....With many of those who have been able to drink the 'medicine' claiming to have had relief or to have been wholly cured, the treatment has spread like a bushfire in the Sahara desert."

"This is a good indication of the failure of the national health system, which is not only wanting in terms of facilities and personnel, but also ridden with corruption and red tape. To me, the experience is also a good sign of how sick our nation is physically, clinically and emotionally."

"Has the Tanzania Revenue Authority been to Babu's place? The old man is minting millions in tax-free income!"

The former Pastor admitted that he was overwhelmed by the huge turnout of people from all corners of Tanzania and neighbouring countries. But he told reporters that he was ready and able to dispense his liquid concoction of herbs in person to everyone turning up for healing "as directed by God". He had been touched by the unfolding humanitarian catastrophe that had led to deaths of sick people collapsing while queuing to reach him. By April the death toll had reached seventy-eight.

Patients pay 500 Tanzanian shillings - about \$0.33 - for one cup.

Among those seeking the cure were several public figures - including government ministers. One of the patients was said to be the wife of the President of the Congo. Politicians were said to be using the cure with many spending large amounts of money to arrange transport for their constituents to Loliondo. "I have set aside Sh 12 million to arrange transport for 200 of my constituents admitted Arusha MP (Chadema), Godbless Lema - *Majira*.

It is safe but...

In March, a team of experts drawn from the Chief Government Chemist, the Tanzania Drugs and Food Authority, the National Institute for Medical Research and the Muhimbili National Hospital endorsed the herb as safe for human consumption. "Yes, the herb has been cleared, it is not toxic, but that does not guarantee its potency on the myriad diseases it is said to cure," said one expert. "It will take long, perhaps many months or years to come to a scientific conclusion."

In March Prime Minister Mizengo Pinda promised to supply tents and build a dispensary in the village to treat patients needing medication before or after getting the herbal drink - Guardian.

OTHER ISSUES AT LOLIONDO

Big increase in hunting fees

Tourist hunters will have to dig deeper into their pockets following the government's decision to increase the permit fee for its hunting blocks from \$27,000 to \$60,000 for category I. Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism Ezekiel Maige said that the government had responded to the public outcry by increasing the number of hunting blocks from 158 to 190 and had also categorised the blocks into five depending on the type and number of animals to be hunted. He said Tanzanian applicants are required to produce a bank bond of guarantee to the tune of at least \$300,000 and for a foreign owned hunting company a bank bond of \$1,000,000 is required.

Experts have predicted that the Tanzania hunting sector could earn some \$ 53 million annually - a dramatic increase from the present earnings of \$ 20 million This would bring the sector closer to being one of the country's largest foreign exchange earners.

But no animals!

According to the Sunday News, some 21 of the professional hunters issued with permits under the new regulations have decided to hand their permits back because of the lack of animals in the areas covered. The Minister of Tourism suspects that, apart from ordinary migrations of the animals, poachers may be responsible. The government would step up its efforts to control this he said.

LOLIONDO ROAD PROJECT

President Kikwete has made a statement on the governments intentions as regards the controversial proposed road through the Serengeti. Extracts:

'The Government has reassured the international community that Tanzania will never do anything to hurt or take any decision that may irresponsibly destroy the Serengeti National Park such as building a tarmac road through the Park. However, the Government has reiterated its commitment to meet its responsibilities of supporting development efforts of poorer communities living around the park including building a tarmac road on the northern tip of the park to ease the severe transport challenges facing those communities.

The Serengeti is a jewel of our nation and the international community.... We will do nothing to hurt the Serengeti and we would like the international community to know this... There has been so much unnecessary confusion about this issue. Let me give you my assurances that we will keep the Serengeti intact.

Under the plan, the Government wants to decongest traffic inside the park that currently crosses the Serengeti daily on a 220-kilometer road which passes right through the park. Instead, the planned road will cross the Serengeti for only 54 kilometers which will remain unpaved.

In recent months, a global network of environmental activists and conservators has mounted a completely misinformed campaign claiming that the Government of Tanzania intends to destroy the Serengeti by building tarmac road through the park, which will seriously hurt the famous migration of wildlife. The people living in the northern side of the park were removed from inside the park itself as part of our conservation efforts. It takes about eight hours of very rough travel to reach their area from Mto wa Mbu town, and it is only 170 kilometers stretch. They have no road. They have no water. They have no power. We will be doing huge injustice if we do not move to correct these imbalances. There is neither justification nor explanation for not building this important road."

CORRUPTION – THE LATEST

Action by Parliament, the media and the judiciary continue on several allegations of corruption and Tanzania has again set a good example by revealing to the public more and more new cases of alleged corruption, or inefficiency in the public service.

The Richmond/Dowans saga

In what The East African describes as the ‘Scandal which just won’t go away’ (it was in 2006 that TANESCO contracted the Richmond Development Company to supply emergency electricity to Tanzania’s Tanesco) there has been a major new development. In 2008 Dowans (the company which took over from Richmond because the latter did not perform satisfactorily) appealed to the International Commercial Court (ICC) to arbitrate in its dispute with the government. The previous history of this case has been covered extensively in earlier issues of TA.

In December 2010 the ICC ruled in favour of Dowans and required Tanzania to pay \$65.8 million (TShs 94 billion) compensation for breach of contract by Tanesco. Tanzanians were shocked at the size of the award and many were very angry and wanted the government to refuse to pay. The President, parliament and the media were immediately involved in a huge controversy. Should Tanzania pay or not?

Energy and Minerals minister William Ngeleja announced that he had received instructions from Attorney General Frederick Werema to pay Dowans. East African Cooperation minister Samwel Sitta and Works Deputy minister Dr Harrison Mwakyembe queried the legality and the speed with which the problem was being handled.

In a speech broadcast live on radio and television President Kikwete said he was not for or against payment. He said the issue was legal and the government would do everything possible to ensure that the penalty was successfully challenged so as to spare taxpayers the enormous cost. He also declared that he neither had shares in Dowans nor did he know the firm, adding that he was not protecting ‘friends’ alleged to have a stake in the company.... I don’t have even a single cent in shares in Dowans.....I agree with those who say that we should not hasten to pay Dowans all those billions of shillings,” he added.

Prime Minister Mizengo Pinda said a CCM committee had resolved

to engage legal experts in pursuing the case so as to spare Tanzanian taxpayers.

The Guardian wrote about how the ICC's judgment had come with a 'stunning revelation on how the 'Mafia style' described in Mario Puzo's novel the Godfather, had played a crucial role in awarding Richmond and later Dowans a lucrative tender deal.' The paper went on to say that the judgment had indicated why Dowans had been awarded a multi-billion shillings compensation package, thanks to failure by Tanesco lawyers to include corruption in their main issues as well as the government's move to break the laws it was supposed to supervise and respect.'

On February 20 the previously mysterious owner/principal shareholder of Dowans arrived in Dar es Salaam. He is Brigadier General (retired) Sulaiman Mohammed Yahya Al Adawi from Oman. He said that he had come to negotiate with Tanesco and talked of the possibility of varying some of the damages due to him. He did not want his photograph to be taken. He said he formed Dowans Ltd with the aim of assisting Tanzania with its power problems. He wondered the why the media had portrayed his company so badly.

He revealed that he had given power of attorney to a Tanzanian businessman-cum-politician, Rostam Aziz, a prominent CCM MP, who is also a member of the ruling party's National Executive Committee. "There are people who are misinformed and have been criticising Dowans as a fake company even though it owns substantial power generation capacity."

The next day Mr Al Adawi visited the generating plant. According to the Citizen, while entering the premises, security guards were seen saluting and no reporter was allowed to cover the visit. When asked later who the visitor was, the security guards said they did not know him but as he was accompanied by three people from the company they had allowed him in.

Speaking later, Mr Al Adawi said that he was touched by the power problems affecting Tanzanians and was ready to assist. "With good intentions and in the spirit of an amicable resolution, it is my sincere hope that Tanesco, the government and the people of Tanzania will listen to us so that we can together see how to work to alleviate the cur-

rent electricity crisis.'

Richmond was 'technically poor.'

In mid April, in a court case involving Richmond's Tanzania Director, evidence was given which alleged that the Richmond Development Company LLC of Texas, had been ranked last among eight companies which had submitted bids for the original tender to produce 100 megawatts of emergency power. It was alleged that in the evaluation of the bids Richmond failed in the technical specifications but at a later stage the tender documents were taken over by the government – *Majira*.

The Radar scandal

The Citizen reported in February that former Attorney General Andrew Chenge had said that investigations by the Serious Fraud Office (SFO) of the United Kingdom and the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) had confirmed his innocence from the 1999 corruption case. "I am happy that the truth has finally been revealed," he said about allegations that he was involved in the controversial purchase of a military radar system from BAE Systems, which he partly oversaw while serving as Attorney General..... The purchase of the radar followed all procurement procedures in the country as proved in the court," he said....."I am very faithful. I have worked in all four phases of the government and when I resigned I was not fearing about losing my job because I knew that I had done nothing wrong."

Mr Chenge resigned on April 20, 2008 as minister of Infrastructure at the height of the radar scandal investigations. His resignation followed a public backlash after it was revealed by the SFO that he had stashed about \$1 million away in an offshore account as kickbacks from the military radar deal – *Guardian*.

Tanzania and Kenya have unveiled plans to replace the radar system in their air traffic control with Automatic Dependent Survey Broadcast (ADS-B).

PCCB Employees sacked

The Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau has fired six of its employees and mutually agreed not to renew the contracts of five others due to unethical conduct.

At the annual PCCB workers' convention in Arusha the head of the Bureau said that last year the PCCB had prosecuted 10 major corruption cases and 8 others had been submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions for consent to prosecute.

Speaking at the same meeting the new Vice President of Tanzania, Dr. Mohammed Gharib Bilal, told leaders that they should concentrate their efforts on local government authorities and construction sector projects..... "We have major problems in procurement as we have little value for money in most such projects" he said - *Mwananchi*.

President Mkapa

Former President Benjamin Mkapa and his wife, Anna, have wound up their company (voluntary liquidation), ANBEM Limited which was alleged to have been linked with the controversial acquisition of the state-owned Kiwira coal mine. According to the Citizen, the ANBEM saga has damaged the legacy of Mr Mkapa, who was credited with transforming the economy and enhancing public accountability during his 1995-2005 tenure. But several politicians have strongly defended the former President, terming certain allegations of abuse of office as 'baseless'.

Minister uncovers massive fraud

Minister of Construction John Magufuli has exposed a massive plot to cheat the government of an amount to the tune of Shs 5 billion for a Dar es Salaam road construction project. The Minister went to the site to find out the actual number of houses that would need to be compensated to allow the project take off. It was alleged that evaluation officials from Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke municipalities had plotted to increase the costs. In some cases houses were 'ghost' ones. The minister directed all Dar Salaam District Commissioners to review the situation and report back to him as soon as possible - *Mtanzania*.

Suspected shoddy deal in Tanesco

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy and Minerals has ordered Tanesco to submit to them all contracts entered into with gas exploration firms after the Committee became suspicious of the terms awarded to some firms. The Committee discovered that Tanesco had entered into a contract with a foreign firm that obliged it to buy gas

for electricity production in US dollars rather than Tanzanian shillings which was not correct - *Tanzania Daima*.

Public Funds

The Controller and Auditor General (CAG) has released a new report that shows massive faults in keeping proper government accounts. The report queries over-expenditure of a TShs 48 billion stimulus package, meant for rescuing businesses affected by the global financial and economic crisis. Speaking to journalists in Dodoma, the CAG, Ludovick Utouh, said he found no records to show who benefited with the package. Utouh also queried the delay in implementation of the national identity cards project saying it caused great losses to the nation – *Mwananchi*.

SECOND ARMOURY EXPLOSION

There were violent explosions at the Gongo la Mboto armoury on the outskirts of Dar es Salaam on February 16 which killed 23 citizens and left scores injured. Bombs exploded in quick succession, lighting up the skies and causing panic among city dwellers fleeing for their lives. The last bomb exploded the following morning at around 4am damaging six military vehicles. Over 4,000 people left their houses and properties to take shelter at the Uhuru Stadium. Two missile remains landed inside Prime Minister Pinda's private residence in the Pugu area, a few kilometers from the explosion site. One of the PM's housekeepers told reporters that one shell destroyed a mango tree in the PM's compound as another exploded on the bare ground. Efforts by *Mwananchi* photographers to take photos of the area were in vain as security men grabbed their cameras and deleted everything in them.

The PM briefed MP's on what had happened. The incident occurred at 8.20pm, when a blast started at munitions depot number five, where military equipment including heavy bombs, were stored. Reports of the blasts reached top army officials, but before they could do anything, the blasts had spread to 22 other munitions depots very fast leaving mass destruction. The bombs destroyed two dormitories used by soldiers plus their vehicles. Some civilian houses were also destroyed as was part of a secondary school. Several bombs hit the Julius Nyerere International Airport and plane movements were interrupted.

The government was criticized for not seeming to be sufficiently serious about public safety related to munitions depots that share locations with residential neighbourhoods. Two years earlier similar blasts had occurred at another army base which also led to loss of lives, disfigurement of some people, and destruction of property.

Explosion experts from the US and Russia came to Tanzania to help with the subsequent enquiry - Guardian .

BUSINESS & THE ECONOMY

Compiled by Valerie Leach



Porters on the Mjonga River - photo John Nditi

An unidentified porter helps Mwnahawa Rashidi, a resident of Malowa Village, Kibati Ward in Mvomero District to cross a section of Mjonga River whose bridge was recently washed away by floods. The porters charge their 'passengers' 1,000/- for a ride on the back and 500/- for those who prefer a helping hand. Children and the sick are given a free ride - Daily News

Prices

Prices continue to rise at a higher rate than the Bank of Tanzania's target rate of 5% in MKUKUTA II, the latest version of the Government's growth and poverty reduction strategy. Moreover, poor households, who spend a larger proportion of their income on food than better off households, continue to be disproportionately affected by high food prices. Overall prices increased on average from 4.4% in the period 2002 to 2005 to 9.5% on average from 2006 to 2010. Food prices in the same periods rose from an average of 6.5% per annum from 2002 to

2005 to 10.6% on average from 2006 to 2010. The increase in local prices has been attributed to insufficient rainfall and international prices. - National Bureau of Statistics and Bank of Tanzania

Government Budget

The Government budget for fiscal year 2010/2011 was an ambitious one, increasing from TShs 9.5 trillion in 2009/10 to TShs 11.6 trillion. Reaching the revenue targets of this budget has been challenging. By January 2011, tax revenue collection was just over 90 percent of the budgeted revenue, and the shortfall in project grants was even larger at 71 percent, leading to an equivalent shortfall in development expenditure. There will be further pressure on revenue collections if the current power shortages continue and consequently industries and businesses cut their operations. TRA Director of Research and Policy, Mr Tonedeus Muganyizi told members of the Parliamentary Committee for Energy and Minerals in Dar es Salaam that the deficit in collection during the second half of the financial year may be as much as 30 percent. Strategies for dealing with the power shortages have been proposed: settling the Dowans dispute and providing fuel to run the IPTL generators. Recent rainfall in catchment areas of the large hydro systems have helped somewhat to alleviate the problem.

The budget for 2011/2012 incorporates a very modest increase to TShs 11.9 trillion. (The current rate of exchange is approximately £1=TShs 2,500.) Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs Mustafa Mkulo, announced a similar set of priorities for spending as in previous years: education, agriculture, energy, transport and communication infrastructure and development of industries, health, water, land and human settlements development, human resources development, science and technology, finance services development as well as crosscutting issues such as environmental protection. - Bank of Tanzania and Citizen

IMF Projects Brief Slowdown, Quick Recovery in Tanzania

A mission from the African Department of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) visited Tanzania during March 4-16, 2011. The IMF estimates that GDP growth in 2010 was 7 percent, and exports grew – manufacturing exports nearly doubled in the year. Projections for 2011 suggest a slower growth of 6 percent because of power shortages. With investment in additional electricity generation, the economy should

bounce back, so that by the end of 2011, the rate of growth is expected to be 7 percent.

The IMF warned that achieving this rate of growth “will require careful control of expenditure commitments to keep them in line with available resources. The budget for the 2011/12 fiscal year (July to June) should begin the process of reigning in the fiscal deficit. Given the significant and legitimate spending needs—in areas such as health, education, and infrastructure—this will require a careful re-prioritization of expenditures, eliminating or reducing low priority spending, as well as measures to increase tax revenues.” - IMF Press Release No. 11/92

Mining

Gold continues to dominate export earnings, accounting for 40% of export earnings in the period July 2010 to January 2011. Mining is much more capital-intensive than it is labour-intensive, but Mr Greg Hawkins, chief executive, African Barrick Gold, said “The important thing for us is local employment – 89 per cent of our on the ground employees are local ... Slowly but surely we’re starting to create an economy in the remote areas we operate in ... We bring power and water to those communities ... those are the two big things.” - Citizen

Coal - Expected growth in mining over the next few years will be significantly boosted by coal mining. According to the Tanzania Mining Report, “Coal is set to become one of the fastest-growing mining sub-sectors in Tanzania over the coming years, as the country looks to coal-fired power stations to offset an energy shortage that is holding back its development.” - Citizen and Business Monitor International Ltd, Tanzania Mining Report Q2 2011

Uranium - Construction of the uranium mining plant for the Mkuju River Project in southern Tanzania will start in the first quarter of 2011 with operations beginning in the fourth quarter of 2013. Minister for Energy and Minerals, William Ngeleja, told *The EastAfrican* that the pre-feasibility study in March 2010 indicated that, once developed, the mine would produce 1,650 tonnes of uranium oxide a year, to become the eighth largest producer in the world. This will be the first major mining development in south eastern Tanzania. - *East African*

Rare Earth - Montero Mining and Exploration (listed in Canada) exploring rare earth deposits at Wigu Hill, could start production” quickly”

because of the “high-grade, simple mineralogy” and “its close proximity to a major railway siding and the port of Dar es Salaam” - Business Times

Agriculture

Former United Nations (UN) Secretary General Kofi Annan has commended the Kilimo Kwanza initiative and expressed confidence in the potential of Tanzania’s agricultural sector. However, Mr Annan said after a three-day visit to Mbeya that much still needed to be done to make the dream of liberalising agriculture a reality. “I think Tanzania should copy what some other countries, like India, do. They ensure that small-scale farmers are serviced properly, something that makes it easy for them to acquire loans... the country should also increase investments in new agricultural technologies which will benefit smallholder farmers,” he suggested. - Citizen

China-aided agriculture centre in Tanzania

The Demonstration Centre aided by the Chinese government at Dakawa in Morogoro region has been handed over. President Kikwete praised China’s assistance to Tanzania, saying that this project will be another boost to agricultural development in Tanzania. The centre will focus on research and training for local farmers to learn Chinese agricultural technology, such as advanced seed technology to achieve high yields. Under the operation of Chongqing Sino-Tanzania Agriculture Development Company, the project covers an area of 62 ha - Guardian

Telecommunications

The fast spread of mobile telephones in Tanzania is being followed by efforts by telecommunications companies to boost internet connections. One company, Zantel, recently announced a cut in the prices for its modems by about 50 per cent, from TSh 49,900 to TSh 25,000. The company has also doubled the volumes on selected bundles on its ‘Z-Connect’ internet service, without changing the price. “Our aim is to ensure that more people own personal internet modems to increase internet penetration,” Zantel’s acting marketing director, Mr Brian Karokola said in the statement. The fibre-optic Eastern Africa Submarine Cable System (EASSy) is now operational and provides improved and faster internet connectivity. - Citizen

Petty Traders in Dar es Salaam

One morning early in March, petty traders operating in the second-hand clothes market in Manzese found their stalls demolished in an exercise of Kinondoni municipal authorities with the support of the municipal auxiliary police. The traders had not been warned or notified of the pending demolition. Several people were reported to have been injured when the police used live ammunition and tear gas canisters to disperse petty traders who were protesting against the demolition exercise, blocking Morogoro road to express their grievances. The Kinondoni municipal council said the area needed to be cleared for the construction of infrastructure needed for the Dar es Salaam Rapid Transit (Dart) project.

However, on March 24, the Mayor of Kinondoni Municipality, Mr Yusuph Mwenda, told *The Citizen* on Sunday that they had allowed the traders to continue using the market temporarily, while talks were underway on where to relocate them. The municipal communication officer, Mr Sebastian Mhowera said that the municipality had sought advice from Tanzania Roads Agency (Tanroads) and Dart on the possibility of allowing the traders to continue with their businesses.

In order to conduct their business the traders had taken out loans from CRDB, micro credit institutions or savings and loans associations, loans which had to be serviced, despite the damage to their business. - *Citizen*

TANZANIA IN THE INTERNATIONAL MEDIA

Compiled by Donovan Mc Grath

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 publication to the address on page 51. If you do not wish your name to be published please say so - Editor

Shumba evokes cultural revival in Tanzania (Mmegi, Botswana, January 17th, 2011)

This article followed the tour of Botswana traditional musician Shumba

Ratshega in Tanzania. A Tanzanian official noted that unlike Tanzanian traditional dances, the dance style known as *Makhirikhiri* was well promoted even before the group arrived in the country. "This is a testimony that traditional dances, which could earn people a living are still unexploited in the country." He asked Tanzanians to appreciate their own traditional music saying, "it is sad to see that it is difficult to come across a DVD, CD and audio tapes of Tanzania traditional music . . . To have our traditional groups promoted we must deliberately see that we record them in DVDs, CDs and audio tapes so that they can be accessed internationally," he said, adding, "Tanzania has more than 120 tribes endowed with rich folk dances, which could make people earn the much-needed foreign exchange." Ngala challenged traditional dance groups to wake up, saying, "Tanzanians must not wait for foreign music groups to come into the country and remind us about the beauty of our dances as we are doing now with the *Makhirikhiri*."

Anne Makinda in control of Tanzania's Bunge (The East African, December 20-26, 2010)

Extract: 'Anne Makinda, Tanzania's new Speaker of parliament is not new to leadership. She was involved in politics as early as in primary school where she was an active member of the youth wing of the Tanganyika African National Union (Tanu) ... The 61-year-old Njombe South MP (Chama cha Mapinduzi) garnered 265 votes in the race for House Speaker ... defeating the opposition candidate Mabere Marando, who got 53 votes of the 327 ballots ... Makinda [is] the first woman Speaker in Tanzania ... Makinda has promised to mould the legislature into an inclusive, strong and independent institution. ... President Jakaya Kikwete was among the first to congratulate Makinda on her election ...'

We want more say in this Union, Zanzibar tells Tanzania govt (The East African, February 14-20, 2011)

Extract: '... Zanzibar argues that there are unfair fiscal and monetary agreements that kill its economy. For example, it points out that there is double taxation of goods imported into the Tanzanian Mainland from Zanzibar. Petroleum and natural gas, which are likely to be discovered off the islands, have been included in the list of Union matters. However, gold, diamonds and tanzanite that are found in Tanzania

Mainland are not classified as such. ... With regard to foreign aid they pointed out that although it is solicited and received in the name of the United Republic, Zanzibar receives little, or nothing in respect of non-Union matters such as agriculture. It is the mainland that decides on behalf of Zanzibar how much it should get. Yet Zanzibar cannot shop for foreign aid for itself. ... The bone of contention is that the Union deals with Union and non-Union matters lumped together...'

The sinking of the Konigsberg recalled

Extract: 'An episode of East African history was recalled in December 2010 when a group of medals awarded to a Royal Navy veteran were sold at a London auction. Robert Calvert ... joined the navy as a stoker in 1910. At the outbreak of the 1914-18 War he was serving on HMS Pyramus, a light cruiser of 2000 tons. ... In January 1915 it joined the naval force off German East Africa blockading the German battle cruiser Konigsberb in the Rufiji Delta. .. In the citation for his British Empire Medal in 1945, [Calvert] was described as "utterly reliable and ruthlessly efficient." His medals sold for £330. By coincidence another group of medals at the same sale also related to German East Africa. They were awarded to Private Sanjani of the First Battalion of the Kings African Rifles ... Sanjani's medals sold for a modest £45.

Thanks to John Sankey for this item (with acknowledgements to Messrs. Dix Noonan Webb auctioneers).

Notes from an Island (BBC Focus On Africa, April-June 2011)

'Zanzibar's rich music heritage is evolving but traditional music continues to pulse through people's veins. Zahra Mooloo reports'

Extract: '... Crowds of youths from the village of Jambiani in the east of Nguja, Zanzibar's largest island, have gathered to hear [Bi Kidude] the indisputable queen of two traditional East African music forms known as *taarab* and *unyago*... Bi Kidude starts her performance with some Swahili verses of another *taarab* legend, the late Siti Binti Saad who has been described as a Zanzibari version of Egypt's Umm Kulthum. . . As the last of the three to survive, Bi Kidude, who is thought to be around 100 years old, has travelled the world to perform ... Yet despite its rich cultural history, traditional *taarab* music appears to be in decline. ...

Increasingly Zanzibar's youth is drawn to the globalised culture of hip-hop and in particular to bongo flava - Tanzania's answer to American hip-hop. At the same time Zanzibar has developed its own hip-hop style known as zanj flava. . . But despite the growing popularity of hip-hop, *taarab* stills remain (sic) in the blood of the people ...'

You can now register your firm in 3 days only (The East African, December 20-26, 2010)

Extract: 'Investors will now register their businesses in Tanzania in three days instead of 90 days... Until recently, one had to travel to Business Registration Licensing Agency (Brela) offices in Dar es Salaam . . . but, now with Corporate and Property Data Profiling systems (CDP and PDP), a software by Mawalla Corporate Services, one can easily register a company online... A total of 80,066 companies have been registered in Tanzania since 1930s, but few pay taxes because there is no official record of their existence. ... Brela chief executive Estariano Mahingila [said] "The [CDP and PDP] software can boost Tanzania's tax base and revenue significantly and additional funds will become available for building infrastructure and taking Tanzanians from a dire poverty to the promised land of prosperity" ...'

AfDB injects more funds into small traders' loan facility (The East African, December 20-26, 2010)

Extract: 'More than 800,000 people mostly women will benefit from a TShs 44 billion (\$30 million) financing grant by the Tanzanian government and the African Development Bank (AfDB).'

Region ready to sing its own song as new anthem is unveiled (The East African, December 27, 2010-January 2, 2011)

Extract: 'After years of searching for a regional anthem and spending some \$60,000, the East African Community can finally dance to its own tune. . . "The final acceptance of the EAC Anthem is a major legacy of my tenure as Secretary General, as it will contribute greatly to the struggle of capturing the imaginations of East Africans about the lofty goals of the EAC; how to galvanise their attitudes and sensibilities around what the EAC stands for, and re-branding the EAC," said Juma Mwapachu . . .'

You can broadcast this from the rooftops: The Harry Potters are back in charge (The East African, December 27, 2010 - January 2, 2011)

Extract: '... The headquarters of [Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation] were for a long time situated on Pugu Road, now Julius Nyerere Road. The offices were rundown, bleak and untidy. But now TBC has acquired new and shiny buildings in the Mikocheni area. ... It is here that many of us hoped that this old organisation would gradually metamorphose from a state mouthpiece into a public broadcaster. ... This is crucial, especially under the new multiparty dispensation wherein diverse political views must be aired. ... So, when some five years ago, the government hired Tido Mhando, a veteran journalist who had cut his radio broadcasting teeth in the old outfit before going on to work for the BBC, hopes for that metamorphosis were given fillip. ... In very short order, Mr Mhando showed his mettle: He supervised the modernisation of the studios; he hired new and sharp hands; he devised new and exciting programmes; he insisted on professionalism and discouraged political cronyism; he gave respectable space to opposition politicians; he presented excellent, fairly balanced newscasts. ... But Mr Mhando's political bosses were not impressed, especially when TBC went on to screen pre-election political debates after the ruling party had ordered its candidates not to participate. ... Pressure began to mount on Mr Mhando as agents of the government breathed down his neck. ... His mistake was that he buckled ... he was summoned to the office of a Ministry of Information top honcho and told to go back immediately and hand over his office to an acting director. ... With a little modernisation and the hiring of Mr Mhando, some of us thought the Harry Potters had lost out, but the joke is strictly on us..'

Kiswahili's future lies in borrowing from English (The East African, January 17-23, 2011)

'The future of the region's lingua franca lies in avoiding the pitfalls that befell the French language.'

Extract: '... Despite the problems faced in the mastery of Kiswahili, the spread of the language in the region is undeniable: more and more people are speaking Kiswahili in Uganda, Rwanda and recently Southern Sudan. Charles Omondi ... writes that Southern Sudan could soon be the next major frontier for the expansion of the language ... "coming at a time when no official effort has been made by the government to pro-

mote the language.” The rise and rise of Tanzanian Bongo flava music in the region has undoubtedly contributed to the spread of Kiswahili, particularly in Uganda, where it had long been considered the language of soldiers, criminals and refugees. The language’s popularity surged after the Ugandan artiste Jose Chameleone recorded his biggest hits to date in Kiswahili - Jamila and Mama Mia. ... English easily absorbs foreign words without much fuss - many words are borrowed from European languages such as Latin, German and Spanish; even Hindi (shampoo, monsoon), Japanese (karaoke, tsunami) and Kiswahili itself (safari, mamba). ... French, on the other hand, is much more insular than English. ... To maintain its relevance and life span, therefore, Kiswahili should borrow a leaf from English and be less jittery about the influence of local slang, and adulterations such as Sheng [street slang spoken in Kenya]...’

Jane: Why the queen of the jungle is a role model for all (The Times Eureka supplement, January 2011)

This is a very interesting article by Jo Harvey, briefly reflecting on how Jane Goodall began her pioneering research on the behaviour of chimpanzees in Tanzania, which serves as an inspiration to new generations of primatologists. Goodall was mentored by the famous palaeontologist Louis Leakey.

Extract: ‘Goodall ... recognises that her work has inspired many women. ... Goodall’s work and that of two other female pioneers in primatology, Dian Fossey and Biruté Galdikas, was made possible by the example of Leakey. ... Leakey was convinced that the answers to the mysteries surrounding the origins of Man lay in the field of primatology, and he was responsible for inspiring and finding sponsorship for the landmark field studies conducted by Goodall, Fossey and Galdikas. Leakey thought that the attributes that made a good field scientist were innate in women ... they were patient, they were better able to understand an animal’s desires by observing social non-verbal cues and they were less aggressive than men ... Goodall was the first of “Leakey’s angels” ... In 1960, after the 26-year-old Goodall had assisted on a fossil dig at Oluvai (sic) Gorge in Tanzania, she was sent by her mentor to study chimpanzees in the wild.’ Charlotte Uhlenbroek is among the next generation of female primatologists who are inspired by Jane Goodall. Uhlenbroek’s interest in primatology came after her father took his family on holiday

to Gombe National Park in Tanzania to meet Jane Goodall.

A Road to Somewhere (BBC Focus On Africa, January-March 2011)

‘A scheme in Tanzania is successfully getting children off the streets and into work, and encouraging tourism at the same time...’

Extract: ‘... nestled between the peaks of Mount Meru and Mount Kilimanjaro ... Kiboko lodge ... has been built, maintained and is now staffed by former street children. ... All have been through the Watoto Foundation: a Tanzanian organisation that works with street boys.’ After primary education at the Watoto residential centre, many of the boys go on to gain valuable trade skills in ‘Makumira - a vocational training centre run by the Watoto Foundation, just outside Arusha. ... The centre offers mechanics, bicycle repair, welding, carpentry, furniture making, animal husbandry and gardening skills ... the end product of which is there for all to see in Kiboko Lodge. ... The decision to build a lodge entirely staffed by former street children was entirely practical. Watoto Foundation’s founder, Noud Van Hout, realised there was a gap in the market for budget, quality accommodation for tourists.’

Oil exploration firms now flocking to Tanzania (The East African, January 31 - February 6, 2011)

‘At least 17 companies involved in oil and gas exploration have signed 23 agreements with the government.’

Extract: ‘Multinational Ophir Energy Company has entered into an agreement with Tanzania to commercialise natural gas in Mtwara. The agreement follows the acquisition of 60 per cent of Ophir’s interest in Tanzania by British Gas Group (BGG)...’ The agreements include such companies as: Shell International, Maurel and Prom, Dominion Oil and Gas, Ndovu Resources, Petrodel, Tullow Oil, Beach Petroleum, Tower Resources Plc, Anasco Petroleum (T) Ltd, Statoil, Petrobras Tanzania, Songo Songo Gas Field, Artumas Group Inc, Key Petroleum, Hydrotanz, and Ras Al Khaiman Gas Commission.

Africa’s Gold Standards (BBC Focus On Africa, January - March 2011)

‘The relationship between local communities and large mining multinationals operating in Africa is tenuous at best, writes Zahra Moloo.’

Extract: ‘In May 2009, after a night of heavy rainfall, the Tigithe river in the north of Tanzania, turned a strange shade of red. The river, the

water source for thousands of people, had allegedly been contaminated by a leaking storage pond at the nearby North Mara mine, operated by the African subsidiary of one of the world's largest gold companies, Canada's Barrick Gold. Testing by the company found water too acidic for fish to survive and well short of Tanzania's drinking water standards. ... Despite numerous appeals by the community to shut down the mine, in July 2010 the Tanzanian government declared the river free of pollution. ... [Such] controversies have not deterred the Tanzanian government from continuing to grant concessions to foreign multinationals and expanding the country's mining sector, including its unexploited uranium deposits...'

Five Star hotel may threaten Zanzibar's Heritage Site status (The East African, January 24 - 30, 2011)

'Unesco alarmed by plans to remodel old cultural house on Forodhani seafront - ruining the town's low-rise skyline and neoclassical architecture.'

Extract: 'Mambo Msiige, an old cultural building, is to be redeveloped by Kempinski at Stone Town. ... Unesco World Heritage Centre has warned that this could see one of the most popular tourist attractions, the Zanzibar Islands, struck off the prestigious list of World Heritage sites. ... If de-listed, Zanzibar would become the third site to suffer such a fate since the creation of the World Heritage Sites list in 1972. ... Some officials say the loss will damage both Stone Town's reputation and its tourism revenues...'

Deforestation (The East African, March 21, 2011)

According to this article some 8 million hectares of forest was lost in Tanzania between 1990 and 2010, over 19% of the forest cover. Forest area per person declined from 6.3 hectares per person in 1961 to about 0.8 hectares presently (although this still far exceeds the UK figure of 0.05 hectares per person).

Around 94% of the population rely on biomass fuels (firewood, charcoal and farm residue) as their main source of fuel - mainly for cooking - with only around 4.4% using kerosene and 1.6% electricity. 2,650 tonnes of charcoal are consumed daily, in a business worth \$650 million a year. As the cheapest option, biomass is expected to remain as the main energy source due to low income levels for the majority of the people.

FAITH NEWS

Violence in Mto wa Mbu

There was a violent incident in Mto wa Mbu, Monduli, at the end of March during which ten people were injured. It was said to have been sparked from preaching by Pastor Richard Chenge from Dar es Salaam, who is alleged to have incited Muslims in the area. Before the chaos started, some Muslims called in the police complaining about the preaching and the district authority intervened calling on the two parties to sit together and resolve the matter. But before this could happen, Muslims stormed the Pentecostal congregation and fighting erupted.

The Dar es Salaam Guardian wrote a strong editorial. Extracts:

'We strongly condemn any violence linked to religion because it does not bode well for the attributes of peace, unity and tolerance our nation has been promoting and protecting since birth.

We believe that violence is never a means to correct a wrong or achieve religious harmony, where other remedies haven't been exhausted. We say this bearing in mind the adverse consequences it has caused to millions of innocent people across the world....

Religious communities are meant to live and teach forgiveness, love, peace and tolerance as their holy books command them. Where misunderstandings arise they should engage in interfaith dialogue.... We are witnessing some newspapers and religious radios and tabloids that prompt religious conflicts in the country. The latter, instead of teaching their listeners and readers religious or moral values, have been busy instigating hatred and discontent under the pretext of freedom of expression and opinion.

But what surprises us most is to see that the responsible authorities are just silent even where they should have acted.

We suggest the following:

Religious communities should refrain from insulting believers of other faiths or using their scriptures inappropriately. Doing this does not add any value to their belief system or salvation. It only shows the ignorance or prejudices they have against their counterparts. Responsible authorities should warn politicians and clerics, who manifestly instigate religious hatred or discontent. It should also warn or deregister radios

or religious tabloids that spread religious hatred.'

Catholic bishop warns CCM government on divisive propaganda

The Catholic Arch-Bishop of Mwanza, Jude Thaddeus Ruwa'iich has accused the CCM government of conducting a smear campaign by associating the Catholic Church with the opposition party Chadema. The Bishop, who is also the President of the Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC), was speaking ahead of an Episcopal consecration service for the new Dodoma Archbishop. He said some CCM cadres had been openly associating the Church with former Chadema presidential candidate, Dr. Wilbroad Slaa. "We don't promote religious divisions; and we have never done so before," said Ruwaich. "Our goal has always been the pursuit for truth. We challenge bad decisions and ask questions whenever things aren't being run well – *Mwananchi*."

Cardinal Pengo says Chadema poses no threat

Following claims by some CCM leaders that big political rallies being organised around the country by Chadema are a threat to peace, Catholic leader Cardinal Polycarp Pengo said that he sees no such threat. Instead, he advised the government to look into the root cause of people's complaints over the high cost of living. "The government should not act on comments from individuals who interpreted Chadema's public rallies as instigating violence. It should carefully examine the situation and come up with amicable solutions," he said – *Mwananchi*.

Mufti accuses Chadema of breach of the peace

The Chief Sheikh of Tanzania, Mufti Shaaban bin-Simba, has expressed concern over an emergence of what he referred to as religiously motivated politicians who incite breaches of the peace. The Mufti pointed out that the Chadema rallies are calculated at weakening President Jakaya Kikwete. "We have been quiet for sometime, but we should openly fight against allegations that the current government is illegitimate simply because the president is a Muslim. If some people want to bring about demonstrations that are characterised by violence - like what is happening in some other African countries where there are gunshots everywhere - then such people are very dangerous," he said.

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”.

Rates	Non-Resident	Resident
Single	US\$ 35	TShs 35,000
Double	US\$ 45	TShs 45,000

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MISCELLANY

Lake Natron

President Kikwete has sanctioned plans to mine soda ash at Lake Natron in the Arusha region. He said that environmental concerns would be taken care of. NGO's and activists opposed to the plans have expressed concern that soda ash mining would alter the area's ecosystem and disrupt the habitat and breeding grounds for the flamingos which have given Lake Natron worldwide fame - Citizen.

Student Fees

Tanzania is facing the same problem over student tuition costs as Britain but with far fewer financial resources.

Rogers Luhwago, writing in the Sunday Guardian, under the heading 'Education costs must be shared', quoted a government official as saying that chaos and class boycotts at institutions of higher learning would not end unless the government reviewed its cost sharing policy. Tanzania was the only country in the world that provided finance for students in all private and public universities; it was unbearable for the government. The burden of financing undergraduate studies in universities would keep growing every year. He noted that Tanzanians were keen to contribute to wedding ceremonies and kitchen parties but when it came to education every one thinks it is the duty of the government.

One MP suggested that the government should think of financing a single student in each family where there are many children. "It's impossible for the government to finance all of them. Parents should share the costs," she said.

In the previous week the government had suspended indefinitely all undergraduate students from the University of Dar es Salaam for boycotting studies in protest against what they described as the "low rate" of meal allowance of TSh5000 (£2) per day' The government later promised to double the amount in the next budget.

DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH IN 2010

That Tanzania might provide a rich field for development research will come as no surprise to readers of *Tanzanian Affairs*. However, the fruits of this research do not often make the headlines; rather, they tend to appear in academic journals not readily accessible outside university libraries.

This article is the first in what will hopefully become a regular report on development research in Tanzania, culled from journals in the library of the London School of Economics. Reflecting this (and the author's own interests), the journals covered are mainly economic ones, such as *World Development*, *Journal of Development Studies*, *Urban Studies*, etc but I have included some more general ones, such as *African Studies Review* and *Journal of Modern African Studies* (both incidentally prolific reviewers of books about Africa).

In this report, articles published in 2010 are listed. The format is: Journal title; Volume and issue number; Author(s); Article title; Short abstract.

African Studies Review, Vol. 52(2) - Dill, B "Community-based organisations and norms of participation in Tanzania". [Discusses the contradictions involved with inducing popular participation in the development process.]

African Studies Review, Vol. 52(3) - Sanga, I "Post-colonial cosmopolitan music in Dar es Salaam". [This article concerns the late Dr Remmy Ongala, a Tanzanian-Congolese musician.]

Development and Change, Vol 46(6) - Beckmann, N & Bujra, J "The politics of the queue". [This article analyses the political significance of HIV-positive people's collective action in Tanzania.]

Journal of Development Economics, Vol 92(1) - Bengtsson, N "How responsive is body weight to transitory income changes?". [We use time-series of rainfall to estimate the response of body weight to transitory changes in household income in rural Tanzania.]

Journal of Development Studies, Vol 46(1) - De Weerd, J "Moving out of poverty in Tanzania". [This paper uses qualitative and quantitative data to explore the growth trajectories of matched households in the Kagera region of Tanzania, finding that agriculture and trade provide the main routes out of poverty.]

Journal of International Development, Vol 22(5) - Dill, B "Public-public partnerships in urban water provision: The case of Dar es Salaam". [This paper draws on original research and secondary data to analyse the strengths and limitations of public-public partnerships (i.e. government-community organisations) with respect to water provision in contemporary Dar es Salaam.]

Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol 48(3) - Bryceson, DF, Jonsson, JB & Sherrington, R "Miners' magic: Artisanal mining, the albino fetish and murder in Tanzania". [The murders are connected to gold and diamond miners' efforts to secure lucky charms for finding minerals and protection against danger while mining.]

Urban Studies, Vol 47(5) - Lyons, M & Msoka, CT "The World Bank and the street". [The well-documented weaknesses of structural adjustment policies have led to a reconceptualisation of the World Bank's approach to neo-liberal reforms ... It is argued (based on research in Dar es Salaam) that the exclusion of micro-traders from the reforms contributes to their marginalisation in political and policy arenas, increasing their vulnerability.]

World Development, Vol 38(3) - Bryceson, DF & Jonsson, JB "Gold digging careers in rural East Africa". [Based on a recent survey of small scale mining in Tanzania, this article documents the higher risks, greater potential earnings, more elaborate division of labour and career trajectories of miners.]

Compiled by Hugh Wenban-Smith

MANYARA STARS

The Tanzanian Under-23 football team surprised many when they beat Cameroon on penalties after a thrilling return leg match of the 2012 Olympic Games qualifiers. The "Manyara Stars" now face another difficult task having been drawn against the powerful Nigerian team in the next round.

In the domestic league, Young Africans (Yanga) won the league title by the closest of margins. Yanga and arch rivals Simba started the final day with the same number of points, and both managed to win their final games (against Mwanza and Majimaji), but Yanga emerged victori-



The Tanzanian under-23 team in action against Cameroon - Issah Michuzi

ous due to their overall goal difference of 25 compared to Simba's 24. Yanga were awarded US\$25,000 for winning the title and will represent Tanzania in next year's Champions League.

KILIMANJIRO MARATHON

The 9th Kilimanjoro Marathon was held in Moshi on 27th February and included a marathon (with over 300 entrants), a half marathon and a 5km fun-run (with over 2,000 entrants). Kenyan runners dominated the top spots, with Kipkemboi Kipsand and Anna Kamau winning the mens and womens marathon respectively, though Tanzanians Julius Kilimo and Banuelia Brighton came in second place.

The medals were presented by Information, Youth, Culture and Sports Minister Emmanuel Nchimbi, who advised Tanzanian runners to use next year's Kili Marathon as preparation for the London Marathon and Olympics, saying "We want medals from the London Marathon next so please prepare yourself well and don't let us down." The minister also noted that he was aware of complaints from sports fans that football was being given top priority, but insisted that was not the case and that the government appreciated all disciplines.



The start of the Kili fun-run - photo Issah Michuzi

Crowds were entertained by the African Stars band 'Twanga Pepeta' and Bongo Flava artists 'TMK Wanaume Family' together with Joseph Payne known as 'Mzungu wa BSS' after having finished in 2nd place in the TV programme "Bongo Star Search 2010".

Tanzania was not represented at April's London Marathon, but Kenyans again dominated with a 1,2,3 in the men's race and winning first and third places in the women's race.

Dear readers

You will (or maybe not!) have noticed that we have two new contributors in this issue. One is reporting on developments in Business & the Economy in Tanzania and the other is telling us about the published results of recent research in the country.

To improve our coverage of events we now need three more volunteers to let us know regularly what has been happening in the areas of Education, Health and Agriculture in Tanzania during the previous four months - about two to three pages of text three times a year.

If you might be able to help please give me a ring on 020 7727 1755 or send me an e-mail – davidbrewin@btinternet.com

With grateful thanks to all those already contributing,

Yours sincerely, David Brewin, Editor

OBITUARIES



Christine Lawrence - thank you to Mrs Hilary Herbert for this - Editor

CHRISTINE LAWRENCE died on January 7 aged 80. She played a pivotal role in the early days of the Britain-Tanzania Society when she did an immense amount of work on the administrative and financial side working with Bishop Trevor Huddleston and Roger Carter. She kept closely in touch with very many BTS members and with others connected to Tanzania and proved invaluable in locating and recruiting people to contribute to Tanzanian Affairs. She herself wrote numerous book, film and TV documentary reviews about Tanzania on a wide variety of subjects. She was present at virtually every meeting of the Society and was an active member of the committee.

She played a leading role in organising society meetings and plying participants with refreshments.

At her funeral, Society member Keith Lye read out a tribute he had written:

‘Christine Lawrence made a massive contribution to many disadvantaged and impoverished people, particularly in Africa and Britain.

After completing a two-year course to become a child welfare officer, she went to run the Mahiwa Young Farmer’s Training Centre, in southern Tanzania, which had been set up by Bishop Trevor Huddleston, then the Bishop of Masasi. One of Christine’s most remarkable achievements, long before Women’s Lib, was to introduce courses at the centre for girls, the college having previously been exclusively for boys.

On her return to Britain in 1970, she worked for 20 years at Friends House, where she made many friends among the Quaker community. They shared the same ideals, especially in supporting projects to help people in what we then called the 'Third World'. She made a return visit to Tanzania in 1972 and worked at a farm school on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro.

When we were working together, she was a stickler for detail. Like others, I got my knuckles rapped whenever I generalised or was imprecise.

Christine was a most able and efficient person. Inspired by her deep Christian faith, she touched the lives of many people and she will be very much missed.

The funeral was held at the small and very attractive Gospel Oak Methodist Church in London. The BTS was represented by the Fennells and David Brewin.

The popular satirist **ADAM LUSEKELO**, whose columns in various newspapers over the years amused and sometimes shocked readers has died aged 56. The Citizen on Sunday said that he had a way with words and the use of simple and entertaining language. 'Look at the names of his columns - Light touch (Sunday News), Punch Line (Daily Mail), Eyespy (This Day) - they all smacked of naughtiness. He rebuked the men in power and got away with it... he had no qualms about describing some of the politicians as 'Bull crap,' 'trash comedy', 'baloney', 'empty talk'. Lusekelo was the BBC correspondent in Dar in the 80s and 90s and he had in recent years established himself as a Radio 4 presenter (for programmes including Africa's Fourth Estate, 2005; the Living With Aids series, 2006; A Voyage On Livingstone's Lake, the story of the MV Ilala boat on Lake Malawi, 2009; and Africa at 50: Wind of Change, 2010). He was buried with a chief's honours, next to his father's grave in Rungwe.

Emeritus Professor **MICHAEL LATHAM OBE** was born in Tanzania in 1928 and studied medicine at Trinity College in Dublin. One of his books, *Kilimanjaro Tales: The Saga of a Medical Family in Africa*, combined his and his mother's accounts of their early life in Tanzania. From 1955 to 1964 he was a district medical officer and director of the nutrition unit of the Ministry of Health in Tanzania, and was awarded the OBE in 1965

for distinguished service. He joined Cornell University in 1968 after four years at Harvard, and remained there for over 40 years as a highly respected nutritionist. He was a cofounder and co-chair of the advisory group of the World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action and one of the first people to recognise the risks and campaign against the widespread marketing of powdered baby formula milk in developing countries. In 2007, the African Nutrition Graduate Students Network presented its first lifetime achievement award to Dr. Latham for his work to improve nutrition in Africa, and in 2008 he was awarded an order of merit from the United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition.

The **EARL OF OXFORD AND ASQUITH** (94), the grandson of Prime Minister HH Asquith, died on January 16, 2011. After serving in Libya he was moved to Zanzibar in 1963. He said later that it had been a mistake to grant independence to the country in 1963 as it was clear that it had been suffering from underlying instability due to racial antipathies. He found the Arab politicians unreliable in both judgement and in action - *The Times*.

The Anglophile German historian and diplomat **FRITZ CASPARI** (96) died on December 1. After a distinguished career in Germany, Britain, Portugal and America, one of his final jobs was responsibility for German diplomatic relations with the Third World and the UN. In the Obituary in the *Times* (Thank you John Sankey for this - Editor) reference was made to the death in a plane crash in Tanzania of his eldest son Hans Michael who was serving in the UN. Thank you John also for the note you sent following the death on December 12 2010 of **FATHER KIT CUNNINGHAM** who spent 10 years at a Rosminion School in Tanzania.

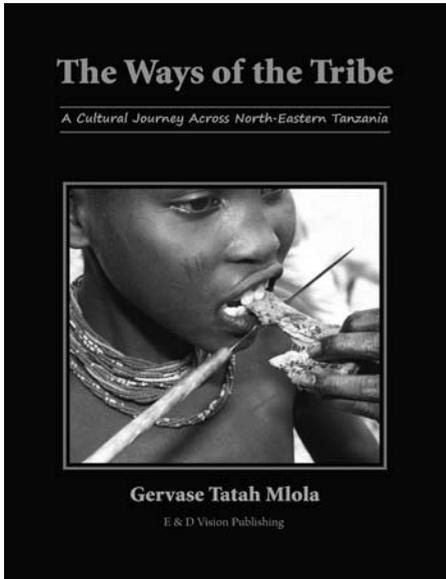
Jonathan Hill, son of the Permanent Secretary for Home Affairs immediately before and after the independence of Tanganyika, has written to us to record the death of his father, **DENYS CHALLMERS HILL OBE**. He was in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika from 1940 to 1962 and, while holding various positions in the administration, he was involved in the Groundnut Scheme, a road to the (then) new Serengeti National Park, the distribution of famine relief during the war period and surveying the Ruaha Game Reserve.

REVIEWS

Edited by John Cooper-Poole

Suggestions from readers about items for future review are always welcome.

THE WAYS OF THE TRIBE - A CULTURAL JOURNEY ACROSS NORTH-EASTERN TANZANIA, by Gervase Tatah Mlola, published by E & D Vision Publishing, Tanzania, October 2010. www.edvisionpublishing.co.tz. ISBN 978 9987 521 42 5. *The book is available at all outlets of Novel Idea Bookshop in Tanzania, Kase Book Stores in Arusha, and the offices of Park East Africa Ltd., and the Tanzania Cultural Tourism Programme. In the UK, the book will shortly be available from www.africanbookscollective.com for £34.95. See www.waysofthetribes.com for more information on the book and some sample pages.*



Tanzania has a rich and diverse cultural landscape. *The Ways of the Tribe* is a compelling and authoritative reference work that makes a valuable contribution towards documenting the ancient heritage of the various tribes that populate this vast and beautiful land. Mlola's first book offers readers a fabulous survey of fourteen tribes from the north-east of Tanzania.

Whilst the Maasai may be familiar to readers worldwide, the book also chronicles less familiar peoples like the Barabaig of Hanang District and the Mbugu of the Usambara mountains. This account is the result of a decade of research arising from visits to the

present-day tribal communities by the author - a respected travel writer and cultural expert.

The content of this book is arranged by tribe and within each chapter there are sections on origins, history, community life, and customs. The contribution of each tribe to the national life and development of the nation is also included with a range of fascinating stories, such as the heroic story of the Olympic runner John Stephen Akhwari of the Iraqw.

The Ways of the Tribe is a lively and engaging chronicle packed with legends, humour, and colourful insights into everything from the naming of babies to the brewing of sugar cane beer. Each chapter also contains a very useful bibliographical section; the work would benefit further from the inclusion of an index. In addition to many striking images contributed by Colin Hastings (now a director at Majority World Photo Library) and photographer Briony Campbell, there are also illustrations by artists Abdul Gugu and Bosco Mpitivyako. Their work (together with a selection of maps) contributes to the bright and attractive appearance of this publication.

Mlola's scholarship has resulted in a very accurate historical account, but his work also provides another level of understanding beyond the factual. The author's first-hand experiences, passion, and dedicated research also offer readers a valuable understanding of the interplay between the beauty of the land and the beauty of the people. In doing so he offers a unique insight into the essence of the identity and vibrancy of these peoples.

In addition, the author provides a description of the present-day circumstances and lifeways of these peoples. In doing so, we are reminded these tribes are real communities whose rich heritage is sadly threatened by a host of issues often faced by indigenous peoples around the globe who strive to retain their identities in a rapidly changing world. The final chapter on the "lost tribe" of Engaruka is a reminder of the fate of indigenous groups who are unable to withstand the social, economic and environmental pressures that may come to threaten their future.

The Ways of the Tribe is a well-presented and important reference work that will have widespread appeal. For students and scholars it is a valuable historical chronicle and present-day commentary on the tribes under discussion. The book should give Tanzanians a greater appreciation of their diverse and lively heritage. Tourists planning a visit to the region that is home to many world-famous destinations will greatly benefit from understanding the peoples they may encounter on their holidays. And finally for the general reader, this lively reference work is a wonderful way to begin exploring the people, places and cultures of this fascinating part of Africa.

Antony Shaw.

This review first appeared in Tantravel, the official travel magazine of Tanzania Tourist Board, and we are grateful for permission to re-publish it here.

MAJI MAJI. LIFTING THE FOG OF WAR James Giblin and Jamie Monson, eds., Brill, Leiden, pp.xii and 325, 2010, ISBN 978 90 04 18342 1. US\$107, Eur 75.

The greatest achievement of the first ‘Dar es Salaam school’ of history in the 1960s was the Maji Maji research project. Over forty years ago there was money available for student research in the vacations and very many were deployed to collect oral testimony in the areas which had been affected by Maji Maji. This research produced what Giblin and Monson call ‘the foundational accounts’ of the rebellion, mainly by John Iliffe and the late Gilbert Gwassa, in collections of ‘records’, articles, and books. These now classic works were very popular and influential both inside and outside Tanzania. For decades it did not seem necessary, or perhaps even possible, to review and revise them.

Forty years later, though, so much new work has been done on central and southern Tanzania that a second Maji Maji research project has become possible and perhaps essential. A ‘multi-year collaborative project ... began in 2001’

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Mobile: 00 255 7542 80716

Email: kuliwaki_edna@yahoo.co.uk

and has taken longer and cost much more than the original research. This book is the result. Though its contributors present a variety of interpretations of Maji Maji it is in essence a revisionist work. The 1960s account of the rebellion, the editors hold, was unduly 'statist'. It overestimated the reach and the presence of the colonial state and it overestimated the proto-nationalist intentions of resistance to it. It was also too tidy, making the violence seem more co-ordinated than it really was. It laid too much stress on the spread and effect of the maji medicine but at the same time accepted too uncritically the existence of 'tribes'. The real situation was much messier and more shaped by local and fragmented realities.

Reading this book reminded me of the famous story of the blind men and the elephant – one feeling its tail and deducing it must be a snake, another embracing a leg and deducing it must be a tree and so forth. The contributors find in *Maji Maji* what they most hope to find. Thaddeus Sunseri, who has done so much good work on environmental history, says that '*Maji Maji* was a symbolic clash of hunting cultures' – it was 'the war of the hunters'. (119) Lorne Larson, who has been working on the Ngindo for decades and who has written on witchcraft eradication movements, finds *Maji Maji* to be the climax of the politics of medicine. Heike Schmidt, who has an active interest in black female political power, lays stress on the role of Nkomanile, an Ngoni 'royal woman'. (197) James Giblin, who has 'domesticated' rural Tanzanian politics, emphasises an oral tradition that 'the war occurred here [in Ubena] because of a woman. Mpangire wanted to marry Mwangasama, for the very reason that Mpangire had a great desire for brown women'. (284) Giblin finds this story 'as plausible and as faithful to our admittedly incomplete knowledge of the events of September 1905 as any account yet devised by historians'. (286) In fact, *Maji Maji* was all these things and more, just as an elephant has ears and a tusk as well as a tail and legs.

Maji Maji was about the contest over elephants and it was about how to resolve the problem of evil. It was about desire, gender and slavery. It was about the failures of chiefs and elders as well as about the presumptions of German colonial officers. It was a revolt against colonialism but it was something much more profound than that. It was an attempt to resolve the desperate problems of society, economy, belief and environment. The brutality of its repression foreclosed any possibility of reaching solutions. As Heike Schmidt writes: 'Death, starvation, displacement, enslavement, forced labour and humiliation dominated life into the years following the fighting ... The deadly silence observed

in 1907 still resonates in Ungoni today.’ (218-219).

This collection makes many innovations. There is a terrifying chapter by Michell Moyde on the Askari, which makes great play with John Iliffe’s work on honour. Heike Schmidt’s historian’s chapter on Ungoni is balanced by a chapter on the archaeology of Maji Maji in the district by Bertram Mapunda. Very effective use is made of German missionary records, both Catholic and Protestant – though there is little on the role of African Christians. The book is beautifully produced and illustrated. It is a pity that it is too expensive to be bought by the average reader. It is possible that even if many Tanzanians read it they would not be as excited as a preceding generation was by the ‘statist’ accounts of forty years ago. Complexity is hard to digest or to teach. But anyone interested in Tanzanian history should obtain and read this book.

Terence Ranger

CHECHE: REMINISCENCES OF A RADICAL MAGAZINE edited by Karim Hirji, Mkuki na Nyota 2010. ISBN 978 9987 08 098 4.

THE COURAGE FOR CHANGE: RE-ENGINEERING THE UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM by Matthew Luhanga, Dar es Salaam University Press 2009. ISBN 978 9976 60 479 5. £22.95. Both books available from African Books Collective, P.O. Box 721, Oxford OX1 9EN www.africanbookscollective.com

Two recent books, one edited by Karim Hirji, the other by former Vice Chancellor Matthew Luhanga, contribute to the historiography of the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), an institution which has seen significant and rapid changes in its relatively short history.

Karim Hirji opens his chapter, entitled “The Spark is Kindled,” with a vivid description of a Friday evening at UDSM in 1969. “Only a handful of staff offices are lit. Walter Rodney types out page after page of *How Europe Underdeveloped Africa...*” (p. 18). He goes on to describe an animated meeting of the University Students African Revolutionary Front (USARF), the radical socialist student group that founded *Cheche*, a short-lived but fiery student magazine published from 1969 to 1970. At this meeting a young radical named Yoweri Musevani speaks to the crowd; Issa Shivji and others who will become prominent Tanzanian intellectuals are there. In his description Hirji captures the spirit and enthusiasm of these activist students and provides a rich picture of UDSM’s vibrant intellectual atmosphere in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Likewise, Matthew Luhanga’s recounting of his time as UDSM’s

Vice-Chancellor in *The Courage for Change* includes vivid, and often humorous, descriptions of significant events that took place during his tenure from 1991-2006. Indeed, the core contribution of both of these works is the detailed personal narratives and recollections of two significant, yet very different time periods in the history of UDSM.

Cheche recounts an intellectually vibrant period of UDSM's history, the late 1960s and early 1970s, just after the *Arusha Declaration*, when students and scholars were engaged in building a university relevant to the socialist development of Tanzania. The volume, edited by Hirji, one of the founders of USARF and *Cheche*, can be divided into two parts. First, the core of the book gives Hirji's account of the rapid rise and fall of the radical socialist student group and its associated publication. It includes reminiscences of other USARF members, such as Henry Mapolu, Zakia Meghji, George Hajivayanis, and Christopher Liunda about their work with *Cheche* and its successor publication, *Maji Maji*. Hirji has even included an article by a young Yoweri Museveni that appeared in a 1970 issue of the magazine. This section ends with a selection of poems, some republished from *Cheche*, that express the socialist ideals of USARF and its members. The second section bookends this core narrative of personal recollections. In the first and last three chapters, Hirji provides his socio-historic analysis of the wider national and global context in which the authors of the book were steeped. Utilizing personal observations and drawing on the work of a wide range of scholars, Hirji offers an analysis of why socialism failed in Tanzania (or was never truly enacted) and his critique of the capitalist imperialist system. The final chapter contains his reflections on the contributions and the deficiencies of USARF and *Cheche*. He ends the book with a call to the next generation to take up the cause of African liberation. While Hirji's call to arms is inspiring and his socialist historical analysis is detailed, albeit unapologetically agenda-driven, it is the rich and detailed story that he and others tell of their personal experiences with USARF, *Cheche*, and the socialist era at UDSM that make a solid contribution to the historiography of the University of Dar es Salaam and Tanzanian intellectuals.

Luhanga's *Courage for Change* focuses on another key time in the history of the university. In 1991, when Luhanga began his tenure as Vice Chancellor, the university was reeling from extreme economic hardship of the 1980s. Luhanga tells the story of his implementation of the Institutional Transformation Programme and UDSM's subsequent slow emergence from a period of significant decline. Throughout the text Luhanga provides numerous facts and figures,

supporting his contribution to UDSM's recovery. These are also available in his previous publications (*Strategic Planning and Higher Education Management in Africa, 2003* and *Higher Education Reforms in Africa, 2003*). While these tables, bullet points and statistics give some context, they are repeated from other sources and give a rather flat picture of UDSM's recent history. It is the stories that Luhanga weaves amongst these facts of his hasty appointment, student protests, a "kidnapping", economic hardships, and conflicts between the Hill (UDSM) and the Tanzanian government that are of interest. Of course, Luhanga's account comes from the political perspective of the highest level of university administration, contrasting sharply with Hirji et al.'s narrative from radical students' perspectives. Both are necessary, however, to gain a fuller picture of the rich history of the University of Dar es Salaam.

Amy Jamison

FROM BONGOLAND TO DAR ES SALAAM; URBAN MUTATIONS IN TANZANIA, co-ordinated by Bernard Calas, originally published in French by Karthala of Paris around 2006, now translated by Naomi Morgan, and published in English by Mkuki wa Nyoka Publishers Ltd in association with the French Institute for Research in Africa, pp 417, ISBN 978-9987-08-094-6. Available from African Books Collective, P.O. Box 721, Oxford OX1 9EN. www.africanbookscollective.com. £34.95.

This book brings together in English a dozen papers by a group of French academics in the fields of geography, economics, political science, sociology and history. Their research, done between 1996 and 2002, covers Dar es Salaam's foundation and exponential growth, the harbour, trade and commerce, local government (and its shameful neglect in the 1970s), land and planning controls, slum life, public and private transport, primary education, and water supply. There are also chapters on the impact of various ethnic groups and the colonisers on the metropolis' culture and society; and finally a dissertation on the city's relations with Zanzibar.

On all these matters, this volume offers useful data and informed judgements (on, for example, the problems of *Ujamaa* and the subsequent Structural adjustment Programme). It also provides numerous insights into the life of the city's inhabitants over the years. As such, it will be a useful quarry for future students of urban development in sub-Saharan Africa, as well as of the story of Dar es Salaam.

The book has severe limitations however. There is no index; and because few

of the writers knew Swahili, their work lacks the immediacy of oral testimony, while the bibliography is inevitably mostly of works in French. Moreover, the chapters vary in quality; some are clear and direct, others are prolix and complex. Some are a pleasure to read; others very heavy. The translator tackled her job gallantly but appears to have had fearful difficulty at times in turning academic French into straightforward English. My review copy had not been proof-read, and contained frequent irritating howlers – like “Babamoyo” on page 12 – as well as the omission of illustrations and repetition of sentences in several places.

Unless a clean and much tidier edition is published, this is a poor example of the work of the publishers, Mkuki wa Nyoka. Despite all these drawbacks however, we may be grateful to the authors, coordinator and translator for contributing another useful building block in Tanzania’s recent history.

Dick Eberlie

SPEAK SWAHILI, DAMMIT! by James Penhaligon. Authorhouse U.K. Ltd. 500 Avebury Boulevard, Central Milton Keynes, MK9 2BE. www.authorhouse.co.uk. ISBN 978 1 4490 2373 7. Speak swahili Dammit, is available via the author’s book website, www.SpeakSwahiliDammit.com at “just over £10”.

For those Wazungu who lived in East Africa from the Fifties onwards, this book will bring back many fond memories. It was good to hear a tale from someone who was brought up in what was then Tanganyika later to become Tanzania, as to my knowledge there are few other similar accounts.

James Penhaligon was raised in the bush in a remote area near Mwanza next to Lake Victoria at the Geita gold mine and after the premature death of his father, his mother and sister carried on living in the area with his mother working to make ends meet. The young “Jimu” soon comes under the spell of Africa and one can see the enthusiasm he has for the country, people and especially the language.

Apart from Jimu’s adventures, the book also gives the reader a little history about Tanzania when he meets an old soldier from Von Lettow Vorbeck’s Deutsch Ost Africa Corps and about the campaigns of the First World War which I remembered being spoken about when a pupil at Lushoto in the Sixties.

Jimu’s story continues with his education at Arusha and Nairobi, and I can identify with the black and blue bruises that he describes! The Swahili interspersed throughout the book was interesting to a Swahili speaker although there was quite a lot of repetition of phrases that sometimes detracted from what is

a really a cracking tale that has tragedy, adventure and humour in jembefuls (spadefuls). The book was also a little long but overall an enjoyable read and brought back wonderful memories of Tanzania.

David Holton

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

TANZANIAN AFFAIRS (ISSN 0952-2948)

EDITOR: **David Brewin**, 14B Westbourne Grove Terrace, London W2 5SD.

Tel: 020 7727 1755.

E-mail: davidbrewin@btinternet.com

CO-EDITOR: **Donovan McGrath**, Flat 44 Russells Wharf, 423 Harrow Road, London W10 4RE. Tel: 020 8960 6668.

E-mail: mzee.mzima@talktalk.net

CO-EDITOR - ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING: **Jacob Knight**, Gaborone, Botswana.

E-mail: jacob@kwangu.com

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

E-mail: mary.punt@btinternet.com

ADVERTISING MANAGER: **Debbie Simmons**, 149 High St. Teddington, Middlesex TW11 8HH. Tel: 020 8977 8731

E-mail: dsimmons.tads@btinternet.com

BOOK REVIEWS EDITOR: **John Cooper-Poole**, 7 Stonewalls, Rossett, Wrexham LL12 OLG. Tel: 01244 571557.

E-mail: b.poole57@btinternet.com

BRITAIN-TANZANIA SOCIETY

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

In the UK - **Ann Brumfit**, 24 Oakfield Drive, Reigate, Surrey RH2 9NR.

Tel: 01737 210532. E-mail: annbrumfit@yahoo.co.uk

In Tanzania - **Antony Shaw**, PO Box 105742, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Tel: +255 6843 55867. E-mail: antony@creocomm.net

www.btsociety.org

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CONTRIBUTORS

Dick Eberlie was District Officer in Dar es Salaam, Kisarawe and Morogoro and subsequently worked for the Tanzania Tea Grower's Association. He was Secretary of the Tanzania Society for the Blind and a member of the Editorial Board of the Tanzania Notes and Records. Author of "The German Achievement in East Africa", he is now an adviser on industrial organisation and business representation with the British Executive Service Overseas (BESO).

David Holton was educated at Lushoto Prep School before returning to school in England. He has been manager of Bookland in Chester and a regular book reviewer for BBC local radio.

Amy Jamison holds a PhD in Educational Policy from Michigan State University, and conducted her doctoral research on the history of the University of Dar es Salaam. She is currently the Assistant Director of the Center for Gender in Global Context and continues to pursue research focused on African higher education.

Terence Ranger was the first Professor of History at University College, DSM, 1963-1969. He is currently Emeritus Professor at the University of Oxford and has been a member of the Britain-Tanzania Society for thirty years.

Anthony Shaw is Managing Director of Creo Communications, a Tanzania-based company offering communication consultancy and English language support services to individuals, organisations and businesses.

Dr Hugh Wenban-Smith was born in Chunya and went to Mbeya School. His career was as a government economist (mainly in Britain, but with periods in Zambia and India). He is now an independent researcher, with particular interests in infrastructure, urbanisation and transport.

Valerie Leach lived in Tanzania from 1994 to 2007. Initially recruited to work with UNICEF in monitoring, evaluation and social policy, she went on to be a policy analyst with REPOA, an independent Tanzanian research institution based in Dar es Salaam. She returned to UK in 2007, together with her adopted Tanzanian children, Francis and Rose, where she continues to contribute to REPOA's work.

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