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THE THREE MINUTE CABINET MEETING

The 'Daily News' brought out its biggest ever headline on March 12th 1990 to report the shortest ever cabinet meeting.

Ministers arrived in their cars and, according to a report in Dar es Salaam's 'Business Times', expected to be there for perhaps three hours. Many instructed their drivers to leave and come back later.

But the meeting lasted only three minutes. President Mwinyi indicated that he wished all 26 Ministers and 14 Deputy Ministers to resign immediately!

He later explained that the reason was to fight corruption, which was rampant in all ministries and because of the lack of accountability. Explaining the absurdity of the extent of evil in society, Mr Mwinyi said that even peanut sellers had to bribe people in order to operate. "We all behave as if the others have money and only we don't and must therefore get it" he said. The President added that retired civil servants, or others, were also being asked to bribe in order to get their benefits. "If they refuse to give bribes they end up being treated like shuttle cocks with endless promises and being asked to come tomorrow".

After the short cabinet meeting, in the absence of their cars, several Ministers had to walk home! And one Minister, who had explained that he had an important engagement in Europe in a few days time had been told firmly to cancel it.

There followed two days of intense speculation in Dar es Salaam. According to 'Africa Events' there was much enthusiasm by the populace and a belief that something was, at last, about to be done about the rampant corruption. But when, two days later, President Mwinyi announced that he had reappointed Mr Joseph Warioba as Prime Minister, there was profound disappointment. This was not because Mr Warioba was considered to be corrupt but because people thought that this was an opportunity for a clean break with the past and for a new beginning.

SEVEN MINISTERS DROPPED

People had to wait another day before the rest of the new government was announced.

President Mwinyi dropped seven ministers. They were, with their old portfolios in brackets, Messrs Al-Noor Kassum (Energy and Minerals), Aaron Chidus (Health), M. Kimario

(Home Affairs), D. Lubuva (Justice), C. Kissanji (Water) and A. Ntagazwa (Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism) plus Mrs G. Mongella (Minister without Portfolio).

The Ministers, President Mwinyi stated categorically, were not guilty of corruption; the fact that they had been removed from the government should not be misconstrued either by the public or the individuals themselves. All the seven were "nice, decent, and clean people, but this move is being taken because a lot of evils have been going on in their ministries. It is a question of accountability and nothing else" he said. Such malpractices were widespread throughout the government but they were worst in their ministries. "Actually, they have been let down by their

DAILY NEWS

TANZANIA

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TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1990

Mwinyi meets the Cabinet and says:

Resign

By Daily News Reporter

THE Union Cabinet, including the Prime Minister and First Vice-President, Ndogu Joseph Sinda Warole, resigned yesterday on request by the President, Ndogu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, in an unprecedented move.

A statement issued by *Ihulu* yesterday said the President had asked "all ministers to resign their posts" to allow him to appoint a new cabinet. Ndogu Mwinyi asked the cabinet to resign during a cabinet meeting yesterday morning, it added.

The statement added that until a new cabinet is named, all ministerial duties in respective ministries will be handled by Principal Secretaries.

It also further explained that the cabinet means the Prime Minister, Ministers and Ministers of State.

The statement did not give any hint as to when President Mwinyi would name the new cabinet.

The entire cabinet was Ndogu Joseph Sinda Warole (Prime Minister and First Vice-President), Ndogu Cloope David Msuya (Finance), Ndogu Paul Bonani (Local Government, Community Development, Co-operatives and Marketing), Ndogu Benjamin Mkapu (Foreign Affairs).

Ndogu Bashidi Kawawa (Without Portfolio), Ndogu Ali Noor Kassim (Energy and Minerals), Ndogu Jackson Mahweta (Defence, President's Office), Ndogu Ndogu Kamache (Home Affairs), Ndogu Damin Lubuva (Attorney General and Justice), Aaron Chibwa (Health), Joseph Kwegara (Labour and Culture), Ndogu Hassan Liza (Information and Broadcasting), Dr Paul Nyiranda (Industries and Trade), Ndogu Stephen Kibooka (Communications and Works).

Ndogu Kaghoma Malima (Planting, President's Office), Ndogu Farma Said Ali (Civil Service, President's Office), Ndogu Amasa Mnyaga (Education), Ndogu Chusuan Kissanji (Water), Ndogu Stephen



Minister Joseph Warole.



subordinates" he said.

The President likened the plight of the ministers to his own problem in 1976 when he had had to resign as Minister for Home Affairs when forces under his ministry had misbehaved in Shinyanga where a number of people had died. "I never sent them there to misbehave, nor did they consult me about it, but then I was accountable" he said. He had realised how wise his predecessor Mwalimu Nyerere had been when he had advised him in 1985 at the time of the handing over of power to be 'a little bit harsh'. He intended to be very harsh, he said - Daily News.

THE DEEPER REASONS

'Africa Events' in its April 1990 issue endeavoured to work out the deeper reasons behind the dramatic reshuffle. It stated that the CCM Party's National Executive Committee had had before it at its meeting (February 7-12) the report of the 'Committee of Enquiry into Corruption' which had been set up two years earlier. The report had made extremely grim reading. 12 institutions including the Ministries of Health, Home Affairs, Justice and Lands had been highlighted as particularly notorious. Chairman Nyerere was said to have demanded that the ministers responsible should appear before the Central Committee of the Party. The Minister of Justice was said to have immediately submitted his resignation rather than accept what he regarded as undeserved humiliation. Apparently the Prime Minister had done likewise. However, the Minister for Home Affairs had been prepared to face the Central Committee but had indicated that what he would say would embarrass everybody. It was to avoid resignations and embarrassment that the decision to call on all to resign was taken according to 'Africa Events'.

In a separate article in the same issue, 'Africa Events' noted that when the cabinet was asked to resign Mwalimu Nyerere was several thousand feet up in the air on his way to Rome. When he had been President, Mwalimu had hardly ever sacked anybody. His loyalty to his colleagues was his weak point. Did he know what was going to happen? Apparently, President Mwinyi had gone to the airport to see Mwalimu off for Rome and, immediately on his return to State House, he had assembled his ministers and 'pulled out his long knife'. Again, according to 'Africa Events', those who were at Rome's airport when Mwalimu arrived, were under the impression that he had been taken completely by surprise. President Mwinyi had 'fired his own volley and what a thunderous bang it has been'. 'He now stands unquestionably tall despite his short physique. Tanzanians looked on in unconcealed joy. Dar es Salaam will never be the same again' the article concluded.

NEW CABINET

The new cabinet has 24 members of whom four are new as is also one deputy minister. The cabinet is as follows:

Prime Minister and First Vice-President: Joseph Warioba
Foreign Affairs: Benjamin Mkapa
Energy, Minerals and Water: Jakaya M. Kikwete (new);
Health: Charles Kabeho (new)
Home Affairs: Nalaila Kiula (new)
Industries and Trade: C. Msuya (formerly Minister of Finance)
Communications and Works: P. Ng'wandu (formerly Industries and Trade)
Finance: S. Kibona (formerly Communications and Works)
Local Government, Community Development, Cooperatives and Marketing:
Anna Abdallah (formerly Capital Development)
Minister of State, President's Office (Special Duties concerned with following up government directives): Paul Bomani (formerly Local Government, Community Development, Cooperatives and Marketing)
Minister of State, Presidents Office (Planning): Kighoma Malima
Minister of State Presidents Office (Civil Service) Fatma Said Ali
Minister of State, Presidents Office (Defence): Jackson Makweta
Minister of State, Prime Ministers Office: (Regional Administration): Charles Kileo
Minister of State, Prime Ministers Office: Anna Makinda (Coordination)
Minister of State, Second Vice-Presidents Office: Mohamed Self Khatibu
Minister Without Portfolio: Rashidi Kawawa
Minister of State, Finance: Amina Salum Ali
Agriculture and Livestock Development: Stephen Wassira
Education: Amran Mayagila
Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism: Marcel Komanya
Labour, Culture and Social Welfare: Joseph Rwegasira
Information and Broadcasting: Ahmed Hassan Diria
Minister of State, Local Government, Community Development, Cooperatives and Marketing: Mateo Qaresi

The Ministry of Justice has been abolished but the Minister, Mr Damian Lubuva, retains his post of Attorney-General.

Deputy Ministers remain the same except for Mr Rajabo O Mbana, the MP for Kigoma Rural, who becomes Deputy Minister for Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism and Mr Evarist Mwananso who moves from the Ministry of Lands to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development.

The President stated that, although people wanted to see change, it would not have been proper to bring in a completely new team with only four months to go before Parliament is dissolved and fresh elections are held in October. If he had done so, the new ministers would still be finding their way around when elections were due.

"I WANT TO SEE RESULTS"

The major tasks of the new cabinet would be to fight corruption vigorously, cut costs and supervise work and I

want to see results said President Mwinyi. People must be given loans under laid down procedures. On cost cutting he said that he had already instructed ministers to reduce unnecessary foreign trips and cut down the number of seminars unless they were budgeted for or financed by foreign donors. He was also drastically cutting down diplomatic personnel in foreign missions. Except in a few cases, only a Head of Mission, his immediate assistant and one supporting officer would be posted abroad. In future all ministers must be accountable he said. Supervision at work was a must. Official transport must not be seen to be wandering about after 2.30 pm.

President Mwinyi also announced that he would be holding monthly meetings directly with the people. At his first meeting, for which some 600 people registered, and which was held at the Lumumba Party Sub-Head Office in Dar es Salaam, he sat for eight hours listening to complaints centred on unresolved land issues, delays in court cases and the denial of terminal benefits. He immediately ordered the arrest of two Land Officers who were subsequently charged in court with three counts of soliciting and receiving a 280,000/- bribe. Other anti-corruption activity on subsequent days included the suspension of Judge Moses J Mwakibete for allegedly receiving a bribe (two of the judges charged with examining the case would come from outside the country), the transfer of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Customs to other duties and various other minor court cases.

In Zanzibar, after President Wakil had met 14 more people out of 300 with complaints, he summoned officials from two ministries, the CCM Party and the Police to comment on the grievances.

WORST FLOODS FOR FORTY YEARS

Tanzania is suffering, as this Bulletin goes to press from its worst floods since 1944. President Mwinyi has launched an appeal to international donors for urgent help.

More than 100 people have been killed and 1,500 houses have been swept away in the Mtwara and Lindi regions. 300 people have also been made homeless in Babati town.

WE NEED YOU MORE NOW - MALECELA

Tanzania needed friends of the kind found in the Britain Tanzania Society more now than in the past because of the changing climate of opinion in the West about Africa said Mr John Malecela, Tanzania's new High Commissioner in London speaking on April 11th 1990 at Commonwealth House. He was at a ceremony marking the handing over of a bust of former President Nyerere by the Society to the Commonwealth Trust which will display it on the ground floor of its

Northumberland Avenue headquarters.

Mr Malecela quoted impressive statistics on advances in education and provision of health care in Tanzania since independence but indicated that from 1976 onwards things had become much more difficult as the Aid community - and particularly the IMF - began to attach conditions to its assistance. Adult literacy had fallen from 86% to 76% as Tanzania had been forced to limit its spending on social services. He noted how Malawi had been recommended as an example of what Tanzania should have done. But Malawi was itself now facing very serious problems. Unlike many other developing countries Tanzania had been willing to 'lift up the carpet and show the dirt underneath'.

He expressed concern at current 'aid fatigue' in the West and said that Africa wanted non-government organisations like the Britain Tanzania Society to speak out loud to combat the increasing attention being focussed by everyone on Eastern Europe. Eastern Europeans were ten or even a hundred times better off than Africans he said.

Asked by a member of the audience whether Tanzania did not need 'glasnost' as well as 'perestroika' Mr Malecela spoke about multipartyism. Yes, he said, a multi-party system will come to Tanzania. But we should be very cautious. Tanzania had become a one-party state by default not by design. Mr Gorbachev had unleashed forces which threatened to break up the Soviet Union. And we should look at the situation in Yugoslavia. If Tanzania had a multi-party system now 'people would be bought'. Tanzanians would become items for sale. He referred to Nicaragua and American money and the recent allegation about Mr Scargill and Libya. He pointed to Mwalimu Nyerere's great achievement in bringing 121 tribes together as Tanzanians. "We should take it easy on the multi-party issue. We might make a terrible mistake".

TANZANIA IN THE LEAD

Tanzania's immunisation coverage of one-year-old-children (85%) is one of the best in Africa according to the 'State of the World's Children 1990 Report' issued by UNICEF, Dar es Salaam. 'Coverage' refers to immunisation against the major killer diseases - diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. Seychelles leads with 94% followed by Cape Verde 90%, Botswana 89% and Mauritius 87% Tanzania comes next, ahead of 40 other African countries - Daily News.

INVESTMENT CODE READY

Tanzania's new Investment Code drawn up by the government has finally been agreed after amendments insisted on by the CCM Party designed to stress the motivation of Tanzanians to invest in their own country.

At the beginning of April the Investment Code was brought before Parliament under a Bill entitled the National Investment, Promotion and Protection Bill. In the debate there were demands for more definitive laws to protect local entrepreneurs from 'the jaws of international capitalism', clearer definition of customs policies and land ownership, guarantees on transfer of technology, a removal of red tape, more explanation of what joint ventures meant to Tanzanians and more progress in demarcating village boundaries 'to protect them from the risk of losing their land to foreign investors'. The Minister for Industries and Trade, Mr Cleopa Msuya said that Tanzanians should change their attitude towards work, raise their productivity and assure foreign investors that they would get their money back. The Bill was subsequently passed unanimously - Daily News.

CHANGE IN EASTERN EUROPE --

TANZANIANS STUDY THE IMPLICATIONS

'Winds of change have gusted down from Eastern Europe to stir an unprecedented political debate in socialist Tanzania', wrote the Nairobi Daily News in its April 4th 1990 issue. In an article under the heading 'Is Tanzania Ready for Multi-Party Democracy' the paper stated: Mwalimu Nyerere himself opened the debate in February 1990 when he said that Tanzanians should not...believe that a one-party state was God's wish. "It is now possible to have alternative parties if only to overcome problems related to complacency in a single-party system" he said. Diplomatic sources were quoted as having said that Mwalimu, who had seen much of his economic thinking reversed by the market-oriented policies of his successor, President Mwinyi, was clutching at the last of his ideals. Dr Nyerere was said to have been badly shaken by events in Eastern Europe and to fear that his life's work might be swept away.

The 'New York Times' in its issue of February 27th under the heading 'African Elder Trims One-Party Stand' stated that 'in what amounted to the first discussion by an African leader of the political repercussions of events in Eastern Europe - where Tanzania has sent Party cadres to study - Mr Nyerere had suggested that a single-party state should not be sacrosanct. It was thought that he had been influenced by the visit he had made in January to East Germany where his party had formal relations with the then ruling communist party. Tanzanians training at East German party schools had been sent home after the schools had been closed down.

"NEW PARTIES SHOULD BE NATIONAL, SECULAR AND SOCIALIST" - NYERERE

Addressing media representatives in February Mwalimu had also said that it was absurd and ridiculous to suggest that Tanzania's socialist policies would go with him. Tanzania had a generation of people who

valued Ujamaa. "It is not out of vanity that I say this" he said. "Ujamaa has taken root in Tanzania". If CCM however were to give the green light for the formation of many parties then those parties should be national, secular and socialist in character.

BABU WARNS NYERERE

Mr A. M Babu the well-known former Tanzanian Cabinet Minister published an 'Open Letter' addressed to Mwalimu Nyerere in the February issue of 'New African' which was headed 'Babu Warns Nyerere'. Babu wrote that he had carried out an investigation to assess what Tanzanians in London thought about the events in Eastern Europe. Almost without exception they had approved of what was taking place. If the CCM wanted to survive as a political party, he wrote, it must have the foresight to relinquish its sole and total grasp on power. 'We need a free people first of all - free from the constraints of party 'directives', the pettiness of its very often pompous bureaucrats, freed from the daily surveillance of the secret police and informers who are essential to maintain the one-party system, freed from economic exploitation accentuated by the workers and peasants inability by law to organise independently.....'

A SYMPOSIUM IN DAR ES SALAAM

On March 24th 1990 a three-day symposium began in Dar es Salaam. The theme was again the changes sweeping Eastern Europe. But, this time, according to the Daily News, there was a consensus, during discussion of a paper analysing global experiences in building socialism, that Tanzania's political system allowed a great measure of popular participation. Participants felt that Tanzania could be a model of one-party democracy. Rather than forming more political parties, Tanzanians should reform the present system to maximise democracy and check corruption of power in high offices. Professor Aikael Kweka of Dar es Salaam University said that the changes in Eastern Europe did not signify the end of socialism. Socialism would remain necessary as long as oppression and exploitation existed. Others felt that the Party had been doing quite well in Tanzania and that only a few small changes were needed. "Socialism is the only pillar, come what may" said one party representative.

A whole string of suggestions for reform in Tanzania were made by speakers. Mass organisations should get greater autonomy; there should be checks and balances to ensure that the party lived up to people's expectations; party and government positions should be clearly separated; managing directors of parastatals should not be also party secretaries; party members and non-members should be allowed to contest parliamentary elections; the party should no longer pick candidates for leadership of mass organisations.....

AND A SEMINAR IN LONDON

Then followed a seminar in London, held at the Commonwealth Institute on April 14th 1990. It was a packed occasion of over two hundred Tanzanians from all over the United Kingdom and Ireland. It was chaired - better perhaps to say animated - by Tanzania's lively new High Commissioner in London, Mr John Maleclela, who controlled the discussions with considerable aplomb, a light hand and great wit.

The most solid paper was presented by Dr E. J. Kisanga, who, unlike most of the participants, stressed the economic implications and the need for Tanzania to become a viable trading nation. He saw the implications of the changes in Eastern Europe as greater competition for the resources of Western Europe and perhaps more severe conditionalities attached to aid with adverse effects on foreign investment in Tanzania; but, at the same time, possible advantages in the opening up of new markets for Tanzania's products like tea, coffee and cashew nuts. The world was watching Tanzania he said; they had been able to attract resources in the past because of Tanzania's good record but there was a risk of the country being marginalised if it did not retain this good record in terms of human rights.

Speaker after speaker, including, surprisingly, several members of the staff of the High Commission, called for changes in Tanzania. People wanted to decide for themselves and not to have decisions taken for them. Few speakers however were prepared to be precise about what the changes should be. No one advocated capitalism directly and one fluent lady speaker, defended Tanzania's present political structures. She said that she had been in the Soviet Union for seven years and that as far as she was concerned Perestroika had failed and it was not needed in Tanzania. But there were still many problems to be resolved at home.

Speakers pointed to the important issues involved: private sector versus state sector; collectives and individuals; equity and growth; inheritance and disadvantage; Tanzania's politicised army; above all, poverty.

A few off the cuff remarks:

'There are plenty of learned Tanzanians; very few educated ones'

'There is democracy and democarcy' - from the Swahili word for mouth 'domomo'; Tanzanians were said to be very good at 'domocracy'.

'The Republic of Kilimanjaro has nothing to do with this seminar'; a reference to a remarkably badly written tract handed to participants outside the building as they arrived; it proposed that if, after a referendum, Zanzibar should break away from the Union, the mainland should be called the 'Republic of Kilimanjaro'.

'We had a brilliant philosopher king as our leader; but Nyerere has stepped aside; the people should decide who our next leaders should be'.

'Most civil servants are thieves'.

'Leave planning to the people'.

'Remember, a leader is a person whose salary is bigger than his father's was'.

'People are dying in various parts of the world because of language

and religion; in Tanzania we have a unified democratic state without language and religious problems'.

'The important things are love of people for each other, religion and food to eat'.

'If I were Minister of the People...there wouldn't be any competition for that job....'

'Will change help the common man?if people weren't greedy everything would be alright'.'

The debate was lively, good humoured and all spoke sincerely about what they thought. There was no anger. This debate was something which, one speaker pointed out, would not be possible in the case of some of Tanzania's neighbours.

Mr Richard Mpopo and the Tanzania Association deserve considerable credit for organising such an ambitious occasion.

David Brewin

MORE BRITISH AID

Britain has announced an additional £2.5 million assistance to Tanzania's Economic Recovery programme. The announcement was made by Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister for Overseas Development during a dinner on March 5th 1990 hosted by Tanzania's former Minister of Finance, Mr Cleopa Msuya. The sum is additional to the £15 million pledged by Britain during the consultative group meeting in Paris in December last year. The visiting Minister commended efforts being made by the Tanzanian Government towards economic recovery and pointed to the increase in agricultural and industrial output which had been achieved. The £2.5 million would be used for provision of human drugs and buses for urban transport and was in response to an urgent request from the government.

Mrs Chalker visited the Mnazi Mmoja Hospital, the Malawi dry cargo facilities at the Dar es Salaam port and the Kisimbani Clove research Station in Zanzibar.

AFRICAN BLACKWOOD THREATENED

Tanzania's 'Gold of the Forest', the African Blackwood (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*), known locally as 'Mpingo' is being threatened by over-exploitation, bushfires and human activities. The wood is in great demand for Makonde carvings and, in Europe and the USA, for musical instrument billets.

It is estimated that there are 134,000 square kilometres of forest in the Lindi and Mtwara regions, parts of Handeni district and in the Coast and Morogoro regions. But recent estimates on an area of 4,088 hectares indicate that there are only about 12 stems of Blackwood per hectare. Furthermore, the growth rate of the tree is very slow - it matures in about 100 years - and most of the trees are in bad form so that recovery rate of the best wood is only about 25% at the sawmill. As the machinery in use at the

mills - at Mingoya, Kilwa Masoko and Lindi - can process only larger pieces of wood, smaller pieces tend to be thrown away.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has proposed a US\$ 11 million programme for an inventory and forest programme to last about ten years; funds are now being sought to implement this programme - Daily News

MWINYI ADOPTS AIDS ORPHANS

SHIHATA (the Tanzanian News Agency) has reported (March 5 1990) that President Mwinyi has visited the AIDS ravaged Kagera Region where there are now 7,000 orphans whose parents have died of AIDS. The President hugged some orphans in the worst hit Muleba district and, when he concluded his visit, he informed his wife, Mama Sitti, that he was taking back to Dar es Salaam two orphans for adoption. He asked other people to do the same. 3,500 of the orphans are below nine years old. But, as Dr George Lwihula, who has done research in the area says, the problem is that not many people are willing to adopt or take care of the orphans.

The authorities have therefore launched a fund to build them a home and send them to school. France and Denmark are providing aid.

Another problem that has recently come to light is the refusal of many civil servants to accept transfer to Kagera; a number of others have requested transfers away because of fear of the disease - Daily News.

"A VERY STRANGE PERSON INDEED"

NELSON MANDELA IN TANZANIA

It was in these terms that Mwalimu Nyerere described Nelson Mandela in introductory remarks before Mwalimu presented him to the multitude of people who thronged the National Stadium in Dar es Salaam on March 6th 1990. 'It beats the mind', wrote the 'Daily News' in its second lavishly illustrated special supplement on the visit, 'how, after spending 27 years of physical and psychological torture in the jails of currently the most brutal regime in the world, he can still maintain a razor-sharp mental alertness and physical fitness'.

As early as 10 a.m. the account continued, although people knew that his plane was not due until 5 pm the road to the airport and the airport itself was beginning to be filled with excited people. Although there was a heavy downpour of rain immediately before his arrival, plus the fact that Dar es Salaam has chronic transport problems, hundreds of thousands of people stayed along the route to give Mr Mandela the biggest reception ever seen in Dar es Salaam. Everyone went wild with excitement at seeing the man they had only heard about or seen in pictures.

"It is a distant dream come true", "I cannot believe my eyes", "This is great", "I can now die in peace" exclaimed people as they saw Nelson Mandela and his beautiful wife Winnie triumphantly pass by in the

ceremonial Rolls Royce with a beaming Mwalimu at his side.

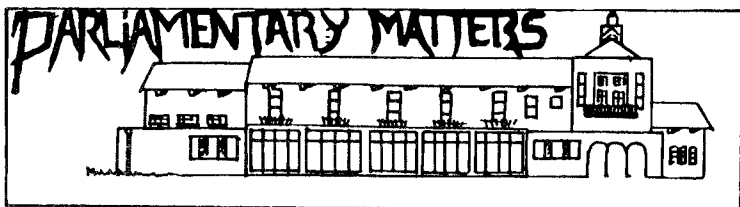
Mwalimu was visibly a proud man because Tanzanians, were once again demonstrating their political maturity, for, as he once said, Tanzanians can tell a comrade from a friend.

The 100,000 plus mass of people in the National Stadium on March 7th heard Mr Mandela speak. Although old, his voice was still strong and forceful, his reasoning disarming. Mr Mandela was awarded the 'Order of the Torch of Kilimanjaro of the Second Class' which is normally presented to Prime Ministers and other leaders of great distinction and eminence.

For four hours the following day normal business in Zanzibar town was paralysed as thousands of islanders poured into the streets, jammed the airport and the Amaan Stadium to welcome 'Comrade' (as he was described throughout his visit) Mandela.

'Amandla' the capacity crowd roared as the open Landrover drove round the stadium. Mr Mandela recounted his encounter with the late Isles President, Abeid Karume, in Addis Ababa in 1962. Mr Mandela requested to be taken to Mr Karume's grave and he was shown the place where Mr Karume had been assassinated. Mr Mandela, who had last visited Tanzania shortly after independence in 1962, spoke highly of the Union between the former Tanganyika and Zanzibar and said that other African leaders searching for the unity of the continent should study the Tanzanian formula.

By this time the visitor was enjoying himself so much that he said to the delighted crowd that he contemplated sending Winnie back to Soweto so that he could enjoy Tanzanian hospitality more freely.



There was a brief session of Parliament in April 1990 to deal, amongst other things, with the new Investment Code.

Mr Benjamin Mkapa, Foreign Minister announced that his 1989 foreign development projects had been completed. The High Commissioner's House in London had been repaired (Shs 2 million), the Embassy building in Beijing had been purchased (Shs 66 million), and a house had been built for the Ambassador in Rome (Shs 40 million). Only half of the OAU's members had contributed to the organisation's regular budget for the period between 1975 and 1988. Tanzania had paid its dues.

The Deputy Minister for Home Affairs announced that the government planned to issue identity cards to all residents in Tanzania. Funds for

the manufacture of the cards were now being sought.

The Deputy Minister for Defence and National Service revealed in answer to question that there were at present 67 Second World War veterans receiving pensions from Britain. The payments ranged from Shs 400 to Shs 4,400 per month depending on health status and disability. In 1962 some 5,000 soldiers had been receiving Shs 50 a year from Germany for service in the First World War but it was now difficult to obtain accurate records to support additional claims for compensation for war service.

A number of MP's called for a total review of the Cooperative Law. "Peasants have no say over who to cooperate with" said the Member for Musoma Rural. Other members claimed that the government did not have a consistent policy on cooperatives and that it was directly interfering in the running of cooperative unions. The government was proposing the setting up of a new Apex organisation for the cooperative movement.

The government also presented a Bill to Parliament to amend several provisions of laws that established crop marketing boards for cotton, coffee, tobacco and cashew nuts. The Boards will be turned into agents of cooperative unions.

The government also introduced an amendment to the Rent Restriction Act of 1984 to remove provisions that required landlords in commercial premises to look for alternative accommodation for tenants where the landlord wished to repossess his property for his own use.

In the March session of the Zanzibar House of Representatives the Member for Magomeni, Colonel Mussa Ameir, complained about the way in which the Isles' legislature was represented at meetings of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association saying that, in most cases, the invitations were sent to the Union Parliament which was then at liberty to include or exclude Zanzibar representatives. "We demand direct invitation because the two legislatures have equal status' he said.

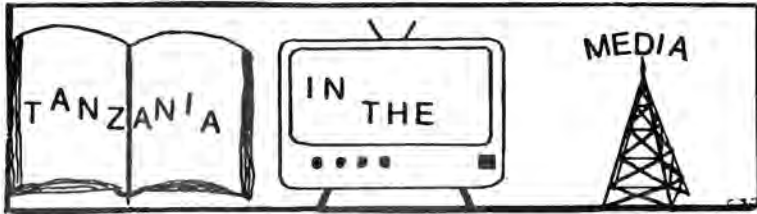
Members of the House greeted with great joy a Bill which outlined their immunities, powers and privileges. The Bill allows for freedom of speech and debate in the House. This freedom would not be questioned in any court of law. No civil or criminal proceedings would be taken against any member for words spoken or written and Members would not be arrested for any civil debt except for a debt, the contraction of which, represented a criminal offence - Daily News

PYRETHRUM REVIVAL

At the start of a campaign to revive Tanzania's pyrethrum industry in March 400 acres were planted in the Mbulu, Babati and Hanang districts. It was hoped to plant a further 400 acres by July 1990 and 1,500 acres by May 1991.

Tanzania's once thriving pyrethrum industry yielded 6,000 tons in

1967 but by 1988 production had dropped to 1,400 tons the bulk being produced in the Southern Highlands. The drastic fall has been attributed to competition from synthetic pyrethroids in the industrialised world but opinions were now changing as the pyrethroids were proving dangerous to the environment. Tanzania's Pyrethrum Board has been able to raise prices from Shs 47.80 in 1988 to Shs 60 in 1990 as world prices have improved. The Board also supplies free seeds for nurseries. It is hoped to increase production to 2,200 tons by 1991/92 said a Board representative.



EAST AFRICA BEAUTIFULLY PRESENTED

The very attractively produced and richly illustrated Winter '89/90 issue of the German publication 'GEO' was devoted entirely to East Africa. A well-known group of contributors included Ngugi wa Thiong'o looking back sadly on his earlier dream of a unified East Africa, Richard Hall, Editor of 'Africa Analysis' on tribalism, Ahmed Rajabu, Zanzibar-born Co-editor of the same journal on the failure of Tanzania's experiment with African Socialism, Brian Jackson of the 'Sunday Times' on the depredations of elephant and rhino poachers and Roger Lewin of 'New Scientist' on 'bones of contention' about the origins of mankind at Olduvai and other places. There were also a 24-page photographic essay on people, places and political events, and articles on the booming tourist industry of Zanzibar, the Aga Khan's aid programme, and photographs of the early days of colonialism.

One extract: 'Zanzibar resembles nothing so much as an animated salad'....'hot spice-filled air would fill the taxi and suddenly Zanzibar smelled like a baked ham and I would feel hungry'.....'A year or two from now the Aga Khan will open a 200 room Serena Hotel, the first of many such developments. Alas, Zanzibar will not only have tourist attractions, it will also have tourists'.

And another: 'For East Africa's ultimate test of courage you need a narrow bridge, just wide enough for one vehicle to pass at a time and a couple of the small buses (matatus) approaching it from opposite sides at speed. If the road approaches the bridge down a steep slope .. this adds immeasurably to the drama.....'

And another: 'The entrepreneurial gifts of the Tanzanians surfaced in the mid-seventies during the austere days of Ujamaa; but they now displays themselves with a cockiness that would embarrass even the greediest of Wall Street insider traders....Tanzanians have to survive'.

7,000 KILOMETRES A YEAR

According to a recent issue of 'DIALOGUE' (No 10) a rural woman in Tanzania walks 7000 kilometres annually for various activities including fetching water and firewood, the two major energy consuming tasks of women.

The article then went on to describe Tanzania's progress in providing water in the villages.

In 1971 Tanzania launched a twenty-year water supply plan which aimed to provide water for everyone by 1991. However, by 1988 only 48% of the people had been so provided and it has now been found necessary to extend the final target date to the year 2000. Furthermore, out of a total of 2,211 piped water projects which existed by 1985, 749 needed rehabilitation while 111 were obsolete.

To cope with rehabilitation and development of new supplies each region has now drawn up a Water Master Plan with the help of donor agencies. It is intended that the people, and especially the women, will in future play a leading role in planning, implementation and maintenance of their water projects.

THE BARABAIG AND THE WHEAT PROJECT

The 20-year dispute between Barabaig people in Central Tanzania and a Tanzania/Canada wheat project (covered in Bulletin Nos. 24 of May 1986 and 35 of January 1990) was highlighted in a paper published on March 12th 1990 by 'AFRICA WATCH', an organisation which is part of 'Human Rights Watch' that also comprises 'Americas Watch', 'Asia Watch' and 'Helsinki Watch'.

The paper stated that Prime Minister Joseph Warioba had issued a statutory instrument which attempted to extinguish the traditional rights of pastoralists who are trying to recover part of the land alienated for the wheat scheme. The paper appealed to people to write politely worded letters to the Tanzanian Government asking, amongst other things, for certain charges of criminal trespass to be dropped and for the Government Notice on customary rights to be repealed.

TAZARA RAILWAY ON HOLD

The United Nations publication 'DEVELOPMENT FORUM' in its March/April issue reported that nine traditional Western donor supporters of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA) were withholding further pledges of aid to improve the railway because they think it has 'a bleak future'. At a conference in Dar es Salaam they gave political reforms emerging in South Africa as the main reason for their reluctance to offer further aid at present.

ADAMSON'S LAST AMBITION ABOUT TO BE REALISED

Tony Fitzjohn is a one-time 'Boy Tarzan' who became the protege of the great naturalist George Adamson reported the DAILY TELEGRAPH on February 10th. 'At the invitation of the Tanzanian Government Fitzjohn

is about to supervise a project that was Adamson's dream at the time of his murder in Kenya last year - the rehabilitation of the Mkomazi Game Reserve. At the recent memorial service for Adamson at St Jame's Church, Piccadilly, a fund was launched in his name. Half the money raised will go to the Mkomazi project, not to rehabilitate lions but to build an airstrip, bush roads and a camp, pay game rangers and workers a living wage and reintroduce two of Tanzania's most hard pressed animals, the wild dog and the cheetah. Donations can be sent to The George Adamson Memorial Fund, 215E Elgin Avenue, London W9 1NH.

CHLOROQUINE FOR ABORTION

DEVELOPMENT FORUM (March-April) published an article by Charles Mbaga in which it was stated that Tanzania's Ministry of Health had reported that 50 people died last year in Dar es Salaam from overdoses of chloroquine, the anti-malaria drug. 30 of these cases were of women attempting abortion. One doctor was quoted as saying that young women often die in their rooms and their friends or families prefer to hide the cause of death when it is connected to abortion. Many people felt that the time had come to legalise abortion. Others were strongly against such a move.

CONTOUR MAPS

BRITISH OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT in its April 1990 issue stated that a ten-year project to provide 114 1:50,000 scale contour maps of North East Tanzania, including Dar es Salaam, Moshi, Arusha, Tanga and Mount Kilimanjaro is nearing completion.

£50,000 RAISED FOR ELEPHANTS PRESERVATION

The MAIL ON SUNDAY reported recently on the success of the fund raising campaign it launched in July 1989 to help the Game Rangers in the Mikumi National park to stop the poaching of elephants. The £51,000.64 raised has provided two Landcruisers, 67 uniforms, a fridge and a microscope for the laboratory. The newly appointed Warden at Mikumi, Mr John Balosi, who has a Masters degree in Elephant Population Dynamics, believes that the war against the poachers is now being won. "I have not seen a single carcass since I've been here" he said. . This was because of the governments 'Operation Uhai', a massive six-month sweep against the poachers, backed by the army and air force, and because of the new international ban on the sale of ivory.

THE MANDELA OF ZANZIBAR

According to 'AFRICA ANALYSIS' (March 16th issue) Zanzibar's former Chief Minister, Mr Seif Shariff Hamad, on trial for possession of sensitive government documents relating to Tanzania's security system, is now being referred to by his supporters as the 'Mandela of Zanzibar'. His relatives have said that in spite of his imprisonment he remains cheerful and is encouraged by recent events in Eastern Europe.

MWINYI COMES SIXTH

'NEW AFRICAN' has been carrying out a survey amongst its readership to determine the most popular Head of State in Africa. President Mwinyl has been placed high up on the list. Above him came only Robert Mugabe first followed by Kenneth Kaunda, Hosni Mubarak, Muammar Gadaffi and Daniel Arap Moi. There were thirty other Heads of State in the poll. Also significant was the fact that in only three countries did the inhabitants place their own country's President first - Botswana, Kenya and Tanzania. Readers were also asked if they believed in a single or multi-party system of government. 78% preferred a multi-party system but in Tanzania there was a slight majority for the one party state. Asked what they thought about their own government three quarters of the Tanzanians were satisfied. Three quarters of Ethiopians were not happy. Mr De Klerk of South Africa received a surprisingly high poll rating - he came 20th out of 35.

TANZANIA MOVES INTO IRRADIATION AGE

Tanzania will soon start using irradiation to preserve horticultural and fishery products for export reported 'NEW AFRICAN' in its February issue. Cobalt 60 rays will be used to emit gamma rays to bombard the products in special chambers in plants to be built at Mwanza and Bagamoyo.

NEW PLANS FOR DENTAL TRAINING

Tanzania has 104 Dental officers and 172 Assistants but, according to AFRICA HEALTH in its January issue, a recent government report has stated that this ratio is all wrong. A better ratio would be six assistants for every officer. Accordingly, in future, no more than 15 dental officers will be trained in any one year. At present one dentist or assistant serves 151,724 people compared with a global average of 1: 80-90,000.

A SHOP AT PASU MARKET

In an article describing the activities of a Community Training institute at the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro THE BANK'S WORLD, a publication of the World Bank (February 1990) there was a story about a group of 300 women who were never able to register their shop.

The shop, which was started by the Women's organisation UWT in 1983, sells basic commodities (soap, cooking oil, cigarettes etc). The main problem now faced is lack of goods. They cannot get goods because they are not registered as a cooperative. The Cooperative Officer has been asked to come many times but has never come. How about closing the shop? Impossible without calling a meeting of members. But the meeting cannot be called unless the books have been audited. The last meeting was in 1986.

In the same market there are now three other shops selling similar goods, and, right next door, another UWT shop opened in 1986.

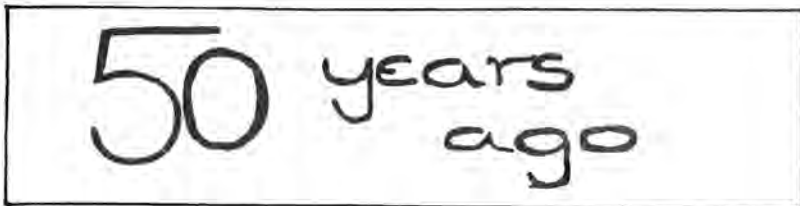
60 YEARS OF MISSIONARY WORK

Father Robin Lambourn celebrated 60 years of missionary work in Tanzania on February 14th 1990. The Rufiji Leprosy Trust Quarterly Newsletter No 2 reports that World Leprosy Day was celebrated at the Kindwiti Leprosy Village in January by the opening of newly renovated wards, providing conditions more conducive to patient recovery.

In a six month trial of 'Multi-Drug Therapy', first introduced into Rufiji in May 1987 there has been a spectacular 90% cure rate in the case of the common type of leprosy, Paucibacillary. The two-year treatment programme for the more severe Multi-bacillary leprosy has yet to be evaluated but the results are not likely to be so good because many patients think they are cured when the symptoms clear up and do not continue the treatment for the full period.

Father Lambourn, in a speech on Leprosy Day reminded villagers of how different Kindwiti is today from when it was first set up by the Germans 100 years ago. In those days patients were forbidden by law to leave the leper colony. Today they were free to come and go and also free from the life sentence which the disease used to represent.

But there are other problems. It is reported that lions tend to walk round or through the village about three times a week roaring 'to let us know they are still there!'



The following articles are taken from the Tanganyika Standard in the middle of 1940 at the time when Britain was suffering defeat after defeat in the Second World War and fearing a German invasion.

TOWARDS A NATIONAL PARK FOR TANZANIA

The Game Bill 1940 introduced in the Legislative Council established a National Park in the Serengeti Plains. All hunting of animals was to be forbidden and the entry and movement of people in the Park would be controlled by a permit system. A special committee set up to examine the Bill invited the public to make its views known. However, there was only one response. An official commented that the writer of this response came from the Southern Province which was well served by the flying boat service between Dar es Salaam and Lindi. He doubted whether other members of the public in less accessible parts of Tanganyika would have had time to submit views.

AEROPLANE CRASH IN MASAILAND

Four South African soldiers on their way to the war in Northern Kenya (against Italian occupied Ethiopia) survived when their plane crashed on Longoi Hill in Masailand. As soon as the plane was found to be missing an official rescue party set off from Moshi. It was first held up by tyre trouble and then by the impassability of the bush. The party continued the next day on foot but met a lioness whose unwelcome attentions were only repulsed after even more time had elapsed.

Meanwhile, the survivors from the plane had located a Masai family who immediately provided them with water and milk, slaughtered a sheep and built a bome for them to sleep in. A Moran was sent off to Kibaya to get assistance and did the night journey in record time. The Native Authority Dresser there organised a rescue party with food, water, medicine and a stretcher and set off immediately on the six hour walk to the scene. He then dressed the airmen's burns and guided the party back to Kibaya later the following day.

So appreciative were the airmen for all the help they had received that they left all the money they had with them, Shs 160/-, to the various people who they had met. The survivors later said they could not express too highly their appreciation for the help and kindness so readily rendered to them by the Masai.

DISCIPLINE AT ARUSHA SCHOOL

Speech day at the Arusha (European) School was held on July 26th 1940. The Headmaster, in his report, said that in a tropical country where children grow old too soon and associate with adults far too much and where they see little of other children, the school had provided them with the normal family life so lacking in Tanganyika.

He went on to say that the background of the tropics had given a large number of people two extremes in dealing with child control and character building:

a) the all too frequent and utter negligence on the part of parents and the almost criminal leaving of children to ayahs and 'house boys' - an abnormality with which they had to deal in the school; and,

b) the hard and often choleric beating which summed up some people's idea of discipline.

"Much of the constructive work of the school is", he said "with all respect to parents here in Tanganyika, undone during the holidays. Late nights, drinking parties, unwholesome dependence on 'boys' for even the lightest of tasks, all militates against the building up of discipline. Character is formed neither by over indulgence nor by extreme rigidity.

Later in his speech the headmaster said "We hold in honour the twelve boys who have gone from this school and who are today holding ranks as commissioned and non-commissioned officers in His Majesty's Forces. It was an old boy of the school, Raymond Hance, who was the first from East Africa to give his life for his country.

SENTENCE FOR RUMOUR

Juma bin Barwani, an African from Kigoma District was sentenced to three months with hard labour in August 1940 for 'publishing a rumour likely to cause fear and alarm to the public' The accused had told several people that soldiers were coming by train to Kigoma that night to impress male villagers for war service and that they would be seized when asleep in their huts..

AND 25 YEARS AGO

Mr A.S. Baj, Member of Parliament for Iringa complained in the House that such greetings as 'All my love', 'Fondest love darling' and 'Love and kisses' reflected foreign sentiment in text as well as being monotonously repetitive. He urged changes so that greetings would reflect the sentiment, traditions and social, religious and cultural heritage of the people of East Africa.

Replying for the Government, the Minister of State in the Directorate of Development and Planning, Mr Jamal, pointed out that the expressions were international - Tanganyika Standard. March 17 1965.

REVIEWS . . . REVIEWS . . . reviews...

FILOSOFIA'S REPUBLIC. Thursday Msigwa. Pickwick Books. PO Box 925. London W2 1FA. Hardback £11.95. Paperback £5.95.

The flyleaf of this book begins: 'Every African country needs its founding genius. The Republic of Ngombia is fortunate to have Cicero B Nyayaya, President For As Long As He Likes and originator of the brilliant doctrine of Human Mutualism. Known to millions of disciples throughout Africa and Scandinavian universities as 'Filisofa', his world famous Harisha Declaration set forth the principles of Human Mutualism in plain, straightforward language that a child could understand and inspired generations of aid-workers and Dutch volunteers. In this book, Thursday Msigwa, writing through the eyes of a white visitor to Ngombia, shows us the enormous difference that Human Mutualism has made to life in an Ngombian village.....' Each chapter is headed by a quotation from the writings of the Filosofa. Paul Marchant has written the following review - Editor.

Any worthwhile book prompts the question 'whom is this intended for? I say 'book' advisedly, because it leaves open the further question

'what sort of book is it?' A novel, I suppose. Or, at least a novella: just 120 pages divided into some dozen un-numbered chapters.

It is essentially a polemic. It paints an exaggerated picture of good intentions at the top and hard and corrupt reality at the bottom. Written in the first person, it is an entertaining account of the experiences of a European expatriate in a recently independent African country. There are no prizes for guessing which country. The style is smooth and attractive and the pseudonymous author has an occasional quite original turn of phrase.

However, it has a number of defects and that raises the question of who the likely readers are, because the value and enjoyment of the book are directly proportionate to the knowledge the reader has of the country in question. This is especially so because of the way in which the author subtly - and not so subtly - is set throughout on demeaning 'Filosofa'. The tone is set as early as page 4. 'Filosofa was not against modern inventions like the wheelbarrow' and quoting as one of his favourite sayings 'anyone who possessed more than the average man must have stolen it' not to mention his use of the provocative word 'masses' in the Marxist sense.

Comparisons inevitably come to mind: Evelyn Waugh, Chinua Achebe, Joyce Carey, not to mention *Candide* and the 'Notes from Underground' published a few years ago by 'Tiresias'.

But in comparison with eg. *Candide* Msigwa lacks the light touch and is too relentlessly downbeat, sour and sarcastic. He is lacking in both understanding and sympathy. For the former one need only consider his attitude to Father Ordonez, a Spanish missionary with a rather dictatorial approach ('he had been born in the wrong century; he should have been one of those priests who went to America with the conquistadors to supervise forced conversions') and remember while doing so the long-term, slowly-slowly -catchee-monkey approach which Cardinal Tan set for the White Fathers a century ago - one should live one's life by one's own lights and there is no need to thump the desk and judge success only by the number of people converted to the faith. Expressions of sympathy are rare and grudging in this book as on page 62 where the author 'revised somewhat' his opinion of the villagers' laziness. Self-reliance, a major element in *Filosofa's* philosophy, gets its first, (and almost only) mention, over two thirds of the way through the book.

The author occasionally seems to show some slight reservations about what he all too often asserts as incontrovertible, as on page 95 when, stating that the villagers resented being charged by the Mission, he has the grace to add in parenthesis 'so I am told'. Any of us who have lived any length of time in such a country know only too well how Mission dispensaries were preferred to the government variety precisely because they made a charge.

Msigwa covers his traces well but very occasionally his position (and origins ?) show all too blatantly: 'rage inwardly as we might' he writes about some further 'unjust' imposition on the poor plantation of which he was an employee, they gave in because they 'knew it was a condition of permission to trade in Ngombia at all'. So why not go elsewhere to trade? Equally revealing is his use of 'loyal' as meaning

apparently, 'useful' or 'reliable'. And having said that 'there was no justice in Ngombia to subvert', nevertheless, only a page later he has a momentary twinge for the wretched Henry Muhema who, although an upright and Christian long-serving foreman in the company, had been found guilty after a conspiracy by his deputy.

I suppose my reservations about 'Filosofa's Republic' are due to its author's apparent lack of interest in probing beneath the surface, except when events hit him so squarely between the eyes that even he (like the anti-hero in Stoppard's 'Professional Foul') is forced to question his self righteous assumptions.

A HISTORY OF LEPROSY IN TANZANIA. African Medical and Research Foundation. P. O. Box 30125. Nairobi. 1989.

Leprosy is a chronic inflammatory disease caused by microbacteria and it is a major cause of disability throughout the tropics and sub-tropics with an estimated 15 million people affected. Despite its feared reputation it is one of the least contagious of the communicable diseases. It has a long incubation period and the disease has an extremely prolonged course.

Knud Balsev in this booklet provides a fascinating insight into the disease in Tanzania and the approach to its treatment and management.

In the 1860's Livingstone and Stanley both reported leprosy as a common disease. Fear of infection led to epilepsy being sufficient grounds for divorce for both husband and wife in the Bahaya tribe of West Lake Region and in Zanzibar. The attitude towards leprosy by the general population in the late nineteenth century was similar to that described in the bible and characterised by fear. Often it was ascribed to sorcery or to the breaking of certain taboos and, although in some places, leprosy was considered as a disgrace, in others there was no stigmatisation. Early missions in Tanzania found that they were caring for many leprosy patients and leprosy camps developed around these missions. The French Holy Ghost Mission in Bagamoyo was founded in 1863 as an orphanage for freed slave children. From 1888 the mission took responsibility for young women with leprosy and the merchant Sewa Haji supported the project financially. With the period of German rule treatment of leprosy became the responsibility of the German colonial government and was carried out in collaboration with missions. The Bethel mission established itself in the Usambaras in 1891. In 1904 the construction of a hospital in Dar es Salaam provided palm thatched wards for the treatment of leprosy patients until 1961.

After the First World War when the British took over the German administered leprosy camps and settlements policy on management changed. Whereas the German administration introduced compulsory segregation the British preferred voluntary segregation. In 1923 an estimated 3,299 patients were in segregated camps. Just before the Second World War the Medical Secretariat of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Organisation visited the country and at that time there were 31 leprosy settlements with a total of 3,400 patients. The war years led to a deterioration in services for leprosy sufferers due to shortage of staff and funds.

However, after the war, an Inter-Territorial Leprosy Specialist was

appointed and Dr James Ross-Innes laid the foundation for all later leprosy work on a national scale in Tanganyika. His successor, Dr Harold Wheate, built on this firm foundation and it was during the mid-fifties that 'Dapsone' became generally available and the number of patients treated increased dramatically.

When Tanganyika became independent in 1961 the government policy for leprosy control and treatment was pursued with increased activity in a number of areas, including the regional scheme of domiciliary treatment in Kagera Region with the assistance of the Swedish/Norwegian Save the Children organisation and in Geita with input from German and Dutch Leprosy Relief associations. Collaboration between Government and Voluntary agencies proved extremely successful. The Tanzania Leprosy Association was formed in 1978 and came to work closely with the Central Unit of the National Tuberculosis and Leprosy Programme in the Ministry of Health.

Knud Balsev worked in Tanzania between 1970 and 1986 treating patients with leprosy and during that time he collected a wealth of information on the subject and this booklet is the result. It is published one hundred years after the establishment of the first leprosy programme at the Holy Ghost Mission in Bagamoyo. It contains useful statistics and epidemiological data and a very helpful list of references. I recommend it as a fascinating historical document which provides an excellent insight into the development of services to treat this ancient and devastating disease.

Peter Christie

POPULAR INITIATIVES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN TANZANIA. Joel Samoff. The Journal of Developing Areas. October 1989.

In this article Joel Samoff seeks to describe the resurgence of some form of autonomy in local affairs in Tanzania some years after the abolition of District Councils in the mid-1970's.

It would have been helpful to have been given the background to events leading to the abolition of District Councils in the 1970's. These, open to all races, had been in operation for a number of years, even before independence in 1961, and some senior officials were being trained to quite high professional standards, but the overall concept of local government was a British one. This perhaps, combined with the fact that real power at local level was increasingly concentrated in the ruling party committee, undermined the credibility of local councils and their ability to collect their local rate, and so led to bankruptcy. But Mr Samoff thinks that the local party organisation was reinvigorated following the elimination of councils.

A main theme of the article is to discuss whether the abolition of local government and cooperatives was a 'mistake' as Julius Nyerere is often reported to have said and to examine what has begun to develop in the meantime. The 'popular initiatives' referred to in the title describe movements in the Kilimanjaro District, or region perhaps, to start privately funded secondary schools. This was because government policy for new secondary schools was to favour the less prosperous areas, of which Kilimanjaro is not one. Mr Samoff claims that 'this

effort to expand secondary education - a powerful local initiative - led to the recreation of local government'. His article does not however refer in any detail to any other district than Kilimanjaro. Perhaps the strongest claim of this initiative to local legitimacy is that local school committees are reported to level taxes and cesses in their areas to build and run these schools and to have been 'recognised as legitimate taxing authorities.... by central government and parastatals'.

The article concludes that, in the perspective of the need for the central bureaucratic governing class to consolidate its power, the abolition of local government and cooperatives, and their more recent resurrection, was not a 'mistake'. The idea that local government could be a strong middle tier of government does not seem to be contemplated. Perhaps that only operates efficiently in a multi-party state. Perhaps also the development of effective local institutions at district level was seen as inimical to the functioning of village socialism (Ujamaa).

In the 1980's, we are told, central government began to resurrect local government and cooperatives but no description is given of the form they are now taking. One would have had greater confidence had the article's information been ostensibly based on more widely drawn information. There are only references to one district and that hardly representative of a highly varied country. Perhaps other writers can widen the perspective, and even report on what forms the supposed revival of local government is taking.

Simon Hardwick

ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF IMPROVED MANAGEMENT FOR ZEBU CATTLE IN NORTHERN TANZANIA. Peter K. Ngategize. Agricultural Systems No 31. 1989.

Peter Ngategize has undertaken to evaluate the potential, in economic terms, of improving the indigenous cattle population in smallholder units, instead of the more popular research target of imported cattle species or cross-bred animals.

He assesses their worth in terms of tried and trusted production parameters, with results establishing frequently reported traits for Zebu cattle such as long calving interval, lengthy returns to oestrus and high age at first calving.

This information acts as the baseline for a hypothetical herd consisting of a collection of smallholder units. The herd model undergoes a simulated growth over 15 years under two systems; the first, with no input improvements and utilising an estimated offtake rate (defined as the number of animals sold as a proportion of the average herd size) of 5%; the second, with minimal input improvements achieved through a farmer training programme and improved effectiveness of dipping and vaccination programmes.

Not surprisingly, Ngategize's results suggest that the offtake rate could be increased to 7.5% and still allow a stable herd size (with no improvements) and up to 9.3% under the improved system. He also carries out a partial budget analysis of the improved system, revealing a positive net present value and a high internal rate of return; in essence a financial justification for the improvement policy.

Whilst I would strongly support Ngategize for his advocacy of gradual improvement of indigenous livestock with a farming systems approach and minimal injection of capital, his use of simulations and models could be criticised as lacking any foundation in reality.

Offtake rates are commonly used as a measure of efficacy within cattle production systems. The use of this parameter in the analysis should be seen as a guideline only and, as such, it would have been useful to include more comparative values. To put them into perspective, the offtake rate for the world as a whole is 19%, for developed countries 33%, for developing countries 10% and for Africa 12%.

The author himself doubts the validity of aggregating a collection of smallholder units into one herd and realises that the dependency upon farmer recall for data must introduce significant error.

The utilisation of cost-benefit analysis and economic evaluation is central to project appraisal, but, whilst the results appear encouraging, the limitations of this method are well known and the use of sensitivity analysis at this stage would probably be justified.

The paper is economic in title and content and the author well versed in the manipulation of data. However, the conclusions are very general, and I would welcome a further paper that outlines the specific strategies to increase calving percentage and reduce calf mortality, which Ngategize says are economically feasible.

Nick Clinch

THE SECOND ECONOMY IN TANZANIA. T.L. Maliyamkono and M.S.D. Bagachwa. ESAURP - Heinemann Kenya. James Currey Ltd. 1990. £ 9.95.

It is estimated that the second economy in Tanzania probably accounts for 30-40% of the GDP. This book sets out to provide reasons for its existence and to analyse its various components. It can be said that it is successful in both these tasks. In fact, the authors are to be congratulated for the comprehensive nature of the evidence they have amassed, and this work can be regarded as an authoritative description, or as near authoritative as one is likely to get, of the overall economic situation in Tanzania in 1988.

The book first outlines Tanzania's economic history since independence. For the first fifteen years or so after independence in 1961 the economy seemed to be progressing. Growth in per capita GDP was positive. In the period 1970-76 the average net growth was 1.5% per annum. In the latter half of the seventies and the early eighties, the situation turned sour with a vengeance, and per capita income fell by 15% over the period 1976-86. A number of reasons for this are adduced by the authors.

They explain in some detail about the exogenous factors involved including the sharp rise in the oil price, a general deterioration in the terms of trade for agricultural commodities, poor harvests and Tanzania's successful effort to depose Idi Amin of Uganda. However, the decline in Tanzania's economic situation was considerably exacerbated by the internal consequences of social and economic management policies pursued since independence; for instance the Ujamaa village collectivisation policy which became compulsory in 1973 and led to a

large initial decline in agricultural production. This was compounded by the the abolition of private trade for food crops and replacement by trading through cooperatives which proved unable to cope due to lack of suitable management. This system was subsequently revised, but the creation of a regional buying and crop processing parastatal, the National Milling Corporation, ensured, at least in theory, that the grain market remained under centralised control. The middle seventies also proved to be a dividing line in the effectiveness and scope of government price control policies. Price controls on certain important consumer products instituted in 1967 remained effective until the 1973 oil price shock and the 1973-74 drought resulting in a large rise in the cost of imports which caused the government to form the National Price Commission. By 1978 some 3000 different items were subject to price control. Of course, the administrative resources to tackle this mammoth task were totally inadequate.

This is the background against which the second economy in Tanzania has grown. At the time of writing it accounted for a major part of food crop trading in certain parts of the country and also the trade in small scale export agricultural products such as cardamoms and animal hides and skins. (Trading in food crops has since been thrown open to the private sector). Moreover, the expansion of the administrative apparatus required to run a centralised economy, together with the adverse economic circumstances, has led to a drastic decline in the real value of public sector salaries and the formal wage sector as a whole. An ILO study showed Tanzania experienced a drop of 65% in real wages between 1979 and 1984. Another study shows that in 1985 top level public employees only received salaries in real terms equivalent to one third the 1980 level. The situation has not improved significantly since and means that officials and others remain under compulsive pressure to have other sources of income in order to maintain themselves and their families.

To some extent the authors approach the second economy with mixed sentiments. They are influenced by the pejorative official concept of 'Ulanguzi' implying illegality of all unauthorised economic activities outside official control. Of course, the distinction is made between economic gains from anti-social activities such as posching and corruption and genuine, but unrecorded, economic activities such as small scale market gardening or part-time hairdressing. Unofficial trading, a major economic activity, tends to be regarded as a borderline case. Overall however, the authors accept a positive view of the second economy as a necessary adjunct of the centrally controlled economy. As the private sector increases and the trend towards the relaxation of central economic control continues the definition of the second economy will be increasingly one of the difference between those activities recorded in official statistics and those which are not. On this basis the World Bank's latest figure of \$180 per capita GNP (in 1987) should probably be adjusted to a real figure of \$240-60 and even higher if the monetary value of the substantial subsistence economy were taken into account.

'The Second Economy in Tanzania' must be regarded as essential reading for all those interested in the state of the Tanzanian economy.

The wealth of information including 62 statistical tables and graphs represent a commendable effort of compilation. This, together with the accompanying detailed analysis, guided by a high standard of objectivity, represents a considerable achievement in economic exposition.

R. Allen

GRASSROOTS STRATEGIES AND DIRECTED DEVELOPEMNT IN TANZANIA: THE CASE OF THE FISHING SECTOR. Morja-Liisa Swantz. World Institute for Development and Economics Research. UN University. Helsinki.

This paper, which was presented at a meeting of the African Studies Association in Chicago is concerned with a critical examination of the general direction of development policies and strategies adopted by Tanzania during the 1970's and the way in which such policies affected the poorest sections of the community. The paper strongly criticises the centralised planning methods used by the government which often ignored the detailed needs, aspirations and capabilities of the artisanal population. The author terms this process 'directed development' based on 'planning-from-the-top' rather than starting the planning process at grassroots level using background socio-economic surveys and gradually working upwards through district and regional government organisations. Although the fisheries sector is used as an example to describe development trends, in fact, only about 50% of the report deals specifically with fisheries.

The author suggests that the centralised planning process resulted in a major emphasis being placed on modernisation and industrial development which had a detrimental effect on the productivity and standard of living of rural communities.

Within the fisheries sector the discussion is largely restricted to the role of the Mbegani Fisheries Development Centre (MFDC) which was established at a reported cost of US\$ 22 million using support from Norway, and the effects of the centre on adjacent fishing communities between Bagamoyo and Dar es Salaam. The main objectives were to increase fish production using new techniques, improve the catch and earning capacity of fishermen, supply trained manpower to the fisheries sector and earn foreign exchange by the sale of surplus fish and luxury marine foods. In reality the over-riding function of the centre was to earn foreign currency by encouraging the development of industrial trawling for prawns for export. This meant that almost all training in fishing techniques was focussed on commercial trawling using a large stern trawler as a training vessel. Clearly the method was totally inappropriate to meet the needs of artisanal fishermen whose main problems stemmed from the lack of basic fishing gears. Consequently, the centre had little or no positive impact on small-scale fisheries; indeed the author provides evidence of a negative impact on those fishing communities situated close to the centre through loss of access to certain fishing grounds.

A further valid criticism raised by the author concerned the inappropriate training of fisheries extension workers by the centre, again resulting from the bias towards high-technology methods with

little regard for the real needs of artisanal fishermen who catch over 90% of the total marine fish production of Tanzania.

The paper goes on to describe the effects of the recent 'liberalisation' programme which resulted in an easing of restrictions on imports and encouragement of exports. The main impact on the fisheries sector was an increase in availability of certain gears and outboard engines. However, the latter were expensive and unaffordable for the vast majority of fishermen.

From about 1986 important policy changes were made by the government and MFDC resulting in a change in direction of training programmes by increasing their relevance to small-scale fishermen and women and, perhaps more importantly, by the introduction of sales of fishing gears and engines.

The sale of gears proved very successful and had a major positive impact on local fishing communities by increasing the numbers of fishermen and their catches and by the stimulation of greater trade, much of which was undertaken by women. However, the author fails to point out that gears were sold at very low subsidised prices which undoubtedly had an adverse effect on the sale of locally made nets at the factory in Dar es Salaam.

The author concludes that had investment gone into the artisanal sector in the first place rather than into modern high technology fishing and training programmes, then the nation would have been provided not only with sufficient fish to meet its own food requirements but also with surplus for export. This statement is optimistic to say the least, and shows a lack of detailed understanding of the marine fish resource potential of Tanzania. However, a fisheries development project supported by Britain (ODA) in the Southern coastal regions clearly demonstrated that between 1983 and 1987 supply of gears for sale to local fishermen resulted in increased effort and catches.

Important issues not raised in this paper concern the lack of support given to the government fisheries department which has been unable to effectively carry out its recognised duties in collection of statistics, extension, development and research. In the absence of basic fisheries statistics it is not possible to formulate rational development and management programmes. The ODA has attempted to improve the situation in the South by carrying out various resource evaluation studies which form the basis of extension and development programmes. Unfortunately, in the North such programmes are still lacking.

The author made brief mention of another major problem facing the marine fisheries sector: the widespread illegal use of dynamite to catch fish. The very damaging effects of this method on the coral reef structure which forms the foundation of many fish resources is not disputed. Past attempts to control this irresponsible activity have failed and until firm measures are introduced development will be greatly hindered.

Finally, the author stressed the need for future planning and development processes to start at the grassroots level. Undoubtedly, this would result in improvements in identification of the most appropriate technologies to meet the needs and be within the capability of artisanal fishing communities.

James Scullion

POPULATION PRESSURE. THE ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURAL INTENSIFICATION: VARIATIONS ON THE BOSERUP HYPOTHESIS. Uma Lele and Steven W Stone.

ISSUES IN FERTILISER POLICY IN AFRICA. LESSONS FROM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND ADJUSTMENT LENDING. 1970-87. Uma Lele, R.E. Christiansen and K Kadiresan.

These two documents cover part of a major World Bank research project conducted under the heading 'MANAGING AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA' (MADIA) which has involved detailed analysis of six East and West African countries including Tanzania. USAID, UKODA, DANIDA, SIDA, the French and German governments and the EC participated. The following review draws out key implications of these studies as they refer to Tanzania - Editor.

This series of studies makes compelling reading for those concerned with agricultural development in Southern Africa.

The overall findings cover such areas as crop yield, biological and chemical inputs, farmers incomes, population density, incentives, land and labour productivity and the increasing scarcity of forest resources.

The experience in Tanzania illustrates the benefits foregone of a set of policies that did not stimulate growth in areas of high potential whilst emphasising consumption and welfare oriented efforts in areas of lower productive potential.

In Tanzania about 60% of the population lives on 20% of the land and to remedy this regional imbalance the government has opened up new areas of high potential in the Southern Highlands (Iringa, Mbeya, Ruvuma and Rukwa). Population is concentrated around the Lake Victoria Basin and coffee producing Northeastern Highlands (Arusha, Mara, Mwanza, Shinyanga and Kigoma, both areas of traditionally higher value and higher yielding crops. The attempt to open up the Southern Highlands makes sense in the longer term. In the short run it has had high opportunity costs.

Tanzania has differed from Kenya in not encouraging regional economic growth in line with comparative advantage. Pricing policies did not provide incentives for further intensification, a shift to higher value crops and use of modern inputs in the North. Smallholders, for instance, receive only one third to one half of the world price for dark-fired and sun/air cured tobacco.

Data on fertiliser consumption, regional expenditure pattern and marketed surpluses of maize, tobacco, tea and coffee suggest a clear shift away from the Northeastern and Lake Victoria areas towards the South. Use of inputs follows regional planning more closely than it does population density. Fertiliser consumption in the land abundant South rose from 35,000 tons in 1975 to 91,500 tons in 1987 - representing not less than 70-75% of total fertiliser use even though only 18% of the population lives in these four regions. In the North, where the majority of food and export crops were traditionally grown there was a decline in fertiliser consumption from 22% in 1975 to less than 10% in 1986-87 even though one third of the population resides there.

Production increased in the South but at the cost of declining

marketed production in the North. The Southern Highlands doubled its share of total coffee production to 25% in 1981-85 and increased its share of tobacco production from 18% in 1970-74 to 60% in 1982-86. But this was not associated with substantial growth in overall output due to a decline in traditional areas. For instance, coffee production in Arusha/Kilimanjaro regions fell from 26 million tons in 1975 to 20 million tons in 1985.

The fiscal resource constraints encountered by Tanzania illustrate the dilemma of giving regional equity a higher national priority than growth in overall production. Continued growth in the Northeastern Highlands could have financed development in other regions.

Recently the macro economic environment has improved. Cooperative and private institutions have begun to make a come back. Production is gradually picking up in the Northeastern Highlands.

Lele *et al* indicate in their fertiliser paper that use of fertiliser, priced at full cost, is not economic for farmers in Tanzania. Benefit-cost ratios calculated for fertiliser use in 1988 comparing input and output price data (without subsidy), suggest that fertiliser use is economically unattractive for all crops in Tanzania (a ratio higher than two). In contrast, in Kenya, all regions demonstrate profitability in using unsubsidised fertiliser. The subsidy in Tanzania was abolished in 1984. It has been reintroduced since the domestic price has not been adjusted upwards to reflect currency devaluation and increases in the c.i.f and internal costs.

Nevertheless, a continued fertiliser subsidy may be warranted in Tanzania as a temporary measure. Uma Lele presents arguments for continuing with this subsidy even though the cost is recognised. She is aware that market purists are opposed to subsidies. She suggests that subsidy may have to continue until research can increase (soil) response coefficients, additional distribution outlets become available and risks to farmers associated with erratic supply are reduced.

Perhaps most important, she stresses the need to improve on a location-specific basis, knowledge on farmers practices, continuing adjustments to declining soil fertility and adoption of chemical and organic manuring methods.

Uma Lele makes an essential point. This reviewer finds that there has been little progress in generating this kind of information except in the case of farming systems research. The pay off from donor project monitoring and evaluation efforts is not in line with expectations. Donors need to assist governments in designing information systems that differ from the present ones. Methodologies, so called rapid rural assessments, are available. Improved data obtained in direct dialogue with farmers are an essential precondition for realigning policies so as to enhance balanced growth and meet efficiency as well as equity concerns.

Per Eklund

SARUFI MPYA (New Grammar). Mohamed A Mohamed. Press and Publicity Centre. Dar es Salaam. 1990.

This new book is an advanced study of the intricacies of Swahili

grammar. Different chapters deal with such subjects as tense patterns, tense affixes, clauses and sentence construction. A reviewer in the 'Daily News' writes: 'Most educated people in Tanzania easily recognise grammatical terms in English eg. noun, subject, predicate, pronoun, subject etc. But they will be baffled by such terms as *nomino*, *kitenzi*, *kiwakilishi*, *kiima*, *kishazi* etc'. The reviewer indicates that that is the reason why this book should be read! - DRB.

DOTTIE. Abdul-Razak Gurnah. Jonathan Cape. £13.95.

The author of this book was born in Zanzibar and educated in Tanzania and the UK. He now works in the University of Kent.

The novel is set in England in the 50's and 60's and involves Dottie's efforts to find a confident path through her difficulties. She is isolated from her own culture but not yet part of a new one. She is in some ways a paradigm for most immigrant people. What history can they recall? What history should they recall? She suffers as a member of a subject race coming from a colony to the motherland. What carries her through is her individual fortitude - from the BBC programme 'Bookshelf' reported by P.J.C. Marchant.

MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON. A new film directed by Bob Rafelson.

Tanzanophiles will hardly be able to resist going to see this film which describes the story of the epic 1854 journeys of Sir Richard Burton, the 19th century explorer and John Hanning Speke to the shores of Lake Tanganyika - the first white men to see the Lake - and the subsequent journey of Speke to Lake Victoria which he correctly identified as the source of the River Nile. The film has received mixed reviews in the British press. The Bulletin decided to ask for an African point of view. Mr Badou Diop has written as follows - Editor

The history of Western exploration and discoveries, whatever one might think, is inextricable linked with the phenomenon of imperialism and hence colonialism. Therefore the 'Mountains of the Moon' will have to be seen in this light.

Whether intentionally or deliberately, the Director Bob Rafelson touches on several familiar problems. Burton and Speke have completely diverse conceptions on what exploration is all about. Burton, we are told to believe, thinks that exploration is not only about teaching the main goal, in this case the Nile, but also having an intense interest in the local people concerned. Speke has the typical view of the majority in Britain at the time that one should not become emotionally involved with the natives.

Back in England after the visit the two explorers were involved in rivalry mainly created by the Royal Geographic Society as to who of the two had the most accurate scientific explanation about the source of the Nile. John Speke is the epitome of the kind of modern British tourist whose aims on holiday include include sun and sex.

The film, which is shot in Kenya, is a visual delight even though not in the same league as the other famous Kenyan film 'Out of Africa'.

However, one comes out of 'Mountains of the Moon' feeling that a film blessed with such exciting subject matter should have been better. Rafelson seems to lack the authority and erudition to undertake such a heavy enterprise. But Tanzanians should go and see it because it shows an important and historic period in African history.

TANZANIAN MUSICIANS/ARTISTS COMING

Some 12 Tanzanian musicians and dancers (including an 80 year-old singer!), an artist and a painter were expected to arrive in Britain at the beginning of May to perform at various sites in the country including the Museum in Glasgow, and the Africa Centre and Commonwealth Institute in London. Ms Fatima Abdullah, the Minister - Counsellor (Culture and Information) in the Tanzania High Commissioner told the Bulletin that the visitors will include Taraab musicians and dancers from Zanzibar (Taraab music is unique and combines African, Asian and Arab elements), Mr Kavanga Abdurahman with 'Tingatinga' paintings (this style of art was originally designed by a Makonde artist named Edward Tingatinga and features free-hand, always curved, never straight, brightly coloured images of birds, trees and animals with the dot as a recurring motif) and Mr Freddie Macha from Moshi who will present poetry using a guitar and drums.

OBITUARY. Sir Hugh Elliott

The 'Independent' and the 'Times' carried obituaries in January 1990 on the late Sir Hugh Elliott Bt who has died, after a long illness, at the age of 76. He first entered the Colonial Service in Tanganyika in 1937.

He made one of his most important contributions to wildlife conservation in Tanganyika in 1956 when, as Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources, he greatly facilitated the work of Professor W. H. Pearsall, whom the Fauna Preservation Society had sent out to conduct an ecological survey of the Serengeti National Park. The Pearsall Report saved parts of the park from agricultural development. The 'Independent' wrote that it was not too much to say that it was largely due to Elliott's behind the scenes influence at that time that present-day Tanzania owed the preservation in pristine condition of its two greatest tourist assets, the Serengeti National Park and the Ngorongoro Crater. Sir Hugh, who was described as quiet, humorous, and sympathetic, subsequently worked in the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. He was a well-known ornithologist.

He is survived by his wife Elizabeth with whom he was able to celebrate his golden wedding only a few days before his death and by their son, the ornithologist Dr Clive Elliott and two daughters.

REVAMPING SUGAR ESTATES

The Sugar Development Corporation (SUDECO) estimates that it will need some Shs 30 billion to revamp the Kagera and three other Tanzanian sugar mills.

The Kagera plant was first commissioned in 1982 but its operations were bogged down by management conflicts. It has the capacity to process some 60,000 tons of sugar annually but the highest production reached so far has been only 6,000 tons.

Total production of sugar in Tanzania was estimated at 94,000 tons this year compared with a national demand for 450,000 tons. Efforts are under way to raise the necessary funds from British, Dutch and Tanzanian resources - Sunday News.

A NEW NEWSPAPER

Tanzania has a new tabloid newspaper. It is called the 'Family Mirror' and its first issue is dated April 1990. Its main front page article is headlined 'Minister Threatens to Shoot Potential Opponent' and starts: 'A Senior Minister who survived the recent Cabinet shake-up has threatened to gun down a distant relative after jujumen warned him that the relative would cause his political downfall....'

Other articles feature 'Tanzania - A Millionaire in Rags' about the need for the country to properly exploit its tourist resources, 'Adios Ntagazwa' about corruption in the Ministry of Lands, 'Tanzanian Mamas Prove They Belong to the Kitchen' concerning a demand for longer maternity leave, and 'State House For Sale' a light hearted look at beach property sales in Dar es Salaam

HEART SURGERY IN DODOMA

A team of seven Chinese, Italian and Tanzanian doctors have performed heart surgery on two young girls at the Dodoma Regional Hospital. The girls were suffering from 'Mitral Stenosis' and 'Mitral Incompetence', defects which prevent heart valves from allowing proper flow of blood. The doctors succeeded in rectifying the valves in each case - the first time that such an operation had been conducted in Dodoma - Daily News

BOT TAKES OVER GOLD EXPORTS

The Bank of Tanzania (BOT) has taken over responsibility for the export of gold and is offering attractive and competitive prices so as to better control the industry and ensure that Tanzania obtains full benefit from gold sales. It has been estimated that as much as one and a

half tons of gold is being smuggled out of the country every month through the borders and communication and transport outlets. The Gold Committee of the Federation of Miners Associations of Tanzania (FEMATA) has welcomed the decision and has suggested the establishment of an international auction floor in Dar es Salaam to maximise profit for the country. The committee has also suggested that gold should be locally refined 99% before it is exported.

Several goldsmiths have said that they will cooperate with the government and banks to ensure the success of the new arrangements - Daily News.

OVERCROWDING IN PRISONS

Sixteen prisoners died of various diseases caused mainly by overcrowding at Ukonga and Keko remand prisons between January and March 1990 the Commissioner of Prisons has announced. Seven of the deaths were caused by AIDS. Keko Prison has a capacity for 340 prisoners but is at present holding 1,700 prisoners.

The Commissioner also revealed that two prisoners had escaped from Uyui Prison in Tabora in January because of negligence on the part of prison officers. They were still at large.

A new prison with a capacity of 600 is expected to open in June 1990 and should relieve overcrowding.

The Commissioner denied reports that some prisoners were suffering from malnutrition.

STOP PRESS - THE FLOODS

The latest news from the flood zone in southern Tanzania is that victims urgently needed help from the local and international communities including food, medicines, temporary shelter, clothing and cooking utensils. Prime Minister and First Vice-President Warioba, returning from the devastated area, said that the government also needed vessels including helicopters to distribute relief supplies. Most of the affected areas were inaccessible by road.

He estimated that Shs 260 million would be needed to rebuild four big bridges washed away or damaged by the floods and many smaller bridges had been affected.

More than 72,000 people were homeless in Lindi district. In some cases the midnight floods from the Makonde Plateau had wiped out entire settlements leaving no trace.

Twenty houses have also been destroyed in Morogoro region following heavy rains which have fallen all over the country.

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Mr P.J.C. MARCHANT served as a District Officer in the Tanganyika Government in twelve different districts. In 1952 he acted as Chief of Zanaki, Mwalimu Nyerere's homeland. He was host to Mwalimu at his first lunch when Mwalimu returned to Musoma on completion of his studies in Edinburgh.

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