

the imperialism on which it rests, will not disappear from South Africa simply through the turning of the other cheek and loving one's neighbour - or even less, one's exploiters and oppressors. This is a formula to maintain the existing order of things. By trying to harmonise and reconcile the antagonistic and irreconcilable, Davenport objectively wills the South African people to passivity in the face of exploitation and oppression. For all his subjective dislike of what he terms "an avowedly unjust and violent society", objectively the entire thrust of his book and his approach to history places him squarely on the side of those who, in the final analysis, defend this brutal society. One can only be thankful that the South African masses no longer seem to accept such unctuous advice.

DAN O'MEARA

#### NOTES:

1. A collection of some of the earlier of these Marxist writings will be published in M. Legassick & H. Wolpe (eds), Class, Race and Development in South Africa, (Heinemann, 1979?).
2. N.J. van Warmelo, Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of Southern Africa, (Pretoria, 1935), part 3 p. 59.

#### UTAFITI NOTES

One of the most striking features of the campus at the beginning of the first term of the 1979/80 academic year was the presence of many more women students than had been the case during previous years. There was a 100% increase in first year women students in 1979/80 compared with 1978/79, a very encouraging development, but as yet unexplained.

Women's issues came to the fore, as well. BRALUP held a workshop on women's studies and development from September 24th to 28th. The participants numbering over 50 (men also) included three categories of people: firstly, those who had done research on any of a number of women's issues; secondly, those who worked directly with women in a service capacity or were instrumental in influencing policy-making with regard to women; and thirdly those who were interested in eliminating the subordination of women who had one of another creative talents or worked in

Mass media and could thereby be directly involved in a creative way, as well as projecting to the public a progressive view of the role of women in Tanzanian development. Forty-five papers were presented, centering around the following themes: Women and Rural Development

Women and Urban Development

Women and Reproduction

Women and Ideology

Women's Studies in Tanzania

Lively and searching discussions ensued which were grounded in the task of illuminating issues and generating an informational base which would facilitate both the mobilization and organizational work of UWT, and the work of policy makers and implementers. Two action documents were compiled and approved by the workshop gathering during the final two days. The first document suggested future research areas. The second document suggested forms and means of research dissemination. These documents as well as summaries of the discussions will later be made available as 'Conference Proceedings' by BRALUP.

The Social Science Conference (see Utafiti Notes in Vol. 4.1) and the Women's Studies Workshop marked the beginning and the end of the first term, but discussion and debate prevailed throughout the term in the various departmental seminars. The following are some of the papers given in the different departments.

History - The History Department seminars continued to draw the attendance of people from many disciplines. Historical case studies were fewer than usual but included: Mbwiliza's The Hoe and the Stick: A Political Economy of the Heru Kingdom

Graham's Peasant Production and Organisation in Contemporary Tanzania: A Preliminary Report on Trends and Strategies of Development in the Southern Highlands

Technology and industrialization in the rural context was a new and interesting aspect of historical discussion triggered by:

Schmidt's Advanced Iron Technology in Tanzania

Kaijage's Tanzania Rural Industrialization in Historical Perspective

Theoretical papers presented included:

Mlahagwa's The Problem of Method in Historical Reconstruction

Gibbon's Imperialism and the National Question: The Irish Case

The latter paper offered many new insights in light of the previous discussions about imperialism in past years.

BRALUP - Bralup initiated a seminar series in 1979 aimed at giving a forum to its various researchers to discuss their findings with fellow researchers as well as other interested parties hailing from other departments at the University and/or Ministries. The seminar topics were extremely heterogeneous, but all of them sharing the underlying theme of rural development. Studies on various aspects of the peasantry included:

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| Bryceson's | <u>Peasant Food Production and Food Supply in Relation to the Historical Development of Commodity Production in Pre-colonial and Colonial Tanganyika</u> |
| Kjaerby's  | <u>Agricultural Productivity and Surplus Production in Tanzania</u>  |

In the field of rural water development, an area BRALUP is well known for, the following papers were given:

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|---------------------------|---|
| Stahl, Sachak and Mkusa's | <u>The Wanging'ombe Rural Water Supply Project</u>  |
| Mujwahuzi's               | <u>Rural Water Supply in Dodoma Region</u>  |
| Ngana's                   | <u>Regional Flood Analysis: A Technique of Estimating Annual Floods with Limited Hydraulic Data</u> |

The remaining papers were varied:

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| King's     | <u>Rukwa Soils</u>  |
| King's     | <u>The Value of Remote Sensing for Tanzania</u>                                 |
| Sembajwe's | <u>The 1978 Population Census: A Preliminary Assessment of Its Implications</u> |

Geography - In the geography staff-student seminar series, five seminars were held during the first term of 1979/80 with topics ranging from the identification of soil-forming processes in the context of agricultural planning to decision-making in farming, settlement planning around Stiegler's Gorge and the problems of blacksmiths in Tanzania. Each topic generated a lively discussion often illuminating the strong tension between developmental efforts from above and those from below. In their diverse case studies, these seminars will continue to show the consequences of authoritarian planning for production and human development at the local level. The papers presented were namely:

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|----------------|--|
| Muller's       | <u>Jembe ni mali: A Study of Blacksmith Promotion in Rural Tanzania</u>  |
| Rugumamu's     | <u>Identification of Contemporary Pedogenetic Processes and their Application to Soil Survey and Land Use Planning in Mbeya Region</u> |
| Van den Berg's | <u>Planning of Settlements in the Stiegler's Gorge Area</u>  |
| Lema's         | <u>Decision-Making in Agriculture: A Study of Farmers in Kibaha District</u>   |

The Economic Research Bureau organised the following seminars:  
from July to October 1979.

Continuity and Change in Tanzania's Economic Policy Since Independence, Katabaro Miti (Political Science Department)

Developments in Employment and Productivity in Tanzania: 1967-77 Description and Reflexions, Prof. J. Jedruszek (Economic Research Bureau)

The Organisation of Agricultural Production in the Iringa Region: 1970-77, Dr. B.C. Nindi (Sociology Department)

On Economic Calculation in Socialist Economy: Oscar Lange's Competitive Solution, M.L. Baregu (Political Science Department)

Some Aspects of Urban Housing, Abisai E.N. Temba (Ministry of Finance & Planning)

Foreign Involvement, Mineral Resources and Industrialization in Tanzania, H.P.B. Moshi (Economic Research Bureau),

The Department of Political Science organised the following seminars from August to December 1979.

H. Goulbourne, The Role of the Political Party in Tanzania since the Arusha Declaration.

Prof. Satyamurty, State Structure and the Ruling Class: The Case of India.

M.L. Baregu, Imperialism, Class and Race in Southern Africa: Some Conceptual Issues.

Prof. S.S. Mushi, Tanzania's Foreign Relations and the Policies of Non-alignment, Socialism and Self-reliance.

Prof. K. Mathews, Tanzania, The Middle East and Afro-Arab Co-operation.

Katabaro Miti, The Dynamism and Limitations of Economic Nationalism: The Experience of Tanzania.

M. Rumulika, The Development of Tanzanian Foreign Policy 1973-79.

Ruth Meena, Ideological Basis of Tanzanian Foreign Policy.

Dr. Ibo Mandaza, Imperialism, the Frontline States and the Zimbabwe Question.

G. Mishambi and E. Kisanga, Imperialism and the Politics of Internal Settlement.

M. Baregu, Imperialism, Class and Race in South Africa: Some Conceptual Issues.

Prof. T.V. Satyarmurty, The Role of China in International Relation

Besides the seminars which have taken place on the campus, there is need to mention a panel organised by TADAM under the theme: "What makes a Tanzanian worker Tick". This panel, held at the Institute of Finance Management, Dar es Salaam on September 4th drew participants from the University of Dar es Salaam, IFM, NIP (National Institute of Productivity), various industries in the city and the general public. The Panel was opened by the Minister for Industries, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya. Three papers were presented which laid the background for discussion:

S.R. Kinyondo: "Incentives in Production"

B. Ngwilulupi: "What makes a Tanzanian Worker Tick"

N.K. Meambene: "Management Systems Impact on Workers' Motivation in Tanzania's Industrial Sector".

The basis of the discussion was the question of how to motivate Tanzania workers not only to produce more and better goods and services, but also to keep the workers at their various places of work.

This is one of the hottest debates going on in the country and Utafiti readers will hear more about the debate in coming issues.