

TO RUN A CITY GOVERNMENT: THE CASE OF DAR-ES-SALAAM, TANZANIA

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INTRODUCTION

"Dar-es-Salaam" is an Arabic name which means "land of peace". It is a name of the largest city in Tanzania situated on the coast of the Indian Ocean in East Africa. It is in the process of losing its status as the capital of Tanzania. The country's central city of Dodoma has been elevated to being the new capital of the United Republic of Tanzania. Tanzania was formed in 1964 by the union of Tanganyika on the mainland and Zanzibar isles. Before their respective independencies, both Tanganyika and Zanzibar were under British colonial regime with Tanganyika having been a former German colony up to the end of World War One when it became a Mandated Territory becoming a Trust Territory after the formation of the United Nations Organization in 1945 following World War II.

Dar-es-Salaam has always enjoyed a central focus as not only the centre of all governmental activities but also as the centre of all economic activities including import and export activities. It was the first urban centre to be conferred the status of a "City" which was consummated on Tanganyika's independence day, December 9, 1961. And, since independence, Dar-es-Salaam has effectively competed with the attractive Mount Kilimanjaro, Serengeti National Park which boasts of harbouring the largest wild animal collection in the world, Ngongoro Crater, etc., for tourist attraction. The country's first international airport was constructed in Dar-es-Salaam and a French Company completed the modernization of the Airport in 1984. All embassies and diplomatic missions are located in Dar-es-Salaam. The tranquil waters of its port accommodate almost all sizes of vessels. And, as literally the centre of everything in Tanzania, the city was honoured with the country's first varsity: the University of Dar-es-Salaam where at the moment I am a Senior Lecturer Grade I in the Department of Political Science and Public Administration and from whose vantage point I was appointed a "City Councillor" for the City Council of Dar-es-Salaam.

Any complex entity such as the city of Dar-es-Salaam, requires a special machinery that is localized to run its day to day affairs and to maintain law and order. This therefore calls for the institutionalization of its own local government. To have a city government is not a recent creation; for, we know the story of Greek City States from which modern political organizations inherited *democracy*. We also know that even international law has benefited greatly from earlier city governments especially the aspect of diplomatic relations and the exchange of Ambassadors practiced among Italian city states of Genoa, Venice, et al. Therefore the importance of city governments cannot be undermined.

Governing the city of Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania is a subject of special personal interest to me. In 1956 I obtained my Cambridge Overseas School Certificate after my secondary school studies at Minaki near Dar-es-Salaam. I studied as a Medical Assistant trainee 1957-58 at the Dar-es-Salaam Government Medical Training Centre now known as the Muhimbili Medical School, a Faculty of the University of Dar-es-Salaam. From 1958 to 1959 I worked

at the current Radio Tanzania, Dar-es-Salaam, as a Technical Assistant before going to Howard University, U.S.A. I completed my Ph.D. in Political Science in 1972 and taught at the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Indiana, U.S.A., as an Assistant Professor of Government and International Studies until 1976 when I returned home to Tanzania to teach at the University of Dar-es-Salaam. And, the currently honour of serving as a "Nominated City Councillor" caps my interest in the way of "How to Run a City Government", my present topic of discussion.

DAR-ES-SALAAM CITY COUNCIL

Even before independence, Dar-es-Salaam was already an important municipality with an urban council run under a Mayor. The investiture of "city" status transformed the municipal level to an elevated "City Council" still under a Mayor. In 1972, however, the Government of Tanzania introduced the "Decentralization" programme which killed the hitherto-fore existing local authorities. The new arrangement was formalized as of July 1, 1974. On that date, all Urban Local Authorities including the City Council of Dar-es-Salaam ceased to function. Regional Directorates usurped the powers of the Urban Local Authorities legally. The Regional (Prefectural) Commissioner was the chief regional authority. He was assisted by the Regional Development Director who was the chief administrative officer.

The transfer of power from local authorities which had proven records of success to Regional authorities which had yet to prove their viability proved to be a futile exercise. An exercise in futility eventually comes to its logical conclusion and basically authorities revert to the former arrangement. And, this was the case four years later, when the Government of Tanzania transferred the administration of urban areas back to the original authorities, i.e. Urban Local Authorities including the Dar-es-Salaam City Council. The consummation of this reversal was effected under the "Urban Councils (Interim Provisions) Act, 1978". Its other name is Act No. 11 of 1978. In addition to the then existing municipalities, the Act added the towns of Singida, Shinyanga, Songea and Sumbawanga to be conferred with urban councils. In the case of the city of Dar-es-Salaam, political power is wielded by the City Council under the leadership of the Mayor while financial power is held by the City Director who is appointed by the President to manage the day to day administration of the city government.

Since the 1978 Act was weighted as "interim provisions", a new Act had to come about to confirm it. Consequently, "The Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act, 1982" also called "Act No. 8 of 1982" was passed in April, 1982. The Act was intended to streamline the administration of urban local authorities. Local administration of the city of Dar-es-Salaam is formally referred to as the "Government of the City of Dar-es-Salaam". Article 54 of this Act outlines the functions for which the City Council is responsible. These include the following:

- (a) to maintain and facilitate the maintenance of peace, order, and good government within the city boundaries.
- (b) to promote the social-welfare and economic well-being of the city residents, and
- (c) subject to the National policy and plans for rural and urban development, to further social and economic development of the city.

The structural organization of the City Council and the city government is a clear reflection of the above enumerated functions.

STRUCTURAL ORGANIZATION

The organization of a city government is very much dependent upon the people's wishes

and the wishes of the central authority. Where central government is overwhelmingly strong, then urban administration hinges on the prerogatives of the national authorities. However, where there is a bifurcation of functions between central and local or state governments as is the case in the United States of America, then aside from specifically delegated functions, the central authorities have little to do with local matters. In the case of Tanzania we find that since Tanzania is a one-party state as it was so promulgated in 1965, the former premise holds water—that local government stays or goes as the national fathers want it to be. Hence, we see above that Tanzania's urban administration has not enjoyed a smooth development thus far. The country has been toying with experimentations in local administration for the past twenty years, a matter that does not fare well in stabilizing local rule. The promulgation of Act No. 8 of 1982 is intended to restore stability to urban and city governments in Tanzania.

Being a one-party state, Tanzania's only ruling party is visible everywhere. Party cells are everywhere where an organization has fifty or more members or employees. Urban authorities and the City Council (Government) of Dar-es-Salaam are no exceptions. Thus the structure of the Dar-es-Salaam City Government takes into account the prevailing supremacy of the Party. There are, therefore, three variables in running the City Government of Dar-es-Salaam. These are the national government, the Party and the City Council itself.

The City Council is answerable to the Prime Minister's Office where there is a Minister of State responsible for local government. The Minister is assisted by the Regional Commissioner. The two officials are known as "Mhimili" and "Mhimili Msaidizi" in Swahili. However, the City Council has legislative powers within its area of jurisdiction through bylaws. But whatever legislative action is taken, the bylaw cannot be made public unless it has been confirmed by the Prime Minister's Office. Consequently, before a bylaw becomes the law in the city of Dar-es-Salaam, it must receive three signatures: that of the Mayor, the City Director and the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office responsible for local Government.

The business of legislating in the City of Dar-es-Salaam is operated under the control of the Dar-es-Salaam City Council. The Council consists of 62 Councillors known in Swahili as "Ma-Diwani". They consist of 52 members elected from each of the 52 Wards in the City area. The other ten Councillors are obtained as follows:

- (a) 3-Members of Parliament representing each of the three districts in the City,
- (b) the National Member of Parliament elected from Dar-es-Salaam Region, and
- (c) 6-Councillors nominated by the Minister from among respected residents of the City upon recommendation of the Regional Commissioner.

All Councillors from electoral Wards must be loyal members of the Party. The Mayor who chairs all meetings of the Council is elected by the full Council from among elected members only. His term of office runs through the entire period of three years' life of the Council. A Vice Mayor also is elected from among the elected members of the Council. He/she presides at such meetings in the absence of the Mayor. However, his term of office is only for one year. The Vice Mayor, thus, is elected annually by the full Council. At the end of the three-year life of the Council all Councillors must retire. They may yet be re-elected or re-appointed.

The full Council meets once every three months. However, since its activities require almost daily attention, the Council handles these through Committees. There are seven standing Committees in the Dar-es-Salaam City Council. These Statutory Standing Committees of the Council consist of members ranging from fifteen to thirty Councillors. To become a member of the Committee, each Councillor writes on a piece of paper a list of not more than four Committees he/she is interested in and in order of priority. The list is screened by the Mayor and a team of staff members of the City Government. The Councillors do not always get what they want in order to bring a good balance to all Committees. Committees having been

constituted, each Committee elects its own member to be its Chairman for a term of one year. There is one exception. The Finance and Administration Committee which screens the works of all the other six Committees is specifically chaired by the Mayor himself.

Under Article 42 of Act No. 8 of 1982, the following Committees are to be formed:

- (a) Finance and Administration,
- (b) Urban Planning,
- (c) Public Health,
- (d) Education and Culture,
- (e) Public Works, and
- (f) Trade and Economic Affairs.

A new law, "The Human Resources Deployment Act, 1983" and known in short as Act No. 6 of 1983, provided for the addition of a new statutory standing Committee known as "Local Authority Human Resources Deployment Committee". In Swahili the name is "Nguvu Kazi".

All these seven Committees are patterned after the seven bona fide Departments of the City Government bearing the same names. Details of these Committees will be related a little later on.

CITY DIRECTORATE

Administration of local government under the City Council is the function of the City Directorate. The Directorate is headed by the City Director who is appointed directly by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The City Director is the most powerful city official as he controls the power of the purse. He is the Accounting Officer on all financial matters of the City Council. The source of this power is Article 32 (2) of Act No. 10 (Local Government Act) of 1982, coupled with Article 33 (4) of Act No. 9 (Local Government Finances) of 1982. As the Chief Executive Officer of the Council responsible for the day to day activities of the Council, the City Director is assisted by a team of Chief Officers in charge of the seven Departments assigned to carry out specific functions of the Council. A Deputy City Director also appointed by the President presides over the Departments in the absence of the City Director. The Deputy usually does most of the spade work for the Director. Other employees in the City Directorate are appointed either by the Local Government Service Commission for those in the higher echelons or by the City Council itself for those in the lower grades.

The Office of the City Director is run under the seven Departments which correspond to the seven Committees of the City Council. Article 31 of Act No. 10 (Local Government Service) of 1982, empowers the City Council in consultation and approval of the Prime Minister's Office, to create more Departments if such needs arise. This directive also corresponds to that given in Article 44 (1) of Act No. 8 of 1982 which permits the City Council itself to create additional statutory Standing Committees for permanent or short durations in order that the implementation of Council activities may be carried out smoothly.

STATUTORY COMMITTEES AND CITY DEPARTMENTS

The City Government of Dar-es-Salaam handles City finances as well as administration, urban planning, health, public works, education and culture, trade and economic affairs, and human resources deployment. The scope of city government activities is quite wide. It cannot,

therefore, be handled randomly or generally. Consequently, there are two levels of tackling the problem. The City Council itself has statutory standing Committees as wide-ranged as the functions themselves. And, correspondingly, too, the City Directorate has departments accordingly.

As for the Committees of the Council, Article 42 (2) of Act No. 8 of 1982 allows the Council itself to determine the number of Committee Members. This function is usually done by the Mayor with the advice of the City Directorate once a year. A Council Committee may co-opt other people as members especially those with expertise or experience in running City or Local Government. Such co-opted members have the same rights as the Councillors who are elected so long as the number of elected members should not go below two thirds of the total number of Committee Members. One important exception is given in Article 42 (3) of Act No. 8 of 1982, to the effect that the Finance and Administration Committee shall not include members who are not Councillors. Let's now take a look at each of these Committees and Departments:

1. Finance and Administration

This is the most important of the Committees of the City Council of Dar-es-Salaam. At the Council level the Committee prepares the budget, hires and fires people, imposes levies and fees for trading licences and takes care of parking meters. At the Directorate level, the Department does the spade work in the preparation of budgets, and deals with overall supervision of the Council's Administration Libraries, in position of fees and charges authorization of expenditures, control of markets, and provision of legal services.

We see, therefore, that the Mayor's Committee as is sometimes called deals with all matters concerned with the fiscal policies of the City Government, everything concerned with employment and workers, preparation of development programmes and general expenditures, approves budgets and emergency funds. Furthermore, the Finance and Administration Committee receives and considers proposals dealing with the incomes and expenditures from all the other Committees of the City Council and to make recommendations to the full Council. The Mayor's Committee also supervises and coordinates the collection of income for the city government, coordinates activities of the other Committees, and assesses taxation and ratings. Therefore, before each meeting of the full Council, the Mayor's Committee must meet and gives a full report to the Council.

2. Urban Planning

At the Council Committee level, matters of zoning and issuance of housing and building permits are handled. At the Directorate level the Department is involved in city planning, surveying, land management, and valuation of properties. In general we can, thus, say that the Urban Planning Committee of the City Council approves the master plan and the preparation of maps for the approval of the full Council. Furthermore, the Committee is responsible for the surveys of its land for various usages, the distribution of plots for building of houses, businesses or industries, etc., and the changing of ownerships in terms of rights of occupancy in matters that are under the City jurisdictions. The Committee also considers all application for building permits and checks plans of proposed buildings. It also sees to it that every venue for developing the City is explored with a view to modernization and better uses of the City's land areas.

3. Health and Social Services

At the Council level, the Committee handles public health, sewage, malaria control, dis-

dispensaries and supervises the work of health inspectors. At the Directorate level, the Department of Health and Social Welfare manages City hospitals, health centres, dispensaries and clinics; garbage collection, mosquito and rodent control, cesspit emptying, social welfare and street cleaning.

The overview responsibilities show that the Committee of Health of the City Council of Dar-es-Salaam plans and supervises city cleanliness in terms of sweeping, refuse removal and keeping the City clean. Oversees medical services and the treatment of patients in City dispensaries. See to it that maternity services are well handled at dispensaries and at home including the health care of babies and children at dispensaries and at homes. Health care at City schools and inoculations are the functions of the Committee. The responsibility of mosquito control, rodents and other harmful insects lies with this Committee. Furthermore, the Committees is accountable for the prevention of infectious diseases and to ensure that hotels, restaurants, bars, guest houses, markets and homes are in good condition of health. Burial of the dead is its other responsibility. Additionally, the Committee of Health and Social Services is responsible for the implementation of the rules prohibiting or limiting the domestication of animals, birds or insects within the City area. Health education to City residents is given under the hand of this Committee. It also ensures that City residents are provided with all necessary health and social services including the provision of health care centres for the disabled and the services of ambulances.

4. Education and Culture

The City Council in its area of jurisdiction is considered as the "Local Education Authority" under Chapter III of the National Education Act of 1978. From this vantage point, the Council's Committee of Education and Culture which is responsible for elementary and primary education in Dar-es-Salaam is recognized as the Committee of Education under the National Education Act of 1978. Therefore, the Minister of National Education is responsible and is the one with the power to announce in the Government Gazette the conditions which all City Councils and urban or local authorities are to follow in forming their Committees of Education and Culture. Article 42 (4) of the National Education Act is involved.

At the Council level, thus, the Committee is responsible for all primary schools excluding monies for the schools which come directly from the Central Government. The City provides furnishings and maintenance and decides where the schools should be built or whether new ones should be permitted. In Tanzania education is compulsory to the age of 13 or to Standard VII. At the Directorate level, the Department of Education and Social Welfare is responsible for the management of primary education and the promotion of culture.

In general then, we can say that the Committee of Education and Culture deals with elementary and adult education, the building of classrooms and teachers houses, the provision of furniture, textbooks, blackboards and chalks, etc., physical education, language courses, dances, songs, arts, museums, music, et al. Nursery schools are also under this Committee.

5. Public Works

At the Council level, the Committee on Works (Ujenzi), is responsible for street lights, roads, sewages, planning and maintenance of parks and recreational areas, tree planting, fire department, and the maintenance of public buildings and vehicles. At the Directorate level the Department of Works handles the control of City Council's property, maintenance of roads, vehicles, buildings, parks and gardens, sewages and drainage, fire services, street lights and tree planting.

A further elaboration shows that this Committee plans and oversees the construction of and care of roads, bridges and foot paths. It is responsible for the construction of new buildings together with the maintenance of existing ones. It coordinates the building of sewages and drains including canals to drain rain water, It is responsible for the care and repairs of City motor vehicles, the installation of street lights, spot checking of all buildings being constructed within the city boundaries and to provide services of fire brigades. The Committee additionally is responsible for the up-keep of flower gardens, recreational areas, city parks and children playgrounds, the planting and care of trees for beautiful landscaping or for the provision of shades, and all other functions of mechanical and engineering works.

6. Trade and Economic Affairs

At the Council level this Committee handles city markets and issues trading licenses. But at the Directorate level, the Department of Trade and Economic Affairs is in charge of promotion of trade industry, agriculture, cooperatives, communal projects, fishing and animal husbandry.

Other details show that the Council's Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs deals with matters of trade and economy, cooperative shops and businesses, animal husbandry, small scale industries, the growing of fruit trees and vegetable gardens, farms and plantations. The Committee also involves itself in productive ventures from various raw materials and oversees the markets.

7. Human Resources Deployment (Nguvu Kazi)

This is the newest Committee and Department launched in 1983. It came about as a result of national concern over the failing economic condition in the country resulting from the general world-wide inflation, persistent droughts in the country, war against Idi Amini's Uganda in 1978-79, and scarcities of consumer goods around the country coupled with the continued rises in OPEC fuel products. Tanzania's own domestic products declined due to lack of incentives resulting in less investments and less productive efficiency. The Tanzanian economy was squeezed out into near impossible situations because of sheer terms of trade in which 2 tons of sisal which used to buy one tractor in 1971, the same tractor by 1983 needed 17 tons. Food had to be imported also, hence, externally Tanzania's foreign exchange problems were severe.

Tanzania's economic crises of the early 1980's were the result of both external and internal factors as seen above. Therefore, both Central and Local Governments had to be seriously concerned with the problems. At the national level, the Government of Tanzania through its Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs introduced two rescue measure: The National Economic Survival Programme (NESP) and the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP). These were ambitious steps designed to arrest the situation.

Basically, the National Economic Survival Programme addressed the question, "What can we do on our own?" In terms of the external problems that brought about foreign exchange shortages, the Government took on export promotion measures, and import saving steps. At the domestic level the Government promoted food production for self-reliance through small scale irrigation, cultivation of drought resistant crops such as cassava and millet. The Government further redirected food consumption patterns and assigned specific crops to be grown in specific regions whose climatic conditions favour such crops. The public sector was under control in order that it may live within approved limits. Development expenditure was geared toward consolidation instead of expansion and incentives were introduced to farmers and workers to produce more than before. NESP was introduced in May 1981.

A year later, the Structural Adjustment Programme was launched as an extension of the National Economic Survival Programme as budgetary and consequent monetary situations were in rapid deterioration leading to acute foreign exchange problems. High inflation led to the existence of "official" and "unofficial" (*magendo* or black) markets. The Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) moved to make adjustments in production where it intended to raise domestic production, while in production methods and techniques it intended to reduce need for spare parts. In consumption habits, SAP promoted adjustment in consumption patterns and encouraging people and institutions not to live beyond their means. It also propagated our independence and dignity. The objectives of SAP, therefore, were to increase domestic production, reduce down inflation, achieve balance of payments, increase productivity and services.

SAP's policies were of a macro-level and magnitude. It worked to reduce budgetary inflation and bring down imports to be sustained domestically. It introduced price controls as a major income policy and reduced the number of commodities subject to monetary controls. Domestically the Programme introduced the system of rationing for some of the commodities and the equitable distribution of commodities around the nation, plus budgetary cuts in recurrent and development areas.

Centrally, since agriculture has continued to be the backbone of the nation's survival, the Structural Adjustment Programme intended to increase its productivities and outputs as a paramount goal. Cooperatives were reintroduced and farmers were to be paid promptly. Additionally, the Government under SAP moved to emphasize hydro-power and coal to supplement oils. At the same time domestic oil exploration was aggressively pursued. Under the Structural Adjustment Programme the Government further concerned itself with the improvement of Regional Trading Companies and other service organs, improvement of quality and quantity of accounting programmes and carefully scrutinized how parastatals disposed of their surpluses.

Implementation of the Structural Adjustment Programme called for the installation of a strong secretariat in the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs. Quaterly implementation reports are made in order to properly monitor the new progress.

The above situations mean that a near panic situation was haunting Tanzania. The Government and the One-Party system had to be creative and innovative. The people were calm, unemployment was growing and many idle manpower were moving into the City and in other urban centers. But Tanzania has plenty of arable land yet to be exploited. Manpower was abundant yet productive areas outside of urban centres were in need of manpower. Consequently in April, 1983, Tanzania's Parliament, the National Assembly, passed a Bill termed "The Human Resources Deployment Act, 1983" or Act No. 6 of 1983. After obtaining the President's Assent (Signature), the Act became effective on October 15, 1983.

Article 3 of the Act empowers every local authority including the City Council of Dar-es-Salaam to make arrangements that ensure that every able bodied person within its jurisdiction is engaged in productive work. The steps to be taken were to be of three levels, short term, medium term and long term ones to enable every resident to obtain work and be productive so long as he/she is able to work. Under Article 10, every local authority, the Dar-es-Salaam City Council included, is the final authority in all matters involved in the implementation of the National Human Resources Deployment Scheme in its area of jurisdiction. On that basis, the Dar-es-Salaam City, as any other local authority, was empowered to appoint or create a Committee at the Council level and a Department at the Directorate level to be known as "The Human Resources Deployment Committee (or Department)" with duties and responsibilities as given under Article 12 of Act No. 6 of 1983. Article 11 bestows upon

the Minister of Labour to appoint a Coordinator of "Nguvu Kazi" to run the Department of Human Resources Deployment in each of the local authorities including the City Council of Dar-es-Salaam. Thus in December, 1983, the Human Resources Deployment Act was being fully implemented and formalized January 1, 1984, when the new local government system was officially launched.

CITY COUNCIL IN RELATION TO GOVERNMENT AND PARTY

The largest concentration of people in Tanzania is the city of Dar-es-Salaam with approximately 1.3 million as of January 1985. In a country of around 20 million people, Dar-es-Salaam is the centre of attention in more than one sense: it is the commercial and industrial centre and is an international gateway for Tanzania. As such both the Government and the Party have their eyes focussed on Dar-es-Salaam and its administration is thus a model for the rest of urban authorities in Tanzania. The Dar-es-Salaam City Council is a Governmental machinery entrusted with duties and responsibilities of rendering services to the people within its area of jurisdiction. It is supposed to meet the daily needs of the people and be capable of running its own affairs in a way of strengthening democracy at the grass roots. It has the power to collect and levy taxes to pay for its developmental programmes and can employ, supervise or hire and fire its workers in addition to coordinating its developmental projects.

Tanzania being a One-Party State, the Dar-es-Salaam City Council cannot escape the scrutiny and guidance of the Party. The country's sole party is CHAMA CHA MAPINDUZI (CCM) which was formed on February 5, 1977, by the union of mainland's Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) and Zanzibar's Afro-Shiraz Party, both of which had been sole party in their respective areas of jurisdiction.

The relationship between the Dar-es-Salaam City Council and the Party commences from the structural division of the City's electoral constituencies. The City area is divided into 52 Wards (*Kata*), each of which produces one City Councillor (*Diwani*). Government at this level is constituted by the elected City Councillor of that area, Chairmen of Party branches in the *Kata*, Party branch secretaries, and the *Katibu Kata* (Ward Secretary) who automatically becomes the executive secretary of the committee. The duties and responsibilities of the *Kata* Committee include implementation of decisions and policies of the City Council, to bring economic development in their areas of jurisdiction, to launch and manage cooperative ventures in their areas, to coordinate developmental projects of *Kata* residents, and to make own bylaws with the approval of the City Council for the proper management of their areas of jurisdiction.

The City Council of Dar-es-Salaam is under the direct jurisdiction of the Party Executive Committee at the Regional level. A City Councillor is a member of the Party and qualities and qualifications must be in line with Party requirements. In fact even a nominated City Councillor is usually a member of the Party. For instance, I myself am Chairman of the Party at the Cell level covering the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, the Faculty of Commerce and Management and the Institute of Resource Assessment, all of the University of Dar-es-Salaam. And, while I was already in Kyoto, Japan, the Dar varsity Branch Secretary informed me that I was elected to the Branch Executive Committee at the University of Dar-es-Salaam. So the linkage between the City Council and the Party is real and genuine indeed.

The relationship between the City Council and the Party in Dar-es-Salaam starts right from the moment of candidacy to the seat of a Councillor. Candidates, any number, pick up

application forms from the Party Branch office. The Branch office screens the applicants and recommends to the District Executive Committee of the Party which also screens the applications and sends its recommendations to the Regional Executive Committee which makes the final nomination of two candidates whose names are given to the electorate for election. Even Act No. 4 of 1979 which created Electoral Authorities for each local government authority links the Authority to the Party. This linkage was confirmed by the Local Authorities (Election) (Amendment No. 2) Act, 1983, which is read as one with the Local Authorities (Elections) Act, 1979. In fact I had been appointed Member of the Electoral Authority for the City of Dar-es-Salaam before being appointed Councillor after the completion of the electoral process for Dar-es-Salaam City Councillors in 1983.

CONCLUSION

The City Government of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, shoulders the heaviest responsibility of any local authority in the country. The magnitude of its responsibility is so high because of the density of population it has to care for since the City is the largest concentration of people in Tanzania. Dar-es-Salaam's sphere of its immediate influence extends to many of the surrounding villages and towns which focus on it as the market for their produce and the source of supplies and consumer goods. It is a centre of attraction among Tanzanian urban centres and the appetites of many nationals point toward a taste of life in Dar-es-Salaam during their life time. And, with its fine natural harbour, "a heaven of peace" for sea vessels, Dar-es-Salaam has become the major port in East Africa catering for Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique and even far-away Zimbabwe. Tourism in Tanzania commences in Dar-es-Salaam after the tourist steps out of the French modernized International Airport and takes a limousine to the fine up-to-date international standard hotels sprouting around the City or cruises in its fine Indian Ocean waters. The City has also become the major port and centre of commerce and industry in Tanzania. And, certainly you are warmly welcome to Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.



Fig. 1. Dar-es-Salaam in relation to other local administration (Some have been omitted). Refer from leaflet of Coffee Authority of Tanzania, *Coffee from Tanzania*.

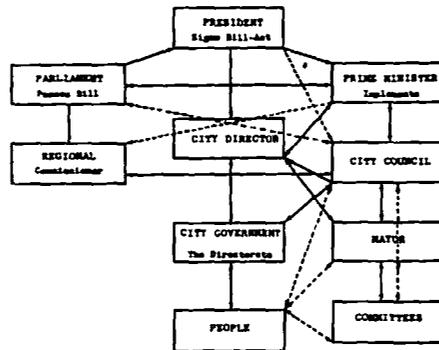


Fig. 2. Structure of Dar-es-Salaam city government.

—Received *January 23, 1985*

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