

TOBACCO AND CHRISTIANITY

**A CASE STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF TOBACCO GROWING
ON ANGLICAN CHRISTIANITY IN MADI/WEST NILE DIOCESE**

BY

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DECLARATION

I TAYUA SIMEI NELSON hereby declare that this research is my own original work and has not been submitted for examination in any other University for the award of a Master's Degree.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to my late mother Miriam Andiru and my late uncle Valentino Bakoa.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I feel very much indebted to express my deep and sincere thanks to God and a number of people who encouraged and assisted me, in the writing of this dissertation.

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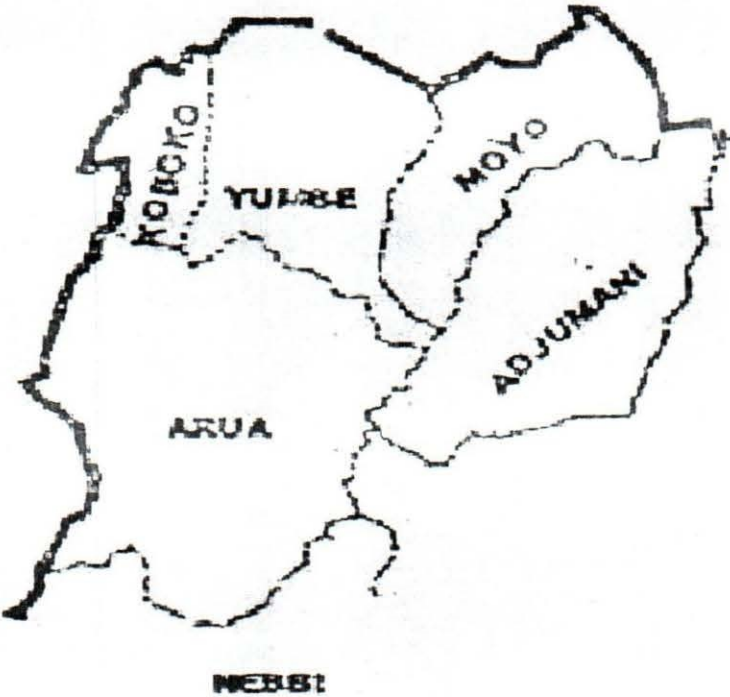
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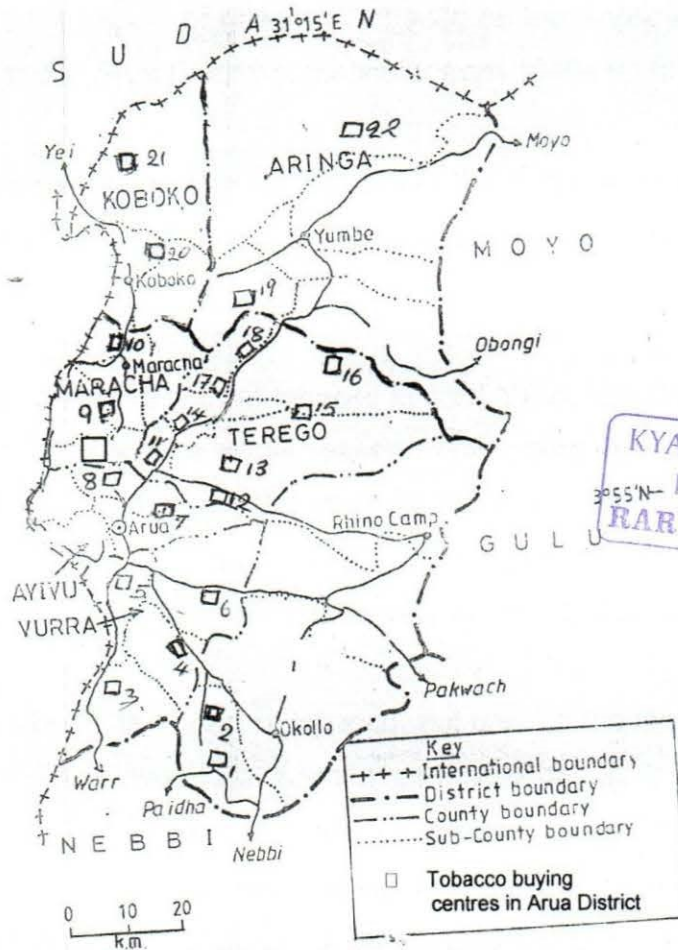


Key

-  International Boundaries.
-  District Boundaries

NOT ON SCALE

MAP III: A MAP OF KOBOKO, ARUA AND YUMBE (ARINGA) DISTRICTS SHOWING TOBACCO BUYING CENTRES.



Numbering of Buying Centers in Arua District

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Ambaru | 12. Bileage |
| 2. Offaka Aji | 13. Otreva |
| 3. Nyaru | 14. Obo |
| 4. Arivu | 15. Onyungari |
| 5. Vurra | 16. Odravu |
| 6. Ajia | 17. Chilio |
| 7. Oluko | 18. Kubala |
| 8. Aroi | 19. Atu-River |
| 9. Luffe | 20. Midia |
| 10. Ayi | 21. Longira |
| 11. Nadule/Wandi | 22. Matuma |

SUMMARY ACCORDING TO COUNTIES IN ARUA DISTRICT ONLY

		No of buying centers
Okolo County	1 ----- 2	2
Vurra	3 ----- 6	4
Ayiru County	7 ----- 8	2
Maracha County	9 ----- 10	3
Terego	11 ----- 18	8
		19

ABSTRACT

The study highlights the impact of growth of tobacco on the Anglican Church, in Madi West Nile Diocese and in Arua District in particular from 1940s up to today.

Chapter one focuses on the general introduction of the study, it clarifies the aim of the study, its importance, the methods used for the study and problems encountered during the research.

Chapter two focuses on the growth of tobacco in Madi/West Nile Diocese and in Arua District in particular. It covers the whole season from sowing the seeds in the nursery beds, transplanting and maintaining the crops in the field, harvesting and curing the tobacco leaves. It also highlights the pests and diseases of tobacco and their control. The purpose of this chapter is to show the intensity of work in Tobacco growing.

Chapter three talks about the impact of tobacco, not only on the Christians, but on the whole community in Madi/West Nile diocese and Arua district in particular. In the chapter is mentioned the positive and negative impacts of tobacco and the various diseases caused by tobacco, i.e. lung cancer etc. caused by the use of tobacco, mainly caused by smoking.

Chapter four focuses on the different responses/attitudes of the different groups of people to the existence and growth of tobacco in Arua district. This includes attitudes and the preaching of the church.

Chapter five as the end of the study, comprises of conclusions and suggestions or recommendations. It covers the positive and negative impacts of tobacco growing in Madi/ West Nile Diocese. On the positive side, tobacco growing in Madi/ West Nile Diocese, has led to education of some people. Some money and vehicles have been brought into the Diocese because of the presence of tobacco in Arua district.

Tobacco has also negative impacts in Madi /West Nile Diocese and in Arua district in particular, such as deforestation, and change of weather. There is also misuse of

money by some tobacco farmers leading to careless living, resulting into acquisition of sickness. For example, some people in Madi/ West Nile Diocese and in Arua district in particular, just smoke because of the existence of tobacco in the district, and smoking leads to getting sicknesses like lung cancer, e.t.c. even sometimes leading to death. Included in the suggestions and recommendations is the way forward to improve on the negative impacts of tobacco. For example, the government and the church should introduce alternative crops so as to discourage tobacco growing. And the church and the government should encourage tree planting in order to reduce the impacts of deforestation.

Included within the research are different photographs and drawings which the researcher felt are relevant in their various positions.

Included here in are the maps of Uganda, Madi/West Nile Diocese and Arua District showing the main tobacco buying centers in Madi/West Nile Diocese, in Arua district in particular. The map shows that Terego County is the leading county in tobacco growing in Arua District. Thus the impact of tobacco is most felt in Terego County.

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ACRONYMS

AIM	:	African Inland Mission
A.D	:	Ano Domino – The year of our Lord
A – Z	:	A to Z – Beginning to end.
B.A.T	:	British American Tobacco Company
CMS	:	Church Missionary Society.
CRS	:	Christian Rural Service
L.C	:	Local Council
M.T.G. No.	:	Member Tobacco Grower Number
NAC	:	Native Anglican Church
NEMA	:	National Environmental Management Authority
NGO	:	Non – Governmental Organization.
PSE	:	Physical Science Education
PTA	:	Parents Teachers Association
T.V	:	Tele – Vision
U.K	:	United Kingdom
USA	:	United States of America

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

The study was about the impact of tobacco growing on Anglican Christianity in Madi /West Diocese in North Western Uganda. Madi/West Nile became a diocese in 1969 from Northern Uganda Diocese of the Anglican Church of Uganda. At that time Madi/West Nile Diocese comprised of the districts of Nebbi, West Nile and Moyo. In 1993 Nebbi became a diocese, so Madi/West Nile Diocese is now composed of the Districts of Arua, Koboko, Yumbe, Moyo and Adjumani. (See Map I). Christianity was introduced in West Nile (by then a district) in 1918 by the African Inland Mission ¹ who continued to evangelize the area. Even up to today it is the African Inland Mission impact which is felt in Madi/West Diocese. Until about 1940s there seemed to have been a fairly general attempt to combine traditional beliefs and Christian ways but during the 1940's they could not walk two ways together. Many people gave up their traditional practices and many sizeable churches were built and were filled with worshipers. ²And many people accepted Jesus as their personal saviour.

Because of this situation when tobacco was introduced as a cash crop in West Nile the committed Christians could not touch the work of growing tobacco which they saw as sin. Thus a Christian who involved himself/her self in growing tobacco would not be allowed to partake of the sacrament of Eucharist and other sacraments.

Therefore; the choice remained for the Christian to grow tobacco and fore go the Eucharist or remains as a faithful Christian in the church and forfeited growing tobacco. This is the situation in Madi/West Nile Diocese to date.

¹ John Dorbson, *Day break in West Nile*; London: African Inland Mission, 1964, p.6.

² *Ibid.*, p.7.

The research was mainly focused on Arua district, which is mostly inhabited by the Lugbara. The research was focused on Arua district because this is the district in Madi/West Nile Diocese where tobacco is predominantly grown. The major cash crop, which covered the whole area of West Nile before tobacco was introduced, was cotton. Both Christians and non-Christians participated in growing the crop.

From 1940's tobacco was introduced to Arua District on a pilot scheme and covered a small part of the district. In 1963 tobacco was declared as a cash crop in the district and has now become the main cash crop of the district and cotton is now grown by people along River Nile where the area is too hot for growing tobacco.

The type of tobacco now grown in Arua District is white gold, and because of the process of drying, it is referred to as, flue cured tobacco. The mature leaves of the tobacco are put in barns, which are buildings for drying the tobacco leaves. Heat is passed through metallic pipes arranged in these barns and the heat dries the tobacco, (see Figure 2).

There are four tobacco growers for one barn designated as member A, member B, member C, and member D where member A becomes the leader of the barn. Then the cured tobacco is bought by companies like, the British American Tobacco Company (BAT).

The researcher was concerned because of the impact tobacco has on Christianity and the district as a whole. For example these tobacco farmers get the input, that is hoes, fertilizers, pipes, and chemicals etc needed in the production of tobacco from the tobacco companies. The tobacco companies offer these inputs at high prices, yet this same company buys the tobacco from same farmers, some times at lower prices. Thus at the end of the season that is mostly in November, some farmers may get very little amount of money even

some times less than US\$ 10,000= in a year. This may be due to the fact that some farmers' tobacco crops may have been affected by hazards like pests/diseases, drought and hailstorm, or poor field maintenance, i.e. lack of proper weeding, topping, e.t.c. Lack of space in the tobacco barns, during harvest, may cause the leaves to rot outside. This may also affect some farmers. This really creates problem at home because after straining the energy of the whole family for a whole year the woman and the children are not rewarded. This could cause conflicts in such homes.

Some of these tobacco growers are, even now involved in smoking, which is a health hazard not only to the Christian but to all other human beings as well. Church teachings and even counseling these people to leave tobacco growing and smoking had proved futile because many feel the church was just trying to stop them from getting money. It was therefore the intension of the researcher to make a research on how best to come up with solutions on how to help these farmers to come out of these problems.

Facts have also shown that there is land degradation, soil erosion, and reduction in rainfall and deforestation in Arua district. These in most cases had been claimed to be caused because of the presence to tobacco in West Nile.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

There is poverty in the areas where tobacco is grown. But the tobacco growers insist that they can not get money from anywhere else, apart from tobacco. So this raised a question, to find out what the Church and the government could do to improve the economic situations of these people.

There was child abuse, where the children of 13years and below, were being used intensively in the tobacco industry. They were being used in the nursery bed sites and even during harvesting periods. Some times these children were

stopped from going to Schools, or Churches on Sundays, if the tobacco harvesting day fell within the School days or Sundays, yet these children are Christians or sons of Christians.

Facts showed that the about 20 to 40 tons of wood fuel (dry wood) is used for getting one ton of dried tobacco leaves. This is being extravagant with cutting trees, which has resulted into change of weather patterns. This change of weather patterns does not only affect tobacco farmers but the whole district. The issue of preserving nature is also being preached in the church. The researcher was also concerned with the practical aspect, making suggestions on a forestation.

The other issue is the problems caused by smoking, that is, the various diseases like Lung cancer, heart diseases e.t.c even leading to death. As people in Arua District just smoked because tobacco is in the District, then these smokers and passive smokers are all vulnerable to the above sicknesses.

There was need to research into the situations, to find out what the church was doing practically apart from preaching, to improve these people's situation and also to find out the governments effort to provide alternative crops.

1.3 THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted in Madi/West Nile Diocese which is located in North Western Uganda, which comprises of the districts of Arua, Yumbe, Koboko, Moyo and Adjumani. Although Adjumani is on the Eastern side of the Nile in the North Eastern West Nile, it is also boarded by Gulu district.

But the study was focused on Arua District where tobacco is predominantly grown. Arua district is boarded in the South by Nebbi District (Diocese), on the

West is the Democratic Republic of Congo, in the North is Koboko and Yumbe Districts and on the East is river Nile.

The period under review was between 1940's to the present period. This period was chosen for the study because 1940's is when tobacco was introduced and up to today gave a scope for the study of the impact of tobacco on Christianity within these periods. And before 1940s that is before the introduction of tobacco, the main cash crop in the district was cotton. Now cotton is grown along river Nile side i.e. Madi area where tobacco is not grown. But the scope of study is tobacco growing and its impact on Christianity.

The study focused on the social, economic and environmental effects to tobacco on the districts. It also studied the impact of tobacco on Christianity. So the researcher wanted to find out the positive and negative effects of tobacco on Christianity in Madi/West Nile Diocese.

1.4 THE PURPOSE/OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1.4.1. The general purpose of the study.

The general purpose was to study the impact of tobacco growing on Christianity in Madi/West Nile Diocese.

1.4.2. The specific purposes

- (a) To assess the positive impacts of tobacco growing on society and Christianity in Madi/West Nile Diocese.
- (b) To study the negative impacts of tobacco growing on society and Christianity in the Diocese
- (c) To study and discover the church teaching and attitudes towards tobacco
- (d) To make suggestions in order to come up with solutions to the problems as regards the impact of tobacco growing on Christianity in Madi/West Nile Diocese.

1.5 HYPOTHESIS

- (a) Tobacco had both positive and negative impacts on the entire people and Christianity in Madi/West diocese.
- (b) The teaching of the church on tobacco would help the people of Madi / West Nile Diocese to develop the right attitude toward tobacco growing.
- (c) The alternative cash crop would solve the problem of tobacco.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE

The topic under study will offer the following significant contribution;

- The study will make available to the whole community of Madi/West Nile Diocese new information on the negative impact of tobacco growing in the diocese.
- The study will also help the church to come up with better strategies to preach about tobacco and help discourage Christians from growing the crop.
- The study is expected to help the government to look for alternative cash crop for West Nile diocese and Arua district in particular.

1.7 LITERATURE REVIEW

Anochili BC and Tindall in their book, A tropical Agricultural Hand book, talk about tobacco as one of the cash crops in Uganda besides coffee, tea, cotton etc. They mostly emphasized the origin of tobacco and that the main purpose of growing it is that, it is for smoking, chewing and snuffing. So tobacco is mainly grown as a source of nicotine and citric acid. They have gone further to claim that alkaloid nicotine is extracted from the green leaves for use as insecticides. And that medically tobacco is used for treating sores and ulcers³.

³ Anochili BC and Tindall, Tropical Agricultural Hand Book: Cash Crop, London Macmillan Publishers, 1986, pp. 158-170.

The researcher would therefore also like to handle the social and religious impacts of tobacco especially in West Nile.

Acland JA in his book, East African Crops, talked of tobacco as one of the cash crops in East Africa, especially in Tanzania and in Uganda and relatively unimportant in Kenya. He emphasized on the types of tobacco that is fire cured and flue cured tobacco. Here he emphasized on how to grow tobacco, and types of fertilizers used, like the potassium sulphate fertilizers⁴. Here no mention was made of the effects of growing tobacco on land that is the land degradation. It was the purpose of the researcher to find out the effects of tobacco growing on land degradation particularly in Madi/West Nile diocese.

Nyle C Brady in his book, The Nature and Property of Soil, talked about the misuse of fertilizers, which eventually affected our soil texture. For example, the phosphorus fertilizer used for growing tobacco mostly remains in the soil and affects the soil texture⁵. Here the researcher quite agreed with Nyle because the soil texture in some parts of West Nile had changed. So the researcher tried to find solutions to the problem of growing tobacco in Madi/West Nile diocese.

Sebukera Charles in, The State Environment Report for Uganda, reported that tobacco is one of the crops grown in West Nile besides cassava, maize ground nuts and cow peas. But the presence of tobacco had resulted into extensive depletion of natural vegetation because large quantities of fuel wood is needed for flue curing process that is 20-40 tons of dry wood was needed to produce a ton of cured tobacco⁶. This showed clearly the negative impact of tobacco on environment. So the researcher intended to discuss, details of this impact.

⁴ Acland JD Ead African Crops Hong Kong Long mans Group (FE) Ltd: 1986 pp. 223-228.

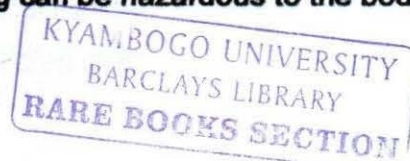
⁵ Nyle C. Brady, The Nature and Property of Soil, New York: Macmillan Company, 1984, P.623.

⁶ Sebukera Charles, (Eds.) State of Environmental Report for Uganda, Kampala: National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), 1996, p.47.

Joe Jenkins in his book, Contemporary Moral Issues, stated that, people continued to grow tobacco because people were poor. And that they were left without any other option but to grow tobacco because there is a guaranteed market. The tobacco companies who bought the tobacco continued to exploit the people i.e. they reaped the highest profits and the government received the benefit through taxes and the farmer is left with the smallest share⁷. Joe Jenkins surely summarized the reality of why people insisted on growing tobacco – a sure market though the farmers continued to be exploited. The researcher hoped to suggest solutions to this trade between the farmers and the tobacco companies.

Gerry A. Gabienelli et al in their book, The New Book of Knowledge, they discussed the issue that although tobacco growing had increased, but now the use of tobacco had started to decline in many countries. This was due to the negative attitudes people had and are having because of the increased concern about the hazards of smoking like lung cancer, throat cancer etc. Many countries are now putting restriction on cigarette smoking in public places and putting high taxes on tobacco production to discourage smoking⁸ The study will be discussing and disseminating these discoveries to the people of West Nile.

William Nault et al (eds), in their work in, The World Encyclopedia, stated that people had smoked tobacco for thousands of years. American Indians smoked tobacco in pipes during religious ceremonies, long before the white people came in to the New World. In 1500 AD many Europeans began to smoke because they believed tobacco had medicinal benefit. Today people smoke chiefly for relaxation and pleasure and to satisfy a craving for nicotine chemicals, a substance in a cigarette smoking. However since 1950s scientists have accumulated increasing evidence that smoking can be hazardous to the body.



⁷ Joe Jankins, Contemporary Moral Issues , Chicago : Heimann Publishers, 2002, pp.67 – 69.

⁸ Gerry A. Gabianelli et al, The New Book of knowledge: Canada, Glolier Incorporated Publishers, pp. 212-213.

Nault et al (eds) went further to state that cigarette smoke contains thousands of chemical substances many of which have been linked to the development of diseases. Chemical substances which occur in cigarette smoke are, as gases, or as particulates (small particles). Thus cigarette smoking is, a leading cause of many life threatening diseases. The rate of death from cancer and heart diseases was twice as high among smokers than among non smokers.

In their, World Encyclopedia. William Naut et al stated that, the use of tobacco products has been controversial issue for many years. They further emphasized that during the 1500s European physicians declared that tobacco should be used only for medicinal purposes, because they considered it a dangerous narcotic, during the 1960s scientists established that smoking tobacco products especially cigarettes could cause lung cancer heart disease and other illnesses.

Some cigarette manufacturers reacted to the medical findings by reducing the tar and nicotine contents of cigarettes .How ever doctors state that these measures have not eliminated the danger of smoking⁹. Here the researcher was trying to create awareness of the dangers of tobacco posed to the human nature.

William D Halsey in, Colliers Encyclopedia stated that, in recent years health authorities had stated that smoking particles in cigarette smoking contributed to the incidence of lung cancer, heart disease and various other diseases. Yet tobacco in one way or another was used, in all parts of the world, and cigarette smoking was the most popular form of tobacco consumption.

That tobacco contains small amounts of nicotine, a substance that acts as a stimulant on the heart and other organs. Nicotine also stimulates the nervous systems causing many people to become addicted to it.

⁹ William H Nault et al (eds), The word Encyclopedia V19 Chicago; World Book Inc., pp. 307-8.

Physicians believe these stimulative effects of nicotine help make smoking pleasurable. However concentrated amounts of nicotine are poisonous. The nicotine in cigarettes may contribute to the occurrences of heart attacks and stomach ulcers and lung cancers etc¹⁰. Here Halsey was educating the readers on the effects of nicotine.

Bernard Williams in his, The A-Z of PSE, also stated that smoking used to be socially accepted. It was fashionable amongst the rich and famous and smokers were regarded as intelligent and more mature. 1930s-50s helped to contribute to this image built. In 1990s however health groups had repeatedly objected to this fact. Today we are aware of the health risks of smoking and the fact that it causes death. Even inhaling other peoples cigarettes smoke, passive smoking, can increase the risks of lung cancer.

Despite the proven dangers of smoking and restrictions on cigarettes advertising, there were concerns that smoking was becoming popular again amongst the young people¹¹.

Richard Beck and David Worden in their book, Truth Spirituality and Contemporary Issues, stated that until lung cancer was established in 1990s smoking was considered fashionable and it was also very profitable for the government. We now know that in smoking there are over 4,000 harmful chemicals in tobacco smoking that affect both the smoker and the passive smoker. These include Aluminum, Copper, Lead, Mercury and Zinc as well as Ammonia, Carbon monoxide and Nicotine. It was estimated that tobacco causes 80% of lung cancer and equally to or around 17% of all deaths.¹²

¹⁰ William D Halsey, Colliers Encyclopedia V22 New York Macmillan Company, p. 340.

¹¹ Bernard Williams. The A-Z of PSE, London: Stanley Thorns Publishers, p. 8.

¹² Richard Beck and David Worden, Truth Spirituality and Contemporary Issues, Chicago: Heinemann Publishers, 2000, p.52.

Linda Meeks Mitchell et al in their book, Health. A Wellness Approach, explained in details about the problem of smoking tobacco that the smoke of a burning tobacco consists of thousands of ingredients. It is a mixture of gases vapor and tinny particles. The main three components are, tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide.

Carbon monoxide is a poisonous gas that is colorless, odorless and tasteless. When a person inhales tobacco smoke, the carbon monoxide combines with the blood hemoglobin in place of oxygen. The longer a person smokes the more the oxygen and tissues of the body, are deprived of sufficient oxygen. Finally this results in damage of the blood vessels and other organs.

Nicotine is a colorless, oily, and chemical in tobacco that produces physical dependences and stimulating effect, on the central nervous, system. Tolerance develops with nicotine. This means smokers must smoke more and more to get the same effect.

When smoke is inhaled the nicotine goes directly to the lungs where it enters the blood streams. It takes about 7½ second for the nicotine to reach the brain after it is inhaled. Some studies showed that nicotine produces physical dependence because it causes the brain to adapt to state of stimulation and when the smoker does not use tobacco for a period of time the brain is less stimulated. Smokers must then, light up again, to get the level of activity in the brain back to stimulated state.

Tar is a thick sticky fluid, produced when tobacco burns. It influences the possible development of lung cancer¹³, that is, the deeper a person inhales the

¹³ Linda Meeks Mitchell et al Health A wellness Approach. Columbus, Ohiv: Merrill Publishing Company, pp. 364-491.

greater the harm of the lungs, choosing to smoke cigarettes with high levels of tar increases the risk of developing lung cancer. Finally the greater the number of years a person smokes, the greater the risk of developing the lung cancer.

Other diseases include pulmonary emphysema and chronic bronchitis pulmonary emphysema is a disease in which the alveoli in the lung lose the ability to expand and contract and they eventually rupture. The passage of Oxygen in the blood system is impaired. The victim develops short ness of breath and an over worked heart which leads to heart disease.

Chronic bronchitis is the recurring inflammation of the bronchial tubes. The bronchial tubes become filled with excessive mucus and a cough develops to dislodge it. The coughing and the mucus interfere with normal breathing and normal lung function. Constant smoking irritates the alveoli and bronchial tubes. In times the cilia in the respiratory track also loses their ability to function. As a result such smokers are susceptible to respiratory infections than non smokers

They have gone ahead to encourage smokers to stop, but warns of the withdrawal symptoms that, withdrawal symptoms from smoking are irritability, inability to sleep, muscle pain head aches and nausea. Many smokers find it difficult to quit smoking because they can not tolerate the withdrawal symptoms.

But the only solution is to quit smoking, though quitting the habit is not easy. They have gone ahead to say that it takes self discipline, time, effort, even discomfort to change a behavior. People who successfully quit smoking must first recognize when and why they smoke, then they devise their own plan to quit.

And, whatever technique a person uses, the critical key to being successful is that, the power for changing a behavior lies within the individual. A person must feel in control over the habit, not the reverse. With this recognition, a person has a better chance of changing a behavior, first thing for a smoker is just to say "No" to smoking.

Craig Donnellas (ed), in the Magazine on Smoking, The Impact of Smoking and Behavior, observed that the tobacco industry is unique among all industries. It kills 120,000 of its own people every year. Tobacco is the only consumer product which kills its own consumers when used exactly as intended by the manufacturer. Despite its harmfulness the promotion of tobacco simply contributes to smoking position as the biggest single preventable cause of ill health and death among all smokers all over the world. ¹⁴

The Daily Monitor News paper of Wednesday, July 12, 2006, published by Monitor Ltd, Reuters Washington, under the topic "Tobacco Production May Kill Half a Billion", reported that tobacco use may kill half a billion people. New research details on cancer burdens indicates that in 2002 there were 10.9 million new cancer cases in the world and 6.9 million deaths. Tobacco use now kills 5 million people a year and if they continue the way they do now, their habit will kill half a billion, who are alive today, according to a new cancer atlas published on Monday, 10th July 2006. The International Union Against Cancer, The World Health Organization and The American Cancer Society, published two new cancer Atlases that provide snapshots of what cancer looks like now, across the world and how it will affect people in future. These include lung cancer, breast cancer and stomach cancer cases ¹⁵.

In the New Vision News paper of May, 3rd 2007, under the topic, "Launching the National Food Safety Strategy Plan 2007" was a message from the Ministry of Health. It stated that the National Food Strategy Plan 2007 would enable us to focus more critically, on our own food safety control systems, the identified gaps and enable us to make concrete adjustments so that we could have a realistic achievable and sustainable national food safety control system ¹⁶.

¹⁴ Craig Donnellas (Ed) The Impact of Smoking and Behaviour, London: Independence Cambridge Educational publishers, p. 14

¹⁵ Conrad Nkutu (ed) in chief The Daily Monitor News Paper Kampala : Monitor Ltd., p.23.

¹⁶ Els de Temmerman (Ed. In Chief) The New Vision Vol 22 Nos 106.May 3rd .2007. Kampala: The New Vision Printing and Publishing Company, p.22

The concern was due to the fact of the agricultural sector in Uganda's economy. Thus, is also relevant, to people in Madi /West Nile Diocese and Arua District in particular, where food crops has been ignored and hunger increased due to the presence of tobacco in the district.

In the New Vision of May 30th 2007, Opiyo Oloya, one of the contributors of the articles, in his article, "Perspective of Uganda", stated that, we become good candidates for death by stroke or heart attack through our life style, which included smoking, taking poor diet etc. Those who smoke like a chimney are asking for trouble, **real trouble from potential stroke or heart attack. You should know that about 12 million people in the world die of heart attack or stroke every year.**¹⁷. The majority of these deaths are preventable, we can actually do something to stop them happening but every thing depends on our lifestyle.

In the same newspaper it stated that if the smoking pattern continues, it will cause 10 million deaths each year by 2020. Under the subject of Tobacco Ban (see Appendix Iv (c): Time to Protect Non- smokers, by Hilary Beinemigisha, he stated that Uganda is at last on course to relatively smoke free environment. As we celebrate World No Tobacco that is 31st May, Dr Ndanabangi the coordinator of anti tobacco activities in Uganda said, there was something to celebrate. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was in process of preparing ratification instruments to lodge to the United Nations branch in- charge of conventions in New York. Therefore Uganda would be bound by the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) which was signed on March 12, 2004. The Convention demands include the governments' commitment to compel manufacturers to label cigarettes with a bigger and clear warning that tobacco has adverse effects and stop them from any advertisement and makes them contribute to the rehabilitation of addicted smokers.

¹⁷ Opicit, p.10.

The article went further to say; so far we have laws against public smoking. You can take people to court, for public smoking in areas designated as public areas. The official government policy is that, smoking is very dangerous and should be discouraged. Those who smoke, should be informed, of the likely consequences and non-smoker, including unborn babies, should be protected from second hand smoking (passive smoking)¹⁸.

An article by Louis Mwijule, a representative of the Ministry of Health, on "Tips on how to stop smoking", wrote on how one could stop smoking. Such tips continued, where one is encouraged to say NO, to smoking. It also showed the dangers of smoking, as is already reiterated in some literatures above.

The above message is not only, for all the Ugandan generally, but is relevant to the tobacco growers and smokers, of Madi / West Nile Diocese and Arua District in particular.

Richard Beck and David Worden in their book, Truth, Spirituality and Contemporary Issues, stated that some Christians do smoke, but is not encouraged. A healthy life style is much preferred and the dangers of passive smoking are also recognized. Most Christians avoid smoking or seek help to try to give it up. There isn't any direct teaching in the Bible but Christians are taught to be good and faithful stewards (Mt.25:14- 30) and help those who are in need. To most Christians, smoking is a waste of money, not pleasant to non smokers and a health hazard

This message is relevant not only to Christians tobacco growers but to all community of Madi / West Nile Diocese and Arua district in particular¹⁹

¹⁸ Opicit, p.22.

¹⁹ Richard Beck and David Worden, Truth Spirituality and Contemporary Issues, Chicago: Heinemann Publications, p. 58.

In the Sunday Vision of June 3rd 2007. the writer John Arube – Wani agreed with Abu Danfodio who supported the Vice Presidents advice that, people in West Nile should grow other crops to replace tobacco. That, West Nile had a number of other traditional crops like simsim and sorghum, that could easily replace tobacco, a crop that has so impoverished our environment and whose finished product –cigarettes, is one of the top two causes of deaths, according to the World Health Organization. As Danfodio rightly observed, tobacco was a colonial crop and it no longer deserves to be imposed on our people. During the many years of growing, political leaders have used the crop, to promote their own agendas and as a result, perpetuated the impoverishment of our people, as well as degradation of the environment, with no tangible benefits to the people²⁰.

The New Vision of June 5th 2007, on Opinion of Environment Day, stated that the date of 5th June was World Environment Day. Unfortunately it was not a day for celebration and chest thumping as the world recent environmental conservation record was dismal. The world is facing an environmental crisis .Around the world temperatures are rising as a result of environmental degradation, changing weather patterns and threatening food security.

It also stated that in Uganda we are cutting down forests at rate of 70 million hectors a year. Forests provide water catching areas from which rivers flow. Therefore the destruction of tree cover threatens water resources. The effect of indiscriminate tree cutting has already been felt. Last year water levels on Lake Victoria fell to historical low .Experts argued that the deforestation in Kenya which through distributaries provide 50% of the water flow into Lake Victoria was largely responsible for the sorry state of affairs²¹

²⁰ Els de Temmerman (Ed. In Chief) The Sunday Vision Vol 14 No 22 June 3rd, 2007. Kampala: The New Vision Printing and Publishing Company, p.11.

²¹ Ibid, p 8

In Arua District, it was the indiscriminate cutting of trees for curing tobacco which had left Arua District in this sorry state. And the researcher intended to create awareness to the government on this issue.

On this issue of global warming, the United Nations has warned that "As Ugandans celebrate the Environmental Day, UN agencies have asked the Government to take global warming seriously and promote programmes that reverse climatic changes.

1.8 METHODOLOGY

For this research the researcher felt the most appropriate method to be used was qualitative research, in order to study the impacts of tobacco growing on Christianity in Madi/west Nile Diocese. The most appropriate instruments (sources), was face to face interview, questionnaire and library research.

1.8.1 Primary Source

(a) Interviews

The researcher intended to use interviews among different people as follows:-

The first category was a group of elders, 55 years old and above. These are those in the category of people who had vast experience about the impact of tobacco. The researcher intended to meet at least 15 of these elders.

The second category was people of middle class, 35-54 years old. Some of these people were still growing tobacco, others had been educated using tobacco funds and others have left tobacco growing and have become committed Christians. It was hoped that at least 20 persons in this category would be met face to face. These people were able to give the researcher relevant information on the impacts of tobacco.

The third category was the youth that is, people between 13-34 years old. These people were able to give there searcher information regarding their observations. Another category consisted of leaders including, pastors and other church leaders, government administration and some civil servants, including teachers. It also entailed the researcher to visit some health centers to see if there were some cases of people who had been admitted because of tobacco related sicknesses. The researcher intended to interview at least 100 persons in all.

(b) Questionnaire

The researcher intended to send out 100 questionnaires as follows:-
40 questionnaires were given to the middle aged group where 20 were for males and 20 for females, 10 for teachers, 20 questionnaires for church leaders, and 10 were given to old people (5 for men and 5 for women) who know how to read and write and were able to give proper information.

(c) Observation

The researcher was able to visit tobacco curing barn sites and fields where they were harvesting the tobacco leaves. This enabled the researcher to interact with those working in the tobacco fields.

1.8.2 Secondary Sources;

The researcher intended to consult some 150 library books, some journals, magazines, documents from the various archives and relevant news papers. The church archives needed also to be consulted and some in formations were also sought using the internet.

1.8 RESEARCH CONSTRAINTS

The researcher encountered the following constraints:-

Since some informants lived far from the main road, there were transport problems because of rare means of transport in the rural areas. In such cases the researcher was forced to walk long distances.

Some administrators were difficult to approach due to being too busy or not willing to cooperate with the researcher. The researcher tried to make appointments in time. In such cases the researcher tried to emphasize the importance of the research as something useful for the whole district. Some informants did not want their information to be taped and such led to lack of detailed information. In cases where it was not possible to use the instruments the researcher resorted to note taking so as to record the information as much as possible.

There were some financial problems as the researcher could not get sufficient financial support expected to meet the costs of the research. To solve this problem, the researcher had to meet the costs personally. Some of the informants never answered or returned the questionnaires. Out of the 100, only 76 responded and answered and filled the questionnaires well.

There was a problem of lack of relevant text books for this particular research. The researcher was not able to get as much as was expected, due to limited literature. In such case the researcher had to depend mostly on observation and experience in the tobacco industry.

1.10. DEFINITION OF TERMS

Barns : Buildings in which tobacco is put to dry.

Christian : Somebody who has been baptized in the name of God the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit

Deforestation : The removal of trees or cutting trees and other vegetation without replanting them thus leading to loss of trees and vegetation.

Ecology : It is the natural relationship between plants, animals and people and the places in which they live.

Fire cured : This is where the freshly picked tobacco leaves are exposed to fire directly for drying (curing).

Flue Cured Tobacco: Is the type of tobacco which is put in the barns and dried by heat passed through the pipes, arranged in the barns for this purpose.

Land degradation : Causing land to lose its fertility through cutting of trees, and destruction of other vegetation.

Potassium and phosphorus fertilizers: These are types of fertilizers used for growing tobacco.

Sorting : Is the arrangement of the tobacco leaves into different grades, that is grouping them according to their different colours, before they are taken to be packed and sold.

Tobacco : Is a type of plant whose leaves are used for making cigarettes and Cigars and other products include for smoking, chewing and snuffing.

Tobacco Curing : Is a forced drying process in which freshly picked leaves are exposed to hot air depending on the type of tobacco, flue cured and air cured.

CHAPTER TWO

TOBACCO GROWING AND ITS IMPACT ON THE LUGBARA SOCIETY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Lugbara are Sudani speaking people and classified members of the Moru-Madi, sub-group of the Eastern Sudanic people. The Lugbara are living mainly on the plateau of the Nile Congo divide and on both sides of the Uganda/Democratic Republic of Congo boundary. That is, the Lugbara live in the present West Nile region and extend to the the Democratic Republic of Congo²². Their neighbours to the north are the Kakwa and to the south are the Alur. The Uganda Lugbara living in West Nile are spread over five counties Maracha Terego Vurra Aringa and Ayivu.

2.2 The Social and Economic Activities Of The Lugbara Before Tobacco Was Introduced.

(a) Social life

The Lugbara knew their ancestors whose names like Dribidu and Ofunyaruru are passed on to the children by means of myths. This common culture is expressed in customs moral ethnics social behaviour and attitudes. Besides they have material objects like musical instruments, house hold materials, and many others.

The Lugbara social setting was more of small local settlements which was politically a decentralized society .Traditional authority was held by the elders of a partrilineal lineage. The elders, held domestic authority, over all members of his

²² Lulua Odu, Short History of the Lugbara, Kampala: Marianum Press, 1966, p.4.

family cluster. For the Lugbara society, in the exercise of authority, the junior obeyed and respected the elders.

In the dry season there was little work to be done in the fields. The effect on the social life was that there was plenty of beer and plenty of food, especially after the main harvest period of July – August, then other times.

(b) Religious life

(i) Traditional Religion.

On religious life, traditionally, the Lugbara had their gods to whom they paid reverence and submitted themselves. The Lugbara believed in OBANIA god the creator. Because he was not supposed to have any effect on the day to day life of the people he had no real part in the customs and worship of the Lugbara. Other gods included, LEDRIA (YIADROA), god of streams, who brought punishment, and LUDU, god of peace, and guided people in war and danger.

The other spirits were feared and every effort made to avoid them. They were immanent and in their immanence they were greatly cared for otherwise there would be misfortune. These were generally called ADROA -lesser divinities and they were classified according to their area of dwelling. The Lugbara acknowledged the presence of these spirits at their various places of abode, and that was there ground for their belief.

ADROA VA (Spirit down). This was the spirit on earth. It was believed to be the spirit of the ancestor whose descendants had all died and who had no one to offer libation to it, at its shrines. Such a spirit could come down on to the village and haunt it until a shrine was built for it.

PATI ADRO (Tree god) they inhabited small clusters of trees or were residents in forests. They were believed to be the gods that gave rains. Non of such rain giving trees were cut; otherwise there would be no rains, which would mean

appeasing such spirits by offering sacrifices at such places. On the other hand when rains delayed in March or in April or in time of unseasonable hot weather then offerings would be made at the shrines of this divinity. In fact the Lugbara believed that some of the departed ancestors resided in the forests. This was a wide spread practices among the Lugbara.

ONI ADRO (Hill spirit). These were not common amongst the Lugbara for these were just other spirits which were believed to reside on certain particular hills like ABA in Congo ADUMI in Central Lugbara land, WATI in Terego and LUKU in Eastern Lands and LIRU in Koboko/ Aringa border etc. These spirits were considered dangerous especially to pregnant women or one who conceived so soon, after a previous pregnancy, when menstruation proper began as early as possible. One could have still birth or miscarriage, if she approached such hills, when in the state of pregnancy. These hills were therefore feared and could only be approached at particular times of the year.²³

The Lugbara highly venerated their ancestors spirits, on the belief that the departed relatives continued to live and showed interest in their surviving families. This shows peoples' beliefs that the departed of up to four or five generation should not be forgotten, by pouring libations to these spirits to seek and maintain their good will.²⁴ Failure to venerate these spirits meant disruption of good social and healthy conditions of a family .Thus veneration of these spirits were a matter of all families.

These above were the social, economic and religious situations of the Lugbara before Christianity was brought to them.

²³ John Middleton, The Lugbara of Uganda, New York :Hott Rinehart and Winston,1965, p.231.

²⁴ John Mbiti, Introduction to African Religions, Nairobi: East African Education Publishers, 1991, p.10.

(ii) The Christian Religion /Arrival of missionaries in West Nile (The AIM).

In 1877 the first Protestant Missionaries arrived in Uganda as a response of Stanley's letter published in the Daily Telegraphy in 1875, sent out by the Church Missionary Society. Since that time it had been generally agreed that the mission work in Uganda should be undertaken by the Church of England acting through the Church Missionary Society-(C.M.S.)

But the missionaries work did not start in West Nile until 1918. And from its start it has been under the AIM- African Inland Mission.

The African Inland Mission was founded by Rev. Peter Cameron Scott in 1895 in United States of America (USA).By expansion the AIM started work in eastern Congo mean while the headquarters was at Kijabe in Kenya.

By 1917 AIM sent more missionaries to Congo who passed through West Nile, to Azande tribe in Congo. They had no plans of bringing the gospel to the Lugbara ie in West Nile, but their coming was incidental, where as in Buganda the CMS had planted the gospel, and had lasted for forty years. Though the Church in Buganda was growing, the CMS missionaries had not thought of coming to West Nile.

The District commissioner for West Nile District, was concerned that, he wrote a letter to the CMS, appealing to them to send practical missionaries to West Nile by 1917.

The group of missionaries who traveled through West Nile to Congo in 1917 was Frank Gardner and his wife and daughter Beryl and his brother Alfred Gardner. On reaching Vurra ten miles South West of Arua they were delayed because Mrs. Gardner fell seriously sick for five months and this was a period of famine in west Nile. The district commissioner by then, Mr Weather head asked the

Missionaries to help in distributing food to the starving people. The food was brought as a relief supply by the British Government.

However, when the missionaries were assisting in the distribution of food prayers were conducted before the cooked food was served. Thus began the AIM missionary work in West Nile. The AIM conducted the CMS through the District Commissioner, Mr. Weather head, to allow them to stay and establish a missionary station. Permission was granted by Bishop Willis by then, Bishop of Uganda. but on one condition that the new converts must become members of Native Anglican Church (NAC,) , now Church of Uganda.

The AIM were very happy to have been granted the opportunity to preach the gospel of the Christ in Lugbara land. They wanted to establish their station at Vurra – Ovisoni hill, but the District Commissioner and Eyaka the chief of Vurra felt that Ovisoni was too near the Uganda /Congo border and also away from the government headquarters. Probably because of the security reasons the district commissioner suggested that the missionary headquarter should be established at Mvara, 2 miles east of Arua Town²⁵, where the Diocesan headquarters of Madi /West Nile Diocese is up to today.

So Mr. Gardner, who had been formerly working in Congo, was chosen to begin the mission work in West Nile. And the Gardeners built a mud house at Mvara. There in 1918 Mr. Frank Gardner brought his wife and their small daughter Beryl. And with them went Mr. Gardner's brother. Alfred Garden.

(c) Economic Life.

The Lugbara were predominantly agricultural or cultivators. The main crops were millet and Sorghum, Simsim, Beans, Pumpkins, and root crops such as Sweet potatoes and Cassava. Live stocks were kept mainly cattle and goats with some

²⁵ John Dobson Daybreak in West Nile, Inland Mission, 1964, pp.1-6.

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²⁵ John Dobson Daybreak in West Nile, Inland Mission, 1964, pp.1-6.

sheep and of course fowl. There were many other forms of economy such as making pots, baskets and traditional utensils.

In general the domestic residential groups were self supporting as regards food crops. Traditionally there was little exchange of materials and man had no need to go far from their one neighborhood for economic reasons²⁴.

2.3 INTRODUCTION OF TOBACCO IN WEST NILE

Tobacco (Nicotian tobacum-Botanical name), is not an indigenous African plant but originated in Central America when Christopher Columbus and other explorers discovered and explored America. They found the natives using tobacco in much the same manner as it is today. The natives used tobacco in ceremonials for example in the smoking of, the pipe of peace. It was generally supposed by the Indians, to possess medical properties, as a medicine that helped people to relax²⁶ and this was the chief reason for its early use following introduction into Europe. The extension of tobacco culture to practically all parts of the world, began with its introduction to Europe; France 1556, Portugal 1558, Spain 1559, and England 1565. It was mostly distributed throughout the world by the Portuguese during their exploration of the world.

In 1556 tobacco was introduced to South Africa and was carried north wards to Rhodesia, Zambia, Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania, Congo and Uganda. A distribution of tobacco was closely linked to the ramification of the Slave Trade.²⁷ Thus the smoking type of tobacco was grown in Uganda before the coming of the Europeans. The local types of tobacco were cultivated and still are cultivated near the home stead of many Ugandan tribes for home use.

²⁶ William H. Nault World Book Encyclopedia Vol 19 Chicago :WorldBook Inc., 1994, p.304.

²⁷ Joseph K Mukiibi Agriculture in Uganda Vol 2,Kampala: Fountain Publishers Ltd, 2001, p.501.

From 1920s onwards tobacco was and is grown in many parts of Uganda as a cash crop, there are two main varieties grown, fire cured and flue cured tobacco. Bunyoro is the chief area for fire cured and it is in West Nile, Middle North that is, in Acholi, and in North Kigezi that the flue cured tobacco is grown. The type of tobacco produced depends on the variety of soil and climatic conditions under which it is grown.

The twentieth century major development saw the introduction of cash crops into West Nile (by then a district). Arabic coffee was established as the main cash crop of Alur(Nebbi) and Cotton growing was started in Madi and Junam in lower parts of West Nile, along River Nile ; it was more difficult to find a suitable cash crop for the Lugbara and Kakwa in (Koboko). Various types of tobacco had been tried and most successful has been, the flue cured tobacco. This type of tobacco was first introduced for the Lugbara, in 1942.²⁸

2.4 THE PILOT SCHEME.

The details in this particular section was told by Mr. Joseph Ezatibo, Mr. Zakaria Abatia, and Zakaria Angundrubo.

In 1942 Flue cure tobacco was introduced and experimented by the Agricultural Department at Abi Farm. This is the District Farm institute in West Nile.

In 1952, the seeds were tried at Otrevu and at Onyangari and also at Chillio all in Terego County, Here the wet leaves were bought from the farmers and transported by Lorries to be dried at Abi Farm.

²⁸ Hott C. *The Reluctant Farmer?* Nairobi: East African Publishing House, 1973, p.202.

In 1954 George Busby built some six curing barns at Chillio in Terego County. These were under the East African Tobacco Company. More leaves buying centers were opened at Nadule in 1954 and at Wandu in the same period and at other places like Ayi in Maracha County.

2.4.1 The Master Growers Scheme

Due to loss of leaves and other problems involved in curing of tobacco, the company decided to try, Master Growers Scheme. This is where the members (farmers), grew their own tobacco, dry it and the company would buy the dried leaves from the farmers and baled the dried leaves from the farmers. In 1959, 36 curing barns were given to cooperative societies as follows;

Table 1: Showing the Distribution of the First Barns in 1959

Name of Society	County	Number of Barns.
Aroi	Ayivu	6
Kubula	Terego	6
Ayi	Maracha	12
Otrevu	Terego	6
Onyungari	Terego	6

Because the three East African states were fighting for independence, they could not operate under one umbrella so the company then changed its name and became the British American Tobacco in 1958.

This scheme was successful and in 1963 all tobacco buying centers were allowed to operate in this scheme. The farmers (master growers were given Master Grower's Numbers which were commonly referred to as MTG No.(Master Tobacco Growers Numbers) Small barns were erected by these farmers on loan got from the BAT (British American Tobacco Company). There were four

members registered in one barn with the same number but identified by the letters A, B, C and D where A was always the leader.

But the sizes of tobacco fields were restricted to a quarter of an acre per member making a total of one acre per barn. From 1965, some people who had enough lands began to build their own barns and plant at least, an acre or more of tobacco, by themselves.

At first the tobacco curers used, local bush fuel, for curing tobacco, but the use of bush fuel was seen as a threat because the rate of consumption of wood fuel, could get the bush fuel finished within a very short time.

In early 1960's members were requested to plant their own eucalyptus trees around their barns. This was not taken up very seriously. So in 1964 societies were advised to raise society's eucalyptus plantations. Eucalyptus was found to be the most ideal tree which could grow fast and very well in West Nile.

By 1965 most of the societies including Nadule and Wandu in Terego county started to grow these eucalyptus trees.

If we trace the history of tobacco, it was the Agriculture Department which introduced tobacco as a cash crop, in West Nile. It was then taken to Terego County, at Chillo, Otrevu, Onyungari, Kubala, Nadule and Wandu. So Terego should be considered as the first county, where farmers started growing tobacco, followed by Maracha, at Ayi. Even now, Terego is the leading county in, the number of tobacco societies, and even the quality and quantity of tobacco produced.²⁹ There are eight tobacco buying centers (societies) in Terego County out of the nineteen societies in Arua District.

²⁹ Hott C., The Reluctant Farmer?, Nairobi: East African Publishing House, 1973, p.205.

2.5 THE GROWING OF TOBACCO.

2.5.1 Stages of Growing Tobacco

Tobacco is an herbaceous plant, which grows to a height of 0.3 to 2 meters depending on the variety produced and climate. It has a thick leaf on which the leaves are borne. The number of leaves produced per plant depends on each variety. The leaves ripen from the bottom of the plant upwards. The plant has the tap root system; however the breakage of the tap root which occurs during transplanting stimulates production of mass of fibrous roots.

Removal of inflorescence tops is known as **topping** and removal of the branches, suckers, de-suckering, which promotes root development.

The flowers are produced terminally i.e. at the top of the plants. Tobacco is mostly self pollinated although there is a low degree of cross pollination, which is usually effected by birds etc. The fruit which is a capsule, bears thousands of tinny seeds which are the means by which the crop is propagated³⁰

2.5.2 Basic Requirements

Tobacco requires annual rainfall of 500 to 600 mm of rain which should be well distributed during growing season. In Arua District tobacco is planted in early March when first rains begin, for the New Year. Drought causes the plant to be stunted and produce poor quality leaves, but drier weather is needed during ripening and harvesting.

Tobacco is also very sensitive to the type of soil. The flavour and therefore the quality of the leaf are, to a large extent, influenced by the type of soil. Light sandy rather poor but well drained soil is good for the flue cured tobacco growing. Mean altitude of 900 – 1200 meters above sea level is also a necessary condition.

³⁰ William Halsey, Colliers Encyclopedia Vol. 22, New York: Macmillan, Education Company, 1990, p.341.

It is not advisable to grow tobacco on the same land, in two successive years otherwise, this may affect the yield and the quality may decline badly. It also leads to unhealthy build up of pests' nematodes.

The best crop rotation should include a period of long grass break, that is, not digging that land and allow the grass to grow on the land for at least two years, before tobacco is once again planted there³¹

2.5.3 Preparation and Planting

Tobacco is first raised in a nursery and later on transplanted into the prepared fields. The nursery sites should be near permanent water supply, for watering the nursery beds.

Proper nursery beds are prepared in the land is properly prepared, deep dug and leveled. The soil is sterilized before sowing the seeds. The land is now made in ridges, which should be straight, six inches high, flat and about one meter in width and about 23 meters long.

Each ridge must be sterilized, by burning all the grass on the beds and sowing the seeds in the ash .Sterilization helps to reduce incidences of pests' attacks and diseases.

The seeds are either mixed with ashes or sand to facilitate sowing in the nursery beds. The seed is sown mixed in water, using a watering can and a fine rose. Rose is that part of the watering can, fitted to spray water.

The nursery beds are shaded and watered with clean water, to avoid spread of disease from dirty water, like nematode. The beds are watered regularly and in the early stages, it may be watered, two or three times a day; and when the

³¹ Joseph K Mukibi, Agriculture in Uganda Vol. 2, Kampala: Fountain Publishers, 2001, p.505.

seedlings are nearly ready for transplanting, they should be hardened off by reducing shades and frequency of watering³²

When the seedlings are six to eight weeks old, that is, about twenty five centimeters high they are ready for transplanting. Transplanting should be done in the later afternoon or early in the morning, when it is less hot, so that the new plants are not scorched, by the sun, before planting or during planting.

2.5.4 Summary of Work in the Nursery Bed

Tobacco growers are directly involved in the work of the nursery beds. They dig the nursery field, make the ridges and sterilize the ridges. These farmers also make the shades on the nursery beds. The watering of the nursery beds, are carried on, by some young girls, who are in most cases below 18 years of age. When asked why such young girls are employed, the reply, the researcher got from the various Leaf Technician's, (the BAT Staff) is that, the elderly girls are rude and some times they decide to get married before work in the nursery bed site is finished /completed.

The girls draw water, but the spraying is done by the boys or men, who are actually employed to do this work. These girls and boys /men are employed by the tobacco companies. say B.A.T and the chemicals and even the seeds are also supplied by the tobacco company at a cost. And the total cost is charged to the tobacco farmers at high rates.

³² Anochili B.C. and Tindale H.D., Tropical Agriculture, Cash Crop, Macmillan Publishers 1986, p162

Figure 1: Showing Mature Seedlings Ready for Transplanting.



The sowing of tobacco seeds in nursery beds, is usually done in two periods. For example this season the first one was in December 2006 and the second was in January, so that the transplanting will be at the end of February and March respectively. This is so because the seedling are at least eight weeks before they are transplanted in the fields which are been prepared specifically (with ridges) for growing tobacco.³³ (See Figure 1 above) And, so that the harvesting will be in the dry season during the months of June and July. The recommended spacing for flue cured tobacco is one metre between the rows and 60cm within the row. This provides for healthy leaf growth and ensures full ground cover and development of undue mutual shading³⁴

If some of the plants die immediately after transplanting, gapping should be done within a week of transplanting .This helps to ensure that refills can catch up with

³³ Anochilui B.C and Tindale H. D., *Tropical Agriculture, Cash Crop*. Macmillan Publishers,1986, p.163.

³⁴ Joseph K Mukiibi, *Agriculture in Uganda Vol. 2*, Kampala: Fountain Publishers 2001, p.505.

the earlier established crops. Gapping is the planting of new seedlings where the former one had died. Sometimes this gapping is referred to as refilling.

2.5.4 (a) Field Maintenance

There is need for phosphate fertilizer which is to encourage root growth, early ripening and gives weight and quality to the leaf. The amounts of fertilizer usually recommended are 130kgms to 200kg/ha of Potassium Nitrogen Phosphate commonly referred to as (KNP fertilizer). Nitrogen is required by tobacco, only in small quantities, to improve vigorous physical strength of growth. Excess of nitrogen is dangerous to the leaf quality, as it produces leaf of poor quality besides, rendering curing difficult. Lack of nitrogen will produce tinny little leaves which are decidedly of poor quality, for flue curing. The amount of nitrogen recommended for the nitrogen is applied within one week of transplanting.

Potassium sulphate fertilizer is also essential for tobacco as it improves the combustibility of the leaf. The fertilizer is side dressed at depth of about 10cm, very soon, after planting i.e. within a week of planting.

When the tobacco plants have grown up and have formed flowers, the top of the tobacco that is the flowers is cut off. The process is called topping and it encourages the production of large leaves, production of flowers, and seeds, which lowers the nicotine contents of the leaves. Topping stimulates production of numerous suckers (branches) from the auxiliary buds. These suckers should be removed, at regular intervals, before they are 7-8c.m. long. Weekly de suckering (removal of suckers) keeps the suckers in check.

The researcher got some information from Corinelus Tidria, Israel Acema and Samuel Mandima, MTG No 1026.A 1271A 1271 B respectively. All are members of Wandu buying centre in Terego County. They say that there is a new system of de suckering. The modern system used by the B A T Company is,

giving the tobacco farmers suckerages .This is a type of chemical, which the farmer pours on top of the tobacco plant, after topping, and this stops the growth of suckers. The quantity given is about 5 litres per an acre of tobacco field. The researcher was able to visit some societies (buying centers), to confirm this information in Terego county, and there were also some in Maracha county.

(b) Harvesting

The crop takes 10 -12 weeks after transplanting to reach maturity, and the leaves ripen from the bottom upwards turning to yellowish – green colour as they ripen .Harvesting is usually done weekly where 1 -3 leaves may be taken from each plant. The harvested leaves must then be hung in the curing barn the same day. Harvesting period of the crop extends over a period of 9 - 10 weeks.

(c) Curing Flue Cured Tobacco

This is managed by means of heat obtained from fire in a furnace and conducted into the barns by means of metal flue pipes. The pipes are set at the base of the barn. Upwards (see Figure 2 below)

Figure 2(a): Setting Of the Flue Pipes at the Base of the Barn (Inside the Barn)

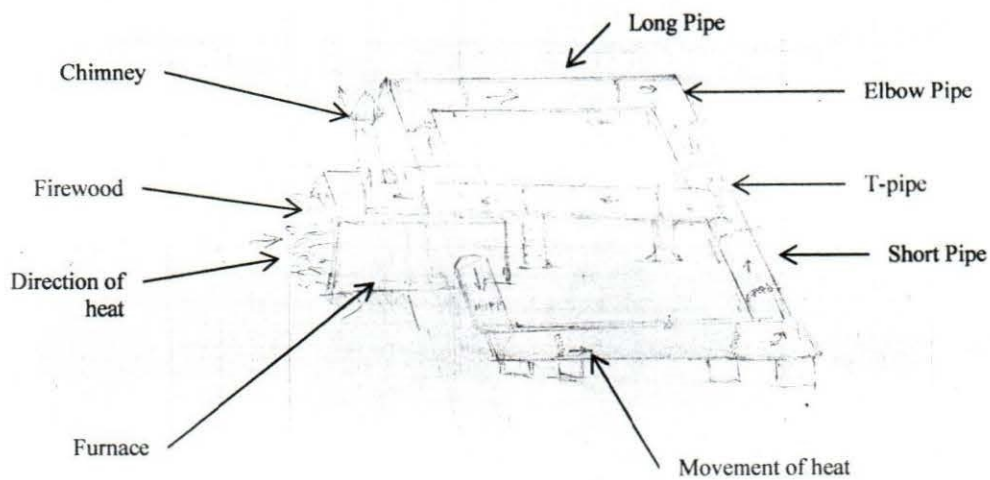


Figure 2 (b): Inside a Tobacco Curing Barn, Showing the Poles Arranged in Tiers- Levels, for Putting the Sticked Tobacco Leaves to Dry

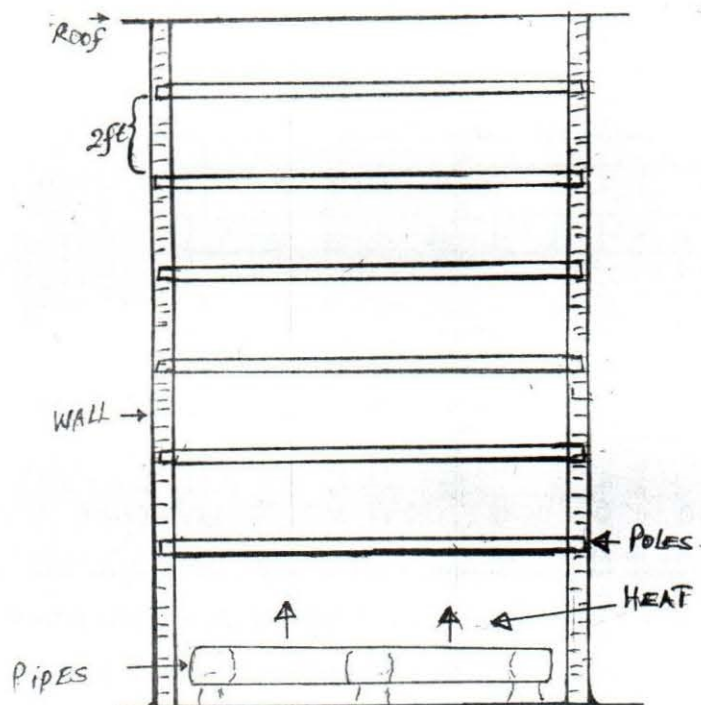
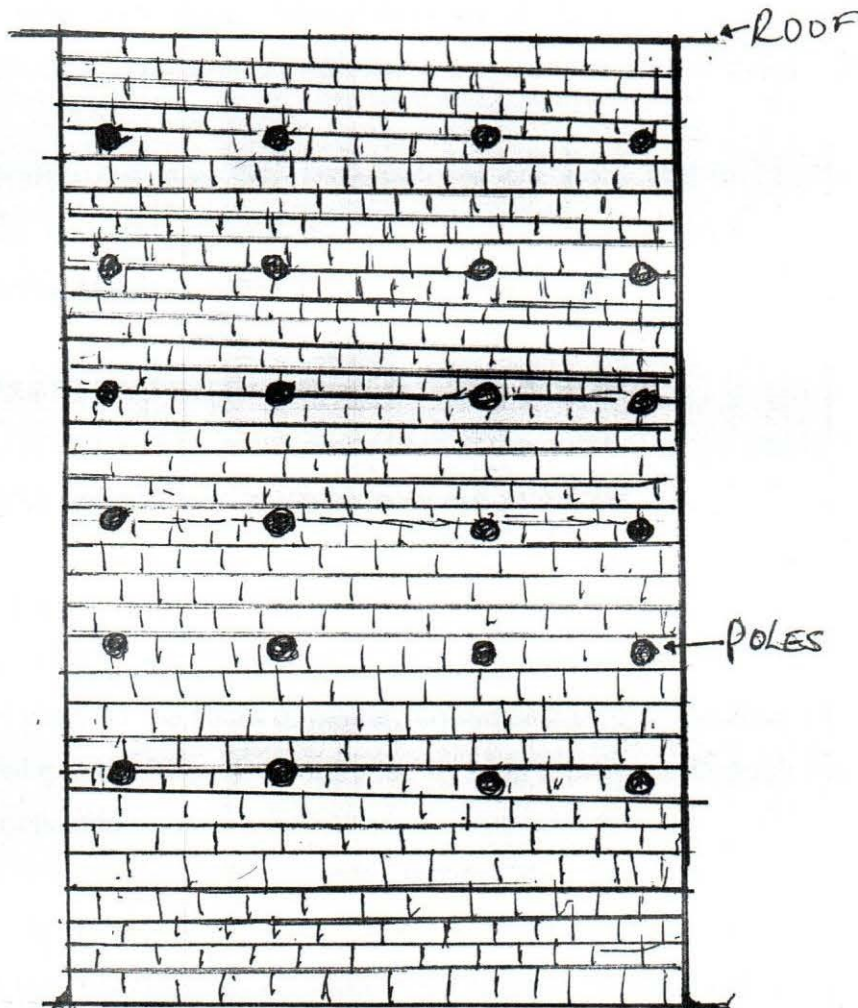


Figure 2(c): Side View of the Tobacco Curing Barn Showing the Rows of Poles on each Tier.



There are three stages in flue curing:

- (i) **Yellowing of the leaf:** Takes 36 – 48 hours and requires low temperatures and high relative humidity. This humidity is some times attained by pouring water onto the floor of the barns. The initial temperatures is 32.2°c when the tips and edges of the leaf turn yellow, the temperature is raised to 35°c until yellowing starts spreading into the midribs the temperature is then raised to

43.3°C and the whole leaf is only slightly yellow. The temperature is raised to 46.1°C and the relative humidity reduced.

(ii) **Fixing the colour:** This is done by increasing the temperature to 51.5°C and increasing ventilation to remove the moisture. The process takes 12 – 20 hours.

(iii) **Drying the leaf:** The temperatures are increased to 71 -76°C while the ventilation is increased until the mid ribs are dry. The final product is a bright yellow colour which commands the highest price on the market.³⁵

2.6 PESTS AND DISEASES AND THEIR CONTROL

Tobacco is attacked by many pests both in the nursery stage and in the field. The pests which are common in the nursery are as follows:-

Nematodes. These are minute non segmented (round worms), which are common in habitants of the soil. Some of these usually are of microscopic size, and feed on or in the roots of plants. These cause roots knotting which results in poor plant growth. They are controlled by crop rotation or through soil sterilization with nematicides

Aphids These tend to attack seedlings towards maturing and more serious may transmit the rosettle virus. Control is by spraying weekly with malathion or with rogor fortnightly

Ants and termites black harvester ants carry off un germinated seeds. Termites or white ants furrow the surface thereby tending to cover the young seedlings. The control is dusting the soil with Aldrin and then raking it lightly in to the soil.

Pests attacking tobacco in the field are as follows:

³⁵ Joseph K. Mukiibi, Agriculture in Uganda Vol.2 Kampala; Fountain Publishers, 2001, p.505.

Soil pest nematodes are controlled by crop rotation.

Leaf eating pests; various caterpillars control by spraying with DDT.

Leaf suckers e.g. aphids this is controlled by spraying as in the nursery.

However tobacco is also attacked by many most serious diseases as damping off caused by fungus, in all tobacco growing areas in East Africa. The seedlings are attacked at ground level causing them to topple over. The disease can be controlled by increasing ventilation of nursery and by using correct seed rates.

Mosaic virus: This disease is commonly refer to as tobacco mosaic virus. It occurs in the field. The symptoms are myriad (large number) but the features are, varying degree of stunt of the plant accompanied by yellow mottling (of different shapes), of the leaf. The common control includes the prohibition of smoking and taking of snuff in the field, by the workers as the virus can be transmitted via the hands of smokers. The workers should ideally wash their hands before entering the nursery. All crop residues from infected crops should be burnt.

Rosette virus: This occurs in nursery from here it is later transferred to the field in seedlings. The disease causes stunting of the seedlings. The growing point becomes twisted and the bud leaves curl downwards. Sometimes the plant produces numerous small leaves, a condition referred to as "busy top."

Leaf curl: Tobacco leaf curl these diseases are transmitted by white flies Bemisia. The infected plants show a downward curling of the leaves accompanied by thickening and puckering of the tissues.

The control consists of burning all crop residues at the end of the season. It is difficult to control the vector of the leaf curl virus as it has many alternative hosts such as cassava.

Apart from the diseases is the natural hazard hailstone. The effect of heavy hailstone on tobacco is a total loss because there the leaves are completely destroyed.

The researcher was able to note this effect towards the end of May and beginning of June this year 2007, when hailstone hit two areas that are Katrini and Oriama sub counties of Terego County.

On the issue of loan, the farmers informed the researcher that B.A.T. had postponed the recovery of loans from the affected farmers to a subsequent year that is next year

2.7 CONCLUSION

A summary of the facts put down in this chapter by the researcher can be noted as follows:-

The Lugbara are predominantly agriculturalists but they are not centralized in their government or ruling system. The Lugbara were religious before the introduction of Christianity into West Nile. This Christianity was introduced to West Nile by the African Inland Mission (AIM) in 1917 i.e. by the Gardeners' Family who were actually proceeding from Kijabe in Kenya through West Nile to Congo. Thus through the rest of Uganda is influenced by CMS, West Nile is influenced by AIM.

When tobacco was introduced in West Nile, cotton already existed as a cash crop. In growing the tobacco, the researcher noted that the work is very intensive. And whether in the nursery bed sites or in the fields, the tobacco companies supplied the chemicals needed on credit, plus the total cost in the nursery site is charged to the farmers and in the final analysis, the costs become expensive, i.e. the inputs like fertilizers, hoes, pipes, jute twine, and firewood est.

are all charged to the farmer, (for the chemicals in tobacco fields, individual farmers bore the cost). In the final analysis, costs become expensive and this is why the farmer sometimes gets little returns from his tobacco.

Yet Simpson in his book, The Developing World Crop states that the aim in Agriculture was to improve the income of the farming community and to prepare for a future in which the expansion of tobacco production, was thought unlikely, and contraction possible ³⁶

³⁶ Simpson E.S., The Developing World Crop, London: Longmans Ltd., 1994, p.76.

CHAPTER THREE

THE VARIOUS IMPACTS OF TOBACCO GROWING IN MADI / WEST NILE DIOCESE

There are both positive and negative impacts of tobacco growing in Madi /West Nile Diocese, Arua District in particular. Though in most cases it is the use of tobacco for smoking which has effect on human health, the growing of tobacco has also a direct effect on human beings and the environment.

3.1 SOCIAL /ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TOBACCO

3.1. (a) Positive Effects

The researcher was able to note some positive effects.

3.1. a.(i) Administration

Most of the local council 1 (one) chair persons, parish leaders, up to local council three chairmen especially in the counties of Terego and Maracha, were mostly committee members of the tobacco growers societies. Here the researcher was able to talk with a number of them, including Gabriel Loki, formerly a chairman of Nadule / Wandu, Tobacco Growers Society and he is now the local council one chairman of his area of Orube in Terego County.

Samuel Aroa formerly a committee member of Ayi Tobacco and Woodful / Growers Cooperative Society and now he is as the LC1 chairman of Pabura in Maracha County. Nelson Abiku formally a committee member in Vurra Tobacco and Wood fuel Growers Cooperative Society and he is now Council 1 Ombaci Village.

Luiji Aluma formerly a Secretary / Manager of Obo Tobacco and Wood fuel Growers Cooperative Society and is now the Local Council Three Chairperson Katrini Sub County and Oluo, formally a committee member of Nadule Wandu

Tobacco Growers Cooperative Society Ltd. now the parish chief of Onyayi parish. .

The researcher was able to visit each of the mentioned persons to confirm the reports on them.

3.1. (a). ii Employment

The researcher talked to many tobacco growers including Ocotoko Stephen, Lino Azia and Blasto Abalio and this is the record of their explanations. Tobacco has created employment, especially for the locals, who are near the tobacco societies. Some people are employed as secretary/managers and those working on the compound cleaning.

Some school - dropouts get absorbed in these tobacco societies, even some people who would have been ideal start growing tobacco, which is self employment to get money.

The tobacco companies have vehicles some of which have been used freely to help take sick relatives of members of tobacco society to health canters. There are also cases where non tobacco growers hire these vehicles to help in sicknesses or even in other function. For example in funerals etc. The Lorries of these tobacco companies are used for transporting chairs, fire wood etc. for the Church and other functions.

Some of these vehicles are being used by businessmen to travel freely or at a cost from Arua town to their premises especially those people at Wandu Trading centre. The researcher uses Nadule Wandu, Tobacco and Wood fuel Growers Cooperative Society and the Tobacco Union, at Wandu, as examples, because this is where some of the vehicles can be found.

Some of these vehicles are now found at Pajulu on the west of Arua Town where tobacco is now being bought by British American Tobacco Company (BAT).

Some of the big people like District leaf Technician (the highest employees of BAT at the district level) may be invited as chief guests in some fundraising functions in the church.

The minor feeder roads going from one village to the other, etc, developed from roads used by tobacco growers to transport wood fuel to their barn sites. Some feeder roads have also developed from the paths used for going to the tobacco nursery beds, near streams, where water is available.

The money earned from the sale of tobacco leaves have been used for various good reasons:-

Some people pay the school fees of their children.

Some of the money is used for buying better food for the families or even for paying dowries, in marriages; some people may use the money for buying animals or even marrying more women.

The tobacco societies have also contributed in education by way of scholarships to the children of the tobacco growers. The researcher found a letter from the files of Nadule/ Wandi Tobacco and Wood fuel Growers Cooperative Society Ltd. The letter was from B.A.T. Uganda 1984 Limited, dated 25th June 1992. it was addressed to a pupil in Oriajini Primary School whom the B.A.T. was willing to sponsor. The details of the letter can be found in Appendix iv A.

As was claimed by Wilson Ogooli, that the first brick laying was introduced in the district when tobacco barns and buying centers were being constructed, but today in almost every home, there is a brick wall house though the roof may be grass thatched.

Bicycles were at first mainly bought by the tobacco farmers especially in Terego and Maracha counties and Ajia Sub County in Vurra County, though they were at first bought out of excitement, because of the money received from tobacco. Now every tobacco farmer has a bicycle as a means for transporting tobacco, seedlings to their fields, for transplanting, for transporting dried leaves from barn sites to homes, and sometimes from home to the buying centre.

The above could be regarded as positive contribution of tobacco not only to the Anglican Christian tobacco growers, but to other tobacco growers and to the community generally.

3.1.(b) Negative Effects

Tobacco has also negative impacts not only on the tobacco growers but even on non tobaccos growers:-

3.1 (b)i. Child Abuse

There is child abuse, as facts show, children even below the age of 08 years old, have been used by the tobacco companies, this is usually during the time of setting. The term "setting", means transplanting of extra tobacco seedlings from the main seed bed to another empty seed bed. As the system needs only some instruction, and is a tedious bending for the elderly people, these children are used to do the work. The payment for these children may vary from one nursery bed site and another, but the common figure is Shs 1500/= per person in a week.

The children in the photograph in (Figure 3) are involved in the setting in the nursery bed.

Figure 3: Setting in Progress in a Nursery Bed



The elders use the timber which has some spikes to make holes and the children continues to plant the seedlings in those holes.

And as stated earlier children less than 13 years of age may be used to stitch the wet tobacco leave to be placed into the barns for curing etc.

On child abuse Susheela (Eds) states in his book, Bhan Child Abuse Annotated Bibliography Vol.II, that child abuse although exist in India has not come to light because of underline social constraints such as poverty and malnutrition³⁷ This situation is also true in Arua District. Why else would a child of less than eight years be working to earn something for the family?

³⁷ Susheela (Eds.), Bhan Child Abuse. Annotated Bibliography Vol..II, New Delhi: Northern books Centre, 1991, p.8.

There is practically no food in some of those homes because the first rains in February/March which should have been used for planting, say maize is used for planting tobacco.

Figure 4: The Photograph of the Children being used (as In Figure 3)



Tobacco growing is so labour intensive that men spent most of their time with it leaving the women to struggle with food production. As C, Hotton states it in the *Reluctant Farmer?* that “the spread of cash crops has affected the traditional division of labour between the sexes among the Lugbara as it has in most other parts of Uganda men take on most of the work of the cash crops and leave the food crops to their wives. Women do help with the tobacco production particularly with transporting seedlings fertilizer cured leaves and with weeding the crops ---.though men can still clear the ground for food crops but the tobacco generally involves them in more intensive work than they had been used to ³⁸

³⁸ Hotton C., *The Reluctant Farmer?*, Nairobi: (EANPH) (East Africa Publishing House), 1973, p.153.

Some times women do not share in the benefits of the tobacco production even though may have done most of the work, bringing seedlings from the nursery beds on their heads, for transplanting, fetching water for the transplanting, carrying the wet leaves from the gardens to the barn sites for stitching, stitching the leaves, transporting the dried leaves, home if they are dried in a far barn, and sometimes, carrying the dried leaves to the buying centre. This is why Harms Worth J. in his book, The Impact of Tobacco on Rural Development and Farming Systems in Arua, Uganda, gives an example that, in the early 1990s women were much less enthusiastic than men, in tobacco growing because of the man's control of incomes.³⁹

3.2 (b) ii. Dangers of Smoking.

Tobacco leaves are used chiefly in making cigarettes and cigars. Other tobacco products include smoking tobacco from pipes, chewing tobacco and snuff, but facts have shown that with tobacco one picks his/her own poison. Smoking related diseases are such important causes of disability and premature death in developed countries, that the control of cigarette smoking could do more to improve health and prolong life in these countries, than any single action in the whole field of preventive medicine⁴⁰. With each puff of a cigarette, a smoker comes into contact, with more than 3000 chemicals. Tobacco contains nicotine, a poisonous drug stimulant that acts on the adrenal glands and heart tissues. It is responsible for the rise in blood pressure and the increase in heart beat, that result from smoking a cigarette. Nicotine is also the additive substance in cigarettes.

³⁹ Harms Worth J., The Impact of Tobacco Industry on Rural Developments and Farming Systems in Arua Uganda, London: Oxford Perge, 1991, p.273.

⁴⁰ Mary Bronson Mary Merki et al, Health. A Guide to Wellness, California: Glencoe Publishing Company, 1989, p.195.

The flavour of a cigarette is due mostly to the tar in tobacco. Tar is a thick dark liquid obtained from burning the tobacco. This tar consists of carcinogens (cancer causing agent).

The tar penetrates the smokers' airways and lungs. The tar forms a brown sticky substance in the lining of the air sacs of the lungs, destroying some and damaging others.

Carbon monoxide is a colorless poisonous gas in cigarette smoke that passes through the lungs and into the blood. This is the same gas that makes automobile fumes dangerous. It unites with the body's hemoglobin (red substance in the blood that contains iron and carries oxygen), preventing them from carrying the oxygen to the body's cells. When tobacco is inhaled it projects along the respiratory tract that act as filter for air particles, to slow down. Eventually the cilia stop functioning thus allowing foreign particles into the respiratory tract.

This really shows that health risks of smoking to the respiratory system are numerous and alarming, smoking causes shortness of breath during mild physical exertion. The so called smokers cough can develop. This cough occurs because the cilia in the throat do not function, to remove foreign particles from the air space.

Studies indicate and it is a proven fact that smoking is the major cause of lung cancer, in both men and women. It is also a fact that 90% of all the cancer victims die within five years after the cancer is diagnosed.⁴¹

For women cigarette smoking during pregnancy may lead to small fetal growth. There is an increased chance of spontaneous abortion and prenatal death, still

⁴¹ Linda Meets Mitchell et al, Health Wellness Approach, Ohio, Columbus: Merrill Publishing Company, 1987, p.366.

births and low birth weight, as well as growth and developmental problems, during early childhood.

For the young people they smoke, due to peer pressure, help in attaining self confidence, an addition to tobacco, the desire to be an adult all contribute to teenage smoking. Perhaps the greatest reason why young people continue to smoke is that they feel they can drop the habit at any time. But statistics have shown that 80% of the adults now smoking started in their youth⁴²The researcher has felt that these facts about tobacco/ smoking should be included here because the above information relates to the impact / effect of tobacco on human beings (not only on Christians in Madi west Nile Diocese, but even non Anglican Christians and the whole community, in Arua district), need to know about the adverse effects of tobacco and smoking in particular

3.2 (b) iii. The impact of smoking on non- smokers

Non smokers are/can be affected by the cigarette smoke of others ,when he /she is near a smoker, he /she may inhale the smoke from the cigarettes of the smoker.

The smoke one inhales, from the cigarettes of other smokers is called side stream, which is also referred to as passive smoking or environmental tobacco smoking. The smoke that a smoker inhales and exhales from his/her own cigarettes is called main stream smoke.

Some studies show that, side stream smoke can be harmful to the inhaler. The passive smoker is prone to the dangers of tobacco smoking like lung cancer, emphysema. Emphysemas, as already stated is a disease, in which the alveoli in the lungs lose the ability to expand and contract eventually they rupture. As this

⁴² Mary Bronson Mary Merki et al, Health. A Guide to Wellness, California: Glencoe Publishing Company, 1989, p.198.

disease progresses the passage of oxygen into the blood stream is impaired. The victim develops shortness of breath and an over worked heart. Thus the person with pulmonary emphysema might be susceptible to heart disease.

Side stream can also complicate pregnancy i.e. smoking by pregnant woman may result in fetal dying, premature death and low birth weights.⁴³

Joe Jenkins in his book, Introducing Moral Issues, states what it means, to be a smoker. People who smoke say, "it will never happen with me," but here are just few things that happen to an ordinary person who smokes:-

- Every week 1000 smoker die.
- Each cigarette takes five minutes from your life.
- Only six smokers in every 100 survive lung cancer.
- In UK several hundred non smokers die as a result of passive smoking
- With every puff 300 chemical enter the blood stream ⁴⁴

Ann Louclace and Joy White, further give example that Roy Castles died of lung cancer thought to have been caused through the smoke of other peoples' cigarettes i.e. through passive smoking ⁴⁵

Though the quotations here are foreign i.e. from UK or America the in formations are relevant to our situation in Uganda, as general and Madi /West Nile Diocese and Arua District in particular. When discussing the impact of tobacco growing on Christianity, it is necessary to create the awareness of the dangers tobacco users are exposed to.

As tobacco work is intensive it may take the Christians away from going to the church the children who are being exploited may be Christians and sons of

⁴³ John Colby Swanson et al, Essentials of Health, Chicago: Hartcount Brace Jovanvich, 1986, p.493.

⁴⁴ Joe Jenkins, Introduction to Moral Issues ,Chicago: Heinemann, 1994, p.36.

⁴⁵ Ann Lovelace & Joy White, Beliefs, Values and Traditions, Glasgow: Heinemann Education Publishers, 1996, p.76.

Christians where the church will not together with the government support child labour.

On smoking it has been stated earlier that tobacco was introduced to Africa during the European explorations of Africa, which implies that the Africans also learnt smoking from these Europeans. Peter Wasswa Mpangi in his book *African Christian Theology in The Contemporary Text* states that, of course many of them (the Africans) may love to have a taste of the European or American foods but without implying that it is the best for them⁴⁶.

Considering the facts given by Joe Jenkins, it confirms the Christian teaching that, smoking is like committing suicide and this is murder of one self, and yet murder is condemned in the Bible (Exodus 20:13, Deut 5:17). Just as Opio Oluya said in *The New Vision* of Wednesday, 30th 2007 page 8 that people choose to become good candidates for death by heart attacks by smoking. If smokers, these Christians, are sick then the church is losing her members.

The members who are involved in tobacco industry are counted as Christians without faith, by the AIM Church i.e. Madi/West Nile Diocese one of the dioceses of the Anglican Church of Uganda.

3.2 THE IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON CHURCH CHRISTIANITY

The presence and growth of tobacco as a major cash crop has got both positive and negative impacts on Christianity in Madi/ West Nile Diocese and Arua District in particular.

⁴⁶ Peter Wasswa Mpangi, *African Christian Theology in The Contemporary Text*, Kampala: Marianum Press, 2002, p.111.

3.2.1. Good Impacts (Positives)

The researcher was able to talk with the archdeacon of Terego, Ven Semi Draku and Ven John Edega Archdeacon of Maracha on the contribution of tobacco to the church. Below are their contributions on this particular topic.

In the months of October to December, Sundays and other days and Christmas collections are very high especially in the tobacco growing areas of Terego and Maracha counties. This is because during such period there is a high circulation of money in Arua district because of money from tobacco sales. The Christians who are tobacco growers generally support the church well in these months because there is money. Many tobacco farmers who are not only members of the Anglican church of Uganda that is members of Madi /West Nile Diocese but also other tobacco growers, do support church projects like church buildings, building pastors houses and houses for their church leaders.

Some of these Christians, who are mostly tobacco growers, find it is easier to pay the fees of their children who are in secondary schools, colleges and other institutions of higher learning because of tobacco growing. During Christmas period many of these Christians are able to help buy new clothes for their families, and relatives, to make them look smart during church services. Most families are happy because they can afford good food and clothing because of tobacco.

Where the society or tobacco buying centre has a vehicle the church may use the vehicles to assist in the church work e.g. for bringing in bricks for building the church. They quoted the example that, these vehicles may also be used for other church functions like bringing in chairs and benches e.t.c.

3.2.2 Bad Effects

However on the other side the cash crop (tobacco) has bad effects. There is much famine in the lands of Terego and Maracha. This is because most of the

good fields are reserved for tobacco growing, while food crops are not well cared for. Another reason is that the gardens for food crops, are not early prepared as those for tobacco. The poor care for food crops, leads to poor yield and leading to famine every year.

The land is getting poorer and poorer every year, leading to poor production of both food and cash crops.

Most young men and young women are very much involved in tobacco growing, leaving out the growing of food crops like maize, cassava, beans etc, and causing famine.

During the months of August to December and even January, there is a lot of drunkard ness, laziness, theft, idleness. night dancing (discos), and all sorts of immoral acts in the Counties, because during these months there is a lot of money in circulation, causing all the above problems, which are all bad behaviors, according to the Bible.

Table 2: Showing Anglican Christian Tobacco Growers in Madi/ West Nile Diocese

Archdeaconry	Number of Christians	Tobacco Growers	Non tobacco growers
Arua	46,000	2,000	42,000
Aringa	13,000	1,000	12,000
Deanary	50,000	0	50,000
Koboko	30,000	1,500	28,500
Maracha	40,000	3,500	31,500
Moyo	35,000	0	35,000
Oyibu	20,000	2,000	18,000
Rhino Camp	22,000	0	22,000
Terego	45,000	8,000	37,000
Vurra	60,000	3,000	57,000
Total	351,000	21,000	330,000

The number of tobacco growers is more than these, because there are Moslems, Catholics and traditionalist, who grow tobacco but are not here included. The researcher was interested mostly in the Anglican Church. But the diverse effects on Madi West Nile Diocese and in Arua District in particular, have been caused by all the tobacco growers generally.

There is land degradation and deforestation, where many trees are destroyed / cut for fuel for curing tobacco, causing lack of rain fall soil erosion, poor soil, change of weather pattern, poor yield causing famine.

Noted with very much concern was that many young men who could go for higher education remained at home, to work on tobacco, for they believe that building barns and earning money from tobacco sales was enough and, after all the reasons for studying was to get money, so if they could earn from tobacco sales, it was pointless to go for further studies. This has brought weakness in the field of education and poor performance in primary schools and other institutions. Yet some of these children are sons of Christians. Thus some Christians continue to remain uneducated.

Many of these Christian tobacco growers end up marrying many wives, polygamous lives. And yet it is an abuse of Christian teaching on monogamy, thus Christianity is being abused and diluted.

Another bad impact of tobacco growing is that there is lack of respect for elders and parents etc by the young men. This is because many young men feel after all they have more money than the elders; they do not listen to the advice of the elders leading these youths to immoral acts.

Some tobacco farmers misuse their money, for buying poison and other charms that can kill. Common example is Abiba, which is an evil spirit that can cause death.

Most of the tobacco growers are poor in health and are poorly housed. This is because most of the people spend their time digging and working in tobacco fields through out the year coupled with this is the poor diet which makes them un healthy and weak.

Another effect of tobacco is that many young men and women fear to become committed Christians because they believe much in tobacco growing and think tobacco is the only way to get money.

Some of the young men use their money from tobacco sales for buying music systems which are used for organizing disco dances at night, which has a negative impact on the church because in these disco dances are, drinking alcohol ,obscene language i.e. immoral talks and sexual immorality, which can lead to the spread of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, thus bringing disaster on the church, by killing the present and future generations. It has also been discovered that when these men and women go for night dances on Saturdays they can not go for church service on Sundays because they will be sleeping. It means if many continue the practice in the same way the church will loose the youth in leading to poor church activities. This will have a permanent impact on the church.

Another effect is that the tobacco grower and the community do not benefit in smoking, chewing or snuffing tobacco, it can only lead to loss of lives through sicknesses, like lung cancer. And tobacco in Madi / West Nile Diocese in Arua District in particular, is mostly grown for smoking, which has no benefit for the human body. It can only lead to sickness or loss of lives. This has a negative impact to the church because the church continues to loose its members directly to the tobacco existence in Madi / West Nile Diocese Arua District in particular.

In a nutshell Christian faith is diluted. There is no serious commitment to Christianity. The Spiritual fire is lost and there is lukewarm ness in the church today.

3.3 IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ENVIRONMENT.

The environment includes all around us physical features of land, water, trees, soils etc.

3.3.1. Influence of Environment on Agriculture.

It might be anticipated that the development in farming techniques which have occurred in recent years had released agriculture from its dependence on the environmental factors and to some extent this may be true, never the less environmental factors still influence agricultural activities, practices as tillage, drainage and irrigation. Fertilizers and pesticides application are responsible to specific environmental conditions or problems. They are an attempt to modify the environment in order to make it more favorable for plant growth⁴⁷. Their practices are some times not cost effective i.e. they are more costly than the income received.

This exerts a major constraint on farming activity. In many cases environmental factors can not be ameliorated (made less) economically, with the result that they continue to limit productivity and inhibit (limits), the range of crops that can be grown.

3.3.2. The Impact of Agriculture on Environment

Poor cultivation methods coupled with lack of (without) corrective restorative measures have led to decline in soil fertility and increased soil erosion. The presence of tobacco has resulted in extensive depletion of natural vegetation

⁴⁶ David Brigg and Frank Courtney, Agriculture and Environment, London: Longman Group, 1989, p.19.

needed for the five curing process, where 20-40 tones of dry wood is needed to produce a ton of cured tobacco.

Land degradation has different sources in various regions but the identified causes are overgrazing, unsustainable agriculture practice, and deforestation, which all leads to soil erosion, But most cause of land degradation in Arua District, is deforestation, which has been caused by the presence of tobacco.

3.3.2 (i) Deforestation

Deforestation is the out right felling of live trees.

The disadvantages of deforestation are:

Soil degradation and erosion. Deforestation leaves ground surface bare, in humid and large mineral is taken away small (herbaceous) plants are exposed to the action of sun weird and the rapid showering of water.

There is a change in climatic condition where by maintenance of humidity is reduced, and regulations of atmospheric temperature is not there. There is no moderation of wind velocity.

There is Trans-evaporation that is only evaporation causing total change in rain pattern⁴⁸. This change in rain pattern has not only affected the Christians but the whole community in Madi/West Nile Diocese and in Arua District in particular.

Clearing of the forest rapidly transforms the soil porosity declines, denoting an increase in soil density. Soil cohesion in the season doubles or triples. The soil feels less crumbly and is harder to break up. This cohesion affects the activities of roots which uses much more energy for growth. Soil permeability declines, less rain infiltrates, and surface run off increases. These aspects of soil

⁴⁸ Meera Asthana, Environmental Problem and Solution, New Delhi: Schand and Company, 1998, p.164.

deterioration may be observed both in the soil layer rooted by the crops and in deeper soil layers⁴⁹.

The researcher was able to observe the above soil condition in some parts of Terego and Maracha, the leading tobacco growing counties in Arua District.

3.3.2. ii The Use Of Mineral Fertilizers

Mineral fertilizers can only be effective, if it is practiced structured soils, adequately occupied by the roots vegetation. Applying mineral fertilizer on poorly structured soil and subjected to aggressive tropical climate, can with rare exceptions only have immediate effects on crop yields. In addition, application of mineral fertilizer are usually limited to nitrogen phosphorous, potassium, calcium and sulphur, without taking the trace elements into consideration after sometime these trace elements are exhausted in the layers rooted by the crops. Their absence, being a constraining factor which is not easily remedied, without proper soil analysis. Trace elements are those plant nutrients that, whilst essential for good growth, are required in very much smaller amounts, than the major nutrients. Trace elements include nitrogen phosphorous and potassium. The main ones are iron manganese barn and copper calcium and magnesium.⁵⁰

Chemical elements such as iron or zinc are also essential for plant growth but these elements are normally present in small quantities, in any fertile soil and their absence or deficiency can lead to diseases. The analysis of the soil has been necessary so as to understand the present situations. In most cases fertilizers have been given to farmers on the grounds that tobacco needs fertilizer (KNP)(Potassium Nitrate Phosphorus), fertilizer, without analyzing the soil composition, which have actually lead to giving varied soil structures; which may not be good for growing some food crops. Just as the soil texture is

⁴⁹ Hugues dupriez et al, Trees and Multi Storey Agriculture in Africa a Textbook On Agro- Forestry, Nvelles Belgium: terres et via, 2003, p.225.

⁵⁰ Allan Gemmell et al (Eds.), Readers Digest Your Gardening Questions Answered, London: Readers Digest Association Limited, 1988, p.304.

confused the other hazard is fertilizers can be wasted into water and drunk by innocent people. This is water pollution which may result into some sicknesses, which has been among the greatest causes of concern in the field of agricultural pollution. In the growth of tobacco, the pesticide, residues occur in soil air and water, as well as in living organisms. Besides killing the living organism present on the surface of the soil, they reach even to the deeper layers, through tilling and irrigation, killing more living forms. With the continual use of pesticides, the soil micro organisms lose their capacity of nitrogen fixation,⁵¹.thus leading to poor soil.

3.3.2. iii Land Pollution

Modern agriculture is mainly responsible for polluting soil, through the non judicious use of fertilizer, herbicides insecticides and fumigants. Most of these have been stable chemicals and remain in soil for long periods without degradation and exert accumulative effect.⁵²

3.3.2.iv Misuse Of Fertilizer

On misuse of fertilizer, which Nyle mentioned in the literature review, here is the detailed facts that is, the phosphorus problem, large quantities of phosphorus fertilizers are applied to the soils. The removal of phosphorus from soil by crops however is low, compared to that of nitrogen and potassium, often being only one third or one fourth, that of the latter elements. The necessities of high fertilizer dosage when relatively small quantities of phosphorus are being removed from the soil by crops indicate that much of the added phosphates become unavailable i.e. not needed to growing plants. It also suggests some soil phosphorus accumulation. In most tobacco areas addition of phosphorus have greatly exceeded the removal of this element by crops. This utilization of phosphate fertilizer is obviously inefficient. Research has quantified this

⁵¹ Timmy Katyal Mstake, Environmental pollution, New Delhi: Anmol Publications, 1989, p.197.

⁵² Ibid., p.198.

inefficiency by showing that less than 15% of fertilizer applied phosphorus, is normally taken up by the crop during the year the fertilizer was applied. Since crop removal of phosphorus is relatively low and world phosphate is relatively huge, the problem of supplying sufficient total phosphorus is a matter of economics and distribution. Increasing the availability of native soil phosphorus and retarding the fixation or reversing of added phosphate are therefore the problem of greatest scientific importance⁵³. The researcher observed with concern that the soil analysis is not carried out before fertilizers are given to members when the researcher asked Anthony Jackson Andicaku, Sam Geria all members of Otreva Tobacco Buying centre in Terego. The answer he got, was that the BAT gives them the fertilizer for growing tobacco. On the question of why they could not refuse the fertilizer, the response was that they could not refuse fertilizer if they wanted to grow tobacco.

3.5 CONCLUSIONS.

The impacts of tobacco are varied and many. On social economic impact of tobacco some growers are able to raise their standards of living, pay school fees, for their children/dependants. Many tobacco farmers use their money for paying taxes and even, as offertory, in the church, especially on Christmas days. These positive claims are few as compared to the negative impacts. Church in Madi West Nile diocese does not support the growing of tobacco thus the Christian who grows tobacco is considered not have faith and so is stopped from participating in the sacraments in the church.

The smoking of tobacco is a threat to life, as there are many chemicals which enter the body through tobacco smoke and are a danger to the body, because they can cause cancer, which leads to death. Even growing tobacco has led to, land degradation, forest depletion and change of weather pattern, which has

⁵³ Nylec Brady, The Nature and Properties of Soil, New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1984, pp.602-622.

affected the whole district. The fertilizers and insecticides all have an adverse impact on people of Madi/West Nile Diocese .as a whole and Arua district, in particular.

Because of its negative impacts the Anglican Church, in West Nile continue to preach about the impacts of tobacco in the district as a whole.

CHAPTER FOUR

VARIOUS ATTITUDES

4.1. INTRODUCTION

Tobacco *Nicotiana tabacum* is one of the most widely grown commercial, non food, plant in the world. Tobacco originated in South America with subsequent dispersal to North America, Australia and the South Pacific, although it is a tropical plant coming from South America. The bulk of world production comes from outside the tropics. Tobacco is one of the only few crop plants which have become commodities of international commerce, intensively on the basis of their foliage. Because of its world wide, economic and social significance, despite its possible danger to health, as a habit forming narcotic, and attempts to stop or curtail its production, have not met with success⁵⁴. It is this attitude, which encouraged the researcher, to find out the attitudes of different people in Madi/West Nile Diocese, towards tobacco growing in the Anglican Church of Madi /West Nile Diocese and in Arua District in particular.

This is because before 1940s up to 1963 before tobacco become the main cash crop of the district the main cash crop grown before tobacco was cotton. But now cotton is grown along river Nile that is, on the Eastern side of the district where the area is too hot for growing tobacco.

Tobacco has affected Arua district in many different ways, and it is this which has given raise to the different attitudes, of the different people.

⁵⁴ Yayock U.Y. and Lombin etal, Crop Science and Growth In Warm Climates, London: Macruillan publishers, 1988, p.274.

But the effort in Agriculture was to improve the income of the farming community and so reduce their drift to the towns and to prepare for a future, in which the expansion of tobacco production was thought unlikely to have contradictions possible,⁵⁵

4.2 ATTITUDES OF TOBACCO GROWERS

What we know and understand about our surrounding influences our evaluation of and behaviour in the physical environment, how much we like a place is coloured by how much it meets certain function objectively.⁵⁶ So if one assesses the different activities in tobacco production from when it was introduced to West Nile, its production involving for example, the labour intensity, one is bound to have some prejudices, so it is most ideal to have one's own deductions from the various discussions which the researcher conducted with some of the tobacco farmers and other people.

When discussing with Mzee Agai Tomes .MTG No 343A aged 77,` Nyakua Isaya and Okole Azaria all from Nadule/Wandi Tobacco buying centre, this is what they told the researcher. When tobacco was introduced and later grown in large scale, many people left production of cotton because cotton price was very low as compared to tobacco. Today the highest price of tobacco is about USh. 3000= per Kg. while that of cotton is still USh. 300= per Kg.

Tobacco has brought about the introduction and planting of Eucalyptus trees which is now doing very well. It is now not only planted by tobacco growers for tobacco curing but by everybody, even for building and other commercial purposes.

⁵⁵ Simson E.S, The Developing World Crops, London: Longmans limited, 1990, pp.175-76.

⁵⁶ Sainsbury, Paradoxes London: Cambridge University Press, 1995, p.3.

So when the natural trees are cleared, then as they put it tobacco should be hailed for introduction of eucalyptus trees; these eucalyptus trees will ensure that we continue with tobacco growing (see Figure 5).

When asked on what they have seen as other benefits from tobacco production, they said that brick laying and building walls with bricks was introduced by the whites, people were brought from Bunyoro, and Lira as funds (Mansions) to lay the bricks and even to build the walls for these tobacco buying centres. So the Muzungu (White men) said that the local people should be trained to do their own work. This is how they came to learn brick laying and building which now covers the whole of Arua district.

Even the first solo radios were brought by the Tobacco Union in 1989 which were later sold to the tobacco farmers and enabled them to hear about things happening in different parts of the world.

Figure 5: Eucalyptus logs at barn site



Because of the money got from tobacco production, Mr. Amabua, Charles, Odoro and Philimona Tua, said that they were now able to pay bride wealth where the bride groom and relatives are requested to pay the different items requested by the brides relatives like the school fees which had been spent for educating the

girl etc. This implies that because of the money got from the tobacco the farmers economic power has been improved.

Mr. Stanley Odayo MTG No 367 from Nadule/Wandi Buying Centre in Terego had this to add, in 1965 when the farmers from Ajia Society Vuvra County got their money from Arua every one went with a bicycle. In the following years some farmers even inquired the price of an aero plane which indicates that there was a lot of money got because of tobacco. In 1988 mattresses, blankets and even bicycles were brought. These were sold to farmers and workers in the Societies, and the Tobacco Union. And some civil servants, especially those working in supervising the tobacco production all benefited. This indicated that tobacco production not only benefits the tobacco growers but the whole public.

On education he said that secondary education was and is expensive but the farmers who grow tobacco are in most cases able to educate their children better. When he was growing cotton it used to be twenty or thirty acres but when the children reached senior in 1970s they almost defeated him but when tobacco came in he found that he was not clearing the same acreage but he was getting better money. "So if some one says tobacco is not good for one reason or other, then such a person is a lazy person that is why he blames tobacco". He said that many educated people in his county Terego, were mostly from tobacco growing families. Many were now abroad and some in big offices just because of tobacco. He gave the example of his son who was abroad i.e. overseas studying because of tobacco he was growing.

On issue of health put forward by the World Health Organization for discouraging smoking, the response of some of the farmers was that, not all who grow tobacco do smoke, so it is wrong to discourage tobacco growing.

Asked on the issue of disease one member Corinaleous Tidria said it is true he used to cough but now as he had stopped smoking he was not coughing now.

Aluonnzi from Ayi had this to say, that he quite agreed with what the researcher said about the reasons put forward by the World Health Organization for discouraging smoking but what disturbed him most was that it is the very doctors who smoke heavily. How could one eat poison and tell others, not to eat it because it was poison.

On the issue of stopping tobacco growing he said that tobacco growing may stop in future due to shortage of land for cultivation or lack of wood fuel for curing but not for other causes. If the government says tobacco is bad let her introduce to them in Arua district another cash crop. People in Maracha Terego continue to grow tobacco because they have no alternative which can bring big sums of money as tobacco, moreover the county is land locked so it can not do external trade with neighboring countries etc.

The researcher was able to meet some women who grew tobacco, five in all three from Terego and two from Maracha (they did not want their names to appear in the research), and non from the other two counties of Ayivu and Vurra. They told the researcher that they had inherited the barns from heir husbands. And now they are widows, therefore as long as the barns were standing and as long as tobacco was there they would not go for other crops. On the issue of religion the answer was that they would rather do without Christ than to do without tobacco growing. After all they had spent all their marriage life growing and depending on tobacco for their lives.

In conclusion tobacco production is protected by the farmers as something indispensable. So they will argue that tobacco has contributed a lot, to the development of both the church and the public, helping putting up the church buildings, educating children, creation of employment and other socio-economic activities like feeder roads joining places together.

4.3. The Church Teachings and Attitudes.

Talking to Rev Silvanus Jurua the Diocesan Mission Coordinator of Madi/West Nile Diocese he had this to say. It is true to say the church gets services from tobacco industry. The Lorries the money and the persons working in tobacco are not bad. If we condemn these people calling every thing of their bad, how will one tell such a person that God loves him? Through God's grace they will change. Christ reveals himself first to individuals and it is these individuals who come from the community. So when the church receives services from tobacco industry, it does not mean that it has blessed tobacco production, one thing which should be remembered is that when the Bible was written there was no mention of tobacco in the Bible. But references in the Bible talk about bad habits and the body being the temple of God. (1 Corinthians 3:16), If the doctors say smoking reduces the life time of a person, then smoking is like committing suicide and if so the church does not support murder "Do not commit murder" (Exodus. 20:13) and so the church continues to preach about tobacco as being bad because of the negative impacts it has. It is therefore better not to grow it because participating in tobacco growth gives rise to smokers thus direct encouragement of the sicknesses like lung cancer etc caused by smoking cigarettes.

The researcher got the below information from the internet, that, there is no direct biblical reference , but this does justify smoking tobacco, Smoking is not sin per se, but for the church to encourage people to stop smoking, it should encourage people to recognize that it is sin against ones body and God.

The details of the information from the internet are as below:-

In response to a question on going to heaven we learn smoking is harmful and enslaving habit without one good trait in its favor. It only soothes the craving it has artificially created on the dangers of smoking. One preacher said that the Bible does not say, it is sinful to smoke No, not directly but you may smell as though

you have come straight out of hell, you are not treating your body as a Temple of the Holy Spirit by polluting it with nicotine another element found in tobacco.

On the question of God wants us to be healthy, it is said that smoking tobacco is very bad for all people. Boys and girls who smoke do not grow well. They are not strong the poison in tobacco makes minds dull.

On question on how the Church can encourage people to stop smoking, the answer was that you encourage one to recognize that smoking is a sin against ones body and ones God. As long as you believe that you have been delivered you will have the victory. It is as simple as that. The very moment you ask for victory it will be placed in your life as a reservoir of power, you won't feel it but it is there. It will remain there as long as you accept it in faith.⁵⁷

On the issue of the environment the researcher got the following response from the church leaders. **The challenge facing environment issue is becoming greater today. As the world is seeing increasing suffering befalling it, as a result of environmental management and yet, we are called to be stewards of God's creation (Gen 2 : 28).The earth and its resources are ours to dominate, but it is neither wise nor faithful stewardship to carelessly use the resources that God has given us by polluting and destroying them; nor is it good stewardship to use them wastefully with no regard to their limitations, to disregard alternative ways of meeting our needs that would have lesser impact on our environment, and to sacrifice the quality of the earth for self indulgence and luxury when our needs could be met in a less destructive way.⁵⁸ The best example is the cutting or destruction of the natural trees for curing tobacco, which affects not only those involved in the mismanagement and destruction of the environment but everyone else within that environment, that is to say, the whole of Arua district and beyond.**

⁵⁷ Larr Breed, Breeds Tobacco Web Sites Up To Date March 2002 Also (Past Issues), April 1999,

⁵⁸ Andrew Gwaivangmia (Eds), Rural Urban Resources Counseling Out Reach And Network (RURCON) Jos Nigeria: Bible Translation Center News letter No 128Jan – March 2005, p.3.

The church will continue to preach against this environmental destruction. It is our responsibility as Christians to take care for the world. God expects us to be good stewards of his resources including our environment.

4.4 THE ATTITUDES OF NON TOBACCO GROWERS.

The researcher got the following response from non tobacco growers .As much as the tobacco growers claimed to educate their children because of tobacco, non tobacco growers are also able to pay the school fees for their children. The researcher visited some secondary schools in Terego, Maracha and Vurra as samples.

Table 3: Impact of Tobacco in Schools.

Schools	Total No. Students	No of students supported by	
		Tobacco	Not by tobacco
Ombatirri SS	684	241	443
Maracha S.S.	772	185	587
Vurra S.S.	624	91	533

This is a clear indication that non tobacco growers can educate more children in Arua District than tobacco growers. Some of the parents may be of working class and also other non tobacco growers are people who grow other crops like cassava, simsim, tomatoes, cabbages and even onions, and beans, yet are able to educate their children. Tobacco is not indispensable crop in Arua district; rather tobacco is also affecting the non tobacco growers because of the trees which have been cleared, leading to prolonged dry seasons i.e. the rain patterns have changed. Facts show that heaviest rains were now in April instead of the normal February or March rains. So this environmental degradation does affect the non tobacco growers also leading to negative attitude of the non tobacco growers to the existence of the crop in Arua District

The researcher talked with members of Aripezu Farmers Group which included Simon Azima, the chairman, Samuel Edoni, the vice chairman and Peter Andama the Secretary. Their report was that since they formed their group in 1990 up to now none of their members has regretted and joined tobacco growing. They have diversified their agricultural produce to include onions cabbage tomatoes and serenade ground nuts.

4.5 AGRICULTURE AND FOREST DEPARTMENT ATTITUDES.

4.5.1 Agriculture department.

The Agricultural department considers tobacco as one of the cash crops in the district besides coffee grown in the southern parts of Arua district and cotton grown along the lower parts of the district; by people along River Nile where the area is too hot for growing tobacco.

The researcher talked to the Assistant Agriculture Officers in Terego Justus Osili and Drazua Michael of Maracha. The following was their views: It is true tobacco was introduced to Arua district in the 1940's by the Department of Agriculture, as a cash crop and has now become the main cash crop of the district. Christians and non Christians participate in growing the crop. The duty of the Agriculture department is to help advise the tobacco growers on the technicalities of growing the crop Just as Acland J D said in his book, East African Crops, that tobacco is an important cash crop of Tanzania and Uganda, it is relatively unimportant in Kenya. And when a variety of flue cured tobacco is grown in a suitable environment and is given adequate care during harvesting and curing, the result is a light brown product which is used in manufacturing of mild cigarettes ⁵⁹

⁵⁹ Acland J D, East African Crops, Hongkong: Longan Group Limited 1986, p.223.

But there was over use of land, though crop rotation was being practiced, thus leading to soil erosions and poor yields. Though fertilizer is used there should have been a proper analysis of a particular soil composition so as to recommend the type of fertilizer to be used, but it has just been taken for granted that in tobacco growing fertilizer is good. This is a big mistake because the type of fertilizer may not always be appropriate in all these different parts of the district where they grow tobacco. This leads to change in soil composition which becomes unfit for the food crops formerly grown in those areas. This affects both Christians and non Christians.

4.5.2. Forest department

The district forest officer had this to say: There is a growing concern in the district about the rate of destruction of natural trees. Especially there are no big trees in Maracha and Terego counties because they have all been cut down by these tobacco growers. There is deforestation and very little done on a forestation. Major clearance of forest in Madi/West Nile Diocese and in Arua District in particular, could be attributed to mainly four factors, these include, cutting trees for wood fuel for curing tobacco, charcoal burning, clearing land for settlement and agricultural expansions. Other causes may include: Pit sawing, logging for lumbering and the local firewood. These could be seen as in Table 4:

Table 4: Causes of clearance of forests in Madi West Nile Diocese and in Arua District in particular

Causes	%
Tobacco Curing	70
Charcoal burning	17
Settlement and agricultural expansion	12
Others (Pit sawing and logging for lumbering and the local firewood)	01
TOTAL	100%

Many people are now encouraged to plant some eucalyptus trees, at least to provide wood, though eucalyptus trees drain water at a higher rate than any other species of trees in the district. The department has encouraged the raising of seedlings for various types of trees, which the people can now buy, and plant in their own fields that is forestation is now being encouraged.

4.6 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY AND ITS ATTITUDES.

The researcher visited the office of the District National Environment Management Authority. The researcher sought the attitudes of the District Environment Officer. A summary of his response is as below:-

Signs of environmental responsibility include ensuring clean water supplies and their protection, from contamination and pollution, litters removed no polythene bags around, and organic waste composted, non bio degradable waste disposed.

Trees and plants are attractive and should be well sited for shade and the amenity included here is a forestation where there is deforestation.

National Environmental Management Authority is also concerned with protecting wetlands from encroachers. People have continued to clear forest- natural trees from the bank of streams for curing tobacco. It has created diverse effect on the environment. All the forests in Arua District have been cleared especially, in the counties of Terego and Maracha, and only Eucalyptus trees are planted to supply wood for tobacco curing, in those Counties. Facts show that a grown up eucalyptus consumes 4 gallons (18.2 litres) of water every day. Eucalyptus trees actually draw a lot of water from the ground making the place even drier. "The problem of drought is not really new in the whole world and neither is it always a

result of climatic change. It is also a result of local variations in the climate and the way people care for their land".⁶⁰

The department has negative attitude towards tobacco growing because, the climate change it has brought, affects everyone including non tobacco growers
Trees one used to see are no longer there.

4.7. THE YOUTH ATTITUDE(ACCORDING TO YOUR RIGHT)

Youths are persons between the age of 13 – 34, and a person under the age of 18 is considered a child. This is when a child under 18 years is forced to do work, it is termed child abuse;

The researcher was able to get information from the youth who have left school and are unemployed. There were also some youths who had been school dropouts and then the youths in secondary schools. Their responses were different and varied;

For the youth out side school. At least the researcher was able to talk with 10 youths 2 from Vurra Archdeaconry, 3 from Terego , 3 from Maracha Archdeaconries and 2 from Arua Archdeaconry. From all these 10, at least two from Terego, and two from Maracha support the growth of tobacco. Their argurnent was that they could not change to another crop because they were used to tobacco.

Those from Vurra said that, after all Vurra receives enough rains to plant other crops like potatoes, onions or millet. They can plant these crops twice in a year and receive more money than tobacco growers. Tobacco is not a priority in Vurra Archdeaconry. Those two in Maracha and two in Terego and the other 2 in Arua Archdeaconry shared similar view with those in Vurra. Their argument was on the

⁶⁰ Esabel (cartered) Foot Steps 70 March 2007, Agriculture and climate, Tear Fund Magazine, p. 2.

fact that tobacco is labour intensive, so they would prefer to grow other crops like sweet potatoes, cassava, cabbages and onions to get money.

The researcher was also able to talk with some students especially in Maracha Secondary School in Maracha Archdeaconry; some of the students accepted the fact that their fathers were paying their school fees from tobacco selling.

The researcher talked to the bursar of Maracha secondary school, He said of all the students from Maracha and Terego, those who benefited from tobacco were about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total number of students from Terego and Maracha. This number is great because Terego and Maracha counties archdeaconries are the two leading tobacco growing areas in Arua district, Terego has 8 main tobacco buying centers Maracha has three out of the 19 tobacco buying centres in Arua district. For the school dropouts some of the children were bitter with their parents who were tobacco growers and yet could not pay their school fees because of no money. Some of those who left school for other reasons were willing to work with their parents or guardians on tobacco.

4.8. HEALTH DEPARTMENTS ATTITUDE

The researcher discussed with some health staff on the issue of tobacco growing and smoking, especially in Arua District. The reply was that it is true that smoking tobacco has a life hazard. This is the reason why the government has made that there should be no smoking in hospitals, on most forms of public transport and in many places of public entertainment. Smoking has been restricted in these places, some of the cigarettes have health warnings like the Uganda Sports man has a warning that Smoking may be a health hazard.

On the issue of any sicknesses related to tobacco, the Health workers accepts that these symptoms of sickness from tobacco like cough could be noted but the only problem they were facing was that there in Africa and in Arua district in

particular, was the fact that they come to the health centre very late when it was not possible to help them even if their sickness had been associated with cancer or tuberculosis associated with smoking. Even if it may be recognized, it is difficult for the patient to believe that tobacco could cause sickness. This may be due to ignorance, superstitions and beliefs. You cannot convince an African-Lugbara that tobacco can kill. Their traditional belief has ever been, "whoever has died of dirty water when you say does not drink dirty water." But facts have shown that 50%-70% of deaths are caused by cancer related to tobacco.

The report on health department was from referral hospital Ear, Nose, and Throat Department (ENT) and other departments as follows:

Table 5: Showing Cancer Numbers Reported

No	Year	Number Of Cancer Patients
1	2006	6
2	2005	10
3	2004	14
4	2003	17
5	2002	11
6	2001	9
7	2000	13
8	1999	8
9	1998	10
10	1997	12

These figures are for coughs identified with smoking leading to 50 – 70% deaths of these patients each year. Otherwise cancer cases have always been referred to Laco Hospital in Gulu.

In most cases though we know that tobacco does not kill quickly, the only advice given to a sick person is to stop smoking if he was a smoker. On the issue of

World Health Organizations de campaigning of smoking tobacco generally, the medicals support the idea very strongly because this tobacco does not only affect smokers but non smokers as well. On the issue of any statistics on any tobacco related sickness the reply was that there was not much concrete evidence to relate such a sickness as a percentage because the sicknesses are not often regular, but just as shown as above. As concerns their staff participating in smoking, the reply was that the health department does not condemn tobacco on Christian grounds. But the truth is the staff smoking does not justify the public use of tobacco, after all the staff do not now smoke in their work places etc. They were also advised to stop the practice so as to show good example to the public that smoking can be a health hazard.

4.9 OTHERS:

4.9.1 The Business Community

The researcher was able to talk to some business men about tobacco growing. The reply was that they did not see any thing wrong with tobacco; After all they get a lot of money when the tobacco growers begin to get money. The argument was that, if these people changed to grow things, like Onions, Cabbages etc. there will be no money for them. On the issue of dangers of smoking and de campaigning of tobacco, they concentrated on the issue of benefits from tobacco and argued that the smokers should only reduce their rates of smoking.

4.9.2. Teachers' Attitudes

The researcher got some responses from teachers from Maracha S.S. Included here were Eyobia David, Sakaru Joyce and Batiyo Beatrice. Their response was that the claim of the Terego and Maracha that they only depended on tobacco to educate their children was not true. After all facts have shown that the number of students supported by tobacco growing does not reach 1/3 of the total number of students in the whole school. And it is true to note that most of the children, who have been sent home often for school fees and / or are school drop outs, are

children of tobacco growers. This is because sometimes some of these tobacco growers do not have enough money in a season to pay school fees for their children.

4.10 CONCLUSIONS:

From the various attitudes collected from these chapters there are some outstanding common features. There is general support for tobacco growing in Arua District and there are various pieces of advice given on a forestation in an effort to stop land degradation.

There is also general knowledge of the dangers caused by tobacco like the sicknesses, deforestation and land degradation. The various attitudes also contradicted the farmers attitudes in particular, because the farmers are all out to defend tobacco as if it is the only source of income in Arua District. With the church teachings on the dangers of growing tobacco and smoking the community will come to realize the truth about tobacco. On the Health side the Health staff should continue to educate the patients to accept the fact that tobacco can kill.

In conclusion as concerns the various attitudes on tobacco the negative attitudes outweigh the positive attitudes. This shows that people are looking to the government and the church for advice and solutions.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY

The research was carried out in Madi West Nile Diocese, Arua District in particular. The research covered the period of tobacco from 1940 up to the present and its impact in Arua District.

Tobacco is grown as cash crop like any other crop and brings money in circulation which is used for paying school fees; improve the standard of living and high income in the church during Christmas. These tobacco growers sometimes use their money for supporting church activities. But the researcher found that those Christians who were not tobacco growers supported the church more than the tobacco growers. The non tobacco growers grow beans, Cassava, beans, Simsim, sorghum, ground nuts extra, food crops which they can bring into the church as offertory. But tobacco leaves have never been brought to the church as offertory, although, the tobacco farmers claim that it is more precious than any other crop.

In general discussions with various people, the researcher found out that tobacco has more and heavier disadvantages than advantages, Tobacco growing has done more harm than good on the natural vegetation of Arua District, that is to say, Arua district which used to have a lot of forests along Maracha and Terego boundaries, covering the banks of river Enyau are no longer there. The destruction has been done, mostly by tobacco farmers who have cut all the trees for curing tobacco. And this has resulted in the drying up of the rivers and other streams that used to flow along these forests. Again deforestation has caused

poor rainfall in Madi-West Nile Diocese which hinders agricultural activities especially in Terego and Maracha Counties.

There is land degradation which has resulted in much soil erosion thus resulting into poor yield of food crops hence causing famine.

There is an experience of desert climate which is threatening not only Terego and Maracha counties, but the whole district and even the whole of Madi/West Nile Diocese is threatened. This has caused a change in weather patterns where very little rain is received.

Another danger posed by tobacco is the fact that it is destroying human health, that is, because many of the tobacco growers work throughout the year, as discussed under the topic of processes of tobacco growing, many people have deteriorated in body weight due to poor feeding and over working. Many of the farmers are also heavy smokers which results into serious coughing, cancer and bad smell. Not only the tobacco farmer and smoker but the health threat is to every other person, who smokes and passive smokers, as well.

There is also the misuse of tobacco money by some tobacco farmers, they use the money for drinking and or buying Abiba or Poison for bewitching or poisoning their fellow clans man. This is a big social problem.

The main reason for misuse of money, by the tobacco growers is that, after repaying all the loan got from the tobacco companies used for growing tobacco, these tobacco farmers may receive the money balance in a lump sum, once a year. So they become excited, and some people end up not planning properly to use this money. Whereas growing beans, cassava, simsim, ground nuts, onions, or cabbages, there are no loan strings attached. Therefore, the growers of these crops are not so much excited. Thus they mostly make proper plans to use the money got from the sale of these crops.

Many of the tobacco growers do not have good properly iron roofed houses, although they claim to be better financially, than the non tobacco peasant farmers. Socially many young men, who claim to have much more money than the others, use their money for organizing night dances which attract many people and can be an easy way of transmitting sexually transmitted diseases like HIV/AIDS, which is, a real blow to the church and the future generation.

And many of the children of the tobacco farmers are not in schools some have dropped out on their own accord, either to grow tobacco or to enjoy these night discos. Some of those children also dropped out because their fathers who are tobacco farmers could not afford to pay the school fees for the children.

Tobacco growing has enslaved many people, that is many Christians in Madi/West Nile Diocese have been enslaved by tobacco. This is true because some people even go working in their fields on Sundays, yet they are supposed to be worshipping God on that day. Even during the time of harvest of tobacco many youths, women and children and men who usually go to worship in the church do not go. Thus the number of worshippers during tobacco harvest is reduced.

The Christian who is the child and temple of God, should be worshipping God or look at Jesus as source of Salvation. But because of tobacco growing, these Christians are not accepted in the church as committed Christians.

Another problem identified was mistreatment of women. Some men cannot even give at least equivalent money or at least some money, after she has offered all her effort to assist the man in the tobacco field. This sometimes caused problems at homes and there was no peace in such homes.

There is indoctrination of the tobacco farmers by the tobacco companies so much that, the tobacco farmers have come to believe that, they can only get

money by growing tobacco. So these farmers are not willing to hear of an alternative system of getting money. The clear example here is that after a farmer gets less than 10,000/=, after a whole year's labour such a farmer still holds on the tobacco as a source of money which is not really true.

One of the problems found in discouraging growing tobacco is that the government herself is involved in growing tobacco. This is by providing technical people through the Department of agriculture to give advice to the farmers on how one can grow tobacco. The government is also gaining from the British American Tobacco (BAT) and other tobacco companies through receiving income tax from the tobacco companies. Although the government has asked the tobacco companies to put a warning on the packet of cigarettes.

As concerns the church's attitude to tobacco growing there seem to be some paradox. This is because the church receives some services because of tobacco and tries to condemn tobacco growing. Facts have shown, according to health reasons it is bad to smoke but many people in Madi / West Nile Diocese just smoke because of the presence of tobacco in the diocese. The church should therefore continue to preach against it. But it has not provided alternative cash crop(s) with ready market(s) to these tobacco growers.

5.2 SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS , RECOMMENDATIONS

As Francis A. Schaeffer in his book, How Should We Then Live, states that, he believed that people are as they think. The choices we make in the next decade moulds us irrevocable, the direction of our culture and lives of our children. As a man thinketh, so he is really most profound. An individual is not just a product of the forces around him, he has a mind, and then having thought a person can

bring action into the world that can influence others. "This is an indication that personal decision to leave growing tobacco is most profound"⁶¹

In order to reduce the problems or the challenges that church meets from tobacco growing in Madi /West Nile Diocese, the church should come out with the following programmes. The church as an independent institution should come up with an income generating project which can enable Christians to earn some money for their living. And the church should enable the training of Christians, to maintain these projects, even if, it is at an elementary level, some training has been got. Some of these can be short term project, like brick making industry, Carpentry, sunflower growing, cabbage and onion , Soya bean growing etc. It can also be a long term project like tree planting.

Many Christians like tobacco growing because it is a short term project, and the BAT and other tobacco companies, are offering ready market for tobacco. Therefore the church as an NGO should get markets for the Christian to sell their products from their fields. This would create the interest and encourage the Christians to improve on their product. These markets would also attract more businessmen so that the whole business would flourish. It is by creating market for the products of non tobacco growers that tobacco growing will meet a challenge from other cash crops and food crops.

In 1980s the church tried to introduce crops like Soya beans through the Christian Rural Service (CRS) and many got interested in growing the Soya beans. As time went by many Christians lost interest because Soya beans had no market. And the CRS got no market and so could not provide these interested Christians a market. . Some Christians who could not sell their Soya beans went back to tobacco growing.

⁶¹ Francis A.Schaeffer, How Should we Then Live?, New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1976, p.80.

Therefore it is now the duty of both the church and the state to join hands to avail markets for the crops that can be introduced, it will be through such ways that tobacco growing can be discouraged.

The church and the State should be involved in the teaching of people about the dangers of tobacco growing, on our environment and on human life. As the temple of God,(1Corinthians 3:16-17), tobacco has an impact on the church life. This includes the dangers of smoking, which does a lot of harm to the body.

Both the church and the government should teach about the dangers of tobacco growing on the vegetation, that is, it has caused disappearance of the forest trees and grass which should have been used for building.

There should be seminars and Conferences organized so that people can be instructed on tobacco and wood fuel.

There should be literatures produced on the dangers of tobacco so that the books and magazines can be produced on dangers of tobacco and that the books and magazines to be printed in local language, so that, the local people can read them.

They can be involved in creating jobs for themselves, and so that they may not be attracted to tobacco work, again.

There should be programmes on TVs, if they are there, Radios, Video and advertisements by the church, state and other bodies to educate the masses on the dangers and goods of tobacco, there should also be awareness created on human life and environment.

The government and the church should educate the tobacco growers on the proper use of their money got from tobacco. If the money is being misused, we cannot develop.

The church should introduce more technical colleges, Vocational schools, and many other institutions to train the youth so that they can be involved to creating jobs and not be attracted to tobacco work and smoking, which can have lasting impact on human life therefore a disaster to the church

One of the most important things is to continue praying to God that he may be able to intervene in this situation concerning tobacco growing in Arua District.

As Rihcard J Gelles & Ann Levis in their book of, Sociology, An Introduction, stated that restrictions at home in the form of wide spread prohibition and disapprovals of smoking, will lead to stop smoking and even the tobacco companies may be forced to promote their products in countries that impose fewer limitations in other parts of the world e.g. China ⁶². Decampaigning is organized like the AIDS programme, so as to sensitize people on the dangers of Tobacco.

The government and the church should come with appropriate alternative for the tobacco growers so as to discourage tobacco growing.

Women's right is to be defended by the government, from abuse by men, that is, government should undertake measures to provide an environment within which enterprises can be more competitive, to reduce gender inequality. And have community actions, to organize women groups and empower women support, to ensure female participation in all public services and education.

The government should encourage a forestation by either providing seedling which other people could buy or get the seeds and encourage planting by each tobacco grower.

⁶² Richard J.Gelles & Ann Lovine, Sociology, An Introduction, New Yoek : MicC raw Hill Inc., 1995, p.202.

The government and the church should organize competitions in trees planting. These will encourage people to start planting trees. Here the government should emulate the examples of the reports of Paul Kerkhof in his book, Agro Forestry In Africa, A Survey Of Project Experience Report Of Rural A Forestation In Zimbabwe, that the project has also carried out a public campaign to raise public awareness of the country's woodlands and the need for tree planting. Large quantities of posters calendars and other materials have been distributed and there have also been radio and television programmes.

Competitions in which 75% of the country's schools participated, have been held to stimulate tree planting. A fund has been created to provide assistance in kind, especially fencing poles, to schools and other groups, and to individuals, wishing to establish nurseries. Although monitoring data are scarce many project staff feels that this aspect of the project has been relatively successful.⁶³

The problem here may be the fact that trees take up land which could have been used for crop growing. People should really recognize the dangers of smoking before they consider taking up the habit, Smoking causes cancer, smokers cough and lower capacity for exercise and addiction to nicotine and in long run severe disabilities and death.

5.3 CONCLUSION

The researcher believes that, if the information or recommendation as given above, is taken into effect by the church and the government, the appalling situations of Madi/ West Nile Diocese will be improved. Soil conditions will be improved and there will be plenty of food. There will be a forestation, rain patterns improved, and plenty of rains.

The objectives of the research would have been attained.

⁶³ Paul Kerkhof, Agro forestry in Africa, A Survey of Project Experience, London: The Panos Institute, 1990, p.72.

Table 6: LIST OF INFORMANTS.

Number	Name	Age	Archdeaconry
1	Abeti Geoffrey	40	Vurra
2	Abiku Manase	48	Terego
3	Abindu Yobu	70	Maracha
4	Abiriga Moses	40	Arua
5	Acalaka Abalio	57	Terego
6	Acdria Ezekiel	80	Terego
7	Acema Israel	55	Terego
8	Adroma Joel	45	Maracha
9	Adroma Stephen	45	Maracha
10	Adukule Phanuel	16	Vurra
11	Afayoa Titus	30	Maracha
12	Afidra Joram	30	Arua
13	Agai Thomas	55	Maracha
14	Agata Flavia	15	Maracha
15	Agotre Richard	35	Terego
16	Agoya Margret	40	Terego
17	Aguta Ernest	19	Terego
18	Ainandua Robert	40	Maracha
19	Ajuma Martin	38	Terego
20	Ajuru Margret	15	Maracha
21	Alema Sunday	24	Arua
22	Alezuyo Asnatha	30	Vurra
23	Ali Etoma	30	Maracha
24	Aliku Gilbert	18	Terego
25	Aluma Gabriel	43	Maracha
26	Aluma Gard	35	Oyibu
27	Aluma Luiji	70	Terego
28	Aluonzi Charles	30	Maracha
29	Amabua Charles	40	Terego
30	Amagule Michael	43	Terego
31	Amandua Jackson	40	Terego
32	Amaru Job	60	Oyibu
33	Angulibo Elija	80	Maracha
34	Angundaru Judith	26	Vurra
35	Apema Walter	16	Maracha
36	Ariatre Nafutali	60	Maracha
37	Aroa Samuel	60	Maracha
38	Asnatha Joel	36	Arua
39	Atia Bosco	40	Arua
40	Atibuni John	60	Arua
41	Atizuyo Rose Mary	24	Vurra

42	Avua Lino	65	Vurra
43	Avua Saloome	58	Vurra
44	Awiria Albert	32	Vurra
45	Awuzia Peter	36	Terego
46	Ayoma Mark	40	Oyibu
47	Azamuke Jacob	18	Terego
48	Azia Lino	62	Terego
49	Aziku Henry	34	Arua
50	Bakoa Mark	50	Arua
51	Batio Beatrice	28	Maracha
52	Bua Girism	40	Vurra
53	Burua Keren	15	Maracha
54	Candia Robert	38	Arua
55	Candia Tito	50	Terego
56	Dodoa Isaac	30	Terego
57	Dra a Neckon	35	Vurra
58	Draboa Peter	56	Maracha
59	Draji John	35	Terego
60	Dramadri Yoasi	65	Terego
61	Dramani Samuel	30	Terego
62	Drami James	40	Oyibu
63	Draru Rose	30	Maracha
64	Drate Zakayo	40	Arua
65	Dratre Abel	70	Terego
66	Drazua Micheal	44	Maracha]
67	Eguma Wilfred	30	Maracha
68	Erima Yonsan	34	Arua
69	Eyobia David	37	Terego
70	Eyoti Festo	50	Vurra
71	Jurua Aseri	34	Arua
72	Katria Elfasi	70	Terego
73	Kokoa Sarah	48	Arua
74	Kokua Saul	40	Terego
75	Kulabua Azaria	40	Terego
76	LicoruJoyce	15	Maracha
77	Locio Gabriel	57	Terego
78	Mandima Samuel	48	Terego
79	Mandima Peter	30	Terego
80	Mundua Alex	28	Arua
81	Nyalijo James	50	Oyibu
82	Nyanya Isaac	45	Terego
83	Nyapio Rose	30	Maracha
84	Obia Simon	28	Arua
85	Obiti Samson	38	Vurra
86	Ochima Joel	41	Arua

87	Ociti Richard	50	Terego
88	Ocooko Stephen	53	Terego
89	Oodoro	65	Terego
90	Ogooli Wilson	76	Terego
91	Okole Azaria	45	Maracha
92	Okunia Grace	30	Maracha
93	Okuvuru Ana	60	Terego
94	Olema Alex	30	Maracha
95	Onziga Samuel	40	Terego
96	Onziru Eunice	40	Terego
97	Osili Justus	58	Terego
98	Ozuma Silvano	30	Terego
99	Pefero Debo	60	Arua
100	Philimona Tua	60	Terego
101	Rev Silvano Jurua	60	Arua
102	Rev. Estrom Olema	60	Terego
103	Rev. Ramu Bunia	65	Terego
104	Rev.Anyaku Sam	35	Arua
105	Rev.Dramaza Micheal	50	Arua
106	Rev.John Adaku	45	Arua
107	Sakaru Joyce	30	Maracha
108	Stanley Odayo	70	Terego
109	Tidria Corinaleus	60	Terego
110	Tipaa Yohana	85	Terego
111	Ven Ursher Matua	50	Vurra
112	Ven Ezra Agatre	70	Vurra
113	Ven John Edega	58	Maracha
114	Ven Semei Draku	64	Terego
115	Ven. Girism Draku	60	Arua

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: A) SAMPLE QUESTIONS FOR THE QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONNAIRES TO COMMUNITIES IN MADI / WEST NILE DIOCESE, ARUA DISTRICT

I am Tayua Simei Nelson and a student of Kyambogo University at Masters' level studying masters in Religious studies. I am doing a research on the Impact of Tobacco Growing on Christianity in Madi / West Nile Diocese, in Arua District in particular.

Please assist me to get relevant data by answering the questions below:

Answer the questions below;

1. Name :.....
2. Age :..... County:.....
3. Occupation :..... Marital Status:.....
4. Religious Affiliation:.....
5. Do you grow tobacco Yes / No
Give reasons:.....
.....
6. When did you start growing tobacco?.....
.....
7. What problems do you face in growing tobacco?.....
.....
.....
8. Does tobacco growing have any positive impact on the church? Yes /No If Yes, give examples:.....
.....
9. Which group of people smoke in your area (Tick where applicable)

	Youth	Middle Age	Adults
	13- 34Years	35- 55 Years	55Years& above
i. Heavily
ii. Moderately
iii. Lightly

10. Why do you think people smoke today?
-
-
11. Have you ever seen someone in your area suffering from a disease related to smoking? Yes /No (If Yes, State the sickness).....
- Describe the sickness:.....
-
12. The church is preaching against tobacco. Should the church continue to preach or not? Yes/ No.....
13. Give reasons for your answer.
-
-
14. What should the church do to draw people's attention away from tobacco?.....
-
-
15. The world Health Organization is also decampaigning tobacco, but tobacco has been and is the main cash crop for Arua District , What can you say on this issue.
-
-
16. Should people continue growing tobacco especially here in Arua District? Yes / No.....
17. Give reasons for the above answer.
-
-
18. What cash crop(s) would you suggest the church and government to introduce to replace tobacco?
-
-

APPENDIX I : B) AN INTERVIEW GUIDE

I am Tayua Simei Nelson and a student of Kyambogo University at Masters' level studying masters in Religious studies. I am doing a research on the Impact of Tobacco Growing on Christianity in Madi / West Nile Diocese, in Arua District in particular. Please assist me to get relevant data by answering the questions below:

Answer the questions below;

- 1 a) Name:.....
b) Age :..... County :.....
c) Occupation :..... Marital Status:.....
d) Religious Affiliation:.....
2. Do you grow tobacco?
3. What benefit has tobacco brought and is bringing to you / to the people in your area?
5. How is tobacco growing assisting the church in your area?
6. What problems do you see, or face in growing tobacco?
7. Do you smoke?
8. Why do you / people smoke?
9. Have you seen any one suffering from some sickness related to cigarette smoking?
10. Describe the sickness.
11. The church is preaching against tobacco growing/ smoking. As a tobacco grower do you think they are right to do so? Give reasons.
12. Are you aware that even the World Health Organization is also decampaigning tobacco?
13. What projects if any, has the tobacco companies carried out in your area?
14. Should people continue to grow tobacco especially here in Arua District?
15. What cash crop(s) can the church and the governments introduce to replace tobacco in Arua District?
16. How many of the Christians in your church grow tobacco?
17. How many Christians are there in your church?.

APPENDIX II

:

GLOSSARY

- i) **Adroa** :- Lesser god
- ii) **Adroo** :- God
- iii) **Adroo- Obania** :- God The Creator
- iv) **Ameliorate** :- To make better
- v) **Chimney** :- This is the outlet of the flue pipes heat and smoke
- vi) **Elbow Pipes** :- These are pipes according to shape.
- vii) **Flue Pipes** :- Are the different layed in the tobacco curing Barns, through which heat is passed to dry the Tobacco leaves.
- viii) **Furnace** :- The place in the tobacco curing barn where the Wood fuels are put to burn so as to dry the tobacco leaves in the barn.
- ix) **Long Pipes** :- These are the long types of flue pipes.
- x) **Ludu** :- god of fortune
- xi) **Oni** :- Mountain/ Stone
- xii) **Oni Adroa** :- Mountain god
- xiii) **Pati** :- Tree
- xiv) **Pati Adroa** :- Tree god
- xv) **Shot Pipes** :- These are the short flue pipes.
- xvi) **T- Pipes** :- These pipes resemble the letter T
- xvii) **Tiers** :- The levels in the barns for arranging tobacco Leaves, created by use of eucalyptus poles arranged in four / six tiers/ levels, one above the other.



**FACULTY OF ARTS & SOCIAL SCIENCE, RELIGIOUS
STUDIES DEPARTMENT**

Date: 15th June, 2006.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

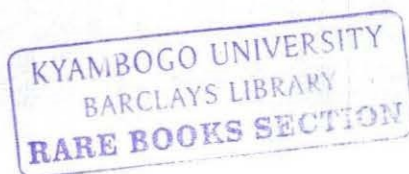
This is to introduce TAYUA SIMEI NELSON a student of Kyambogo University at Masters Level studying Masters in Religious studies.

He is carrying out a research on **The Impact Of Tobacco Growing On Christianity In Madi /West Nile Diocese; Arua District in particular**, in partial fulfillment for the award of Masters Degree in Religious Studies of Kyambogo University.

Please render him possible assistance.

Yours faithfully,

Prof. Peter Wasswa Mpagi,
Head of Religious Studies Department





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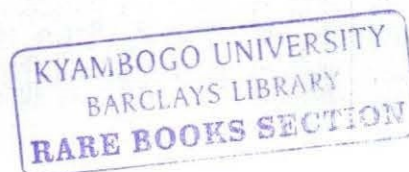
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APPENDIX IV : OTHER RELEVANT THINGS

APPENDIX IV (A) : LETTER OF SCHOLARSHIP

BAT UGANDA (1984) LIMITED.

P.O.BOX. 286. ARUA. UGANDA

25TH June 1992

Ref: LDA/52

Mr. Acadri Wilfred.
% Oriajini Primary School.

TEREGO COUNTY.

REF: 1992 BAT SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS.

I am happy to inform you that the company scholarship committee has awarded this year's scholarship to you for the best performance aggregate in the district, I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you for this achievement and to wish you academic success in future.

Please therefore let me have from the head master of your present school a list and costs of your scholastic requirements strictly fees P.T.A contributions and stationery only.

.....
Major Tom Angutoko.
Divisional leaf manager.

Cc Secretary / Manager Nadule/Wandi Society.
Cc Districts Education Officer Arua.

SAY 'NO' TO SMOKING

By Winnie Natus

KILLING the innocent is what passive smoking and smokers do, Dr Sheila Ndyabangi of the anti-tobacco activities says when you ignore all health warnings, including those written on the cigarette pack and puff into the air, you are spreading disease.

And these are usually your family members, friends and other people who have various responsibilities in life. It is alarming that thousands who have never smoked die each year from diseases caused by second-hand smoking.

"The theme this year is 'tobacco smoke-free environment.' Very soon, we shall move against people who have not complied with the law on second-hand smoking," she said. "It is a crime in Uganda to smoke in public."

According to this law, all public places will be smoke-free zones. These include offices, halls, churches, cafes, toilets, stadia and bars. "We will eventually extend to homes because children and other non-smokers suffer the consequences of one person. The law does not include the streets, but smokers should know that we all have the right to clean air," Ndyabangi adds.

According to a WHO survey, smoking bans are widely supported by smokers and non-smokers and provide a strong incentive to many smokers who want to quit. Most literature on second-hand smoke agrees that it is composed of the smoke released from the burning end of a cigarette and the smoke exhaled by the smoker.

It contains many of the same chemicals that are present in the smoke inhaled by smokers. But because it is generated at lower temperatures and under different conditions than mainstream smoke, it contains higher concentrations of many of the toxins found in cigarette smoke.

It is estimated that at least 250 chemicals in second-hand smoke are known to be toxic or carcinogenic (can cause cancer).

There is, therefore, no risk-free level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Opening a window, sitting in a separate area, or using ventilation, air conditioning, or a fan cannot eliminate second-hand smoke exposure. Ndyabangi scoffs at the proposal to carve out smoking zones in public places. "Smoke will still float to non-smokers in the same room", she said. The only way to protect people is to have a smoke-free environment.

Many children and non-smoking spouses are still exposed to second-hand smoke in their homes and therefore risk premature death. Children exposed to second-hand smoke are at an increased risk for sudden infant death syndrome, acute respiratory infections, ear problems, cancer and more severe asthma. Babies of smoking parents are especially vulnerable.

Breathing second-hand smoke for even a short time can have immediate adverse effects on the cardiovascular system and interferes with the normal functioning of the heart, blood, and vascular systems in ways that increase the risk of a heart attack.

DANGERS OF SMOKING

Is there a safe way to smoke?

No. All cigarettes can damage the body. Any amount of smoke is dangerous. Research has found that even smoking one to four cigarettes a day can have serious health consequences. Let no advert confuse you: 'Light' or 'mild' cigarettes do not necessarily mean a lower health risk.

What, in cigarette smoke, is harmful?

Cigarette smoke is a complex mixture of chemicals produced by burning tobacco and other additives. That smoke contains tar, which has more than 4,000 chemicals, including over 60, known to cause cancer.

Some of these substances cause heart and lung diseases and

all of them can be deadly. There is cyanide, benzene, formaldehyde, methanol (wood alcohol), acetylene (fuel used in welding torches) and ammonia in cigarette smoke. Poisonous gases include nitrogen oxide and carbon monoxide. The main active ingredient, nicotine, is an addictive drug.

Is there any danger if I do not inhale?

Yes. Whenever smoke touches living cells, it does harm. Even if you breathe in the smoke as a second-hand smoker, you are still at risk for lung cancer. Pipe and cigar smokers, who often do not inhale, are at an increased risk for lip, mouth, tongue and several other cancers.

How does smoking affect pregnant women and their babies?

Pregnant women who smoke risk their health and that of their unborn babies. They are prone to miscarriages, premature deliveries, stillbirths, low birth weight and sudden infant death syndrome.

Up to 10% of infant deaths would be prevented. If pregnant women did not smoke. When a pregnant woman smokes, all the

harmful drug, enter her bloodstream.

They go into the baby's body and prevent the baby from getting essential nutrients and oxygen for growth.

According to research, children whose mothers smoked while pregnant or who have been exposed to second-hand smoke, may be stunted or become slow learners in the classroom.

They are also more likely to smoke when they grow older.

Is Sweet Menthol safer than other brands?

Menthol cigarettes may even be more dangerous. The added menthol produces a cooling sensation in the throat, decreases the cough reflex and eases the dry throat that smokers often get. A recent study showed that people who smoke menthol cigarettes are less likely to quit and are less likely to be successful even when they do.

Is chewing tobacco safer?

It is more dangerous. The amount of nicotine absorbed is usually more than the amount emitted from a cigarette. Chewing exposes you to the most harmful cancer-causing substances, the tobacco-specific nitrosamines.

Tobacco juice is absorbed directly through the lining of the mouth, leaving

sores and white patches that often lead to cancer of the mouth.

Chewing also increases the risk of cancer of the throat, gives you a chronic bad breath, stained teeth, gum disease, tooth decay, tooth loss, tooth abrasion, and loss of bone in the jaw.

You may also get high blood pressure and be at increased risk for heart disease.

When is it too late for a smoker to quit?

It is never too late to quit. Within minutes of smoking the last cigarette, the body begins to restore itself. Some benefits are noticeable immediately and some develop gradually.

Write to Dr. Paul Senugoma senugoma@hotmail.com
Or Ask The Doctor, Box 9815, Kampala Or
healthnews.ug.co.ug

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APPENDIX IV (C) : IMPACT OF TOBACCO

APPENDIX IV (C) : IMPACT OF TOBACCO

DAILY MONITOR
WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 2005

WORLD

Tobacco use may kill half a billion

New research details cancer burden: In 2002 there were 10.9 million new cancer cases in the world, and 6.7 million deaths

REUTERS
WASHINGTON

TOBACCO use now kills 5 million people a year and if people continue to smoke the way they do now, their habit will kill half a billion who are alive today, according to a new cancer atlas published on Monday.

The International Union Against Cancer, the World Health Organisation and the

American Cancer Society published two new cancer atlases that provide snapshots of what cancer looks like now across the world, and how it will affect people in the future.

"In 2002 there were 10.9 million new cancer cases in the world, and 6.7 million deaths," one of the reports noted.

In 2002, there were 965,000 new lung cancer cases in men and 387,000 in women globally.

There were 1.15 million new breast cancer cases, 930,000 cases of stomach cancer, 679,000 new cases of prostate cancer, and 1 million new colon cancer cases.

Infections cause 1.9 million cases of cancer, or nearly 18 percent of all cases globally, according to one of the atlases, published on the internet at <http://www.cancer.org/international>.

The most important agent is the bacterium *Helicobacter pylori* (the cause of 5.6 percent of all cancers), which increases the risk of stomach cancer between five- and sixfold," one of the reports noted.

All cervical cancers are caused by any one of 20 different strains of human papillomavirus, while hepatitis B and C can cause liver cancer.

A far bigger cause of cancer is poor diet. "Up to 30 percent of cancers are related to diet and nutrition," the atlas read -- 20 percent in developing countries.

People should aim to eat at least 400 grams (14 ounces) a day of fruits and vegetables, avoid alcohol and foods preserved with salt, and avoid weight gain of more than 10 pounds (5 kg) during adulthood, the reports advised.

APPENDIX IV (D) : TOBACCO BAN

If the smoking patterns continue, it will cause 10 million deaths each year by 2020

Tobacco ban: Time to protect non-smokers

Hilary Bainemigisha

J GANDA is, at last, on course to a relatively smoke-free environment. As we celebrate World No Tobacco Day tomorrow, Dr Nyanabangi, the co-ordinator of tobacco activities in Uganda, says there is something to celebrate. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in process of preparing ratification instruments to lodge in the United Nations branch in charge of conventions in New York. Thereafter, Uganda will be bound by the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), which was signed on March 12, 2004. The convention demands include the government's commitment to compel manufacturers to label cigarettes with a graphic and clearer warning that tobacco kills, stop them from any advertisement that make them contribute to the re-education of addicted smokers. The Government must also protect smokers from exposure in public places and provide economically viable alternatives to tobacco growers. According to Nyanabangi, who is also principal medical officer in the mental health of the Ministry of Health, this also enable us to access the WHO litigation grant, which compensates farmers and farmers on the lost tobacco revenue and provides economically-viable alternatives to tobacco growers. Last year, Dr David Basangwa, the head of Butabika Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programme, was quoted as saying 10 to 15 patients a week were being received at Butabika Hospital with combined drug addiction and cigarettes as the principal drug.

educating people on the viable alternatives to growing tobacco.

Tobacco causes addiction (physical and psychological chemical dependence), cancer, heart and respiratory disease, as well as other illnesses. It is dangerous to every organ in the body and, according to WHO, it is the second major cause of death in the world. Every eight seconds, someone is killed as a result of tobacco use. It is currently responsible for the death of one in 10 adults worldwide (about five million deaths each year).

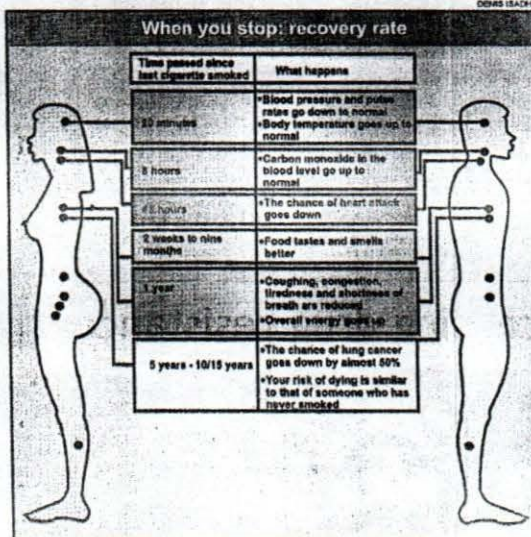
If the current smoking patterns continue, it will cause some 10 million deaths each year by 2020. Half the people that smoke today — that is about 650 million people, will eventually die.

"The Attorney General is examining the convention, bit by bit, to see which supportive laws we need to make," Nyanabangi says.

"So far, we have laws against public smoking. You can take people to court for smoking in areas designated as public areas."

The official Government policy is that smoking is very dangerous and should be discouraged. Those who must smoke should be informed of the likely consequences. And non-smokers, including unborn babies, should be protected from second-hand smoking.

Last year, Dr David Basangwa, the head of Butabika Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programme, was quoted as saying 10 to 15 patients a week were being received at Butabika Hospital with combined drug addiction and cigarettes as the principal drug.

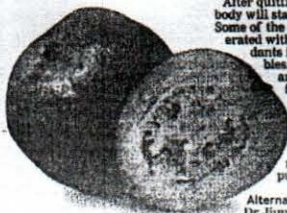


Tips on how to stop smoking

Louis Mwijuka

SMOKING is a problem of the mind, that is why it is under the mental health section. The basic treatment is will and "selling," says Dr Sheila Nyanabangi of the health ministry.

In other countries, those who quit to quit (or to temporarily quit from) smoking use nicotine containing tobacco substitutes, or nicotine replacement therapy products to temporarily ease the physical withdrawal symptoms, the most popular being nicotine gum and lozenges. At these are not locally available. Dr Sheila Nyanabangi says the ministry cannot waste its scarce resources to import them when they are not even 100% effective. The Ministry of Health gives the following tips: Decide that you want to stop smoking gradually reduce on the num-



After quitting successfully, the body will start healing itself.

Some of the damage can be moderated with the use of antioxidants in fruits and vegetables. Many antioxidants are often identified in food by their distinctive colours — the deep red of cherries and tomatoes; the orange of carrots; the yellow of corn, mangoes; the blue-purple of blueberries.

Alternative therapy

Dr Jjunjo Ndwula of Alternative Medicine says our bodies give feedback when something is not natural or pleasurable for them. "That is why the body rejects cigarettes by hacking, coughing, and the horrible taste. But you force yourself, urged on by nicotine, till your body adjusts and adapts," he adds. Ndwula says because it is the mind that convinces your body to

start smoking, it must be the focal point of alternative therapy. Ndwula says the patients must go through a series of positive thinking sessions that make them believe they are undertaking a new rewarding adventure.

"The therapy is a drugless, free and effective. It involves practicing regular rhythmic breathing. Sit in a comfortable position. Breathe at the rate of about 16 times a minute. Do not breathe deeply for this might make you dizzy. Do this every time you crave for a smoke," he adds.

Ndwula says during the quitting times, treat yourself well; eat good food at regular meal time get adequate sleep, exercise daily and avoid stimulants like coffee and highly-seasoned food. Drink plenty of fruit juices, especially the first three days to flush nicotine out of your system.

Herbal solution
According to Kenneth Opira of Homeopathy and Herbal Centre,

Kampala, herbal medicines can help an individual to contain the urge to smoke. He says these herbs must be taken consistently until the habit dies. "Take a guava after each of the three meals daily," he said. The amount of Vitamin C in guavas and its nutritional value neutralise nicotine by filtering it from the blood stream. Consistently taken, three to six months, are enough to break the dependency.

Another herb is a bogweed (Boerhavia diffusa, *Pata pata* in Acholi, *Maganda* or *Kalanduhogo* in Luganda and *Eirengye* in Runyanakole). Boil a handful of dried leaves in one litre of water and take it twice a day — morning and evening.

The corn plant or fragrance flower (*Drepana fragrans* or *Omiyamul* in Luganda) also works. Boil a handful of dried flowers and pounded seeds in one litre of water, take in the morning and in the evening till you defeat the urge.

To The Editor...

Write to: The Letters Editor, Sunday Vision, P.O. Box 7516, Kampala, e-mail <Sunday@newvision.co.ug>. Letters must be signed, clear and precise

We are set on ruining the city

THE Bible says that without a vision, people perish. As we prepare for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, it seems like we are breaking instead of building.

For example, on Entebbe Road at Kibuye, the storm drain has been filled with earth from a trench which is being dug by the road.

The tarmac sealing has been broken and it seems there are no plans to reconstruct it.

Men and women in orange jackets can be seen on either side of the road, digging up grass which ends up either in the drain or rotting by the roadside. The once perfect road becomes a mess of mud and stagnant water whenever it rains. One wonders whether the planners and policy makers of this nation have any vision.

Pastor Patrick Kimuli
Kampala

Huge population not the answer



Bukenya after a planting a tree during his recent visit to West Nile

Let us abandon tobacco growing

ALLOW me to agree with your reader Abu Danfodio who on Wednesday wrote in support of the Vice-President who had having advised the people of the West Nile to grow other crops to replace tobacco.

Prof. Gilbert Bukenya also advised the people of West Nile to undertake income-generating activities like fishing, chicken and dairy farming instead.

West Nile has a number of other traditional crops like simsim and sorghum that can easily replace tobacco, a crop that has so impoverished our environment, and whose finished product — cigarettes — is one of the top two causes of deaths, according to the World Health Organisation.

From a public health perspective (a field that our vice-president ably represents), tobacco in the long-run, is a dangerous crop that can only add to our already heavy burden of disease and misery.

As Danfodio rightly observed, tobacco was a colonial crop and I feel it no longer deserves

to be imposed on our people.

During the many years of growing it, political leaders in West Nile have used the crop to promote their own agendas and, as a result, perpetuated the impoverishment of our people, as well as degradation of the environment, with no tangible benefits to the people.

Bukenya's tour was the best possible forum to discuss these developments face-to-face with the farmers and had the best possible political clout required to drive the point home.

It is a pity that some politicians from the north gave the Vice-President's tour a political twist, saying it was a waste of resources.

The people in the north deserve better from their politicians, and I wish therefore, to commend the Hon. Kassiano Wadri for accompanying Bukenya on his tour of Terego County.

John Arube-Wani