

chiefdom, when Mazani was born. Until his teens, Mazani lived in Nassa before moving to Kibara which is on the peninsula or mainland portion of twentieth century Bukerebe. Shortly after his arrival in Bukerebe he started the process of introducing Sukuma traditions into Kerebe society by means of the competitive dance, a dance which required the use of *maleba*, or as the Kerebe call it, *amaleba*. As discussed above, *amaleba* were unusual objects or actions that would attract the attention of non-participants and assist a musical group to win a competition. Because of Mazani's "superior power" his group usually won any competition. Other Kerebe responded by travelling to Usukuma to learn the secret of Mazani's power of *amaleba*. At first Sukuma actually made and taught the Kerebe how to produce and use *amaleba*. But it did not take long for the Kerebe to create their own *amaleba*. For approximately

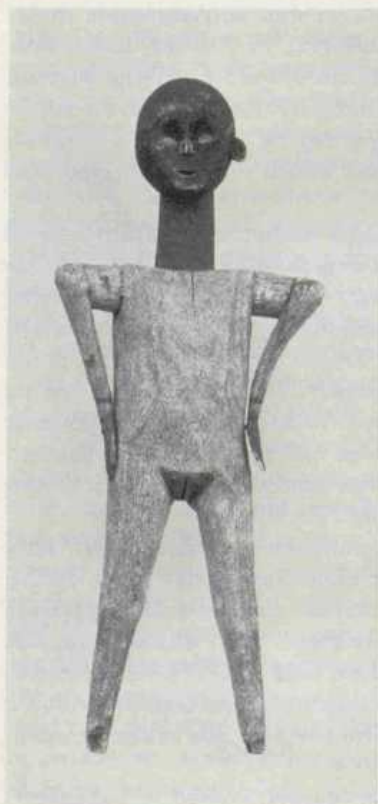


Fig. 11



Fig. 12

Fig. 11. Figure of a young girl used on Bukerebe as an ileba. Collector: Milne, around 1935. British Museum, London, Height: 115 cm.

Fig. 12. Various styles of amaleba produced by Makomba of Bukerebe, collected by the author in 1968. Heights: Head on left — 11,5 cm; Head in center — 17,5 cm; Figure on right — 54,5 cm.