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Update of Tanzania Handbook

Please replace the August 1970 edition of the Tanzania Handbook with the attached. Please retain the cover, map, and dividers.

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INTRODUCTION

The United Republic of Tanzania is a tenuous political union between former Tanganyika and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Its more than 13 million people are divided into over 100 tribal groupings, and small Arab, Asian, and European minorities. Most Africans are still illiterate and remain largely outside of the money economy.

President Julius Nyerere has dominated the mainland's politics since pre-independence, and his Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) encompasses all of the major ethnic and social groupings. The authoritarian Revolutionary Council makes all of the important executive and legislative decisions on Zanzibar, even though the Afro-Shirzai Party (ASP) is supposed to be the supreme political organ on the island. In contrast with most African states, tribalism is not a strong divisive force in Tanzanian politics mainly because there are no really large cohesive tribes and so many small ones.

The Nyerere government has made some modest progress toward meeting the needs of the people. It has placed priority on rural development, with particular emphasis on communal farming and rural cooperatives. Progress has been made since independence toward the nationalization of the economy and the "Africanization" of the civil service, although many Europeans still hold high government and parastatal (quasi-governmental) posts. Education and health facilities have been expanded too, but they remain barely adequate in many rural areas. The Revolutionary Council has relied on the threat or use of force to maintain order in Zanzibar, and it has grossly mismanaged the island economy.

Slow, steady economic growth has taken place on the mainland, although the economy remains dependent on agriculture and most Tanzanians are still engaged in subsistence farming. The government has tried to increase and diversify crop production and to promote manufacture of substitutes for imports. Although its neighbor, Kenya, is the hub of the tourist trade in East Africa, Tanzania has considerable potential for developing tourism, and the government is planning vast improvements in tourist facilities near its game parks. Zanzibar's economy, which is largely dependent on the cloves trade, has changed little in the last 50 or 60 years.

There are no organized opposition groups on either the mainland or the island, where TANU and the Afro-Shirazi Party respectively are the only

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legally constituted political parties. Although there are some pockets of dissatisfaction in the civil service and TANU over Nyerere's socialist policies and in the army officers corps over TANU's political activities in the army, there appears to be no subversive activity. The island's population is probably acutely dissatisfied with the erratic rule of the Revolutionary Council, but it is also generally apathetic.

The Tanzanian Government adheres to a policy of nonalignment in foreign affairs. Because of its socialist policies and its support for the liberation of southern, white-ruled Africa, however, Tanzania has often been at odds with the West. On the other hand, over the last six years its relations with Communist China, which has become its largest aid donor, have grown closer as a result of these policies. Relations between the United States and Tanzania have had their ups and downs, but at present they are fairly good despite Tanzania's opposition to the Vietnam War.

The mainland, with Communist Chinese assistance, is expanding its 8,300-man army and building up its embryonic air and naval forces. The Nyerere government's primary concern is over the possibility of an attack by the Portuguese in retaliation for the Tanzanians' support of Mozambique insurgents.

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I. GEOGRAPHY

Location and boundaries

Tanzania is located on the east coast of Africa just below the equator. It shares its 1,675 miles of land and 680 miles of lake boundaries with eight countries: Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Congo (Kinshasa), Zambia, Malawi, and Portuguese Mozambique. The mainland's coastline is about 645 miles long; the coast of Zanzibar is 130 miles long, and that of Pemba, 110 miles. Because Tanzania fears military attacks by the Portuguese in retaliation for its aid to Mozambique insurgents, the Tanzanian Army has set up strategic hamlets along the southern border.

Area

Tanzania is almost as large as California, Oregon, and Nevada combined, or about 362,900 square miles in area. The mainland extends for maximum distances of about 750 miles north to south and 650 miles east to west. The island of Zanzibar is about 55 miles long and 24 miles across at its widest point; Pemba is 40 miles long and 4 to 10 miles wide.

Topography

On the mainland, flat to gently rolling plains extend along the coast, and across the west-central and southeast parts of the country. Rugged hills and mountains divide the country diagonally from northeast to southwest, and also run along most of the western and northeastern borders. Tanzania's Mount Kilimanjaro, near the Kenyan border, is 19,342 feet high, the highest peak in Africa. Low-lying, flat to rolling plains cover the islands.

Although Tanzania is located near the equator, there are some local variations in climate. Temperatures vary mainly with elevation, and rainfall depends on alternating air currents. From November through April or May, a moist air mass off the Indian Ocean prevails, bringing 18 inches or more of rain to some areas. Much of the rest of the year is dry, and in central Tanzania, there is sometimes as little as 0.5 inches of rainfall a month. Temperatures range from the low 70's to the low 90's, with little seasonal variation.

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Natural resources

Agriculture—Agriculture accounts for almost half of Tanzania's national income and about 75% of its exports. Although most of the rural population still engages in subsistence agriculture, cash crop farming is growing. Sisal, cotton, and coffee are the mainland's main export crops; cloves are the principal export of Zanzibar. Food crops include corn, rice, and millet. The mainland is largely self-sufficient in food, but the islands import rice from Communist China to meet their needs.

Other resources—Tanzania exports some diamonds, but has few other known exploitable minerals. Although Kenya is the hub of the tourist trade in East Africa, the attraction of the Serengeti and other Tanzanian game parks makes tourism a potential source of important income.

Human resources

Population composition—Ninety-nine percent of Tanzania's 13 million people are Africans. There are over 100 tribal groupings, and no tribe makes up more than 13% of the whole. The small European population is more homogeneous, mostly British, but the Asian and Arab populations are composed of many different ethnic and cultural groups.

Distribution—Large stretches of Tanzania are sparsely populated with over half of the people concentrated in a few relatively fertile parts of the north and northeast. Only 6% of the population lives in urban areas. The two largest cities are the capital, Dar es Salaam (over 270,000), and Zanzibar town (70,000).

Demographic trend—The estimated annual rate of population growth is about 2.9%.

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II. ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Growth rate and trends

Tanzania has experienced a slowdown in economic growth in recent years. During the first two years of the second five-year plan (July 1969 to June 1974) the real growth of the economy was about half the plan target of 6.5% and substantially less than the 1964-70 growth rate of 5.4%. The government, in an effort to tailor its desire for growth to available resources, has cut back on development spending and imposed measures designed to conserve its foreign exchange position. Largely Asian-owned private business, hit by these austerity measures and by the recent nationalization of rental housing, has slowed perceptibly in the urban areas. The take-over of rental properties triggered the exodus of some 15-20,000 Asians who were an important source of private capital and professional skills.

Income distribution

Tanzania has been officially classified by UNCTAD as one of the 25 least developed nations in the world, with an annual per capita income of less than \$80. Even so, there is a relatively large gap between the haves and the have-nots, and it is the government's policy to try to narrow that gap by promoting rural development and by regulating income distribution.

Main sectors of the economy

Agriculture—Over 90% of the population depends directly on agriculture for a living. The agricultural sector, including subsistence farming, generates about 40% of the GDP and about 80% of Tanzania's exports. The land is almost wholly in the hands of small African farmers, most of whom are still largely outside the money economy. As a result of government efforts, however, the small farm share of cash crop production has increased from one fourth to one third since independence. Plantations and other conglomerates, such as the cooperatives and state farms, account for the rest.

Metals and minerals—Mineral sales, principally diamonds and some gold, accounted for about 10% of Tanzania's export earnings (\$25.8 million) in 1970. The existing diamond and gold mines, however, have been almost completely exploited and no new significant mineral discoveries have been made.

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Manufacturing—Manufacturing grew at a rate of about 16% a year during the 1960s, raising its contribution to the GDP from 2.9% in 1960 to 7.7% in 1970. Most of this expansion is the result of government and government-induced private investment in simple import substitute industries, such as textiles, cement, beverages, processed food, and cigarettes. Tanzania, however, still depends heavily on imports for non-food related manufactured items. Nearly all manufacturing is managed to some extent by Europeans or Asians, but training programs for Africans are widespread.

Construction—The construction industry consists of one joint government-private firm, the National Construction Company, and several private companies with headquarters located in Dar es Salaam and Nairobi. Much of the major construction work in Tanzania, such as roads and harbor works, is done, however, by foreign firms. Construction accounted for about 4% of the GDP in 1970.

Government economic policy

The Tanzanian Government has the twin objectives of promoting rapid economic development and of building an egalitarian society. As a result it has assumed an increasingly active role in the economy, particularly since early 1967 when Nyerere outlined his economic policies at a TANU convention held at Arusha. He called for nationalization of foreign owned commercial banks, import-export firms, and some industries and plantations. The government's five-year plan (1969-74) embodies Nyerere's socialist goals as set forth in the Arusha Declaration and two subsequent policy papers on education and rural development. The main goal of this plan is to develop agriculture, the backbone of Tanzania's economy. The plan places highest priority on the communally organized ujamaa villages and the agricultural cooperatives as the key vehicles for agricultural development. The part of this plan dealing with development, however, will be difficult to achieve because of a scarcity of funds and trained people. The government and the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) have hardly begun the process of transforming rural society, and significant change in rural areas is certain to be extremely slow.

Since the revolution in 1964, the Zanzibar Government has nationalized most of the economy and instituted plans to decrease the island's reliance on cloves. Largely because of gross mismanagement, however, little has been accomplished.

Foreign assistance

The West provided about 80% of all foreign aid commitments to the mainland between 1959 and 1968. The United Kingdom, the United States,

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West Germany, the Scandinavian countries, Japan, and Canada have been important aid donors. Tanzania has also received several loans from international organizations—the United Nations and the World Bank. Communist China has become Tanzania's largest aid donor, supplying about \$38 million in military assistance and \$257 million in economic aid since 1964.

Foreign trade

Tanzania relies on its cash crops (cotton, coffee, sisal) and on diamonds for more than half of the foreign exchange earnings it needs to purchase capital and consumer goods. Although the government has had some success in diversifying agriculture, the economy is still very much dependent on world prices and weather. This is even more true of Zanzibar. The geographical distribution of Tanzania's trade has not changed much since independence. Great Britain, the European Economic Community, and Japan are important trading partners. As Tanzania begins to pay back Communist Chinese loans, however, a greater portion of its trade will probably be oriented toward China.

Zanzibar is dependent on imports for consumer goods, food, and all capital goods. Zanzibar buys much of its imported goods from Communist China and Japan and sells its cloves mostly to Indonesia, Singapore, and Communist China.

Balance of payments

Tanzania's balance of payments in 1970 showed a substantial deficit for the first time since independence. The government was able to arrest this trend only by imposing severe restraints on credits, imports, and the use of foreign exchange in general and by scaling down its own spending on development projects.

Financial system

The mainland and island banking systems are not fully integrated. The Bank of Tanzania, the mainland's central bank, and the National Bank of Commerce have branches on Zanzibar, but the Zanzibar Government does its banking at the People's Bank of Zanzibar. These banks provide an adequate and flexible money supply. The currency is the Tanzanian shilling, which is worth US\$0.14.

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III. POLITICAL SITUATION AND TRENDS

Historical

Mainland—Following treaties between a German expedition and a local chief, the German Government took control of present-day mainland Tanzania (along with Rwanda and Burundi), through the medium of a private organization in 1885 and directly in 1891, when Tanzania became part of the Protectorate of German East Africa. From 1905 to 1907 the Africans in the south-central part of the protectorate rebelled, but were put down with great bloodshed and destruction. After Germany's defeat in World War I, the mainland—now named Tanganyika—became a League of Nations mandate and subsequently a UN Trust Territory. In both situations, it was administered by Britain.

In 1954 the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) was formed under the leadership of Julius Nyerere. TANU won resounding victories in the national elections of 1958 and 1960 for seats in the Legislative Council, and by independence it had grown into a mass movement with just over a million members. Tanganyika became independent in 1961 and a republic in 1962. In 1964 the mainland and the island of Zanzibar formed the United Republic of Tanzania.

Zanzibar—Zanzibar's modern history began in 1890 when it became a British protectorate. Although a majority of the population consisted of Africans and a group of people from the Persian Gulf area called the Shirazi, the British tended to favor the long-dominant Arab minority. The Sultan remained as a figurehead, and Arabs were given special consideration for government positions and were consulted on domestic policy matters. The Arab population also continued to dominate the island's two-crop economy through their ownership of the largest clove and coconut plantations. Divisive racial attitudes developed simultaneously with the growth of political activity in the early 1950s. Rival political parties sprang up, including the Afro-Shirazi Party, and these competed in the 1958, 1961, and 1963 elections for seats in the Legislative Council. Violent racial clashes accompanied the 1961 election, and one month after Zanzibar was granted independence in December 1963, the African majority overthrew the Sultan's government in a violent revolt, and the Revolutionary Council assumed power. Three months later, in April 1964, Zanzibar formed a union with the mainland. This union, proposed by Nyerere largely to neutralize the growth of Communist influence in Zanzibar, was accepted by then council chairman Abeid Karume to strengthen his own hand over the pro-Communist elements on the island.

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Structure of government

Executive—All executive powers are vested in the president, who is head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces. He has extensive administrative and legislative powers, including the power to issue presidential decrees amending those parts of the Constitution pertaining to union affairs. There is no automatic right of succession. If the president is temporarily absent, becomes incapacitated, or dies, the chief justice may appoint the first vice president, the second vice president, or any cabinet minister to act as president. If the presidency is vacant, TANU must nominate a candidate to stand for election within 21 days. In February 1972 President Nyerere appointed second vice president Kawawa to the newly established post of prime minister. Since then, Kawawa has taken over more and more of the day-to-day running of the government, freeing the President to devote his time to policy planning and to promoting the ujamaa village program.

Legislative—The National Assembly consists of 186 members. One hundred and twenty are popularly elected. The others are either appointed by the president, elected by the National Assembly from national organizations (trade union, youth league, etc.), or are ex officio members (regional commissioners). Under the 1965 "interim" constitution, Zanzibar has a disproportionate number of representatives (33), none of whom is popularly elected. National assemblymen have sharply criticized cabinet ministers at times, but they have rarely opposed a government measure. The Revolutionary Council is the legislative and executive body of Zanzibar.

Judicial—The mainland's legal system is based on a combination of tribal, Islamic, and British common law. There is a hierarchy of courts from the primary courts, which hear all civil and criminal cases in the first instance, to the High Court, which is the final court of appeal. Certain High Court decisions may be taken to the Court of Appeals for East Africa if the High Court so rules. The authority of the judiciary on Zanzibar depends on the approval of the Revolutionary Council. There is a representative of the mainland judiciary on the island, but in December 1969 Karume set up "Peoples' Courts" to try all criminal and civil cases except murder, attempted murder, and manslaughter; these crimes remain under the jurisdiction of the union High Court. In the Peoples' Courts, there is no trial by jury, no right to counsel, no right of appeal to the High Court.

Local government—The country is divided into 22 regions, 64 districts, and hundreds of town, village, and rural councils. On the mainland, the party

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and administrative structures parallel and intersect each other at nearly every level. The regional commissioner, for example, is responsible not only for maintaining law and order and supervising and coordinating the work of the various ministries, but also in his capacity of regional party secretary, he is in charge of all party activities in the region. Appointed by the president, he has a great deal of power and autonomy. Regional commissioners on Zanzibar (4) are appointed by the Revolutionary Council and are subject to it, not the union president.

To make the government more responsive to the peoples' needs, President Nyerere undertook to decentralize the decision-making process on the mainland in January 1972. Under this scheme, the country's regional and district administrations will be given substantial control over budgets, personnel, programs and planning in their areas. To make this new system work, Nyerere shifted several cabinet ministers to regional commissioner posts in key regions and later set up development committees and new offices at the local level to deal with economic development problems. He also plucked experienced civil servants out of the central bureaucracy and parastatals to serve as development directors in the regions and sent the bulk of the 1972 class from the University of Dar es Salaam to serve as finance officers under the new directors. Although these reforms are full of pitfalls and have placed an additional burden on Tanzania's small pool of capable administrators, they are designed to deal with real problems and could prove beneficial in time.

Political dynamics

Julius Nyerere—No one in Tanzania rivals Nyerere in stature and popularity. He is considered the father of his country by his people, and even those among the educated elite who disagree with his brand of socialism (called ujamaa in Swahili) greatly respect him for his sincerity and dedication. He has concentrated on formulating and articulating national policies and spends a great deal of time stumping the countryside to foster support for them. As a result, he has delegated most routine administration to Rashidi Kawawa, second vice president of Tanzania. The Arusha Declaration, which outlines Tanzania's socialist objectives, bears Nyerere's personal stamp. Unless he retires or dies, Nyerere, who is only in his late 40s, is certain to remain in power for a long time to come.

TANU—The Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), which has absorbed or outlawed all of its potential rivals, is the only legal party on the mainland. Although it serves as a fairly effective means of communication

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between the leadership and the grass roots, Nyerere and other party leaders have yet to turn it into an effective tool for promoting economic development. Still retaining some of the characteristics of a mass movement, TANU is loosely knit, and accommodates many diverse individuals and factions, some of whom are unsympathetic or indifferent to Nyerere's goals and are unresponsive to central direction. Like the government, the party lacks money and enough well-trained cadre to do a consistently competent job. Although considerable maneuvering exists among the top party leadership on individual issues, there are no well-defined factions and no threats to Nyerere's leadership.

Zanzibar Revolutionary Council—Members of the Revolutionary Council seized power during the 1964 revolution that ousted the Sultan of Zanzibar, and they have ruled with an erratic hand ever since. Many of them are barely literate, and some are thugs with long criminal records. They have never sought a popular mandate because they would probably all be overwhelmingly defeated in a free and open election. Although there are a number of personal and factional feuds within the council, its members have hung together, probably for fear of hanging separately.

Electoral system—In line with the one-party system, there is only one presidential candidate, and he is nominated by members of the TANU National Conference and delegates from the Afro-Shirazi Party of Zanzibar. He must win 50% of the popular vote under a system of universal suffrage. Directly elected members of the legislature are nominated by TANU district conferences which present a list of ten candidates, in order of preference, to the National Executive Committee, which then picks two of them to stand for each seat. In most cases, the National Executive Committee accepted the first two choices of the district conferences in 1965 and again in 1970. The president and directly elected members of the National Assembly must run for election every five years.

Political problems

"Revolution of Rising Expectations"—In Tanzania, as in most African states, the people's desire for more and better education, for more jobs, and for better social services, and the government's inability to provide them speedily, has created dissatisfaction. The whole complex of problems accompanying urban growth, such as housing shortages and rising urban unemployment among school dropouts, are not yet acute, but they are likely to grow worse. The government is trying to meet these problems head on by concentrating its efforts and limited resources on educational reform and rural development.

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Opposition to ujamaa—Although it has not reached serious proportions yet, there has been growing dissatisfaction with Nyerere's socialist policies in the last year or so, particularly among members of the small middle class and the more enterprising, better off peasant farmers. Many civil servants, businessmen, and professional people are dissatisfied with the decline in goods and services and the restrictions placed on their private lives as a result of government policies. The government has restricted their right to own property, send their children out of the country to study, acquire luxury items (such as cars), and gain income from investments in property. There is also some opposition in the countryside to Nyerere's policies. This was brought home dramatically in late 1971 when a relatively well-to-do farmer killed a regional commissioner who tried to force the farmer to join a ujamaa village. Feelings ran so high in the area against the commissioner that the government put off the farmer's trial for several months until tempers cooled. In the most prosperous parts of Tanzania the government has had almost no success in persuading the peasantry to join ujamaa villages.

Union—Six years after the union of Zanzibar and mainland Tanganyika, the island government remains largely autonomous. The lack of free and open elections and the inability of Nyerere to control the dictatorial actions of the Revolutionary Council have been a frequent source of personal embarrassment to him. It is unlikely, however, that he will be able to bring the island under the mainland's control any time soon.

Police 

Police—The mainland has a fairly efficient and well-disciplined national police force. There are about 10,000 men in the General Duty Police, distributed throughout the 18 regions, plus 1,300 in the paramilitary Field Force. The 1,000-man Zanzibar police force, although nominally under the authority of the mainland, is responsive mainly to the island government. The mainland marine police unit consists of four small boats that patrol the waters off the southern border with Mozambique. Zanzibar also has a small marine police detachment which patrols its coastal waters. Neither police force has an air wing.

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IV. SUBVERSION

Communist activity

There is no Communist party on either the mainland or Zanzibar. The Soviets, East Germans, and Communist Chinese, however, have been active on the island ever since the 1964 revolution, and some of the members of the Revolutionary Council are known to be in the pay of the Communists. In this jockeying for position, the Chinese have substantially increased their influence at the expense of the other two Communist countries.

The rapid growth of Chinese personnel on the mainland, particularly within the military, could eventually pose a threat to the Nyerere government. So far, however, the Chinese have chosen to work with Nyerere, rather than against him, to their mutual advantage. They have engaged in little of the blatant propagandizing and none of the heavy-handed tactics that have often characterized their activities elsewhere in the past.

Other

Although many civil servants and some TANU leaders are unhappy about Nyerere's strict anti-elite measures, these elements are not organized. The only open opponent of the Nyerere government is Oscar Kambona, a former cabinet minister and secretary general of TANU, who has been in exile in London since mid-1967. Kambona has kept in touch with events in Tanzania, and apparently he has tried, without success thus far, to organize opposition to the government.

In 1970 several people, including some with close connections with the former minister, were tried for allegedly conspiring with Kambona to overthrow the government. Most of them were convicted. During independence day celebrations in Dar es Salaam in December 1971 and in several other towns in mid-1972 light aircraft dropped leaflets signed by Kambona that were critical of Nyerere and his policies. In late June bombs were also mysteriously set off in Dar es Salaam. These incidents may have been the work of the Portuguese, with or without Kambona's involvement.

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VI. ARMED FORCES

Organization and manpower

The Tanzania Peoples Defense Force (TPDF) consists of an expanding, three-battalion army (8,300 men) on the mainland, two infantry battalions on Zanzibar and Pemba, with supporting artillery companies (3,300 men), and embryonic air and naval forces. The island's units are ostensibly under the authority of the TPDF mainland commander, but are, in fact, primarily responsible to the Revolutionary Council.

Mission and capability

The mission of the mainland armed forces is to protect the territorial integrity of Tanzania and to help the police maintain internal order. As Tanzania has increased its assistance to the liberation movements, the TPDF has also become specifically responsible for both controlling and supporting the activities of these groups while they are on Tanzanian soil. The TPDF in conjunction with the police is capable of controlling local disturbances. In times of emergency, the Military Reserves—constituted from the Police Force, the Prison Service, and the National Service—as well as the Volunteer Reserve (civil militia) may be mobilized for service with the TPDF. Even with the addition of these forces, however, the TPDF is considered incapable of stopping an invasion by a modern force of comparable size. The rag-tag infantry units on Zanzibar and Pemba are used to buttress the regime and have no military capability beyond the islands.

Military budget

Since independence Tanzania's defense expenditures have slowly but steadily increased. The military budget for the 1971 fiscal year made up 11 percent (\$41.4 million) of the total national budget. Because Tanzania cannot afford to spend much on military hardware, it has turned to Communist China, which has been willing to provide military assistance cheaply.

Logistics

Tanzania's armed forces are largely Communist-equipped. Communist China has provided the lion's share of arms and equipment, most of it free of charge and the rest on easy credit terms. The Soviet Union has also supplied substantial quantities of arms, and Canada has provided a few transport and reconnaissance aircraft.

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Defense agreements

Tanzania has several military assistance agreements with Communist China. The Chinese have built an army barracks complex, a munitions factory, radar installations, and a naval base at Dar es Salaam. They are also helping to equip and train a small naval force and a small air force and are constructing a jet air base. When the base is completed and Tanzanian pilots return from training in China, Peking will probably supply maintenance crews and advisers along with a squadron of jet fighters at low cost.

Training

From 1965 to 1970, a Canadian training mission handled most of the headquarters and field-training programs for the TPDF on the mainland, and some Chinese advisers provided specialized technical training and instruction in guerrilla warfare tactics. The Chinese also trained one of the Zanzibari infantry battalions; a Soviet team trained the other unit. At the end of 1969, however, both the Canadian and Soviet training missions were terminated, leaving the Chinese as the only foreign power providing Tanzania with military advisers. Tanzania still sends some officers for training in the UK, Canada, India, Pakistan, Ethiopia, and Communist China, but now provides most of the basic training for its officers at its own military academy.

Paramilitary organizations

The well-trained and well-equipped Field Force handles special problems of civil disturbances, internal security, and insurgency. The 1,300-man paramilitary force is divided into 16 units, including one on Zanzibar, which are stationed near the larger urban centers. A 200-man Field Force unit at Ukongo, on the outskirts of Dar es Salaam, is responsible for protecting the State House and President Nyerere's beach residence.

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VII. FOREIGN RELATIONS

Approach to foreign policy

Tanzania is a leading advocate of popular African causes—African unity, anti-imperialism, and the liberation of southern Africa. Although President Nyerere adheres to a policy of nonalignment, his deep commitment to the struggle being waged by the liberation movements has profoundly affected his relations with both the East and the West. Partly because of Tanzania's early efforts to balance Communist and Western diplomatic representation and assistance, but principally because of its growing involvement in the liberation struggle, Nyerere has increasingly turned to Communist nations for aid. The UK was still Tanzania's largest aid donor in the mid-1960s, but Communist China is today.

Relations with African states

Zambia—President Nyerere is probably closer to Zambian President Kaunda than any other African leader. The two men have similar views on a wide range of problems and issues and frequently consult. Their personal friendship was probably a key factor in getting the Tan-Zam railroad project off the ground.

East African Community—Nyerere was one of the strongest advocates of the community and its staunchest supporter after it was established in 1967. The community provides for a limited common market arrangement among Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda, as well as common services such as customs, telecommunications, railroads, airlines, posts, and meteorology. There has always been considerable jealousy and rivalry among the three states, but the strong bond of friendship among Presidents Nyerere, Kenyatta, and Obote kept matters on an even keel until General Amin overthrew Obote in January 1971. Since then the animosity between Amin and Nyerere has impaired community operations.

Mozambique—Tanzania is a strong supporter of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO). It provides FRELIMO mainly with training and holding bases, and logistic support. Portuguese forces have pursued guerrillas into Tanzania on occasion and mined its roads. As a result, Tanzanians, fearing stronger retaliatory measures, have established strategic hamlets in southern Tanzania and have begun to bolster their defense forces.

Pan-African organizations—Tanzania is one of the more militant members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and an active

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participant in the African Liberation Committee, which handles OAU's aid to the liberation movements.

Relations with Western European states

United Kingdom—Tanzania is a member of the Commonwealth and still maintains strong trading ties with the UK. British economic assistance, however, dwindled to nothing after Tanzania broke relations with London over the Rhodesian issue in late 1965. Diplomatic relations were restored in July 1968, but no new aid commitments have been made.

Others—Tanzania has friendly relations with most continental European states. The European Economic Community is an important trading partner, and West Germany and the Scandinavian countries have provided substantial economic aid.

Relations with Communist countries

Communist China—China is now Tanzania's largest economic and military aid donor. Since 1964, Peking has extended approximately \$257 million in economic aid to the mainland and \$14 million to Zanzibar. Its main aid project is the 1,200-mile Tan-Zam railroad. The Tanzanian defense forces are also armed almost entirely by the Chinese. The termination of the Canadian military training mission on the mainland and the Soviet mission on Zanzibar at the end of 1969 leaves China as the only foreign power providing military advisers. Nyerere is aware of the risk he runs in relying so heavily on the Chinese, but he believes that he can control their activities in Tanzania and maintain his independence from Peking.

Others—In addition to Communist China, the USSR, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, North Korea, North Vietnam, Poland, Romania, and the Provisional Government of South Vietnam maintain diplomatic representation in Dar es Salaam. East Germany has a consulate on Zanzibar. Relations with most of these countries have been generally good and some have provided economic aid. Relations between Tanzania and the Soviet Union, however, have been cool for some time. The two countries have disagreed on the invasion of Czechoslovakia and Soviet assistance to the Federal Nigerian Government during the civil war, among other issues.

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VIII. INTERESTS

US presence

The United States has a small diplomatic staff and a few AID and USIA personnel on the mainland, and a small consular staff on Zanzibar. Tanzania was one of the first countries to request Peace Corps volunteers, and in 1966 there were about 500 Peace Corpsmen in the country, many of them teaching in the primary and secondary schools. By late 1969, however, this program had been completely phased out as a result of growing anti-US feeling in Tanzania and increasing pressure on Nyerere by those in TANU and the government who alleged that Peace Corpsmen were teaching Tanzanian children capitalist rather than socialist values.

Number of US citizens

There are about 1,100 US citizens in Tanzania, most of them missionaries or teachers.

Economic and technical assistance

US assistance to Tanzania through 1971 totaled about \$70 million. Nearly half of this aid was contributed in the Food for Peace (PL-480) program; most of the rest went for agricultural development projects and education. Although direct US aid to Tanzania has steadily dropped over the last five years, AID technical assistance and development loans to the East African Community, to which Tanzania belongs, have increased. This aid is concentrated on agriculture, education, and the development of a Community infrastructure.

Trade with the United States

Trade between the US and Tanzania is small, although the US does buy about one fifth of Tanzania's coffee crop.

US investment

Direct US investment in Tanzania is small and is divided among less than a dozen US companies. The first US manufacturing investment was made in 1969 by General Tire International, which built an \$8.4-million tire factory at Arusha in partnership with the government.

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IX. CHRONOLOGY AND TABULAR DATA

Chronology of Key Events

1890	British protectorate is established over Zanzibar and Pemba Islands.
1889-91	German protectorate proclaimed; colonization of Tanganyika is completed.
1905-07	Maji-Maji rebellion against the German authorities.
1920	United Kingdom mandate is established over Tanganyika.
1946	United Kingdom places Tanganyika under the trusteeship of the United Nations.
1954	Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) is established under the leadership of Julius K. Nyerere.
1957 July	Zanzibar's first national elections are held; Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP) gains five of the six elected seats of the Legislative Council.
1958 September	First Tanganyikan elections are held; TANU gains control of the elected seats of the Legislative Council.
1960 January	Zanzibar holds Legislative Council elections; 22 seats are divided equally between the Arab coalition and the ASP.
May	Full internal self-government is granted to Tanganyika.
August	New Tanganyikan elections are held with widened franchise; TANU wins 70 out of 71 seats in the expanded Legislative Council.
1961 June	Zanzibar's January elections are rescheduled to eliminate Legislative Council ties; interracial rioting breaks out on election day.

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December	Full independence is granted to Tanganyika; Nyerere becomes the first prime minister.
1962 January	Nyerere resigns as Prime Minister to rebuild TANU strength upcountry.
November	Presidential elections are held with universal franchise; Nyerere elected president.
December	Tanganyika becomes a Republic.
1963 December	Zanzibar receives full independence within the Commonwealth.
1964 January	One-month-old Zanzibar Government is overthrown by revolution; ASP leaders are appointed by Revolutionary Council (REVCO) to lead new government. People's Republic of Zanzibar is installed. Tanganyikan army mutinies; UK troops are brought in to restore order.
April	United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar is proclaimed by President Nyerere of Tanganyika and Karume of Zanzibar.
June	Chinese Communists announce a US \$14-million loan to Zanzibar. Tanganyikan Vice President Kawawa visits Peking; Chinese Communists sign a \$44-million aid agreement.
August	USSR agrees to provide Tanganyika \$42 million in economic assistance.
November	Tanzania discloses documents alleged to prove US participation in plot to overthrow Nyerere regime.
1965 January	Two US diplomats declared persona non grata for alleged plotting against Tanzania.
February	Canadian military advisory team arrives to train mainland army.

September First elections since union are held for presidency on mainland and Zanzibar, and for National Assembly on mainland; Nyerere wins re-election by margin of 96%, but 9 of his former ministers lose their seats in National Assembly.

December Tanzania breaks diplomatic relations with United Kingdom over the Rhodesian issue.

1966 October Students in Dar es Salaam stage demonstrations against 2-year compulsory national service; Nyerere suspends nearly 400 students. Nyerere announces civil-service salary cuts as first step in reducing income disparities among Tanzanians.

1967 February Arusha Declaration, stressing necessity of socialism and self-reliance to achieve national development, is proclaimed.

September Tanzania and Zambia sign economic aid agreement with Communist China providing for Chinese assistance in survey and construction of Tan Zam Railroad.

1968 July Diplomatic relations resumed with United Kingdom.

1969 February Nyerere informs Canada that Ottawa's military training programs will not be renewed in 1970, leaving Communist China as Tanzania's major source of military aid.

May New 5-year development plan published, placing major emphasis on socialist rural development.

December Soviet Union requested to withdraw military advisers from Zanzibar, leaving Communist China as the most important source of military aid.

1970 January Canada's military assistance program is terminated and its advisers are withdrawn; Soviet military advisers are withdrawn from Zanzibar.

October Presidential and parliamentary elections are held; Nyerere again wins huge popular mandate (95% of votes cast).

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1971 April	Government nationalizes rental properties.
July	Government undertakes a massive effort to move people into ujamaa villages in central Tanzania in "Operation Dodoma."
1972 January	Nyerere announces plans to decentralize government operations.
February	Nyerere shuffles the cabinet, sending several key ministers to regional posts and appointing vice-president Kawawa to the newly created post of prime minister.
April	Head of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council Abeid Karume is assassinated and is replaced by Aboud Jumbe, who also becomes First Vice President of Tanzania.

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TABULAR DATA

Major Tanzanian Holidays

12 January	Zanzibar Revolution Day
17 February*	Id el Haj (Muslim Pilgrimage)
26 April	Union Day
1 May	International Workers' Day
24 May*	Maulid (Saint's Day)
7 July	Saba Saba Day (TANU)
9 December	Independence and Republic Day
11-12 December*	Id el Fitr (Marks end of Ramadan)
25 December	Christmas

**1970 dates only; regulated by Muslim lunar calendar.*

Selected Factual Data

LAND

362,800 sq. mi. (including islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, 1,020 sq. mi.); 6% inland water; 8% cultivated; 9% used for grazing; 76% forest, woodland, or grassland in Tanganyika; 50% arable, of which 40% cultivated on islands of Zanzibar and Pemba (1965). Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.).

PEOPLE

Population: 13,098,000; males 15-49, 2,585,000; 1,430,000 fit for military service.

Ethnic divisions: 99% native Africans consisting of well over 100 tribes; 1% Asian, European, and Arab.

Religion: Tanganyika—45% animist, 29% Christian, 25% Muslim; Zanzibar—almost all Muslim.

Language: Swahili official; English often used as administrative language; primary language of about 89% of the population is one of the many Bantu, Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, and Hamitic languages; 10% Swahili; 1% English.

Literacy: 5% to 10%.

Labor force: under 400,000 in paid employment, 50% in agriculture.

Organized labor: 15% of labor force.

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GOVERNMENT

Legal name: United Republic of Tanzania.

Capital: Dar es Salaam

Political subdivisions: 22 regions—18 on mainland, 4 on Zanzibar islands.

Type: Tanganyika became independent within British Commonwealth 9 December 1961, republic on 9 December 1962, and joined Zanzibar on 27 April 1964 to form the United Republic of Tanzania.

Legal system: Based on English common law, Islamic law, customary law, and German civil law system; interim constitution adopted 1965; judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; legal education at University College, Dar es Salaam; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.

Branches: President Julius Nyerere has full executive authority; National Assembly dominated by Nyerere through Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), consists of 120 elected members and 66 nominated members of whom 33 are Zanzibaris; First Vice President Aboud Jumbe runs Zanzibar as a semiautonomous state within the union.

Government leader: President Julius Nyerere.

Suffrage: Universal adult.

Political party and leaders: Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), only mainland political party, dominated by Nyerere with Second Vice President Rashidi Kawawa as his top lieutenant; Jumbe's Afro-Shirazi Party in Zanzibar is due to merge with TANU eventually.

Voting strength: (October 1970 national elections): 5 million registered voters; Nyerere received 95% of 3.65 million votes cast.

Communists: a few Communists and sympathizers.

Member of: U.N. (FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO), OAU, EAC, Commonwealth, GATT.

ECONOMY

Tanganyika:

GNP: \$683 million (1968), less than \$80 per capita; real growth of 2.1% between 1967 and 1968.

Agriculture: main crops—cotton, coffee, sisal on mainland; largely self-sufficient in food.

Major industries: primarily agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine), diamond mine, oil refinery, shoes, cement.

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Electric power: 93,500 kw. capacity (1968); 360 million kw.-hr. produced (1968); 24 kw.-hr. per capita.

Exports: \$235 million (F.O.B., 1968); coffee, cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, meat, diamonds, cloves, coconut products; \$11.7 million to Communist countries (1968); Zanzibar accounted for \$14 million of total exports (1968) mainly with cloves and coconut products.

Imports: \$257 million (c.i.f., 1968) manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, cotton piece goods, crude oil, foodstuffs (mainly for Zanzibar); \$25.3 million from Communist countries (1968); Zanzibar accounted for \$6.8 million of total imports (1968).

Aid:

Economic (mainland)—over \$120 million from independence through 1968; West Germany, about \$23 million; U.S., \$64.3 million; Communist countries, \$81 million; Zanzibar, U.K. principal source through 1964; Communist China and East Germany extended through June 1968 \$25 million.

Military—\$14 million in Communist aid through 1968; \$8 million in non-Communist aid between 1954 and 1967.

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Tanzanian shilling = US\$0.14; 7.143 Tanzanian shillings = US\$1.

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June.

Zanzibar:

GNP: \$35 million (1967)

Agriculture: main crops—cloves, coconuts.

Industries: agricultural processing.

Electric power: see Tanganyika (above)

Exports: \$14.4 million (1966); cloves and clove products, coconut products.

Imports: \$12.6 million (1966); mainly foodstuffs and consumer goods.

Trade: imports mainly from U.K., Japan, and mainland Tanzania; exports mainly to Indonesia, India.

Aid: U.K. principal source of aid until 1964; Communist China and East Germany extended through June 1968—\$25 million.

Exchange rate: 1 Tanzanian shilling = US\$0.14; 7.143 Tanzanian shillings = US\$1.

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,620 mi., meter gage, 4 mi. double track.

Highways: total 21,127 mi., 390 mi. on Zanzibar Island, 277 mi. on Pemba and Mafia Islands; about 905 mi. bituminous treated, 366 mi. on Zanzibar and Pemba; Tanzania, 2,400, mi. gravel, crushed stone, or unimproved earth.

Inland waterways: 730 mi. of navigable streams; several thousand mi. navigable on Lakes Tanganyika, Victoria, and Nyasa.

Ports: 1 principal (Dar es Salaam), 3 secondary, 8 minor.

Merchant marine: 4 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 17,500 GRT, 22,900 DWT.

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft.

Airfields: 92 total, 85 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 38 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations.

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph good in main centers, only fair outside main towns; 29,300 telephones; 150,000 radio receivers; 4 AM, no FM or TV stations; 4 submarine cables.

DEFENSE FORCES

Personnel: army 12,000, navy 450, air force 575, police 12,300 (including 1,300 Police Field Force Units).

Major ground units: 3 battalions, plus island elements, in battalion strength.

Ships: several small patrol craft in various stages of disrepair.

Aircraft: 17 prop.

Supply: dependent on external sources, primarily Communist China, but also U.K., U.S.S.R., Australia; naval ships supplied by East Germany and Communist China.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1969, \$6,597,000; 5.5% of ordinary and development budget.

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Selected National Intelligence Survey (NIS) Material

NIS Area 56E (Tanzania) GENERAL SURVEY (mid 70) and the following specialized sections:

Sec 23S Meteorological Organization & Facilities 1/68
Sec 42 Characteristics of the People 11/68
Sec 43 Religion, Education and Public Information 1/68
Sec 45 Health and Sanitation 4/69

NIS Area 56A (Zanzibar, along with Kenya)

Sec 22 Coasts & Landing Beaches 11/62
Sec 24 Topography 5/63

NIS Area 56C (Mainland Tanzania)

Sec 22 Coasts & Landing Beaches 7/62
Sec 61 Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry 9/62
Sec 63 Minerals and Metals 4/61

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Map

Two good general reference maps are: Shell Oil Company, **Road Map of East Africa, Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania** 1:2,000,000, 1965; Michelin Tire Company Limited, **South and Central Africa**