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*NYERERE AND THE EMERGENCE OF
A SOCIALIST STRATEGY*

CRAFORD PRATT

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To Renate

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PREFACE

Tanzanians have been eager to advance the understanding of the present dramatic phase in the development of their country. As a result, I have been encouraged and aided by a great many individuals. That I do not now mention each by name only heightens my gratitude to them.

I want, firstly, to express my particular appreciation to Mwalimu Julius Nyerere who kindly submitted to several extended interviews as my work progressed, who gave my family and me the marvelous opportunity to work and to live in Tanzania during the first four years of its independence and who later involved me further in Tanzanian questions for two additional, briefer periods.

I have had innumerable conversations with friends during my residence in Tanzania about the events and developments that are the subject of this book. My understanding of Tanzanian politics has been largely shaped by these conversations and I recall these personal associations with pleasure and gratitude. I think, for example, of Roland and Irene Brown, the late Herbert Chitepo, Amir Jamal, Cleopa Msuya, Dickson Nkembo, Amon Nsekela and Joan Wicken and, as well, of Derek Bryceson, Frederick Burengelo, the late Solomon Eliufoo, Yash Ghai, Reginald Green, Joseph Namata, the late Jacob Namfua, Julius Sepeku and Knud-Erik Svendsen.

Many already hard-pressed public servants found time to be interviewed and were always helpful. I can name but a few of those to whom I am grateful. These include Vice-President Rashidi Kawawa and Mohammed Babu, Paul Bomani, I. M. Kaduma, C. A. Kallaghe, Oscar Kambona, Norman Kyondo, Job Lusinde, Pius Msekwa, M. Mushi and Nsilo Swai.

My efforts to understand British colonial policies were aided by the interest and assistance of numbers of British officials. I am, for example, indebted to Richard Braine, Peter Johnston, Robert King and Kim Meek.

Expatriate generations are short in Tanzania. I have had few opportunities to meet those who have contributed to the committed scholarship of very high quality that has been an exciting feature of the University of Dar-es-Salaam and a particular pleasure to me as to anyone associated with the University in its earliest years. No one can write about even the

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period preceding their work as I am doing without being indebted to their scholarship and impressed by their intellectual activity and skillful advocacy.

Jonathan Barker, Gerald Helleiner, Colin Leys, Patrick McAuslan, Jock Snaith and William Tordoff have each read large portions of earlier drafts of this book. Though they can be assigned no responsibility for its inadequacies, they identified many errors and helped me to see where my arguments were still unclear or inconclusive. I am grateful to these good friends for the attention they gave to my manuscript.

Tanzania Information Services kindly gave permission to reproduce the plates.

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I wish also to thank the Canada Council for a generous Killam Award which has permitted me to visit Tanzania and to spend a year free of teaching to work on this book. The Ford Foundation also helped greatly by twice responding favourably to requests from the Office of the President of Tanzania for funds to finance my participation in special advisory projects, one in 1965-6, to prepare a report on the administrative implications of the democratic one-party state and the other, in 1969, to be the chairman of the team which reported to the President on the possible decentralization of the government of Tanzania.

This book is dedicated to Renate Pratt. We met in East Africa, we lived full and happy years in Tanzania and we have continued, individually and jointly, to sustain a variety of active interests relating to Africa. Not only my work on this book but my other involvements with Tanzania and Africa as well, have been enriched and sustained by her comradeship, her enthusiasm and her insight.

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