Ujamaa Villages in Tanzania: A Bibliography

by

Dean E. McHenry, Jr.

Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, Uppsala 1981
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The most ambitious effort of any African country to initiate the establishment of a socialist society is Tanzania's attempt to create ujamaa villages. This is a bibliography of books, articles and papers on the subject published up to 1980. Most of the materials are in English, several are in Swahili, some in French, a few in German and still fewer in other languages. The works are organized by their dominant theme into sections within four basic subject categories: the evolution, formation, character and evaluation of ujamaa villages or efforts to build ujamaa villages. An author and a subject index are included to facilitate further the location of relevant studies.

ABBREVIATIONS

BRALUP Bureau of Resource Assessment and Land Use Planning
CCM Chama cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party)
EALB East African Literature Bureau
EAPH East African Publishing House
ERB Economic Research Bureau
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization
TANU Tanganyika African National Union
TPH Tanzania Publishing House

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D. McH
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I. INTRODUCTION

A. The Subject

Tanzania's effort to build ujamaa villages has attracted the attention of leaders and scholars from throughout the world. It has been the keystone of the country's struggle for both rural development and socialist transformation. As a result, it has been the focus of many empirical studies and much theoretical debate. Nevertheless, the contribution of these works to the building of both specific and general knowledge often has been limited by a lack of awareness of the research of others. This bibliography seeks to provide a relatively comprehensive guide to the literature on ujamaa villages.

1. Ujamaa villages

The expression "ujamaa village" has assumed a wide variety of meanings since it was first used by President Julius Nyerere in 1967 to refer to settlements where people would "live and work together for the good of all." Initially, it was applied to virtually every newly-formed village, regardless of its characteristics. In some areas officials categorized these ujamaa villages according to the degree of progress they saw toward what they conceived to be the ideal form. Because perceptions varied among officials, a "stage one" village in one part of the country differed from a "stage one" village in another part of the country. Nevertheless, almost all the new villages were considered ujamaa villages. By the early 1970s, though, officials began to abandon this practice. Some villages were so different from the original idea that they were called "development villages" or "permanent villages" instead of ujamaa villages. The practice was not universal, for many officials argued that it discouraged evolution into the vaguely defined ideal form. Finally, in 1975, the central government acted to end the confusion by obtaining passage of the Villages and Ujamaa Villages Act. It established formal procedures for the classification of settlements as either villages or ujamaa villages. All settlements had first to be registered as the former before they could be considered for the latter status. The immediate effect was the de jure abolition of ujamaa villages, for it was several years before any obtained registration. Yet, despite the fact that settlements were no longer designated ujamaa villages in law, in common practice the expression continued to be used widely.

In order to avoid problems caused by changes in conceptualization and to make this bibliography as inclusive as possible, a broad definition
of "ujamaa village" has been employed. It is used to refer to all those settlements in Tanzania whose formation or reorganization is a consequence of either the ideas outlined in President Nyerere's policy paper Ujamaa Vijijini or the subsequent modifications of those ideas in the process of their realization. Most of the new rural settlements in Tanzania at least until the late 1970s fall within such a conceptualization.

2. Their significance

In February 1967 the Arusha Declaration was adopted by the National Executive Committee of the sole political party in mainland Tanzania, the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU). It called for a society based on principles President Nyerere labeled "ujamaa," usually translated "socialist" but more meaningfully translated "family." In September Nyerere published a subsidiary document titled Ujamaa Vijijini, meaning "Ujamaa in the Villages." He argued that to make the country socialist, the rural areas where 95% of the population lived had to become socialist. That meant that peasants ought to live and work together for the good of all in settlements he called ujamaa villages. It was estimated at the time that 85% of the rural population of about 11 million people lived in scattered homesteads, so the task of creating villages that would develop along socialist lines was an immense one. At first peasants were merely encouraged to live in villages, but compulsion soon began to be applied. Following the President's declaration late in 1973 that everyone would have to live in villages by December 1976, massive operations were organized throughout the country. By 1977 about 90% of the rural population was living in villages. These were to be the foundation for all future rural development in Tanzania. No rural development undertaking whether directed toward socialist or non-socialist goals has directly affected the lives of as many Africans as the ujamaa village undertaking in Tanzania. And, no development effort has attracted as many leaders and delegations from all parts of the world seeking to examine what might be a model applicable to their own countries which would facilitate rapid rural development and/or socialist transformation.

3. Their literature

There is an extensive literature, both descriptive and theoretical, on the formation and nature of ujamaa villages. It has been written by people of a variety of nationalities with a variety of ideological viewpoints employing a variety of analytical skills. Tanzanians
have produced or helped produce a substantial proportion of the studies. One reason is the decision of the party in 1967 to involve students more directly in socialist development. As a result, many university students have conducted field research as part of their course work or have assisted faculty members in on-going research. Most of the primary research by non-Tanzanians has been undertaken by those employed at the University of Dar es Salaam or in government ministries.

Many of the studies of ujamaa villages contain "ideological" or "theoretical" components. That is, they seek to suggest how what they see fits within the general process of socialist transformation. Several of them make suggestions of what should be done to overcome particular problems.

The quality of the studies varies considerably. Whether or not a particular work has been published is much less correlated with its substantive contribution in the case of this body of literature than in the case of that on many other subjects. For example, important works prepared by students such as Henry Mapolu's M.A. thesis, remain unpublished. Significant Ph.D. dissertations, such as those by Justin Maeda and Frances Hill, have not been published yet. And, only recently did any of Michaela von Freyhold's works appear in print, though insightful studies of hers have existed in mimeographed form for many years.

Most of the literature on ujamaa villages is in English. A high proportion of relevant government publications, though, are in Swahili. There are some secondary studies in French, a few in German and still fewer in other languages. The spectrum of interpretations of the ujamaa village effort does not appear to be very closely correlated with the language used in the study. One can find in English, for example, virtually the entire range of perspectives.

B. The Bibliography

Partly because much of the literature on ujamaa villages is in mimeographed form, standard bibliographies fail to include a substantial proportion of the studies which have been written. A lack of information about what research already has been done adversely affects the quest to build knowledge. For example, there are several case studies of ujamaa villages which make no reference to previous work which has been done in the village under consideration. The findings
of a study in one village have seldom been used as hypotheses in studies of other villages, probably because of a lack of awareness of them. As a consequence, the contribution that research might make to understanding the specific case of ujamaa villages and the general case of the transition to socialism is limited. There is, then, a clear need for a bibliography on the subject.

1. Character of existing bibliographies

There are several bibliographies that appeared during the 1970s which contain references to works on ujamaa villages. Citations can be found scattered through the standard Africana bibliographies. And, others can be found in bibliographies dealing specifically with Tanzania (see items nos. 478 to 486). Tanzania Notes and Records has a section each year titled "Tanzania Bibliography" which lists under subject headings materials on Tanzania. Although there is no subject heading "ujamaa villages," some relevant items appear under such topics as "Agriculture," "Sociology" and "Political Science." M. Sumar and E. McGee's bibliography, National Policies of Tanzania, contains a section headed "Ujamaa Villages" (pp. 19-24) which consists of citations of a few journal articles and several newspaper reports and news releases on ujamaa villages. The Deutsches Institut für Afrika-Forschung bibliographies compiled by Ties Moller in 1972 and by Ties Moller and Anne Jansen in 1974 do not have an index heading for ujamaa villages, but do have one for "ujamaa" with 30-40 items listed under each, several of which are relevant to ujamaa villages. Volkhard Hundsdorfer and Wolfgang Küper's bibliography published in 1974 contains a subsection on ujamaa villages containing 44 items (pp. 141-144 and 146). A bibliography of studies that are not widely available is that compiled by Ibrahim Kai-Samba, et al., Development for Self-Reliance, published by the Faculty of Agriculture Library. It contains a subject index which lists many items on ujamaa villages. Some of these items are duplicated by James De Vries' Selected Bibliography on Agricultural Extension in Tanzania published in 1978 by the Department of Rural Economy at the Faculty of Agriculture. It is simply a listing of materials without a subject index to ujamaa villages. Finally, James Kocher and Beverly Fleisher compiled A Bibliography on Rural Development in Tanzania and published it in 1979. Although it contains no subject index, it lists about 75 relevant items under the subject heading "Ujamaa, Villagization and Planned Settlement." None of these bibliographies contains more than a small proportion of the works dealing with ujamaa villages.
2. Character of this bibliography

This bibliography contains most of the works relevant to ujamaa villages produced up to 1980. It is based on materials collected in Tanzania by the compiler during several years of research on the subject, studies identified by colleagues, works cited in bibliographies and collections held by major libraries in the United States and Tanzania. Most of the materials have been examined by the compiler, though a few have been included if they were cited repeatedly in other sources. Some of the works may be obtained only in Tanzania, though most of them are available in at least some major libraries abroad. It is likely that more and more of the items contained in this bibliography will become available outside Tanzania as library collections grow.

The dominant theme of each work has been used to classify it into one of four major and then one of several minor categories, as shown in the table of contents. The four major subdivisions group materials that deal with the evolution of the strategy, the formation of villages, the character of the villages and evaluations of the undertaking. Some of the more comprehensive works contain information about all the major and the minor categories. Nevertheless, they have been classified into only one on the basis of the compiler's subjective assessment of the major theme. In order to help the user find materials that are relevant to, yet excluded from, these categories, a subject index is included. The subject index does not include topics only briefly mentioned in a given work. For example, village organization may be dealt with briefly in a case study but not included in the subject index. The subject index does contain a listing of most villages studied and, wherever possible, the districts in which they are found. Because some district names and boundaries have changed over the years, the district at the time of the most recent study is given. District and regional subject headings are also used to direct the user to materials on villages within those areas. The combination of categorization by dominant theme and a subject index should facilitate the user's identification of relevant materials. Finally, an author index is included to aid in the location of works known to the user only by the author's name.
II. REFERENCES

There are a few variations from normal forms of citation in the following list of references. *Mimeographed* material is not distinguished explicitly from printed material, because the distinction is of limited significance to the user. The country of publication is not identified for those cities whose locations are widely known or are found in Tanzania for the sake of simplicity. The cities in which the main campuses of the University of Dar es Salaam and the University of Nairobi are located are not given to avoid redundancy. The Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Dar es Salaam, though, is located at Morogoro.

Following main citations, other sources of the items are listed. In the case of the frequently republished writings of President Nyerere, only the volume of his collected works in which the article appears is given following the main citation. For the few items which have not been examined by the compiler/author, the source of the citation is listed in a comment following the reference. Other relevant information about citations is included where appropriate in similar comments.

A. Evolution of the Ujamaa Village Strategy for Rural Development

Works whose major theme concerns the evolution of the *ujamaa* village strategy are divided into two parts: the first includes those related to the experiences of, or conditions in, rural Tanzania that shaped the *ujamaa* village approach; the second includes those related to the philosophy behind, or program of, that approach. The list of references pertaining to the former is relatively selective; that pertaining to the latter is relatively exhaustive.

1. Experiences and conditions in rural Tanzania


2. Ideas defining the ujamaa village undertaking


27. MAPUNDA, G. "Ujamaa ni silaha kubwa ya kupigana na umaskini, ujinga na magonjwa." [socialism is an important weapon in the battle with poverty, ignorance and disease]. Ujamaa, no. 4 (1968): 14–18.


38. NYERERE, JULIUS K. Ujamaa vijiji. [socialism in the villages]. Dar es Salaam: Government Printer, 1967. 33 p. English version of this paper was published under the title Socialism and rural development. (See item no. 36)


41. TANZANIA. LAWS, STATUTES, ETC. "The Villages and Ujamaa Villages (Registration, Designation and Administration) Act (No. 21 of 1975)." In Acts of Tanzania, 1975, pp. 305-312. The Regulations, Order, Notice and Directions issued under this act appear in supplement No. 38 (Subsidiary Legislation to
B. Formation of Ujamaa Villages

The original conception of an ujamaa village as a place where people lived and worked together for the good of all required two steps: the formation of a village and the initiation of communal activities. An ujamaa village required the conjunction of these two activities.

1. Establishment of villages


43. BANDUKA, N. M. "The aspects of establishing ujamaa villages in Pare district, Tanzania." Student dissertation, Department of Political Science, University of Dar es Salaam, 1971. 45 p.


54. KAVURA, DICKY. "Problems and prospects of establishing ujamaa villages in Kibondo district." Student dissertation, Department of Political Science, University of Dar es Salaam, 1970. 9 p.


60. MAGATTI, J. O. "Operation Vijiji: the effect of the delivery of social services: Tarime district." Student paper, Department of Rural Economy, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Dar es Salaam, 1976. 97 p.


65. MCHUMO, ALI S. "Sheria na mahakama kama mojawapo ya vyombo muhimu vya kutekeleza siasa ya ujamaa." [The law and the courts as one of the important tools in the implementation of the policy of ujamaa]. Ujamaa, no. 50 (1976): 1-32.


76. RAAD, JORGEN. "Ujamaa, problems of implementation (experiences from West Lake)." (BRALUP research report no. 10). University of Dar es Salaam, May 1970. 37 p.


81. WKOVIC, BRANISLAV. "Involvement of the nation in building ujamaa villages." Mbioni 5, no. 9 (1970): 5-11.


2. Initiation of communal activities

84. BUGENGO, JAMES and J. P. B. MUTANGIRA. "The Nyarubanja system and both developmental and ujamaa villages in West Lake region, Tanzania." Paper presented at an ERB seminar, University of Dar es Salaam, November 1975. 23 p.


93. FREYHOLD, MICHAELA VON. "Rural development through ujamaa vijiji-ni (some considerations based on experiences in Tanga)." Department of Economics, University of Dar es Salaam, 1972. 36 p. Based on research conducted in the first half of 1971 in collaboration with K.R. Kiravu, G. Kreuter, E.N. Makere, and D.C. Mbezi.


C. Character of Ujamaa Villages

The literature describing what ujamaa villages are and how they work is extensive. Although not easily categorized, it can be grouped under five headings: case studies, the role of the government/party in the villages, agriculture in the villages, non-agricultural activities in the villages and villagers and their leaders. Included in this listing are government publications meant for use in, as well as general studies of, ujamaa villages.

1. Case studies


165. **Mtembali, Claudia.** "Ujamaa villages in Pare." 33 p. In Ujamaa villages: a collection of original manuscripts, 1969-70, Tanzania, Ministry of Community Development. A mimeographed manuscript collected by Eugene de Benko, Michigan State University, March 1971, in Dar es Salaam. Five manuscripts listed in the table of contents are really parts of the above work, i.e., "Gavao-Saweni," "Kigonigoni socialist village," "Kileo socialist village," "Kimungu-Makanga proposed socialist village," and "Manka-Mbaga ordinary village (and) overall ujamaa problems in Pare district."


182. WAWERU, E. M. "Itiga ujamaa village: proposals for organizational changes necessary to increase efficiency and effectiveness and minimize forces blocking the achievement of the village's goals." Student paper, Department of Sociology, University of Dar es Salaam, 1973.


2. Role of the government/party


195. HANSEL, H.; J. DE VRIES and P. C. NDĚDYA, eds. Agricultural extension in ujamaa village development: papers and proceedings of a workshop. Morogoro: Department of Rural Economy and Extension, Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Dar es Salaam, 1975. 292 p. In addition to the papers and the comments on those papers, each of the six sections contains a summary of discussions. A general summary of recommendations is included at the beginning of the volume.


206. Mapendekezo juu ya kuimarisha vyama vya ushirika Tanzania (Bara) na muundo moya wa vyama pamoja na chama kikuu cha taifa (C. U.T.). [Preferences concerning the strengthening of cooperative societies on the Tanzania (mainland) and the new union of societies and the cooperative union of Tanganyika. [Dar es Salaam: CUT, 1977], 14 p.


221. "Saidi Mwamwindi versus Republic, case no. 212." Tanzania High Court Digest 6 no. 5 (1972): 244-261.


224. TANU. Taarifa ya tume maalum iliyokwenda mkoa wa Ziwa Magharibi Kusikiliza matatizo juu ya wabunge wa mkoa huo na mkuu wa mkoa huo. [The report of the special commission which went to West Lake Region to investigate the troubles between the Member of Parliament and the regional commissioner of the region]. Dar es Salaam: Government Printer, 1968. 79 p.


227. TANZANIA. VILLAGE MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME. Publications. Dar es Salaam: Village Management Training Programme, Prime Minister's Office, 1976-1977. In Swahili or English titles include: Case studies adopted to the VMT-training (40 p.); Cooperative management and law (34 p.); Crop storage (9 p.); Instruction on collection and utilization of village data (10 p.); Kazi za V.M.T. (mieuzi 6 ya mwanzo) pamoja na utara-tibu wa kutoa ripoti. [V.M.T. work (the first 6 months) together with its system of reporting] (6 p.); Mafunzo ya uongozi vijijini, [A course on village leadership] (33 p.); Management (67 p.); Mafunzo ya Kilimo Kwa VMT, [Lessons in agriculture for VMT] (59 p.); Teacher's manual: orientation course (42 p.); Utangulizi wa hesabu za biashara, [Basic course in commercial arithmetic] (56 p.); Village planning (63 p.); Village planning and budgeting (76 p.); Village transport and storage (63 p.); Tamm, Robert, Village transport and tractisation: guidelines for feasibility studies (2 p.); Tamm, Robert, Village transport operations (54 p.); Agricultural marketing in villages (1 p.); and Kitabu cha mwonqozo wa uhasibu na utunzaji wa vitabu vya hesabu vijijini, [A study guide in accounting and maintaining account books in the villages] (219 p.). All the above were cited in the Library of Congress Accessions List, Eastern Africa, during 1977.


3. Agricultural activities


233. "Bedingungen Moglichkeiten nachholender Entwicklung: eine Empiri- 
sche Untersuchung zu Problemen Traditionaler Produktions-
weisen und ihrer Uberwindung durch Politische Mobilisierung 
und Sozial-okonomische Transformationen am Beispiel der 
Ujamaa Strategie in Tanzania." [Conditions and potentiali-
ties of achieving development: an empirical investigation 
into the problems of traditional modes of production and of 
surmounting them through political mobilization and social-
economic transformation: the example of the ujamaa strategy 
in Tanzania]. Frankfurt am Main: Institut fur Sozialforschung 
an der Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universitat, 1972. 29 p. Cited in 
Volkhard Hundsdorfer and Wolfgang Kuper, Bibliographie 
zur Sozialwissenschaftlichen Erforschung Tanzanias (Item 
no. 479).

234. BOESEN, JANNIK and A. T. MOHELE. The 'success story' of peasant 
tobacco production in Tanzania. (Centre for Development Re-
search, publication No. 2). Uppsal: Scandinavian Institute 

235. "Conditions and possibilities for overcoming underdevelopment: 
an empirical investigation into the problems of traditional 
modes of production and of surmounting them by means of po-
litical mobilization and socio-economic transformation: 
using the example of the ujamaa strategy in Tanzania." Frank-
furt am Main: Institut fur Sozialforschung an der Johann 
Hundsdorfer and Wolfgang Kuper, Bibliographie zur Sozial-
wissenschaftlichen Erforschung Tanzanias (Item 479).

236. DAVIDSSON, JAN. Some basic guidelines for village transport ope-
ratior in combination with cultivation. [Dar es Salaam]: 
Transport Section, Ujamaa and Cooperative Development De-
partment, Prime Minister's Office, January 1976. 30 p.

237. DUE, JEAN M. "Agricultural credit in Tanzania." (Illinois Agri-
cultural Economics Staff paper no. 77 E-2). Department of 
Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois at Urbana-
Champaign, March 1977. 19 p. Published in Journal of 

238. DUE, JEAN M. "Agricultural credit in Tanzania, part III," (Illi-
nois Agricultural Economics Staff paper no. 78 E-38). De-
partment of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois 
at Urbana-Champaign, 1978. 32 p.

239. DUE, JEAN M. "The allocation of credit to small farmers in Tan-
zania and Zambia." (Illinois Agricultural Economics Staff 
paper no. 78 E-55). Department of Agricultural Economics, 
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1978. 28 p.

240. DUE, JEAN M. "The allocation of credit to ujamaa villages and to 
small private farmers in Tanzania." Paper presented at 
the annual meeting of the African Studies Association, 
Houston, Texas, November 1977. 28 p. Published in Savings 

241. DUE, JEAN M. Costs, returns and repayment experience of ujamaa 
Press of America, 1980. 141 p. Summary of her Staff Papers 
I, II and III nos. 237, 242, 238).


266. "Transformation oder Mobilisierung als Anreiz zur Veränderung der Produktionsweisen, am Beispiel von 'settlements' und 'Ujamaa-Dörfern' in Tanzania." [Transformation or mobilization as incentive for changing modes of production, an example of 'settlements' and 'ujamaa-villages' in Tanzania]. Frankfurt am Main: Institut für Sozialforschung an der Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universität, 1970. 160 p. Cited in Volkhard Hundsdoerfer and Wolfgang Küper, Bibliographie zur Sozialwissenschaftlichen Erforschung Tansanias (Item no. 479)


4. Non-agricultural activities


308. TANZANIA. UJAMAA AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT. PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. A guide for planning, operation and control of a village cooperative shop. [Dodoma], 1974? 33 p.


5. Villagers and village leaders


318. LEWIN, ROGER. "Jinsi viongozi wa siasa wanavyowezu kuwasaidia wakulima." How political leadership is able to help peasants. Ujamaa, no. 4 (1968): 8-11.


331. SWANTZ, MARJA-LIISA. "Youth and ujamaa development in the Coast region of Tanzania." Paper presented at the East African universities social science conference, Dar es Salaam, December 1973. 28 p. Revised substantially and published as "Youth and development in the Coast region of Tanzania" (BRALUP research report no. 6 (new series), University of Dar es Salaam, 1974, 48 p.

D. Evaluation of the Ujamaa Village Approach to Rural Development

Many of the studies of ujamaa villages categorized elsewhere in this bibliography contain evaluations of progress and suggestions for improvement. Student papers, influenced by the drive to make education relevant to socialist development, frequently contain sections providing advice for overcoming problems. In this section, though, works whose general theme is evaluative are included. They are of two types: general reviews of the effort, which are implicitly evaluative, and specific assessments of the undertaking, which are explicitly evaluative.

1. Review of the effort


379. McHENRY, DEAN E., JR. "The ujamaa village in Tanzania: a com- 
parison with Chinese, Soviet and Mexican experiences in collec-
tivization." Comparative studies in society and history 18, 
no. 3 (1976): 347-370.

380. MEYEN, W. L. "Ujamaa village development in Mbeya region." (ERB 
paper). University of Dar es Salaam, n.d. Cited by C. Boalt, 
"Village housing in Tanzania"(no. 272).

381. MEYNS, PETER. Nationale Unabhängigkeit und landliche Entwicklung 
in der 3. Welt: Das Beispiel Tanzania. [National Independence 
and Rural Development in the Third World: the Tanzanian 

382. MLAMBITI, M. E. "Rural development: The Tanzanian type." Paper 
presented at the East African universities social science 
conference, Dar es Salaam, December 1973. Published in Tan-

383. MODERNE, FRANK. "Etude comparative de deux institutions socialis-
tes du développement rural dans l'océan indien: le fokonolona 
Malgache et le village ujamaa Tanzanien." [Comparative study 
of two socialist institutions for rural development in the 
Indian Ocean: the Fokonolona of Madagascar and the ujamaa 
villages of Tanzania]. Annuaire des pays de l'Océan Indien 1 

384. MODERNE, FRANK. "La cooperation agricole en Tanzanie." Terre Mal-

385. MODERNE, FRANK. "Nouveaux développements de l'experience des 
villages ujamaa en Tanzanie." [New development in the expe-
rience of Ujamaa villages in Tanzania]. Revue Française 

386. MODERNE, FRANK. "Villages communaux et socialisme Tanzanien" 
[Communal villages and Tanzanian socialism; Développement et 

387. MODERNE, FRANK. "Les villages ujamaa et l'edification du socia-
lisme en Tanzanie." [Ujamaa villages and the building of so-
cialism in Tanzania]. Revue economique de Madagascar, no. 5 

388. MUSHI, SAMUEL S. "Revolution by evolution: the Tanzanian road to 
socialism." Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Political 
Science, Yale University, 1974. 484 p.

389. OMARI, C. K. "Operation Kigoma, Kibondo district: a preliminary 
appraisal." (Rural Development Research Committee report 
no. 2). Department of Sociology, University of Dar es Salaam, 


391. OMARI, C. K. "Tanzania's emerging rural development policy." 

392. PHILIP, CHRISTIAN. "Le socialisme Tanzanien et les villages uja-
maa, base de son Qdification." [Tanzanian socialism and uja-
maa villages, the foundation of its construction]. Memoire, 
Diplome d'etudes Superieur, Science Politique, Faculte des 


2. Assessment of success


E. General Sources: Journals, Newspapers & Bibliographies

There is one journal which has been devoted almost entirely to material on ujamaa villages and there are several newspapers which have contained relevant articles almost daily. Several bibliographies, mentioned in the introduction, are listed in this section.

1. Journals

470. Ujamaa lelo (Dar es Salaam). Published irregularly since May 1974. Issued by the Prime Minister's Office.
2. Newspapers

471. Daily News (Dar es Salaam). Published six days each week since 26 April 1972. Owned by the government. Formed by the merger of The Standard and the Nationalist.


3. Bibliographies

478. DE VRIES, JAMES. Selected bibliography on agricultural extension in Tanzania. (Technical paper no. 3). Morogoro: Department of Rural Economy, Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science, University of Dar es Salaam, 1978. 44 p.


480. KAI-SAMBA, IBRAHIM B.; SALUM S. MBWANA and VALERY G. MAHOMBA. Development for self-reliance: a bibliography of contributions from the Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science, University of Dar es Salaam, 1967-1977. (Library occasional paper). Morogoro: The Library, Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science, University of Dar es Salaam, December 1977. 154 p. Citations in this bibliography are to materials found in the Library of the Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science, University of Dar es Salaam, Morogoro.

481. KOCHER, JAMES E. and BEVERLY FLEISCHER. A bibliography on rural development in Tanzania. (MSU rural development paper no. 3). East Lansing: Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, 1979. 77 p. The co-author's name is misspelled on the cover: it should be Fleisher. The bibliography is a revised version of one with the same title by James Kocher published as development discussion paper no. 30, Harvard Institute for International Development, Cambridge, Massachusetts, June, 1977, 30 p.


III. INDEXES

A. Subject Index

In addition to a variety of topical entries, the subject index includes a listing of the villages/ujamaa villages which have been the subject of study. Each village is listed in capital letters and is followed by a citation of the district in which the village is located. District headings include the studies of villages that fall in the given district; regional headings do not include the studies of villages which fall in the given region. Other geographical headings are included if they were the unit within which ujamaa villages were studies.

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The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies in Uppsala was started in 1962 as an element in the initial Scandinavian collaboration to collect and disseminate information about Africa and to promote a scholarly exchange of ideas on topics of central concern to the developing countries.

The Institute's task is to circulate information about Africa to public institutions, private organizations and individual inquirers in the Scandinavian countries. This is done through library and publication work and through educational activities of various kinds.

Research activities. Another of the Institute's principal tasks is to stimulate and support Scandinavian research on Africa. Several research workers are associated with the Institute and travelling scholarships are distributed annually to forward research in Africa.

The library. The library specializes mainly in material on modern Africa. Endeavours are made to stock the current literature on the social sciences, modern history and modern biography. There are complete catalogues, both of the Institute's own book stock and of the stocks of Africana in all the major Scandinavian scientific libraries.

Seminars and courses. Once a year the Institute organizes an international seminar in which specialists from all over the world are assembled for lectures and discussions. The seminar proceedings are published in one of the Institute's publication series.

The Institute also arranges courses for teachers and other persons dealing with information on Africa. Both Scandinavian and non-Scandinavian experts are engaged to lecture on Africa and African problems. In many cases lecture tours are arranged, covering several of the university towns in Scandinavia.

The Institute does not provide any instruction for those aiming at academic degrees.

For more detailed information about the activities of the Institute, we recommend the reading of the annual Newsletter which can be ordered from the Institute free of charge.