

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. profile	E. Michael Southwick bio [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)
002. itinerary	Visit to the AIDS Information Center, Kisenyi, Kampala [partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)
003. manifest	Draft Ngorogoro Crater Manifest (2 pages)	03/25/1997	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 23216

FOLDER TITLE:

Neel's Book - Africa [binder] [4]

2015-0275-S

rc2096

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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Lake Manyara

Divider Title: _____

Tanzania: Lake Manyara National Park

Tanzania's parks and conservation areas contain some of the most famous wildlife areas in the world. Lake Manyara National Park is famous for its birdlife and tree-climbing lions. Located 67 miles south-west of Arusha, it covers an area of only 123 square miles, but contains very diverse landscapes and animal life. The park includes the northern and western parts of the lake with a westward expansion to the top of the Rift Valley wall. A network of roads and tracks through giant fig, acacia and mahogany forests provide maximum game viewing opportunities.

The lions of Lake Manyara Park are famous for their tree-climbing behavior, which is probably due to a combination of the need to avoid the dense underbrush (and the torment of biting flies) and a search for cool shade. A number of elephants reside in the park and buffalo are common. There are a few leopards; black rhinoceros are very uncommon. Lake Manyara's wealth of birdlife includes Lesser Flamingos, White-backed Ducks, Pygmy Geese, Palm-nut Vultures and Crowned Hawk Eagles.

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Ngorongoro Crater

Divider Title: _____

Tanzania: Ngorongoro Crater Conservation Area

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area of 2,500 square miles was established in 1959. Previously, most of this area was part of the contiguous Serengeti Park, but it was designated as a Conservation Area to conserve the region's natural resources and to safeguard the indigenous Masai inhabitants, who continue to reside there with their cattle. The Ngorongoro Crater is located 112 miles from Arusha and the road to the Conservation Area passes by the Lake Manyara Park.

The Ngorongoro Crater is one of the most spectacular game preserves in Africa. The crater itself is one of the biggest in the world: over 9 miles across, over 2000 feet deep and including more than 100 square miles. The approach road skirts the rim of the crater at 7,500 feet, offering breathtaking views of the crater floor thousands of feet below.

The road into the crater is recommended only for four wheel drive vehicles. The floor of the crater is mainly open grassy plain, with lakes, swamps, and two dense acacia forests. All of the so-called 'Big Five' can be seen -- elephant, lion, rhinoceros, leopard and buffalo -- in addition to wildebeest, gazelles, hyena, elands and wild dogs. Numerous birds also make homes in the crater, including the Abyssinian Nightjar, the Rosy-breasted Longclaw, and Egyptian Vulture.

NGORONGORO CRATER CONSERVATION AREA

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area of 6,475sq km (2,500sq miles) was established in 1959. Previously, most of the area and the famous Ngorongoro Crater had formed part of the now contiguous Serengeti National Park. The dual purpose of the Conservation Area is to conserve the region's natural resources and also to safeguard the interests of the indigenous Masai inhabitants, who continue to reside there with their herds of cattle.

The Ngorongoro Crater is one of the most spectacular game haunts in Africa: it is also one of the biggest craters or more-correctly calderas in the world, over 14.5km (9 miles) across, 610-760m (2,000-2,500ft) deep and covering 264sq km (102sq miles). The approach road at 2,286m (7,500ft) skirts the rim of the crater affording many breathtaking scenic views over the crater floor thousands of feet below.

Entry into the crater is by way of the Leraï Descent, an extremely steep and winding road down the slopes of the crater wall - negotiable only by four-wheel-drive vehicles. The caldera bottom is mainly open grassy plains with alternating fresh and brackish-water lakes, swamps and two patches of dense acacia woodlands called the Leraï and Laindi Forests.

Game animals and birds are abundant inside the crater. All of the so-called 'Big Five' may be seen - Elephant, Lion, Black Rhinoceros, Hippopotamus and Buffalo. Other species encountered are Cheetah, Eland, Grant's and Thomson's Gazelles, Common Zebra, Wildebeest, a super-abundance of Spotted Hyena, Hunting Dog, and, if one is lucky, Leopard.

Among the notable birds are Lammergeyer, Verreaux's Eagle and Egyptian Vulture, which make their home in the highest cliffs of the crater wall; the beautiful Rosy-breasted Longclaw, which appears on the plains after rains, and flocks of Lesser and Greater Flamingos which are spasmodic visitors to the crater lakes. The European Black Stork is sometimes seen: usually one or two winter in the crater.

In the highland forest on the crater rim two sunbirds are specially noticeable, the long-tailed Golden-winged Sunbird and the smaller Eastern Double-collared Sunbird. At dusk the Abyssinian Nightjar is often seen or heard: the call is a long-drawn-out 'Pee-oo-wee'.

From Arusha the distance to the Crater Lodge is 180km (112 miles); the road passes the entrance to Lake Manyara National Park, thence on to the Mbulu Plateau, through the farming country of Keratu and Oldeani and into the highland forest to the rim of the crater. From Seronera, headquarters of the Serengeti National Park, to the crater is 140km (87 miles), first over miles of open plains and light acacia woodlands and then into the hill country west of the crater. This road passes famous Olduvai Gorge, where remains of prehistoric man were discovered.

Accommodation is available at the two Ngorongoro Crater Lodges, situated at nearly 2,670m (8,000ft) on the crater rim, near the Leraï entrance road, and the Ngorongoro Wildlife Lodge. Other accommodation includes Ngorongoro Forest Hotel, Ngorongoro Safari Lodge at Keratu 40km (25 miles) eastwards towards Manyara National Park, three camp sites in the crater and one on the crater rim.

MAMMALS OF NGORONGORO CRATER CONSERVATION AREA

Rousette Fruit Bat	Marsh Mongoose	Masai Giraffe
Epauletted Fruit Bat	Dwarf Mongoose	Coke's Hartebeest
Hollow-faced Bat	Banded Mongoose	White-bearded Gnu or Wildebeest
False Vampire Bat	Spotted Hyena	Bush Duiker
Lesser Leaf-nosed Bat	Cheetah	Klipspringer
Yellow-bellied Bat	African Wild Cat	Common Waterbuck
Angola Free-tailed Bat	Serval	Bohor Reedbuck
Black-faced Vervet Monkey	Lion	Impala
Olive Baboon	Leopard	Thomson's Gazelle
Hunting Dog	Rock Hyrax	Grant's Gazelle
Golden Jackal	Tree Hyrax	Bushbuck
Black-backed Jackal	African Elephant	Eland
Side-striped Jackal	Black Rhinoceros	African Buffalo
Bat-eared Fox	Common Zebra	African Hare
Katle or Honey Badger	Hippopotamus	Porcupine
African Civet	Giant Forest Hog (in forest on crater rim)	Bush Squirrel
Small-spotted Genet	Warthog	Giant Rat
Large-spotted Genet		

Ngorongoro Crater

On the main road to Ngorongoro Crater, just north of Karatu, Gibb's Farm lodge runs an excellent bird-feeding operation that attracts Reichenow's weavers, Cape robin-chats, and tropical boubous. **Ngorongoro Conservation Area/World Heritage Site** (2,045,200 acres/828,000 ha) protects wildlife habitat as well as the rights of local Masai who graze their livestock on about 75 percent of the area. **Ngorongoro Crater**, 12 mi (19 km) wide, is the world's largest intact caldera. Before the cataclysmic collapse of its cone 2 million years ago, this volcanic mountain may have been taller than Kilimanjaro. Its rim, which averages 7,600' (2,316 m) elevation, is cloaked in moist montane forest and grassland, hosting elephants, golden-winged and eastern double-collared sunbirds, stonechats, and Jackson's widowbirds. From lodges and campsites on the rim, visitors are driven down to the crater floor for a day-long survey. At 5,600' (1,700 m) elevation, the crater floor is primarily grassland, with patches of spring-fed marshes, freshwater ponds, a salt lake, and small forests. Harboring 20,000 large animals, it is a virtual Noah's Ark (without giraffes). Great effort has gone into saving the black rhino here, and several dozen are resident. Buffalos, wildebeests, zebras, gazelles, and hartebeests graze the grassland, while elephants roam the wooded areas, and hippos gather in marshes and ponds. Lions, spotted hyenas, and golden and black-backed jackals are easy to find, and servals and cheetahs are sighted rarely. Resident ostriches, crowned cranes, and kori bustards are joined seasonally by migrant flocks of white and Abdim's storks. The conservation area also includes two other voluminous craters, six peaks that top 10,000' (3,000 m), and the southeastern corner of the vast Serengeti Plains. Olduvai Gorge, just north of the road to the Serengeti, has yielded hominid fossils key to the study of human evolution. Here sit a museum and shaded picnic sites. Red-and-yellow barbets join less colorful birds here for crumbs, while cheetahs sometimes roam nearby.

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Serengeti National Park

Divider Title: _____

Tanzania: Serengeti National Park

The Serengeti is the largest and best known of Tanzania's National Parks. It covers an area of over 5,600 square miles, and contains the most spectacular concentration of game animals found anywhere in the world. Most of the Serengeti is vast open plains with rocky outcrops, acacia forests, savannah, and rivers. The altitude of the park varies between 3,000 and 6,000 feet.

In addition to vast herds of wildebeast, gazelle and zebra, the Serengeti is renowned for its lion population, and it is not uncommon to see several in the course of one day. Leopards are relatively numerous and can be found during the daytime resting in trees along the Seronera River. The Serengeti also contains a wealth of birdlife, including bee-eaters, kingfishers, plovers, weavers, and the Red-throated Tit.

The Serengeti Park is about 200 miles from Arusha. The road from Arusha to the Serengeti passes by Lake Manyara and Ngorongoro Crater.

SERENGETI NATIONAL PARK

Serengeti, the largest and best known of Tanzania's National Parks, covers an area of over 14,500sq km (5,600sq miles). Its northern boundary abuts Kenya's Masai Mara Game Reserve, whilst its western extension known as the 'corridor' reaches to within 8km (5 miles) of Lake Victoria.

In this world-famous wildlife sanctuary there still exists the greatest and most spectacular concentration of game animals found anywhere in the world.

Most of the Serengeti is vast open plains with lofty rocky outcrops giving character to the landscape. There are also acacia and savannah woodland and scrub, forested and well-treed rivers, and the occasional swamp and small lake. In altitude Serengeti varies between 914 and 1,828m (3,000-6,000ft); Park headquarters at Seronera is at 1,524m (5,000ft).

In addition to its vast herds of Wildebeest, Common Zebra, Thomson's Gazelle and other plains game, Serengeti is renowned for its Lion population. It is not at all unusual to see 40 or more lions in a single day, including several superbly maned old males. Leopards are relatively numerous and are to be found during the daytime resting in trees along the Seronera River.

During May, June and July, or sometimes earlier, there is a remarkable migration of game animals, chiefly Zebra and Wildebeest, away from their usual haunts on the central plains and into the corridor. The animals converge and then move westwards, six to ten abreast in winding columns several miles long. This movement has its following of carnivora, ready to dispose of the weaklings and stragglers.

The remarkable 'robertsi' race of Grant's Gazelle with extremely wide-branched horns is found in the western sector of the Park. Other interesting animals include all three species of Jackal, Striped Hyaena and Aard-wolf.

Nobody, at whatever level of interest in ornithology, can fail to notice the wealth of bird life in Serengeti. Colourful rollers, bee-eaters, kingfishers and sunbirds are common, whilst amongst larger species birds of prey, game birds and waterfowl are well represented.

Species of special note include the extremely local Grey-breasted Spurfowl, the rare Brown-chested Wattle Plover which is sometimes found associated with flocks of Senegal Plover on the open plains, the large brownish Rufous-tailed Weaver, Schalow's Turaco which inhabits riverine forest and the Little Tawny Pipit and the Red-throated Tit which are quite common around Seronera Lodge.

The normal route to the Serengeti National Park, when the present Kenya-Tanzania restrictions are lifted, and one suitable for saloon cars, is from Arusha via Lake Manyara and Ngorongoro. From Arusha to Seronera is 318km (198 miles); from Ngorongoro 145km (90 miles). It is also possible to visit Serengeti from Keekorok via Sand River and Klein's Camp, a distance of about 153km (95 miles).

Accommodation with all facilities is available at Seronera Wildlife Lodge. There are also nine official camp sites, Lobo Wildlife Lodge, between Seronera and Mara, and Lake Ndutu Safari Lodge. There is also a YMCA at Seronera. Special permission must be obtained to camp elsewhere in the Park.

MAMMALS OF SERENGETI NATIONAL PARK

Spectacled Elephant Shrew	Zorilla	Black Rhinoceros
East African Hedgehog	African Striped Weasel	Common Zebra
Giant White-toothed Shrew	Ratel or Honey Badger	Hippopotamus
Roulette Fruit Bat	Clawless Otter	Warthog
Emmetted Fruit Bat	African Civet	Bush Pig
Pale-bellied Fruit Bat	Small-spotted Genet	Masai Giraffe
White-bellied Tomb Bat	Large-spotted Genet	Coke's Hartebeest or Kongoni
Hollow-faced Bat	African Palm Civet	White-bearded Gnu or Wildebeest
False Vampire Bat	Marsh Mongoose	Lepi
Yellow-winged Bat	Dwarf Mongoose	Red Duiker
Fander's Horseshoe Bat	Large Grey Mongoose	Blue Duiker
Lesser Leaf-nosed Bat	Black-tipped Mongoose	Bush Duiker
Banana Bat	White-tailed Mongoose	Klipspringer
Yellow-bellied Bat	Banded Mongoose	Sumi
Angola Free-tailed Bat	Aard-wolf	Oribi
Greater Galago	Spotted Hyaena	Steinbok
Bush Baby	Striped Hyaena	Kirk's Dik-dik
Black-faced Vervet Monkey	Cheetah	Common Waterbuck
Blue or Sykes' Monkey	Caracal	Defassa Waterbuck
Paras Monkey	African Wild Cat	Bohor Reedbuck
Olive Baboon	Serval	Chanler's Reedbuck (Recorded Banaga Hill)
Black and White Colobus	Lion	Impala
Hunting Dog	Leopard	Thomson's Gazelle
Golden Jackal	Ant Bear	Grant's Gazelle (Western race common in western corridor)
Black-backed Jackal	Tree Hyrax	Bush Squirrel
Side-striped Jackal	Rock Hyrax	Spring Hare
Bat-eared Fox	African Elephant	African Dormouse
		Giant Rat
		Kenya Mole Rat
nominate race elsewhere	Fland	
Rozan Antelope	African Buffalo	
Fringe-eared Oryx	African Hare	
Bushbuck	Cane Rat	
Lesser Kudu	Porcupine	

The Serengeti Plains

Serengeti National Park/World Heritage Site

(3,646,500 acres/1,476,800 ha) lies between Ngorongoro and Lake Victoria and adjoins Kenya's Masai Mara. Isolated lodges dot its northern, southern, and western sectors, but the tourism center of the park is Seronera, with several lodges and camps, 197 mi (318 km) west of Arusha. To the east and south vast open grasslands are punctuated with occasional kopies (rocky outcrops), while to the west and north grasslands are interspersed with hills and open woodland and sliced by rivers. Near Seronera, yellow fever trees and palm thickets line the Seronera River and its hippo pools. This is a superb area for seeing predators such as lions, leopards, and cheetahs, along with giraffes, topis, bohor reedbucks, defassa waterbucks, buffaloes, and impalas. The kopjes host hyraxes, dwarf mongooses, and red-headed agamas. The open grassland to the east is home to large groups of Thomson's and Grant's gazelles, spotted hyenas, jackals, and such birds as the double-banded courser, yellow-throated sandgrouse, red-capped lark, Fischer's sparrow-lark, and capped wheatear. As part of their famous clockwise migration, more than 1 million wildebeests, accompanied by hundreds of thousands of other herbivores, descend upon the short-grass plains of the southeastern Serengeti at the start of the rainy season around December. After calving in January and February, they scatter over the southern and central plains. By May the rains end, the grass has been reduced to stubble, and the animals begin their long march to dry-season grazing grounds near the permanent waters of the Serengeti's northern woodlands and Kenya's Masai Mara. Reaching these destinations by July or so, they remain until October, when they head back to the southeastern Serengeti. The seasonally saline Ndutu Lake, in southeastern Serengeti, sits in arid thorny acacia country with a lodge nearby. The area's inhabitants include Kirk's dik-diks, giraffes, elephants, lions, pygmy falcons, gray-breasted sparrowwings, Fischer's lovebirds, and rufous-tailed weavers.

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**Olduvai Gorge
and Museum**

Divider Title: _____

Tanzania: Visit to Olduvai Gorge and Museum

Olduvai (ohl'-duh-vai) Gorge, an archaeological site on the Serengeti Plains in northern Tanzania, provides unique evidence for early human evolution and toolmaking from about 2 million to 100,000 years ago. Olduvai was discovered by Wilhelm Kattwinkel, a German entomologist, in 1911. German paleontologist Hans Reck investigated the gorge after World War I and found remains of hundreds of extinct Pleistocene mammals but not traces of human tools or primate fossils. The British archaeologist Louis Leakey followed up Reck's work in 1931 and almost immediately found stone tools in the gorge. Leakey, with his wife Mary, worked at the site intermittently until his death (1972); Mary and their son Richard continued investigations there.

Olduvai Gorge consists of four major geological beds formed by the sediments left by a shallow Lower Pleistocene lake that once covered a large area of the eastern Serengeti Plains. An Upper Pleistocene earthquake subsequently cut through the plains and formed the jagged rift of Olduvai Gorge, exposing the shores of the long dried-up lake to view. Early humanlike creatures camped by the banks of this ancient lake, dropping their tools and the bones of the animals they hunted at their camp sites. The gentle contours of the lake rose again to cover the tools and food remains. The Leakeys managed to locate these long-abandoned camps by identifying the thin scatter of tools and broken bones in the walls of the gorge. Painstakingly, they uncovered them with dental picks, recording the position of each bone and tool just where they were found.

After years of research, the Leakeys began to find prehuman fossils in the gorge. In 1959, Mary Leakey found a skull of *Australopithecus boisei*, a primitive hominid (humanlike) fossil species, that was later potassium-argon dated to about 1.75 million years before the present. Later a more gracile hominid, called *Homo habilis*, was discovered in a level slightly lower than that of the original hominid find. The *Homo habilis* fragments were said to belong to a larger-brained hominid than *Australopithecus* and included parts of a hand. A reconstruction of hand bones revealed an opposable thumb capable of powerful gripping and precise manipulation. The 1.8 million-year-old skeletal remains of another *H. habilis* specimen were discovered at Olduvai Gorge in 1986.

The museum contains specimens unearthed from the Olduvai gorge sits.

COUNTRY DATA

TANZANIA

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. HEAD OF GOVERNMENT

Benjamin William Mkapa was elected to a five-year term as president in 1995.

B. CAPITAL AND MAJOR CITIES

Dar es Salaam (population 1.36 million) is the largest city in Tanzania. Other important cities include Zanzibar (161,000), Mwanza (340,000), Tanga (226,000) and Arusha (158,000). The centrally located city of Dodoma (131,000) was officially made the capital of the country in 1973, but Dar es Salaam continues to be the de facto center of government.

C. AREA

365,820 square miles. Twelfth largest country in Africa. Slightly smaller than the combined areas of Texas and New Mexico.

D. POPULATION

Total estimated population in 1993 is 27 million, which includes 804,000 for Zanzibar and Pemba Islands, and about 200,000 Tanzanians of Asian descent.

E. RELIGION

Reliable figures are not available, but followers of Islam, mostly Sunnis, constitute more than one-third (possibly 40%) of the population and a majority in many urban areas. One-third (or somewhat less) of the population is Christian, divided evenly between Catholics and Protestants. The remainder holds various indigenous beliefs.

F. LANGUAGES

Swahili is the official language and the most widely understood. English, which serves as a semi-official second language, becomes the medium of instruction in secondary school and higher education. Some 120 languages and dialects, mostly Bantu, are also spoken.

TANZANIA

G. LITERACY

According to government statistics, 70% of the population is literate but other sources indicate that perhaps 40 to 50 percent would be more accurate.

H. GOVERNMENT

Tanzania, a union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, has just completed its first multi-party election, and is governed by a President and Vice President, assisted by a cabinet (22 members) drawn from the Parliament. Zanzibar enjoys a semi-autonomous status under its own President and House of Representatives.

Zanzibar also has a disproportionately large number of seats in the Union Parliament. MP's are elected on a "first past the post" basis from each constituency. Fifteen percent of the parliamentary seats are reserved for women, with these seats assigned to parties based on their numbers in Parliament.

After nearly 30 years of a socialist one-party state, major changes in the political arena occurred in 1992 as pressures for multi-partyism rose. In 1992 a "Presidential Commission on One-Party or Multi-Party System in Tanzania" recommended the introduction of political pluralism. Opposition parties were allowed to register and multi-party elections were held in October/November, 1995. The elections returned the ruling party Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM), or "Revolutionary Party," to power.

I. EDUCATION

The introduction of cost sharing for university and teacher training colleges and secondary schools has caused student protests and some disruptions at the University in recent years. A massive adult education campaign to eradicate illiteracy has been somewhat successful. Approximately 3.4 million children were enrolled in primary education in 1990, but only 145,000 in secondary schools, government or private. In 1990 total enrollment in degree programs at the University of Dar es Salaam and the Sokoine University of Agriculture totaled 3,200. In 1991 the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Dar es Salaam became the Muhimbili University College of Health Services, a third degree-granting institution. Another 13,000 students were pursuing diplomas and other advanced studies at schools like the Institute of Development Management, the Institute of Finance Management, the Cooperative College, the School of Journalism, the Ardhi Institute and various technical colleges.

TANZANIA

J. MASS COMMUNICATION

1. RADIO

Government-owned Radio Tanzania is the primary link with the countryside serving about 40 percent of the population. Radio Tanzania is essentially two autonomous stations, one in Dar es Salaam and another in Zanzibar. Radio Tanzania Dar es Salaam operates a Swahili service (for domestic listeners, which broadcasts news, popular music shows and entertainment, along with commercials) and an external service (in English and other languages for broadcast to southern Africa). The Zanzibar station broadcasts only in Swahili for a local audience and exchanges news broadcasts with the Dar es Salaam station. There are an estimated 2 million radio sets in use. Budget reductions have forced Radio Tanzania to shelve its plans for expansion for the moment and lack of maintenance has actually reduced its coverage in the last few years.

In 1993 the government established a broadcasting commission to license private radio and television stations. So far, several such stations are in operation -- Radio One (mainly commercial) and Radio Tumaini (owned by the Roman Catholic Church and concentrates on religion) in Dar es Salaam and one each in Arusha and Mwanza. Others are expected to begin broadcasting shortly. The station in Mwanza and Radio Tumaini in Dar es Salaam are negotiating affiliation agreements with VOA.

2. TELEVISION

In 1973 the government of Zanzibar installed an educational color television facility in Zanzibar and a sub-station on the island of Pemba. The station currently broadcasts three hours nightly (four hours weekends and holidays). About 6,000 TV sets are now in use on Zanzibar and Pemba with daily viewing audiences estimated at 150,000.

Plans to introduce GOT sponsored television on the mainland are underway. Dar es Salaam will be the nucleus of the national TV network which may begin sometime next year. Three private television stations started broadcasting in 1994 and 1995 -- Independent Television (ITV), Coastal Television Network (CTN) and Dar es Salaam Television (DTV). All carry Worldnet materials.

3. PRESS AND PERIODICALS

Four daily, as well as many semi-weekly and weekly newspapers are currently published in Tanzania. These periodicals, their language of publication, sponsor, frequency and circulation (according to the publishers) are as follows:

<u>DAILY NEWS</u>	English	Government	Mon-Sat	15,000
<u>SUNDAY NEWS</u>	English	Government	Sunday	8,000
<u>UHURU</u>	Swahili	CCM party	Mon-Sat	7,000

<u>MZALENDO</u>	Swahili	CCM party	Sunday	15,000
<u>MFANYAKAZI</u>	Swahili	Trade Union	Bi-Weekly	15,000
<u>BUSINESS TIMES</u>	English	Private	Weekly	8,000
<u>EAST AFRICAN</u>	English	Private	Weekly	7,000
<u>MWANANCHI</u>	Swahili	Private	Weekly	7,000
<u>THE EXPRESS</u>	English	Private	Weekly	7,000
<u>MOTOMOTO</u>	Swahili	Private	Bi-Weekly	10,000
<u>FAMILY MIRROR</u>	English	Private	Bi-Monthly	7,000
<u>KIONGOZI</u>	Swahili	Catholic	Bi-Weekly	50,000
<u>DIMBA (Sports)</u>	Swahili	Private	Weekly	10,000
<u>WEEKLY MAIL</u>	English	Private	Weekly	5,000
<u>MAJIRA</u>	Swahili	Private	Daily	40,000
<u>RAI</u>	Swahili	Private	Weekly	10,000
<u>WAKATI</u>	Swahili	Private	Weekly	7,000
<u>WATU</u>	Swahili	Private	Bi-Monthly	5,000
<u>SHABA</u>	Swahili	Private	Bi-Monthly	7,000
<u>TAZAMA</u>	Swahili	Private	Bi-Monthly	7,000
<u>BARAZA</u>	Swahili	Private	Bi-Monthly	5,000
<u>MKOMBOZI</u>	Swahili	Private	Weekly	7,000
<u>BAHARI</u>	Swahili	Private	Bi-Monthly	5,000
<u>THE POST</u>	English	Private	Weekly	4,000
<u>SAYARI</u>	English	Private	Monthly	5,000
<u>LENGO</u>	Swahili	Religious	Monthly	10,000
<u>FAHARI</u>	Swahili	Private	Bi-Monthly	5,000
<u>MSHINDI</u>	Swahili	Private	Monthly	5,000
<u>THE TRIBUNE</u>	English	Private	Bi-Weekly	5,000

During the past several years, private, independent newspapers have become an important factor and have brought significantly increased diversity to the Tanzanian media scene. There is no official government censorship.

The Tanzanian News Agency (SHIHATA) became operational in July 1976, taking over some of the functions of the former Maelezo (Information) Department of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. SHIHATA has reporters throughout the country and its stories reflect a distinct government perspective. Although anyone may now subscribe directly to international wire services such as Reuters, SHIHATA is still the principal conduit for wire service material to the Tanzanian media.

Since the devaluation of the Tanzania shilling, foreign periodicals including Newsweek, Time and news magazines focusing on Africa have been available, but at a price few Tanzanians can afford.

4. FILMS

There are 25 movie theatres in Tanzania with total seating capacity of 14,000 and an estimated annual attendance of 1.3 million. The local film fare consists largely of Indian and Hong Kong imports. U.S. films, less frequently shown, range from Walt Disney productions to films with themes of crime and violence. They seldom represent American film at its best. Film viewing by the relatively affluent has decreased with the influx of video players and the opening of video rental shops.

II. FOREIGN RELATIONS

A. U.S. AMBASSADOR

J. Brady Anderson

B. U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT

From 1953 through 1983 USAID provided approximately 340 million dollars in assistance to Tanzania in loans, grants and food aid programs. From 1984 to 1986, no new funds were allocated for assistance since Tanzania was delinquent in debt service payments to the U.S. government. From 1987 to 1995, Tanzania received bilateral assistance amounting to 184.7 million dollars, which included a 58 million dollar commodity import program for the improvement of agricultural transport, 37 million for private sector support, 17.7 million for regional AIDS control programs, 18 million for human resource development, 25.5 million for population activities and 28.5 million for other activities including community-based natural resources management.

Although U.S. private investments in Tanzania are still limited, several U.S. firms recently started operations in the country, including Sheraton Hotels, Cargill, Citibank, and a number of mineral prospectors. Between 1990 and 1991, the U.S. forgave 167 million dollars in debts owed by the Tanzanian government.

C. U.S. NON-GOVERNMENTAL CORRESPONDENTS, MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES AND RESEARCHERS

There are no U.S. non-governmental media representatives. Foreign journalists wishing to undertake assignments in Tanzania must submit a written application thirty days in advance of the visit to the Director of Information Services of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The particulars required must include the individual's name, nationality, passport number, home address, profession, local references and address while in Tanzania, along with a statement of the purpose and duration of the visit, and names of persons to be interviewed and places to be

visited. These procedures are also required of all foreign visitors or scholars who wish to visit various parts of the country other than specified tourist areas. On matters of research and similar assignments, the applications must be sent to the Tanzania commission for Science and Technology.

D. THIRD COUNTRY CULTURAL AND INFORMATION PROGRAMS

1. ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Supports an information program through a full time press attaché.

2. CANADA

Maintains an information program through its full-time attaché.

3. PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Maintains an active information program through one full-time New China News Agency representative and two Peoples Daily correspondents. Press representatives appear at many diplomatic and press functions. The PRC brings in cultural presentations periodically, usually in the form of an acrobatic troupe or sports teams. The PRC places films on Zanzibar TV, has regularly erected one of the largest foreign exhibits at the annual national day fair, and offers numerous scholarships each year for study by Tanzanians in the PRC.

4. FRANCE

Supports an Alliance Francaise Center in Dar es Salaam which offers French language classes and shows French films. Maintains a limited information program through a full-time embassy press attaché.

5. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Since 1971, the Goethe Institute has operated in an excellent downtown location from modern and attractive offices which include a small concert auditorium. The institute offers a regular cultural program, German language classes and other training programs which are complementary to the extensive FRG educational institution aid program. The FRG has concentrated its assistance programs on such projects as the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Dar es Salaam and at the Arusha Technical College.

The FRG offers both graduate and undergraduate scholarships. A low-key information program aimed at both press and broadcast media is maintained through a full-time press attaché.

6. INDIA

Maintains an information program which includes a regular news bulletin through a full-time press attaché. A fairly active cultural program features dance troupes, singers and films. Dar es Salaam theaters show large numbers of Indian films which are heavily patronized.

7. ITALY

Although Italy does not maintain a full-time press attaché, it achieves considerable press placement of commercial news through the efforts of an active embassy commercial secretary.

8. LIBYA

Operates a cultural center in Dar es Salaam. Runs a fairly modest information program.

9. MOZAMBIQUE

Maintains a wide range of bilateral cooperative agreements in culture, sports, and trade.

10. NIGERIA

Has a full-time information and cultural officer (third secretary) who issues regular releases.

11. NORTH KOREA

The DPRK maintains a very active information program through a full-time press attaché (who achieves extensive and regular coverage) and a cultural center in Dar es Salaam. It is actively involved in bilateral youth contacts through the CCM Youth league.

12. UNITED KINGDOM

The British Council office in Dar es Salaam operates active cultural, book and English teacher training support programs. The British Council Library, with its 8,000 volumes, continues to be a focus of the U.K.'s efforts in Tanzania. The U.K. maintains a full-time information officer (first secretary). British documentary films are frequently placed on Zanzibar TV.

13. COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

There are no longer any full scholarships to study in the former Soviet Union, but Tanzania will send about forty students this year for study in Russia, the Ukraine and Belarus. Education is now on a commercial basis, and Tanzania pays between 1500 and 3000 dollars per year per student. The Russian Cultural Center operates on a shoe string budget and is used for (mostly Tanzanian) cultural events and Russian language classes. It has a small collection of books and videos, and receives some periodicals. The Russian news program Vreme, picked up by TVRO, attracts little interest. The first secretary of the Russian Embassy for Cultural Affairs is also the director of the center. The embassy no longer maintains a press attaché. There is a local correspondent for the Russian Information Agency and Asia and Africa Today.

14. ZAMBIA

Zambia maintains a limited information program through a part-time press attaché. An agreement of cooperation between universities, including bilateral exchange of students, dates from 1977.

15. BULGARIA

A Bulgarian/Tanzanian friendship society meets on an irregular basis.

E. GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs prohibits the distribution of propaganda inimical to good relations between Tanzania and any country with which it maintains diplomatic relations. USIS Dar es Salaam observes this prohibition scrupulously; some Embassies do not. When infractions are brought to the attention of the Ministry they are usually ignored.

There is also a restriction on the distribution of books and films without government clearance. The post has never experienced difficulty obtaining clearances, but the government frowns on massive distribution of books except through its offices. This has not hampered our direct mailing of publications, nor does it seem to be designed to do so.

The Foreign Affairs Office obliges all diplomatic personnel to request approval by the GOT for all upcountry business trips. Programs which employ the service of specialists who seek to have contact with several Tanzanians and who stay in the country for a week or longer also require GOT approval of their activities.

A. CULTURAL PROGRAMS

1. AMERICAN SPEAKERS AND CULTURAL PRESENTATIONS

USIS Dar es Salaam sponsors a variety of programs on democratization, free-market economics, rule of law, media, science, and the arts drawing on the post's video collection, publications, specialists from the American community in Tanzania, and occasionally visiting speakers and artists. USIS sometimes sponsors a track and field or basketball coach.

2. EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES

USIS Dar es Salaam has a library of about 4,000 American books and 100 leading U.S. periodicals. The Center is also used for guest lectures, special film and videotape screenings, exhibits, book displays and related programs to give Tanzanians a full understanding of America's political system, its people and culture.

3. CULTURAL CENTER/LIBRARY

USIS Dar es Salaam Cultural Center is used for guest lectures, special film and videotape screenings, exhibits, book displays, and related programs designed to give Tanzanians a full understanding of America's political system, its people and culture.

B. INFORMATION PROGRAMS

1. PRESS

USIS Dar es Salaam distributes press releases based on wireless file material, as well as locally produced material and policy statements. Press placement is satisfactory given the limited amount of space and the exigencies of government control. Primary reliance for communicating U.S. news and views is placed upon direct mail distribution to DRS audience members of authoritative statements of interpretations of U.S. policy.

2. PUBLICATIONS

Copies of English Teaching Forum, Washington Economic Report and other USIA publications

are distributed on a regular basis to selected members of our participant audience.

3. RADIO

The post places VOA-Produced Programs in Swahili and English (often translated) on both Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar radio stations on Radio Tanzania. Subjects include science and technology, music, prominent African and American leaders and economic affairs. RTZ interviews American lecturers, diplomats and congressional visitors.

4. TELEVISION

Two private television stations in Dar es Salaam currently make use of Worldnet programs on a frequent basis, DTV and CTN, while a third, ITV, uses portions of our Newsfile program. TV Zanzibar continues to be plagued by technical problems, and is not currently using our TVRO.

C. AMERICAN PERSONNEL

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1. Kiki S. Munshi	Public Affairs Officer	FO-1
2. Erik Holm-Olsen	Cultural Affairs Officer	FO-5

TANZANIA: U.S.-TANZANIAN RELATIONS

Question:

What is the status of relations between the U.S. and Tanzania?

Answer:

The U.S. enjoys excellent relations with Tanzania.

We commend Tanzania's commitment to economic reform and anti-corruption efforts, and its leadership in helping to resolve regional conflicts. We look forward to continuing cooperation on these and other issues of mutual interest and concern.

Tanzania's stability and its growing democracy are central to promoting peace and sustained economic growth in the region. The \$23.5 million in U.S. development funds requested for FY 97 will support rural economic development, natural resources management, democratization, and private sector development.

TANZANIA: TENSION IN ZANZIBAR

Question:

What is the U.S. response to charges that the 1995 election in Zanzibar was manipulated by the ruling party?

Answer:

Tensions which grew out of the hotly-contested election in Zanzibar in 1995 could tarnish Tanzania's reputation as a regional leader in democratization efforts.

The U.S. encourages all parties to the dispute in Zanzibar to commit to a peaceful resolution by engaging in talks and seeking reconciliation.

Such reconciliation is necessary before international donors and investors will again have the confidence to invest in business and development opportunities in Zanzibar.

TANZANIA: FIRST LADY'S VISIT

Question:

Why are you visiting Tanzania?

Answer:

Many countries in Africa have made significant progress in recent years, and this success deserves recognition. Tanzania is one such country. I hope that my visit will help focus attention on Tanzania's growing democracy, economic reforms, anti-corruption drive, and environmental protection efforts.

The United States also seeks to enhance cooperation and dialogue on regional peacekeeping efforts. The resolution of conflicts and the protection of refugees are important issues for the United States, and Tanzania is in the forefront of both.

TANZANIA: REGIONAL CONFLICT AND REFUGEES

Question:

What is the U.S. doing to resolve conflicts in the Great Lakes region?

Answer:

The U.S. supports the efforts of former President Julius Nyerere to bring peace to Burundi. U.S. Special Envoy Howard Wolpe works closely with regional leaders to ensure a common approach to conflict resolution. High-level U.S. officials are directly engaged in supporting a negotiated end to the conflict in Zaire.

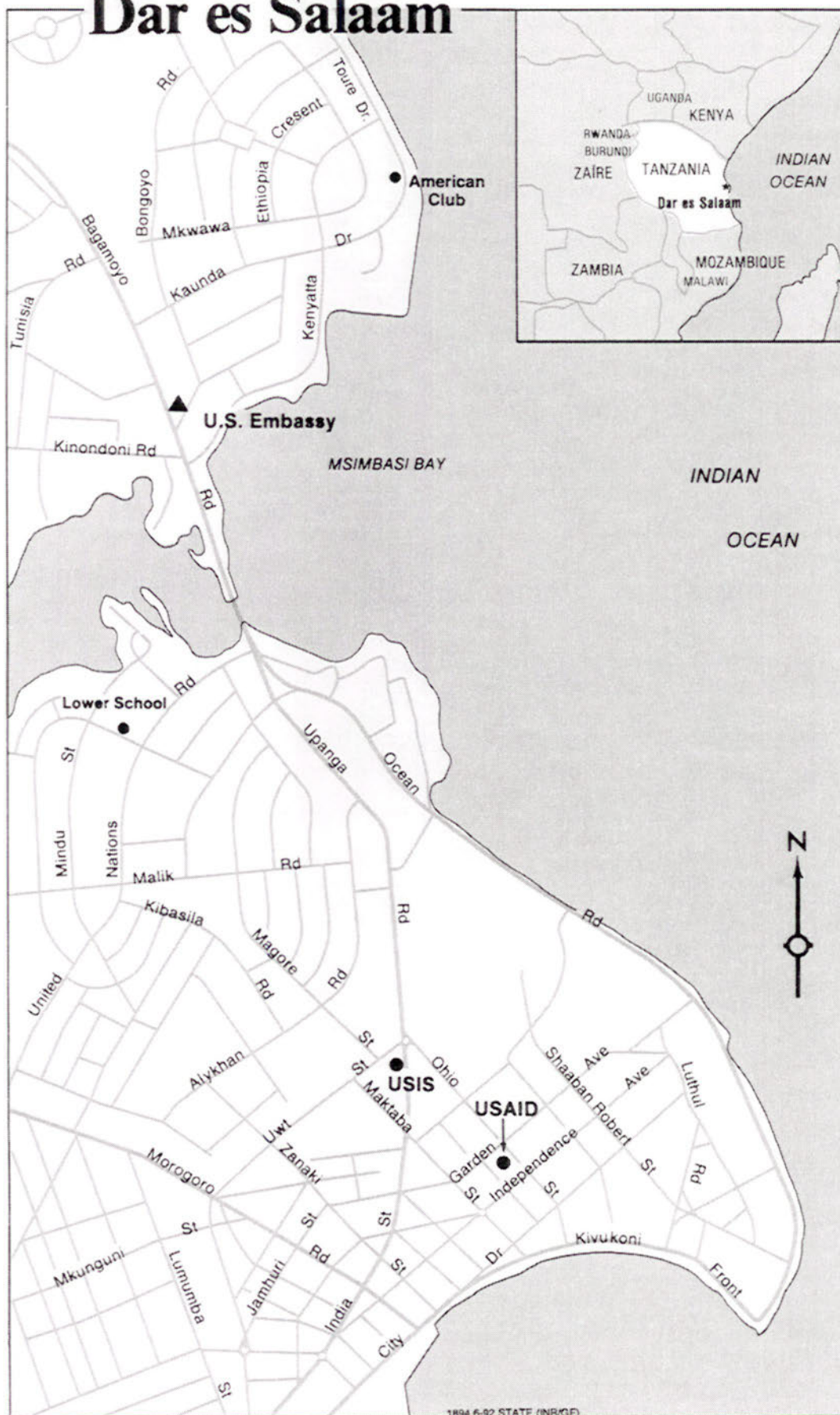
Justice is an important component of reconciliation in the Great Lakes. Consequently, the United States is vigorously supporting the reform and effective functioning of the Rwandan War Crimes Tribunal.

The U.S. has contributed over one billion dollars since 1993 to help support the tremendous refugee burden which regional states carry.

We want to be sure we coordinate our efforts with regional states. We are working with the South African Development Community, the Organization of African Unity and the UN to enhance African peacekeeping initiatives. The African Crisis Response Force (ACRF) is one U.S. proposal which could help to build greater African peacekeeping capacity.



Dar es Salaam





Tanzanian Shilling at T Sh596 = U.S. \$

Shilling to U.S. Dollars

U.S. Dollars to Shilling

Shilling	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	Shilling
100.00	0.17	0.10	59.60
250.00	0.42	0.25	149.00
300.00	0.50	0.50	298.00
450.00	0.76	0.75	447.00
596.00	1.00	1.00	596.00



750.00	1.26	3.00	1,788.00
2,000.00	3.36	5.00	2,980.00
10,000.00	16.78	10.00	5,960.00
25,000.00	41.95	20.00	11,920.00
50,000.00	83.89	50.00	29,800.00
150,000.00	251.68	100.00	59,600.00
250,000.00	419.46	300.00	178,800.00
500,000.00	838.93	500.00	298,000.00

NOTE: All U.S. dollar values are rounded to the nearest U.S. cent. The value of the Tanzanian Shilling fluctuates daily according to currency market conditions.

February 1997



U. S. Department of State
Bureau of Consular Affairs
Washington, DC 20520

For recorded travel information, call 202-647-5225

Internet Address: travel.state.gov

For information by fax, call 202-647-3000 from your fax machine



Consular Information Sheet

Tanzania

September 25, 1996

Country Description: Tanzania is a developing east African nation. Tourist facilities are adequate in major cities, but limited in remote areas.

Entry Requirements: Entry information may be obtained from the Tanzanian Embassy at 2139 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008, telephone (202) 939-6125 or the Tanzanian Permanent Mission to the U.N. at 205 East 42nd Street, 13th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017, telephone (212) 972-9160. Overseas, inquiries may be made at the nearest Tanzanian embassy or consulate.

Areas of Instability: Following closely contested elections in October 1995, political tension remains high in Zanzibar, particularly on the island of Pemba. Travelers should avoid political rallies and gatherings. After hundreds of thousands of refugees from Rwanda and Burundi entered western Tanzania in 1993-1994, Tanzania formally closed its border to new refugees from those two countries and deployed military forces in the Kigoma and Kagera regions. The border area, which includes several minor game reserves and Gombe Stream National Park, remains tense. Other major tourist areas remain unaffected.

Medical Facilities: Medical facilities are limited. Some medicines are in short supply or unavailable. The Medicare/Medicaid program does not provide for payment of medical services outside the United States. Not all U.S. medical insurance is valid outside the United States. Travelers have found supplemental medical insurance with specific overseas coverage, including provision for medical evacuation, to be useful. Information on health matters can be obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's international travelers hotline at (404) 332-4559, Internet: <http://www.cdc.gov>.

Information on Crime: Crime is a concern in both urban and rural areas. Incidents include rapes, muggings, vehicle thefts, and residential break-ins. Thieves on buses and trains may steal valuables from inattentive riders. Visitors driving in game parks are at risk. In recent years, there has been an increase in acts of armed banditry in Serengeti National Park, one resulting in the death of an American citizen. In response, the Tanzanian government has taken steps to increase security in the national parks. Assaults in Zanzibar and along public beaches in Dar es Salaam are increasingly common. Crime and hazardous road conditions make travel by night dangerous.

Car-jacking has occurred in both rural and urban areas. The majority of these attacks have occurred along the main road from Dar es Salaam to Zambia between the city of Morogoro and Mikumi National Park. Travelers are urged not to stop between populated areas, and to travel in convoys whenever possible.

The loss or theft abroad of a U.S. passport should be reported immediately to local police and to the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate. The pamphlets "A Safe Trip Abroad" and "Tips for Travelers to Sub-Saharan Africa" provide useful information on personal security while traveling abroad and on travel in the region in general. Both are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Traffic Safety and Road Conditions: Drivers should exercise caution and avoid intercity travel at night. Roads are often poorly maintained and lack shoulders; many are passable only with four-wheel-drive vehicles during the rainy season. Excessive speed, unpredictable driving habits, and the lack of basic safety equipment on many vehicles are additional hazards. Drivers

frequently have unexpected encounters with cyclists, pedestrians, livestock, and wild animals. Emergency service and first aid are unavailable outside major cities and tourist areas.

Use of Credit Cards: While many credit cards are increasingly accepted at major hotels, it is impossible to obtain a cash advance or traveler's checks in Tanzania with many commonly-held credit cards. Visitors should bring sufficient cash or traveler's checks for their trip.

Photography Restrictions: Photography of military installations is forbidden. Individuals have been detained and/or had their cameras and film confiscated for taking pictures of hospitals, schools, bridges, industrial sites and airports.

Arrest or Detention of Americans: Tanzanian police and prison officials, especially in rural areas, have consistently failed to inform the U.S. Embassy of the arrest or detention of American citizens.

U.S. citizens are subject to the laws of the country in which they are traveling. Penalties for possession, use or trafficking in illegal drugs are strict, and convicted offenders can expect jail sentences and fines.

Registration/Embassy Location: U.S. citizens are encouraged to register with the U.S. Embassy and to obtain updated information on travel and security in Tanzania. The U.S. Embassy is located at 36 Laibon Road (off Ali Hassan Mwinyi Road) in the capital city of Dar es Salaam. The mailing address is P.O. Box 9123, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; the telephone number is (255-51) 66010 through 5, and the fax is 66701. Office hours are 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

No.96-162

This replaces the Consular Information Sheet dated May 16, 1996 to update the Information on Crime.

May 1994



Official Name: United Republic of Tanzania

PROFILE

Geography

Area: *Mainland*—945,000 sq. km. (378,000 sq. mi.); slightly smaller than New Mexico and Texas combined. *Zanzibar*—1,658 sq. km. (640 sq. mi.).
Cities: *Capital*—Dar es Salaam (pop. 2 million); Dodoma (future capital—200,000), Zanzibar Town (160,000), Tanga (190,000), Mwanza (225,000), Arusha (140,000).
Terrain: Varied.
Climate: Varies from tropical to arid to temperate.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Tanzanian(s); Zanzibari(s).
Population: *Mainland*—25 million. *Zanzibar*—800,000.
Ethnic groups: More than 120.
Religions: Muslim 35%, indigenous beliefs 35%, Christian 30%.
Languages: Kiswahili (official), English.
Education: *Attendance*—86% (primary). *Literacy*—90%.
Health: *Infant mortality rate*—110/1,000. *Life expectancy*—53 yrs.
Work force: *Agriculture*—85%. *Industry, commerce, and government*—15%.

Government

Type: Republic.
Independence: Tanganyika 1961, Zanzibar 1963, union formed 1964.
Constitution: 1982.
Branches: *Executive*—president (chief of state and commander in chief), prime minister, first vice-president, and second vice-president (also president of Zanzibar). *Legislative*—unicameral National Assembly (for the union), House of Representatives (for Zanzibar only). *Judicial*—mainland: Court of Appeals, High Courts, Resident Magistrate Courts, district courts, primary courts. Zanzibar: High Court, people's district courts, kadhi courts (Islamic courts).
Political parties: Chama Cha Mapinduzi—Revolutionary Party, Party for Democracy and Development, Mageuzi National Convention for Construction and Reform,

Civic United Front, Union for Multi-party Democracy, National League for Democracy.

Suffrage: Universal at 18.

Administrative subdivisions: 25 regions (20 on mainland, 3 on Zanzibar, 2 on Pemba).

Flag: Diagonal yellow-edged black band from lower left to upper right; green field at upper left, blue field at lower right.

Economy

GDP (1992): \$3.6 billion.
Annual growth rate: 3.6% (est. 1991).
Per capita income: \$260.
Natural resources: Hydroelectric potential, coal, iron, gemstone, gold, natural gas, nickel, diamonds.
Agriculture (60% of GDP): *Products*—coffee, cotton, tea, tobacco, cloves, sisal, cashew nuts, maize.
Industry (9% of GDP): *Types*—textiles, agribusiness, light manufacturing, oil refining, construction.
Trade: *Exports*—\$440 million: coffee, cotton, tea, sisal, diamonds, cashew nuts, tobacco and cloves. *Major markets*—U.K., Germany, India, Japan, Italy, and Far East. *Imports*—\$1.4 billion: petroleum, consumer goods, machinery and transport equipment, used clothing, chemicals, pharmaceuticals. *Major suppliers*—U.K., Germany, Japan, India, Italy, U.S.
Official exchange rate: 335 Tanzanian shillings=U.S.\$1. ■



PEOPLE

Population distribution in Tanzania is extremely uneven. Density varies from 1 person per square kilometer (3/sq. mi.) in arid regions to 51 per square kilometer (133/sq. mi.) in the mainland's well-watered highlands and 134 per square kilometer (347/sq. mi.) on Zanzibar. More than 80% of the population is rural. Dar es Salaam is the capital and largest city; Dodoma, located in the center of Tanzania, has been designated to become the new capital by the end of the decade.

The African population consists of more than 120 ethnic groups, of which the Sukuma, Haya, Nyakyusa, Nyamwezi, and Chaga have more than 1 million members. The majority of Tanzanians, including such large tribes as the Sukuma and the Nyamwezi, are of Bantu stock. Groups of Nilotic or related origin include the nomadic Masai and the Luo, both of which are found in greater numbers in neighboring Kenya. Two small groups speak languages of the Khoisan family peculiar to the Bushman and Hottentot peoples. Cushitic-speaking peoples, originally from the Ethiopian highlands, reside in a few areas of Tanzania.

Although much of Zanzibar's African population came from the mainland, one group known as Shirazis traces its origins to the island's early Persian settlers. Non-Africans residing on the mainland and Zanzibar account for 1% of the total population. The Asian community—including Hindus, Sikhs, Shi'a and Sunni Muslims, and Goans—has declined by 50% in the past decade to 50,000 on the mainland and 4,000 on Zanzibar. An estimated 70,000 Arabs and 10,000 Europeans reside in Tanzania.

Each ethnic group has its own language, but the national language is Kiswahili, a Bantu-based tongue with strong Arabic borrowings.

HISTORY

Tanganyika/Tanzania

Northern Tanganyika's famed Olduvai Gorge has provided rich evidence of

the area's prehistory, including fossil remains of some of humanity's earliest ancestors. Discoveries suggest that East Africa may have been the site of human origin.

Little is known of the history of Tanganyika's interior during the early centuries of the Christian era. The area is believed to have been inhabited originally by ethnic groups using a click-tongue language similar to that of Southern Africa's Bushmen and Hottentots. Although remnants of these early tribes still exist, most were gradually displaced by Bantu farmers migrating from the west and south and by Nilotes and related northern peoples. Some of these groups had well-organized societies and controlled extensive areas by the time the Arab slavers, European explorers, and missionaries penetrated the interior in the first half of the 19th century.

The coastal area first felt the impact of foreign influence as early as the 8th century, when Arab traders arrived. By the 12th century, traders and immigrants came from as far away as Persia (now Iran) and India. They built a series of highly developed city and trading states along the coast, the principal one being Kilwa, a settlement of Persian origin that held ascendancy until the Portuguese destroyed it in the early 1500s.

The Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama explored the East African coast in 1498 on his voyage to India. By 1506, the Portuguese claimed control over the entire coast. This control was nominal, however, because the Portuguese did not colonize the area or explore the interior. Assisted by Omani Arabs, the indigenous coastal dwellers succeeded in driving the Portuguese from the area north of the Ruvuma River by the early 18th century. Claiming the coastal strip, Omani Sultan Seyyid Said (1804-1856) moved his capital to Zanzibar in 1841.

European exploration of the interior began in the mid-19th century. Two German missionaries reached Mt. Kilimanjaro in the 1840s. British explorers Richard Burton and John Speke crossed the interior to Lake

Tanganika in 1857. David Livingstone, the Scottish missionary-explorer who crusaded against the slave trade, established his last mission at Ujiji, where he was "found" by Henry Morton Stanley, an Anglo-American journalist-explorer, who had been commissioned by the *New York Herald* to locate him.

German colonial interests were first advanced in 1884. Karl Peters, who formed the Society for German Colonization, concluded a series of treaties by which tribal chiefs in the interior accepted German "protection." Prince Otto von Bismarck's government backed Peters in the subsequent establishment of the German East Africa Company.

In 1886 and 1890, Anglo-German agreements were negotiated that delineated the British and German spheres of influence in the interior of East Africa and along the coastal strip previously claimed by the Omani sultan of Zanzibar. In 1891, the German Government took over direct administration of the territory from the German East Africa Company and appointed a governor with headquarters at Dar es Salaam.

Although the German colonial administration brought cash crops, railroads, and roads to Tanganyika, European rule provoked African resistance, culminating in the Maji Maji rebellion of 1905-07. The rebellion, which temporarily united a number of southern tribes and ended only after an estimated 120,000 Africans had died from fighting or starvation, is considered by most Tanzanians to have been one of the first stirrings of nationalism.

German colonial domination of Tanganyika ended after World War I when control of most of the territory passed to the United Kingdom under a League of Nations mandate. After World War II, Tanganyika became a UN trust territory under British control. Subsequent years witnessed Tanganyika moving gradually toward self-government and independence.

In 1954, Julius K. Nyerere, a school-teacher who was then one of only two Tanganyikans educated abroad at the university level, organized a political

party—the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU). TANU-supported candidates were victorious in the Legislative Council elections of September 1958 and February 1959. In December 1959, the United Kingdom agreed to the establishment of internal self-government following general elections to be held in August 1960. Nyerere was named chief minister of the subsequent government.

In May 1961, Tanganyika became autonomous, and Nyerere became prime minister under a new constitution. Full independence was achieved on December 9, 1961. Mr. Nyerere was elected President when Tanganyika became a republic within the Commonwealth a year after independence.

Zanzibar

An early Arab/Persian trading center, Zanzibar fell under Portuguese domination in the 16th and early 17th centuries but was retaken by Omani Arabs in the early 18th century. The height of Arab rule came during the reign of Sultan Seyyid Said, who encouraged the development of clove plantations, using the island's slave labor.

The Arabs established their own garrisons at Zanzibar, Pemba, and Kilwa and carried on a lucrative trade in slaves and ivory. By 1840, Said had transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar and established a ruling Arab elite. The island's commerce fell increasingly into the hands of traders from the Indian subcontinent, whom Said encouraged to settle on the island.

Zanzibar's spices attracted ships from as far away as the United States. A U.S. consulate was established on the island in 1837. The United Kingdom's early interest in Zanzibar was motivated by both commerce and the determination to end the slave trade. In 1822, the British signed the first of a series of treaties with Sultan Said to curb this trade, but not until 1876 was the sale of slaves finally prohibited.

The Anglo-German agreement of 1890 made Zanzibar and Pemba a British protectorate. British rule through a sultan remained largely unchanged from

the late 19th century until after World War II.

Zanzibar's political development began in earnest after 1956, when provision was first made for the election of six non-government members to the Legislative Council. Two parties were formed: the Zanzibar Nationalist Party (ZNP), representing the dominant Arab and Arabized minority, and the Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP), led by Abeid Karume and representing the Shirazis and the African majority.

The first elections were held in July 1957, and the ASP won three of the six elected seats, with the remainder going to independents. Following the election, the ASP split; some of its Shirazi supporters left to form the Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party (ZPPP). The January 1961 election resulted in a deadlock between the ASP and a ZNP-ZPPP coalition.

On April 26, 1964, Tanganyika united with Zanzibar to form the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, renamed the United Republic of Tanzania on October 29.

United Republic of Tanzania

TANU and the Afro-Shirazi Party of Zanzibar were merged into a single party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM Revolutionary Party), on February 5, 1977. On April 26, 1977, the union of the two parties was ratified in a new constitution. The merger was reinforced by principles enunciated in the 1982 union constitution and reaffirmed in the constitution of 1984.

The elections that followed the granting of self-government in June 1963 produced similar results. Zanzibar received its independence from the United Kingdom on December 19, 1963, as a constitutional monarchy under the sultan. On January 12, 1964, the African majority revolted against the sultan, and a new government was formed with the ASP leader, Abeid Karume, as president of Zanzibar and chairman of the Revolutionary Council. Under the terms of its political union with Tanganyika in April 1964, the Zanzibar Government retained considerable local autonomy.

Abeid Karume was named First Vice President of the union government, a post he held until his assassination in April 1972. Aboud Jumbe, a fellow member of the ASP and the Revolutionary Council, was appointed to succeed Karume. In 1981, 32 persons were selected to serve in the Zanzibar House of Representatives. The election marked the first poll since the 1964 revolution. In 1984, Jumbe resigned and was replaced by Ali Hassan Mwinyi as both President of Zanzibar and First Vice President of Tanzania. In the election of 1985, Mwinyi was elected President of the United Republic of Tanzania; Idris Wakil was elected President of Zanzibar and Second Vice President of Tanzania. In 1990, Wakil retired and was replaced as President of Zanzibar by Salmin Amour.

In 1977, Nyerere merged TANU with the Zanzibar ruling party, the ASP, to form the CCM as the sole ruling party in both parts of the union. The CCM was to be the sole instrument for mobilizing and controlling the population in all significant political or economic activities. He envisioned the party as a "two-way street" for the flow of ideas and policy directives between the village level and the government.

President Nyerere handed over power to his successor, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, in 1985. Nyerere retained his position as Chairman of the ruling party for five more years, but in 1990, this post also was passed on to Mwinyi, who started his last five-year term at that time. Nyerere retired from formal politics but remains influential behind the scenes.

In 1990, in response to the currents of democracy sweeping much of the world, Tanzania began making substantial changes to its political system (see below).

GOVERNMENT

Tanzania is changing from a single-party state with a strong central executive to a more democratic multi-party system. Currently, the president is assisted by two vice-presidents. One of the vice-presidents serves as prime minister and

carries an administrative portfolio. Selected from the National Assembly body, this vice-president is the government's leader in the National Assembly. The other vice-president functions as President of Zanzibar and must be a Zanzibari citizen. The president and the National Assembly are elected concurrently by direct popular vote for five-year terms. If the president dissolves the assembly, he or she must stand for election as well. The president indicated in his New Year's Eve speech on December 31, 1991, that the current parliament would serve out its term, due to expire in 1995. The president must select the cabinet from among National Assembly members but has the power to appoint up to 15 members of the assembly.

The unicameral National Assembly has 255 members, 180 of whom are elected from the mainland and Zanzibar. At present, all are members of the CCM. The remaining members were appointed by the government and various "mass organizations" associated with the party. Assembly actions are valid for Zanzibar only in specifically designated union matters. Zanzibar's own elected House of Representatives has jurisdiction over all non-union matters.

Tanzania has a five-level judiciary combining the jurisdictions of tribal, Islamic, and British common law. Appeal is from the primary courts through the district courts, resident magistrate courts, to the high courts, and Court of Appeals. Judges are appointed by the Chief Justice, except those for the Court of Appeals and the High Court, who are appointed by the president. The Zanzibari court system parallels the legal system of the union, and all cases tried in Zanzibari courts, except for those involving constitutional issues and Islamic law, can be appealed to the Court of Appeals of the union.

For administrative purposes, Tanzania is divided into 25 regions—20 on the mainland, 3 on Zanzibar, and 2 on Pemba. Since 1972, a decentralization program on the mainland has worked to increase the authority of the regions. On July 1, 1983, the government reinstated 99 district councils to further increase local authority. Of the 99 councils

operating in 86 districts, 19 are urban and 80 are rural. The 19 urban units are classified further as city (Dar es Salaam), municipal (Arusha, Dodoma, Tanga), and town councils (the remaining 15 communities).

On the mainland, regional commissioners are also ex-official members of the National Assembly. The regional and area commissioners are assisted by appointed development directors and other functional managers, who form a council charged with administering the region or district in close collaboration with CCM party officials. Following the 1982 Party Congress, two new positions—regional and district party secretary—were created to assist in coordinating the activities between the party and the political jurisdictions.

Constitutional and legal changes due to multi-party politics may affect many of the arrangements described above.

Principal Government Officials

President—Ali Hassan Mwinyi

First Vice-President and Prime

Minister—John Samuel Malecela

President of Zanzibar and Second Vice-

President—Dr. Salmin Amour

Deputy Prime Minister—Augustine Mrema

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Joseph Rwegasira

Ambassador to the United States—

Charles Nyirabu

Ambassador to the United Nations—vacant

Tanzania maintains an embassy in the United States at 2139 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 (tel. 202-939-6125).

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

President Ali Hassan Mwinyi was elected for a second five-year term in 1990. Salmin Amour became President of Zanzibar and second Vice President of the Union. In a 1990 cabinet shuffle, President Mwinyi replaced Prime Minister Joseph Warioba with John Samuel Malecela, a former foreign minister and diplomat. Julius Nyerere retired from his post as CCM party chairman in 1990 and transferred that position to President Mwinyi.

In the beginning Tanzania sought to achieve political and economic development within an authoritarian framework. Since 1962, Nyerere had used the Kiswahili word *ujamaa* (familyhood) to describe the ideal of communal cooperation his government sought to foster. Goals were set forth in more conventional socialist terms in the TANU constitution and reaffirmed in February 1967 in a party document, the Arusha Declaration. The declaration, which enunciated the principles of socialism and self-reliance, asked that the government nationalize the means of production, prepare development plans that Tanzania could carry out without depending on foreign assistance, and place greater emphasis on improving rural living standards.

The CCM was granted political supremacy over the government by the constitution of 1977 and still remains a primary source of policy in the social, political, and economic fields. Nearly all top government leaders were provided by CCM, which plays a leading role in the government scheme of nation-building and whose control structure is closely interwoven with the government's.

In early 1986, however, Nyerere admitted that the party was moribund, particularly at local levels, and began a campaign to inject new life into the CCM. These initiatives failed, and by 1989, when the East European socialist regimes began to collapse, the party reluctantly conceded the need for fundamental reforms.

Reforms of the political process met with considerable criticism. Tanzania's single-party politics made a mockery of democratic procedures through its electoral practices. No candidate was permitted to stand for office without the approval of the senior leadership of the ruling party. Voters were expected merely to ratify the party's choices and coercive measures—withholding ration allotments, for example—were commonly used to "encourage" participation in registration and voting. To address this problem, President Mwinyi in 1991 appointed a special commission under Chief Justice Francis Nyalali to examine and recommend fundamental reforms of the political system.

At the end of 1991, Tanzania began another attempt at democratic and economic reform in order to change its autocratic single-party state system. Low pay combined with obsessive secrecy and lack of accountability had led to massive fraud, misfeasance, corruption, and a disregard for the leadership's code. The Zanzibar Declaration of 1991 began reform in earnest primarily because the problems could no longer be hidden.

In January and February 1992, the government decided to adopt multi-party democracy. Legal and constitutional changes led to the registration of 11 political parties. Two parliamentary by-elections (won by the CCM) in early 1994, which were contested by most parties, were the first-ever multi-party elections in Tanzanian history. Local elections are planned for August 1994 and general elections for 1995.

ECONOMY

Tanganyika/Tanzania

Substantial measures have been taken to liberalize the Tanzanian economy along market lines and encourage both foreign and domestic private investment.

In early 1986, the Government of Tanzania embarked on an adjustment program to dismantle state economic controls and encourage more active participation of the private sector in the economy. The program included a comprehensive package of policies which reduced the budget deficit and improved monetary control, substantially depreciated the overvalued exchange rate, liberalized the trade regime, removed most price controls, eased restrictions on the marketing of food crops, freed interest rates, and initiated a restructuring of the financial sector.

With the establishment of an institutional framework for the privatization of parastatal enterprises, reduction in this costly and inefficient area has also begun.

The reform program increased external resources, food production, and food and non-traditional exports. During the 1986-92 period, both GDP and exports increased at an average of about 4% per year, after near GDP stagnation

in 1993. The government also launched programs to rehabilitate key infrastructure (roads, railways, and ports).

However, Tanzania's economy remains overwhelmingly donor dependent, with as much as 40% of GDP consisting of external aid. Furthermore, the public sector still accounts for more than 70% of GDP, and periodic foreign exchange shortages and an inefficient bureaucracy and legal system hamper business enterprise.

Agriculture dominates the economy, providing over 60% of GDP and 85% of employment. Cash crops, including coffee, tea, cotton, cashews, sisal, cloves, and pyrethrum make up 48% of export earnings. The volume of all major crops, both cash and goods, which have been marketed through official channels has increased over the past few years, but large amounts of produce never reach the market. Poor pricing and unreliable cash flow to farmers continue to frustrate the agricultural sector.

Accounting for less than 10% of GDP, Tanzania's industrial sector is one of the smallest in Africa. It grew 12% during the late 1980s but continues to show overall signs of decline. It has been hit hard recently by persistent power shortages caused by low rainfall in the hydroelectric dam catchment area, a condition compounded by years of neglect and bad management at the state-controlled electric company.

Main industrial activities include producing raw materials, import substitutes, and processed agricultural products. Foreign exchange shortages and mismanagement continue to deprive factories of much needed spare parts and have reduced factory capacity to less than 30%.

Despite Tanzania's past record of political stability, an unattractive investment climate has discouraged foreign investment. Government steps to improve that climate include redrawing tax codes, floating the exchange rate, licensing foreign banks, and creating an investment promotion center to cut red tape. In terms of mineral resources and the largely untapped tourism sector, Tanzania could become a viable and attractive market for U.S. goods and services.

Zanzibar

Zanzibar's economy is based primarily on the production of cloves (90% grown on the island of Pemba), the principal foreign exchange earner. Exports have suffered recently with the downturn in the clove market. Tourism is an increasingly promising sector, and a number of proposals are being considered for new hotels and resorts.

The Government of Zanzibar has been more aggressive than its mainland counterpart in instituting economic reforms and has legalized foreign exchange bureaus on the islands. This has loosened up the economy and dramatically increased the availability of consumer commodities. Furthermore, with external funding, the government plans to make the Port of Zanzibar a free port. Rehabilitation of current port facilities and plans to extend these facilities will be the precursor to the free port. The island's manufacturing sector is limited mainly to import substitution industries, such as cigarettes, shoes, and processed agricultural products. In 1992, the government designated two export-producing zones and encouraged the development of offshore financial services. Zanzibar still imports much of its staple requirements, petroleum products, and manufactured articles.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Along with many other Third World nations, Tanzania based its foreign policy on the concept of nonalignment with both major power blocs. Former President Nyerere defined nonalignment as the right of small nations to determine their own policies in their own interests and to have an influence in world affairs that accords with the right of all people to live equally.

Tanzania played an important role in several regional and international organizations including the Non-Aligned Movement, the front-line states, Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the United Nations, and its specialized and related agencies.

As one of Africa's best-known elder statesmen, Nyerere has been involved in many of these organizations, particularly

as former chairman of the six front-line states concerned with southern Africa and as former chairman of the OAU (1984-85). Tanzania supports the tenets of majority rule and self-determination for all of southern Africa and has been a principal supporter of liberation groups in that part of the continent.

In recent years, Tanzania has joined with many other developing countries to support a new international economic order. Tanzania advocates measures to stabilize international commodity prices and provide balance-of-payments support for countries facing unfavorable terms of trade. It acknowledges the need for structural adjustment in developing economies but also stresses the importance of developed country cooperation in the transfer of resources and technology, debt settlement, and increasing access to primary commodity markets.

Tanzania enjoys particularly close ties with neighboring Uganda, Zambia, and Mozambique. In 1977, the Kenyan, Tanzanian, and Ugandan partnership in the East African Community, established 10 years earlier, was dissolved. The breakup resulted in suspension of nearly all trade between Tanzania and Kenya and closure of the border to most tourist travel. The border was re-opened in 1984, and relations with Kenya have improved significantly.

U.S.-TANZANIAN RELATIONS

The United States enjoys cordial relations with the United Republic of Tanzania. The United States has historically sought to assist Tanzania's economic and social development through bilateral and regional programs administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). From 1953 to 1992, total US economic assistance was \$480 million in loans, grants, and PL 480 Title II (Food for Peace).

In the 1970s, USAID focused on strengthening national institutions in agriculture and, to a lesser degree, on health. In agriculture, food crops and livestock were emphasized. Health care assistance has supported labor development, particularly training for maternal and childcare health aides. Training is an important part of the USAID program, and almost 2,000 Tanzanians have received either long- or short-term training, primarily in the United States.

The AID program of the 1990s, however, is emphasizing improving the rural transportation network, private enterprise development, and family planning.

The Peace Corps program, revitalized in 1979, provides assistance in wildlife management, teaching, forestry, and agricultural mechanics on both the mainland and on Zanzibar. There are about 80 volunteers.

Principal U.S. Embassy Officers

Ambassador—Peter Jon de Vos

Deputy Chief of Mission—

Steven Browning
Director, USAID—Dale B. Pfeiffer
Public Affairs Officer (USIS)—

Gregory Lynch
Peace Corps Director—
James E. Mayer

The U.S. embassy in Tanzania is located at 36 Laibon Road, Dar es Salaam. The consulate on Zanzibar was closed on June 15, 1979. ■

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Travel Notes

Customs: Visas and inoculations against cholera and yellow fever are required for entry.

Climate and clothing: Lightweight, tropical clothing is worn year-round, although in the cooler season (June-September), a light wrap is useful in the evenings. Due to cultural sensitivities, conservative dress is recommended.

Health: Community sanitation is poor. Tapwater is not potable. Boil and filter water, and prepare fruits and vegetables carefully.

Telecommunications: Direct-dial telephone and cable services are available to the United Kingdom, United States, and other parts of the world. Tanzania is eight standard time zones ahead of eastern standard time and does not observe daylight-saving time.

Transportation: Dar es Salaam is served by several international airlines. Taxis are available 24 hours at certain locations; fare should be agreed upon in advance. Buses and trains generally are overcrowded. Traffic moves on the left.

Further Information

Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402:

American University. Tanzania: A Country Study.

Key Officers of Foreign Service Posts (Guide for Businesses).

For information on economic trends, commercial development, production, trade regulations, and tariff rates, contact the International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. □

Brady Anderson
U.S. Ambassador to Tanzania

Brady Anderson was appointed U.S. Ambassador to Tanzania in August 1994.

He began his career in 1967 as an office worker for Senator J. W. Fulbright. After attending officer-candidate training school, he became a naval communications officer in 1968. He served aboard the U.S.S. Brinkley Bass, 1969-71, then as a lieutenant in the Naval reserve, 1971-73.

Ambassador Anderson was a private attorney in Helena, Arkansas, 1973-76. After working for the Arkla Exploration Company, he was named assistant attorney general in Little Rock in 1977. He served as a special assistant to Governor Bill Clinton, 1979-81. In 1981 he became a political science instructor at the University of Little Rock. Next, he was a senior law clerk to U.S. District Judge Elsi Jane T. Roy in Little Rock, 1982-85.

Mr. Anderson was an assistant to the vice president for public affairs of Wycliffe Bible Translators, 1987-88. In 1988, he became a sociolinguistic surveyor at the Summer Institute of Linguistics in Tanzania. He served as director of the Institute, 1988-91, then as assistant director in 1992.

Mr. Anderson was born in Memphis, Tennessee in July 1945. He received a B.A. from Rhodes College and a law degree from the University of Arkansas, where he was assistant editor of the law review. He also attended Hendrix College, All Nations Christian College, and the Summer Institute of Linguistics in Dallas. His foreign language is Swahili. He is a member of Omicron Delta Kappa and holds a Navy commendation medal. He wrote an article on admiralty torts for the University of Arkansas Law Review. He is a member of the Arkansas Bar Association, Covenant Presbyterian Church, the Y.M.C.A., and a past member of Wycliffe Bible Translators. He is married to Betty Wray Anderson and has two daughters.

Key U.S. Officials in Dar es Salaam

Deputy Chief of Mission

David B. Dunn

Political Officer

Ruth M. Henderson

Economic Officer

Jacques L. Gude

Consular Officer

Calvin M. Konner

Commercial Officer

Christopher T. Griffin

Administrative Officer

Joseph A. Hilts

Regional Security Officer

John M. Eustace, Jr.

Public Affairs Officer

Kiki S. Munshi

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UGANDA

Divider Title: _____

January 1996

COUNTRY DATA

UGANDA

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. HEAD OF GOVERNMENT

President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni

B. CAPITAL AND MAJOR CITIES

Kampala (population approximately 1,200,000). Other major cities include Jinja (500,000), Mbale (400,000), Soroti (300,000). These figures were reported by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

C. AREA

91,000 square miles (somewhat smaller than Oregon).

D. POPULATION

17.2 million

E. RELIGION

Christian 80%, Muslim 5%, animist 15%.

F. LANGUAGES

Major languages: English (official), Swahili, Luganda and other tribal languages.

G. GOVERNMENT

On July 27, 1985, the government of President Milton Obote was overthrown by a military coup and an interim military council formed, headed by General Tito Okello. Plans for fall elections were suspended and parliament dissolved. On January 25, 1986, the Okello government was overthrown by the National Resistance Army, (NRA) whose leader, Yoweri Museveni, was sworn in as President on January 29. A National Resistance Council (NRC) was formed to assume parliamentary functions for an interim period of four years. In 1989, the National Resistance Movement was mandated to hold office for a further five years.

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Resistance Councils (RC) were established at the local parish and district levels, to which the people of each community elected their representatives. A ministry of Constitutional Affairs was established and in 1989 a Constitutional Commission was formed to draft a new constitution. A draft constitution was released for debate by a Constituent Assembly in early 1993. Delegates to the Constituent Assembly were elected in March 1994. The delegates deliberated the new constitution between July 1994 and September 1995. The new constitution was promulgated and enacted by the Constituent Assembly on the eve of Uganda's independence anniversary, October 8, 1995. The constitution allows the current government nine months from the day of enactment within which to organize and conduct elections for president and for members of a representative legislature. Elections are expected to be held in May or June 1996.

The NRM government took major steps toward economic reform in May 1987 with the signing of an IMF agreement and the devaluation of the shilling. Subsequent adoption of IMF, World Bank, and structural adjustment programs has stabilized the Ugandan shilling, controlled inflation, and provided sustained economic growth, which was recorded at 10 percent during the financial year 1994-95.

H. EDUCATION

Children in Uganda enter primary schools at six or seven years of age. Primary education is not compulsory. Education is the responsibility of the parents. The majority of educational institutions are government-run.

	No. of Schools	Enrollment	
Primary Schools	7,905	2,638,100	
Secondary Schools	774	240,834	
Teacher Training Colleges	52	6,556	
Commercial Colleges	5	1,009	
Technical Colleges	5	1,247	
Other Higher Institutions	3	1,463	
Mbarara University	1		200
Makerere University	1	10,000	

Non-government educational institutions:

Primary	485	160,025
Secondary	145	16,399
Commercial colleges	12	300
Uganda Martyrs University	1	257

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Ndejje University	1	254
Mbale Islamic University	1	500
Nkumba University	1	200

Makerere University is government-controlled and financed. The president of the country serves as chancellor and appoints the vice chancellor of the university. Begun in the 1930s, and with a current student population over 10,000, Makerere is the preeminent institution of higher learning in the country and in the region. It offers undergraduate, graduate and post-graduate degrees in a number of disciplines, administers Mulago Teaching Hospital for medical school students, and is the site of the East African School of Librarianship.

A second university, Mbarara University, was established in 1989 in the southwest. At present its program emphasizes a school of medicine. Programs for teacher training in science education and environment studies are planned. The Institute of Tropical Forestry Research, located at Ruhija, in the Bwindi Forest National Park, is affiliated to Mbarara University.

The Islamic University in Uganda (IUIU), established by the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) in 1988, is situated in Mbale, eastern Uganda. The OIC controls and finances the operations of IUIU. The majority of students are Muslim and come from other Anglophone African countries, as well as Uganda. Staff salaries and student fees are paid for by the member states of the OIC. The academic program includes a Faculty of Islamic Studies and Arabic language, a Faculty of Education and a Faculty of Business and Public Administration.

There are some six additional private universities, all founded within the last five years, affiliated with a religious denomination and concentrating their curricula on marketable courses: i.e., business studies, computer studies, as well as some offering traditional philosophy or theology specialties. For staffing, most depend on Makerere University lecturers who work additional part-time at these institutions.

The private universities include the following. Uganda Martyrs University, founded and supported by the Roman Catholic Church, has opened offering courses in business administration and development studies. The Church of Uganda (representing the Protestant church) set up its own university at Ndejje, also near Kampala. The Christian University, supported by the Catholic Church recently opened their doors to a limited number of students. Curricula and the potential of sustainability remain to be determined. Nkumba University, formerly a commercial college, opened its degree program in 1994. It is financially supported by prominent individuals. Namasagali University is a privately owned university located in Kamuli district. Bugema University is affiliated with the Seventh-Day Adventist Church and with its sister institution, Baraton College, in Kenya.

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I. MASS COMMUNICATION

1. RADIO

Radio Uganda, a government-controlled station, broadcasts news programs from 6:00 a.m. to midnight in English and in 23 local languages. There are six national newscasts in English. The external service has not yet been reactivated, but will broadcast in English and French. The Uganda government estimates that there are ten million shortwave radios in the country. The first private commercial radio stations in the history of Uganda initiated broadcasts in December 1993. "Capital Radio" and "Radio Sanyu" are FM stations broadcasting primarily in the capital and its environs, though broadcast signals have occasionally been picked up in other urban centers. Both stations broadcast a popular, commercial mix of western and African music, sports, news and announcements. Several other entrepreneurs have been licensed to operate radio stations, but are yet to go into the air.

Early in 1995, Radio France International inaugurated FM broadcasts after installing a repeater station in Uganda. The station dedicates four hours of English broadcasts on a predominantly French language menu.

2. TELEVISION

Uganda Television, also government-controlled, now covers 70% of the country. There are plans to expand this to approximately 90% of the country with the commissioning of Japanese-supplied equipment in three up-country locations. Uganda Television currently broadcasts a mixture of acquired programs from a variety of countries, indigenous talk and entertainment programming, and news in both vernacular and English languages.

Uganda's first private television station, Cablesat, initiated broadcast to the greater Kampala area in late 1992. Under agreement with CNN, Cablesat Television rebroadcasts CNN news programs supplemented with acquired entertainment and indigenous news programs. Additional independent television stations and cable channels are expected to initiate broadcasts within the foreseeable future. Sanyu TV, a commercial television service, part of Radio Sanyu complex, initiated broadcasts in October 1994. In addition to using substantial amounts of Worldnet feeds, they are linked up with Black Entertainment Television and with CNN in the U.S. Cable television has found its way into Uganda, under South Africa's Multi-Choice Television network, initiated in February 1995. Subscribers can view a range of news, sports, and entertainment programs on three channels. A new station known as Channel Television is scheduled to begin programming early 1996.

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There are about 600,000 TV sets in Uganda. Uganda has two earth stations: Standard B station at Arua in the West Nile area and Standard A station at Mukono near Kampala. A recent government directive requiring television set owners to pay a viewing tax has not yet been enforced, as it is generally seen as being unenforceable.

3. PRESS

The press is lively and relatively free in Uganda, with a number of independent publications. A recent liberalization in broadcasting licensing resulted in the establishment of private television and radio stations. Through the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Information the government controls the major access to news for the population. A Press Law of 1995 has established a media council to arbitrate disputes, and to enforce codes of conduct. Under a Sedition and Libel Law journalists can be arrested for publishing what is deemed treasonable or defamatory.

The Ministry of Information, through a government parastatal, publishes a national daily, The New Vision (circulation 35,000). It is the most widely read newspaper, and although it is of course the prime government noticeboard, it can and does criticize government leaders or policies regularly. The New Vision also publishes four vernacular biweekly newspapers for regional readers: Orumuri (circulation 5,000) in Runyankole language to serve western Uganda; Etop (circulation 5,000) in Ateso language for eastern Uganda; Rupiny to serve northern Uganda and most recently, Bukedde, the Luganda version.

Other papers include the thrice-weekly, independent The Monitor, which has a deserved popular reputation for fearless reporting, and a circulation nearing 35,000; the Democratic Party mouthpiece, The Citizen, a weekly with a circulation of about 5,000; The Shariat, a twice-monthly Islamic newsletter pro-Sudan and anti- National Resistance Movement Government; and Ngabo, a western-oriented Luganda-language daily with a circulation of 5,000.

The People is the Uganda People's Congress Party paper. Its circulation figures vary between 3,000 and 5,000. The Tribune and Focus circulate an average of 3,000 copies each weekly. Most English Language publications are circulated only within the greater Kampala area, though several of the larger papers are also distributed in other major urban areas. The weekly The Market Place, launched in 1994, has a circulation of about 7,000. In November 1994, it was joined by The East African, featuring substantive regional economic news and analysis. Its circulation figure is about 15,000 in Uganda.

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4. PERIODICALS

Monthly periodicals published in Uganda are Leadership, a Catholic periodical published by the Verona Fathers in northern Uganda; Musizi, also a religious publication circulated in southern Uganda; The Economy, an independent monthly which treats political and economic subjects. The Sixth of February, staunchly pro-government, is published by the National Resistance Army.

Circulation figures for monthly and quarterly publications are as follows:

The Manufacturer (Monthly), (English)	20,000
Leadership (English)	12,000
The Sixth of February (English)	20,000
The Economy (English)	7,000
Arise (Women's quarterly in English)	5,000
Every Woman (quarterly in English)	5,000
Uganda Women's News (quarterly in English)	5,000
Insight Magazine (Monthly), (English)	5,000
Dine Out(Monthly), English	5,000

5. FILMS

There is no film industry in Uganda. The film unit of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting makes occasional documentaries on developmental topics and special events. UTV's outside broadcasting unit records state functions, cultural events and soccer matches, in addition to covering news items. There is no commercial film theater in Kampala, although occasionally films are shown at the National Theater.

II. FOREIGN RELATIONS

A. U.S. AMBASSADOR

E. Michael Southwick

B. U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE AND PRIVATE INVESTMENTS

The United States resumed economic assistance to Uganda in 1979, shortly after the expulsion of the Amin regime. Initial U.S. efforts were focused on helping overcome the effects of the war and the 1979-80 drought by providing urgently needed food commodities, drugs and medicine.

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Mulago Hospital was also assisted in rehabilitating its water supply. With the initiation of the economic reform program in June 1981, the U.S. government began a longer term development assistance effort. Consistent with the government of Uganda's recovery program, USAID initially focused on the agricultural sector.

In FY-95, the U.S. provided to Uganda USD 57 million in economic assistance through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The USAID/Uganda program is one of the largest in sub-Saharan Africa. It emphasizes support to the GOU in the area of democratization, liberalizing the economy, increasing agricultural production (particularly export crops) and improving the primary education system and public health care. Special emphasis is placed on containing AIDS. Support for managing the natural resource sector, and for small business enterprise are also part of the program.

The Ambassador's self-help fund has been used to assist a number of community-supported projects.

There is currently only modest private American investment in Uganda, though various U.S. firms are considering investments in hydroelectric power, tourism, seed production, export crops, and the dairy industry.

The Peace Corps returned to Uganda in March 1991. Of its 56 Peace Corps Volunteers in country, one half are engaged in natural resource management; one quarter in supporting primary school teacher upgrading, and the rest coordinate small business enterprise development with UWESO, a Ugandan NGO which supports women who give care to orphans.

C. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AND MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES

China's Xinhua "news service" maintains a full-time correspondent based in Kampala. A free-lance American correspondent who files regional stories for a number of U.S. dailies is based in Kampala. AP, UPI, AFP, Reuters, and several Nairobi dailies retain Ugandan journalists as stringers, as do VOA and BBC.

During 1995, Uganda received its share of American media attention. Over a dozen correspondents visited the country and filed stories, representing various media organizations. Nairobi-based foreign correspondents for major U.S. newspapers have also visited Uganda several times this year.

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D. THIRD COUNTRY CULTURAL AND INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Third country cultural and information programs are as follows:

1. GERMANY

The principal program activities of Germany include film showings to secondary schools and other institutions, grants to Ugandans for degree programs and research projects, study tours for scientists and other professionals, and specialized courses in radio/TV and other technical fields. The embassy sponsors a professor of German language at Makerere University. The German language is also taught in a number of secondary schools and at the Kampala-based German-Uganda Friendship Association, which occasionally hosts art exhibitions and musical groups.

2. UNITED KINGDOM

The British Council sponsors exchange activities which include sending Ugandans to the United Kingdom for short courses and degree programs. The British Council has a large book donation program with Makerere University and National Teacher's Colleges. The Council also hosts art exhibitions, performing artists, and film festivals on a relatively sustained basis. The British Council Library has a large membership which has access to books and videos.

3. FRANCE

There is an Alliance Francaise in Kampala, with branches in Jinja and Entebbe. In addition to the teaching of French, principal program activities include lectures, film shows and musical presentations. The GOF also sponsors lecturers of French at Makerere University. The French have installed a satellite dish at the Alliance Francaise for broadcasting programs similar to our Worldnet programs.

4. CHINA

China distributes literature to newspapers, government offices, secondary schools and other institutions.

5. NORTH KOREA

North Korea distributes literature to newspapers, government offices and other institutions. It also runs a Uganda-North Korea Friendship Association for members.

UGANDA

E. GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS

Though there is an official policy restricting the publication of items critical of third countries that share friendly relations with Uganda, it is no longer enforced; pieces critical of third countries from several sources are now freely published.

III. USIS

A. CULTURAL PROGRAMS

I. U.S. SPEAKERS AND CULTURAL PRESENTATIONS

In FY-95, post conducted a full range of information and cultural exchange programs, the highlight of which was the visit of Arts America's "Reverb, a vocal ensemble of gospel music, presented in concert at the National Theater, the Sheraton Hotel and Namirembe Cathedral. Post also mounted three agency-furnished exhibits: "Chicano Expressions", "Songs of my People" and "Countdown to Eternity". The two latter were shown in conjunction with the Martin Luther King Jr. Day commemoration, and Black History month, respectively.

Post hosted six U.S. speakers. These included Ms. Kathryn Urbonya from the College of Law, Georgia State University on "Comparative Constitutional Structures", Mr. Haskell Ward, Director Ward Associates on "Managing a Metropolis", and Dr. Howard Curtis Reed, U.S. Trade Representative, who spoke on prospects for U.S. investment in Africa. We hosted Elliot Berg, economist, for a week, who discussed the topic of privatization with a wide range of interlocutors.

Target of opportunity speakers included Fulbright lecturer Dr. Margaret Snyder, on "Gender and Development in Africa", and African Studies Association President, Professor Goran Hyden, a speaker on "Rural Development in the 21st Century".

USIS hosted one Professional-in-Residence, Judge Robert Shemwell from the U.S. District Court, Western District of Louisiana, who worked with the Department of Public Prosecutions, Ministry of Justice, during November 1994 on improving case load management. Post hosted four academic specialists in FY-95. These included television producers Stephen Steinberg and George Murphy, visiting in August, who worked with all Uganda's television stations to improve their news reporting, program production capacity.

In cooperation with the Uganda Journalists Safety Committee, USIS hosted Professor Stephen Coon as academic specialist to lead three journalist workshops held outside of Kampala. The

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broad subjects were objective reporting and reporting human rights issues. Together with the Faculty of Commerce, Makerere University, USIS organized a two-week program in Total Quality Management, conducted by Academic Specialist Dr. John Jay Bonstingl, Director, Center for the Schools of Quality. Participants included businessmen, academics, and other professionals.

In July 1994, post hosted the fifth American Studies Association of East Africa (ASAEA) conference the theme of which was "Post Cold War Developments: The U.S. and Africa". Held in the town of Jinja, participants included not only those from Uganda, but Kenya, Tanzania, Nigeria, Zambia, South Africa and the United States were also represented.

2. EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE

In FY-95, post sent a total of 48 participants on various exchange programs to the U.S. Fourteen were International Visitor and two were Young African Leader grantees. USIS Kampala sent nine Ugandan participants on American studies programs. There were three Hubert H. Humphrey Fellows; two Fulbright Junior Staff Development grantees (the third grantee having left for another program in Australia), and one Fulbright African Senior Research Scholar.

Twelve Ugandans participated in four separate E/P Rule of Law programs. There was one participant for a media-related workshop. Six Ugandans participated in other exchange programs.

Makerere University hosted two U.S. Fulbright lecturers; one in the Department of Women Studies and one in the Department of Economics.

Two Fulbright U.S. graduate researchers conducted field work in Uganda, as did one U.S. Department of Education Fulbright researcher.

One American Library Association Fellow was attached to Makerere University Library during the academic year.

3. CULTURAL CENTER/LIBRARY

The post's program facilities include a multi-purpose room used for VCR and Worldnet satellite programs, lectures, news conferences and press briefings. This has a seating capacity for 60 persons. The post also has a library with a seating capacity of 25 persons. A small conference/reference library room is used for official meetings and for post's educational advising service.

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The USIS Kampala library was doubled in size in 1994, and the book collection is growing. The library collection consists of 4,888 volumes, 85 current periodicals in various subject areas, and three newspapers. There is a current collection of standard reference books, including encyclopedias, dictionaries, directories and atlases. Commercial handbooks and other commercial references, including CD-ROMs, moved in 1994 from the embassy to be incorporated into USIS' library.

The library has computers and updated records of library membership, circulation, attendance and outreach. The aim is to automate the library fully in 1996.

During FY-91, the library started a book lending service to a membership of 250. Today the library has a membership of 353 which includes a cross-section of Ugandan society: university lecturers, researchers, media leaders, students, politicians and civil servants, members of the legal community, artists, and businessmen.

The librarian liaises with ten Kampala libraries and information centers, mainly in government ministries and institutions of higher learning. The degree of cooperation is high. Post library has played a key role in building up the collections of some of the major information/documentation centers, libraries, ministries, and academic institutions including universities, teachers' colleges and secondary schools.

An outreach service is provided to more than 80 key contacts to keep them informed of new materials appropriate to their interests. This includes a "Table of Contents", "Selective Dissemination of Information" and an "Article Alert" service. Books on a wide variety of subjects can be borrowed by academics, government officials, Constituent Assembly Delegates, Members of Parliament and other influential Ugandans. A limited photocopying service and a comprehensive range of bibliographic services are also available to library members and researchers.

The library has two full-time members of staff who provide bibliographic and other support materials for Post's programs.

B. INFORMATION PROGRAMS

1. PRESS

A daily selection of wireless file items is reproduced and distributed to the media, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the Office of the President, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the School of Journalism and other institutions and persons in our DRS. In addition, important texts

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and statements by U.S. officials, including the President, the Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretary of State for African affairs, are distributed by hand to government offices, members of the academic community and other DRS members. USIS materials, including press releases, wireless file articles, and byline items are extensively used in local media.

2. PUBLICATIONS

The post distributes 100 copies of the Economic Newsletter to a special list. Agency-produced pamphlets, books, and other occasional and special publications are offered to selected audiences.

3. RADIO

American Embassy events and wireless file pieces are frequently reported in newscasts, often in several vernacular languages as well as in English.

4. TELEVISION

All three television stations utilize a great deal of agency-produced materials. News items concerning local American events and stories from the wireless file are regularly used on UTV newscasts. Clips from Worldnet broadcasts are used on UTV as news backup, in addition to periodic rebroadcast of post-supplied Worldnet tapes. Cablesat Television and Sanyu television broadcast many of Worldnet's regular series, as well as Worldnet dialogues in full.

5. FILMS AND VTR'S

USIS holds regular film and VTR shows at the Center for DRS members and the general public.

6. BOOK PROGRAMS

Donated books from various private organizations, institutions and individuals in the United States and from USIA's regional facilities in New Delhi and Lagos have been an important part of the USIS Kampala program. The books are donated primarily to Makerere University, the Institute of Teacher Education, Kyambogo (ITEK) and the Ministry of Education for distribution to selected secondary schools.

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C. AMERICAN PERSONNEL

NAME	POSITION	CLASS
Judy Butterman	Public Affairs Officer	FO-2
Julie Nickles	Junior Officer Trainee	FP-5

UGANDA: FIRST LADY'S VISIT

Question:

Why are you visiting Uganda?

Answer:

Uganda has been a leader in Africa in making the economic reforms necessary to bring sustainable economic growth and development to its people. I hope that my visit will help to focus attention on Uganda's strong efforts to increase the political and economic participation of women, to protect its unique environmental diversity, and to improve the lot of its citizens through better governance and faster economic growth.

The U.S. also seeks to contribute to Uganda's process of democratization and to engage in dialogue with the government on human rights.

Uganda has an important contribution to make to the stability and development of East and Central Africa. The United States seeks to enhance cooperation and dialogue with Uganda on regional issues.

UGANDA: U.S.-UGANDAN RELATIONS

Question:

What is the status of relations between the United States and Uganda?

Answer:

The United States and Uganda enjoy excellent bilateral relations.

We have fully endorsed Uganda's efforts to improve its climate for trade and investment as a means to promote economic growth and development, and we have welcomed Uganda's cooperation with U.S. forces in facilitating relief operations for Central Africa in recent years.

Uganda's stability and development are vital to the food security, growth and prosperity of East Africa. The \$50 million in U.S. development funds targeted for Uganda in FY 1997 will support rural economic development, reproductive health and HIV prevention, democratization, and natural resources management.

UGANDA: CONFLICT IN ZAIRE

Question:

Why is the United States providing military assistance to Uganda at a time when its forces have intervened in Zaire?

Answer:

The United States is providing the Government of Uganda with a package of non-lethal, defensive military equipment to help it defend against Sudan's destabilizing activities in the region.

The current conflict in Zaire has many sources. The United States is coordinating its efforts with those of other interested countries to encourage an end to hostilities and pursuit of a political dialogue within Zaire and mediation between Zaire and its neighbors.

The United States has acknowledged that Uganda has legitimate concerns about armed attacks on its territory by Ugandan insurgent groups based in Zaire. At the same time, we fully support the territorial integrity of Zaire and have been unequivocal in urging that all foreign military forces depart Zaire, that neighboring states not assist the rebel alliance, and that the Government of Uganda use its influence for restraint and negotiation. We continue to urge Uganda to refrain from all support for the rebels.

U.S. Government surplus military equipment provided to Uganda prior to this package has consisted of hospital equipment and tents transferred during relief operations and a handful of vehicles transferred following Uganda's participation in peace-keeping activities in Liberia.

UGANDA: CONFLICT IN THE NORTH

Question:

What is the U.S. response to the suffering inflicted on the people of northern Uganda by government security forces?

Answer:

Sudanese-sponsored rebels operating in northern Uganda inflict the greatest amount of violence on civilians and are responsible for the most extensive human rights abuses in the region. The United States is working with other countries, including Uganda, to pressure Sudan to cease its support for these brutal groups.

We have noted that Ugandan security forces have committed human rights abuses in their campaign to defeat these insurgencies. We have urged the Government of Uganda to respond strongly to such incidents and to enhance efforts to improve the conduct of Ugandan security forces.

The United States and other donors are committed to seeing development and relief assistance reach the people of northern Uganda. In recognition of the severity of the situation, our Embassy recently made a disaster declaration for the region to facilitate the flow of aid.

UGANDA: ASSISTANCE AGAINST SUDAN

Question:

Is the United States providing military assistance to Uganda to help it overthrow the government in Khartoum?

Answer:

The United States is providing non-lethal, defensive military assistance to Uganda to assist it in its efforts to contain Sudanese-sponsored aggression, specifically its material support for insurgent elements in Uganda.

The U.S. Government does not seek the military overthrow of the Sudanese Government. The U.S. seeks to change the behavior of that government. Specifically, U.S. objectives toward Sudan are that it cease all support for international terrorism, end its efforts to destabilize neighboring countries, stop its human rights abuses inside Sudan and accept a political solution to its internal conflict that recognizes and protects the rights of all of its citizens.

UGANDA: DEMOCRATIZATION

Question:

How does the U.S. react to President Museveni's refusal to allow political parties to compete freely and fairly in Uganda?

Answer:

The United States has supported Uganda's process of democratization and believes that important progress has been made: constitutional government has been established and the country boasts a more participatory political system and more open climate for opinion today than it did previously.

At the same time, we believe that Uganda must continue to move towards a more pluralistic political system if the right of the people to determine their government is to be realized.



Uganda Shilling at U Sh 923 = U.S. \$

Shilling to U.S. Dollars

Shilling	U.S. \$
100.00	0.11
500.00	0.54
750.00	0.81
850.00	0.92
923.00	1.00

U.S. Dollars to Shilling

U.S. \$	Shilling
0.10	92.30
0.25	230.75
0.50	461.50
0.75	692.25
1.00	923.00

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1,000.00	1.08	3.00	2,769.00
2,000.00	2.17	5.00	4,615.00
5,000.00	5.42	10.00	9,230.00
10,000.00	10.83	20.00	18,460.00
15,000.00	16.25	50.00	46,150.00
20,000.00	21.67	100.00	92,300.00
50,000.00	54.17	300.00	276,900.00
100,000.00	108.34	500.00	461,500.00

NOTE: All U.S. dollar values are rounded to the nearest U.S. cent. The value of the Uganda Shilling fluctuates daily according to currency market conditions.

February 1997



U. S. Department of State
Bureau of Consular Affairs
Washington, DC 20520

For recorded travel information, call 202-647-5225

Internet Address: travel.state.gov

For information by fax, call 202-647-3000 from your fax machine



Consular Information Sheet

Uganda

December 18, 1996

Country Description: Uganda is a developing east African nation. Tourism facilities are adequate in Kampala, but are limited in other areas.

Entry Requirements: Entry information may be obtained from the Embassy of the Republic of Uganda, 5909 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011; telephone (202) 726-7100, or the Ugandan Permanent Mission to the United Nations, telephone (212) 949-0110. Overseas, inquiries may be made at the nearest Ugandan embassy or consulate.

Areas of Instability: Because of rebel and bandit activity and fighting in the area along the Sudanese border, travel in the northern part of Uganda is dangerous. The area affected encompasses Apac, Gulu, Kitgum, Kotido, Lira, Moroto, Moyo, Nebbi, and Soroti districts. The inability of the Ugandan government to ensure the safety of visitors makes any travel in the area unwise. Vehicles have been stopped and destroyed; passengers have been robbed and/or killed. There have been at least two land mine explosions on the roads north of Gulu. Additionally, random acts of violence involving American and other tourists have occurred in northern Uganda, such as a grenade attack at a tourist hotel in Arua. Travel by all U.S. government employees and/or their family members to northern Uganda for either official or unofficial purposes, must be approved in advance by the U.S. Ambassador to Uganda.

Travel within Murchison Falls National Park north of the Nile River is not advisable because of insurgent activities. Rebels are operating inside the park on the northern side of the Nile River. The boat trip to view Murchison Falls and other tourist activities south of the Nile River are considered safe.

The Ugandan military is battling rebels scattered throughout the Rwenzori Mountains, making travel into the mountains unsafe. In addition, travel to the southwestern corner of Uganda near the Zaire and Rwanda borders can also be risky. There have been recent attacks by bands of armed men in and near Mgahinga Gorilla National Park.

Medical Facilities: Medical facilities in Uganda are limited; equipment and medicines are often in short supply or unavailable. U.S. medical insurance is not always valid outside the United States. The Medicare/Medicaid program does not provide for payment of medical services outside the United States. Supplemental medical insurance with specific overseas coverage, including medical evacuation coverage, has proven useful. Information on health matters may be obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's international travelers hotline at (404) 332-4559, Internet: <http://www.cdc.gov>.

Information on Crime: Incidents of armed vehicle hijackings and armed highway robbery are frequent throughout the country. Although these attacks are often violent, victims are generally injured only if they resist. In Kampala, less violent crimes such as pickpocketing, purse snatching and thefts from parked vehicles or vehicles stalled in traffic jams are a common problem.

The loss or theft abroad of a U.S. passport should be reported immediately to local police and to the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate. The pamphlets "A Safe Trip Abroad" and "Tips for Travelers to Sub-Saharan Africa" provide useful information on personal security while traveling abroad and on travel in the region in general. Both are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Highway Travel: Many roads in Uganda are poor, and bandit activity in some areas is both frequent and unpredictable. Highway travel at night is particularly dangerous.

Photography Prohibition: Photographing security forces or government installations is prohibited.

Drug Penalties: U.S. citizens are subject to the laws of the country in which they are traveling. Penalties for possession, use or trafficking in illegal drugs are strict, and convicted offenders can expect jail sentences and fines.

Registration/Embassy Location: U.S. citizens are encouraged to register with the U.S. Embassy in Kampala and to obtain updated information on travel and security in Uganda. The U.S. Embassy address is: P.O. Box 7007, 10-12 Parliament Avenue, Kampala; telephone: 256-41-259-792/3/5.

No. 96-189

This replaces the Consular Information Sheet issued October 3, 1996 to update the information on areas of instability.

background notes

Uganda



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

March 1991

Official Name: Republic of Uganda

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 235,885 sq. km. (94,354 sq. mi.); about the size of Oregon. **Cities:** *Capital*—Kampala (pop. 331,900). *Other cities*—Jinja, Mbale, Mbarara. **Terrain:** 18% inland water and swamp; 12% national parks, forest, and game reserves; 70% forest, woodland, grassland. **Climate:** In the northeast, semi-arid—rainfall less than 50 cm. (20 in.); in southwest, rainfall 130 cm. (50 in.) or more. Two dry seasons—Dec.-Feb. and June-July.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Ugandan(s). **Population** (1989): 17 million. **Annual growth rate** (1989): 3.4%. **Ethnic groups:** African (99%), European, Asian,

Arab (1%). **Religions:** Christian (majority), Muslim, traditional. **Languages:** English (official); Luganda and Swahili widely used; other Bantu and Nilotic languages. **Education:** *Attendance* (1989, primary school enrollment)—60%. *Literacy* (1989)—52%. **Health:** *Infant mortality rate*—99/1,000. *Life expectancy*—50 yrs.

Government

Type: Transitional military government. **Constitution:** 1967 (suspended 1985). **Independence:** October 9, 1962. **Branches:** *Executive*—president, prime minister, cabinet. *Legislative*—National Resistance Council (parliament). *Judiciary*—magistrates courts, appeals court, High Court. **Administrative subdivisions:** 10 provinces, 34 districts. **Political parties:** Uganda People's Congress (UPC), Democratic Party (DP), (political activity is suspended). **Suffrage:** Universal adult. **National holiday:** Independence Day, Oct. 9. **Flag:** Six horizontal stripes—black, yellow, red, black, yellow, red—with the national emblem, the crested crane, in a centered white circle.

Economy

GDP (1989): \$3.6 billion. **Inflation rate** (1989): Approx. 60%. **Natural resources:** Copper, cobalt, limestone. **Agriculture:** *Products*—coffee, cotton, tea, bananas, tobacco, sugarcane, corn, cassava. **Industry:** *Types*—processing of agricultural products (cotton ginning, coffee curing), cement production, light consumer goods, textiles. **Trade** (1989): *Exports*—\$282 million: coffee, cotton, tea. *Major market*—EC. *Imports* (1989)—\$563 million: petroleum products, machinery, cotton textiles, metals, transportation equipment. *Major suppliers*—OPEC countries, EC.

Official exchange rate (1990): 540 Ugandan shillings=US \$1. **Fiscal year:** July 1-June 30.

Membership in International Organizations

UN and some of its specialized and related agencies, Organization of African Unity (OAU), Group of 77, Commonwealth, Non-aligned Movement, Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), INTELSAT.

PEOPLE AND HISTORY

Bantu, Nilotic, and Nilo-Hamitic peoples constitute most of the population. The Bantu are the most numerous and include the Baganda, with more than 1 million members.

The Nilo-Hamitic Iteso is the second largest group, followed by the Banyankole and Basoga, both of Bantu extraction.

Until 1972, Asians constituted the largest non-indigenous ethnic group in Uganda. In that year, the Idi Amin regime expelled 50,000 Asians, who had been engaged in trade, industry, and various professions. In the years since Amin's overthrow in 1979, Asians have slowly returned. About 3,000 Arabs of various national origins and small numbers of Asians live in Uganda.

Arab traders moving inland from Indian Ocean coastal enclaves reached the interior of Uganda in the 1830s and found several African kingdoms with well-developed political institutions dating back several centuries.

In 1888, control of the emerging British "sphere of interest" in East Africa was assigned by royal charter to the Imperial British East Africa Company, an arrangement strengthened in 1890 by an Anglo-German agreement confirming British dominance over Kenya and Uganda. The company withdrew in 1893, and its administrative functions were taken over by a British commissioner. In 1894, the Kingdom of Buganda was placed under a formal British protectorate.

The British protectorate period began to change formally in 1955, when constitutional changes leading to Uganda's independence were adopted. The first general elections in Uganda were held in 1961, and the British government granted internal self-

government to Uganda on March 1, 1962, with Benedicto Kiwanuka as the first prime minister. Uganda maintained its Commonwealth membership.

In succeeding years, supporters of a centralized state vied with those in favor of a loose federation and a strong role for tribally based local kingdoms. Political maneuvering climaxed in February 1966, when Prime Minister Milton Obote suspended the constitution, assumed all government powers, and removed the president and vice president. In September 1967, a new constitution proclaimed Uganda a republic, gave the president even greater powers, and abolished the traditional kingdoms. On January 25, 1971, Obote's government was ousted in a military coup led by armed forces commander Idi Amin Dada. Amin declared himself president, dissolved the parliament, and amended the constitution to give himself absolute power.

Idi Amin's 8-year rule produced economic decline, social disintegration, and massive human rights violations. The Acholi and Langi tribes were particular objects of Amin's political persecution because Obote and many of his supporters belonged to those tribes. In 1978, the International Commission of Jurists estimated that more than 100,000 Ugandans had been murdered during Amin's reign of terror; some authorities place the figure much higher.

In October 1978, Tanzanian armed forces repulsed an incursion of Amin's troops into Tanzanian territory. The Tanzanian force, backed by Ugandan exiles, waged a war of liberation against Amin's troops and Libyan soldiers sent to help him. On April 11, 1979, Kampala was captured, and Amin fled with his remaining forces.

After Amin's removal, the Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) formed an interim government with Yusuf Lule as president. This government adopted a ministerial system of

administration and created a quasi-parliamentary organ known as the National Consultative Commission (NCC). The NCC and the Lule cabinet reflected widely differing political views. In June 1979, following a dispute over the extent of presidential powers, the NCC replaced President Lule with Godfrey Binaisa. In a continuing dispute over the powers of the interim presidency, Binaisa was removed in May 1980. Thereafter, Uganda was ruled by a military commission chaired by Paulo Muwanga. The December 1980 elections returned the UPC to power under the leadership of President Obote, with Muwanga serving as vice president. Under Obote, the security forces had one of the world's worst human rights records. In their efforts to stamp out an insurgency led by Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA), they lay waste to a substantial section of the country, especially in the Luwero area north of Kampala.

Obote ruled until July 27, 1985, when an army brigade, composed mostly of Acholi troops and commanded by Lt. Gen. Basilio Olara-Okello, took Kampala and proclaimed a military government. Obote fled to exile in Zambia. The new regime, headed by former defense force commander Gen. Tito Okello (no relation to Lt. Gen. Olara-Okello), opened negotiations with the insurgent forces of Yoweri Museveni, and pledged to improve respect for human rights, end tribal rivalry, and conduct free and fair elections. In the meantime, massive human rights violations continued as the Okello government murdered civilians and ravaged the countryside in order to destroy the NRA's support.

Negotiations between the Okello government and the NRA were conducted in Nairobi in the fall of 1985, with Kenyan President Daniel Moi

seeking a cease-fire and a coalition government in Uganda. Although agreeing in late 1985 to a cease-fire, the NRA continued fighting, seized Kampala in late January 1986, and assumed control of the country, forcing Okello to flee north into Sudan. Museveni's forces organized a government with Museveni as president.

Since assuming power, the NRA-led government has largely put an end to the human rights abuses of earlier governments, established a human rights commission to investigate previous abuses, and instituted broad economic reforms after consultation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, and donor governments. A constitutional commission was named to draft a new constitution. Insurgent elements and armed bandits in the north and east harass government forces and create a sense of insecurity, but they do not threaten the stability of the regime.

GOVERNMENT

The Ugandan government is a transitional one which initially pledged to rule for 4 years. Citing continued security difficulties that frustrated achievement of political peace and sustained economic recovery, the mandate was unilaterally extended for 5 additional years in October 1989. The executive consists of officials representing widely diverse political outlooks. Yoweri Museveni is president and minister of defense, and Samson Kisekka is prime minister. In 1990, President Museveni was elected chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Symbolically, it signaled Uganda's reentry into the world community.

Legislative responsibility is vested in the 270-person National Resistance Council (parliament), most of whose members were elected in February 1989. The Ugandan judiciary operates as an independent branch of government and consists of magistrates courts, the High Court, and the High Court for Appeals. Political parties may not conduct public political activities.

Principal Government Officials

President, Minister of Defense, and Chairman of the National Resistance Council—Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
Vice President—Dr. Samson B.M. Kisekka
Prime Minister—George Adyebo
Foreign Minister—Paul Ssemogerere
Ambassador to the United States—Stephen Katenta-Apuli

Uganda maintains an embassy in the United States at 5909 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20011 (tel. 202-726-7100).

ECONOMY

Uganda's economy has great potential. Endowed with significant natural resources, including amply fertile land, regular rainfall, and mineral deposits, it appeared poised for rapid economic growth and development at independence. Yet, chronic political instability and erratic economic management produced a record of persistent economic decline that has left Uganda among the world's poorest and least-developed countries.

After the turmoil of the Amin era, the country began a program of economic recovery in 1981 that received considerable foreign assistance. From mid-1984 on, however, overly expansionist fiscal and monetary policies and the renewed outbreak of civil strife led to a setback in economic performance.

Since assuming power in early 1986, the government of President Museveni has taken important first steps toward economic rehabilitation. Much of the country's infrastructure—notably its transportation and communications systems which were destroyed by war and neglect—must be rebuilt. Progress to date has been limited but encouraging. Recognizing the need for increased external support, Uganda negotiated a policy framework paper with the IMF and the World Bank in 1987. It subsequently began implementing economic policies designed to restore price stability and sustainable balance of payments; improve capacity utilization; rehabili-

tate infrastructure; restore producer incentives through proper price policies; and improve resource mobilization and allocation in the public sector. By 1990, these policies were beginning to produce results. Inflation dropped from 300% in 1987 to less than 30% in 1990; some prices stabilized, production increased, and consumer goods were more widely available. The Ugandan government also has worked with Western countries to reschedule or cancel the country's debts.

Agricultural products supply nearly all of Uganda's foreign exchange earnings, with coffee alone accounting for over 90% of the country's exports. However, with world coffee prices dropping, other exports are becoming more important. Exports of hides, skins, vegetables, fruits, and fish are growing, and cotton, tea, and tobacco continue to be mainstays.

Most industry is related to agriculture. The industrial sector is being rehabilitated to resume production of building and construction materials, such as cement, reinforcing rods, corrugated roofing sheets, and paint. Domestically produced consumer goods include plastics, soap, beer, and soft drinks.

Uganda has about 32,000 kilometers (20,000 mi.) of roads; some 6,400 kilometers (4,000 mi.) are paved. Most radiate from Kampala. The country has about 1,300 kilometers (800 mi.) of rail lines. A railroad originating at Mombasa on the Indian Ocean connects with Tororo, where it branches westward to Jinja, Kampala, and Kasese and northward to Mbale, Soroti, Lira, Gulu, and Kapwach. Uganda's important road and rail links to Mombasa serve its transport needs and also those of its neighbors—Rwanda, Burundi, and parts of Zaire and Sudan. An international airport is at Entebbe on the shore of Lake Victoria, some 32 kilometers (20 mi.) south of Kampala.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Uganda is a UN member and a founding member of the Organization of African Unity. It also belongs to the Non-aligned Movement, the Group of 77, and the Organization of the Islamic Conference. In its multilateral diplo-

macy, Uganda presses for the end of all discrimination and the establishment of a multiracial democracy in South Africa.

The Museveni government seeks good relations with all nations and welcomes contacts without reference to ideological orientation. Relations with Kenya, however, have been strained periodically because of trade problems and charges that exiled political dissidents are not curtailed in Kenya. Neighbors also are concerned about Uganda's relationship with Libya, which has supplied military equipment and bartered fuel to Uganda. In addition to its ties to Western nations, Uganda has sought to maintain friendly ties with North Korea, the Soviet Union, and other former Eastern bloc countries, as well as with Cuba.

DEFENSE

The National Resistance Army (NRA) constitutes the armed forces of Uganda. Since 1986, its cohesiveness has been diluted by incorporating new recruits with no field experience, and members of other political groups. Uganda received military supplies and training from North Korea, Libya, and the Soviet Union. Training is also provided by Tanzania, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

US-UGANDAN RELATIONS

US-Ugandan relations were strained and ultimately all but broken during Idi Amin's rule. In 1973, persistent

security problems and increasingly difficult operating circumstances forced withdrawal of US Peace Corps volunteers and the termination of bilateral US economic assistance. In November 1973, after repeated public threats against US Embassy officials and after the expulsion of Marine security guards responsible for protecting US government property and personnel, the embassy was closed. In 1978, Congress legislated an embargo of all US trade with Uganda.

Relations improved after Amin's fall. In mid-1979, the United States reopened its embassy in Kampala. Relations with successor governments were cordial, although Obote and his administration rejected strong US criticism of Uganda's human rights situation. Bilateral relations between the United States and Uganda have been good since Museveni assumed power, and the United States has welcomed his efforts to end human rights abuses and to pursue economic reform.

In the early- to mid-1980s, the United States provided about \$10 million in assistance to Uganda annually, mostly in the form of humanitarian aid (food, medical supplies, hospital rehabilitation, and disaster relief) and agricultural equipment needed to promote economic recovery in the food and cash crop sectors of Uganda's rural economy. In 1989, the United States provided \$17 million in development assistance, along with grant PL-480 commodity assistance (vegetable oil and tallow) with a market value of about \$7 million. The US Agency for International Development (USAID) funding for 1991 is approximately \$56

million, including Food for Peace commodities.

The US Information Agency (USIA) has carried out a cultural exchange program aiding sports programs and the National Theater, bringing Fulbright professors to teach at Makerere University, and sponsoring US study and tour programs for many government officials.

Significant contributions to Ugandan health care, nutrition, education, and park systems from US missionaries, non-governmental organizations, private universities, AIDS researchers, and wildlife organizations have brought long-term benefits to US-Ugandan relations.

Principal US Officials

Ambassador—John A. Burroughs, Jr.
Deputy Chief of Mission—Robert Gribbin
Public Affairs Officer—Dudley Sims
Director, AID—Keith Sherper

The US Embassy in Uganda is in the British High Commission Building on Parliament Avenue, Kampala (tel. 259792/3/5). ■

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. profile	E. Michael Southwick bio [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 23216

FOLDER TITLE:

Neel's Book - Africa [binder] [4]

2015-0275-S
rc2096

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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E. Michael Southwick
U.S. Ambassador to Uganda

E. Michael Southwick was appointed U.S. Ambassador to Uganda in August 1994.

Ambassador Southwick had previously served as Deputy Chief of Mission in Nairobi since 1990. He joined the Foreign Service in 1967 and was assigned to Kathmandu. In 1970, he became administrative officer in Kigali. He served as an educational and cultural officer in Washington, 1972-74, then as a special assistant to the U.S. delegation on multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva, 1974-76.

After an assignment as economic and commercial officer in the Department, Mr. Southwick was named Deputy Chief of Mission in Bujumbura in 1979. He filled that position in Niamey, 1982-85. Next, he served as a division chief for Africa in the Bureau of Personnel at State, 1985-87. In 1987 he became executive director of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research. He attended the Senior Seminar, 1989-90. [001]

Mr. Southwick was born in (b)(6) He earned a B.A. from Stanford University. His foreign language is French. He holds the Meritorious Honor Award and two senior performance pay awards. He is married and has a daughter and two sons.

Key U.S. Officials in Kampala

Deputy Chief of Mission

Wayne J. Bush

Political Officer

George W. Colvin, Jr.

Economic/Commercial Officer

Mark Gygi

Consular/Political Officer

William Susong

Administrative Officer

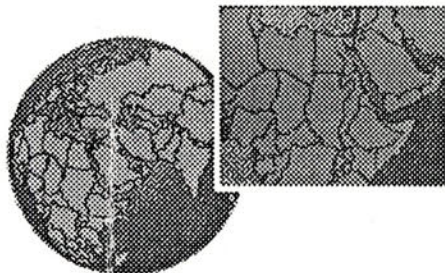
Cassie L. Ghee

Regional Security Officer

Thomas G. McDonough

Public Affairs Officer

Judith M. Buttermann



Nile, river, eastern Africa, the longest river in the world. From Lake Victoria in east central Africa, it flows generally north through Uganda, Sudan, and Egypt to the Mediterranean Sea, for a distance of 5584 km (3470 mi). From its remotest headstream, the Luvironza River in Burundi, the river is 6671 km (4145 mi) long. The river basin has an area of more than 2,590,000 km (1,000,000 sq mi).

The source of the Nile is one of the upper branches of the Kagera River in Tanzania. The Kagera follows the boundary of Rwanda northward, turns along the boundary of Uganda, and drains into Lake Victoria. On leaving Lake Victoria at the site of the now-submerged Ripon Falls, the Nile rushes for 483 km (300 mi) between high rocky walls and over rapids and cataracts, at first northwest and then west, until it enters Lake Albert. The section between the two lakes is called the Victoria Nile. The river leaves the northern end of Lake Albert as the Albert Nile, flows through northern Uganda, and at the Sudan border becomes the Bahr al-Jabal. At its junction with the Bahr al-Ghazal, the river becomes the Bahr al-Abyad, or the White Nile. Various tributaries flow through the Bahr al-Ghazal district. At Khartum the White Nile is joined by the Blue Nile, or Bahr al-Azraq. These are so named because of the color of the water. The Blue Nile, 1529 km (950 mi) long, gathers its volume mainly from Lake T'ana, in the Ethiopian Highlands; it is known here as the Abbai. From Khartum the Nile flows northeast; 322 km (200 mi) below that city, it is joined by the Atabarah (Atbara) River. The black sediment brought down by this river settles in the Nile delta and makes it very fertile. During its course from the confluence of the Atabarah through the Nubian Desert, the river makes two deep bends. Below Khartum navigation is rendered dangerous by cataracts, the first occurring north of Khartum and the sixth near Aswân. The Nile enters the Mediterranean Sea by a delta that separates into the Rosetta and Damietta distributaries.

Noted Western explorers of the Nile include the British explorers John Hanning Speke, who reached Lake Victoria in 1858 and Ripon Falls in 1862, and Sir Samuel White, who sighted Lake Albert in 1864; a German, Georg August Schweinfurth, who explored (1868-71) the western feeders of the White Nile; and a British-American, Sir Henry Morton Stanley. In 1875 Stanley sailed around Lake Victoria; in 1889 he traced the Semliki River and reached Lake Edward and the Ruwenzori Range.

The first dam on the Nile, the Aswân Dam, was built in 1902 and heightened in 1936. The Aswan High Dam was dedicated in 1971; it impounds one of the world's largest reservoirs, Lake Nasser. The Makwar Dam, now called the Sennar Dam, was built across the Blue Nile south of Khartum following World War I to provide storage water for cotton plantations in the Sudan. A dam at Jabal Awliya was constructed on the White Nile south of Khartum in 1937.

Speke, John Hanning (1827-64), British explorer, born in Bideford, England. In 1854 he joined an expedition to explore Somaliland, led by the British explorer Sir Richard Burton. The Royal Geographical Society sponsored (1856) an expedition by Speke and Burton to search for the great equatorial lakes that were believed to exist in East Africa. In 1858 the two men found Lake Tanganyika; then Speke, traveling alone, discovered Lake Victoria, which he believed was the source of the Nile River. On a later expedition, he discovered (1862) falls at the point where the Nile flows out of the lake and named them Ripon Falls. Speke wrote *Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile* (1863) and *What Led to the Discovery of the Source of the Nile* (1864).

"Speke, John Hanning," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1994 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1994 Funk & Wagnalls Corporation.

Victoria, Lake, lake, east central Africa, bordered by Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania. It has an area of 69,482 sq km (26,828 sq mi) and lies 1151 m (3775 ft) above sea level. Victoria is the world's second largest freshwater lake. It is drained by the Nile River, and its chief affluent is the Kagera. The lake was discovered by the British explorer John Hanning Speke in 1858, circumnavigated by Sir Henry Morton Stanley in 1875, and subsequently explored by him and others.

During World War I the lake was the scene of British and German military operations in 1915-16, both sides arming small steamers for raiding purposes. Belgian columns arrived at Kagera, in German territory, in April 1916, and Ukerewe Island was captured by British forces in June. All hostilities ended on Lake Victoria the following month, when Mwanza fell to the British.

"Victoria, Lake," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1994 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1994 Funk & Wagnalls Corporation.

Description of Sites for FLOTUS Pre-Advance Team

1. Visit to Sseguku Primary school

What is it? Sseguku Primary school, originally started by a church, is one of 8,500 primary schools in Uganda. Its enrollment last year was 800 students and is expected to double this year.

Overview:

* The new school year started this week in Uganda and this is the first year that President Museveni's campaign promise of free education to be provided to four children in every family will be implemented, resulting in the registration of over 2 million new students.

* Sseguku Primary School, winner of the 1996 National Dance and Music Championship, has maintained a high standard of academic achievement for both boys and girls, graduating as many girls as boys (Nationally, 30% of girls who enter primary school, actually complete it).

* USAID directly supports girls' education by providing annual grants to up to 100 primary schools support girls' persistence and achievement.

* In 1992, when USAID started supporting primary education reform in Uganda, only 50% of school-age children were in school, and approximately 47% of teachers were untrained. School infrastructure was in a total state of collapse.

* Sseguku is a superb example of achievements resulting from the partnership between USAID and the Government of Uganda since 1992. Because of USAID support, the teachers at Sseguku have had their salaries increased from \$8 per month in 1993 to \$72 per month, the minimum living wage. The school books and the teachers aids at Sseguku are also a direct result of USAID assistance (By the end of this year over 4 million new books will have been purchased for Uganda).

* Another major portion of USAID support has developed and supports a comprehensive teachers training program, Teachers Development and Management System, or TDMS. Over 8,000 uncertified teachers are currently in a three year in-service training program where the selected school serves as a Coordinating Center for a cluster of between 15 to 20 nearby primary schools. Sseguku is one of 300 such Coordinating Centers (CCs) built by the World Bank, with the tutors and teaching aids supported by USAID. The CCs are used to provide continuous training and refresher courses to both trained and untrained teachers. This activity is a joint effort with Peace Corps and there are currently 11 volunteers serving as tutors in this program.

Setting: Located in the outskirts of Kampala this school caters to predominantly rural families. The visit will include a tour of the CC, a P-2 classroom, and a sample of the children's singing and dancing.

People you will meet:

- 1 Kim Hansen and Monica Ford, Peace Corps volunteers who are tutors with the program at rural schools.
2. Headmaster of Sseguku School

2. Visit to Kasubi Royal Tombs

What is it? The great house, the largest grass-roofed structure in the world, houses tombs of the Buganda's great Kings. The Buganda are Uganda's largest ethnic group and are the origin of the country's name. This site was the palace of King Muteesa I (1856 - 1884), who was buried there along with his three successors, Mwanga II (1884 - 1897), Chwa II (1897 - 1939) and Muteesa II (1939 - 1966), turning this court house into a mausoleum for the royal lineage. The site also serves as a cemetery for other Buganda royal family members who are buried outside the great house.

Overview:

- * The Kasubi tombs, among the most important historic monuments in Uganda, represent the era of the supremacy of monarchies just prior to the advent of British colonial rule. The remaining artifacts in the great house allow a glimpse of a pivotal period in regional history when the Buganda people were first exposed to Arab traders and European explorers in the 19th century.

- * Muteesa I built the original conical house in 1882, two years prior to his death. Daudi Chwa II had it reconstructed in 1938 and 1940. The final structure, slightly smaller than the original one, is the largest grass-thatched hut in the country.

Setting: The key features of the tombs include:

The main entrance: Cast in the same architectural style as the court house, it was the gateway to the palace and accommodated the palace guards.

The outer courtyard: A small opening separated from the main compound by a reed fence and used by guards, drummers and other musicians. In its perimeter is the drum-house, a small hut which shelters the royal ceremonial drums, now over 100 years old.

The main courtyard: Serving as the reception area for state functions, it was lined by numerous small huts built for palace staff and the wives of the king - Muteesa had 84 official wives.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. itinerary	Visit to the AIDS Information Center, Kisenyi, Kampala [partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 23216

FOLDER TITLE:

Neel's Book - Africa [binder] [4]

2015-0275-S
rc2096

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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3. Visit to the AIDS Information Center, Kisenyi, Kampala

What is it? The AIDS Information Center (AIC) is a non-governmental organization (private non-profit) which provides voluntary and anonymous HIV testing and counseling (Please see Note on next page at end of this section). AIC receives funding from USAID and technical assistance from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Overview:

* The AIDS Information Center was established in 1990 by a consortium of Ugandan and expatriate professionals to respond to the growing demand on the part of Ugandans to learn whether or not they are infected with the AIDS virus.

* Since 1990, AIC has served over 320,000 Ugandans, and now operates in clinics in Kampala, Jinja, Mbarara, and Mbale. In addition to the HIV testing and counseling, AIC offers long term support through the "Post-Test Club", and members of this club are active in community education and outreach services.

Setting: The site is a new building constructed for AIC in a heavily populated slum area of Kampala; with very high rates of HIV infection. AIC moved into this building in late December, 1996. US foreign assistance funds contributed about half of the total funds required for construction with 30% coming from the fees which AIC clients pay to receive the counseling and testing, and the remainder from the Government of Japan. We propose that FLOTUS would conduct the official "ribbon-cutting" ceremony at this new building. In addition to the ceremony, we would arrange for FLOTUS to have an opportunity to speak with several men and women who have benefitted directly from this project.

After a brief description of the project, you will be taken on a tour of the facility, including the small laboratory set up with technical assistance from CDC. Then you will see a performance by the "drama group" sponsored by The AIDS Support Organization, TASO, another AIDS project receiving USAID funds and technical assistance. This group of persons living with HIV infection, present songs and small skits to community groups, churches and schools when they do community outreach, drawing on their rich oral traditions. Their motto is "**Living Positively with AIDS**" and they emphasize AIDS education, how to avoid HIV infection, and the need to provide compassionate care to people living with AIDS. In addition, several AIC and TASO clients will tell how the AIDS epidemic, and these services have affected their lives.

People you will meet:

1. Mary Grace Alwano-Edyegu, AIC Director
2. Sophia Mukasa Monico, TASO Director
3. Dr. Elizabeth Marum, USAID Technical Advisor in HIV/AIDS
4. Clients who have received services at AIC: [REDACTED] (b)(6) [002]

3. Visit to AIDS Information Center (cont.)

NOTE: AIC and TASO use the term "clients" for their beneficiaries. Terms such as "AIDS people", "patients", "AIDS patients", etc., should be avoided, and instead, please use terms such as "people living with AIDS" or "people living with HIV infection." Almost all of the persons you will see in the waiting room and hallway are first-time visitors to the center who have come on an "anonymous" basis (numbers, not names are used), and they will not be willing to be interviewed nor photographed. Like Alcoholics Anonymous, some Post-Test Club members do not give their full names, nor do they necessarily disclose their test results. Photographs can be taken of the building, of the staff, and of the drama group.

4. Visit to Akanabala Village Bank, FINCA Uganda

What is it? This is one of 144 Village Banks established by the Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA) with a grant from USAID. FINCA is a microenterprise organization dedicated to delivering financial services to women entrepreneurs. FINCA was the first financial intermediary in Uganda to deliver credit to the poorest of entrepreneurs.

Overview.

- * It is estimated that there are over 800,000 microentrepreneurs in Uganda with the majority being women.

- * Lack of access to credit is the biggest obstacle for entrepreneurs. Without the village banking system, the 4000 women currently involved in the program would not have access to a source of credit and a safe place to save.

- * FINCA delivers credit and deposit services through village banking (non-formal lending associations) and has repayment rates above 92%. These village banks leverage the members' savings to secure outside capital which is divided among all the members. FINCA is the source of outside capital. The featured bank is currently on its second loan of \$2,310 which will be divided among the 30 members with the average loan size at seventy-seven dollars.

- * The Uganda Women's Effort to Save Orphan's (UWESO), a local organization started by First Lady Janet Museveni, assists children who have become orphans due to the civil strife and AIDS epidemic. UWESO is forging links with FINCA in order to gain access to credit. UWESO women will also be present at the site.

- * Peace Corps Volunteers work with village banks in rural areas and this is an example of interagency coordination and symbiosis.

Setting: The village bank you will visit is located in a trading center just outside one of Uganda's largest towns, Jinja. The featured bank was formed in August 1996 by friends and family of a recently "graduated" village bank which will also be at the site. The site you will visit consists of about ten storefront structures, some made from brick and others from mud. You will be greeted at the site by a large group of women singing local songs, receive an overview, and visit four local micro-enterprises run by women.

People you will meet:

1. Donna Accord, Peace Corps Volunteer
2. Management of the FINCA office
3. Women micro-entrepreneurs participating in the village bank
4. UWESO officials

5. Visit to Mawundo Community Clinic, Busoga Diocese

What is it?. This is one of approximately 45 community managed clinics established under the Church of Uganda's Family Life Education Project (FLEP), with assistance from Pathfinder International, a Boston-based NGO.

Overview.

* FLEP is a good example of the type of organization that can be developed with strong local involvement and long-term donor commitment.

* Pathfinder has supported FLEP for the past ten years, and Mawundo is one of the more mature project areas. Pathfinder is a family-planning NGO, and all FLEP clinics emphasize this service.

* Condoms, oral contraceptives and IUDs are available from the Mawundo staff, who also refer clients for vasectomy and tubal ligation to the main FLEP clinic in Jinja. Basic maternity services (pre and post-natal care and deliveries) plus other basic preventive and curative care are also routinely provided. The midwife and two volunteers at Mawundo are also trained in basic AIDS counselling.

* Community outreach is a major emphasis of FLEP, and all clinics have Village Health Workers (VHWs) attached to them. Mawundo has four. In addition to assisting with daily clinic operations, these volunteers make regular home visits and address public functions to provide health-related information and advice. They also sell non-prescription contraceptives and oral rehydration salts (for childhood diarrhea) and refer clients for clinical care.

* Twenty of these VHWs, attached to various clinics, have been selected as members of a special Information, Education and Communication (IE&C) group. These individuals work with staff at project headquarters in Jinja to develop IE&C strategy and messages and to design and perform dramatic and musical presentations which convey those messages to local people. These are performed throughout the diocese and are enthusiastically received.

Setting. Mawundo is in a rural area a few minutes from the main road from Jinja to Kenya. The clinic was founded as a thatch-roofed hut in 1982. The present six-room structure was built in 1987; the community provided labor and locally available construction materials; Pathfinder provided roofing sheets and equipment. It is staffed by one Ugandan midwife and 2 nursing aides, both recruited by the community and paid from clinic revenues and by funds from Pathfinder. The midwife lives in project-provided housing next to the clinic.

People you will meet:

1. Joy Mukaire, Coordinator
2. Florance Kalikwana, Project Manager

Nightline
ABC News
47 West 66th Street
New York, NY 10023
Tel. 212-456-2583
Fax 212-456-3335

March 10, 1997

Neil Lattimore
Press Secretary to the First Lady
202-456-7805

Dear Neil:

Nightline is preparing a half hour, all-tape broadcast on AIDS in Uganda--specifically, on the declining numbers of HIV incidence due to the great variety of information and education programs that have been implemented. Correspondent Sheila MacVicar and I have been planning this shoot for the past couple of months and will be in Uganda the week of the 24th for up to ten days.

As you know, USAID has been greatly involved in these efforts in Uganda, from AIDS information centres to condom distribution programs like SOMARK. As we are hoping to make the US angle a large part of the focus of our show, we would very much like for Sheila to interview Mrs. Clinton on the purpose of her trip, and the success and continued importance of US involvement in AIDS and health awareness programs in Uganda.

I understand the First Lady's schedule will be jam-packed during her day in Uganda, but any time you can give us--even just a few minutes--would be greatly appreciated. We will of course gather the pool-shot material from our ABC Washington colleagues, but since we are hoping to build the entire half-hour out of material shot in Uganda, we really do need our own interview--especially since the pool material will be geared towards "news of day." The Nightline we're preparing will not air for a considerable amount of time (due to other story commitments I have)...mid-April at the earliest.

You can reach me via my New York Nightline colleagues at 212-456-2583, or at the Essex House hotel at 212-247-0300, room 3415. Thanks for your help.

Sincerely,


Deanna Lee
Producer, Foreign News, Nightline

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. manifest	Draft Ngorogoro Crater Manifest (2 pages)	03/25/1997	b(7)(E)

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Lissa Muscatine
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ERITREA

Divider Title: _____

January 1996

COUNTRY DATA

ERITREA

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. HEAD OF GOVERNMENT

Isaias Afewerki, President of the State of Eritrea and Chairman of the People's Front for Democracy and Justice (PFDJ). It should be noted that there are no family names in Eritrea. The second name is the name of his or her father, and the third name, if used, is the name of the grandfather. Hence, the president is properly addressed as President Isaias.

B. CAPITAL AND MAJOR CITIES

Asmara (capital - estimated population 435,000)
Keren (57,000); Assab (28,000); Massawa (25,000); Afabet (25,000); Tessenie (25,000); Mendefera (25,000); Dekemhare 20,000); Adikeieh (15,000); Barentu (15,000); Ghinda (15,000). Total urban population estimated to be 750,000.

C. AREA

48,000 square miles (125,000 square kilometers)

D. POPULATION

Total population (estimate): 3 million in the country, with about another 500,000 refugees living outside of Eritrea, mostly in the Sudan.

E. RELIGION

Fifty percent Christian, 48% Muslim, and about 2% animist. Most Christians are Orthodox, followed by Roman Catholic, followed by several smaller Protestant communities. The overwhelming majority of Muslims are Sunni.

F. LANGUAGE

There are nine ethnic groups represented in Eritrea, each with its own language. These are: Tigrinya (50%); Tigre (31.4%); Saho (5%); Afar (5%); Begia (2.5%); Bilen (2.1%) Kunama (2%); Nara (1.5%); and Rashaida (native Arabic speakers 0.5%). However, the major languages spoken in Eritrea are Tigrinya (60% to 70%) and Arabic (about 50%). English has been

ERITREA

established as the language of instruction in public schools from about the fifth grade onwards, and is the language of instruction at the University of Asmara. However, there is a severe shortage of qualified teachers of English, and the government is searching for ways to improve the level of instruction.

G. LITERACY

Adult literacy is estimated at 20%.

H. GOVERNMENT

Eritrea was formed in the late 1800s by the forces of colonialism and remained subject to the rule of Italian, British, and Ethiopian colonial regimes until a 20 year armed struggle against Ethiopia by the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front (EPLF) helped to overthrow the Marxist regime of Lt. Col. Mengistu in 1991 and delivered nominal independence to the region. In April of 1993, a referendum was held in Eritrea that overwhelmingly approved independence, and the EPLF formed the Provisional Government of Eritrea (PGE).

On May 19, 1993, the PGE issued a proclamation regarding the reorganization of the government. It declared that during a four year transition period, and sooner if possible, the following tasks should be achieved:

- drafting a constitution and then carrying out the process of ratification;
- preparing a law on political parties;
- preparing a press law;
- carrying out elections for a constitutional government.

The present government includes legislative, executive, and judicial bodies. The judicial body operates independently of both the legislative and executive bodies, with a hierarchical court system extending from the village through district, provincial, and national levels.

The legislative body, the National Assembly, includes 75 members of the People's Front for Democracy and Justice Central Council (PFDJ - the name adopted by the EPLF in 1994 when it established itself as a political party) and 75 additional representatives elected by the population. The National Assembly holds the highest legal power in the government until the establishment of a permanent democratic constitutional government. The legislative body sets the internal and external policies of the government, regulates their implementation, approves the budget, and elects the president of the country.

ERITREA

The president nominates individuals to head the various ministries, authorities, commissions, and offices; The legislative body ratifies the nominations. The Cabinet is the country's executive branch. It is made up of sixteen ministers and chaired by the president. It implements the policies, resolutions, and laws of the government and is accountable to the National Assembly. The ministries are: Agriculture; Construction; Defence; Education; Energy, Mining, and Water; Finance and Development; Foreign; Health; Information; Internal Affairs; Justice; Local Government; Marine Resources; Transport; Trade and Development; and Tourism. In March 1994, the National Assembly established a Constitutional Commission, including 48% women members and representatives of every ethnic and religious background extant in the new country.

The Constitutional Commission is responsible for seeking the views of the population at home and abroad about what structure the Eritrean government should assume and how it should establish the rights and obligations of all citizens. The commission is also consulting international jurists and examining the constitutions of other countries before preparing a draft constitution for ratification. Ratification of a constitution will be followed by multi-party democratic elections.

I. EDUCATION

The Eritrean educational system experienced a severe decline during the long Eritrean war for independence from Ethiopia. This decline was most pronounced in the Derg period (1975-91), during which time school standards dropped precipitously, and all primary education was conducted in Amharic, a non-Eritrean language.

During this period the Eritrean People's Liberation Front was building an alternative education system in liberated areas which emphasized primary instruction in local languages, as well as conducting adult literacy campaigns. By the end of the war, however, this alternative system had served about 30,000 students out of a total school-age population of about 800,000. With liberation there was a merger of the largely dysfunctional former Ethiopian system and the small but effective EPLF system. From 1991 to 1993 there was a 49% increase in the number of students in school, a 52% increase in the number of teachers, and 235 new schools were built. But, by 1993, only about 36% of eligible elementary school age children were enrolled; 20% of eligible junior secondary age attended school, and 15% of secondary age. The government is committed to providing universal schooling up through high school, but it will be several years before this goal is reached.

The University of Asmara was founded in 1958 as the Santa Famiglia College by an Italian Catholic teaching order, and originally functioned as a small, private, Catholic college administered and largely staffed by Italian sisters. In 1967 the College became the University of Asmara with the approval of the Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie. However, support for

ERITREA

the University was weak in order to prevent it from evolving into an intellectual center for the rapidly expanding Eritrean nationalist movement. By the mid-1980s the Derg had removed much of the Eritrean staff and purposefully rearranged the composition of the student body until it was close to 90% non-Eritrean. The University's standards declined until it was described by its own faculty as a "glorified high school." In 1990 the University itself (students, staff, and materials) was removed to Ethiopia.

The administration of the current president of the University, Dr. Wolde-ab Yisak, has embarked on a well-planned and coordinated process of rebuilding the University to serve the following goals:

1. training secondary school teachers;
2. developing degree programs to train students for work in government ministries and vital fields of economic development;
3. providing research capabilities for development projects in crucial fields;
4. creating a foundation for trained academics capable of eventually filling the University's faculty needs and expanding the University to include advanced degree programs.

This process is just beginning, and the University's various departments have drawn up proposals for developing both Diploma (2-year) and Degree (4-year) programs.

The University is developing as a valued national institution, integrated into the plans of the government and charged with the important task of training the teachers who will be the key to resolving the nation's educational crisis and, therefore, to the success or failure of the future regional integration and economic development of Eritrea.

J. MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Currently, all newspaper, television, and radio outlets in Eritrea are run by the government. However, the government has publicly committed itself to permitting a free and independent press, and has begun work on drafting a press law that will define the rights of the press. Investors are awaiting the issuance of the press law before starting any privately owned newspapers. The government is also exploring the possible privatization of radio and television stations.

Adoption of a press law is a key element in Eritrean democratization. It was hoped that a press law would be adopted in 1995. However, the National Assembly extensively debated the draft law and decided that it needed to more explicitly spell-out the rights of the press. The Assembly

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sent the draft back to committee for further revision and it will be considered for adoption again in early 1996.

1. RADIO

The Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea operates a single AM radio station broadcasting on two channels. It is the single most important media outlet in Eritrea since literacy is only 20% and it is the only media that reaches almost the entire country. The station begins broadcasting at 7 a.m. and ends at 8 p.m. with news, entertainment, and instructional programming.

The station broadcasts in five languages including Tigrinya, Arabic, Tigre, Kunama, and Afar.

2. TELEVISION

There is a single government-owned television station located in Asmara. The broadcast range of the signal is only about 50 kilometers.

Eritrean Television broadcasts on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday starting at 7:30 pm for three hours each day. On Monday it broadcasts English language programming from CNN and on Wednesday and Saturday it broadcasts the local news in Tigrinya and Arabic, as well as local documentaries and occasional films.

3. PRESS AND PERIODICALS

Since 1993 the press has increased in size with the start of the weekly English language newspaper, "Eritrea Profile." It joins the twice-weekly "Haddas Eritrea" in Tigrinya and "Eritrea Al Haddisa" in Arabic. All three papers are published by the Ministry of Information. There are plans to increase the frequency of the publication of all the papers, but the plans are hampered by a lack of printing facilities, staff, newsprint and ink.

Although printed by the government, these papers occasionally publish critical articles on government policies and practices. Estimated circulation:

Haddas Eritrea	14,000
Eritrea Al Haddisa	7,000
Eritrea Profile	4,000

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4. FILMS

Theaters in Eritrea were nationalized under the former Ethiopian government. The new government of Eritrea now owns them, but is investigating returning them to their original owners or otherwise privatizing them. There are 15 theaters in all of Eritrea, with 9 of them located in Asmara. Films are rented by a division of the municipal government of Asmara.

II. FOREIGN RELATIONS

A. U.S. CHIEF OF MISSION

~~Robert G. Houdek~~ John F. Hicks

B. U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT

USAID in Eritrea was recently given full mission status. In 1995, U.S. food assistance to help overcome the effects of war and drought amounted to about \$5 million. Development aid was nine million dollars, making Eritrea the largest per capita USAID recipient in Africa. Development aid is focused on agriculture (building food security), health projects (mostly in the field of preventive care for women of child bearing age and infants), the repatriation of the nearly 500,000 Eritrean refugees living in Sudan, the demobilization of fighters, and democracy and human rights programs. In 1994, USAID agreed to provide \$500,000 to assist the Constitution Commission of Eritrea in its activities to create a new constitution for Eritrea. A second grant is being considered.

Eritrea is a poor country, with a per capita income of less than 150 dollars a year. The government is committed to a free market economy and encourages outside investment. A new investment code has been released that provides special investment incentives, including:

- No taxes on exports or items imported for re-export;
- A reduced tax rate over several years for investors;
- Losses incurred during the first two years of operation may be carried forward for three consecutive years;
- Capital goods, intermediate industrial spare parts and raw materials pay a customs duty of 2%; raw materials and intermediate inputs are subject to a 3% sales tax;

ERITREA

Access to investment is open to all, regardless of nationality or citizenship; and Unimpeded movement of capital for Eritreans and foreign investors into and out of Eritrea.

In recent months, American business interest in Eritrea has focused on energy, agriculture, construction, heavy equipment, mining, telecommunications, and banking sectors. An American oil company, Anadarko, recently signed an oil exploration agreement with the government.

Eritrea is anxious to privatize at least some of the 42 state-owned enterprises that were nationalized by the former Ethiopian government. Apart from infrastructure improvements, especially in electrical production and industrial machinery, the Ministry of Trade and Industry is especially interested in the modernization of the textile, glass, and leather industries.

While the most commonly used languages are Tigrinya and Arabic, English is widely spoken.

Credit cards are not accepted in Eritrea. Foreigners must pay their hotel bills in U.S. dollars or other hard currency.

C. U.S. NON-GOVERNMENTAL CORRESPONDENTS AND MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES

There are no American reporters or media representatives stationed in Eritrea. Correspondents based in Nairobi, Addis Ababa and other African cities occasionally visit Eritrea.

D. THIRD-COUNTRY CULTURAL AND INFORMATION PROGRAMS

1. UNITED KINGDOM

The British Council runs an active program that includes supporting several VSO volunteers in the field of English language instruction. The Council also is sending Eritreans to the United Kingdom for short courses and degree programs. The Council has a large video and library facility for its members. The Council also hosts art exhibitions, performing artists, and weekly film showings.

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2. FRANCE

There is an Alliance Francaise in Asmara. In addition to teaching French, principal program activities include lectures, film shows, and theatrical and musical presentations.

E. GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS

There is no government censorship office. USIS publishes a monthly magazine free from any restrictions. NGOs are required to apply to the Eritrean Relief and Rehabilitation Agency, which passes applications on to the Ministry of Internal Affairs for approval and registration. NGO operation must be confined to humanitarian relief and rehabilitation activities, and they are barred from involvement in political, commercial, or religious activities. In principle the head office of a foreign NGO should be run by one expatriate, and it is not allowed to hire an expatriate for a job where there is an equally qualified Eritrean available. All foreign NGOs are required to pay salaries in accordance with the Central Personnel Administration salary scale for civil servants.

III. USIS

A. CULTURAL PROGRAMS

1. AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS AND CULTURAL PRESENTATIONS

USIS Asmara opened in February of 1994, making it the newest USIS post in Africa. In 1995 USIS presented two performances of The Jazz Ambassadors. We will also host an art exhibition in February of 1996.

Five American speakers and Academic Specialists were programmed in 1995. Two of them addressed constitutional issues and presented lectures to the Constitution Commission of Eritrea. They also gave well attended public lectures at the University of Asmara.

A third speaker met with representatives of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Information, and the University of Asmara to discuss distance education and its use in Eritrea.

A fourth speaker gave a three week arts workshop for teachers and artists, which resulted in a highly acclaimed art exhibit at the American Cultural Center.

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A fifth speaker gave a series of lectures on the process of privatizing state-owned industries.

2. EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES

For academic year 1994-95, three American Fulbright lecturers taught at the University of Asmara, and the same number are teaching in the 1995-96 year. This last year saw the start of the Fulbright Junior Research Scholars program and one research fellow will be in Eritrea for the 1995-96 school year. In 1995 for the first time USIS Asmara also sent to American universities three candidates in the Fulbright Junior Staff Development program and two participants in the Humphery program. Further, in fiscal year '95 post sent over 15 Eritreans on International Visitor, Young African Leader, and other training programs in the U.S.

3. CULTURAL CENTER/LIBRARY

The USIS Library and Cultural Center in Asmara was ordered closed by the former Ethiopian government in 1977. USIS resumed operations in 1994, after Eritrea gained its independence from Ethiopia. USIS Asmara was given back its old office space on the second floor of the former USIS Library, which is now owned and operated by the city of Asmara. In return for the office space, USIS provides the library support in the form of new books and magazine subscriptions. USIS Asmara is staffed by a PAO and six Eritrean employees. Our second floor offices include an auditorium where movies are shown every Friday evening. Post also conducts regular Worldnet and other programs in the Center auditorium.

B. INFORMATION PROGRAMS

1. PRESS

The post daily distributes Wireless File material to all the ministries of the government as well as to leading academicians, reporters, business leaders, and NGOs.

2. PUBLICATIONS

The post distributes "English Teaching Forum" to select audience members. Post also produces 700 copies a month of its own in-house magazine that is distributed to important contacts and institutions across Eritrea, including every school and library in the country.

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3. RADIO AND TELEVISION

USIS Asmara currently makes programming available to the local radio and television stations. Post also began holding Worldnet interactive program in 1995.

4. FILMS AND VCRs

Post has launched weekly screenings of American films at its Cultural Center. As we do so, we will be building a small video library that we will loan to select members of our DRS audience.

5. BOOK PROGRAMS

Post regularly presents books to the University of Asmara, the Ministry of Justice, the Constitution Commission, the Municipal Library of Asmara, and specialized libraries throughout the country. This has been an important activity for the post, since the absence of a USIS library and foreign exchange scarcity severely limit the number of American books and periodicals available to Eritrean readers. The U.S. Navy has also begun regular port calls at Massawa, and they routinely donate 5,000 to 8,000 used library books to the people of Eritrea with each visit. In 1995, close to 15,000 books were brought to Eritrea in this way. These books are given to USIS, which distributes them nationally to school and provincial libraries. In many provinces these books have been used to start the only libraries available to the people of these areas.

C. AMERICAN PERSONNEL

NAME	POSITION	CLASS
Christopher Datta	Public Affairs Officer	FO-02

ERITREA

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C. AMERICAN PERSONNEL

NAME	POSITION	CLASS
Tom Dougherty	Public Affairs Officer	FO-01

ERITREA: FIRST LADY'S VISIT

Question:

Why have you come to Eritrea?

Answer:

This is an exciting time in Eritrea's history. The Eritreans are building an open participatory democracy after a long struggle for independence. They are also reaching out to take part in the world economy. We in the United States wish them well in their efforts.

ERITREA: U.S.-ERITREAN RELATIONS

Question:

How would you describe U.S.-Eritrean relations?

Answer:

We have very good relations with Eritrea, as evidenced by President Isaias' December trip to Washington, in which he met with the President, Vice President Gore, Secretary of State Christopher and Secretary of Defense Perry. We share the same values of cooperation, progress, and local solutions to local problems. We aspire to the same goals of democratic governance, free market economics, and sustainable development. And we both have concerns about regional stability in the Horn of Africa, continuing human rights problems in the region, and Sudan's support for terrorism.

ERITREA: THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN ERITREA

Question:

How would you assess the role of women in Eritrea?

Answer:

Women were a central part of the struggle for independence and continue to have a strong role in rebuilding Eritrea today. I am happy that their contributions are so highly valued. Increasingly, women in Eritrea, like women in America, are achieving equal access and equal opportunity. While in both countries our treatment of women sometimes falls short of our goals, I am confident that both of our governments take their responsibilities seriously, and that the situation of women in both countries will continue to improve.





Eritrea Birr at 6.42 = U.S. \$

Birr to U.S. Dollars

Birr	U.S. \$
0.50	0.08
1.00	0.16
1.50	0.23
2.00	0.31
6.42	1.00

U.S. Dollars to Birr

U.S. \$	Birr
0.10	0.64
0.25	1.61
0.50	3.21
0.75	4.82
1.00	6.42

25.00	3.89	3.00	19.26
50.00	7.79	5.00	32.10
75.00	11.68	10.00	64.20
300.00	46.73	20.00	128.40
500.00	77.88	50.00	321.00
1,000.00	155.76	100.00	642.00
5,000.00	778.82	300.00	1,926.00
10,000.00	1,557.63	500.00	3,210.00

NOTE: All U.S. dollar values are rounded to the nearest U.S. cent. The value of the Birr fluctuates daily according to currency market conditions.

February 1997



U. S. Department of State
Bureau of Consular Affairs
Washington, DC 20520

For recorded travel information, call 202-647-5225

Internet Address: travel.state.gov

For information by fax, call 202-647-3000 from your fax machine



Consular Information Sheet

Eritrea

October 3, 1996

Country Description: Eritrea is a poor but developing East African country. Formerly a province of Ethiopia, Eritrea became an independent country on May 24, 1993, following a 30-year long struggle, which culminated in an overwhelming referendum vote for independence. There are occasional reports of terrorist attacks by the Eritrean Islamic Jihad (EIJ) on Eritrean civilians in western areas bordering Sudan. Tourism facilities in Eritrea are very limited.

Entry Requirements: A visa is required and must be obtained in advance. There is an airport departure tax. Entry information (and information on departure tax) may be obtained at the Embassy of Eritrea, 910 17th St., N.W., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006, telephone (202) 319-1991; fax (202) 319-1304. Overseas, inquiries may be made at the nearest Eritrean embassy or consulate.

Travel Information: Eritrea and Sudan do not have diplomatic relations and overland travel between these two countries may be dangerous. Air travel between Asmara and Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, is heavily booked, and advance reservations are recommended by the airlines. Passengers should allow two hours minimum for pre-departure security and other processing at the airport.

Road Safety Conditions and Domestic Travel Hazards: Roads in Eritrea are in poor condition with many of them unpaved. Land mines and unexploded ordinance litter the countryside in many areas, continuing to cause injuries and deaths among the populace. Although a demining effort is underway, it is wise to consider all areas that are not well-traveled as potentially dangerous due to live mines. Areas north and west of Keren are known to be heavily mined. Check with the local government and local village officials before traveling in less-frequented areas. Avoid walking alone and hiking in riverbeds or areas that local government officials do not certify as safe. There is a risk of encountering banditry or EIJ insurgent activity in the north and west of the country. Travelers should consult both local government and U.S. Embassy officials about travel plans to these areas.

Medical Facilities: Medical facilities in Eritrea are extremely limited. Travelers must bring their own supplies of prescription drugs and preventive medicines. Doctors and hospitals often expect immediate cash payment for health care services. U.S. medical insurance is not always valid outside the United States. The Medicare/Medicaid program does not provide for payment of medical services outside the United States. In some cases, supplemental medical insurance with specific overseas and medical evacuation coverage has proven useful. For additional health information, travelers can contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's international travelers hotline at (404) 332-4559, Internet: <http://www.cdc.gov/>.

Information on Crime: Street crime such as theft and robbery is rare throughout most of Eritrea, including the capital city of Asmara. While travel throughout Eritrea is relatively safe, it is prudent to exercise normal safety precautions regarding valuables carried and areas visited. The loss or theft abroad of a U.S. passport should be reported immediately to local police and to the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate. The pamphlets "A Safe Trip Abroad" and "Tips For Travelers to Sub-Saharan Africa" provide useful information on personal security while traveling abroad and on travel in the region in general. Both are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Currency Regulations: The Government of Eritrea continues to use the Ethiopian birr. Credit

cards are not accepted in Eritrea. Foreigners must pay bills at major hotels in U.S. dollars or U.S. dollar-denomination travelers checks.

Drug Penalties: U.S. citizens are subject to the laws of the country in which they are traveling. Penalties for possession, use or trafficking in illegal drugs are strictly enforced. Convicted offenders may expect long jail sentences, fines and possible confiscation of personal property.

Embassy Location/Registration: U.S. citizens are encouraged to register with the U.S. Embassy in Asmara and to obtain updated information on travel and security in Eritrea. The U.S. Embassy address is Franklin Roosevelt Street, P. O. Box 211, Asmara. The telephone is (291-1) 12-00-04; the fax number is (291-1) 12-75-84.

No. 96-164

This replaces the Consular Information Sheet dated September 11, 1995, to include a paragraph on Road Safety and update the U.S. Embassy address.

U.S. Department of State
Background Notes: Eritrea, September 1995
Bureau of African Affairs

Prepared and released by the Bureau of African Affairs,
Office of East African Affairs

September 1995
Official Name: State of Eritrea

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 125,000 sq. km. (48,000 sq. mi.); about the size of Pennsylvania.
Cities: Capital--Asmara (est. pop. 435,000). Other cities--Keren (57,000); Assab (28,000); Massawa (25,000); Afabet (25,000); Tessenie (25,000); Mendefera (25,000); Dekemhare (20,000); Adekeieh (15,000); Barentu (15,000); Ghinda (15,000).
Terrain: Central highlands straddle escarpment associated with Rift Valley, dry coastal plains, and western lowlands.
Climate: Temperate in the highlands, hot in the lowlands.

People

Nationality: Noun and adjective--Eritrean(s).
Population (1995 est.): 3.5 million.
Annual growth rate 3.4%.
Ethnic Groups: Tigrinya 50%, Tigre 31.4%, Saho 5%, Afar 5%, Begia 2.5%, Bilen 2.1%, Kunama 2%, Nara 1.5%, and Rashaida .5%.
Religions: Christian 50%, mostly Orthodox, Muslim 48%, indigenous beliefs 2%.
Education: Years compulsory--none. Attendance--elementary 26%, secondary 17%.
Health: Infant mortality rate--135/1,000. Life expectancy--46 yrs.
Work force: Agriculture-80%. Industry and Commerce-20%.

Government

Type: Transition government.
Constitution: Drafting in process, estimated date of promulgation--March 1996.
Branches: Executive--President, Cabinet. Legislative--National Assembly. Judicial--Supreme Court.
Administrative Subdivisions: 6 administrative regions.
Political Parties: People's Front for Democracy and Justice (name adopted by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front when it established itself as a political party).
Suffrage: universal, age 18 and above.
Central government budget: \$60.8 million (1993).
Defense: 36% of total government expenditure (1993).
National holiday: May 24 (Liberation Day).
Flag: green, red, and blue with a gold laurel wreath and olive branch.

Economy

Statistics prioland--10% of arable land.
Industry (29.6% of GDP in 1990): processed food and dairy products, alcoholic beverages, leather goods, textiles, chemicals, cement and other construction materials, salt, paper, and matches.
Trade: Exports (1994)--\$29 million: skins, meat, live sheep and cattle,

gum arabic. Major markets--Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, Italy. Imports (1994)--\$360 million: food, manufactured goods, machinery and transportation equipment. Major suppliers--Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia, Italy, UAE.
Official exchange rate: Eritrea continues to use the Ethiopian Birr.
Mid-1995 exchange rate, 6.2 Birr=US\$1.

Membership in International Organizations

UN and its specialized agencies, OAU, AFDB, ILO, IMO, World Bank, IMF, WHO, COMESA, IGADD, EEC-ACP.

GEOGRAPHY

Eritrea is located in the Horn of Africa and is bordered on the northeast and east by the Red Sea, on the west and northwest by Sudan, on the south by Ethiopia, and on the southeast by Djibouti. The country has a high central plateau that varies from 1,800 to 3,000 meters (6,000-8,000 feet) above sea level. A coastal plain, western lowlands, and some 300 islands comprise the remainder of Eritrea's land mass. Eritrea has no year round rivers.

The climate is temperate in the mountains and hot in the lowlands. Asmara, the capital, is about 3,000 meters (8,000 ft.) above sea level. Maximum temperature is 26 degrees C (80 degrees F). The weather is usually sunny and dry, with the short or belg rains occurring February-April and the big or meher rains beginning in late June and ending in mid-September.

PEOPLE

Eritrea's population comprises 9 ethnic groups, most of which speak Semitic or Cushitic languages. The Tigrinya and Tigre make up four-fifths of the population and speak different, but related and somewhat mutually intelligible, Semitic languages. In general, most of the Christians live in the highlands, while Muslims and adherents of traditional beliefs live in the lowland regions. Tigrinya and Arabic are the most frequently used languages for commercial and official transactions, but English is widely spoken and is the language used for secondary and university education.

HISTORY

Eritrea officially celebrated its independence on May 24, 1993, becoming the world's newest nation. Prior to Italian colonization in 1885, what is now Eritrea had been ruled by the various local or international powers that successively dominated the Red Sea region. In 1896, the Italians used Eritrea as a springboard for their disastrous attempt to conquer Ethiopia. Eritrea was placed under British military administration after the Italian surrender in World War II. In 1952 a UN resolution federating Eritrea with Ethiopia went into effect. The resolution ignored Eritrean pleas for independence, but guaranteed Eritreans some democratic rights and a measure of autonomy. Almost immediately after the federation went into effect, however, these rights began to be abridged or violated.

In 1962 Emperor Haile Sellassie unilaterally dissolved the Eritrean parliament and annexed the country, sparking the Eritrean fight for independence that continued after Haile Sellassie was ousted in a coup in 1974. The new Ethiopian government, called the Derg, was a Marxist military junta led by strongman Mengistu Haile Miriam.

During the 1960s, the Eritrean independence struggle was led by the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF). In 1970, members of the group had a falling out and a group broke away from the ELF and formed the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF). By the late 1970s the EPLF had become the dominant armed Eritrean group fighting against the Ethiopian government and Isaias Afwerki had emerged as its leader. Much of the materiel used to combat Ethiopia was captured from the Ethiopian Army.

By 1977 the EPLF was poised to drive the Ethiopians out of Eritrea. That same year, however, a massive airlift of Soviet arms to Ethiopia enabled the Ethiopian Army to regain the initiative and forced the EPLF to retreat to the bush. Between 1978 and 1986 the Derg launched eight major offensives against the independence movement. All failed. In 1988 the EPLF captured Afabet, headquarters of the Ethiopian army in northeastern Eritrea, prompting the Ethiopian Army to withdraw from its garrisons in Eritrea's western lowlands. EPLF fighters then moved into position around Keren, Eritrea's second largest city. Meanwhile, other dissident movements were making headway throughout Ethiopia. At the end of the 1980s the Soviet Union informed Mengistu that it would not be renewing its defense and cooperation agreement. With the withdrawal of Soviet support and supplies, the Ethiopian Army's morale plummeted, and the EPLF--along with other Ethiopian rebel forces--began to advance on Ethiopian positions.

The United States played a facilitative role in the peace talks in Washington during the months leading up to the May 1991 fall of the Mengistu regime. In mid-May Mengistu resigned as head of the Ethiopian government and went into exile in Zimbabwe, leaving a caretaker government in Addis Ababa. Having defeated the Ethiopian forces in Eritrea, EPLF troops took control of their homeland. Later that month, the United States chaired talks in London to formalize the end of the war. These talks were attended by the four major combatant groups, including the EPLF.

A high level U.S. delegation was also present in Addis Ababa for the July 1-5, 1991 conference that established a transitional government in Ethiopia. The EPLF attended the July conference as an observer and held talks with the new transitional government regarding Eritrea's relationship to Ethiopia. The outcome of those talks was an agreement in which the Ethiopians recognized the right of the Eritreans to hold a referendum on independence.

Although some EPLF cadres at one time espoused a Marxist ideology, Soviet support for Mengistu had cooled their ardor. The fall of communist regimes in the former Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc convinced them it was a failed system. The EPLF is now committed to establishing a democratic form of government and a free market economy in Eritrea. The United States agreed to provide assistance to both Ethiopia and Eritrea, conditional on continued progress toward democracy and human rights.

In May 1991, the EPLF established the Provisional Government of Eritrea (PGE) to administer Eritrean affairs until a referendum was held on independence and a permanent government established. EPLF leader Isaias became the head of the PGE, and the EPLF Central Committee served as its legislative body.

On April 23-25, 1993 Eritreans voted overwhelmingly for independence from Ethiopia in a UN-monitored free and fair referendum. The Eritrean authorities declared Eritrea an independent

state on April 27. The government was reorganized and after a national, freely contested election the National Assembly, which chose Isaias as President of the PGE, was expanded to include both EPLF and non-EPLF members. The EPLF established itself as a political party, the People's Front for Democracy and Justice (PFDJ), and is now in the process of drafting a new constitution and setting up a permanent government.

Meanwhile, Sudan's aggressiveness toward its neighbors, its goal of spreading Islamic fundamentalism throughout the region, and its unwillingness to play a constructive role in regional development have raised security concerns along Eritrea's border with Sudan. Khartoum gives support and safehaven to a small, relatively ineffectual Eritrean insurgent group, the Eritrean Islamic Jihad (EIJ). Eritrea, in turn, supports the Sudanese opposition, which has coalesced in the National Democratic Alliance (NDA). The NDA has the stated objective of overturning the current National Islamic Front (NIF)-dominated government in Khartoum.

GOVERNMENT

The new government faces formidable challenges. Beginning with no constitution, no judicial system, and an education system in shambles, it has been forced to build the institutions of government from scratch. The present government includes legislative, executive, and judicial bodies.

The legislature, the National Assembly, includes 75 members of the PFDJ and 75 additional popularly elected members. The National Assembly is the highest legal power in the government until the establishment of a democratic, constitutional government. The legislature sets the internal and external policies of the government, regulates implementation of those policies, approves the budget, and elects the president of the country.

The president nominates individuals to head the various ministries, authorities, commissions, and offices and the National Assembly ratifies those nominations. The Cabinet is the country's executive branch. It is composed of 16 ministers and chaired by the president. It implements policies, regulations, and laws, and is accountable to the National Assembly. The ministries are: Agriculture; Construction; Defense; Education; Energy, Mining, and Water; Finance and Development; Foreign; Health; Information and Culture; Internal Affairs; Justice; Local Government; Marine Resources; Transport; Trade and Industry; and Tourism.

The judiciary operates independently of both the legislative and executive bodies, with a court system that extends from the village through to the district, provincial, and national levels. On May 19, 1993 the PGE issued a proclamation regarding the reorganization of the government. It declared that during a four year transition period, and sooner if possible, it would: draft and ratify a constitution; prepare a law on political parties; prepare a press law; and, carry out elections for a constitutional government. In March 1994 the PGE created a Constitutional Commission charged with drafting a constitution flexible enough to meet the current needs of a population suffering from 30 years of civil war as well as those of the future, when stability and prosperity change the political landscape. Commission members have traveled throughout the country and to Eritrean communities abroad holding meetings to explain constitutional options to the people and to solicit their input. The new constitution is scheduled to be promulgated by March 1996, and general elections will follow

sometime in 1997.

Principal Government Officials

President of the State of Eritrea; Chairman of the Executive Council of the PFDJ--Isaias Afwerki

Director, Office of the President--Mr. Yemane Gebremiskel

Minister of Defense--H.E. Sebhat Ephrem

Minister of Foreign Affairs--H.E. Petros Solomon

Minister of Internal Administration--H.E. Mahmoud Ahmed Sherifo

Eritrea maintains an embassy in the United States at 910 17th Street NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20006 (tel. 202-429-1991) headed by Ambassador Amdemichael Kahsai.

ECONOMY

The government of Eritrea states that it is committed to a market economy and privatization, and it has made development and economic recovery its priorities. The economy was devastated by war and the misguided policies of the Derg, which disrupted agriculture and industry. Much of the transportation and communications infrastructure that had not been destroyed by the war is outmoded and deteriorating. As a result, the government has sought international assistance for a variety of development projects and has mobilized young Eritreans serving in the National Youth Service to repair crumbling roads and dams. Small businesses, such as restaurants, bars, stores, auto repair, and crafts, continue to thrive in the Asmara area. A brewery, cigarette factory, small glass and plastics producers, several companies involved in making leather goods, and textile and sweater factories operate in the Asmara area. The textile and leather industries have made a particularly robust recovery since independence.

The Eritrean economy is largely based on agriculture, which employs 80% of the population but currently may contribute as little as 22% to GDP. Export crops include coffee, cotton, fruit, hides, and meat, but farmers are largely dependent on rain-fed agriculture and growth in this and other sectors is hampered by lack of a dependable water supply. Worker remittances from abroad currently contribute 40-50% of GDP.

The Port of Massawa, destroyed by the Ethiopian Army during the final year of the war, is on its way to complete rehabilitation. With political stability and a liberal investment climate, Eritrea has begun to attract international businesses. Various U.S. and other western concerns are planning to invest in tourism, mining, and offshore oil exploration.

DEFENSE

During the war, the EPLF fighting force grew to almost 110,000 fighters, almost three percent of the total population of Eritrea. The fragile peacetime economy cannot sustain such a large army, and Eritrea in 1993 embarked on a phased program to demobilize 50-60% of the Army, which had by then shrunk to about 95,000. During the first phase of demobilization in 1993, some 26,000 soldiers--most of whom enlisted after 1990--were demobilized. They received cash bonuses and six-month food rations, and many also took advantage of government loans, grants of farm land in western Eritrea, or vocational training courses. The second phase of demobilization, which occurred the following year, demobilized more than 17,000 soldiers who had joined the EPLF before 1990 and in many cases had seen considerable combat experience. Many of these fighters had spent their entire adult

lives in the EPLF and lacked the social, personal, and vocational skills to become competitive in the workplace. As a result, they received higher compensation, more intensive training, and more psychological counseling than the first group. Special attention has been given to women fighters, who made up some 30% of the EPLF's combat troops.

In order to fund the demobilization program, the government cut other expenditures, campaigned to raise voluntary contributions, took its first loans, and sought external aid. Germany, Italy, Israel, and the US have provided help.

Although committed to demobilization, the Government of Eritrea has some legitimate security concerns and seeks U.S. assistance to upgrade its equipment and training with a goal of producing a smaller, more professional, and more efficient Army. United States military assistance so far has included deploying in-country training teams, establishing a de-mining training program, ship visits during which U.S. service personnel contribute labor and materials for various community relations projects, and the training of Eritrean military officers in the United States.

The Eritrean Army is equipped with a hodgepodge of captured Ethiopian equipment, mostly of Soviet origin. Eritreans have proven particularly adept at maintenance, and in many cases have improved on Soviet designs.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Eritrea is a member in good standing of the OAU. It has a close relationship with the United States, Italy, and a number of other European nations, including the United Kingdom, Germany, and Norway, which have become important aid donors. Within the region, it is particularly close to Ethiopia, its largest trading partner and fellow IGADD member, and Uganda, also an IGADD member. In the Middle East, Eritrea has close ties with Yemen; relations with Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Dubai are likely to become closer as their aid programs increase.

Eritrea broke diplomatic relations with the Sudan in December 1994. This action was taken after a long period of increasing tension between the two countries due to a series of cross-border incidents involving the extremist group the Eritrean Islamic Jihad (EIJ). Although the attacks did not pose a threat to the stability of the Government of Eritrea (the infiltrators have generally been killed or captured by government forces), the Eritreans believe the National Islamic Front (NIF) in Khartoum supported, trained, and armed the insurgents. After many months of negotiations with the Sudanese to try and end the incursions, the Government of Eritrea concluded that the NIF did not intend to change its policy and broke relations. Subsequently, the Government of Eritrea hosted a conference of Sudanese opposition leaders in June 1995 in an effort to help the opposition unite and to provide a credible alternative to the present government in Khartoum.

U.S.-ERITREAN RELATIONS

The U.S. Consulate in Asmara was first established in 1942. In 1953, the United States signed a mutual defense treaty with Ethiopia. The treaty granted the United States control and expansion of the highly important British military communications base at Kagnew near Asmara. In the 1960s, as many as 4,000 U.S. military personnel were stationed at Kagnew. In the 1970's, technological advances in the satellite and communications fields were making the communications

station at Kagnew increasingly obsolete. Early in 1977, we informed the Ethiopian government that we intended to close Kagnew Station by September 30, 1977. In the meantime, U.S. relations with the Mengistu regime were worsening. In April 1977, Mengistu abrogated the 1953 mutual defense treaty and ordered a reduction of U.S. personnel in Ethiopia, including the closure of Kagnew Communications Center and our Consulate in Asmara.

In August 1992 we reopened our Consulate in Asmara, staffed with one officer, Joseph P. O'Neill. The PGE returned our Consulate property, confiscated by Mengistu, and we are in the process of renovating it. (Note: Kagnew Station and other facilities used by the U.S. military in Eritrea had been leased.) On April 27, 1993 we recognized Eritrea as an independent state and on June 11 diplomatic relations were established, with Mr. O'Neill remaining as charge d'affaires.

The United States has provided substantial assistance to Eritrea, including food aid, development assistance, and election assistance. In FY 1993 the United States provided \$6 million in assistance to Eritrea, of which \$5.65 million was for a broad range of technical assistance. We also provided a \$457,000 grant through the African-American Institute, under the African Regional Election Assistance Fund, for voter education, training for referendum officials, and selected commodities. We provided an additional \$350,000 (representing the remainder of the \$6 million assistance program) through a UNDP program of referendum support that was used for critical commodities, primarily fuel, and official transportation during the referendum. In FY95 USAID programs provided almost \$16 million in direct assistance in the areas of health, demobilization, refugee resettlement, and Government and University training programs. An additional \$4 million in food assistance was provided to U.S. private volunteer organizations.

Ongoing U.S. interests in Eritrea include encouraging the growth of a democratic political culture, supporting Eritrean efforts to become constructively involved in solving regional problems, and assisting Eritrea in filling its humanitarian needs.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador--Robert G. Houdek
Deputy Chief of Mission--Susan Keogh-Fisher
Political Officer--Paul Kepp
Administrative Officer--Michael Hoza
Consul--Ronald Robinson
Public Affairs Officer--Christopher Datta
AID Representative--Glenn Anders

The address of the U.S. Embassy in Eritrea is 34 Zera Yacob St., P.O. Box 211, Asmara (tel 291-1-120004).

TRAVEL NOTES

Customs: A valid Eritrean visa is required for entry, as is a current vaccination for yellow fever.

Climate and clothing: Lightweight woolens and light wraps are appropriate year round in Asmara. Umbrellas are needed June-September. Hot weather clothing is needed for travel in the lowlands, where temperatures sometimes reach 120o in the summer months.

Health: Medical facilities in Eritrea are extremely limited, and travelers

should bring an ample supply of prescription drugs. Inoculations for tetanus, hepatitis, and meningitis, and a cholera stamp are advisable, and a malaria prophylactic should be taken if traveling in the lowlands. The climate in the highlands is cool and dry, and care must be taken to avoid dehydration. Likewise, sun protection is warranted, since sunburn occurs more quickly at high elevations. Take reasonable precautions regarding food and drink. Tap water is not potable. The altitude in Asmara can cause dizziness and could adversely affect those with cardiopulmonary conditions.

Telecommunications: Long distance service is available from major cities, but direct dial service to international numbers is unavailable with the exception of Ethiopia. Fax service is available in Asmara at the major hotels or at the Telecommunications Office.

Transportation: The most direct air routes from the US to Asmara are via Frankfurt, Rome, or London. International air routes link Asmara to Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, although flights are not

frequent. Ethiopian Airlines flies daily to Addis Ababa, however, increasing the traveler's options. Municipal bus transportation is available, although likely to be crowded. Taxis are available and reasonable.

Travel precautions: It is wise to bring along plenty of water, two spare tires, and extra cans of gasoline when traveling in the countryside. Roads are in poor condition, and help for automotive emergencies is scarce. Security conditions are generally good, but occasional bandit or EIJ rebel raids are an ever-present possibility in the west and northwest. Land mines, remnants of the civil war, litter the landscape, and it is wise to keep to major towns and hard surfaced roads. US Government employees are prohibited from driving at night outside of Asmara.

FURTHER INFORMATION

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John F. Hicks, Jr.
U.S. Ambassador to Eritrea

John F. Hicks, Jr. was appointed U.S. Ambassador to Eritrea in July 1996.

Mr. Hicks was the assistant administrator for the African Bureau at AID. Prior to this, he was senior deputy assistant administrator and acting assistant administrator in that bureau.

Ambassador Hicks began his career with AID in 1973 as an international development intern. During his internship, he was assigned to Ethiopia as assistant program officer from 1974-76. A year later, he was program officer with the U.S. Sinai Support Mission. From 1978-79, he was AID affairs officer in Zambia. He returned to Washington a year later to serve as program economist in the Office of Development Planning in the Africa bureau.

After a year as deputy director and acting director in the Office of Southern African Affairs, he became deputy mission director in Zimbabwe for 2 years. From 1985-90, he was AID mission director to Malawi and Liberia, respectively. A year later, he became director of the Office of Sahel and West African Affairs. For 4 months in 1991, he was acting assistant administrator for the Bureau for Food and Humanitarian Assistance.

Mr. Hicks was born in North Carolina in September 1949. He earned a B.A. in political science from Morehouse College in 1971. He received a graduate diploma from the Johns Hopkins School of International Studies in Italy, and received his M.A. in international studies from the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in 1973.

Mr. Hicks speaks French. He has published several articles, including "Supporting Democracy in Africa," *Transafrica Forum Journal*, 1992; "Aid to South Africa Isn't Race-Based," *Wall Street Journal*, 1994; "U.S. Extends Hand to South Africa," *Foreign Service Journal*, 1994; and "Foreign Assistance to Africa: A Question of U.S. Interests," *Walter Sterling Currey Memorial Series*, 1955.

Key U.S. Officials in Asmara

Deputy Chief of Mission
Donald Y. Yamamoto

Administrative Officer
Michael S. Hoza

Political Officer
Paul R. Kepp

Commercial Officer
Lian Hall-Hoza

Consular Officer
Ronald S. Robinson

Public Affairs Officer
Christopher J. Datta

Regional Security Officer
Wesley A. Weller
(resident in Addis Ababa)

**Site Visit Report
Presidential Residence
Meeting With The President**

Site Officers: Donald Yamamoto and Paul Kepp (XO)
Contact Person & Phone: Yemane Gebremeskel, Tel: 119-701 Fax: 12-51-23
Date & Time: February 11, 1997, 1:10pm - 1:40pm

The First Lady will meet with President Isaias Afwerki, the Foreign Minister, and possibly other cabinet ministers. The meeting will give the First Lady an opportunity to raise directly with the President issues of concern to her, women rights, equal protection opportunity to advocate U.S. interests in enhancing the bilateral security and trade relationship, aid program, and political cooperation. The meeting will also inform the First Lady of Eritrea's position on regional security, IGAD process, development vision, and future direction of relations with the U.S.

The room is small and can accommodate the First Lady and six of her accompanying staff. The rest of the staff will stay in a room next to the meeting room.

THEMES:

- The Role of Women in the struggle of independence and nation-building
- The rights of women and children
- Democratization and the constitutional process
- GOE strategy of private sector led growth
- U.S. trade and investment opportunities after recent trade mission to the U.S. led by President Isaias
- GOE/US views on regional issues (Sudan, IGAD)
- Direction and impact of the restructuring in the Government and private sector

There will be photographers at the beginning, but it will be a private conversation between the First lady and the President. President Isaias was pleased with his meeting with President Clinton this past December, is very supportive of the First Family and highly values Eritrea's relationship with the U.S.

GIFTS:

Gifts may be exchanged at the end of the meeting. Photographers may return to the room to record the exchange.

**SITE VISIT REPORT
PRESIDENTIAL GUEST HOUSE
WOMEN'S LUNCHEON**

Site Officers: *Lian Hall-Hoza & Pam Foster*
Contact Person & Phone: *Semere Resoum, Tel 12-71-16*
Time & Date: *February 11, 1997, 1:10pm - 1:40pm*

Women made up over 30 percent of the fighters who won the struggle for Eritrean independence. Today women and the women's movement are vitally engaged in forging the new State of Eritrea.

This site visit offers the First Lady the opportunity to:

- **Meet senior women members of the movement who now serve in the Government of Eritrea**
- **Meet the members of the women's delegation who participated in the Women's Rights Conference in Beijing**
- **Meet with women who are members of the Executive Council for the formation of the Eritrean Constitution**
- **Witness the signing of a sub-grant agreement and linkage between the National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW) and the National Council of Negro Women (NCNW)**

The proposed site is the recently restored Presidential Guest House, which dates back to 1897, and provides a photogenic back-drop both indoor and out. The site provides facilities and space for a luncheon, traditional coffee service, and cultural performance. This is an excellent opportunity for personal interaction between the First Lady and leading Eritrean women.

The reception site has 5 bedrooms and excellent facilities for the First Lady and her staff to freshen-up, if necessary. The Reception Hall can accommodate 150 people comfortably.

Proposed Participants list for Luncheon

Venue: Presidential Guest House

Date: (TBD)

Time: 11:45 - 14:00

Participants:

Ministers & Director Generals

H.E. Fozia Hashim

Minister of Justice

H.E. Worku Tesfamichael

Minister of Tourism

Ms. Leul Gebreab

Director, Post & Telecommunications Authority

Ms. Jean Thomas

Advisor, NCNW

Participants of the Beijing Conference

Ms. Askalu Menkorios

Member of National Council, Member of PFDJ Executive Committee, & President, National Union of Eritrean Women

Ms. Amina Nurhushen

Member of National Council, Member of PFDJ Executive Committee, Head of zone 3 PFDJ Committee

Ms. Belainesh Seyom

Reporters Head, Asmara area, Ministry of Information

Ms. Yeshi Haile

Head, Programming & Monitoring, Ministry of Education

Ms. Kudusana Abraha

Administration Head, Adi Quala Hospital

Ms. Siwainesh Kiros

Sub-zone Administrator, Asmara

Ms. Alganesh Kidane

Secretary General, Eritrean Red Cross

Ms. Letekidan Kahsay

Member of NUEW Executive Committee & Head, Southern Region NUEW

Ms. Juma Ibrahim

Member of NUEW Executive Committee & Head, Southern Red Sea Region NUEW

Ms. Saba Mebrahtu

Chairwoman of the Adhoc Committee of Women Traders and owner of a drug store

Ms. Almaz Lijam

Member of the National Council, Member of the PFDJ Central Committee, Member of NUEW Central Committee

Ms. Nurya Idris

Member of NUEW Executive Committee, Head of Finance Department of NUEW

Ms. Senait Lijam

Member of NUEW Executive Committee, Head of Education Department and Information, NUEW

Ms. Kidisty Habte

Coordinator, Family Planning

Ms. Almaz Maalo

Treasurer of the Board, Family Planning

Constitutional Commission Members

Ms. Zahra Jabir

Member of the National Council, Member of PFDJ Central Committee, Member of the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Commission

Ms. Amna Hasien

Member of the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Commission

Ministry of Information, Radio Program

Ms. Weini Gherezgiher

Head of Tigrigna program radio broadcasting, Ministry of Information

Site Visit Report Pre-School and Special Education Resource Center

Site Officers: Mehret Isaac and Beth Kepp (xo)
Contact Person & Phone: Abeba Habtom, Tel. 11-59-61
Date & Time: February 11, 1997, 1:50pm - 2:25pm

The Center provides educational facilities for pre-school children and handicapped children suffering from cerebral palsy and downs syndrome. Handicapped children in Eritrea were deprived of basic care until this center opened in November 1995. Currently, it has over 26 handicapped children that are divided into shifts, and 30 pre-school children.

The Center runs workshops every other week to educate regular classroom teachers and the community about the education of disabled children and the benefits of pre-school education for young children. At its initial stage, the U. S. Ambassador's Special Self Help Fund provided furniture and audio visual aid equipment.

The site visit will offer the First Lady the opportunity to:

- Observe how basic rights to educate disabled children are protected
- View how ethnic tolerance is taught at an early stage in a child's development.

Ms. Abeba Habtom, Head of the School Panel, and her staff will be welcoming the First Lady. They will explain the major tasks of the center and what is needed to make the program sustainable.

The First Lady and her staff may wish to ask questions about what is being done on behalf of the handicapped children who live in the villages and how those communities are being educated to assist disabled and handicapped children.

Site visit will last fifteen minutes. Excellent photo opportunity, as this is a model for today's Day Care Centers in Eritrea as well as the only educational facility for handicapped children.

Site Visit Report Haz Haz Hospital

Site Officers: Judith Robb-McCord
Contact Person & Phone: Dr. Bereket Sebhatu, Tel. 16-16-89
Date & Time: February 11, 1997, 2:40pm - 3:15pm

Haz Haz Hospital was established in 1992 as a hospital to serve fighters and their families. Prior to this the facility was known as the Police Hospital. Hours of operation for out-patient services are 8:00am - 3:00pm Monday - Saturday. The hospital has extensive maternal and child health care services, offering family planning, immunization, antenatal care, growth monitoring for infants and prenatal care daily. They have a health education session every day at approximately 8:00am where they cover issues such as female circumcision, immunization, family planning and nutrition. They also have basic out-patient services with an on-site pharmacy. The hospital has an in-patient pediatric ward and a labor and delivery ward. They are equipped to perform both major and minor obstetric surgery.

The First Lady and her staff can expect to meet Dr. Bereket Sebhatu, Hospital Director and Senior Obstetrician/Gynecologist as well as Mr. Menghis Isaac, the Hospital Administrator, Dr. Zemichael, Pediatrician and Dr. Habte, OB/GYN. They can expect to tour the facility with particular attention to the pediatric and maternity wards. Both wards are excellent examples of health services in the developing world and are particularly impressive with respect to cleanliness and efficiency. In a country with a maternal mortality ratio of 998 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, Haz Haz Hospital has not had a single case of maternal mortality. Dr. Bereket says he can arrange to have a health education session running during the visit if he is given ample notice.

Haz Haz Hospital was recently selected by the Ministry of Health to be training site for the USAID-funded in-service family planning training courses. The hospital is also participating in Planned Parenthood of Eritrea's (PPAE) quality assessment and training program which is funded through the Association for Voluntary and Safe Contraception (AVSC), a U.S. based organization which enjoys USAID support worldwide.

The First Lady and her staff can ask questions regarding increased attendance by women for prenatal care, family planning services and immunization services for their children. She may also be interested to learn about the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, attitudes regarding female circumcision, and the role of men in improving family health. The relationship between the hospital and the fighters is interesting and provides historic insight (many practitioners have been fighters since the early 1970's).

The view of Asmara leaving the facility is wonderful.

Site Visit Report Primary Health Care Center, Embadorho

Site Officers: Dr. Steven Wiersma and Elsa Fessehazion (xo)
Contact Person & Phone: Dr. Mineab, Central Zone Medical Officer, Tel. 11-47-28
Date & Time : February 11, 1997, 4:20pm - 5:10pm

The Embadorho Health Station, 10 kilometers outside Asmara but in a setting typical of the rural villages where the majority of Eritreans live, offers an opportunity to observe the human impact of USAID programming. The objective of the USAID investment is a partnership with the Eritrean Government to improve sustainable, integrated Primary Health Care services. The backbones of these services are "front-line" health providers who primarily serve women and children in communities such as Embadorho. The First Lady may wish to officially open a new health station which was constructed using funds from Grassroots International, a U.S. PVO; equipped with USAID funding. This represents the U.S. - Eritrea investment partnership to improve the lives of Eritreans.

The First Lady together with community leaders, Local Government Officials and local health staff could officially inaugurate the health station by cutting ribbons and congratulating local community members. This ceremony would be relatively informal and involve a ribbon cutting and brief tour of this small facility, allowing the First Lady to interact with health staff and villagers. This should last approximately 15 minutes. There will not be room for more than 10 people to tour the facility at one time (including guides and counterparts). This health station serves primarily women and children by providing: health education through information, consultation and communication; disease prevention through immunization, family planning, child health services; the curative of services; as well as the provision of support to community health agents and traditional birth attendants.

Two important discussion points are:

- The importance of women's and children's health to productive livelihoods. Currently, maternal mortality in Eritrea is among the worst on the African continent (998 per 100,00 live births --or one maternal death per 1000 births) and infant and child survival is tenuous (nearly 14 children out of every 100 do not live to see their 5th birthday)
- The importance of community partnership with government, this is especially relevant to supporting the traditional birth attendants (TBAs) who are compensated by the community but receive drugs, training and backup from the formal health services at cost.

Site Visit Report Peace Corps (Selam Hotel)

Site Officers: *Martin Shapiro and Susan Chase (xo)*
Site Phone: *Selam Hotel, Tel 12-72-44*

Peace Corps staff arrived in Asmara in December of 1994 to begin operations. The first group of Volunteers arrived in July of 1995, and the second group arrived in July of 1996. Currently, there are 40 Volunteers in Eritrea working in a joint Peace Corps /Ministry of Education project. The volunteers work extensively in secondary schools teaching English.

There will be a workshop at the Selam Hotel conference room from March 25-29. The First Lady will have the opportunity to meet with ten Peace Corps staff led by the Country Director, Mr. Martin Shapiro and twenty-five Volunteers who will be participating in a Close of Service training. This group entered duty in July 1995, as the first group of Volunteers to serve in free and independent Eritrea, and their service will end in July 1997. The purpose of the workshop is to help the Volunteers prepare for ending their service in Eritrea and their transition back to life in the United States.

The First Lady and her staff may wish to ask the Volunteers about their experiences and their views on the impact they have made as teachers in ERITREA. The First Lady may also wish to acknowledge the Volunteer's two years of service, noting the significance of their being the first Peace Corps group in Eritrea. This is a potential photo opportunity with the Volunteers.

Site Visit Report Demining Headquarters

Site Officer: Commander Gregory Stroh
Contact Person & Phone: Colonel Russom, Tel 18-24-07

Background

Eritrea's Humanitarian Demining Operations Headquarters (HDO HQ) is responsible for the clearing of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) throughout the nation. The clearing of these devices permits the continuing development of the country's economic infrastructure (i.e.; roads, bridges, and railroads) destroyed during the thirty years' war of independence. It also allows safe transportation and increased use of land for livestock grazing and farming.

This humanitarian operation is the largest U.S. Government project in Eritrea. Since 1995, the U.S. Government has contributed in excess of \$4 Million to support the Government of the State of Eritrea's (GOSE) efforts to eradicate landmines. This support has been in the form of military trainers, equipment, vehicles and the construction of both training facilities national/regional headquarters.

These efforts directly support the GOSE's national priorities including the safe repatriation of refugees, increased land use available to support infrastructure and long-term development, and the clearing of all landmines throughout the country.

Site

The HDO HQ could set up a small display near the First Lady's tour route (the Embadorho road), with the HDO Commander, a squad of deminers, two recently donated vehicles and placard examples. Recently in Embadorho, the Public Awareness and Historic Research Sections of the Demining Company deployed and cleared landmines.

The site visit also offers the First Lady the opportunity to:

- Observe inert landmines, and landmine clearing tools and devices
- Meet HDO Commander and a squad of deminers

The HDO Commander will explain mission and results of the HDO effort and the U.S. strong support to the program and its huge success. Site visit will last fifteen minutes. Excellent photo opportunity with Demining HDO Commander and tools and U.S. donated trucks in the background. Only 25 people will be allowed to enter the site.

Site Visit Report

Reception at Residence to Meet American Mission Personnel and Families

Site Officers: Ronald Robinson and Alli Alamin (XO)

Site Phone Number : 12-22-60

The Ambassador's Residence offers a quiet and picturesque setting to meet with the Embassy staff and their families. There are approximately 163 employees working at the Embassy, USIS, USAID, DOD and Peace Corps. When families are taken into consideration, the number rises to approximately 300. There are also approximately 300 Americans registered at the Embassy. If the American community is invited to this event, the Residence will be too small to handle the crowd and the event can be changed to the Embassy compound. While not a scenic site, it is functional.

Constraints

- The square footage of the grounds at the Ambassador's Residence is 18,824.18. The residence's living room is 344 square feet. The Residence has some lighting but not enough for an early evening reception. Since sunset is 6 P.M., the installation of two high beam flood lights will be required.

Alternative Site

The Embassy Compound's Tukul is a possible alternative site for the reception. The area has flood lights for an early evening reception.

PRESS

Press Officer: Thomas Dougherty; Public Affairs Officer

Phone Number: 12-07-38, 12-06-37, 12-66-40

- 1) Eritrean television has four operational cameras and crews. This is adequate for host country coverage of only the most important sites which may be visited. Eritrean radio has several teams which may be able to cover all sites. There will be only a small number of journalists and photographers from the Eritrean print media.
- 2) Eritrean television does not have the capability to assist in the transmission of video feeds out of the country.
- 3) The Ministry of Information has never been asked to assist in a visit of this magnitude. While officials will certainly do all they can, it should be remembered that a fully functional press center for foreign media has never before been set up here.
- 4) It will not be possible to provide a large number of dedicated international lines for the exclusive use of the press. It is important to point out to the Pre-Advance Team that the type of fully-equipped press room (with numerous international phone line, fax lines, and modem hookups) which is the norm for the White House press pool will not be available.
- 5) It is doubtful that public address systems will be available at some sites. In finalizing the schedule, we must ensure that public statements by the visitor be scheduled only where there is suitable equipment.
- 6) USIS will work with the advance team to set up a press center which meets the press pool's basic needs. Until we learn the size of the press pool and the nature of its requirements, we will not know how much outside assistance will be required. If the visit remains relatively small, we will likely be able to meet staffing needs by tapping neighboring posts for some support.
- 7) Please find attached a list of key media and Ministry of Information contacts.

AIRPORT ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE

Site Officers: Max Walton and Kristen Loken as XO
Tel number: 181891, 182752 (Tower)

In coordination with the Eritrean Civil Aviation Authority, tarmac space for parking and debarking can be reserved and isolated from commercial air activity. The Protocol Office of the Eritrean Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be able to prepare a plane-side welcome with a formal greeting ceremony. The motorcade can be formed on the tarmac.

In coordination with the Eritrean Immigration Department, arrangements will be made in advance for block processing of passports (i.e. Embassy expeditors will process entry/departure of all passports at immigration, and handle departure taxes, if levied.). Passports will then be returned to the aircraft well before departure.

The Embassy will assist aircraft commander(s) with closing and opening flight plans and obtaining aircraft fuel and servicing requirements. An Embassy control officer, team, and vehicles will be available to support the aircrew(s).

The motorcade will be able to return to the tarmac for departure. A proposed arrival ceremony may include:

- formal greeting at planeside by Ambassador and Mrs. Hicks and senior members of the Eritrean Government;
- children presenting flowers;

Eritrean women in traditional dress may be at planeside to give a traditional chant of welcome.

The V.I.P. lounge will be made ready with refreshments for the staff of the First Lady not accompanying the First Lady motorcade. The V.I.P. lounge will also be ready at the time of departure for the First Lady and will be a good venue for a final to make a statement to the press.

Medical

Site Officers: Dr. Petra Wiersma with Mrs. Debra Millar, Mrs. Linda Barnett,
and Ms. Zufan W/Tsion as Executive Officers

Site Phone number: 120004 *Fax:* 126299

Despite its tropical location, the major health risks in Asmara are not unlike those of travelers in the developed world. Motor vehicle accidents pose a major threat, followed by gastrointestinal disorders and respiratory tract infections. Asmara's altitude makes it unique in that decreased oxygen in the air can complicate other conditions.

Travelers can do much to prevent getting sick:

1. Motor accidents are one of the highest causes of death in Foreign Service personnel overseas. In many overseas locations, emergency medical care is not readily available or even non-existent.

Wearing a seat belt is a must! When traveling in official government cars, the use of safety belts is required by 6 FAM 617.4 (c).

2. Gastrointestinal infections are common in this part of the world. The following can serve as a guideline:

Raw milk and raw milk products should be avoided since Brucellosis and Tuberculosis can be transmitted by unsterilized milk. Powdered milk is safe. Local cream is usually not pasteurized and can only be considered safe if it has been heated to 62 degrees centigrade for 30 minutes before use.

To eliminate the risk of infection meat should be consumed well done and foods containing raw eggs (mayonnaise, chocolate mousse, etc.) avoided.

Locally available fruit and vegetables may be contaminated by bacteria, viruses, or parasites, especially because animal remains are used for fertilization in this area. In addition produce may have been recently treated with pesticides. Use caution with raw fruit and vegetables in restaurants.

3. Asmara is situated at 7600 feet. People coming from lower altitudes adjusting to the elevation may notice symptoms like tiredness, headaches, nausea, shortness of breath, sleeplessness, restlessness and drowsiness. Light meals and plenty of non-alcoholic fluids are helpful. If symptoms of altitude sickness worsen seeking medical help is advised.

4. If traveling outside Asmara be aware that tropical diseases such as malaria, dengue fever and others are common both along the Red Sea coast as well as in the lowland regions.

Telephone No. of Control & Site Officers

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Home</u>	<u>Direct line</u>
1. Ambassador J.F.Hicks, Sr.	Chief of Mission	Yogi	182-653	120-004/120-009
2. Don Yamamoto	Deputy Chief of Mission	Tiger	182-588	120-004
3. Glenn Anders	USAID Director	Wahoo	121-895	120-519
4. Thomas Dougherty	Public Affairs Officer	Wyoming	181-75	120-738/120-637/126-640
5. Pam Foster	Development Officer	Kitty	182-653	120-519
6. Lian Hall-Hoza	ECON/COM Officer	Enterprise	181-328	120-004/123-720
7. Michael Hoza	ADMIN Officer	Aztec	181-328	120-004/120-342
8. Mehret Isaac	Self Help Coordinator	Ranger	119-312	120-004
9. Paul Kepp	POL/MIL Officer	Catchall	127-679	120-004
10. Judith Robb-McCord	Child Survival Fellow	Zulu Bird	114-750	120-519
11. Ken Randolph	Program Officer	Bedouin	127-430	120-519
12. Ronald Robinson	POL/CON	Factor	181-786	120-342
13. Martin Shapiro	Peace Corps Country Director	Shepherd	127-725	126-354
14. LT. CDR Greg Stroh	SAO	Rambo	181-187	126-381

15. Max Walton	Executive Officer	Rider	181-358	120-519
16. Dr. Petra Wiersma	Medical Physician	Breezy Hill-One	181-938	120-004
17. Dr. Steven Wiersma	Supervisor Health Officer	Breezy Hill	181-938	120-519
18. Timothy Williams	Communications Officer	Black Dog	183-021	120-004

Telephone No. of Site Contact Person

<u>Site#</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
1.	Mrs. Jacqueline Hicks	Ambassador's Spouse	122-260
2	Mr. Yemane Gebremeskel	Dir. of the President's office	119-701
3	Mr. Semere Resoum	Dir. US/UN Desk	127-116
4	Ms. Abeba Habtom	Head, Preschool Panel	115-961
5	Dr. Bereket Sebhatu	Director	161-689
6	Ruth Semon	Training & Public Relations Officer	No phone
7	Dr. Mineab	Central Zone Medical Officer	114-728
*8	Martin Shapiro	Peace Corps Country Director	127-244
*9	Colonel Russom	Head of Liaison Office	182-407
*10	Ambassador John F. Hicks, Sr.	Ambassador	122-260

* Alternate Site

February

144

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

2
033/332

3
034/331

4
035/330

5
036/329

6
037/328

7
038/327

8
039/326

Ground Hog Day

9
040/325

10
041/324

11
042/323

12
043/322

13
044/321

14
045/320

15
046/319

Depart
for Africa

Ash Wednesday
Lincoln's Birthday

St. Valentine's Day

16
047/318

17
048/317

18
049/316

19
050/315

20
051/314

21
052/313

22
053/312

Presidents' Day

Washington's Birthday

23
054/311

24
055/310

25
056/309

26
057/308

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058/307

28
059/306

JANUARY

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MARCH

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PHOTO

REMINIS

March

199

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

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081/284

Palm Sunday **23**
082/283

24
083/282

25
084/281

26
085/280

27
086/279

28
087/278

29
088/277

30 Easter Sunday
089/276

31 Easter Monday (Canada)
090/275

Good Friday

FEBRUARY

S M T W
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23 24 25 26

APRIL

S M T W
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PHONE

REMINISCENCE

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American Samoa	633 2-USA	Bosnia ✕, ▲	00-800-0010
Angola	0199	Brazil	000-8010
Anguilla ■	1-800-872-2881	British V.I. ■	1-800-872-2881
Antigua ■	1-800-872-2881	Brunei ●	800-1111
(Public Card Phones) #1		Bulgaria ■, ✕	00-800-0010
Argentina ■, ✕	001-800-200-1111	Cambodia	1-800-881-001
		Canada	1-800-225-5288
Armenia ●, ▲	8♦10111	Cape Verde Isl.	112
Australia	1800-881-011	Cayman Isl. ■	1-800-872-2881
Austria ●, ○	022-903-011	Chile	800-800-311 or 800-800-288
Bahamas	1-800-872-2881	(Easter Island)	000-311
Bahrain	800-001	China, PRC ▲	10811
Barbados △	1-800-872-2881	Colombia	980-11-0010
Belarus ✕, —	8♦800101	Cook Isl.	09-111
Belgium ●	0-800-100-10	Costa Rica ●	0-800-0-114-114
Belize ■, ▲	555	Croatia ✕	99-385-0111
Benin ●	102	Cyprus ●	080-90010
Bermuda ▲	1-800-872-2881	Czech Rep. ▲	00-42-000-101
		Denmark	8001-0010

Dominica	1-800-872-2881	Guadeloupe .*	(Marie Galante) 0800 990011
Dom. Rep. ●, ★, □	1-800-872-2881	Guam	018-872
Ecuador ▲	999-119	Guanlanamo Bay ↑ (Cuba)	935
Egypt ● (Cairo)	510-0200	Guatemala ○	190
(Outside Cairo)	02-510-0200	Guyana ★	165
El Salvador ○	800-1785	Haiti	183
		Honduras	123
Estonia	8-00-8001001	Hong Kong	800-1111
Fiji	004-890-1001	Hungary ●	00♦800-01111
Finland ●	9800-100-10	Iceland ●	800 9001
France * 0800 990011		India ✕	000-117
French Antilles ●, * 0800 990011		Indonesia ♦	001-801-10
French Guiana ●, * 0800 990011		Ireland	1-800-550-000
Gabon ●	00♦-001	Israel	177-100-2727
Gambia ●	00111	Italy ●	172-1011
Georgia ▲	8♦0288	Ivory Coast ●	00-111-11
Germany	0130-0010	Jamaica ■, ★	0-800-872-2881
Ghana	0191	Jamaica ■, □	872
Gibraltar	8800	Japan ●	0039-111
Greece ●	00-800-1311	Japan ●, ▲	0066-55-111
Grenada ■, ▲	1-800-872-2881	Jordan	18 800 000

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Kazakhstan ● 8♦800-121-4321	Monaco ● 800-90-288
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Korea ● 00-911	Morocco 002-11-0011
Korea ↑ 550-HOME	Netherlands ● 06-022-9111
Kuwait 800-288	Netherlands Antilles 001-800-872-2881
Latvia (Riga) 7007007	New Zealand 000-911
(Outside Riga) 8♦27007007	Nicaragua * 174
Lebanon (Beirut) 426-801	Norway 800-190-11
(Outside Beirut) 01-426-801	Palau 02288
Liberia 797-797	Panama ● 109
Liechtenstein ● 155-00-11	Panama ● (Canal Zone) 281-0109
Lithuania * 8♦198	Papua New Guinea 1-800-225-5288
Luxembourg 0-800-0111	Paraguay ■, ▲ (Asuncion City) 0081-800
Macao 0800-111	Peru ▲ 171
Macedonia, F.Y.R. of ●, ○ 99-800-4288	Philippines ● 105-11 or 128-0511 or 104-011
Malaysia ○ 800-0011	
Malta 0800-890-110	
Marshall Isl. 1-800-225-5288	
Mauritius 73120	
Mexico ▽ 95-800-462-4240	
Micronesia 288	

Poland ●, ▲ 0♦-0-800-111-1111	Suriname 156
Portugal ▲ 05017-1-288	Sweden 020-795-611
Qatar 0800-011-77	Switzerland ● 0-800-890011
Romania ● 01-800-4288	Syria 0-801
Russia ●, ▲ (Moscow) 755-5042	Taiwan ● 0080-10288-0
(St. Petersburg) 325-5042	Thailand ■, * 0019-991-1111
(Outside Moscow) 8-095-755-5042	Turkey ● 00-800-12277
St. Kitts/Nevis ■ 1-800-872-2881	Turks & Caicos ■ 01-800-872-2881
St. Vincent ■, ▲ 1-800-872-2881	Uganda 800-001
Salpan ▲ 235-2872	Ukraine ▲ 8♦100-11
San Marino ● 172-1011	U.A. Emirates ● 800-121
Saudi Arabia ◇ 1-800-10	U.K. ▲ 0800-89-0011
Sierra Leone 1100	U.S. ▼ 1-800-225-5288
Singapore ■ 800-0111-111	Uruguay ■ 000-410
Slovakia ●, ▲ 00-42-000-101	Uzbekistan ●, ▲ (Tashkent) 8♦661-7440010
Solomon Isl. 0811	Venezuela ● 800-11-120
So. Africa 0-800-99-0123	Vietnam ■, ● 1-201-0288
Spain ◇ 900-99-00-11	Zambia * 00-899
Sri Lanka ■ 430-430	Zimbabwe ▲ 110-899

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TRIP OF THE FIRST LADY
TO
AFRICA

NAME: PETER BAKER

NEWS AFFILIATION: THE WASHINGTON POST

LAPTOP COMPUTER

TOSHIBA

SMALL TAPE RECORDER

bc-chelsea - a0903

(ndy) (ATTN: Feature editors) (Includes optional trims)
Chelsea Clinton's Life in Fishbowl Surprisingly Private

By Mary Voboril= (c) 1997, Newsday=

Let's get real. This is supposed to be, like, a normal so-called life?

Dorky Secret Service agents lurk around on your dates, cyber-dweebs talk about your long legs and short skirts on the Internet and, gross, your mom writes this book that tells the whole world how you used to spit up through your nose, when you were a baby.

OK, so maybe it's hip to have your own fan club and news groups and make Mr. Blackwell's best-dressed list, but you have to sort of cringe when your very own actual father gets creamed night after night on David Letterman for his, you know, indiscretions, and these authoritative types keep saying your mom may get indicted.

I mean, you don't get to have any family secrets! Not even little ones! All your friends know your Uncle Roger used to be a doper and your grandma practically lived at the racetrack (and also wore these tacky earrings made of dice) and how you keep your cat on, how weird, a leash.

Except that stuff like getting escorted by John F. Kennedy Jr. kind of makes up for it all. And you got to go sailing that time with Jackie O. And now you go on these hot trips to, I kid you not, the Taj Mahal (the one in India). In Moscow you get to practice with, wow, the Bolshoi Ballet. And it's sort of cool to go to Beverly Hills Oscar winners like Whoopi Goldberg and Mary Steenburgen are friends of your parents and Kerri Strug, the Olympic gymnast, comes to your house and asks you, like, how do you handle all this attention? And you tell her it's simple: "All you do is smile."

But then Kerri goes and tells her agent, who blabs it all to reporters. Imagine having to edit practically every word you say, in case somebody might repeat it, just because you're the president's daughter, and it might come out, you know, wrong.

-0-

The parents of Chelsea Victoria Clinton famously pleaded that they wanted their only child to have a "normal" life, as far out of the spotlight as possible. These are hardly the hallmarks of such an upbringing, but Chelsea nonetheless seems to be one of those rare teen-agers who sails through adolescence without a single pierced body part.

At 17, she has shown nary a public pout or hint of impropriety, except, perhaps, for those too-short skirts and the suggestion she once drank a glass of wine at a Northampton, Mass., restaurant. (The Massachusetts Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission investigated, concluding the first daughter had drunk water, as reported in news accounts.)

At 17, Alice Roosevelt was flouncing up to the White House roof to smoke in an in-your-face defiance of her father, Teddy, who had forbidden her to smoke under his roof. (A thoroughly exasperated Roosevelt once said he could be president of the United States or he could control Alice. But not both.)

In contrast, it's about as hard to imagine the church-going Chelsea sneaking an illegal smoke as it is to imagine her mother starting her day with a thorough reading of Women's Wear Daily. As a character notes in "Doonesbury," the Garry Trudeau comic strip, Chelsea is a kind of model teen, "a national treasure."

Chelsea celebrated her 17th birthday Feb. 27 with a trip to New York the following weekend, staying with her parents and several friends at the Waldorf-Astoria, seeing the hit plays "Rent" and "Bring in 'Da Noise, Bring in 'Da Funk" and finishing the night with a late-night dinner at 21, where the Clinton entourage was joined by U.S. Sens. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., and Joseph Biden, D-Del.

Virtually born into the role of first daughter, the national treasure has been in the public eye in either the Arkansas governor's mansion or the White

House for all but two of her 17 years. She still stares at her father with unadulterated, Julie Nixonesque adoration, and she gamely plays up to expectations: When Al Gore was named Clinton's running mate, he interrupted his comments in Little Rock, Ark., to recognize Chelsea, then 12, for serving as such a terrific hostess to his daughters. More recently, Chicago Mercantile Exchange employees erupted into chants of "Chel-sea! Chel-sea!" when the first daughter draped her arm around Jack Sandner, exchange chairman, for a photo op.

Feted on the cover of People as one of the magazine's 25 most intriguing people of 1996, Chelsea is a National Merit semifinalist who is said to have been accepted by Harvard. She was smart enough to skip third grade and at times, according to news accounts, she's been helped along by some high-toned tutors. When her father, himself a high school math whiz, couldn't help her untangle a math problem, he consulted Alan Blinder, his economic adviser and former vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

This is ... normal?

"No, it's not possible to have a normal childhood in the White House," says Letitia Baldrige, Jackie Kennedy's chief of staff in the Kennedy White House. To be the child of a sitting president, Baldrige goes on, "is thrilling and exciting and marvelous but also terrible, because you have no privacy."

"It's a study in contrasts."

In her book "It Takes a Village" (Simon & Schuster), Hillary Rodham Clinton recounts how she sought advice from Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis on the rearing of White House children. Protecting them from public exposure, Onassis advised, was critical. Thus, like the Kennedy kids, Chelsea Clinton was "not put in front of the cameras all the time," notes Baldrige, author of the recently published "More Than Manners: Raising Today's Kids to Have Kind Manners and Good Hearts" (Rawson Associates).

"Like all Americans, I'm very interested in her," Baldrige says of Chelsea. "Her parents are doing everything right. She's a good student, and she asked intelligent questions" on a recent trip to southern Asia with her mother.

"There's an obvious affection for one another in that family," Baldrige says. "You can't put that on."

Says Charles Figley, Ph.D., a Florida State University psychologist who studies the children of politicians and celebrities, "What may be odd and weird is that she's so normal under these fishbowl conditions."

"From my observations, it appears she's a normal, intelligent, fun-loving young woman," Figley says, thanks in part to her parents' decision to send her to Sidwell Friends, an elite Quaker private school in Washington, D.C., whose tuition tops \$13,020 a year.

Spurning public education "set a bad tone and sent the wrong signal," Figley goes on. "But while it may have been a bad political decision, it was a good parenting decision. It's a much more defensible, protective environment."

-END-OF-AUTOBREAK(1)-

-AUTOBREAK(2)-FOLLOWS

**** filed by:LAWP(--) on 03/22/97 at 02:08EST ****
**** printed by:WHPR(JEL) on 03/23/97 at 15:18EST ****

bc-scandals
bc-SCANDALS

Washington gearing up for long, hot summer of scandal investigating
Eds: Originally moved Thursday.

By CHUCK RAASCH
GNS Political Writer

WASHINGTON Has Washington become so steeped in financial scandal and suspicion that Americans are anesthetized to serious revelations of wrongdoing?

That crucial question faces campaign fund-raising investigating committees in the House and Senate as they gear up for what could be a long, hot summer of dramatic disclosure and denial.

Washington seems to have two permanent camps: Investigators, and those being investigated.

Three independent counsel investigations and the Justice Department are probing the White House or former Clinton cabinet members. Even a seven-year-old independent counsel investigation of the Reagan administration's Housing department under Samuel Pierce still is in operation. It has obtained 17 convictions or guilty pleas, the latest a year ago from former Interior Secretary James Watt.

An investigative primer.

Whitewater: Embattled independent counsel Ken Starr may be reaching put-up-or-shut-up time. There have been rumors for months Starr is preparing to issue a new series of indictments, but of whom? And for what?

The investigation of President Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton's questionable land deal along the White River in Arkansas has branched far beyond that to alleged wrongdoing inside the White House. But Starr also has come under increasing fire.

When Starr announced a couple of weeks ago that he would be leaving to head the Pepperdine Law School, Clinton allies said it was proof he had found nothing in a partisan witch hunt. Starr defenders fretted he was leaving the investigation at a crucial time. News accounts have indicated Starr's staff was preparing long memos on the pros and cons of indicting the Clintons.

Starr rescinded his resignation after a backlash. He ultimately holds the final card whether to pursue further indictments, and of whom.

The cost of Starr's investigation as of last March latest official estimate available was \$17.3 million. A new General Accounting Office estimate expected next week is certain to take that well over \$20 million.

That compares with the \$47.9 million spent by Lawrence Walsh to investigate Iran-Contra, and the \$25.8 million devoted to the investigation of HUD under Reagan appointee Pierce, who was ultimately cleared.

Starr, who took over the investigation from Robert Fiske in 1994, could be looking at several areas:

Webster Hubbell: Did the former Justice Department official and longtime confidant of the Clintons get what critics say looks like hush money from Clinton friends who employed Hubbell before he went to jail for Whitewater-related convictions? Hubbell isn't talking.

Billing records: How did billing records from Mrs. Clinton's former Little Rock law firm, long unsuccessfully sought by investigators, mysteriously turn up in the White House living quarters?

Travelgate: Was there anything criminal in the White House's botched handling of the firings of former travel office employees?

Filegate: Did the improper collection of more than 900 sensitive FBI files on former White House employees, including some with high positions in the Reagan and Bush administrations, violate any laws?

Vince Foster: Starr is expected to issue a new report on the 1993 death of Vince Foster, longtime friend and law partner of Mrs. Clinton and a White House counsel. Reportedly, he agrees with Fiske, his predecessor, that Foster's death was suicide. That won't satisfy a vocal cadre of conservative conspiracy theorists who assert Foster was murdered.

Even if it ends now, the Whitewater investigation has cast a rough net around several former Clinton friends and political associates.

Hubbell pleaded guilty to mail fraud and tax evasion and spent 21 months in prison, with three years of supervised release and a \$135,000 fine.

Starr also obtained convictions of former Arkansas Gov. Jim Guy Tucker and former Clinton business partners James and Susan McDougal. Tucker faces another Whitewater-related trial in the September.

Susan McDougal has been sentenced to 24 months in prison and ordered to pay more than \$300,000 in fines and restitution. Like Hubbell, she has refused to cooperate with Starr.

Her former husband, Jim, awaits sentencing April 14. He reportedly has flip-flopped and now says Clinton was present when McDougal and another Whitewater figure former Arkansas judge David Hale discussed getting an illegal loan.

Hale plead guilty to two felony counts of conspiracy and false statements and received 28 months in jail and fines and restitution of more than \$2 million. Clinton has testified under oath he was not at the Hale-McDougal meeting.

The president has treated Whitewater as a partisan nuisance, and maintains he and Mrs. Clinton ultimately will be vindicated.

Campaign fund-raising: This controversy hinges on three basic questions.

What laws were broken, and by whom? Focus so far has been on Democrats who returning more than \$3 million in questionable "soft money" donations and have admitted safeguards designed to prevent acceptance of illegal foreign or laundered money simply were ignored last year.

Was U.S. foreign policy up for sale? John Huang, a former Commerce Department employee and Democratic National Committee fund-raiser, is at the crux of this. He has denied any wrongdoing, but has ties to China and well-connected Asian businesses.

Is the whole system broken, or just under assault by lawbreakers?

A look at the investigations:

Senate Government Affairs Committee: Democrats got a victory when they forced Sen. Fred Thompson's investigation to look at "improper" as well as potentially illegal donations. That puts things like the \$263 million in soft money largely unlimited corporate donations that flowed into political parties last year under a spotlight. Since Republicans raised the bulk of the soft money last year, their practices now also are fair game. Thompson, a former actor and top GOP attorney to the Senate Watergate Committee a quarter-century ago, has issued 54 subpoenas for witness documents.

House Governmental Reform and Oversight Committee: Controversy swirls everywhere around this panel, whose chairman, Rep. Dan Burton, R-Ind., this week denied allegations he improperly solicited a campaign donation from a lobbyist for Pakistan. And he has acknowledged he played in a pro-am golf tournament at Pebble Beach as guest of AT&T, which is competing for \$5 billion in federal contracts but asserted it would not affect his votes. The process hit a serious snag Thursday when the House rejected the committee's appropriation. But on Friday the House reversed itself and voted 213-179 to provide \$3.8 million for the campaign finance investigation, plus another \$7.9 million in discretionary money that could be used for that probe or others launched by the House.

Expect hearings from the two major committees to begin in 1

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