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An

Elementary

Swahili

Newspaper Reader

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PREFACE

The present volume is intended to provide the elementary student of Swahili with a broad selection of newspaper selections together with the necessary lexical and grammatical aids. All of the twenty selections contained in the Reader appeared originally in **Uhuru**, a Swahili-language newspaper of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, during the year 1980. The subject matter covers a variety of fields, including discussions of political, economic, military and human interest topics.

The Reader consists of twenty newspaper selections. Each selection is accompanied by an individual vocabulary and, where necessary, grammatical notes. Ordinarily a Swahili word is entered in the individual vocabulary only on its first appearance; occasionally it may be repeated in a subsequent selection, particularly if it is used with a meaning which diverges sharply from that given on its first occurrence. In addition, there is at the end of the Reader a general glossary containing all the words used in the selections. The purpose of the individual vocabularies is to reduce the amount of time spent in thumbing through the final glossary, a purely mechanical and time-consuming procedure which not only contributes little to the learning process, but is likely to induce tedium and discouragement at an early stage of the course.

English translations of the Swahili selections have been included in the Reader for the benefit of those who are studying without a teacher. The translations have been kept as close to the Swahili text as possible, resulting on occasion in stiff or unidiomatic English. This has been done in order to make the meaning of the original Swahili text as clear as possible. Brackets are used to enclose words and phrases which, although having no equivalent in the Swahili text, are needed to complete the sense of the English translations. Parentheses are used to enclose equivalents of words or phrases which occur in the original text, but which are unnecessary or superfluous in English translation. The abbreviation *lit.* is used to mean *literally*.

It is assumed that the user of the Reader will have worked through an elementary Swahili textbook. The following are particularly recommended:

Perrott, D.V.: *Teach Yourself Swahili*. 2nd ed. New York, N.Y.: David McKay, 1967.

Stevick, Earl W., J.G. Mlela and F.N. Njenga. *Swahili Basic Course*. Washington, D.C.: Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, 1968.

The compilers wish to express their great indebtedness to Mr. John B. K. Rutayuga for reviewing the entire text of the Reader. He made numerous corrections and emendations throughout the work, particularly in the English translations and in the general glossary.

The compilers also wish to convey their deep gratitude to Mrs. Harolyn T. Johnson and Mr. Harry Goff who prepared the preliminary text, and to Miss Glenda I. Duncan who prepared the final text of the publication. They have all demonstrated a very high degree of expertise in reproducing texts using a variety of types in a language which is not their own.

J.D.M.
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ABBREVIATIONS

<i>adj.</i>	adjective
<i>adv.</i>	adverb
<i>appl.</i>	applied (= prepositional)
<i>augment.</i>	augmentative
<i>caus.</i>	causative
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction
<i>convers.</i>	conversive
<i>demons. adj.</i>	demonstrative adjective
<i>demons. pron.</i>	demonstrative pronoun
<i>fig.</i>	figurative
<i>indef. pron.</i>	indefinite pronoun
<i>inf.</i>	infinitive
<i>interr.</i>	interrogative
<i>lit.</i>	literal, literally
<i>loc.</i>	locative
<i>n.</i>	noun
<i>numer.</i>	numeral
<i>pers. pron.</i>	personal pronoun

SECTION 1

Iran kuimarisha ushirikiano na Ulaya

Bonn, Ujerumani Magharibi - Rais Abolhassan Bani-Sadr wa Iran ameeleza kuwa nchi yake haitapendelea taifa lolote kubwa duniani na inawania kuimarisha ushirikiano wa kiuchumi na nchi za Ulaya na Japan.

Katika mahojiano na Televisheni ya Ujerumani Magharibi iliyofanyika mjini Teheran, Iran alieleza kuwa suala la kuifanya nchi hiyo isitegemee Urusi wala Marekani linatiliwa umuhimu mkubwa.^a

VOCABULARY

imarisha *v. caus.* strengthen

ushirikiano *no pl.* cooperation, collaboration

Ulaya *pr. n.* Europe

Ujerumani Magharibi *pr. n.* West Germany

rais (ma-) president

eleza *v. caus.* explain, make clear

kuwa *inf. of wa* (be) *as conj.* that

nchi (-) country

-ake *poss. pron./adj.* his, her

pendelea *v. double appl.* prefer, extend preference to

taifa (ma-) country, nation

-o -ote *indef. pron./adj.* any, any at all

-kubwa *adj.* big, large, great

dunia (-) world

ania *v., also wania* intend

-a kiuchumi economic

katika *prep.* in, at, on, to

mahojiano *pl.* interview

fanyika *v. stat.* be done, take place; be feasible

mji (mi-) town, city

suala (ma-) question; problem, matter

fanya *v.* make; do; perform

tegemea *v.* rely on, depend on

Urusi *pr. n.* Russia

wala *conj.* nor, and not

Marekani *pr. n.* America, the United States

tia v. put, set, lay, place
tiliwa appl. pass of tia

umuhimu sing. importance

NOTE

a) suala...linatiliwa umuhimu mkubwa, the question... is being treated as one of great importance, lit. is being put great importance.

SECTION 2

"Tunapendekeza kuwa ili pawepo na uwiano wa nguvu^a duniani, tutashirikiana na nchi za Ulaya kiuchumi kwa upande wa Magharibi na Japan kwa upande wa Mashariki ili kuhakikisha kuwa mahitaji yetu yanapatikana" alisema Bani-Sadr.

Alieleza ili kuyanyima mataifa makubwa mwanya wa kuwa na^b madaraka ya Iran ataendelea kufanya biashara na nchi za Ulaya. Hata hivyo alisema kuwa Ulaya haina budi kufanya mambo yake^c bila ya kutegemea Marekani.

VOCABULARY

pendekeza v. stat. caus. recommend, suggest, put forward

ili conj. that, so that, in order that

wa v. be, become

uwiano sing. equality

nguvu (-) strength, power

-a nguvu strong, powerful

shirikiana v. recip. cooperate, join forces

kiuchumi as adv. economically

upande pl. pande side

kwa prep. in, on, with, for, (and additional meanings)

kwa upande wa on the side of, on the ...side

Magharibi no pl. the West

hakikisha v. caus. make sure, assure, ensure, verify

mahitaji pl. necessities, needs, requirements

-etu poss. pron./adj. our

patikana v. stat recip. be procurable/obtainable, be obtained

sema v. say, speak, talk

nyima v. deny, withhold

mwanya (mi-) opening, opportunity

madaraka pl. responsibility; control, power

endelea v. double appl. continue, go forward, progress

biashara (-) commerce, trade, business

hata prep. up to, until; (as an adv.) even

hivyo demons. pron./adj. these/those mentioned; (as an adv.) thus, in this way

hata hivyo nevertheless, however

budi (-) alternative, loophole

haina budi (it) has no alternative, (it) must

jambo pl. mambo matter, affair; circumstance

bila (ya) prep. without

- a) ili pawepo na uwiano wa nguvu, *that there be* (pawepo = pa+wa+po) real equality.
- b) ili kuyanyima mataifa makubwa mwanya wa kuwa na..., *in order to keep the great powers from (having) the opportunity of having...* The -ya- of kuyanyima is an anticipatory pronominal object (them), agreeing with mataifa.
- c) kufanya mambo yake, *to carry on its affairs.*

Bani-Sadr alitahadharisha kuwa kama hali hiyo haitapatikana basi nchi yake italizimika kwenda sehemu nyingine na kufanya nazo biashara.^a

Juu ya pendekezo la nchi hiyo la kuuza mafuta kwa bei nafuu kwa nchi zinazoendelea na kwa bei ya juu kwa nchi tajiri, Bani-Sadr alieleza kuwa na matumaini makubwa^b kuwa Umoja wa Nichi zinazotoa mafuta kwa wingi duniani (OPEC) zitaunga mkono wazo hilo.

"Si jambo la busara kuzitoza nchi masikini zinazonunua mafuta kidogo kwa bei ambayo hazina uwezo wa kulipa" alisisitiza.

VOCABULARY

tahadharisha *v. caus.* warn

kama *conj.* if; as, like

hali (-) situation; condition

basi *conj.* well, then, and then

lazimika *v. stat.* be obliged/forced

enda *v.* go

sehemu (-) part; region, district, area

-ingine *adj.* other, different

sehemu nyingine elsewhere, somewhere else

juu (-) top, upper part; (*as adv.*) high, above

-a juu high, higher

juu ya on top of; about, regarding

pendekezo (-) recommendation, suggestion

uza *v.* sell

mafuta *pl.* oil

bei (-) price

nafuu (-) advantage, preference; (*as modifier*) preferential

endelea *v. double appl.* go forward, make progress; continue

nchi zinazoendelea developing countries

tajiri (ma-) rich person; (*as modifier*) rich

matumaini *pl.* hopes, desires, expectations

umoja *sing.* unity, union

toa *v.* put/take/give out; produce; publish

wingi *sing.* large quantity/number

kwa wingi in large quantity

unga *v.* join

mkono (mi-) arm, hand

unga mkono support, back up

wazo (ma-) thought; opinion, view

si is/are not

busara (-) sense; prudence, foresight

toza v. *caus.* charge, impose, extract

masikini (-) poor person; (*as modifier*) poor

nunua v. buy; purchase

-dogo *adj.* small, little

kidogo *adv.* a little, somewhat; in small amount

uwezo *sing.* ability, capacity

lipa v. pay, pay for

sisitiza v. stress, emphasize, say emphatically

NOTES

a) kufanya nazo biashara, to trade with them, lit. to make with them (= na+zo) trade.

b) ...alieleza kuwa na matumaini makubwa, explained that he had great hopes, lit. explained to be with great hopes.

SECTION 4

Aliyaeleza matatizo makubwa yanayoikabili nchi yake kwamba ni kuwa na watu wengi^a wasio kuwa na kazi na ujenzi wa viwanda na uendelezaji wa kilimo.

Bani-Sadr alieleza kuwa: "Watu wetu wanayasifu mataifa mawili. Moja ni Japan lilopo Mashariki na kwa upande wa Magharibi ni Ujerumani kwa ajili ya bidii na ufanisi wao katika kazi hata wakati wa matatizo.

"Ningependa Wajerumani wathibitisha jambo hilo kwa kupambana na mataifa makubwa ili tuweze kupata msingi wa ushirikiano" alisisitiza katika mahojiano.

VOCABULARY

matatizo *pl.* problems, complications

kabili v. face, encounter

kwamba *conj.* that; in order that

mtu (wa-) person; (*in the pl.*) people

-ingi *adj.* many, numerous; much

kazi (-) work, employment

ujenzi *sing.* erection, building, construction

kiwanda (vi-) factory, plant; (*in the pl.*) industries

uendelezaji *sing.* development, promotion

kilimo (ki-, no *pl.*) agriculture, farming

sifu v. praise, admire, recommend

wili *numer.* two

moja *numer.* one

mashariki (-) east

ajili: *only in the phrase*

kwa ajili ya because of

bidii (-) industry, diligence, energy

ufanisi *sing.* well-being, prosperity; success

wakati *pl.* nyakati time, period, season

wakati wa at the time of, during

penda v. like, be fond of, love

Mjerumani (Wa-) (a) German

thibitisha v. *caus.* prove, confirm

pambana v. confront, face up to; compete

weza v. be able

pata v. get, obtain

msingi (mi-) foundation, basis

NOTE

a) ni kuwa na watu wengi, *is having many people*, lit. *is to be with many people*.

SELECTION TWO

SECTION I

Algeria kutusaidia kutafuta mafuta

Tanzania na Algeria zimeanza mazungumzo ya ushirikiano wa kutafuta mafuta katika mwambao wa Tanzania.

Mazungumzo hayo yalianza jana mjini Dar es Salaam baada ya kuwasili kwa Waziri wa Mafuta wa Algeria, Ndugu Belkacem Nabi, anayeuongoza ujumbe wa wataalamu wa mambo ya mafuta.

Akizungumza kwenye^a uwanja wa ndege baada ya kuwasili asubuhi, Ndugu Nabi aliwaambia waandishi wa habari kwamba nchi yake inataka kuisaidia Tanzania katika jitihada za kutafuta mafuta.

VOCABULARY

saidia v. help, assist

tafuta v. look for, seek

anza v. begin, commence

mazungumzo pl. talk(s), conversation(s),
discussion(s)

mwambao (mi-) coast, coastline; shore

jana adv. yesterday

baada ya after

wasili v. arrive, reach

waziri (ma-) minister

ndugu (-) brother; (pol.) comrade

ongoza v. lead, direct

ujumbe sing. delegation, deputation; message

mtaalamu (wa-) expert, specialist

mambo pl. of jambo, q.v.

kwenye prep. at

uwanja pl. wanja enclosed area, field, stadium

ndege (-) bird; airplane

uwanja wa ndege airfield, airport

asubuhi (-) morning; (as adv.) in the morning

ambia v. appl. inform, say to, tell to

mwandishi (wa-) writer

habari (-) news; report; information

mwandishi wa habari journalist, newsman

taka v. want, desire

jitihada (-) effort, exertion

a) **Akizungumza kwenye...**, *speaking at...*, or *when he spoke at*. The **ki** tense designates simultaneous action. In English translation it is most often represented either by a participle in *-ing* or by a subordinate clause introduced by *when* or *if*.

"Ingawa Algeria ni nchi inayoendelea kama ilivyo Tanzania,^a bahati nzuri sisi tuna ujuzi wa siku nyingi kidogo^b katika mambo ya mafuta," alieleza.

Alisema nchi yake italeta wataalamu kadhaa wa mambo ya mafuta watakaosaidia katika utafutaji mafuta kwenye mwambao wa Tanzania chini ya mkataba unaotazamiwa kufikiwa kutokana na mazungumzo baina ya nchi mbili hizi.^c

Pamoja na wataalamu hao, Ndugu Nabi pia alisema kuwa Algeria italeta mitambo ya kuchorongea ardhi wakati wa utafutaji wa mafuta.

VOCABULARY

ingawa *conj.* although, even if

bahati (-) luck, fortune

-zuri *adj.* good, fine, excellent

sisi *pers. pron.* we

ujuzi *sing.* knowledge; experience

siku (-) day

leta *v.* bring; produce

kadha, kadhaa *adj.* several, some, various

utafutaji *sing.* search, act of seeking

chini (-) underside, lower part; ground; floor;
(*as adv.*) below

chini ya under

mkataba (**mi-**) agreement, settlement; treaty

tazama *v.* (*appl. pass. tazamiwa*) look at,
observe; expect

fika *v.* arrive

fikia *v. appl. (pass. fikiwa)* reach, arrive at

tokana *v. recip.* depart from; result from
kutokana na due to, as a result of,
resulting from

baina ya between, among

pamoja na together with; in addition to

pia *adv.* also

mitambo *pl.* machinery; equipment;
instruments

chorongea *v. appl.* cut up (with an instrument),
(*here*) drill in

ardhi (-) ground, earth, land

NOTES

- a) kama ilivyo Tanzania, as Tanzania is.
- b) tuna ujuzi wa siku nyingi kidogo, we have a little longer experience, lit. knowledge of many days a little.
- c) nchi mbili hizi, these two countries. mbili = n+-wili.

SECTION 3

Alisema kazi ya uchorongaji wa miamba inayokisiwa kuwa na mafuta huenda ikaanza^d kabla ya mwisho wa mwaka huu.

"Hii ni kazi ya kutafuta uwezekano wa kuwapo mafuta.^b Hatusemi lazima yapo,^c alifafanua Waziri wa Maji, Nguvu na Madini, Ndugu Abdul-Noor Kassum, ambaye alikwenda kumlaki Ndugu Nabi.

Ndugu Kassum alisema mkataba wa ushirikiano wa utafutaji mafuta unatazamiwa kufikiwa wakati wa ziara ya siku mbili ya Waziri huyo wa Algeria.

Taarifa ya pamoja baina ya Tanzania na Algeria juu ya mazungumzo yao yaliyoanza jana inatazamiwa kutolewa leo.

Bunge lililopita^d lilipitisha mwaka huu sheria inayotawala utafutaji na uchimbaji wa mafuta nchini.

Kabla ya kurejea nyumbani, Ndugu Nabi atawasilisha ujumbe maalum wa Rais Nyerere^e kutoka kwa Rais Chadli Benjedid wa Algeria.

VOCABULARY

uchorongaji *sing.* (act of) cutting/drilling

mwamba *pl.* miamba (mi-) rock, crag

kisi *v.* guess, estimate, anticipate, expect

huenda *adv.* perhaps, possibly

kabla ya before

mwisho (mi-) end

mwaka (mi-) year

uwezekano *sing.* possibility, feasibility

lazima (-) necessity; (*as adv.*) necessarily, of necessity

fafanua *v.* explain

maji *pl.* water

madini (-) mineral, metal, ore

laki *v.* (go to) meet, greet, welcome

ziara (-) visit

taarifa (-) report; statement; communicate

pamoja: -a pamoja joint, mutual

tolea *v. appl. from toa* put out, issue

leo (-) (*and as adv.*) today

bunge *sing.* parliament

pita *v.* go past, pass (by)

pitisha *v. caus.* pass, cause to pass

sheria (-) law

tawala v. rule, govern

uchimbaji *sing.* excavation, digging, mining

rejea v. return, go back

nyumba (-) house; home; building

wasilisha v. *caus.* send, convey, deliver

maalum *adj.* special, particular; well-known, famous

toka v. come/go out, leave

kutoka (kwa) from, out of

NOTES

a) **huenda ikaanza**, ...*may possibly begin*. The **-ka-** tense, ordinarily expressing consecutive action, is used after **huenda** when future action is implied.

b) **...wa kuwapo mafuta**, *of the presence/existence of oil*, lit. *of the being (or to be) there oil*.

c) **..yapo**, *it (is) there*. **ya-** is in agreement with the **ma-** of **mafuta**.

d) **Bunge lililopita**, *the past (session of) Parliament*.

e) **ujumbe..wa Rais Nyerere**, *message for (lit. of) President Nyerere*.

SELECTION THREE

SECTION 1

Suala la Palestina ni la ukombozi

Tanzania inaliona suala la Wapalestina kuwa ni suala la ukombozi, na mapambano dhidi ya ukoloni katika Afrika hayatakuwa na maana ikiwa Tanzania itafumba macho watu wengine duniani wanapokandamizwa, Waziri wa Biashara, Ndugu Ibrahim Kaduma alisema mjini hapa jana.

Akifungua semina ya Umoja wa Mataifa juu ya haki za Wapalestina inayofanyika katika ukumbi wa mikutano wa kimataifa mjini hapa, Ndugu Kaduma alisema kwamba suala la Wapalestina limechukua muda mrefu bila kupata ufumbuzi. Alisema: "Tanzania kama taifa haiwezi kujifanya kwamba haihusiki na tatizo la Wapalestina. Ni suala tunalothamini sana kwa sababu hilo^a ni suala la ukombozi."

VOCABULARY

Palestina *pr. n.* Palestine

ukombozi *sing.* liberation

ona v. see; view, consider

Mpalestina (wa-) (a) Palestinian

mapambano *pl.* confrontation, collision; struggle; contact, meeting; contest

dhidi ya against

ukoloni *sing.* colonialism

maana (-) meaning, significance; (*as conj.*) since, because

ikiwa *conj.* if

fumba v. bring together, close

jicho *pl.* macho eye

fumba macho close the eyes

kandamiza v. oppress; suppress

hapa *adv.* here

fungua v. *convers.* untie; open

semina (-) seminar

taifa (ma-) nation; country

Umoja wa Mataifa the United Nations

haki (-) right, prerogative

ukumbi *pl.* kumbi veranda, porch; hall, corridor

ukumbi wa mikutano conference center

mkutano (mi-) meeting, conference

kimataifa: -a kimataifa international

chukua v. take; take away; carry

muda (-) time, period (of time)

-refu *adj.* long; tall; high; deep

ufumbuzi *sing.* unfolding, clearing up, solution

-jifanya v. *refl.* pretend

husika v. *stat.* be concerned

tatizo (ma-) problem, complication

thamini v. appreciate, value; appraise, evaluate

sana *adv.* very

sababu (-) cause, reason

kwa sababu because

NOTE

a) **kwa sababu hilo ni...**, *because this is.* **kwa sababu hiyo** would mean *for this reason.*

SECTION 2

Ndugu Kaduma alisema kwamba Tanzania inaona fahari kwamba inaweza kutoa mchango mdogo katika kutafuta ufumbuzi wa suala hilo kwa kuwa mwenyeji^a wa semina hii ya Umoja wa Mataifa. Alisema Chama cha Wapigania uhuru wa Palestina - PLO ni chombo cha mapambano ya wananchi wa Palestina na ni sehemu muhimu katika kutafuta amani na haki kwa Wapalestina.

"Ikiwa Israel itaendelea kutoikubali^b PLO, hakuwezi kuwa^c na amani katika Mashariki ya Kati na kwa hiyo^d hakutakuwa na usalama hata kwa Israel yenyewe," Ndugu Kaduma alisema.

Alisema kupatikana kwa amani katika Mashariki ya Kati kunataka maelezo ya waziwazi yanayoonyesha kila taifa linakuwa mahali gani^e na hasa maelezo dhahiri ya haki za Wapalestina na Chama chao cha PLO.

VOCABULARY

fahari (-) pride, dignity, honor

ona fahabri be proud, feel honored

mchango (mi) payment; contribution; fund

toa mchango make a contribution
(not necessarily financial)

mwenyeji *pl.* **wenyeji** (regular) owner; host

chama *pl.* **vyama** association; organization; (political) party

pigania v. *recip. appl.* fight for

uhuru *sing.* freedom, independence

mpigania uhuru *pl.* **wapigania**

uhuru freedom fighter(s)

chombo *pl.* **vyombo** instrument, implement, tool

mwananchi *pl.* **wananchi** inhabitant (of a country), citizen

muhimu *adj.* important

amani (-) peace

kubali v. accept, approve; agree, consent; recognize

kati (-) middle, center

kati ya in the middle of

Mashariki ya Kati the Middle East

usalama *sing.* security, safety

-enyewe *adj.* -self

taka v. want, desire; require, need

maelezo *pl.* statement, explanation

waziwazi *adj.* clear, open, overt

onyesha v. *double caus.* show, indicate

kila *adj.* each, every

mahali *sing.* place

gani *interr. (invariable)* what kind of? what?

mahali gani? what place, where?

hasa *adv.* especially, particularly

dhahiri *adj.* clear, plain, evident

NOTES

a) **kwa kuwa mwenyeji**, by being host, in its capacity as host.

b) **kutoikubali PLO**, not to recognize (it) the PLO. **-to-** is the characteristic of the negative infinitive; **-i-** is the anticipatory object pronoun.

c) **hakuwezi kuwa...there cannot be..** The pronominal concord **ku-** is often used impersonally.

d) **kwa hiyo**, therefore, for this (reason).

e) **..yanayoonyesha kila taifa linakuwa mahali gani**, which indicates where each people will be (located).

SECTION 3

Ndugu Kaduma alisema kwamba ni jambo la kusikitisha kwamba ili kuwapatia Wayahudi nchi ya kuishi imekuwa lazima kuwanyang'anya Wapalestina haki yao. Alisema Wayahudi kuwa na haki ya kuwa na nchi^a hakuna maana ya kuwanyang'anya wananchi wengine wa sehemu hiyo haki ya kuwa na ardhi.

Alisema kwamba ingawa ni hivyo^b wananchi wa Palestina na Ndugu zao Waarabu hawana nia ya kuwasukumia Wayahudi baharini. Siyo Wapalestina wanaowanyima Wayahudi haki ya kuwa na nchi bali ni Israel pamoja na nchi za Magharibi zinazojivunia sasa Taifa la Israel.

Ndugu Kaduma alisema kwamba tatizo la nchi za Kiarabu zilizokaliwa^c siyo kiini cha mgogoro wa Mashariki ya Kati bali ni suala la haki za Wapalestina.

Alisikitiza kwamba Tanzania inaamini kwamba Wapalestina kama walivyo Wayahudi wanayo haki ya kuwa na nchi yao na kuunda taifa. "Bila Israel kukubali ukweli huo hakutakuwa na amani ya kweli katika Mashariki ya Kati," alisema.

VOCABULARY

sikitisha *v. caus.* grieve, make sorry

patia *v. appl.* get/obtain for

Myahudi (Wa-) Jew; Israeli

ishi *v.* live, exist

nyang'anya *v.* take away by force, rob, plunder

Mwarabu pl. Waarabu (an) Arab

nia (-) aim, goal, intention, purpose

sukumia *v. appl.* push/shove in

bahari (-) sea

siyo no, not

bali conj. but, on the contrary

-jivunia *v. appl. refl.* take the credit for, boast about, take pride in

sasa *adv.* now, at present

Kiarabu: -a Kiarabu *adj.* Arab, Arabic

kalia *v. appl. (of kaa)* live in; occupy (land); sit on

kiini (vi-) pith; kernel; nucleus; heart/nub (of a problem)

mgogoro (mi-) difficulty, trouble; misunderstanding

amini *v.* believe; trust

kama conj. and adv. if; then; as, like

unda v. build, make, create, form

ukweli *sing.* truth

kweli *sing* truth

-a kweli true

NOTES

- a) Wayahudi kuwa na haki ya kuwa na nchi, *the right of the Jews to have a country*, lit. *the Jews to be with the right to be with a country*.
- b) ingawa ni hivyo, *this being the case*, lit. *if it be thus*.
- c) nchi...zilizokaliwa, *occupied countries/territories*.

SECTION 4

Akimshukuru Ndugu Kaduma, Mwenyekiti wa semina Ndugu Falilou Kane, ambaye ni balozi wa kudumu wa Senegal katika Umoja wa Mataifa alisema kwamba amani na usalama kati ya mataifa duniani vinategemea sana uelewano na usawa wa mataifa yote. Ikiwa kuna taifa^a au wananchi wa sehemu fulani wanakandamizwa, kudhulumiwa na kuonewa dunia haiwezi kuwa na amani ya kudumu.

Semina hiyo ya siku tano jana jioni ilipokea na kujadili mada inayohusu haki za msingi za wananchi wa Palestina.

Katika mada iliyotolewa na Profesa John Clarke kutoka Marekani, ilielezwa jinsi Wayahudi wanavyoendesha siasa ya ubaguzi mithili ya ubaguzi unaoendeshwa na makaburu huko Afrika Kusini. Profesa Clarke alisema kuwa misingi ya siasa ya uzayonisti ni ubaguzi.

Mada nyingine iliyotolewa jana ilikuwa ya Profesa M. O. Beshier kutoka Chuo Kikuu cha Sudan. Mada hiyo ilizungumzia juu ya uzalendo wa Wapalestina na haki yao ya kuudumisha uzalendo huo.

Semina hiyo inaendelea leo kwa majadiliano kutoka kwa wajumbe.

VOCABULARY

shukuru v. thank, be grateful to

mwenyekiti *pl.* wenyeviti chairman

balozi (ma-) ambassador, minister, diplomatic representative

dumu v. last a long time, continue
-a kudumu permanent

uelewano *sing.* mutual understanding

usawa *sing.* similarity; equality; evenness

-ote *indef. pron. and adj.* all, whole

au *conj.* or

fulani (-) so-and-so; (*as adj.*) such and such, a given..

dhulumu v. (*pass.* dhulumywa) treat unjustly, exploit, oppress

onea v. *appl. (pass. onewa)* look at; feel (hostility) toward

tano *numer.* five

jioni *adv.* (in the) evening

pokea v. accept, receive; receive favorably; consent, agree; welcome

jadili v. discuss, argue, debate

mada (-) topic, issue; paper (to be read at a seminar)

tolea v. *appl. (from toa)* here present

husu v. concern, affect, be related to

msingi: -a misingi basic, fundamental

jinsi (-) kind, sort; manner; (*as conj.*) how

endesha v. *caus.* drive; cause to steer, conduct; lead

siasa (-) policy; politics

ubaguzi *sing.* discrimination, segregation

mithili (mi-) similarity, resemblance

mithili ya like, similar to

kaburu (ma-) Boer; any white settler in South Africa

huko *adv.* there

kusini *loc.* south

profesa (ma-) professor

uzayonisti *sing.* Zionism

kutoka (*from toka*) *as prep.* from, out of

NOTE

a) Ikiwa kuna taifa..., *if there is a people.*

chuo *pl. vyuo* institution of higher learning, college, university

-kuu *adj.* large; great; important, major; old

chuo kikuu university

zungumzia v. *appl.* discuss

uzalendo *sing.* patriotism

dumisha v. *caus. (from dumu)* cause to last/endure

majadiliano *pl.* discussion(s), argument(s), debate(s)

mjumbe (wa-) messenger, delegate, deputy

SELECTION FOUR

SECTION 1

MUGABE AMHAKIKISHIA SAMORA:

Ushirikiano wa kiuchumi hauna vikwazo

Salisbury, Zimbabwe - WAZIRI Mkuu wa Zimbabwe, Ndugu Robert Mugabe, amesema haoni vikwazo vyovyote katika kuwepo kwa ushirikiano madhubuti wa kiuchumi kati ya Zimbabwe na Msumbiji baada ya nchi hizo kushirikiana kisiasa na kijeshi kwa ajili ya ukombozi.

Ndugu Mugabe alikuwa akizungumza juzi usiku katika dhifa ya taifa iliyoandaliwa kwa heshima ya Rais Samora Machel wa Msumbiji ambaye yuko katika ziara^a ya siku tano nchini Zimbabwe. Alimshukuru Rais Samora kwa jinsi Msumbiji ilivyojitoa muhanga kwa ajili ya ukombozi wa Zimbabwe.

"Tunakushukuru wewe na wananchi wa Msumbiji kwa kutuwezeshwa sisi wananchi wa Zimbabwe, kuendelea mapambano ya kijeshi kwa ajili ya kujikomboa," Ndugu Mugabe alisema.

Aliitaka Msumbiji kushirikiana na Zimbabwe katika mapambano ya kijamii na ya kiuchumi yanayozihusu nchi hizo mbili wakati huu baada ya kushinda katika mapambano dhidi ya utawala wa wazungu wachache.

"Mapambano yanaendelea," Ndugu Mugabe alisema, akikariri usemi wa kimapinduzi uliokuwa ukitumika na Chama cha Ukombozi wa Msumbiji, FRELIMO, ambacho hivi sasa ni chama cha kisiasa. "Lakini mapambano ya sasa si ya kijeshi na ya kisiasa kama yalivyokuwa hapo awali, ila yanaendelea katika upande wa uchumi," aliongeza.

VOCABULARY

kikwazo (vi-) hindrance, difficulty, impediment

waziri mkuu prime minister, premier

madhubuti *adj.* firm; strong, durable

Msumbiji *pr. n.* Mozambique

kisiasa *adv.* politically

-a kisiasa political

kijeshi *adv.* militarily

-a kijeshi military

zungumza v. discuss, converse, carry on a conversation

juzi *adv.* the day before yesterday

usiku *sing.* night

dhifa (-) banquet, feast

andalia v. *appl.* prepare/arrange for, make preparations for

heshima (-) honor, respect

muhanga or **mhanga** sacrifice by killing an animal
-**jitoa muhanga** sacrifice oneself

wezesha v. *caus.* enable, make possible

endeleza v. *appl. caus.* continue, carry on; develop

komboa v. liberate, free
-**jikomboa** v. *refl.* liberate/free oneself

kijamii: -a kijamii social

mbili = n+wili two

shinda v. conquer, subdue; win; outdo; surpass

utawala *sing.* rule, government

Mzungu (Wa-) (a) European; white person

-**chache** *adj.* few, little

NOTE

a) **ambaye yuko katika ziara...**, *who is on a visit.* **yu-** is an old form of the subject prefix *he/she*. In the present the verbal root **-li** (be) has dropped out entirely. **-ko** (*there*) is a place syllable.

kariri v. say again, repeat; quote, cite

usemi *sing.* words, saying; slogan

kimapinduzi: -a kimapinduzi revolutionary

tumika v. *stat.* be used; be usable

hivi *demon. pron.* these (of **vi-** class); (*as adv.*) thus, in this way, just
hivi sasa immediately, right now, just now

lakini *conj.* but, however

hapo *as adv.* there; then

awali (-) beginning; (*as adv.*) at first, in the beginning

ila *conj.* except, apart from, unless, but

upande *sing.* side; *fig.* sphere

uchumi *sing.* economy

ongeza v. *caus.* increase, add to, augment

SECTION 2

Akijibu hotuba hiyo, Ndugu Samora aliwapongeza Ndugu Mugabe na Waziri wake wa Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi Ndugu Nkomo kuwa ni washindi wa ukombozi katika Kusini mwa Afrika. Viongozi hao wawili walishirikiana chini ya Umoja wa Wazalendo wa Zimbabwe katika vita vya ukombozi vilivyoleta uhuru wa walio wengi^a Aprili 18 mwaka huu.

Ndugu Samora aliwataka wananchi wa Zimbabwe waishi bila ya ubaguzi wa rangi na kusema: "Hatutaki kumtafuta mwenye makosa^b aliyesababisha maafa yaliyotokana na vita."

Wakati huohuo,^c Rais Samora juzi alizuru magofu yaliyohifadhiwa kama alama ya ustaarabu wa Waafrika kabla ya kufika kwa wazungu nchini Zimbabwe mwaka 1890.

Magofu hayo yaliyozungushiwa kuta za mawe, yako katikati ya Zimbabwe Kusini mwa mji wa Victoria Falls.

Mkurugenzi wa makumbusho ya taifa ya Zimbabwe, Cran Cook, alimwambia Rais Samora kuwa magofu hayo yalijengwa na Waafrika kati ya karne ya 13 na 17.

Kiongozi huyo wa Msumbiji aliyafananisha magofu hayo na kambi ya jeshi na ukuta mkuu wa China. Alishauri kwamba wataalamu wa Zimbabwe wakafanye uchunguzi wa magofu kama hayo nchini Msumbiji.

VOCABULARY

jibu v. answer, reply, respond

hotuba (-) speech, oration

pongeza v. congratulate

ndani (-) inner part, inside

ndani ya inside of

Waziri wa Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi

Minister of the Interior, Minister of Home Affairs

mshindi (wa-) victor, winner

kiongozi leader

mzalendo (wa-) citizen; patriot

Umoja wa Wazalendo wa Zimbabwe
Patriotic Front

vita *pl.* war

rangi (-) color

-**enye** *in phrase formation* possessing, having

mwenye *pl.* **wenye** owner

kosa (ma-) error, mistake; blame, wrong

mwenye makosa the person responsible/guilty, the one to blame

sababisha v. *caus.* cause

maafa *pl.* misfortune, disaster, catastrophe

zuru v. visit

magofu *pl.* ruins

hifadhi v. keep, save, preserve; guard, protect

alama (-) sign, mark, symbol

ustaarabu *sing.* civilization

Mwafrika *pl.* Waafrika African

zungusha v. *caus.* encircle, surround

ukuta *pl.* kuta stone wall

jiwe *pl.* mawe stone

katikati (-) middle, center
katikati ya in the center/middle of

mkurugenzi (wa-) director, manager, person in charge; leader

kumbusho (ma-) memorial, monument

jenga v. build, construct, erect

karne (-) century

fananisha v. *caus.* compare, contrast

kambi (-) camp

jeshi (ma-) army

shauri v. advise, recommend

uchunguzi *sing.* investigation, research

NOTES

- a) **uhuru wa walio wengi**, *the freedom of the majority*, lit. *they who are many*.
- b) **Hatutaki kumtafuta mwenye makosa**, *we do not want to track down the person responsible (for the wrong)*.
- c) **wakati huohuo**, *meanwhile, at the very same time*.

SELECTION FIVE

SECTION 1

Msumbiji yafyeka waasi

MAJESHI ya Ukombozi ya Wananchi wa Msumbiji yamevishinda vikundi vya wapinga mapinduzi vinavyojiita "Umoja wa Taifa wa Upinzani" na hivi sasa majeshi ya wananchi yameishikilia kambi kuu ya vikundi hivyo, Shirika la Habari la Msumbiji (AIM) lilitangaza mjini hapa jana.

Kambi hiyo ya wapinga mapinduzi ilikuwa katika safu ya milima ya Sitatonga katika Jimbo la Manica, kiasi cha kilomita 50 kutoka kwenye mpaka wa Msumbiji na Zimbabwe, AIM limesema.

Mafanikio hayo ya majeshi ya Msumbiji yamekuja baada ya mfululizo wa mapigano dhidi ya waasi hao ambapo majeshi ya wananchi yamewateka wapinga mapinduzi zaidi ya 300 na wengine 272 wameuawa.

Shirika hilo la habari la Msumbiji, likikariri habari kutoka Manica, limesema mapambano yalikuwa yanaendelea na maadui wametawanyika katika sehemu mbili.

VOCABULARY

fyeka v. clear away, eliminate, wipe out

mwasi *pl.* waasi rebel, insurgent

kikundi (vi-) (small) group, clique; *mil.* unit

pinga v. lock; block, obstruct, oppose

mapinduzi *pl.* revolution

mpinga mapinduzi *pl.*

wapinga mapinduzi counterrevolutionary

ita v. call, summon; name

-jiita v. *refl.* call oneself

upinzani *sing.* opposition

Umoja wa Taifa wa Upinzani National Opposition Union

shikilia v. *double appl.* hold on to stubbornly; *mil.* occupy

shirika (ma-) company; organization; society

habari (-) report; news

shirika la habari news service

tangaza v. *caus.* make known, announce; publish

safu (-) row; range (of mountains)

mlima (mi-) mountain, large hill

jimbo (ma-) province; district, territory

kiasi (ki-) amount, extent; measure; value

kilomita (-) kilometer
mafanikio *pl.* success
ja *v.* come, arrive; occur, happen
mfululizo (mi-) series, succession
mapigano *pl.* fight, conflict, struggle, battle

teka *v.* capture
ua *v.* kill, murder
zaidi *adv.* more
zaidi ya more than
tawanyika *v. stat.* scatter, be spread

SECTION 2

“Vifaa mbalimbali vya vita ambavyo vimetengenezwa Afrika Kusini vimetekwa na vitu mbalimbali ambavyo vilikuwa vimeporwa na waasi hao kutoka kwa wafanyabiashara wa wilaya ya Mossurize vimerejeshwa. Wanaume, wanawake na watoto waliokuwa wametekwa na vikundi hivyo ili kuvitumikia na kupatiwa mafunzo ya kijeshi^a wamekombolewa na majeshi ya Msumbiji,” AIM alisema.

Kwa mujibu wa taarifa zilizotolewa^b na mateka kwa jeshi la Msumbiji, makaburu wa Afrika Kusini walikuwa wanatoa mbinu mbalimbali za kivita kwa vikundi hivyo vya wapinga mapinduzi nchini Msumbiji.

Taarifa zimesema makaburu walizidisha misaada yao kwa wapinzani wa Msumbiji hasa baada ya kushindwa kwa utawala bandia wa Smith na Muzorewa huko Zimbabwe, utawala ambao ulikuwa unasaidia sana kutoa mbinu kwa waasi hao wakati wa vita vya ukombozi wa Zimbabwe.

AIM limesema kwamba mtu mmoja ambaye alikuwa amepata mafunzo ya uasi, Agostinho Tiago, aliwaambia waandishi wa habari waliokwenda kwenye kambi ya Sitatonga kwamba mnamo saa za mchana hapo Juni 20 ndege mbili zilizokuwa zikitokea Afrika Kusini ziliangusha vifaa vya vita kwa miavuli katikati ya kambi hiyo.

“Masanduku ya risasi, mabomu ya kutupa na silaha nyingine zilikuwa na alama zilizokuwa zimeandikwa katika Kiingereza na Kiafrikaans,” AIM limeeleza.

VOCABULARY

vifaa *pl.* supplies, equipment; materials; necessities
mbalimbali *adj.* different, various
tengeneza *v. caus.* manufacture, produce, make; put in order; repair; edit
pora *v.* pluck; steal, rob, filch
mfanyabiashara (wa-) merchant, trader, tradesman
wilaya (-) district
rejesha *v. caus.* give back, take back, return, restore
mwanaume *pl.* wanaume man

mwanamke *pl.* wanawake woman
mtoto (wa-) child
tumikia *v. appl.* work for, serve; be useful to
mafunzo *pl.* instruction, training
kombolea *v. appl.* free/liberate for
mujibu: kwa mujibu wa according to, in accordance with
mateka (-) captive, prisoner-of-war
mbinu tactics, strategy
toa mbinu provide strategy

kivita: -a kivita war-, military
zidisha v. *caus.* increase
msaada (mi-) help, aid, assistance
mpinzani (wa-) opponent
bandia (-) puppet
uasi *sing.* rebellion, insurrection
mnamo *adv.* about, approximately; at, during (a period of time)
saa (-) hour; watch, clock
mchana *sing.* day, daytime
Juni (-) June
angusha v. *caus.* drop, cause to fall

mwavuli *pl. miavuli* umbrella; parachute
sanduku (ma-) box
risasi (-) bullet
bomu (ma-) bomb
tupa v. throw, hurl
mabomu ya kutupa hand grenades
silaha (-) weapon; arms
andika v. write
Kiingereza *sing.* the English language
Kiafrikaans *sing.* the Afrikaans language

NOTES

- a) ili...kupatiwa mafunzo ya kijeshi, in order to receive (lit. to be obtained) military training.
 b) taarifa zilizotolewa, reports which were made/submitted.

SECTION 3

Mateka wengine walisema kwamba kulikuwepo na makaburu na^a Wareno waliokuwa wanatoa mafunzo ya kivita katika kambi hiyo, na askari wengine wa kukodiwa kutoka nchi nyingine.

Askari kutoka nchi za nje waliikimbia kambi mara tu baada ya kuzingirwa na kuzidiwa nguvu na^b majeshi ya wananchi, AIM limeendelea kueleza. "Uliokuwa unaitwa Umoja wa Taifa wa upinzani ulianzishwa baada ya Msumbiji kupata uhuru 1975, na ulikuwa na askari waliokuwa na vikosi maalum vya jeshi la ukoloni wa Kireno kama vile^c makomando na vikosi maalum. Baadaye waliungana na watu waliochukuliwa kutoka kwenye majimbo ya Manica na Sofala," habari za AIM zimeendelea kusema.

"Waasi hawa wamekuwa wakiendesha upinzani wao chini ya maelekezo ya jeshi la wahaini wa Zimbabwe mpaka chama cha ZANU-PF cha Ndugu Robert Mugabe kiliposhinda katika uchaguzi wa Februari nchini Zimbabwe. Hivi sasa waasi wamekuwa wanatapatapa na kuungwa mkono na Afrika Kusini na askari wa kukodiwa," AIM limeongeza.

Kulingana na maelezo ya wananchi wa Manica na Sofala, vikundi hivyo vya waasi vilikuwa vinaendesha mauaji kwa wananchi na kuwaibia mali na chakula chao. AIM limesema kwamba maadui hao wanakabiliwa na ukosefu wa chakula.

Utawala wa makaburu wa Afrika Kusini umekanusha kuhusika katika upinzani huo dhidi ya wananchi wa Msumbiji katika eneo la safu ya milima ya Sitatonga.

VOCABULARY

Mreno (Wa-) (a) Portuguese

askari (-) soldier

kodi v. rent, lease

askari wa kukodiwa mercenary (soldier)

nje (-) outside

nje ya outside of

-a nje outside-; foreign

kimbia v. run, take flight, escape

mara (-) time, occasion

tu *adv.* only, merely

mara tu immediately, at once

zingira v. *appl.* surround, encircle

zidi v. increase, become large; exceed, excel

anzisha v. *caus.* start, begin, initiate

kikosi (vi-) unit, squad

ukoloni: -a ukoloni colonial

Kireno: -a Kireno Portuguese

komando (ma-) commando

baadaye *adv. and conj.* afterwards, after

ungana v. *recip.* join together, unite, combine

chukulia v. *appl.* bring/carry (in, for)
maelekezo pl. instructions, orders
haini pl. **wahaini** traitor, renegade, deserter
mpaka (mi-) border, boundary; (*as prep. and conj.*) until
uchaguzi *sing.* election, voting
tapatapa v. *redup.* be in disarray/in confusion
kulingana na according to
mauaji *sing.* murder, slaughter, killing

ibia v. *appl.* steal from
mali (-) property, goods, possessions
chakula pl. **vyakula** food
ukosefu *sing.* lack, want, deficiency
kanusha v. *caus.* deny, reject
husika v. *stat.* be concerned; be involved
eneo (ma-) area, region; range, extent; zone

NOTES

- a) **kulikuwepo na...na...** *there were (there = -po) both...and...* **kulikuwepo** is a variant of **kulikuwapo**.
 b) **baada ya kuzingirwa na kuzidiwa nguvu na...** *after being surrounded and overpowered, lit. exceeded (in) strength.*
 c) **kama vile, such as.**

SELECTION SIX

SECTION 1

Jaribio la kuokoa mateka:
 Wamarekani watofautiana

Washington, Marekani - Kushindwa kwa jaribio la Rais Carter kuwaokoa mateka 49 wanaoshikiliwa katika ubalozi wa nchi yake mjini Teheran kulipokelewa na mchanganyiko wa maoni yanayotofautiana miongoni mwa wananchi wa Marekani.

Juzi Rais Carter alilihutubia taifa lake kwa televisheni na kusema kwamba anakubali kubeba lawama zote za kushindwa kwa jaribio la kuwaokoa mateka wa nchi yake kwa mitulinga.^a Kushindwa kwa jaribio hilo kumetafsiriwa na badhi ya Wamarekani kuwa ni aibu kwa nchi yao.

Mmoja wa wabunge wa chama cha Democratic Bwana Henry Reuss ambacho ni chama cha Rais Carter amemtaka Rais huyo kutangaza wazi kuwa hatagombea tena uchaguzi ujao^b na kukubali kutumikia muda wake uliosalia kwa ukimya ili kuhakikisha kuwa hatachukua tena uamuzi wa papara.

VOCABULARY

jaribio (ma-) effort, attempt
okoa v. save, rescue
mateka (-) prisoner-of-war; hostage
tofautiana v. *recip.* be different from one another; differ (in opinion)
shindwa v. *pass. (from shinda)* be defeated; fail
ubalozi *sing.* embassy, legation, consulate
pokelea v. *appl.* receive, accept
mchanganyiko (mi-) mixture, variety
maoni pl. view(s), opinion(s)

miongoni mwa among, between
hutubia v. *appl.* give a speech to, address
televisheni (-) television
beba v. bear, carry
lawama (ma-) criticism, blame, reproach
mtulinga (mi-) collarbone, scapula
tafsiri v. explain; interpret; translate
baadhi (-) part, section (of a larger whole), some
Mmarekani (Wa-) (an) American

aibu (-) shame, disgrace, scandal

mbunge (wa-) member of parliament;
member of congress

Bwana (-, ma-) Mr., sir (term of address)

wazi *adj.* and *adv.* clear, open; clearly,
frankly

gombea *v. appl.* quarrel; stand up for
gombea uchaguzi run for office

tena *adv.* then, next, further; again

tumikia *v. appl.* work for, serve

salia *v. appl. (from saa)* remain, be left over

ukimya *sing.* quiet, quietness, calm

uamuzi *sing.* judgement, decision, verdict

papara (-) haste, hurry
-a papara hasty

NOTES

a) **kuwaokoa mateka kwa mitulinga**, to rescue the hostages by force/by a daring operation, lit. by the collarbones, by the scruff of the neck.

b) **uchaguzi ujao**, the coming/next election, lit. the election which comes.

SECTION 2

Mama wa mmoja wa mateka wanaoshikiliwa nchini Iran, Bibi Barbara Timm ambaye wiki iliyopita aliruhusiwa kumtembelea mtoto wake kwenye ubalizi wa Marekani nchini Iran alisema kwamba amekasirishwa sana na kitendo cha Rais Carter cha kutumia mabavu.

Wanafunzi wa kiislamu wanaowashikilia mateka hao mjini Teheran wameishaapa^a kuwa watawaua mateka wao ikiwa Marekani itajaribu tena kuwaokoa mateka hao kwa nguvu za kijeshi. Hata hivyo baba wa mateka mmoja aitwaye Jimmy Lopez alikaririwa akimuunga mkono^b Rais Carter akisema mateka "wote wameishavunjika moyo na ilikuwa ni lazima kitu fulani kifanyike."^c

Seneta Edward Kennedy, mpinzani wa Rais Carter kwenye uchaguzi wa chama cha Democratic wa kumchagua mgombea Urais wa chama hicho ameunga mkono kitendo hicho. Seneta Kennedy alikaririwa akisema kwamba pamoja na tofauti zilizopo kati yao, "sisi ni taifa moja kuhusu suala hili la mateka."

Rais wa zamani wa nchi hiyo, Richard Nixon na Waziri wake wa Ulinzi, Henry Kissinger wamemuunga mkono Rais Carter.

Habari kutoka Singapore zinasema kwamba Rais wa Baraza kuu la Umoja wa Mataifa, Ndogu Salim Ahmed Salim amezitaka nchi zinazohusika na mgogoro wa Mateka wa Marekani walioko Iran kujizuia zisitumie njia za kijeshi kwani hakuna ufumbuzi wa kijeshi kwa suala la mateka hao. Alisema jaribio la Marekani kuwaokoa mateka kwa nguvu za kijeshi limeongeza ugumu zaidi katika juhudi za kutafuta ufumbuzi wa mgogoro huo.

VOCABULARY

mama (-) mother; term of address for
older women

bibi (ma-) Mrs., Miss; Madame (a
polite form of address)

wiki (-) week

ruhusia *v. appl.* permit, allow

tembelea *v. appl.* visit, go to visit, call on

kasirisha *v. caus.* irritate, vex, annoy,
make angry

kitendo (vi-) action, act, deed, undertaking

tumia *v. appl.* use, apply

bavu (ma-) strength, power; force, violence

mwanafunzi, pl. wanafunzi student

kiislamu: -a kiislamu Islamic, Muslim

apa *v.* swear, take an oath

jaribu *v.* try, test

vunjika *v. stat.* be broken

moyo pl. mioyo heart; spirit

kuvunjika moyo to be dispirited/
discouraged/demoralized

kitu (vi-) thing, object; matter

mgombea (wa-) candidate, applicant

urais *sing.* presidency

tofauti (-) difference

kuhusu *inf. of husu as prep.* concerning, regarding

zamani (-) time, period of time
-a zamani former, of old, of long ago

ulinzi *sing.* defense, guarding
waziri wa ulinzi minister of defense, secretary of defense

baraza (-) assembly, council
barazu kuu parliament; general assembly

zuia v. prevent, hinder; hold back, restrain
-jizuia v. *refl.* restrain/control oneself, hold back

njia (-) way, road, path; way, means

kwani *conj.* since, because; *interrog.* why?

ugumu *sing.* hardness, solidity; difficulty; severity

juhudi (-) effort, exertion, zeal

NOTES

- a) wameishaapa...*have (already) sworn. -isha, finish, conclude, is used in the -me- (perfect) tense before a following abbreviated infinitive (with which it is written as one word) to signify that an action has already been completed.*
- b) alikaririwa akimuunga mkono, *he was quoted as saying that he supported him..., lit. he was repeated...*
- c) ilikuwa ni lazima kitu fulani kifanyike, *it was necessary that some action or other be taken.*

SECTION 3

Waziri Mkuu wa Japan, Masayoshi Ohira alisema kwamba alishangazwa sana na kitendo cha Marekani kujaribu kuwaokoa Mateka kwa mabavu japo alielewa hamasa zilizosababisha uamuzi huo kuchukuliwa. Kiongozi huyo ambaye atakutana na Rais Carter mjini Washington wiki hii alisema kwamba ataiomba Marekani kutotumia nguvu za kijeshi kutanzua mgogoro wa Iran.

Mjini Cairo zimepatikana habari kuwa Waziri wa Mambo ya Nchi za Nje wa Marekani, Cyrus Vance alikutana na Balozi wa Misri wa Umoja wa Mataifa, Bwana Ashraf Ghorbal Ijumaa iliyopita kumfahamisha kuhusu jaribio lililofaulu la kuwaokoa mateka wa Marekani nchini Iran.

Habari nyingine kutoka Canada zinasema kwamba Waziri Mkuu wa Canada, Pierre Trudeau amempelekea Rais Carter salamu za kumuunga mkono na rambirambi kuhusiana na makomando wanane waliokufa kwenye jaribio hilo.

Kutoka Moscow, Urusi imelaani kitendo cha Marekani kuwa ni ujambazi wa kimataifa na kuwa nchi zilizoshirikiana na Marekani kutekeleza jaribio hilo ni washiriki wa uhalifu wa kimataifa. China kwa upande mwingine^a imeonekana kuwa kimya kuhusu tukio hilo lakini msimamo wa Wizara ya mambo ya nchi za nje ulionyesha kuwa China isingesikitika kama jaribio hilo lingefaulu.

Huko Washington waziri wa Ulinzi wa Marekani Harold Brown aliuambia mkutano wa waandishi wa habari kwamba jaribio la kuwaokoa mateka wa marekani lilishindwa kutokana na kasoro iliyozuka kwenye moja ya helikopta nane ambazo zilikuwa kwenye msafara huo uliokuwa na jumla ya makomando 90 wa jeshi la Marekani.

Makomando hao walipangiwa kuingia Teheran kwa mwendo wa kasi sana kwa kutumia magari ya kivita kuivamia nyumba walimo mateka na kuwahujumu wanafunzi.

VOCABULARY

shangaza v. *caus.* astonish, amaze; confuse

japo *conj.* although, even if

elewa (*pass of elea used actively*) understand

hamasa (-) eagerness, compelling desire

chukulia v. *appl.* bring/carry (in, for); take/make (a decision)

kutana v. *recip.* meet, meet each other

omba v. ask, beg, pray, implore

tanzua v. open (the eyes); uncover, reveal; solve; explain, clarify (a difficult matter)

waziri wa mambo ya nchi za nje foreign minister; (U. S.) secretary of state

Msiri. *pr. n.* Egypt

Ijumaa *sing.* Friday

fahamisha v. *caus.* inform

faulu v. succeed, be successful

pelekea v. *appl.* send; transmit; take

salamu (-) greeting, salutation; message

rambirambi (-) (words of) condolence

kuhusiana na *inf. of husiana* according to; with regard to

-nane numer. eight

fa *v.* die, perish

laani *v.* curse, damn, excoriate

ujambazi *sing.* brigandage, banditry, robbery

tekeleza *v. caus.* accomplish, carry out, bring to a conclusion

mshiriki (wa-) partner, accomplice

uhalifu *sing.* transgression, crime, fault, offense

onekana *v. recip.* be apparent/obvious, seem

kimya *sing.* calm, quiet

tukio (ma-) occurrence, event, incident

msimamo (mi-) position, stand

wizara (-) ministry

wizara ya mambo ya nchi za nje ministry of foreign affairs; state department

NOTE

a) *kwa upande mwingine, on the other hand.*

sikitika *v.* be sorry, regret, grieve

kasoro (-) fault, defect

zuka *v.* appear suddenly, emerge, pop up, break out

helikopta (-) helicopter

msafara (mi-) expedition, journey; mission

jumla (-) total, totality; *adv.* all together

pangia *v. appl.* arrange/put in order for; prepare/equip for

ingia *v.* come in, enter

mwendo (mi-) pace, rate of speed; movement; course, route

kasi (-) hurry, haste

-a kasi rapid, fast, speedy

gari (ma-) vehicle, car

magari ya kivita armored vehicle

vamia *v. appl.* pounce on, descend on, break into

hujumu *v.* move against, attack

SELECTION SEVEN

SECTION I

Vifaru vya Iraq vyaingia Iran

Beirut, Lebanon - Iraq ilisema jana kuwa imepeleka kikosi chake cha vifaru kuteka sehemu muhimu za Kusini mwa Iran na kutishia kwamba itafanya mashambulizi ya majini na angani^a iwapo Iran itazishambulia sehemu za raia na viwanda.

Taarifa ya Makao Makuu ya Jeshi la Iraq iliyo kaririwa na Shirika la Habari la nchi hiyo (INA) ilieleza kuwa kikosi hicho kilisonga mbele kilomita 10 kikiwa na madhumuni^b ya kuishika miji miwili ya Iran ukiwemo^c Abadan, ukingoni mwa Ghuba ya Uajemi.

INA ilieleza baadaye kwamba ndege za kivita za Iraq zilivishambulia vituo vinne vya jeshi la anga la Iran: Hamadan, Dizeh, Bushehr na Tabriz.

Mashambulizi katika vituo hivyo yalisababisha uharibifu mkubwa kwa kuzilipua ndege ziliokuwa chini na kuharibu sehemu za kuegesha ndege,^d kwa mujibu wa INA iliyokuwa ikimkariri msemaji wa jeshi.

VOCABULARY

kifaru (vi-) rhinoceros; *fig.* tank

kikosi cha vifaru tank unit, tank corps

peleka *v.* send; transmit; take

tishia *v. appl.* threaten, frighten, scare

mashambulizi *pl.* attack, invasion; aggression

anga (-) sky, space; air; weather

jeshi la anga airforce

iwapo *conj.* if, even if, although

shambulia *v.* attack (suddenly), invade

raia (-) citizen (of a country), subject, national; civilian

makao *pl.* (place of) residence, home

makao makuu headquarters

songa *v.* press, squeeze

mbele (-) front; *as adv.* before, in front, forward

mbele ya in front of, before

songa mbele press forward

madhumuni (-) aim, goal, purpose, intention

shika *v.* grasp, seize, hold on to, occupy

ukingo *pl.* kingo edge, border

ghuba (ma-) gulf, bay

Uajemi *pr. n.* Persia, Iran

kituo (vi-) pause, stop; post, camp, base

-*nne numer.* four

uharibifu *sing.* destruction, devastation,
damage, loss

lipua *v.* blow up, explode

haribu *v.* destroy, ruin, damage

egesha *v. caus.* bring up close, bring
into contact, secure moor; park

kariri *v.* say again, repeat; quote, cite

msemaji (wa-) speaker, spokesman

NOTES

a) **mashambulizi ya majini na angani**, *sea and air attack*, lit. *attack of in-water and in-air*.

b) **...kikiwa na madhumuni**, *having* (lit. *being with*) *the objective*...

c) **ukiwemo** (or **ukiwamo**), *including*, lit. *in which is*.

d) **sehemu za kuegesha ndege**, *hangars*, lit. *areas of mooring the planes*.

SECTION 2

Ilifahamisha taarifa kuwa ndege tatu za Iraq ziliangushwa ambapo ndege 47 za Iran, nyingi ya hizo zikiwa za aina ya 'phantom' ziliangushwa jana katika mapambano na ndege za Iraq.

Wanaanga saba wa Iran walitekwa na wengine kuuawa katika mapigano, ilisema taarifa ya INA.

Kwa mujibu wa taarifa hiyo, mapigano yalitokea katika majimbo ya Basra (Kusini mwa Iraq), Mosul (Kaskazini mwa Iraq) na Baghdad pamoja na majimbo ya Hamadan, Boshar na Tabriz yaliyoko Kaskazini Mashariki na Kusini mwa Iran.

Taarifa, ambayo haikutaja ndege ngapi za Iraq zilishiriki katika mapigano ya jana ilimaliza kwa kusema ndege zake zilirejea salama.

Kutoka Teheran, kulikuwa na habari kwamba kiongozi wa kidini, Ayatollah Khomeini alieleza katika taarifa iliyotangazwa na Redio Teheran kwamba Iraq imetangaza vita dhidi ya Iran na kumshutumu Rais Hussein kuwa "mwendawazimu."

Huko Umoja wa Mataifa, Katibu Mkuu Kurt Waldheim juzi aliziomba Iraq na Iran kuacha mapigano na kupata ufumbuzi wa mgogoro wao kwa mazungumzo.

Habari zilizopatikana baadaye zilisema kuwa Baraza la Usalama la Umoja wa Mataifa lilikuwa likutane^a jana kwa ushauriano juu ya mgogoro wa Iran na Iraq kutokana na ombi la Katibu Mkuu wa Umoja wa Mataifa, Dakta Kurt Waldheim.

Katika barua ya kuomba kikao hicho kifanyike, DK. Waldheim alisema kuwa alikuwa na wasiwasi mkubwa juu ya hali ya mambo iliyokuwa inaendelea kati ya Iraq na Iran ambayo kwa maoni yake imo katika hali ya kuhatarisha^b amani ya dunia.

VOCABULARY

tatu *numer.* three

mwanaanga *pl.* wanaanga pilot

saba *numer.* seven

tokea *v. appl.* come out, appear;
happen, occur

kaskazini *loc.* north

taja *v.* name, designate, mention; nominate

ngapi *interrog. adj./pron.* how many?

shiriki *v.* participate, have a part in

maliza *v.* end, conclude, finish

salama *adv.* safely, unharmed

kidini: -a kidini religious

tangaza vita declare war

shutumumu *v.* castigate, excoriate, reproach,
scold

mwendawazimu; *pl.* wendawazimu madman

katibu (ma-) secretary

katibu mkuu secretary general

acha *v.* leave, abandon

usalama *sing.* security

Baraza la Usalama Security Council

ushauriano *pl.* consultations, deliberations

ombi (ma-) request, petition

dakta (ma-) doctor

barua (-) letter

kikao (vi-) session

wasiwasi *sing.* doubt, misgiving; crisis

hatarisha *v. caus.* endanger, imperil

NOTES

a) Baraza...lilikuwa likutane, the Council... was to meet. Note the use of the subjunctive (characterized by -e).

b) imo katika hali ya kuhatarisha..., it is in a position to endanger... lit. it-is-in (imo) in a state of endangering/to endanger.

SELECTION EIGHT

SECTION I

Urusi kuendelea kutoa misaada

Urusi itaendelea kutoa misaada kwa nchi zinazopenda maendeleo ya kijamaa^a duniani bila ya kuingilia siasa ya nchi hizo, mjumbe wa Kamati Kuu ya Ukaguzi^b ya Chama cha Kikomunisti cha Urusi (CPSU) Ndugu Vassily Golubev alisema jana.

Ndugu Golubev alikuwa akizungumza na waandishi wa habari kwenye uwanja wa ndege wa Dar es Salaam, baada ya kuwasili akiongoza ujumbe wa watu watatu wa CPSU kwa ziara ya siku kumi katika Tanzania.

Alisema nchi yake iko tayari kubadilishana ujuzi na nchi zinazopenda maendeleo na kwamba jambo hilo ni muhimu katika kuendeleza siasa ya ujamaa.

"Viongozi wa Urusi wanaelewa jitihada za CCM katika kupambana na ubeberu na unyonyaji katika Afrika na kwamba mazungumzo yetu katika ziara hii hapana shaka yatainufaisha CCM na CPSU," Ndugu Golubev alisema.

Wakati wa ziara yao nchini, ujumbe huo utatembelea Dar es Salaam, Arusha na Zanzibar kuona shughuli za Chama katika sehemu mbali mbali, kabla ya kutia saina ratiba ya ushirikiano kati ya CCM na CPSU Agosti 30.

Ujumbe pia utafahamishwa^c jukumu la CCM katika ngazi ya^d mkoa na wilaya utapokwenda Arusha Agosti 25. Pia utaona kijiji cha ujamaa katika mkoa huo na kuelezwa taratibu zake na jukumu la tawi na shina la CCM kijijini.

VOCABULARY

maendeleo *pl.* progress, development

kijamaa: -a kijamaa socialist

ingilia *v. appl.* enter into with a purpose, meddle in, pry into

kamati (-) committee

ukaguzi *sing.* investigation, examination, inspection

kikomunisti: -a kikomunisti communist

kumi (ma-) ten

tayari *adj.* ready, prepared

badilishana *v. caus. recip.* exchange (with one another)

ujamaa *sing.* socialism

ubeberu *sing.* imperialism

unyonyaji *sing.* exploitation

shaka (ma-) doubt, uncertainty

nufaisha v. *caus.* profit, be advantageous to

shughuli (-) activity, work, occupation

saini (-) signature

tia saini sign

ratiba (-) schedule, timetable; plan

Agosti August

jukumu (-) role, responsibility, task

ngazi (-) ladder; step; flight of stairs; level, stage

kijiji (vi-) (small) village

kijiji cha ujamaa ujamaa village, socialist village

taratibu (-) organization, order, system, structure

tawi (ma-) branch (of a tree); *fig.* branch, division

shina (ma-) tree-trunk; *fig.* sub-branch

NOTES

- a) *nchi zinazopenda maendeleo ya kijamaa, countries which favor socialist progress/development.* The phrase *nchi zinazopenda maendeleo* (which occurs again several sentences down) may sometimes be rendered progressive countries.
- b) *Kamati Kuu ya Ukaguzi, General Investigative Committee.*
- c) *Ujumbe...utafahamishwa, the Committee...will be briefed on... lit. will be made to understand.*
- d) *katika ngazi ya...on the level/stage of...*

SECTION 2

Huko Zanzibar utaona shughuli za Jeshi la Kujenga Uchumi (JKU) na kutembelea jumba la makumbusho.

Kwenye uwanja wa ndege, ujumbe ulipokewa na Mjumbe wa Kamati Kuu ya CCM, Ndugu Isaac Sepetu, ambaye pia ni Waziri wa Habari na Utalii, Mwenyekiti wa Chama wa Mkoa wa Dar es Salaam, Ndugu Ramadhani Nyamka ambaye pia ni Meya wa Jiji na viongozi wengine wa Chama na Serikali wa mkoa wa Dar es Salaam.

Wakati huo Chama cha Mapinduzi kimekiomba Chama cha Kikomunisti cha Urusi kuendelea na juhudi za kusaidia harakati za ukombozi Kusini mwa Afrika.

Akizungumza katika karamu ya chakula iliyoandaliwa kwa ajili ya ujumbe wa CPSU katika hoteli ya Kilimanjaro mjini Dar es Salaam jana, Mjumbe wa Kamati Kuu ya Chama, Ndugu Isaac Sepetu, alisema kuwa CCM inafahamu na inathamini msimamo na mchango wa CPSU katika harakati za ukombozi kusini mwa Afrika.

Akizungumzia kuhusu ziara ya ujumbe huo, Ndugu Sepetu ambaye pia ni Waziri wa Habari na Utalii, alisema kuwa Chama cha Mapinduzi kimeweza kujifunza mengi kutoka CPSU kutokana na ushirikiano mzuri uliopo kati ya vyama hivyo viwili.

Aliongeza kuwa ingawa uzoefu wa vyama hivyo viwili unatofautiana kwa kiasi fulani^a kwa sababu za kihistoria na jiografia, tofauti hizo hutoa fursa ya kujifunza kwa manufaa ya pande zote mbili.

Ndugu Sepetu alisema pia kuwa ziara ya ujumbe huo nchini utaiwezesha CPSU kupata picha ya jitihada zinazofanywa na CCM katika kujenga ujamaa nchini Tanzania.

VOCABULARY

jumba (ma-) *augment. of nyumba* large house, mansion

jumba la makumbusho memorial hall

utalii *sing.* tourism

waziri wa habari na utalii minister of information and tourism

meya (ma-) mayor

jiji (ma-) big town/city

serikali (-) government

harakati (-) movement, activity; operation

zungumzia v. *appl.* discuss, converse, talk about

karamu (-) banquet, feast, celebration

hoteli (-) hotel

fahamu v. understand

funza v. *caus.* teach

-jifunza v. *caus. refl.* teach oneself, learn

uzoefu *sing.* experience

kihistoria: -a kihistoria historic

jiografia (-) geography

fursa (-) opportunity

toa fursa give an opportunity

manufaa *pl.* usefulness, profit, benefit,
advantage

pande *pl. of upande, q.v.* sides

picha (-) picture

NOTE

a) kwa kiasi fulani, to a certain extent.

SELECTION NINE

SECTION 1

'Makaburu wachukuliwe hatua Namibia'^a

Na mwandishi wetu - "Wananchi wa Namibia wameiomba Jumuiya ya Kimataifa kuchukua hatua thabiti za kukomesha utawala wa makaburu nchini humo,"^b mjumbe wa Chama cha Ukombozi wa Namibia (SWAPO), Ndugu Anthony Katamila, alitoa mwito huo mjini Dar es Salaam.

Ndugu Katamila alisema kuwa muda umepita wa kuzungumzia mateso wanayoyapata wazalendo wa Namibia kutoka kwa makaburu wa Afrika Kusini kwani vitendo hivyo ni maisha ya kila siku.^c

Mjumbe huyo, ambaye alikuwa akitoa ushahidi wake mbele ya Kamati ya Tume ya Umoja wa Mataifa ya Haki za Binadamu iliyomaliza kikao chake jana, alisema "kuanzia Juni hadi Julai mwaka huu nilikuwa nikitembelea sehemu mbali mbali nchini Namibia ambako watu wanateswa."

Alisema kuwa hakuna mtu asiyefahamu mateso wanayopata wananchi wa Namibia kutoka utawala wa wazungu wachache wa Afrika Kusini.

Ndugu Katamila alikumbusha kuwa njia peke iliyobaki ya kukomesha vita vilivyoanza miaka 14 iliyopita ni kuondolewa kwa utawala huo ambao unaikalia Namibia kwa mabavu.

Akiendelea kutoa ushahidi wake, mjumbe huyo, ambaye alikuwa ni Mwakilishi wa SWAPO kwa Afrika Mashariki, alisema Afrika Kusini imekiuka sheria zote zinazolinda haki za binadamu.

Akizungumzia mishahara mjumbe huyo alisema kuwa wananchi wa Namibia wamegawanywa katika daraja nne na mishahara inafuata daraja hizo.

Waafrika, ambao wako katika daraja la mwisho, ndio wanalipwa mishahara duni, alifafanua Ndugu Katamila.

VOCABULARY

jumuiya (-) society, association, alliance

jumuiya ya kimataifa the international
community

thabiti *adj.* strong, firm, secure, steadfast

komesha *v. caus.* stop, cause to cease

mwito (mi-) call, appeal, summons

mateso *pl.* persecution, harassment

maisha *pl.* life, lifetime

ushahidi *sing.* evidence, testimony

mbele (-) front

mbele ya in front of, before

tume (-) delegation

kamati ya tume committee of the
delegation

binadamu: -a binadamu human

hadi (-) boundary, limit; *as prep. and conj.*
until, as far as

Julai July

tesa v. persecute, torment

fahamu v. understand; realize, be aware of, know about

kumbusha v. *caus.* recall, call to mind, remind

peke *adv.* alone, singly

baki v. remain, be left over

ondolea v. *appl.* remove from, rid of, take away from

kalia v. *appl.* (from kaa) occupy

NOTES

a) **Makaburu wachukuliwe hatua Namibia**, *Measures should be taken against the South Africans with respect to Namibia*, lit. *the South Africans (they)-should-be-taken measures Namibia*. **wachukuliwe** is a passive subjunctive construction used in a hortative sense.

b) **nchini humo**, *in the country in question/under discussion*.

c) **..ni maisha ya kila siku...are** (*occurrences of*) *everyday life*.

mwakilishi (wa-) representative

kiuka v. step/jump/pass over; violate

linda v. watch over, guard, protect

mshahara (mi-) salary, wages

gawanya v. *caus.* divide up; classify

daraja (ma-, -) bridge; rank; grade, class, degree; stairs; ladder

mwisho: -a mwisho final

duni *adj.* inferior, unimportant, insignificant, low, mean

SECTION 2

“Tunataka kufahamu dunia itachukua hatua gani dhidi ya makaburu kwani hiki ndicho kilio cha wazalendo wa Namibia,” alisema.

Akimjibu, Mwenyekiti wa Kamati hiyo, Bw. Keba M’Baye, alisema kuwa kilio cha mjumbe wa SWAPO ni sawa na kilio cha wajumbe wa Afrika kwenye Umoja wa Mataifa.

Ndugu M’Baye aliongeza kuwa madhumuni ya Kamati hiyo ni kueleza kilio cha wazalendo wanaokandamizwa wa Afrika Kusini na Namibia. “Kuna baadhi ya watu ambao wanahadawa kuwa Afrika Kusini inafanya mabadiliko katika siasa yake ya kibaguzi na hao ndio haswa wanaopaswa kufahamishwa^a kinaganaga nini kinatokea huko.”

Hapo awali,^b mwakilishi wa Shirikisho la Vyama vya Wafanyakazi Duniani^c (ICFTU), Ndugu Andrew Kailembo, alikiambia kikao kuwa kazi za ujuzi^d Afrika Kusini ni haki ya wazungu tu.

Alisema kuwa kati ya wafanyakazi milioni saba wa Kiafrika ni 220,000 ambao ni wanachama wa vyama vya wafanyakazi huko Afrika Kusini.

Wajumbe wa kamati wataondoka kesho kwenda Lusaka wakielekea Luanda, Angola, ambako watasikiliza ushahidi kutoka kwa wazalendo wa Afrika Kusini walioko huko.

VOCABULARY

kilio (vi-) cry, scream, complaint; appeal

sawa *adj. and adv.* equal; similar; like; even

eleza v. *caus.* explain, make clear, clarify

hadaa v. (*pass. hadawa*) deceive, cheat, trick

mabadiliko *pl.* change

kibaguzi: -a kibaguzi discriminatory

haswa *adv.* especially, particularly; exactly

paswa v. *pass.* ought, should

kinaganaga *adv.* thoroughly; openly, clearly; personally

nini *interrog. pron.* what?

shirikisho (ma-) union, federation, association

mfanyakazi (wa-) worker

chama cha wafanyakazi labor union

milioni (-) million

Kiafrika: -a Kiafrika African

mwanachama *pl. wanachama* member (of a political party, union, organization)

ondoka v. set out, start, leave; get up, rise

kesho *adv.* tomorrow

elekea v. head for, be directed toward; seem, appear

sikiliza v. *appl. caus.* listen intently

NOTES

- a) hao ndio haswa wanaopaswa kufahamishwa, these are particularly the ones who should be informed.
- b) hapo awali, earlier, previously, lit. there at the beginning.
- c) Shirikisho la Vyama vya Wafanyakazi Duniani (ICFTU), the International Confederation of Trade Unions.
- d) kazi za ujuzi, white collar employment.

SELECTION TEN

SECTION 1

Kuvunjika kwa Jumuiia ni fundisho - Mwalimu

Rais Nyerere amesema kuvunjika kwa Jumuiia ya Afrika Mashariki pamoja na matatizo yaliyotokea baada ya kuvunjika kwa Jumuiia hiyo ni fundisho kwamba ushirikiano wowote utakaoanzishwa siku zijazo^a lazima uwe na msingi imara.

Mwalimu alisema kwamba kuanguka kwa Jumuiia hiyo ni jambo la kusikitisha na alieleza wasiwasi wake juu ya vipi Afrika Mashariki itaendelea kubaki kama ilivyo sasa bila ya kuwa na ushirikiano wa aina fulani.

Hata hivyo, alisema, Jumuiia mpya na bora ya Afrika Mashariki itakuja tu baada ya kujifunza kutokana na makosa ya zamani.

"Italazimu upatikane ushirikiano ambao utatokana na mazungumzo yenye misingi ya hali halisi ya ushirikiano," alisema Rais.

Mwalimu alieleza hayo wakati alipojibu swali lililoulizwa na ujumbe unaohudhuria mkutano wa wiki mbili wa Muungano wa Vijana wa Kikristo katika Afrika^b mjini Dar es Salaam ulipomtembelea Ikulu Dar es Salaam jana asubuhi.

Rais alisema kwamba nchi tatu za Afrika Mashariki, Tanzania, Uganda na Kenya, zilikuwa "mfano mkubwa" wa ushirikiano wa nchi katika Bara la Afrika. Lakini kwa sababu ya kutanguliza mbele "maslahi ya taifa" jumuiia hiyo imevunjika. "Na sasa tunataabika, lakini hatulaumu yeyote."

Alisema kwamba ni jambo lisilo la busara kwamba leo mtu anapotaka kwenda Kenya ama kuja Tanzania ni lazima azunguke zunguke^c kwa kupitia katika nchi ya tatu.

VOCABULARY

jumuiia (-) society, community; *here* the (East African) Community

fundisho (ma-) lesson; instruction; teaching

mwalimu (wa-) teacher; *with caps.* title of Julius Nyerere

imara *adj.* strong, firm, powerful

anguka *v.* fall, fall down

sikitisha *v. caus.* cause sorrow/regret, sadden

vipi *adv.* how?

aina (-) kind, sort

-a aina fulani of some kind or other, of any sort

-pya *adj.* new; modern

bora *adj.* excellent, superior, first-class

lazimu v. be necessary; have to, must

halisi *adj.* actual, real, true, exact

swali (ma-) question

uliza v. ask (about), inquire, question

hudhuria v. *appl.* be present (at), attend

muungano (mi-) league, union, alliance

kijana (vi-) youth, young person

kikristo: -a kikristo Christian

Ikulu *n.* Ikulu, State House, President's House

mfano (mi-) model, pattern; example

bara (-) land; mainland, continent

tanguliza (mbele) v. *caus.* cause to go forward, give priority/precedence to

maslahi *pl.* interests

taabika v. be in difficulty/distress, be worried/disturbed

laumu v. criticize, reproach, blame

ama *conj.* or

zunguka v. go around, circle around, move about aimlessly

pitia v. *appl.* go past, pass by/through

tatu: -a tatu third

NOTES

a) **siku zijazo**, in the future, lit. days which come.

b) **Muugano wa Vijana wa Kikristo katika Afrika**, the League of Christian Youth in Africa.

c) **..ni lazima azunguke zunguke**, it is necessary that he keep circling around/detouring. Reduplication indicates, among other things, constantly repeated, or even futile activity.

SECTION 2

"Lakini tunajifunza. Wakati mambo yalipokuwa yanakwenda vizuri chini ya Jumuia tulichukulia kimzaha. Sasa mambo yanakwenda vibaya, tunaona hali halisi kwamba Jumuia ilikuwa chombo muhimu.

"Sasa tunaomba kama ingeweza kufufuka,^a lakini haiwezi. Tunahitaji kutafuta njia nyingine ya ushirikiano, njia yenye mfumo mzuri zaidi wa ushirikiano,"^b alisisitiza Mwalimu.

Alipoulizwa kuhusu jukumu la Wakristo wasomi katika Afrika, Rais alisema haoni jukumu maalum la Wakristo wasomi ambalo ni tofauti na lile la Waislam wasomi au wasomi wa madhehebu mengine, katika maendeleo ya Afrika.

Mwalimu alisema hata hivyo kwamba kazi inayoikabili Afrika leo ni kutokomeza umaskini na kuleta usawa, mambo ambayo yanataka^c kila mmoja ashiriki katika kuyatekeleza.

Alisema ili kutekeleza malengo hayo Kanisa lazima lijiweke mbele ya^d Jamii na maendeleo ya kweli.

Rais aliwataka Vijana wa Kikristo na wasomi kutafuta katika vitabu vya dini kama yapo maneno^e yanayowakataza kushiriki kikamilifu katika siasa ya ujamaa.

Alisema kwamba ingawa, kutokana na ukweli wa kihistoria, kanisa linaunga mkono hali ya zamani ya kutopenda mabadiliko, Kanisa nchini Tanzania linazidi kushiriki katika shughuli mbalimbali za maendeleo.

Mkutano huo wa Muungano wa Vijana wa Kikristo katika Afrika unahudhuriwa na zaidi ya wajumbe 30 kutoka katika kanda nne za Chama hicho pamoja na Chama cha Wanafunzi wa Kikristo Duniani.

VOCABULARY

vizuri *adv.* well, nicely, properly

kimzaha (from **mzaha**: joke) *adv.* as a joke

chukulia kimzaha take as a joke, take for granted

fufuka v. be restored/revived; be resurrected (from the dead)

hitaji v. need, require; want, be lacking

mfumo (mi-) weave, weaving; fabric

Mkristo (Wa-) (a) Christian

msomi (wa-) highly educated person

Mwislam (Wa-) (a) Muslim

madhehebu *pl.* creed, denomination, sect

tokomeza v. *caus.* destroy, annihilate, eliminate

umaskini *sing.* poverty

lengo (ma-) aim, goal, objective

weka v. place, put, set,

-jiweka v. *efl.* place oneself, set oneself

jamii (-) company, community; society

kitabu (vi-) book

dini (-) religion

neni (ma-) word; statement

kataza v. *caus.* forbid, prohibit, prevent

kikamilifu *adv.* completely, wholly, perfectly

kihistoria: -a kihistoria historic, historical

ukanda *pl. kanda* zone, sector

kikundi (vi-) group

NOTES

a) tunaomba kama ingeweza kufufuka, *we are asking whether it could be revived/reactivated.*

b) njia yenye mfumo mzuri zaidi wa ushirikiano, *a much stronger/more effective way of cooperation.*
lit. *a way of having a better knit of cooperation.*

c) mambo ambayo yanataka, *a matter which requires/demands (that)..*

d) ...lazima lijiweke mbele ya..., *must put itself at the head of/in the forefront of...*

e) ...kama yapo maneno....*whether there are statements/words there..*

SELECTION ELEVEN

SECTION I

Mkataba wa kujenga viwanda vidogo vitatu watiwa saina

Tanzania na Sweden zimetiliana saina mkatiba wa ujenzi wa viwanda vidogo vitatu ili kukamilisha idadi ya viwanda vidogo 21 ambavyo Wizara ya Viwanda imeshavianzisha katika maeneo ya viwanda vidogo katika mikoa mitatu.

Akizungumza na waandishi wa habari ofisini kwake mwishoni mwa wiki mjini Dar es Salaam mara baada ya kurejea kutoka Sweden ambako alitia saina mkatiba huo, Naibu Waziri wa Viwanda, Ndugu C. Mzindakaya alisema kwamba viwanda hivyo vitakamilisha idadi ya viwanda vidogo 21 ambavyo tayari vimeshaanzishwa^a kwenye maeneo ya viwanda ya mikoa ya Arusha, Kilimanjaro na Mbeya.

Viwanda hivyo vitatu ambavyo vitaanza kufanya kazi mwaka ujao, kimoja kitakuwa kiwanda cha misumari ambacho kitakuwa kinatoa misumari, kingine kitatengeneza bati inayotumika kufunikia mawe ya tochi.^b Kiwanda cha tatu ni cha kutengeneza makasha ya karatasi ya kufungia vitu.^c

Ndugu Mzindakaya alisema kwamba tangu mpango wa ushirikiano wa viwanda uanzishwe kati ya Sweden na Tanzania 1977 jumla ya Sh. milioni 200 zimekwishatumika kwa ajili ya mitambo, majengo, na mafunzo.

VOCABULARY

tiliana v. *recip. (of tia)* put/set (mutually)

tiliana saina (both/all) sign

idadi (-) number, quantity, amount

Wizara ya Viwanda Ministry of Industry

mkoa (mi-) region

mara (-) time, occasion; *as adv.* at once, immediately

naibu (ma-) deputy, representative

Waziri wa Viwanda Minister of Industry

tayari *adv.* ready, prepared; *as adv.* already

msumari (mi-) nail

bati (ma-) galvanized iron; sheet metal, plating

funikia v. *appl.* cover, cover over

jiwe *pl.* mawe stone

jiwe la tochi flashlight battery

tochi (-) flashlight

kasha (ma-) box, case; receptacle; bag

karatasi (-) paper

fungia v. *appl.* tie up; fasten; wrap up

tangu *prep. and conj.* since, from

mpango (mi-) plan; program; arrangement

Sh. =shilingi (-) shilling

majengo *pl.* construction, building

NOTES

a) ...ambavyo tayari vimeanzishwa (=vi+me+isha anzishwa), which have already been started/initiated/established.

b) bati inayotumika kufunikia mawe ya tochi, metal plating used for covering flashlight batteries.

c) makasha ya karatasi ya kufungia vitu, paper bags for wrapping things in.

SECTION 2

Kuhusu mafunzo ya uendelezaji wa viwanda vidogo nchini alisema kwamba Watanzania 60 tayari wamekwishapata mafunzo ya ufundi na uongozi wa viwanda. Hata hivyo alisema ifikapo mwaka ujao,^a Watanzania 78 watakuwa tayari wameshapata ujuzi huo.

Akifafanua kuhusu viwanda hivyo 21, alisema viwanda tisa kati ya hivyo ambavyo viko mkoani^b Arusha vitatengeneza bidhaa mbali mbali kama vile^c rula, mabomba ya maji, vijiko, visu, waya za ua na za kukaushia kahawa, madawa ya hospitali na sabuni.

Viwanda vingine tisa ambavyo vinne viko mikoani Mbeya pamoja na vitano huko Moshi, vinatazamiwa kuanza uzalishaji kabla ya mwishoni mwaka huu.

VOCABULARY

uendelezaji *sing.* development; industrial management

Mtanzania (Wa-) (a) Tanzanian

ufundi *sing.* proficiency, expertise; technology

-a ufundi technical, technological

uongozi *sing.* leadership; administration

-a uongozi administrative

tisa *numer.* nine

bidhaa (-) goods, merchandise

rula (-) ruler

bomba (ma-) (large) pipe; pump

kijiko (vi-) spoon

kisu (vi-) knife

waya (-) wire

ua (ma-) fence

kaushia v. *caus. appl.* dry in/for

kahawa (-) coffee

dawa (ma-) medicine, drug

hospitali (-) hospital, clinic

sabuni (-) soap

uzalishaji *sing.* childbirth; production

NOTES

- a) *ifikapo mwaka ujao, by next year, lit. where/when it arrives the year which comes.*
- b) *...ambavyo viko mkoani, which are (there) in the region...*
- c) *kama vile, such as.*

SELECTION TWELVE

SECTION 1

Vikao vya Chama viimarishwe Jeshini - Kawawa

Waziri wa Ulinzi na Jeshi la Kujenga Taifa, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, amelitaka Jeshi la Wananchi kuimarisha vikao vya Chama ili kulijenga jeshi upya Kichama.

Ndugu Kawawa, ambaye pia ni Mjumbe wa Kamati Kuu ya Chama, alitoa ushauri huo mjini Dar es Salaam jana alipofungua mkutano mkuu wa kuwachagua viongozi wa Chama wa Divisheni ya 30 ya Jeshi la Ulinzi la Wananchi wa Tanzania kwenye kambi ya jeshi ya Mgulani.

“Kazi ya kujenga jeshi upya Kichama itatokana na wanajeshi wenyewe kwa kukutana mara kwa mara katika vikao vya Chama kuanzia ngazi ya shina, tawi, divesheni hadi taifa,” alifafanua kiongozi huyo.

Ndugu Kawawa, ambaye ni Mwenyekiti wa Kamati ya Kudumu ya Shughuli za Chama alisisitiza kwamba kikao chochote cha Chama ni muhimu sana na kwamba kuhudhuria kikao cha Chama na kuyatekeleza yaliyoamuliwa ni kazi muhimu sana kuliko kazi nyingine^a yoyote ukiacha ile^b ya kupigana vita.

Alieleza kwamba watu wengi hawahudhuria vikao kwa sababu hawaelewi kwamba mikutano au vikao ndiyo Chama chenye na ni katika vikao ambapo fikra za Chama zinaenezwa kwa mawazo yanayotolewa na watu mbali mbali.

“Bila kuwa na vikao fikra za Chama haziwezi kuendelezwa; kama hakuna vikao, hakutakuwepo na Chama,” alifafanua.

“Chama sio kulipa ada peke yake bali pia wanachama wana wajibu wa kufanya mikutano na kujadili mambo mbali mbali ya kuendeleza fikra za Chama ili kuleta maendeleo ya nchi nzima,” alisisitiza Ndugu Kawawa.

Mjumbe huyo wa Kamati Kuu alieleza kuwa kitendo cha kuanzisha Chama jeshini ni kitendo cha historia kubwa sio tu kwa Tanzania bali kwa nchi nyingine ambazo zimefikia hatua hii na kinaonyesha upeo wa juu sana wa maendeleo ya siasa.

Akizungumzia uchaguzi wa viongozi wa Chama katika ngazi ya Divesheni, Ndugu Kawawa alisema kuwa uchaguzi umefanyika wakati mzuri ambapo taifa zima limeingia katika kipindi cha mapambano makubwa ya kuwachagua viongozi wanaofaa.

Kwa kuwa hivi sasa Tanzania kuna matatizo ya uchumi inawabidi Watanzania katika kuchagua viongozi waelewe kazi kubwa iliyo mbele yao, kazi ya vita ya uchumi, alishauri.

VOCABULARY

kikao (vi-) session; section

upya *adv.* again, anew

kichama *adv.* on a party basis, from a party point of view

ushauri *sing.* recommendation, advice
toa ushauri recommend

chagua *v.* choose, select; elect

divisheni (-) division

mwanajeshi *pl.* wanajeshi serviceman, member of the army

mara kwa mara from time to time; again and again, often

anzia *v. appl.* begin/start (at/for)

amua *v. (pass. amuliwa)* decide, reach a decision

pigana *v. recip.* strike each other, fight

pigana vita wage war

NOTES

a) ...ni kazi muhimu sana kuliko kazi nyingine,...is more important than any other work, lit. is a very important work where there is other work.

b) ukiacha ile..., except for that, lit. leaving that.

fikra (-) thought, idea, concept, ideology

eneza *v. caus.* spread, disseminate

ada (-) fee, payment; dues

wajibu *sing.* duty, responsibility, obligation

historia: -a historia historic

upeo *sing.* extremity, limit, highest point

-zima *adj.* entire, whole, complete

kipindi (vi-) time, period of time

faa *v.* be suitable/appropriate, be of use; be sufficient/adequate

kwa kuwa because

uchumi: -a uchumi economic

bidi *v. (used impersonally)* obligate, compel, force

shauri *v.* advise, recommend

SECTION 2

Alikumbusha wajibu wa jeshi kwamba ni kulinda taifa kiuchumi, kisiasa na kiulinzi na ndiyo maana ni lazima^a kulijenga liwe imara. Kwa misingi hiyo aliongeza kueleza^b kwamba ndiyo maana Chama kinawaandaa wanajeshi wawe mstari wa mbele katika kulitetea taifa.

Juu ya ushirikiano jeshini, Waziri alisema kuwa wanajeshi wanahitaji ushirikiano wa hali ya juu kwa sababu hivi sasa jeshi limekuwa kubwa na matatizo yake yamekuwa makubwa kuliko yalivyokuwa mwaka 1964 lilipoundwa jeshi jipya.

Pia aliwataka wanajeshi kutafuta kila mbinu za kueneza elimu ya siasa kwa wananchi wote kwa kujitambulisha kwao na kujaribu kueneza fikra za Chama hasa vijijini.

Ndugu Kawawa alivipongeza vikundi vya utamaduni vya jeshini na kusema kwamba vinajaribu kueneza fikra za Chama kwa nyimbo na akavitaka viendelee kufanya hivyo.^c

Mapema, Naibu Waziri wa Ulinzi na Jeshi la Kujenga Taifa ambaye pia ni Mwalimu Mkuu wa siasa jeshini, Ndugu Moses Nnauye alisema kuwa kutokana na sababu ya kihistoria kulikuwa hakuna vikao vidogo vya Chama jeshini.

Alisema kuwa suala hili lilijadiliwa mwaka 1978 na hatimaye jeshi lilipata muundo wa Chama kama sehemu nyingine yoyote.

Naye Kamanda wa diveshini 30, Meja Jenerali S. P. Mayunga, alisema kuwa jeshi litafaidika na muundo huu mpya kwa sababu huko nyuma maamuzi mengi yalikuwa yanafanywa na mtu mmoja kutokana na kutokuwepo^d vikao.

Alisema kuwa katika utaratibu huu masuala mengi yatajadiliwa na watu wengi zaidi.

VOCABULARY

kiuchumi *adv.* economically, from the point of view of the economy

kiulinzi *adv.* defensively, from the point of view of defense

andaa *v.* organize, arrange; prepare

mstari (mi-) line, row

tetea *v. appl.* stand up for, support, defend; speak out strongly for or against

mbinu (-) tactic, expedient, device

elimu (-) education, science

-jitambulisha *v. caus. refl.* identify oneself, introduce oneself, make oneself known

utamaduni *sing.* culture, civilization

wimbo *pl.* nyimbo song

mapema *adv.* early; previously, earlier

mwalimu mkuu headteacher; principal

hatimaye *adv., conj.* finally, then, later, afterwards

muundo (mi-) structure, form, model

naye (=na+yeye) and she/he, he/she too

kamanda (ma-) commander

meja jenerali major general

faidika v. *stat.* benefit, be beneficial/
profitable

nyuma (-) back, rear; past; *as adv.* back-
wards; behind

huko nyuma in the past, previously

amuzi (ma-) judgment, verdict

utaratibu *sing.* system, structure, arrange-
ment, organization

NOTES

a) na ndiyo maana ni lazima..., and that is why it is necessary.

b) aliongeza kueleza, he went on to explain, lit. he added to explain.

c) na akavitaka viendeleo kufanya hivyo, and he wanted them to continue (lit. that they continue) to do so.

d) kutokana na kutokuwepo, because of the non-existence (of), because of there not being, lit. to derive from not to be (kutokuwa) there (-po).

SELECTION THIRTEEN

Uturuki yaombwa isuluhishe

Ankara, Uturuki, - Iraq imeitaka Uturuki isuluhishe vita kati yake^a na Iran, habari za Kibalozi zilieleza mjini Ankara jana.

Habari hizo zimeeleza kuwa ombi hilo limo katika^b salamu za Rais Saddam Hussein wa Iraq alizomtumia kiongozi wa Uturuki, Jenerali Kenan Evren. Salamu hizo ziliwasilishwa kwa Jenerali Evren na Waziri wa Mambo ya Vijana wa Iraq, Ndugu Karim Mohammed Hussein.

Msemaji mmoja wa Wizara ya Mambo ya Nchi za Nje wa Uturuki alithibitisha kwamba Ndugu Hussein aliwasili nchini humo bila kutegemewa^c juzi.

Uturuki inapata mafuta kutoka Iran na Iraq na kwa hivyo serikali ya nchi hiyo imeamua kutojiingiza katika vita baina ya nchi hizo mbili.

Waziri huyo wa Iraq alikutana na Waziri wa Nchi za Nje, Bw. Ilhan Oztrack, msemaji huyo alieleza.

Ubalozi wa Iraq nchini Uturuki ulieleza kuwa Waziri Hussein yuko Ankara ili kueleza msimamo wa Iraq katika mgogoro wake na Iran.

Uturuki ambayo inapakana na nchi hizo mbili zinazopigana, imekanusha habari zilizotangazwa kuwa inaipatia Iran spea za kijeshi.

Katika juhudi zingine za kutafuta amani, Rais Zia-Ul-Haq wa Pakistan alieleza juzi kuwa Katibu Mkuu wa Nchi za Kiislamu, Bw. Habib Chatti, yuko njiani kwenda Baghdad na Teheran kwa mara ya pili kujaribu kumaliza vita kati ya nchi hizo mbili.

Rais Zia na Bw. Chatti walikwenda Teheran na Baghdad wiki iliyopita lakini Iran ilikataa kufikiria kufanya mazungumzo mpaka jeshi la Iraq litakapoondoka katika ardhi ya nchi hiyo.

Wakati huohuo habari kutoka mji wa Basra, kusini mashariki mwa Iraq zinaeleza kuwa meli kadhaa za nchi za nje zimeachwa katika mfereji wa Shatt-Al-Arab. Mabaharia wa meli hizo wameogelea kukimbilia nchi kavu kutokana na mashambulizi katika sehemu hiyo kati ya jeshi la Iran na Iraq ambayo yanapigania kutwaa mfereji huo.

Kiasi cha mabaharia 70^d waliogelea kuvuka mfereji huo baada ya mipigano kuzuka, lakini wengine wengi waliteketea chini ya mapigano ya bunduki wakati wakijaribu kuogelea kuokoa maisha yao. Mabaharia wengine waliokolewa na askari wa Iraq walipokaribia eneo la bandari mapema wiki hii.

Kundi la mwisho la mabaharia kuondoka kutoka kwenye meli hizo lilikuwa ni mabaharia wa China 49, Wayugoslavia watatu, na Warumania 33. Mabaharia wengi walikuwa walingoja kupata ndege za kuwapeleka makwao katika upande wa bandari ulio mikononi mwa askari wa Iraq.

VOCABULARY

Uturuki *sing.* Turkey

suluhisha v. *caus.* mediate, reconcile,
bring peace to

kibalozi: -a kibalozi diplomatic

tumia v. *appl.* send to/for; use

jenerali (ma-) general

waziri wa mambo ya vijana minister of youth affairs

ingiza *v. caus.* cause to enter; insert

-jiingiza *v. caus. refl.* inject oneself, intervene in

elezea *v. appl.* explain/make clear to, for

pakana *v. recip.* be neighboring/adjacent, border on each other

spea (-) spare parts

pili numer. two

-a pili second

kataa *v.* refuse, reject, decline

fikiria *v. appl.* give thought to, think about, consider

meli (-) steamer, steamship

mfereji (mi-) canal; strait; pipe

baharia (ma-) sailor, seaman

NOTES

a) **kati yake na Iran**, *between itself and Iran.*

b) **ombi hilo limo katika...** *this request is in...*

c) **bila kutegemewa**, *unexpectedly*, lit. *without being relied on.*

d) **kiasi cha mabaharia 70**, *about 70 sailors.*

ogelea *v. double appl.* swim

kimbilia *v. appl.* flee to, run to

-kavu *adj.* dry

mashambulizi pl. attack, invasion

twaa *v.* capture, occupy; take

vuka *v.* cross, ferry across

teketea *v.* be destroyed; perish

bunduki (-) gun, rifle

okolea *v. appl. (pass. okolewa)* save, rescue, deliver

karibia *v.* come closer, approach, be near

bandari (-) harbor, port

kundi (ma-) group, band; herd; flock

ngoja *v.* wait, wait for

makwao *adv.* (to/at their) home

SELECTION FOURTEEN

SECTION 1

Tupewe^a uraia wa Tanzania

Ndugu Mhariri,

Tanzania kuna wakimbizi wengi watokao Zaire, Burundi, Rwanda n.k. Wengi wamekuwa ni wahamiaji, kwani nchi zao zina amani sana, lakini kutokana na sababu zao binafsi wameamua kuishi humu humu daima. Wako radhi kudumu katika ukimbizi kuliko kwenda makwao ambako wanaona kasoro na dosari kadha wa kadha.

Kuja Tanzania na kuamua kuishi moja kwa moja hasa kunatokana na siasa ya Taifa hili. Licha ya kuwa na siasa ya amani na demokrasi kuna uongozi wa busara, mwelekeo wa usawa na uhuru kamili. Hayo ndiyo mahitaji halisi ya kila mwanadamu. Kuyakosa hayo katika nchi zao ndiko kunako wafanya watu wengi waziache nchi zao na kuja huku.

Mimi ni mmoja wa watu hao: Ni mzaliwa wa Zaire, lakini nilikimbilia Tanzania baada ya vile vita vya wenyewe kwa wenyewe^b - 1954. - Vita ambavyo raia walipambana na serikali kudai haki na uhuru kamili.

Matokeo ya vita hivyo sina haja ya kueleza. Isipokuwa tu kule kukimbia kwa maelfu ya raia huko na kuja Tanzania ambako tulianza maisha mapya kando kando ya ziwa Tanganyika.

VOCABULARY

pa *v. (pass. pewa)* give

uraia *sing.* citizenship

mhariri (wa-) editor

mkimbizi (wa-) refugee; fugitive; deserter

kadhalika *adv.* similarly, likewise

n.k., na kadhalika and so forth, etc.

mhamiaji (wa-) immigrant

binafsi *adj. and adv.* personal; personally

humu *as adv.* here, in this place

daima *adv.* permanently; continually

radhi *adj.* satisfied, pleased

dumu *v.* remain/stay permanently; last a long time

ukimbizi *sing.* exile; flight

dosari (-) fault, defect; error, mistake

moja kwa moja once and for all, permanently; immediately

licha ya... not only...

demokrasi (-) democracy

mwelekeo (mi-) tendency, trend, attitude

kamili *adj.* complete, perfect

hitaji (ma-) necessity, need, requirement

mwanadamu *pl. wanadamu* human being

kosa *v.* lack; err, be mistaken

mimi *pers. pron.* I

mzaliwa (wa-) native, one born in a place

kimbilia *v. appl.* run to, seek refuge with

dai *v.* claim, demand

haja (-) need, necessity; desire; purpose

isipokuwa *prep.* except, with the exception of; *conj.* if not, unless

elfu (ma-) thousand

kando (-) side, edge

kando kando *ya* along, beside, by the side of

ziwa (ma-) lake; pool, pond

NOTES

a) **tupewe**, *let us be given, we should be given*, is the first person plural hortative subjunctive of **pewa**, the passive of **pa**, *give*.

b) **vita vya wenyewe kwa wenyewe**, *civil war, lit. war of themselves with themselves*.

SECTION 2

Wengi wetu tumejiunga vijijini pamoja na kujiunga na TANU hatimaye CCM. Wala hatuna ndoto, wala wazo la kurejea makwetu. Sababu nimekwisha zieleza. Haja ya waraka huu ni kuiomba serikali itutambue kama raia kama sisi tunavyojihesabu.

Nimelazimika kutoa ombi hili baada ya kukumbwa na misukosuko mingi itokayo kwa maafisa wa Uhamiaji. Mara nyingi tunashikwa na kulazimishwa kutoa faini eti ya kuwa nchini bila kibali pamoja na kuamriwa kununua kibali cha kuishi nchini humu kwa miaka miwili hata mitano.

Wanaoshindwa kufanya hivyo wanafukuzwa na kurudi Zaire ambako wanaishia magerezani. Licha ya jambo hili kutuvunja moyo, linapotosha imani yetu juu ya Utu wa Watanzania na siasa yao ya usawa na umoja.

VOCABULARY

-jiunga *v. refl.* join oneself, join up with, affiliate oneself

TANU Tanganyikan African National Union

CCM Chama cha Mapinduzi Revolutionary Party

ndoto (-) dream

makwetu *adv.* (to/at our) home

waraka *pl. nyaraka* letter, document

tambua *v.* recognize; acknowledge

hesabu *v.* count, calculate; reckon, consider
-jihesabu reckon oneself, consider oneself

kumba *v.* shove, push; overwhelm; engulf; infest

msukosuko (mi-) unrest, disorder; harassment

afisa (ma-) official; officer

uhamiaji *sing.* immigration, emigration

lazimisha *v. caus.* force, compel, oblige

faini (-) fine, penalty

eti *conj. and adv.* just because; as if; allegedly

kibali (ki-) permission, permit

amuru *v. (pass. amriwa)* order, command

fukuza *v.* drive out, chase away; reject, expel

rudi *v.* come back, return; pay back

ishia v. *appl.* end up

gereza (ma-) prison

vunja v. break; demolish

vunja moyo discourage

potosha v. ruin, spoil

imani (-) belief; faith, creed; confidence

utu *sing.* humanity; humaneness, goodness

SECTION 3

Siilaumu sheria. Kwani sheria imewekwa kwa manufaa ya nchi na wananchi. Wala siwalaumu maofisa wa idara hii, ingawa baadhi yao wanaitumia nafasi hii kwa manufaa yao binafsi. Labda kinachostahili lawama ni mazingira. Ni mazingira ambayo yalituwezesha kuvuka ziwa na kujiingiza katika vijiji mbali mbali badala ya kwenda katika makambi ya wakimbizi kama wenzetu wa Rwanda na Burundi.

Ni mazingira ambayo yalitufanya tujenge, tulime, na kujisikia tuko nyumbani kabisa.^a Hali kama hii inawafanya baadhi yetu wasiojua sheria kudhani kuwa, tunaonewa bure.

Ombi langu kwa CHAMA ni kuiomba Serikali itazame upya suala letu. Itupe fomu za uraia ili tuwe raia kamili. Kwani hizo hati za kuishi humu kwa muda,^b wengi wetu tumezichukua kwa makosa.^c Haja yetu ni kuishi milele.

Twawezaje kuacha nyumba zetu na kwenda kuanza upya maisha? Twawezaje kuacha mali zetu ambazo zimo katika mashirika ya vijiji? Zaidi ya yote twawezaje kuacha Uhuru kamili na siasa ya usawa.

Tunaomba Chama na serikali vitufikirie. Ituchukue kama ilivyofanya kwa wenzetu wa Rwanda na Burundi. Kama ni lazima kujaza fomu naomba fomu hizo zigawanywe badala ya kusubiri maombi yetu.

M'BEMBE WA M'BONDO

Kijiji cha Ujamaa Buhingo,
MGAMBO - KIGOMA.

VOCABULARY

ofisa (ma-) official, officer

idara (-) (government) office, department,
ministry

nafasi (-) room, space; chance, opportunity

labda *adv.* perhaps, possibly

stahili v. merit, deserve, be fitting/
proper/ due

mazingira *pl.* environment, surroundings,
circumstances

lima v. hoe, cultivate, do farm work

sikia v. hear, feel

-jisikia *see note a. below*

kabisa *adv.* completely, totally, absolutely;
extremely

jua v. know

dhani v. think, consider, believe

bure *adv.* for no reason, for nothing at all;
in vain

fomu (-) form, blank; paper(s)

hati (-) official paper(s), certificate

hati za uraia citizenship paper(s)

milele *adv.* permanently; always; constantly

-je *interrog.* how?

mwenzi, *pl.* wenzi companion, associate, colleague

wenzetu our companions/associates/colleagues

jaza *v. caus.* fill

badala (-) substitute

badala ya instead of

gawanya *v. caus.* distribute, divide

subiri *v.* wait for

ujamaa: -a ujamaa socialist

NOTES

a) kujisikia tuko nyumbani kabisa, *to feel ourselves completely at home*, lit. *to hear/feel ourselves we are at home completely*.

b) hati za kuishi humu kwa muda, *papers [enabling us] to live here for a [limited] time*.

c) tumezichakua kwa makosa, *we have taken them by mistake/error*.

SELECTION FIFTEEN

Tanzania yaonya vibaraka Namibia

Tanzania imewaonya vibaraka wa Namibia kwamba mwisho wao utakuwa sawa na ule wa vibaraka wa Zimbabwe endapo watazidi kushirikiana na Makaburu wa Afrika Kusini katika njama za kutaka kuendelea kuwakandamiza wananchi nchini humo.

Akiwasilisha Bungeni makadirio ya matumizi ya wizara yake jana kwa kipindi cha 1980/81, Waziri wa Mambo ya Nchi za Nje, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa alisema Tanzania itaendelea kuunga mkono chama halali cha wananchi wa Namibia (SWAPO) ambacho kinaendelea harakati za ukombozi.

Ndugu Mkapa aliishutumu Afrika Kusini kwa kuendelea kuikalia Namibia kwa mabavu na njama zake kuendelea kutoa masharti na vikwazo visivyo na msingi dhidi ya mapendekezo mbalimbali ya Umoja wa Mataifa yenye shabaha ya kuwapatia uhuru wananchi wa nchi hiyo.

Alieleza kuwa Tanzania inashangazwa na kitendo cha Afrika Kusini cha kutaka chama cha waasi wa Angola, UNITA, kishirikishwe katika mpango wa kuweka ukanda wa amani^a wa kilometa 80 kati ya mipaka ya Namibia na Angola.

"Tunawaonya vibaraka wa Namibia, kama vile tulivyowaonya vibaraka wa Zimbabwe, kwamba hatimaye wananchi wa Namibia watawatupilia mbali katika jaa la historia kama vile akina Muzorewa^b walivyotupiliwa mbali," alisema.

Ndugu Mkapa alisisitiza kwamba Tanzania inalaani vikali kitendo cha Afrika Kusini kuishambulia Angola. Vile vile alieleza kwamba Tanzania itaendelea kuunga mkono juhudi zinazofanywa na vyama vya ANC na PAC kuendesha harakati za ukombozi huko Afrika Kusini kwenyewe^c ambako wazalendo wanaendelea kubaguliwa kwa msingi ya rangi.

Kuhusu Sahara Magharibi, Ndugu Mkapa alisema kuwa Tanzania itaendelea kuunga mkono chama cha POLISARIO na kuzidi kupinga njama za Morocco za kukwamisha Jamhuri hiyo kuwa mwanachama kamili wa OAU.

Wakati huo huo Wabunge wameitaka Kenya kuacha kuikashifu Tanzania ili kuimarisha uhusiano wa kidugu kati ya wananchi wa nchi mbili hizi.

Wakishiriki kwenye mjadala wa makadirio ya Wizara ya Mambo ya Nchi za Nje kwa mwaka 1980/81, Wabunge walieleza masikitiko yao juu ya kashfu nyingi dhidi ya Tanzania zinazotolewa na viongozi wa Kenya hasa siku za hivi karibuni.

Wabunge pia walitaka kuhakikisha kuwa Bahari ya Hindi inakuwa ya amani, kupanuliwa kwa chuo cha Diplomasia ili kukiwezesha kuchukua wanafunzi kutoka wizara na mashirika mengine ya umma.

Akijibu hoja za wabunge, Ndugu Mkapa alisema kuwa kufunga kwa mpaka wa Tanzania na Kenya sio tangazo la shari. Kuhusu uhusiano na Uganda alisisitiza Tanzania haina nia ya kuingilia mambo ya ndani ya Uganda.

VOCABULARY

onya *v. caus.* warn, admonish

kibaraka (vi-) puppet; reactionary

endapo *conj.* in the event that, in case that, if

njama (-) collusion, plot; secret meeting, private consultation

makadirio *pl.* estimate (of cost)

matumizi *pl.* expense, expenditure

halali *adj.* lawful, legal

masharti *pl.* conditions, terms, stipulations

shabaha (-) mark, target; aim, goal

mwasi *pl. waasi* rebel, insurgent

shirikisha *v. caus.* allow to take part, have... participate

kilometa (-) kilometer

tupilia *v. double appl.* throw away

mbali *adv.* far; *adj.* different

jaa (-) rubbish-heap, dunghill

akina (-) person/people like; family, descent

vikali *adv.* strongly, adamantly, harshly, fiercely

vile (vile) *adv.* also, likewise, too; in the same way

ANC African National Congress

PAC People's African Congress

bagulia *v. appl.* discriminate, segregate

kwamisha *v. caus.* block; cause to get stuck; cause to run aground

jamhuri (-) republic

kashifu *v.* expose; slander, libel, insult

imarisha *v. caus.* strengthen

uhusiano *sing.* relations, relationship

kidugu: -a kidugu brotherly, fraternal

mjadala (mi-) debate

masikitiko *pl.* grief, sorrow, regret

kashfa, kashifa (-) slander, libel, false statement

karibu *adv.* near

hivi karibuni recently, not long ago

Bahari ya Hindi the Indian Ocean

panulia *v. appl.* open up; expand

diplomasia (-) diplomacy

umma (-) people, the (masses)

hoja (-, ma-) affair, matter, question, problem

funga *v.* close, shut; tie, fasten

tangazo (ma-) proclamation; announcement, notice

shari (-) malice, maliciousness, hatred

NOTES

a) **ukanda wa amani**, *demilitarized zone*, lit. *sector of peace*.

b) **akina Muzorewa**, *Muzorewa and his people*, *Muzorewa and company*.

c) **huko Afrika Kusini kwenyewe**, *(there) in South Africa (itself)*.

SELECTION SIXTEEN

SECTION 1

Majeshi ya Makaburu yatimuliwa Angola

Askari wa makaburu waliokuwa Namibia ambao walifanya mashambulio mengine kusini mwa Angola^a mapema wiki hii walitimuliwa na majeshi ya Serikali ya Angola, Shirika la Habari la Angola, ANGOP lilitangaza wiki hii.

Shirika hili likimkariri Luteni Kanali Fogetao, lilieleza kwamba majeshi hayo yalitua kilometa 40 kaskazini mwa mpaka kati ya N'giva na Kuamoto katika Jimbo la Cunene. Kanali huyo alisema kwamba majeshi ya Afrika Kusini yalifanya mashambulio makubwa wiki nne zilizopita kusini mwa Angola.

Kwa ujumla, majeshi ya makaburu yaliingia Angola mara 529 katika miezi sita ya kwanza ya mwaka huu. Mara hizo zote, majeshi ya makaburu yalifanya vitendo mbalimbali vya uchokozi ikiwa ni pamoja na^b kudondosha mabomu, kuharibu barabara kuu itokayo N'giva hadi kwenye mji mkuu wa jimbo hilo, Lubango.

Habari zaidi zinasema kwamba majeshi ya Afrika Kusini yalikuwa yakiwasaidia waasi wa Chama cha UNITA ili kujiingiza ndani ya Angola. Kutolewa kwa habari zaidi za mashambulizi ya Afrika Kusini nchini Angola kumekuja wakati wa kuwasili mjini Luanda kwa ujumbe wa Umoja wa Nchi huru za Afrika (OAU) kuchunguza hasara iliyosababishwa na mashambulizi ya makaburu nchini humo.

Kutoka huko huko Angola, wiki hii mahakama ya kimapinduzi ya wananchi wa Angola imewahukumu kifo watu 16 waliopatikana na hatia ya kushiriki katika mashambulio ya mabomu mjini Luanda na sehemu nyingine za nchi katika muda wa miaka miwili iliyopita.

Katika taarifa iliyotolewa mjini Luanda, Shirika la Habari la nchi hiyo ANGOP, lilisema kwamba askari wa usalama waliwakamata watu 124 katika msako ulioanza Novemba, mwaka uliopita. Shirika hilo lilisema watu wengine saba walihukumiwa kwenda jela kati ya miaka 12 na 24 na wengine wanne kuachiwa huru. Mtu mmoja aliyebaki^c alipata kifungo cha nje, akisubiri uchunguzi zaidi.

Huko Johannesburg, Afrika Kusini, wafanyakazi wa Kiafrika wapatao 10,000^d wa Halmashauri ya Mji wa Johannesburg waligoma wiki hii. Habari zilizopatikana zimesema kwamba jinsi mgomo huo ulivyoenea na kuungwa mkono umewafanya maofisa^e wa utawala wa makaburu kukiri kwamba huo ni mgomo ambao ni mkubwa na ambao haujapata kumkumba mwajiri mmoja katika historia ya utawala wa makaburu.

VOCABULARY

timua v. (*pass.* **timuliwa**) drive out, expel

shambulio (ma-) attack; invasion

luteni (ma-) lieutenant

kanali (ma-) colonel

tua v. put/set down; settle down; be based, take position

ujumla *sing.* totality

kwa ujumla in general; in all, in totality

sita *numer.* six

uchokozi *sing.* provocation; teasing

dondosha v. *caus.* drop (one object after another)

barabara (-) wide road; highway

huru *adj.* free

chunguza v. investigate closely, examine

hasara (-) loss, damage; injury

hakama (ma-) (law) court

hukumu v. (*pass.* **hukumiwa**) judge, sentence, condemn

kifo (vi-) death

patikana v. *stat. recip.* be procurable/obtainable; be obtained; be found

hatia (-) guilt; transgression, crime

askari wa usalama security forces

kamata v. seize, grasp; detain; capture

msako (mi-) intensive search; hunting; raid; round-up, man-hunt

Novemba (-) November

jela (-) jail; prison

kifungo (vi-) fastener; confinement; prison; jail sentence

kifungo cha nje house arrest

halmashauri (-) council, committee

goma v. strike, go on strike

mgomo (mi-) strike

enea v. spread, expand

kiri v. admit, acknowledge, grant, allow

kumba v. shove, push; touch, affect (in a negative way)

mwajiri (wa-) employer

NOTES

- a) kusini mwa Angola, the south of Angola.
- b) ikiwa ni pamoja na...including..., lit. it being is together with...
- c) mtu mmjoa aliyebaki, (the) one remaining person.
- d) wafanyakazi...wapatao 10,000, about 10.000 workers, lit. workers...that reach 10,000.
- e) jinsi mgomo...umewafanya maofisa..., the way the strike...forced officials.

SECTION 2

Katika hatua nyingine kuhusiana na mgomo huo, Waziri wa Kazi wa Makaburu, Fannie Botha alisemekana kuwa alitisha mkutano wa dharura Jumanne, wiki iliyopita kukutana na wajumbe wa Halmashauri ya Jiji. Imeelezwa kwamba waakilishi wa Halmashauri ya Jiji walikataa kuonana na viongozi wa wafanyakazi wanaoendesha mgomo huo, ambao ni maofisa wa Chama cha Wafanyakazi wa Kiafrika kwa madai kwamba^a viongozi hao hawakuandikishwa.

Kisa cha mgomo huo ni kwamba wafanyakazi waliogoma, ikiwa ni pamoja na wazoaji wa takataka, na wahudumu wa vyombo vya usafirishaji wanadai walipwe^b kima cha chini cha Sh. 580/kwa wiki. Hivi sasa kima cha chini ni shilingi 330 kwa wiki.

Morocco

Kutoka Kaskazini ya Afrika, habari wiki hii zinaeleza kwamba ndege za jeshi za Morocco zilishambulia sehemu za majeshi ya Mauritania katika mji wa pwani ya bahari ya Atlantic ya la Guerax na Nouadhibou.

Taarifa kutoka Nouakchott, Mauritania ilieleza kwamba shambulio hilo lililofanywa kwa kutumia maroketi pamoja na silaha nzito lilichukua dakika zipatazo 20, hivi ingawa haikuelezwa hasara au maafa yaliyopatikana yalikuwa ni kiasi gani.

Kamati ya Kijeshi inayotawala Mauritania ilisema kwamba nchi hiyo itachukua hatua zote muhimu kulinda madaraka pamoja na hadhi ya nchi hiyo. Ililieleza shambulio hilo kama ni ndoto za Morocco za kuimarisha ubeberu wa nchi hiyo na shauku ya kutaka kujipanua.

Habari kutoka Yaounde Cameroun zinaeleza kwamba wajumbe kutoka nchi 50 za Afrika waliojadili sera ya mawasiliano katika Afrika, wiki hii wameamua kuwa Shirika la Habari la Afrika (PANA) liundwe haraka iwezekanavyo^c ili liwe ni sehemu ya hatua za kutayarisha mfumo mpya wa mawasiliano katika Bara hili.

VOCABULARY

Waziri wa Kazi Minister of Labor

semekana v. recip. be said/reported;
say reportedly

itisha v. caus. call, summon (a conference)

dharura (-) unexpected event/occurrence
-a dharura emergency-

Jumanne Tuesday

jiji (ma-) large town/city

onana v. recip. see each other; meet

dai (ma-) claim, demand

andikisha v. caus. cause to write; register

kisa (vi-) cause, reason

mzoaji (wa-) one who picks up/gathers up

takataka (-) dirt; rubbish, garbage
mzoaji wa takataka garbage collector

mhudumu (wa-) one who provides service,
 one who attends to

usafirishaji *sing.* transportation,
 conveyance
wahudumu wa vyombo vya usafirishaji
 transportation workers

kima (vi-) price, value; wage
kima cha chini minimum wage

pwani (-) coast, littoral
-a pwani coastal

roketi (ma-) rocket

-zito *adj.* heavy; thick; difficult

dakika (-) minute

madaraka *pl.* responsibility; autonomy

hadhi (-) respect, honor

shauku (-) desire, longing; ambition,
 eagerness

panua *v.* open up, expand, broaden
-jipanua expand (one's self), increase
 one's size

sera (-) policy

mawasiliano *pl.* communication(s)

wezekana *v. recip.* be possible/feasible

tayarisha *v. caus.* prepare, set up

mfumo (mi-) weave; fabric; *fig.*
 system; network

NOTES

- a) kwa madai kwamba, *with the claim that, claiming that.*
- b) wanadai walipwe, *are demanding that they be paid.*
- c) haraka iwezekanavyo, *as quickly as possible.*

SECTION 3

Katika mkutano wao ulioitishwa na Shirika la Umoja wa Mataifa la Elimu, Sayansi na Utamaduni (UNESCO), wajumbe hao pia walipendekeza kuundwa kwa mfuko wa kuendeleza utamaduni na mawasiliano katika Afrika. Wajumbe hao waliitaka kila nchi itoe umuhimu wa kwanza^a wa kuanzisha mipango ya mawasiliano kati ya nchi na nchi ili kurahisisha upelekaji wa habari.

Vilevile, wajumbe hao walipendekeza kuanzishwa kwa chuo cha mawasiliano chenye shabaha ya kutoa mafunzo ya hali ya juu^b kwa wafanyakazi, kuanzishwa kwa shirika la uchapishaji vitabu la Afrika, na kuundwa kwa mpango wa utengenezaji na ugawaji wa filamu. Mkutano huo wa wiki moja ulimalizika Ijumaa kwa kuitaka UNESCO kutoa misaada ya fedha na wataalam kuendeleza mawasiliano vijijini.

Manowari

Habari zitokanazo katika pwani ya Afrika Mashariki zilieleza wiki hii kwamba kikosi maalum cha manowari za kivita za Marekani kiliwasili katika Bandari ya Mombasa, Kenya kikiwa na askari 1,800, vifaru, mizinga na helikopta za kivita.

Radio Afrika Kusini iliyosikika mjini Dar es Salaam Jumanne, wiki hii ilikaririwa ikisema kwamba kikosi hicho maalum kinatembelea bandari ya Mombasa kama njia mojawapo ya Serikali ya Marekani kukabili kwa vitisho mgogoro wa Iran na Afganistan.

Habari zinasema kwamba Kenya na Oman zimekubali kuipa Marekani sehemu za kujengea vituo vya kijeshi na mazungumzo kati ya Marekani na Somalia juu ya suala hilo yamekwama. Habari zaidi zilisema kwamba vifaa kwa ajili ya askari 12,000 wa Marekani vimepelekwa kwenye kituo cha kijeshi cha Marekani cha Diego Garcia katika Bahari ya Hindi na kama ikibidi wataalam wa kijeshi watapelekwa pia kwenye kisiwa hicho.

Kutoka Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, habari zinasema kwamba Waziri Mkuu wa Nchi hiyo, Ndugu Robert Mugabe amelaani vitendo vya baadhi ya watu vyenye lengo la kuleta machafuko nchini humo na kuigawa Zimbabwe. Ndugu Mugabe alikuwa akiongea na Machifu wa kabila la Matabele huko Magharibi mwa Zimbabwe.

VOCABULARY

sayansi (-) science

mfuko (mi-) bag, purse; fund

kwanza: -a kwanza first

rahisisha *v. caus.* cheapen; facilitate, ease

upelekaji *sing.* transmission, delivery

uchapishaji *sing.* publication
shirika la uchapishaji vitabu book
 publisher

utengenezaji *sing.* manufacture, production

ugawaji *sing.* dividing up, division;
distribution

filamu (-) film

malizika *v. stat.* end, be ended/concluded

fedha (-) money; silver

manowari (-) man-of-war; warship, naval
vessel

mzinga (mi-) canon

helikopta (-) helicopter

sikika *v. stat.* be audible/perceptible,
be heard

mojawapo one, one (of several)

kitisho (vi-) threat, menace

jengea *v. appl.* build (in/at/for)

kwama *v.* stick, be stuck/jammed; reach
an impasse

kisiwa (vi-) island

machafuko *pl.* disorder, confusion

gawa *v.* divide; cause division in

ongea *v.* talk, converse, chat

chifu (ma-) chief, leader

kabila (ma-) tribe

NOTES

- a) ..kila nchi itoe umuhimu wa kwanza, *that each country give priority, lit. put out first importance.*
- b) mafunzo ya hali ya juu, *higher-level instruction.*

SELECTION SEVENTEEN

SECTION 1

Historia Ya Mapambano Yetu Dhidi Ya Uvamizi Wa Amin

Leo ni siku ya mashujaa. Siku ambayo Watanzania tunawakumbuka wale wote waliojitoa mhanga katika kulinda uhuru na heshima ya nchi yetu. Kati ya hao ni mashujaa ambao mwaka mmoja na zaidi uliopita walijitua mhanga kulinda heshima hiyo kwa kumng'oa na kumtokomeza kabisa nduli Idi Amin, ambapo Watanzania 404 walipoteza maisha yao. Makala haya ya Mwandishi Wetu yanatukumbusha hatua kwa hatua uchokozi wa nduli huyo ulivyoanza hata tukalazimika kuwatoa mhanga vijana wetu wapiganaji ili kumtokomeza.

Oktoba 13, 1978: Madai ya uongo ya fashisti Idi Amin kuwa majeshi ya Tanzania yameivamia Uganda yalianza. Madai hayo kila yalipotolewa na muuaji huyo^a shirika la Utangazaji la Uingereza (BBC) na mashirika mengine ya habari ya kibeberu yalikuwa kipaza sauti cha Amin^b bila malipo kueneza uongo huo kama vile ulikuwa ukweli.

Kelele hizo za vyombo vya habari vya kibeberu kuushangilia ujuha wa Amin hazikuwa mpya. Mara baada ya kutwaa madaraka kwa mitulinga,^c vyombo hivyo vyenye hulka ya usalata^d vilimshangilia, vikamsujudia na kumkweza kama shujaa aliyepambana na uovu. Mwovu akawa msitahika.

VOCABULARY

uvamizi *sing.* invasion

shujaa (ma-) hero, brave man, warrior; *as*
adj. brave, courageous

kumbuka *v.* remember, call to mind

ng'oa *v.* uproot, pull/dig up

nduli (-) cruel/brutal person, thug,
ruffian, murderer

poteza *v. caus.* lose, throw away

makala *pl.* article; treatise, essay

mpiganaji (wa-) warrior, fighter

Oktoba October

uongo *sing.* lie, untruth
-a uongo lying, false

muuaji (wa-) murderer

utangazaji *sing.* announcement,
proclamation

Uingereza *sing.* England, Great Britain

kibeberu: -a kibeberu imperialist,
imperialistic

paza *v. caus.* raise, cause to rise/ascend

malipo *pl.* pay, payment, compensation

kelele (-) noise, tumult, uproar

vyombo vya habari news media

shangilia *v.* welcome, greet; congratulate;
applaud

ujuha *sing.* stupidity, foolishness

hulka (-) characteristic, nature, quality

usalata *sing.* deceit, treachery, falsehood

sujudia *v. appl.* bow down/worship
(for, before)

kweza *v. caus.* raise; elevate, extol

uovu *sing.* badness, wickedness, corruption

mwovu (wa-) rotten/wicked/corrupt person

msitahika (wa-) honored/respected/
righteous person

NOTES

a) madai hayo kila yalipotolewa na muuaji huyo, *every (time) this claim was made by this murderer.*

b) ..yalikuwa kipaza sauti cha Amin, *were Amin's loudspeaker, lit. were raising the voice of Amin.*

c) mara baada ya kutwaa madaraka kwa mitulinga, *immediately after taking power/authority by force, lit. by the collarbones.*

d) vyombo...vyenye hulka ya usalata, *deceitful/treacherous media, lit. media...having the character of deceit.*

Mwalimu Nyerere alikanusha madai ya fashisti Amin wakati alipozungumza katika karamu aliyoandaliwa na kikosi cha Jeshi la Ulinzi cha Songea usiku wa tarehe hii. Alisema kuwa Amin amekuwa akiitumia BBC kuwagawa viongozi imara wa Afrika.

Aliishutumu BBC kwa kukubali kutumiwa na Amin kuwagawa viongozi imara wa Afrika katika juhudi yao ya kuharakisha ukombozi wa Afrika.

Amin alikuwa amedai kuwa majeshi ya Tanzania yameingia maili 12 ndani ya Uganda na kufanya uchokozi. Mwalimu alieleza kuwa huo ulikuwa uongo mtupu ambao hata BBC iliutambua japo iliharakisha kuutangaza na kueneza duniani.

Alieleza kuwa Amin alitoa habari hizo za uongo baada ya kutangazwa kwa habari kuwa kulikuwa na machafuko kati ya vikosi vya jeshi lake ambalo lilikuwa linahatarisha kuendelea kuwepo kwake.^a

Oktoba 31, 1978: Mwisho wa mwezi Oktoba ulikuwa ni wa shughuli nyingi kwa Rais Nyerere. Ulikuwa ni wakati ambao mkutano wa wakuu wa nchi zilizo katika mstari wa mbele^b wa ukombozi wa Kusini mwa Afrika ulifanyika mjini Dar es Salaam kujadili mbinu za kuendeleza na kukamilisha harakati hizo.

Lakini pia ni mwezi ambao ulilazimisha Tanzania kuingia katika jukumu la kukamilisha ukombozi wa ardhi yake kutoka katika mikono ya adui fashisti Idi Amin.

Kabla ya Amiri Jeshi Mkuu kulazimika kuamua kutangaza vita, serikali ya Tanzania ilitoa onyo kali baada ya majeshi ya uvamizi ya fashisti Amin kuingia Tanzania.

Serikali ilitoa onyo kuwa uchokozi unaofanywa na fashisti Idi Amin dhidi ya Tanzania hautavumiliwa.

Taarifa ya serikali iliyotolewa siku hiyo ilieleza kuwa majeshi ya Amin yakiwa na vifaruu, mizinga na vifaa vingine vikubwa yalivuka mpaka na kuivamia Tanzania kwa kupitia Minziro, Kakunyu na Mutukula.

Iliendelea kueleza kuwa kwa muda wa majuma matatu yaliyopita Amin amekuwa anadai kuwa majeshi ya Tanzania yamevuka mpaka na kuishambulia Uganda na kuuu askari wake wengi. Madai hayo ya uongo yalikanushwa.

Serikali ilieleza kuwa Jumatano, Oktoba 25, Amin alidai kuwa Tanzania imemvamia wakati ambapo yeye Alhamisi Oktoba 26, Amin alituma ndege zake tatu za kivita ambazo zilipiga mabomu katika mji wa Bukoba. Bomu hilo liliua mtoto mmoja na kujeruhi watu kadhaa.

Ndege hizo zilifukuzwa na vikosi vya Jeshi la Wananchi lakini zilirudi tena jioni kwa mashambulizi na moja ilitunguliwa na wapiganaji shujaa.

Vitimbi vyote hivi ambavyo Tanzania haikuvitangaza kwa kuepa kulifanya jambo hilo kuwa kubwa sana ikitumainia kuwa Amin angefunzwa adabu na mambo yakamalizika kimya kimya havikwisha.^c

Jumamosi Oktoba 28, alituma ndege zake kushambulia Kyaka. Ndege mbili kati ya hizo zilipigwa na kuangushwa. Yeye mwenyewe alikiri kuwa ndege yake moja imeangushwa.

harakisha v. *caus.* urge, press, hurry, speed up

maili (-) mile

-tupu *adj.* bald; naked; empty; downright, brazen

mkuu (wa-) leader, superior; director, head

kamilisha v. *caus.* end, complete, perfect

adui (ma-) enemy, foe

amiri (ma-) commander; officer

Amiri Jeshi Mkuu Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces

onyo (ma-) warning, exhortation

-kali *adj.* stern, hard, strong, violent fierce

vumilia *double appl.* tolerate, put up with

juma (ma-) week

Jumatano Wednesday

yeye *pers. pron.* he, she

Alhamisi Thursday

piga v. strike, hit

piga mabomu bomb

jeruhi v. wound, injure

tungulia v. lower, reduce; bring down

kitimbi (vi-) provocation, trick

epa v. avoid, evade, go out of the way

tumainia v. wish, desire; hope, expect

adabu (-) good manners, consideration, courtesy

kimya kimya *adv.* quietly

isha v. end, conclude; stop, come to an end

Jumamosi Saturday

NOTES

a) **jeshi...lilikuwa linahatarisha kuendelea kuwepo kwake**, *the army...was imperilling his continuation in power*, lit. *to continue to be there (kuwepo) his (kwake)*.

b) **nchi zilizo katika mstari wa mbele**, *the front-line nations*.

c) **vitimbi vyote hivi...havikwisha**, *all these provocations...did not come to an end*.

Oktoba 30, ndipo Amin alipoyaamuru majeshi yake^a ya uvamizi rasmi kuingia Tanzania na kuchukua sehemu ya ardhi yetu.

Taarifa ya serikali ilisema "Hiki ni kitendo cha uchokozi ambacho hakitaweza kuvumiliwa. Ni jukumu la serikali kulinda maisha na mali ya Watanzania na kutetea mipaka ya Jamhuri yetu. Hatua zote za lazima zinachukuliwa kupambana na uchokozi huo."

Novemba 2, 1978: Hii ilikuwa ni siku ya kipekee. Siku ya kihistoria. Siku ambayo itaendelea kukukumbukwa kuwa Tanzania ilichukua uamuzi wa mwisho wa kukomesha vitendo vya kuidhalilisha na kuvunja heshima na uhuru wa wananchi wake. Siku ambayo kwa mara ya kwanza katika muda wa miaka 17 ya Mwalimu Nyerere akiwa kiongozi wa Tanzania huru, kutangaza vita. Kutangaza vita dhidi ya majeshi ya uvamizi kutoka katika nchi nyingine ya Afrika.

Siku hiyo Mwalimu Nyerere akiwahutubia viongozi wa Chama na Serikali katika ukumbi wa Diamond Jubilee mjini Dar es Salaam alieleza kuwa "SASA TUTAMPIGA AMIN."

Rais Nyerere alitangaza kuwa kazi kubwa iliyokuwa ikiwakabili Watanzania ni kumpiga Amin ili kurudisha ardhi aliyoiteka.

Amiri Jeshi Mkuu alisema, "Tunayo kazi moja tu hivi sasa. NI KUMPIGA AMIN. Uwezo wa kumpiga tunao."

"SABABU za kumpiga tunazo," na "NIA ya kumpiga tunayo." Katika hotuba hiyo ambayo ilitangazwa moja kwa moja^b kwa njia ya redio, Mwalimu alisema:

"Tunataka dunia ituelewe hivyo kuwa hatuna kazi nyingine isipokuwa ya kumpiga Amin. Tunawaomba rafiki zetu ambao wanatuambia maneno ya suluhu waache maneno hayo. Rafiki zetu kama ni wa kweli^c watataka tumwondoe adui huyu, hawatataka suluhu."

Mwalimu alieleza wazi na kinaganaga sababu zilizoifanya Tanzania kutangaza vita dhidi ya majeshi ya Amin.

Alisema kuwa mtu kuchukua ardhi ya watu wengine ni kutangaza vita. Aliyefanya hivyo si Tanzania bali mwendawazimu Amin. Rais Nyerere alisisitiza kuwa hakufanya hivyo kwa kukosea bali amefanya kitendo ambacho aliwahi kukitamka mapema kwamba mpaka wa kweli wa Tanzania na Uganda eti ni Mto Kagera.

Rais Nyerere alieleza wazi kuwa msimamo wa Tanzania ni kuheshimu serikali ya Afrika Huru hata kama hawapendi siasa ya viongozi wao huwa hawaichukuli nchi hiyo kama ni ya adui.

Maadui zetu ni mabeberu ambao hivi sasa wako kusini mwa Afrika. Idi Amin kwa kutufanyia kitendo cha uadaui, amejifanya adui yetu. Idi Amin ni mshenzi na ameuwa watu wengi. SASA TUTAMPIGA.

Aliwaeleza wananchi kuwa walikuwa wanakabiliwa na majukumu mawili muhimu katika vita hivyo. Moja ni kuelewa kuwa hivyo havikuwa vya wapiganaji peke yao bali taifa zima, na pili wasibabaike, watulie na kuendelea na shughuli zao kama kawaida. "Tulieni mtaona vitendo tutakavyofanya." Hivyo ndivyo alivyoimaliza hotuba yake.

VOCABULARY

rasmi *adj.* official; *as an adv.* officially

kipekee: **siku ya kipekee** a very special/unique day, a day to remember

dhalilisha *caus.* humiliate

rudisha *v. caus.* give/send back, return, restore

rafiki (-) friend, comrade

suluhu (-) reconciliation, compromise

ondoa *v.* remove, eliminate, get rid of, take away

kosea *v. appl.* be mistaken

kwa kosea by mistake, by accident

wahi *v.* do beforehand; be on time

tamka *v.* proclaim, announce

eti *adv.* supposedly, allegedly

mto (mi-) river

heshimu *v.* honor, respect

huwa *adv.* usually, ordinarily

beberu (ma-) imperialist; *as an adj.* imperialist(ic)

uadui *sing.* hostility, enmity

-jifanya *v. refl.* pretend, feign; make oneself

mshenzi (wa-) savage, barbarian, uncouth/uncivilized person

babaika *v.* panic; stammer, stutter

tulia *v. appl. (from tua)* calm down, become quiet/tranquil

kawaida (-) rule, habit, custom

kama kawaida as usual

NOTES

a) **ndipo Amin alipoyaamuru majeshi yake, it is then (ndipo) that Amin ordered his troops...**

b) **hotuba hiyo ambayo ilitangazwa moja kwa moja, this speech which was broadcast live.**

c) **rafiki zetu kama ni wa kweli, our friends, if (they) are true (ones).**

SELECTION EIGHTEEN

SECTION 1

Miaka 12 ya mapinduzi Iraq

Miaka 12 iliyopita, wananchi wa Iraq walifanya mapinduzi yaliyowaletea mafanikio makubwa ya kisiasa na kijamii nchini mwao. Makala haya yanaeleza historia ya mapinduzi hayo na mafanikio yaliyopatikana Iraq katika kipindi hiki.

Wiki hii (Julai 17 - Julai 30) wananchi wa Iraq, wanasherehekea mwaka wa 12 wa mapinduzi ya nchi hiyo, yaliyouondoa utawala wa kimwinyi na kibepari.

Chini ya uongozi wa chama cha Arab Baath Socialist, wananchi wa Iraq, wana haki kabisa ya kusherehekea mapinduzi hayo, kwani miaka hii 12 imeshuhudia hatua kubwa ya kimaendeleo iliyofikiwa Iraq.

Baada ya mapinduzi hayo, Chama cha Baath Socialist kimeandaa mpango mahsusi wa kuleta mabadiliko ya kimaendeleo ili kuweka msingi imara wa mapinduzi ya Waarabu na kuifanya Iraq iwe mfano wa jamii yenye umoja, ya kijamaa na ya kidemokrasi.

Miongoni mwa mafanikio yaliyopatikana ni kuimarishwa kwa uhuru wa kisiasa kwa kuimarisha vyombo vya kimapinduzi vya taifa ikiwa ni pamoja na jeshi;^a kuimarishwa kwa uhuru wa kiuchumi kwa kutaifisha makampuni makubwa yaliyokuwa yakichimba mafuta nchini humo. Mafanikio mengine ni ufumbuzi wa suala la watu wa kabila la Wakurd kwa kuwapatia madaraka yao; kuanzishwa kwa mabaraza ya wananchi; kuanzishwa kwa vyama vya wafanyakazi; vyama vya wakulima, vyama vya vijana, wanafunzi na wanawake ili kutoa uhakikisho wa kuimarisha shughuli^b za kisiasa na kiuchumi.

Mafanikio yote haya yanaonyesha nia ya wananchi wa Iraq ya kujiletea maendeleo makubwa ya kiuchumi na kijamii kwa faida ya wananchi wote, kinyume cha mtazamo wa tawala zilizopita.

Kabla ya mapinduzi ya mwaka 1968, Iraq, nchi ambayo ilianza kushuhudia ustaarabu wa mwanadamu tangu zamani za kale, ilipitia mabadiliko kadhaa.

Iraq kulikuwa na Wababylon waliotawala nchi hiyo kwa karne tatu kabla ya kuzaliwa Yesu, kulikuwa na Assyrians na kukawa na tawala za kifalme zilizoandamana kwa karne nyingi baadaye.

Lakini mabadiliko makubwa ya hivi karibuni yalitokea mwaka 1958, wakati wanajeshi wa Iraq waliunguza na kuteketeza utawala wa kifalme na kuanzisha utawala wa viongozi wa kuchaguliwa kwa kura.

VOCABULARY

letea v. *appl.* bring (to, for)

-jiletea v. *appl. refl.* bring to oneself

sherehekea v. celebrate

kimwinyi feudalism

-a kimwinyi feudalistic

kibepari bourgeoisie

-a kibepari bourgeois

shuhudia v. *appl.* be witness to, witness

kimaendeleo: -a kimaendeleo progressive

mahsusi *adj.* special

kidemokrasi: -a kidemokrasi democratic

taifisha v. nationalize

kampuni (ma-) company, business firm

chimba v. dig, excavate, drill (oil)

Mkurd (Wa-) (a) Kurd

madaraka *pl.* responsibility; authority;
rights

mkulima (wa-) farmer, peasant

uhakikisho *sing.* assurance, making sure

faida (-) advantage, gain

kinyume (vi-) back, rear; opposite, contrary;
adv. backwards

mtazamo (mi-) outlook, viewpoint,
point of view

tawala (pl. of utawala, q. v.) regimes

ustaarabu *sing.* civilization, culture

kale (-) the past, long ago

-a kale old, ancient, of long ago

Mbabilon (Wa-) (a) Babylonian

zaliwa (pass. of zaa) be born

kifalme: -a kifalme royal, regal

andamana v. continue, go on, follow one
after another, go together

unguza v. *caus.* burn, scorch, singe; *fig.*
put the torch to, destroy

teketeza v. *caus.* destroy, ruin

chagulia v. *appl.* choose, seek out, elect

kura (-) vote

NOTES

a) ..ikiwa ni pamoja na jeshi,...including the army.

b) ili kutoa uhakikisho wa kuimarisha shughuli, in order to assure the improvement (lit. strengthening) of activities/operations.

SECTION 2

Mabadiliko mengine yalitokea mwaka 1963, wakati utawala wa kidikteta ulipoangushwa na wimbi la mapinduzi ya Chama cha Baath.

Raia na askari wa Chama waliungana pamoja kutayarisha mapinduzi hayo, lakini nayo hayakutimiza matakwa^a ya wananchi wa Iraq na ndio maana vuguvugu jipya likaanza na kuleta mapinduzi ya Julai, mwaka 1968.

Iraq, yenye watu 12,497,000 (bila kuchanganya na wananchi wa Iraq wanaoishi nchi za nje), kufuatana na hesabu ya watu ya mwaka 1977, inafaidi hali nzuri ya uchumi kutokana na mafuta ikiwa ni moja ya nchi zinazotoa mafuta kwa wingi duniani.

Kutaifishwa kwa Kampuni ya Mafuta ya Iraq (IPC) mwaka 1972, ilikuwa ni hatua nyingine muhimu katika kutekeleza sera ya mafuta nchini humo.

Hatua hiyo ilifuatiwa na kutaifishwa zaidi kwa shughuli za mafuta, na kuifanya nchi hiyo kushikilia asilimia 100 ya utajiri wa mafuta yake, ikiwa ni pamoja na uchimbaji, usafirishaji, uuzaji na usafishaji.

Ujenzi wa viwanda ulipanuka tangu mapinduzi ya mwaka 1968. Hivi sasa Iraq, licha ya viwanda vya kutengeneza vitu vidogo vidogo, ina viwanda vikubwa vya chuma, mashine, vifaa vya umeme, mbolea, karatasi, nguo, vyakula na viwanda vinavyosindika mazao yanayotokana na mafuta.

Iraq pia haiko nyuma katika mambo ya kilimo, biashara, na elimu, ili kutosheleza mahitaji ya kijamii ya wananchi wake.

Ni kutokana na mafanikio hayo na msimamo wake wa kijamaa kwamba Iraq inataka ushirikiano na nchi kadhaa zinazoendelea, pamoja na nchi jirani za Kiarabu.

Iraq, kwa mfano ina uhusiano mzuri na Tanzania. Nchi hizi mbili zina tume ya pamoja^b ya ushirikiano, ambayo hukutana mara kwa mara kujadili uendelezaji wa uhusiano kati ya nchi hizi mbili.

VOCABULARY

kidikteta: -a kidikteta dictatorial, of dictatorship

wimbi (ma-) wave

timiza v. *caus.* complete, finish

matakwa pl. desire, wish; inclination

vuguvugu (political) consciousness

changanya v. *caus.* mix, mingle; include

nchi za nje foreign countries

fuatana v. *recip.* accompany one another, go together

kufuatana na going along with, according to

hesabu (-) account; bill; figure, calculation

hesabu ya watu population figures, census

asilimia (-) percentage

utajiri sing. wealth

usafirishaji sing. transportation

uuzaji sing. marketing, business of selling

usafishaji sing. cleaning, purification; refining

panuka v. *stat.* be broadened/expanded, increase

chuma (-) iron; steel

mashine (-) machine, engine

umeme sing. lightning; electricity

vifaa vya umeme electrical appliances

mbolea (-) manure, fertilizer

nguo (-) cloth; clothing

sindika v. process

mazao pl. produce, products; by-products

tosheleza v. *appl. caus.* satisfy, give satisfaction

jirani (ma-) neighbor; neighborhood

tume (-) delegation

NOTES

a) **lakini nayo hayakutimiza matakwa...**, but it (-yo of nayo refers to **mapinduzi**, revolution) also did not fulfill the wishes...

b) **tume ya pamoja**, joint delegation.

SECTION 3

Rais Nyerere alifanya ziara ya Iraq kati kati ya Desemba mwaka uliopita, ikiwa ni moja ya njia za kuimarisha ushirikiano kati ya nchi hizi mbili. Katika ziara hiyo, Rais Nyerere alikuwa na mazungumzo na mwenyeji wake, Rais Saddam Hussein kuhusu ushirikiano kati ya nchi hizi.

"Kuna umuhimu mkubwa wa kuendeleza mazungumzo ya aina hii ili kuweka msingi imara wa uhusiano na ushirikiano kati ya nchi zinazoendelea zisizofungamana na siasa ya upande wowote," Rais Hussein alikaririwa akisema wakati wa ziara ya Rais Nyerere huko Iraq.

Mazungumzo ya hivi karibuni ya ushirikiano wa nchi hizi mbili yalifanywa mjini Dar es Salaam mwishoni mwa mwezi uliopita, kati ya wajumbe wa Iraq na Tanzania.

Katika mazungumzo hayo, nchi hizo mbili zilikubaliana kuongeza kiwango cha biashara kati yao na kutafuta ushirikiano zaidi katika shughuli za benki pamoja na bima na kuandaa ushirikiano wa kiufundi, kiuchumi na kiutamaduni.

Mkataba ambapo Tanzania itapata mkopo wa shilingi milioni 67, kusaidia kufidia gharama za mafuta kutokana na kupanda kwa bei ya mafuta kati ya Juni na Desemba mwaka jana, ulitiwa saina wakati wa mazungumzo hayo, ikiwa ni ushahidi wa misaada ya Iraq kwa Tanzania.

Mjumbe mmoja wa Iraq aliyekuwa akishiriki katika mazungumzo ya ushirikiano mjini Dar es Salaam alikuwa na haya ya kusema:

"Wengi, hasa wanaopinga maendeleo ya kijamaa ya Iraq, walidhani kuwa baada ya mapinduzi yaliyoondoa utawala wa kimwinyi na kuweka madaraka mikononi mwa wananchi, Iraq haitakuwa na uchaguzi. Lakini mbele ya mamia ya waandishi wa habari walioalikwa kutoka nje ya nchi, ilidhihirika kuwa demokrasi ilitekelezwa katika uchaguzi mkuu ulioendeshwa hivi karibuni."

Ni dhahiri kuwa Chama cha Baath kimejizatiti vya kutosha katika kuleta maendeleo ya wananchi wa Iraq. Wanawake, ambao katika nchi nyingi zinazofanana na Iraq, wananyimwa haki zao, huko Iraq wanapewa haki zote zinazowahusu, ili washiriki katika maendeleo ya nchi yao. Hivi sasa wanashiriki bega kwa bega na wenzao wanaume katika ujenzi wa taifa.

Katika kusherehekea kumbukumbu ya mwaka wa 12 wa mapinduzi ya Iraq, wapenda haki, amani na maendeleo kote duniani, hawana budi kuwapongeza wananchi wa nchi hiyo kwa maendeleo yaliyofikiwa, na yanayotazamiwa kupatikana baadaye.

VOCABULARY

Desemba December

mwenyeji *pl. wenyaji* (regular) owner; host

fungamana *v. recip.* be intertwined

nchi zisizofungamana na siasa ya upande wowote non-aligned countries

kubaliana *v. recip.* mutually agree, be of one mind

kiwango (*vi-*) stage, scale, level, degree

benki (*-*) bank

bima (*-*) insurance; lottery

kiufundi: *-a kiufundi* technical, technological

kiutamaduni: *-a kiutamaduni* cultural

mkopo (*mi-*) loan, credit

fidia *v.* offset

gharama (*-*) expense, expenditure

panda *v.* rise, increase; mount, board

mia (*ma-*) hundred

alika *v.* invite, call

dhihirika *v. stat.* become clear/apparent

zatiti *v.* prepare, make ready, put in order

-jizatiti v. refl. prepare oneself, ready oneself

tosha *v.* be enough/sufficient

vya kutosha sufficiently

fanana *v. recip.* be similar, resemble

bega (*ma-*) shoulder

bega kwa bega shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, closely

mwenzi *pl. wenzi* companion, associate, colleague

wenzao their companions

kumbukumbu (*-*) memorial; remembrance; souvenir

haki (*-*) right, prerogative; justice

kote *adv.* everywhere

SELECTION NINETEEN

SECTION 1

Baadhi ya Wamarekani wanavyoielewa Afrika

Wamarekani walio wengi hawajui vizuri Afrika. Wengi wao wanadhani bara la Afrika ni nchi moja yenye majimbo kadhaa kama vile ilivyo Marekani. Katika makala haya, Mwandishi wetu, ambaye alikuwa Marekani hivi karibuni anaeleza kiini cha hali hiyo.

* * * *

“Unatoka wapi, Guyana?” aliniuliza Mmarekani mmoja.

“Natoka Afrika,” nilimjibu, na akaendelea kuuliza: “Nigeria?” Nami nikamjibu: “Tanzania.”

Alionekana kutoelewa vizuri wapi Tanzania iliko na nikaongeza: “Afrika Mashariki.” Na yeye akataka kujiondoa wasiwasi na kueleza: “Oh, karibu na Ghana?” nami nikamweleza kuwa Ghana iko Afrika Magharibi. Akaliacha kabisa suala hili na kuanza kuzungumzia jambo lingine kabisa.

Hiyo si hali ya Mmarekani huyo tu wa mjini Washington. Ni hali inayowakabili wengi katika nchi hiyo -- weupe kwa weusi, wasomi kwa wasio na kisomo cha kutosha. Kwa kweli Wamarekani walio wengi hawajui kabisa Afrika na wao wenyewe wanakiri ukweli huu waziwazi.

Wengine wanaamini Afrika ni nchi moja: kama mkazi mmoja wa mjini New York alivyotaka kujua kama Kenya ni mji mkuu wa Afrika. Wanadhani kwamba Afrika ni nchi moja na miji yake ni kama Tanzania, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda na Zambia, majina ambayo huwa wanayasikia kuwa ni sehemu katika Afrika, labda katika taarifa za habari, katika televisheni na redio zao.

Sababu

Suala hili la Wamarekani walio wengi kuwa na habari kidogo kuhusu Afrika ama kutolijua kabisa bara hili na baadhi ya sehemu nje ya nchi yao linatokana na vyombo mbalimbali vya nchi hiyo kutoweka umuhimu katika kuwaelimisha kuhusu sehemu hizo.

Kwanza vyombo vinavyoshughulikia elimu. Hapa Tanzania vijana huanza kufundishwa jioografia ya nchi yao na nchi mbalimbali duniani wanapokuwa katika shule za msingi na mafunzo hayo huendelea hata wanapoendelea na elimu ya juu. Lakini nchini Marekani mambo ni kinyume.

Vijana wanapokuwa katika hatua za mwanzo za shule hukumbana na somo litwalo ‘Historia ya Dunia’ pamoja na masomo mengine. Somo hilo ndilo huwaelimisha wanafunzi kuhusu sehemu mbalimbali za dunia.

Hata hivyo, muda wa somo hilo ni mfupi tu na mambo ambayo hasa huzingatiwa ni kuhusu zile nchi tu ambazo ni majirani wa Marekani kama vile nchi za Amerika Kusini na marafiki zake kama vile Uingereza na sehemu nyingine za Ulaya. Afrika na sehemu za Asia zinapitiwa kijuujuu tu.

Mambo yanayotiliwa mkazo hasa katika elimu ya Marekani tangu mwanzo ni kumpa mwanafunzi nafasi ya kushughulikia masomo maalum kama ya ufundi na sayansi ambayo ataendelea kuyashughulikia hadi vyuo vya juu.

Lakini kwa kuzingatia kwamba Marekani ni taifa kubwa lenye nguvu, linahakikisha pia kwamba inakuwa na watu wanaoelewa masuala mbalimbali ya kimataifa. Hawa ni wachache na zaidi hufanya kazi katika vyombo vya serikali kama Wizara ya Mambo ya Nchi za Nje na wengine katika vyombo vya habari. Hawa nao hutumia muda wao mrefu kushughulikia masuala kama hayo tu. Wapo wanaoitwa mabingwa wa masuala ya Urusi, mabingwa wa masuala ya Afrika Mashariki na kadhalika.

Habari Chache

Pili ni vyombo vya habari. Vyombo vikubwa vya Marekani katika uenezaji wa habari ni televisheni, ambavyo ni chombo muhimu zaidi, halafu redio na magazeti.

Ni habari chache sana za Afrika zinatangazwa na vyombo hivi. Zinatangazwa ni zile zinazohusu masuala ya vita, mapinduzi ya serikali, kashfa na maafa kwa mfano matetemeko.

Televisheni, redio na magazeti mengi nchini Marekani ni vyombo vya kibiashara na siyo sahihi kusema kwamba ni vyombo vya huduma vyenye lengo la kuwaelimisha wananchi kuhusu masuala mbalimbali duniani.

Ndiyo sababu habari na mambo yanayoandikwa magazetini na kutangazwa katika redio au kuonyeshwa katika televisheni ni kuhusu maafa, kashfa na mapinduzi na siyo matatizo yanayozipata nchi changa katika maendeleo. Yanayoandikwa ni yale tu wanayoona yanavutia wasomaji na wasikilizaji wengi.

VOCABULARY

jimbo (ma-) province; state

wapi *interrog.* where?

-eupe *adj.* white

-eusi *adj.* black

msomi (wa-) highly educated/literate person

kisomo (vi-) education, training

mkazi (wa-) resident

mji mkuu capital (of a country)

jina (ma-) name

huwa *adv.* usually, ordinarily

elimisha *v. caus.* educate, instruct

shughulikia *v. appl.* be concerned/
busy/occupied with

shule za msingi primary/elementary schools

mwanzo (mi-) start, beginning
-a mwanzo first, initial

kumbana *v. recip.* collide with, struggle with; encounter

somo (ma-) course of study; lesson

-fupi *adj.* short, brief

zingatia *v. appl.* consider, regard, take into account

kijuujuu *adv.* superficially

bingwa (ma-) expert

uenezaji *sing.* spreading, dissemination

halafu *adv.* then; afterwards, subsequently

gazeti (ma-) newspaper

kashfa (-) exposure, exposé, scandal; slander

tetemeko earthquake

kibiashara: -a kibiashara commercial

sahihi *adj.* correct, right, true

huduma (-) service

changa *adj.* immature, underdeveloped

vutia *v. appl.* pull, drag; attract

msomaji (wa-) reader

msikilizaji (wa-) listener

SECTION 2

Hato hivyo, habari zile chache zenye bahati ya kutangazwa zinatolewa kwa ufupi sana hasa katika televisheni na radio. Vyombo hivi viwili kwanza hutangaza habari nyingi za Marekani na chache kutoka sehemu nyingine duniani na zote kwa ufupi ufupi, baadaye hufuatia habari za michezo na hatimaye hali ya hewa. Hivi ndivyo inavyokuwa katika kila kipindi cha taarifa ya habari ambayo pia huwa kuna mwingilio wa matangazo ya biashara.

VOA

Katika redio ya Sauti ya Marekani (VOA), kuna idhaa maalum kwa ajili ya nchi za nje ambayo hutangaza habari mbalimbali za dunia kwa urefu zaidi, lakini jambo la ajabu ni kwamba idhaa hiyo haisikiki katika redio nyingi za Wamarekani ambazo hazina masafa mafupi yanayotumika kusikilizia idhaa hiyo.

Kwa mtu anayetaka kupata habari iliyotangazwa katika redio na televisheni kwa urefu zaidi, kesho yake hulazimika kusoma magazeti ambayo huzitoa kwa maelezo marefu zaidi. Mara nyingi walio wengi hawapati muda wa kusoma magazeti na hutumia muda wao mwingi kuangalia televisheni ama kusikiliza redio.

Zipo baadhi ya nchi katika Afrika zinazofahamika kiasi cha kuridhisha kuliko nyingine na hali hiyo inatokana ama matukio ya maafa na kashfa yaliyowahi kutokea katika nchi hizo na kutangazwa sana na vyombo vya habari vya Marekani ama kutokana na uhusiano wa aina fulani kati ya Marekani na nchi hizo.

Kwa mfano, Nigeria inajulikana sana kutokana na biashara ya mafuta kati yake na Marekani. Na ni kutokana na hali hii Nigeria huonekana kwa kiasi cha kuridhisha katika vyombo vya habari vya Marekani.

Vilevile kuna wanafunzi wengi wa Nigeria wanaosoma Marekani na watalii wa Kimarekani hutembelea Nigeria mara nyingi. Hivyo wote hawa wanasaidia kuitangaza nchi hiyo miongoni mwa Wamarekani.

Nchi nyingine za Afrika Magharibi, Ghana, Liberia na Senegal pia zinajulikana kiasi kutokana na kutangazwa na magazeti na redio zinazomilikiwa na Wamarekani weusi, wengi kati yao wakiwa wanaamini kuwa asili yao ni Afrika Magharibi na hivyo kuona umuhimu wa kukuza uhusiano kati yao na sehemu hiyo ya bara la Afrika.

Afrika Kusini

Nchi kama Misri inajulikana kutokana na nafasi yake katika suala la Mashariki ya Kati. Hata hivyo, Wamarekani wengi wanaifahamu sana Afrika Kusini kwani makampuni ya nchi yao yana rasilimali katika uchumi wa huko na vyombo vya habari vinasaidia kutangaza matukio katika nchi hiyo.

Habari kama za mikanganyiko ya fashisti Idi Amin na vita vya kuikomboa Uganda zimesaidia kueleweka kwa jina la nchi hiyo miongoni mwa Wamarekani ingawa kati yao wapo wasiojua Uganda iko katika sehemu gani hasa ya dunia. Hali ni hiyo hiyo kwa Angola, Zimbabwe na Msumbiji. Baada

ya vita ya ukombozi kuendelea kwa muda mrefu katika nchi hizo na kutishia maisha na maslahi ya weupe wachache mara nyingi vyombo vya habari vilikuwa na habari kutoka sehemu hizo.

Marekani, ambalo ni taifa tajiri na lenye nguvu sana duniani halipasi kuwa katika mtazamo wa namna hii.

Kwa vile ni taifa ambalo linajihusisha na masuala mbalimbali ya kimataifa ilitegemewa kuwa lingewekea mkazo pia wa kuwa na mtazamo katika masuala ya kimataifa kwa kuwaelimisha wananchi wake kuhusu sehemu mbalimbali za dunia, ikiwa ni pamoja na Afrika badala ya kuwaachia watu wachache tu kuhusika na masuala hayo.

Maelezo yanayotolewa kuhusu hali ya namna hii ni kuwa Marekani ni nchi kubwa na kwa hiyo wananchi wake eti wanapendelea sana kusikia mambo ya sehemu mbalimbali za nchi yao tu. Hali ya namna hii inamfanya mtu kuwa mfinyu katika kuelewa mambo na hivyo kumpunguzia uwezo wake wa kutoa mchango katika mambo hayo.

VOCABULARY

ufupi *sing.* shortness; brevity

fuatia *v. appl. of fuata* follow

mchezo (mi-) game; sport

habari za michezo sport news

hewa (-) air; climate; weather

mwingilio (mi-) interruption

tangazo (ma-) announcement; advertisement

matangazo ya biashara commercial advertisement, commercials

idhaa (-) program, broadcast

urefu *sing.* length; height; depth

kwa urefu zaidi at greater length

ajabu (-) surprise, amazement

masafa mafupi short wave

kesho (-) next day, following day,
as adv. tomorrow

angalia *v. appl.* watch, look at, observe;
be careful

fahamika *v. stat.* be understandable;
be understood; be known

kiasi (vi-) amount, extent; moderation;
as adv. a little, fairly, tolerably

kiasi cha kuridhisha tolerably well,
fairly well

ridhisha *v. caus.* please, satisfy

onekana *v. recip.* appear, be visible/seen

mtalii (wa-) tourist

Kimarekani: -a Kimarekani
American, of America

miliki *v.* rule, govern; run, operate

kuza *v. caus.* cause to grow; rear, cultivate

nafasi (-) chance, opportunity; (*here*) role

rasilmali (-) capital, assets

mkanganyiko (mi-) confusion; antic,
ruse, plot

fashisti (ma-) fascist

eleweka *v. stat.* become known; be
understandable

pasa *v.* behoove, be necessary, be proper;
(*in the neg.*) should not

mtazamo (mi-) view, outlook; attitude

-jihusisha *v. caus. refl.* involve oneself,
concern oneself

tegemea *v.* rely on, depend on; expect

wekea *v. appl. of weka* place/put (in. for)

mkazo (mi-) emphasis, stress

achia *appl. of acha* leave, abandon (to, for)

mfinyu (mi-) narrow/restricted/shortsighted
handicapped (person)

punguzia *v. appl. of punguza* reduce/lessen
/lower (in, for)

SELECTION TWENTY

Carter apinga ubaguzi A. Kusini

Philadelphia, Mareknai - Rais Jimmy Carter wa Marekani Alisema juzi kuwa nchi yake inapendelea kuona ubaguzi wa rangi unang'olewa Afrika Kusini.

Akihutubia Wamerekani wenye asili ya Kiafrika katika kanisa moja la kibaptisti hapa katika mfululizo wa hotuba za kampeni ya kugombea urais wa nchi hiyo, Bw. Carter alisema: "Tunapenda kuona ubaguzi wa rangi uking'olewa kabisa kutoka Afrika Kusini."

Hivi sasa mchungaji wa kanisa hilo, Leon Sullivan yuko Afrika Kusini na hivi majuzi alimtumia simu ya maandishi Rais Carter akieleza kuwa yuko huko kupinga siasa ya ubaguzi wa rangi.

Bw. Carter katika hotuba yake pia aliongelea usuluhishi wa amani wa mgogoro wa Zimbabwe na akaongeza kuwa alifurahi sana wakati Waziri Mkuu wa taifa hilo huru, Ndugu Robert Mugabe alipomtembelea kwenye Ikulu ya Marekani wiki iliyopita.

Wakati huo huo mjini Washington, Bw. Ronald Reagan ambaye atakiwakilisha Chama cha Republican katika uchaguzi wa Rais wa Marekani mwezi Novemba mwaka huu dhidi ya Bw. Carter ambaye ni wa Chama cha Democratic, juzi alimshambulia Rais huyo kwa kuwa na msimamo kigeugeu katika suala la mgogoro wa Mashariki ya Kati.

Katika hotuba yake iliyounga mkono moja kwa moja Israel, Bw. Reagan aliuambia mkutano wa umoja wa Wayahudi wanaoishi Marekani unaoitwa B'Nai B'Rith kuwa Carter alikuwa akibadilisha siasa yake katika mgogoro huo kusudi apendwe na pande zote.

Bwana Carter na John Anderson ambaye amejilingiza katika kugombea Urais kama mgombeaji binafasi, walitazamiwa kuhutubia mkutano huo jana.

Umoja huo una nguvu sana kisiasa na kuna mawazo kuwa hali ya hivi sasa ya uhusiano usiokuwa mzuri sana baina ya Marekani na Israel huenda ukawafanya Wayahudi wengi nchini Marekani kuacha msimamo wao wa kukipigia kura chama cha Democratic.

Bw. Reagan anayejulikana kwa msimamo wake wa kupenda kutumia nguvu kwa kutatua migogoro, alipokelewa kwa shangwe na hasa alishangiliwa sana alipoushambulia utawala wa Carter kwa kuamua kwenye kikao cha Baraza la Usalama la Umoja wa Mataifa hivi karibuni kutotumia kura ya veto kuzuia kupitishwa kwa Azimio la kuilaani Israel kwa kuutangaza mji wote wa Jerusalem kuwa mji wake mkuu.

Bw. Reagan ambaye aliwahi kuwa Gavana wa jimbo la California alisema: "Israel ni muhimu sana kwa Marekani. Kupunguza nguvu za Israel ni kuifanya sehemu yote ya mashariki ya kati kulegalega na kuhatarisha amani duniani."

VOCABULARY

asili (-) origin, source

kanisa (-) church

kibaptisti: -a kibapisti Baptist

kampeni (-) campaign

mchungaji (wa-) minister, clergyman;
shepherd

majuzi *adv.* recently, lately, a few
days ago

simu (-) telephone call, telephone
simu ya maandishi telegram

ongelea *v. appl.* discuss, talk about

usuluhishi *sing.* mediation, recon-
ciliation

furahi *v.* be happy pleased

wakilisha *v.* represent

kigeugeu *adj.* uncertain, indecisive;
contradictory

kusudi *conj.* in order that, so that

mgombeaji (wa-) candidate, applicant
mgombeaji binafasi independent
candidate

shangwe (ma-) applause, cheer

legalega *v.* be or become weak/unsteady/
unstable

SECTION I

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PART II

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English Translations of Twenty Swahili Newspaper Selections

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SECTION II

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SELECTION ONE

SECTION 1

Iran to Strengthen Cooperation with Europe

Bonn, West Germany

President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr has made it clear that his country does not prefer any major world power (lit. any large nation in the world) and intends to strengthen economic cooperation with the countries of Europe and Japan.

In an interview in Tehran conducted by West German television [the representative of] Iran explained that great importance was being given to the problem of making his (lit. this) country independent both of Russia and America.

SECTION 2

"We support the existence of real equality in the world, [and] we will cooperate economically with Europe in the West and Japan in the East to make sure that our needs are fulfilled (lit. obtained)," said Bani-Sadr.

He explained that in order to deprive the great powers of the opportunity of controlling Iran, he would continue to carry on trade with the countries of Europe. He said, however, that Europe would have to carry on its affairs without relying on the United States.

SECTION 3

Bani-Sadr warned that if this situation were not realized his country would be obliged to go elsewhere and trade (with them).

With respect to the recommendation of this country [providing for] the sale of oil at a preferential price to developing countries and at a high price to rich countries, Bani-Sadr explained that he had great hopes that OPEC (*in Swahili* the Union of Countries which ship oil in large quantity throughout the world) would support the idea.

"It does not make sense (lit. it is not a matter of sense) to charge poor countries which buy oil in small quantities a price which they do not have the capacity to pay," he stressed.

SECTION 4

He explained the great difficulties confronting his country: large-scale unemployment (lit. the being with many people who are not with work) and [the matters of] factory construction and the development of agriculture.

Bani-Sadr made it clear that: "Our people admire two nations. One is Japan in the East and [the other] is Germany in the West, [and this] because of their industry and success in their work even during a difficult period."

"I would prefer that the Germans would prove this by facing up to the major powers so that we might achieve a basis for cooperation," he emphasized in the interview.

SELECTION TWO

SECTION 1

Algeria to Help Us in the Search for Oil

Tanzania and Algeria have begun conversations [relating to] cooperation in the search for oil on the coast of Tanzania.

These conversations began yesterday in the city of Dar es Salaam after the arrival of the Minister of Oil of Algeria, Comrade Belkacem Nabi, who is leading a delegation of experts.

Speaking at the airport after his arrival in the morning, Comrade Nabi told reporters that his country would like to assist Tanzania in efforts to search for oil.

SECTION 2

"Although Algeria is a developing country as Tanzania is, by good fortune we have had a little longer experience in oil matters," he explained.

He said that his country would bring in several experts on oil matters who would help in the search for oil along the coast of Tanzania under [terms of] an agreement which was expected to be reached as a result of conversations between these two countries.

Comrade Nabi also said that in addition to the experts, Algeria would bring in machinery for drilling (the earth) during the search for oil.

SECTION 3

He said that the job of drilling into the rocks where oil was expected to occur (lit. which is expected to be with oil) might begin before the end of this year.

"This is a job of looking for the possibility of the presence of oil. We do not say that it has to be there," explained Comrade Abdul-Noor Kassum, the Minister of Water, Power and Mining, who had gone out to welcome Comrade Nabi.

Comrade Kassum said that the agreement [providing for] cooperation in the search for oil is expected to be reached during the two-day visit of the Algerian Minister.

It is expected that a joint report will be published today on the conversations between Tanzania and Algeria which began yesterday.

The last [session of] Parliament passed a law this year regulating the search and drilling for oil within the country.

Before returning home Comrade Nabi will deliver a special message to President Nyerere from President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria.

SELECTION THREE

SECTION 1

The Palestine Question is [a Question] of Liberation

Tanzania considers the problem of the Palestinians as a problem of liberation, and the struggle against colonialism in Africa will have no meaning if Tanzania closes its eyes while other peoples of the world are being oppressed, said Minister of Trade, Comrade Ibrahim Kaduma, here in town yesterday.

While opening the United Nations seminar on the rights of Palestinians which is being held in the international conference center here in the city, Comrade Kaduma said that the problem of the Palestinians had gone on for a long time without reaching any solution. He said: "Tanzania as a nation cannot pretend that it has nothing to do with the problem of the Palestinians. It is a problem which we appreciate very much because this is a problem of liberation."

SECTION 2

Comrade Kaduma said that Tanzania felt proud that it was able to make a small contribution towards the search for a solution to this problem in its capacity as host to this United Nations seminar. He said that the PLO (*literally in Swahili: the Party of Freedom Fighters of Palestine*) was an instrument in the struggle of the inhabitants of Palestine and an important element in the search for peace and the rights of the Palestinians.

"If Israel continues to deny recognition to the PLO there can be no peace in the Middle East, and for this reason there can be no security for Israel itself," said Comrade Kaduma.

He said that the achieving of peace in the Middle East requires a clear statement which indicates where each people will be [located] and especially a clear explanation of the rights of the Palestinians and their PLO Party.

SECTION 3

Comrade Kaduma said that it was a matter of regret that in order to obtain a country for the Jews it became necessary to deprive the Palestinians of their rights. He said that the right of the Jews to have a country did not mean that [they could] deprive other inhabitants of this region of their right to possess land.

He said that since this was the case, the inhabitants of Palestine and their brother Arabs had no intention of pushing the Jews into the sea. It is not the Palestinians who are depriving the Jews of their right to possess a country, but it is Israel and the countries of the West who are now taking such pride in the [existence] the Nation of Israel.

Comrade Kaduma said that the problem of the occupied Arab lands was not the source of the trouble in the Middle East, but rather the matter of Palestinian rights.

He emphasized [the fact] that Tanzania believes that the Palestinians, just like the Jews, have a right to have a country and build a nation. "Unless Israel recognizes this truth there will be no real peace in the Middle East," he said.

SECTION 4

Thanking Comrade Kaduma, the chairman of the seminar, Comrade Falilou Kane, who is the permanent ambassador of Senegal to the United Nations, said that peace and security among the nations of the world depend very much on mutual understanding and the equality of all nations. If there is a people or if there are inhabitants of any particular region who are oppressed, exploited and despised, [then] the world can not have lasting peace.

Yesterday evening the five-day seminar received and discussed a paper relating to the basic rights of the inhabitants of Palestine.

In a paper which was presented by Professor John Clarke from the United States it was explained that the Israelis were conducting a policy of discrimination similar to the discrimination carried out by the Boers in South Africa. Professor Clarke said that discrimination was at the root of Zionist policy (lit. the bases of the policy of Zionism is discrimination).

Another paper which was submitted yesterday was from Professor M.O. Beshier from the University of the Sudan. This paper discussed the patriotism of the Palestinians and their right to carry on with this [spirit of] patriotism.

This seminar is continuing today with discussions by the delegates.

SELECTION FOUR

SECTION 1

Mugabe Assures Samora: There Are No Obstacles to Economic Cooperation

Salisbury, Zimbabwe

The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Comrade Robert Mugabe, said that he saw no obstacles to the existence of close economic cooperation between Zimbabwe and Mozambique since (lit. after) these countries had [already] cooperated politically and militarily for the sake of liberation.

Comrade Mugabe was speaking the night before last at a national banquet which was held in honor of President Samora Machel of Mozambique who is on a five-day visit to (the country of) Zimbabwe.

He thanked President Samora for the way that Mozambique had sacrificed herself for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

"We thank you and the citizens of Mozambique for enabling us, the citizens of Zimbabwe, to carry on a military struggle to liberate ourselves," said Comrade Mugabe.

It was his desire that (lit. he wanted it) Mozambique cooperate with Zimbabwe in the social and economic struggle facing both of these countries at this time when (lit. after) victory [had been achieved] in the struggle against the European minority rule (lit. the rule of a few Europeans).

"The struggle is continuing," said Comrade Mugabe, quoting a revolutionary slogan which was used by FRELIMO, the Liberation Party of Mozambique, which is now a political party. "But the present struggle is not a military and political one as it was in the beginning, but [rather] in the field of the economy," he added.

SECTION 2

Responding to this speech, Comrade Samora congratulated Comrade Mugabe and his Ministers of Home Affairs, Comrade Nkomo, for being victors in the liberation of Southern Africa. These two leaders worked together in the Patriotic Front (lit. the Union of Patriots of Zimbabwe) in the war of liberation which brought freedom to the majority [of the people] on the 18th of April of this year.

Comrade Samora wanted the citizens of Zimbabwe to live without racial discrimination. He said: "We do not want to seek out the person who is guilty of causing the havoc which results from war."

Meanwhile, the day before yesterday President Samora visited the ruins which have been preserved as a sign of the civilization of the Africans before the arrival of the Europeans in Zimbabwe in the year 1890.

These ruins, which are surrounded by a stone wall, are in the center of Zimbabwe, south of the city of Victoria Falls.

The director of national monuments of Zimbabwe, Cran Crook, told President Samora that these ruins were constructed (*sic*) by the Africans between the 13th and 17th centuries.

The leader of Mozambique compared these ruins to a military camp or (lit. and) the great wall of China. He recommended that specialists from Zimbabwe make an analysis of ruins such as those in (the country) Mozambique.

SELECTION FIVE

SECTION 1

Mozambique Wipes Out Rebels

The Citizens' Liberation Army of Mozambique has subdued [certain] counterrevolutionary units which call themselves the "National Opposition Union," and as of now the Peoples' Army has occupied the major base (lit. camp) of the units, the Mozambique News Service (AIM) announced here in town yesterday.

This counterrevolutionary base was [located] in the Sitatonga mountain range in the province of Manica, fifty miles from the border of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, AIM said.

This success of the Army of Mozambique has come after a series of attacks against these rebels in which the army of citizens captured more than 300 counterrevolutionaries and killed an additional 272.

The Mozambique News Service, quoting a report from Manica, stated that the battle was continuing and that the enemy were scattered over two regions.

SECTION 2

"Various items of military equipment which had been manufactured in South Africa were captured, and various things which had been stolen by the rebels from merchants of the Mossurize district were taken back. Men, women and children who had been captured by these units in order to work for them and to receive military training were liberated by the army of Mozambique," AIM stated.

According to reports submitted by [former] prisoners to the army of Mozambique, the South Africans were providing various types of military strategy for these counter-revolutionary units in Mozambique.

The reports stated that the South Africans had increased their assistance to the opponents of Mozambique, particularly after the defeat of the puppet regime of Smith and Muzorewa in Zimbabwe, a regime which was helping very much to provide strategic [advice] to these rebels during the period of the Zimbabwe liberation war.

AIM stated that one person who had received revolutionary training, Agostinho Tiago, told reporters who had gone to the base of Sitatonga that during the daylight hours of June 20th two airplanes which had come from South Africa dropped military supplies by parachute in the middle of the base.

"Boxes of bullets, hand grenades and other arms had labels written in English and Afrikaans," AIM explained.

SECTION 3

Other prisoners said that there were South Africans and Portuguese providing military training in this base, and [that there were] other mercenary soldiers from different countries.

The soldiers from other countries fled from the base immediately after it had been surrounded and overpowered by the People's Army, AIM went on to explain. "What was called the National Opposition Union was formed immediately after Mozambique obtained its independence in 1975, and it had [in its ranks] soldiers who had been [members] of special units of the Portuguese colonial army, such as commandos and [other] special units. Afterwards they joined ranks with men who were brought in from the provinces of Manica and Sofala," the AIM reports went on to say.

"These rebels were carrying on their opposition activity under orders of the renegade army of Zimbabwe [right] up until February when the ZANU-PF Party of Comrade Robert Mugabe won the elections in Zimbabwe. As of now the rebels have been in disarray and are receiving support from South Africa and from mercenary troops," AIM added.

According to explanations given by citizens of Manica and Sofala, these rebel units were conducting a massacre against the citizens and were stealing their property and food. AIM said that the enemy was faced with a shortage of food.

The South African colonialist regime has denied any involvement in the opposition [movement] against the citizens of Mozambique within the area of the Sitatonga mountain range.

SELECTION SIX

SECTION 1

Efforts to Rescue the Hostages: Americans Differ

Washington, United States

The failure of the attempt of President Carter to rescue the 49 hostages who are being held in their embassy in Tehran has been received with a variety of divergent views by the citizens of the United States.

The day before yesterday President Carter spoke to the nation by television and said that he was willing to accept full responsibility for the failure of the effort to rescue the hostages of his country by force. The failure of this effort has been interpreted by some Americans as being a disgrace to their country.

Mr. Henry Reuss, a representative [and a member] of the Democratic Party, which is the party of Carter, wanted the president to announce openly that he would not run again, and that he would agree to spend his remaining time quietly in order to make sure that he would not again take any precipitate decision.

SECTION 2

The mother of one of the hostages being held in Iran, Mrs. Barbara Timm, who last week got permission to visit her son in the American embassy in Iran, said that she was very angry at the action of President Carter [which involved] the use of force.

The Muslim students who are holding the hostages in Tehran have vowed that they will kill their hostages if the United States again tries to rescue them by military force. Nevertheless, the father of one of the hostages, whose name is Jimmy Lopez, was quoted as supporting President Carter, saying that all of the hostages had already been broken in spirit and that it was necessary that some action or other be taken.

Senator Edward Kennedy, an opponent of President Carter in the Democratic presidential primaries (lit. election of the Democratic Party for choosing a candidate of the party for the presidency) supported the action. Senator Kennedy was quoted as saying that despite the differences between them, "we are as one nation with respect to the problem of the hostages."

Former President Richard Nixon and his Secretary of Defense Henry Kissinger (*sic*) supported President Carter.

Reports from Singapore state that the Chairman of the United Nations Assembly, Comrade Salim Ahmed Salim, was desirous that the countries involved in the problem (lit. difficulties) of the American hostages in Iran refrain from using military responses (lit. ways) because there was no military solution to the problem of the hostages. He said that the effort of the United States to rescue the hostages by military force had increased the difficulties in the effort to seek a solution to this problem.

SECTION 3

The Premier of Japan, Masayoshi Ohira, said that he was completely astonished by the action of the United States of trying to rescue the hostages by force, although he understood the desire which caused this decision to be taken. This leader, who is to meet with President Carter in Washington this week, said that he would ask the United States not to use military force in solving the difficulties with Iran.

Reports were received in Cairo that Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, had met with the Egyptian Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Ashraf Ghorbal, last Friday to brief him on the unsuccessful effort to rescue the American hostages in Iran.

Other reports from Canada state that Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau sent President Carter a message of support and condolence for the eight commandos who died in the effort.

From Moscow [it was reported that] Russia excoriated the American action as [one of] international banditry [and declared] that those who had cooperated with the United States in making this attempt were accomplices of an international crime. China, on the other hand, seemed to be silent about the incident, but the Ministry of Foreign Affairs indicated that it would not be displeased if the effort had succeed.

In Washington the American Secretary of Defense, Harold Brown, told a press conference that the effort to rescue the American hostages had failed because of a defect which developed in one of the eight helicopters which, together with a total of 90 American military commandos, took part in (lit. was on) this mission.

These commandos were prepared to enter Tehran at lightning speed in armored vehicles, [and then] to penetrate the building where the hostages were located and to attack the students.

SELECTION SEVEN

SECTION 1

Iraqi Tanks Enter Iran

Beirut, Lebanon

Iraq declared yesterday that it had sent its tank unit to capture important regions in the south of Iran, and it threatened to conduct attacks by sea and air if Iran attacked any non-military or industrial areas.

A report from the Military Headquarters of Iraq quoted by the News Service of this country (INA) explained that the unit in question had penetrated ten kilometers, having as its objective the capture of two Iranian cities, including Abadan which is on the edge of the Persian Gulf.

INA later declared that Iraqi military planes had attacked four Iranian air bases: Hamadan, Dizeh, Bushehr and Tabriz.

According to INA, which was quoting a spokesman of the Army, the attack on these bases had caused great destruction by blowing up planes on the ground and damaging hangars.

SECTION 2

[INA] reported (lit. made known the report) that three Iraqi planes were downed, whereas 47 Iranian planes, many of the phantom type, were downed yesterday in battles with Iraqi planes.

Seven Iranian pilots were captured and others were killed according to (lit. said) the INA report.

According to this report there were raids in the districts of Basra (southern Iraq) Mosul (northern Iraq) and Baghdad, as well as in the districts of Hamadan, Boshar and Tabriz which are in the northeast and the south of Iran.

The report, which did not mention how many Iraqi planes participated in yesterday's raids, concluded by saying that its planes returned safely.

There was also the news from Tehran that the religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini had declared in a report which was broadcast by Radio Tehran that Iraq had declared war against Iran; [the report also] branded President Hussein as a "madman."

The day before yesterday Secretary General Kurt Waldheim at the United Nations called on Iraq and Iran to abandon their fighting and agree to (lit. get) a negotiated solution to their difficulties.

Reports which were received later stated that the Security Council of the United Nations was meeting yesterday to deliberate on the problem of Iran and Iraq in response to a request by Dr. Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary General of the United Nations.

In a letter requesting that this session be held, Dr. Waldheim stated that he had great misgivings about the state of affairs which was developing between Iraq and Iran which, in his view, could endanger the peace of the world.

SELECTION EIGHT

SECTION 1

Russia to Continue to Give Aid

Yesterday Comrade Vassily Golubev, a representative of the General Investigative Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), declared that Russia would continue extending aid to the developing socialist countries of the world without interfering in the politics of these countries.

Comrade Golubev was conversing with newsmen at the airport of Dar es Salaam after his arrival at the head of (lit. leading) a three-man delegation on a ten-day visit of Tanzania.

He said that his country was prepared to share knowledge with progressive countries, and that this was a matter of importance in conducting a socialist policy.

"The leaders of the Soviet Union appreciate the efforts of the CCM (Chama cha Mapinduzi, the Revolutionary Party) in their struggle against imperialism and exploitation and [they feel] that our conversations during this visit will doubtless be advantageous to both the CCM and the CPSU," said Comrade Golubev.

During their visit to the country, they will go to Dar es Salaam, Arusha and Zanzibar in order to see the activities of the Party in the various regions before signing the plan of cooperation between the CCM and the CPSU on the 30th of August.

The delegation will also be briefed on the role of the CCM on the provincial and district level when it goes to Arusha on the 25th of August. It will also see an *ujamaa* (socialist) village in that province, and will be given an explanation of the organization and role of the branch and subbranch of CCM in the village.

SECTION 2

In Zanzibar they (lit. it) will inspect the activities of the Army for the Building of the Economy (JKU) and will visit the memorial hall.

At the airport the delegation was received by a representative of the Central Committee of the CCM, Comrade Isaac Sepetu, who is also the Minister of Information and Tourism, and by the Party Chairman of the Province of Dar es Salaam, Comrade Ramadhani Nyamka, who is also mayor of the city, and by other party and government leaders of the province of Dar es Salaam.

(At the same time) the Revolutionary Party asked the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to continue in its efforts to aid the liberation movements in the southern [part] of Africa.

Speaking at a banquet which was given yesterday for the delegation of the CPSU at Hotel Kilimanjaro in Dar es Salaam, the representative of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Isaac Sepetu, said that the CCM understood and valued the position and program of the CPSU with respect to the liberation movements of Africa.

While talking about the visit of the delegation, Comrade Sepetu, who is also Minister of Information and Tourism, said that the Revolutionary Party had been able to learn a great deal from the CPSU as a result of the fine cooperation which exists between these two parties.

He added that although the experience of these two parties differed to a certain extent for reasons of history and geography, these [very] differences would provide a profitable opportunity for learning for both sides.

Comrade Sepetu also said that the visit of this delegation to [our] country would enable the CPSU to get a picture of the efforts being made by the CCM to build socialism in Tanzania.

SELECTION NINE

SECTION 1

Steps To Be Taken Against the South African Colonialists with Regard to Namibia

by our Correspondent

"The citizens of Namibia have called on the International Community to take firm steps to end the rule of the South Africans in this country," was the appeal made by Anthony Katamila, a representative of the Liberation Party of Namibia (SWAPO), in Dar es Salaam.

Comrade Katamila said that the time had passed for discussing the persecution that the patriots of Namibia had received from the colonialists of South Africa because these acts were of everyday occurrence.

This representative, who was giving testimony before a committee of the United Nations delegation on human rights which concluded its session yesterday, said that "from June to July of this year I have been visiting various areas in Namibia where people are being persecuted."

He said that there is no one who is unaware of the harassment which the citizens of Namibia are receiving from the minority white regime of South Africa.

Comrade Katamila reminded [his listeners] that the only way left to put an end to the war which began 14 years ago was to eliminate the regime which had occupied Namibia by force.

Continuing his testimony this delegate, who is the Representative of SWAPO for East Africa, said that South Africa had violated all laws that protect human rights.

Discussing [the matter of] wages, this delegate said that the citizens of Namibia were classified into four categories, and that wages were based on (lit. followed) these categories.

Comrade Katamila made it clear that the Africans, who were in the last category, were being paid very low wages.

SECTION 2

"We want to know what measures the world will take against the colonialists, (because) this is the appeal of the patriots of Namibia," he said.

In replying to him the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Keba M'Bave, said that the appeal of the delegate of SWAPO was identical with the appeal of [all] the delegates of Africa to the United Nations.

Comrade M'Baye added that the objective of the Committee was to bring to light (lit. explain) the complaints of the persecuted patriots of South Africa and Namibia. "There are some people who are deceived [into believing] that South Africa is making changes in its policy of discrimination, and it is these particularly who should be clearly informed on what is taking place there."

Previously a representative of the International Confederation of Trade Unions (ICFTU), Comrade Andrew Kailembo, had told the session that in South Africa white-collar employment was the privilege of Europeans only.

He said that of the seven million African workers in South Africa there were 220,000 who were members of labor unions.

Delegates of the Committee will leave tomorrow for Lusaka on their way to Luanda, Angola, where they will hear testimony from the patriots of South Africa who are there.

SELECTION TEN

SECTION 1

The Breakup of the East African Community is a Lesson - Mwalimu

President Nyerere has said that the breakup of the East African Community together with troubles which developed after this breakup are a lesson that any cooperation that is initiated in the future must have a firm foundation.

Mwalimu said that the fall of this Community was a matter of great regret, and he expressed his worries as to how East Africa could remain as it is now without cooperation of some sort.

He said, however, that a new and better East African Community would only come after [a process of] learning from past mistakes.

"It will be necessary to achieve a cooperation which is the outcome of negotiations which take into account (lit. having bases) the real nature of cooperation," said the President.

Mwalimu gave this explanation when he was responding to a question which had been raised by a delegation attending a two-week session of the League of Christian Youth in Africa [which was held] in Dar es Salaam. [The meeting with Mwalimu took place] yesterday morning when [the delegation] visited the State House in Dar es Salaam.

The President said that three countries of East Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya were a "great example" of cooperation between nations on the African continent. But because of giving priority to "national interests," this community broke up. "And now we are in difficulty, but we are not blaming anybody."

He said that it didn't make much sense that if today a person wanted to go to Kenya or come to Tanzania, it would be necessary for him to circle around and pass through a third country.

SECTION 2

"But we are learning. When things were going well under the Community we took [the situation] for granted. Now things are going badly [and] we see [in] reality that the Community was a very important instrument.

"We are now asking whether it could be revived, but it cannot. We must seek another way of cooperation, a much more effective way of cooperation," Mwalimu emphasized.

When he was asked about the role for highly educated Christians in Africa, the President said that for the progress of Africa he did not see a role for highly educated Christians which was different from that for highly educated Muslims or highly educated [members] of other religions.

Mwalimu said, however, that the task facing Africa today was to eliminate poverty and to bring about equality, matters which required that every individual have a share in bringing [this] about.

He said that in order to bring this about the Church must place itself in the forefront of Society and of true progress.

The President was desirous of having Christian Youth and educated people search through religious books [to determine] whether there were statements there which forbade them from complete participation in a socialist society (lit. in socialism).

He said that although as a matter of historical truth the Church supports the old order of things (lit. condition) which is opposed to change, the Church in Tanzania is participating more and more in various progressive activities.

The congress of the League of Christian Youth in Africa is being attended by more than 30 delegates from the four sectors of this association and also by [members of] the International Association of Christian students.

SELECTION ELEVEN

SECTION 1

Agreement Signed for Building Three Small Factories

Tanzania and Sweden have signed an agreement for the construction of three small factories in order to complete the number of 21 small factories which the Ministry of Industry had begun in the areas [set apart for] small industries in three provinces.

While talking to reporters at his office in Dar es Salaam at the end of the week, immediately after his return from Sweden where he signed this agreement, Comrade C. Mzindakaya, Deputy Minister of Industry, said that these factories would complete the number of 21 small factories that had already been begun in the industrial areas of the provinces of Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Mbeya.

[Of] the three factories which will begin operations next year, one will be a nail factory which will produce nails, and another will produce plating used in covering over flashlight batteries. The third factory is one which will manufacture paper bags for wrapping things in.

Comrade Mzindakaya said that since the program for industrial cooperation between Sweden and Tanzania was initiated in 1977, a total of 200 million shillings had been used for machinery, construction [work] and training.

SECTION 2

With respect to training in the development of small industry in [our] country, he said that 60 Tanzanians had already received training in [the fields of] technology and industrial administration. He said, however, that by next year 78 [individuals] would have received this training (lit. knowledge).

In providing an explanation about these 21 factories, he said that nine of these factories which were in the Arusha Region would produce various types of articles such as rulers, water pipes, spoons, knives, fence wire, wire used for drying coffee, hospital medicines and soap.

Nine other factories, of which four are in the Mbeya Region and five in Moshi, are expected to begin production before the end of this year.

SELECTION TWELVE

SECTION 1

Party Sessions in the Army Should be Reinforced - Kawawa

The Minister of Defense and of the Army of National Construction, Comrade Rashidi Kawawa, has been wanting the Citizen's Army to improve Party sessions in order to rebuild the army along Party lines.

Comrade Kawawa, who is also a Representative of the Central Committee of the Party, made this recommendation in Dar es Salaam yesterday when he opened a general conference [called] to elect Party leaders for the 30th Division of the Army of Defense of the Citizens of Tanzania at the army camp at Mgulani.

"The task of rebuilding the army along Party lines will depend upon having (lit. will come from) the soldiers themselves meet at frequent intervals in Party sessions beginning at the level of subbranch, [and going up to] branch, division and nation," explained this leader.

Comrade Kawawa, who is the Chairman of the Permanent Committee for Party Affairs, stressed that every (lit. any at all) Party session was of great importance, and that attending a Party session and carrying out the decisions made [in the session] was a work that was more important than anything else except that of waging war.

He explained that many individuals did not attend the sessions because they did not understand that [these] meetings or sessions are the Party itself, and that it is in these sessions that the ideology of the Party is disseminated through the ideas that are put forward by various individuals.

"Without having sessions the ideology of the Party cannot be disseminated; if there are no sessions, there will be no Party," he explained.

"The Party is not [just] paying dues, but the Party members also have the responsibility of having meetings and discussing various matters [relating to] the development of Party ideology so that progress may be brought to the whole country," Comrade Kawawa stressed.

The Representative of the Central Committee explained that the undertaking of establishing Party [groups] in the army was a great historical undertaking not only for Tanzania but for other countries that had arrived at this level, and that it showed a high degree of political progress.

Discussing the election of Party leaders on the level of division, Comrade Kawawa said that the election had taken place at a good time during which the entire nation had entered into a period of great struggle in the selection of suitable leaders.

Since at the present time Tanzania is experiencing economic difficulties, it is incumbent on all Tanzanians that, in the choice of leaders, they understand the great work that lies ahead of them, the work of economic warfare, he advised.

SECTION 2

He reminded [his listeners] that it was the responsibility of the army to defend the nation economically, politically and militarily, and that was why it was necessary to build it up so that it would become strong. He went on to explain that (on this basis) it is for this reason that the Party is preparing the members of the armed forces to be the first line in supporting the country.

With respect to cooperation in the army, the Minister said that the members of the army need a high level of cooperation because right now the army has become larger, and its problems have become greater than they were in 1964 when the new army was formed.

He was also desirous of having the members of the army use (lit. seek) every expedient to disseminate political education among all citizens, [for example] by making themselves known to them and by trying to spread Party ideology, particularly in the villages.

Comrade Kawawa congratulated the cultural units in the army; (and) he said they were trying to disseminate Party ideology by means of songs and he wanted them to continue to do so.

Afterwards Moses Nnauye, Deputy Minister of Defense and of the National Service, who is also director of political studies in the army, said that for historical reasons there [never] had been any small Party sessions in the army.

He said that this matter had been discussed in 1978, and that later the army had received a Party structure as [did] all other sectors.

The Commander of the 30th Division, Major General S.P. Mayunga, also said that the army would profit from this new structure, because in the past many decisions had been made by a single person because there were no sessions.

He said that in the new system many problems will be discussed by many more people.

SELECTION THIRTEEN

Turkey is Asked to Mediate

Ankara, Turkey

Diplomatic reports in Ankara indicated yesterday that Iraq wanted Turkey to mediate between itself and Iran.

These reports made it clear that this request was contained in messages from President Saddam Hussein of Iraq which he sent to General Kenan Evren, the Turkish leader. These messages were delivered to General Evren by Comrade Karim Mohammed Hussein, Minister of Youth of Iraq.

A spokesman of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs confirmed [the fact] that Comrade Hussein had arrived unexpectedly in the country yesterday.

Turkey receives oil from Iran and Iraq, and for this reason the government of this country has decided not to intervene in the war between the two countries.

The Minister from (lit. of) Iraq met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ilhan Oztrack, a spokesman explained.

The Embassy of Iraq in Turkey made it clear that Minister Hussein was in Ankara to explain the position of Iraq in its present difficulties with Iran.

Turkey, which borders on both warring countries, denied broadcast reports that it was procuring spare military parts for Iran.

Among other efforts to seek [a way to] peace, President Zia-Ul-Haq of Pakistan said the day before yesterday that Mr. Habib Chatti, the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference (lit. Islamic Countries), was en route to Baghdad and Tehran for the second time to try to bring to an end the war between these two countries.

President Zia and Mr. Chatti went to Tehran and Baghdad last week, but Iran refused even to consider conducting discussions until the army of Iraq had withdrawn from the country.

Meanwhile, reports from Basra in the southeast of Iraq indicate that several foreign steamers have been abandoned in the strait of Shatt-Al-Arab. The sailors of these steamers swam to safety to shore (lit. swam to flee to dry land) because of the fighting in this area between the armies (lit. army) of Iran and Iraq which are fighting for the control (lit. to capture) of this strait.

About 70 sailors swam across the strait [to safety] after the fighting broke out, but many others perished in the gun battle while they were trying to swim to safety (lit. to save their life). Other sailors were rescued by Iraqi soldiers when they approached the area of the harbor early this week.

The last group of sailors to leave the ships was [composed of] 49 Chinese sailors, three Yugoslavs and 33 Rumanians. Many sailors were waiting in the harbor area, which is in the hands of Iraqi troops, to be picked up by planes and taken home.

SELECTION FOURTEEN

SECTION 1

Let Us Be Given Tanzanian Citizenship

Comrade Editor

Tanzania has many refugees from Zaire, Burundi, Rwanda, etc. Many were immigrants because their countries are now at peace, but for personal reasons they have decided to live here permanently. They prefer to remain in exile permanently rather than to return home where they see various flaws and defects.

To come to Tanzania and to decide to live [here] permanently [is a step which] stems particularly from the policy of this Country. Besides having a policy of peace and democracy, it has a sensible leadership and attitude of equality and complete freedom. These are the real needs of every human being. The lack of these in their own countries is what makes many people leave their countries and come here.

I am one of these people: I am a native of Zaire, but I fled to Tanzania after the civil war of 1954, a war in which the citizens fought with the government for (lit. to claim) justice and complete freedom.

I do not have to tell [you] the result of this war. Except for the flight of thousands of citizens who came to Tanzania where we began a new life by the edge of Lake Tanganyika.

SECTION 2

Many of us became part of the villages and joined TANU and later CCM. Nor do we have any dream or notion of returning to our home. I have already given the reasons. The purpose of this letter is to request the government that it recognize us as citizens just as we consider ourselves [to be].

I have been obliged to put forth this request after being overwhelmed by many harassments by the Immigration officials. On many occasions we have been seized and forced to pay fines for allegedly being in the country without permits; also we have been ordered to purchase permits [allowing us] to live in this country for from two to five years.

Those who fail to do this are expelled and [forced] to return to Zaire where they end up in prisons. This not only discourages us, but it undermines our faith in the humaneness of the Tanzanians and their policy of equality and unity.

SECTION 3

I do not blame the law. Because the law has been established for the benefit of the country and the citizens. Nor do I blame the officials of this Department, although some of them use this opportunity for their personal profit. Perhaps what should be blamed are the circumstances which enabled us to cross over the lake and integrate ourselves in various villages instead of going to refugee camps as our comrades from Rwanda and Burundi [did].

[These] are circumstances which enabled (lit. made) us to build, to cultivate and to feel completely at home. A situation like this makes some of us who do not know the law believe that we are being viewed with hostility for no good reason.

My request to the PARTY is to ask the government to look into our problem again. Let it give us citizenship papers so that we may become complete citizens. Because many of us have mistakenly obtained papers [enabling us] to live here [only] for a limited time. Our desire is to live here permanently.

How can we leave our homes and go and begin a new life? How can we leave our property which is in the village organizations? And most of all, how can we leave perfect freedom and (a policy of) equality.

We ask the Party and the government to give us some consideration (lit. to think about us). Let them (lit. it) take [care of] us as it has done for our comrades of Rwanda and Burundi. If it is necessary to fill out forms, I ask that these forms be distributed [to us] instead of waiting for our applications.

M'bembe Wa M'bondo

Ujamaa Village of Buhingo
Mgambo - Kigoma

SELECTION FIFTEEN

Tanzania Warns Puppets in Namibia

Tanzania has warned the puppets of Namibia that their end will be the same as that of the puppets of Zimbabwe if they cooperate further with the colonialists of South Africa in plots which have for their objective (lit. plots to want) the continuation of the persecution of the citizens of (lit. in) this country.

While submitting to the Parliament the budget (lit. estimate of expenses) for his ministry for the period 1980/1981, Comrade Benjamin Mkapa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday that Tanzania would continue to support the legitimate party of the citizens of Namibia (SWAPO) which is carrying on the liberation movement.

Comrade Mkapa excoriated South Africa for continuing to occupy Namibia by force and for its machinations [and for] continuing to make conditions and place baseless obstacles in the way of various United Nations proposals which had as their objective the obtaining of freedom for the inhabitants of the country in question.

He made it clear that Tanzania was astonished at the action of South Africa of wanting to allow the party of the Angolan rebels, UNITA, to participate in a plan to establish a demilitarized zone of 80 kilometers along the borders of Namibia and Angola.

"We are warning the puppets of Namibia, just as we warned the puppets of Zimbabwe, that the inhabitants of Namibia will throw them into the rubbish-heap of history, just as Muzorewa and his gang were thrown out," he said.

Comrade Mkapa stressed [the fact] that Tanzania strongly condemned the act of South Africa of attacking Angola. He also said that Tanzania would continue to support efforts made by the ANC and PAC parties to conduct liberation operations in South Africa itself, where patriots were continuing to be discriminated against on the basis of color.

With respect to the Western Sahara, Comrade Mkapa said that Tanzania would continue to support the POLISARIO party, and would oppose more [than ever] schemes by Morocco to prevent this Republic from becoming a full member of the OAU.

At the same time Members of Parliament wanted Kenya to stop slandering Tanzania in order [to make possible] the strengthening of fraternal relations between the citizens of these two countries.

While participating in the debate on the budget for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the year 1980/1981, the Members of Parliament expressed their regret at the many libels made by Kenyan leaders, particularly in recent days.

The Members of Parliament were also anxious to make sure that the Indian Ocean remained [a zone] of peace [and] to expand the School of Diplomacy so as to enable it to accept students from the Ministry and other mass organizations.

Responding to questions by the Members of Parliament, Comrade Mkapa said that the closing of the border between Tanzania and Kenya was not a proclamation [dictated by] malice. With regard to relations with Uganda, he emphasized that Tanzania had no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of Uganda.

SELECTION SIXTEEN

SECTION 1

Troops of South African Colonialists Expelled from Angola

Troops of the South African colonialists which were in Namibia, and which had carried out other attacks in the south of Angola, were driven out early this week by the army of the Government of Angola, the Angolan News Service ANGOP announced this week.

The Service, quoting Lieutenant Colonel Fogetao, said that the army [of the colonialists] had taken up a position 40 kilometers north of the border between N'giva and Kuamato in the province of Cunene. The colonel in question said that South African troops had carried out major attacks four weeks ago in the south of Angola.

The troops of the South African colonialists penetrated Angola a total of 529 times during the first six months of this year. On all of these occasions the troops of the South Africans carried out various provocative acts, including the dropping of bombs [and] the destruction of the main highway from N'giva to Lubango, the capital city of the province.

Additional reports state that South African troops were giving aid to the rebels of the UNITA party [as a way of enabling] themselves to penetrate into Angola. The publication of additional reports of raids by South Africa in Angola came at the time of the arrival in Luanda of a delegation of the OAU (Organization of African Unity, in Swahili literally - Union of Free Countries of Africa) to investigate the damage caused by the attacks of the South Africans in this country.

[Reports have been received] from Angola that the citizens' revolutionary courts of Angola this week condemned to death 16 persons who were found guilty of the crime of participating in the bombing attacks on the city of Luanda and other sections of the country during the period of the last two years.

In a report put out in Luanda, the News Service of this country, ANGOP, stated that security forces had detained 124 persons in a manhunt which had begun in November of last year. The Service said that seven other individuals had been sentenced to prison for between 12 and 24 years, and that four others had been let free. One remaining person received a [sentence of] house arrest while awaiting further investigation [of his case].

In Johannesburg, South Africa, about 10,000 African employees of the City Council of Johannesburg went on strike this week. Reports which were received stated how this strike, which spread and picked up support, forced the officials of the colonialist administration to concede that this was a strike of major [proportions], and [of a kind] that had never affected a single employer in the history of colonialist administration.

SECTION 2

Among the other steps [taken] with regard to the strike, Fannie Botha, the colonialist Minister of Labor is reported to have called an emergency session last Thursday with members of the City Council. It was made clear that the members of the City Council refused to meet with the leaders of the workers who are directing this strike, [and] who are also officials of the African Trade Union, claiming that these leaders were not registered.

The cause of the strike is that the workers (who went on strike), including garbage collectors and transportation workers, are demanding that they be paid a minimum wage of 580/ shillings a week. Right now the minimum wage is 330 shillings a week.

Morocco

Reports from North Africa this week indicate that Moroccan military planes raided military sectors of Mauritania [including] la Guerax, a town on the Atlantic coast, and Nouadhibou.

A report from Nouakchott, Mauritania, said that this attack, which was carried out with rockets and heavy arms, lasted about twenty minutes, although the extent of the damage or destruction was not revealed.

The Junta (lit. Military Committee) which rules Mauritania said that this country would take all necessary (lit. important) measures to defend the autonomy and honor of the country. They (lit. it) described this attack as [part of] the dreams of Morocco of reinforcing imperialism in this country, and of its ambition of expanding its borders (lit. itself).

Reports from Yaounde, Cameroun, state that representatives from fifty African countries, who have been discussing communications policy in Africa, have decided that an African News Service should be set up as quickly as possible as one of the measures (lit. in order that it be a section of the steps) for establishing a new communication network on this Continent.

SECTION 3

At their conference, which had been convened by UNESCO (*in Swahili literally*: the organization of the United Nations of Education, Science and Culture), the delegates also recommended the establishment of a fund for promoting culture and communications within Africa. The delegates wanted each country to give priority to setting up a network of communications on a country-to-country basis in order to facilitate the transmission of news.

The delegates also recommended the establishment of a school of communications having as its objective the providing of high-level instruction for the workers; [it also recommended] the establishment of an African book publisher, and the setting up of a system for producing and distributing films. The one-week conference ended on Friday [at which time] it asked (lit. wanted) Unesco to provide financial assistance and specialists to develop communications in the villages.

Warships

Reports coming from the coast of East Africa stated this week that a special unit of American warships arrived in the port of Mombasa, Kenya, with 1,800 troops, tanks, cannons and military helicopters.

South African Radio, which was heard in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday of this week, was quoted as saying that this special unit was visiting the port of Mombasa as one way for the American Government to respond by threats to the disturbances in Iran and Afganistan.

Reports indicate that Kenya and Oman have agreed to give the United States areas on which to build military bases, but (lit. and) negotiations between the United States and Somalia on this problem have been stalled. Additional reports state that equipment for 12,000 American troops has been sent to the American military base Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, and if necessary military specialists will also be sent to this island.

Reports from Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, state that the Prime Minister of this country, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has condemned the actions of certain individuals calculated to produce disorder within the country and to divide Zimbabwe [into factions]. Comrade Mugabe had been (lit. was) talking with chiefs of the Matabele tribe in the west of Zimbabwe.

SELECTION SEVENTEEN

SECTION 1

A History of Our Resistance to the Invasion of Amin

Today is heroes' day. A day when we Tanzanians recall all those who sacrificed themselves in the defense of the independence and honor of our country. Among these are the heroes who over a year ago sacrificed themselves in the defense of this honor by eradicating and completely destroying the monster Idi Amin [in a struggle] in which 404 Tanzanians lost their lives. This article by our correspondent recalls for us step by step how the provocations of this monster began up to [the point that] we were obliged to sacrifice our young fighters to annihilate him.

October 13th, 1978: The lying claims of the facist Idi Amin that the Tanzanian army had invaded Uganda began. Everytime these claims were made by the murderer, the British Broadcasting Company and other imperialist news agencies magnified the voice of Amin free of charge in order to spread this lie as if it had been the truth.

The noises of the imperialist news media [used] to applaud the stupidity of Amin were not [something] new. Immediately after his seizure of power by force these deceitful media welcomed him, worshipped him, and extoled him as a hero who had fought against corruption. The man of corruption had become a respected person.

SECTION 2

Mwalimu Nyerere denied the charges of the facist Amin during conversations at a banquet sponsored by a unit of the Defense Forces at Songea on the night of that date. He said that Amin has used the BBC to cause division among the effective (lit. strong) leaders of Africa.

He condemned the BBC for agreeing to be used by Amin in causing division among the effective leaders of Africa in their efforts to speed up the liberation of Africa.

Amin had claimed that the Tanzanian army had penetrated 12 miles inside of Uganda and had carried out provocations. Mwalimu said that this was a brazen lie, [a fact] that even the BBC acknowledged, even though it broadcast it and hastened to spread it all over the world.

He explained that Amin had put out these false reports after it had been reported that there were disturbances within units of his own army which were imperiling his continuation in power.

October 31st, 1978: The end of the month of October was [a period] of many activities for President Nyerere. It was a time when the meeting of the chiefs of the front-line states for the liberation of Southern Africa was being held in Dar es Salaam to discuss tactics for developing and completing these operations.

But it was also the month in which it was necessary for Tanzania (lit. which obliged Tanzania) to undertake (lit. enter into) the task of completing the liberation of its own territory from the hands of the fascist enemy Idi Amin.

Before it became necessary for the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces to decide on a declaration of war, the government of Tanzania had [already] issued a stern warning after the army of invasion of the fascist Amin had entered Tanzania.

The government warned (lit. put out a warning) that the provocation carried out by the fascist Idi Amin would not be tolerated.

The government report which was put out on the day in question stated that the Army of Amin, [equipped] (lit. being) with tanks, cannons, and other heavy equipment, had crossed the border and invaded Tanzania, passing through Minziro Kakunyu and Mutukula.

[The report] went on to explain that for the last three weeks Amin had been claiming that Tanzanian troops had crossed the border, invaded Uganda, and killed many of his soldiers. These false claims were denied.

The government pointed out that on Wednesday, October 25th, Amin claimed that Tanzania had invaded [Uganda], a period during which he himself on Thursday, October 26th, sent out three of his military planes which bombed the town of Bukoba. A bomb killed a small child and wounded several people.

These planes were driven away by units of the People's Army but they returned again in the evening in a raid, and one of these was brought down by [our] heroic fighters.

There was no end to these provocations, [provocations] which Tanzania did not publicize in order to avoid blowing up the matter (lit. make this matter to be very big), hoping that Amin would be given a lesson in good manners, and that the situation would come to an end quietly. On Saturday, October 28th, he sent out his planes to attack Kyaka. Two of these planes were hit and brought down. He himself acknowledged that one plane was brought down.

SECTION 3

It was on October 30th that Amin officially ordered his invasion troops to enter Tanzania and to seize a section of our territory.

The government report declared: "This is a provocative action which cannot be tolerated. It is the responsibility of the government to protect the life and property of Tanzanians and to defend the frontiers of our Republic. All necessary steps are being taken to respond to this provocation."

November 2nd, 1978: This was a very special day. A historical date. A day of which it will always (lit. continue) be remembered that Tanzania made a final decision to put an end to actions which were humiliating and destructive of the honor and freedom of its citizens. A day on which war was declared for the first time in the 17 year period that Mwalimu Nyerere had been the leader of free Tanzania. A declaration of war against an army of invasion coming from another African country.

On that day Mwalimu Nyerere, addressing the leaders of the Party and the Government in Diamond Jubilee hall in Dar es Salaam, declared: "WE WILL NOW STRIKE DOWN AMIN."

President Nyerere announced that the great task facing Tanzanians was to strike down Amin and to (lit. in order to) get back the territory which he had taken.

The Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces declared: "We have now only one task. IT IS TO STRIKE DOWN AMIN. We have the CAPABILITY of striking him down.

"We have REASONS for striking him down," and "We have the INTENTION of striking him down."

In this address, which was carried live by radio, Mwalimu said: "We want the world to understand (this) that we have no other task than to strike down Amin. We ask our friends who are giving us talk of reconciliation to abandon such talk. These friends, if they are true friends, will want us to remove this enemy, they will not want reconciliation."

Mwalimu explained frankly and clearly the reasons that induced Tanzania to declare war against the army of Amin.

He said that for a man to take another man's land is to declare war. The person who did this is not Tanzania but the madman Amin. President Nyerere insisted that [Amin] had not done this by accident, but on the contrary he had carried out this action [after] he had proclaimed earlier and in advance that the true boundary of Tanzania and Uganda was (allegedly) the Kagera River.

President Nyerere explained clearly that the position of Tanzania was to respect the government[s] of Free Africa, even if it did not like the policy of its leaders, [and that] ordinarily it did not consider such a country as an enemy.

Our enemies are the imperialists who are now in the south of Africa. Idi Amin, by carrying out this hostile act against us, has made himself our enemy. Idi Amin is a savage, and he has killed many people. **NOW WE WILL STRIKE HIM DOWN.**

He explained to the citizens that they were faced with two important responsibilities in this war. One was to understand that the war was not only for the military men but for the whole nation; the second was not to panic, but to be calm and go about one's business as usual. "Be calm and you will see the actions that we will carry out." This is how he finished his speech.

SELECTION EIGHTEEN

SECTION 1

Twelve Years of the Iraqi Revolution

Twelve years ago the citizens of Iraq carried out a revolution which brought great political and social success to their country. This article recounts the history of the revolution and the success which was achieved in Iraq during this period.

This week (July 17-30) the citizens of Iraq are celebrating the twelfth anniversary of the country's revolution which eradicated feudalistic and bourgeois rule.

Under the leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist party the citizens of Iraq have a complete right to celebrate this revolution, because these twelve years have witnessed great progressive achievements (lit. steps) attained by Iraq.

After the revolution the Baath Socialist party instituted a special program for introducing progressive changes in order to provide the Arabs with a firm revolutionary foundation and to make Iraq into a model of a unified society, [both] socialist and democratic.

Among the successes achieved are the strengthening of political independence by strengthening the nation's revolutionary instruments, including the army; the strengthening of economic independence by nationalizing the great corporations which were drilling for oil in this country. Other successes are the solution to the Kurdish problem by giving them their [just] rights; the establishment of citizen councils; the establishment of trade unions, farmers unions and associations of youth, students and women in order to insure the strengthening of political and economic activities.

All these successes show the determination of the citizens of Iraq to achieve for themselves great economic and social progress for (the benefit of) all citizens, quite the opposite of the position of the previous regimes.

Before the revolution of 1968 Iraq, a country which was present at [the dawn of] human civilization in ancient times, had passed through various changes.

[In] Iraq there were Babylonians who ruled this country three centuries before the birth of Jesus (sic), there were Assyrians, and there were royal regimes which followed one another for many centuries afterwards.

But the big change in recent times took place in 1958 when the military of Iraq destroyed and eliminated the royal regime and set up a regime of leaders chosen by the ballot.

SECTION 2

Other changes occurred in 1963 when the dictatorship was overthrown by a revolutionary movement (lit. wave) of the Baath Party.

Civilian and military members of the Party united to produce this revolution, but it also did not fulfill the wishes of the inhabitants of Iraq, and that is why a new consciousness developed (lit. began) and brought about the revolution of July, 1968.

Iraq, with a population of 12,497,000 (not counting the citizens of Iraq who live abroad) according to the population figures of 1977, is profiting from a favorable economic situation based on oil, inasmuch as it is (lit. it being) one of the countries in the world which produces oil in great quantities.

The nationalization of the Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC) in 1972 was another important step in developing an oil policy for this country.

This step was followed by the nationalization of additional oil operations, to the point that the country acquired 100% control of its oil wealth, including drilling [operations], transportation, marketing and refining.

The construction of factories has increased since the revolution of 1968. Iraq right now has, besides factories which produce very small things, large factories [producing] steel, machinery, electrical appliances, fertilizer, paper, clothing, food [as well as] factories which process the by-products of oil.

Nor is Iraq behind in the spheres of agriculture, trade, and education [needed] to satisfy the needs of her citizens.

It is because of these successes and its socialist position that Iraq wants cooperation with various developing countries, as well as with neighboring Arab countries.

Iraq has, for example, good relations with Tanzania. These two countries have a joint task group concerned with cooperation which meets from time to time to discuss the development of relations between these two countries.

SECTION 3

President Nyerere made a visit to Iraq in the middle of last December, [this] being one of the ways of strengthening relations between these two countries. During the visit President Nyerere had discussions with his host, President Saddam Hussein, in regard to cooperation between these two countries.

"It is very important (lit. has great importance) to conduct conversations of this type in order to lay a firm foundation for a [good] relationship and cooperation among non-aligned countries," President Hussein was quoted as saying during the visit of President Nyerere to Iraq.

Recent talks relating to cooperation between the two countries were conducted in Dar es Salaam at the end of last month between representatives of Iraq and Tanzania.

In these conversations the two countries mutually agreed to increase the level of trade between themselves, and to strive for more cooperation in banking and insurance activities, and to develop cooperation in the technological, economic and cultural [spheres].

An agreement was signed at the time of the conversations, on the basis of which Tanzania will receive a loan of 67 million shillings to offset expenses for oil due to the rise in the price of oil between June and December of this year. This is (lit. it being) evidence of the aid [given] by Iraq to Tanzania.

A representative of Iraq who took part in the talks on cooperation in Dar es Salaam had this to say:

"Many people, especially those who oppose the socialist development of Iraq, believed that after the revolution which removed the feudal regime and placed power in the hands of the citizens, Iraq would not have elections. But with the presence of (lit. before) hundreds of journalists who had been invited from abroad for the major election which was recently held, it became evident that democracy has prevailed (lit. was carried out)."

It is obvious that the Baath Party has made sufficient preparations (lit. prepared itself sufficiently) to bring progress to the citizens of Iraq. Women, who in many countries which are like Iraq are deprived of their rights, are given in Iraq all the rights that pertain to them so that they [can] participate in the progress of their country. At present they are participating closely with their male partners in the constructions of the nation.

In the celebration of the 12th anniversary of the revolution of Iraq, those people everywhere in the world who love justice, peace and progress must congratulate the citizens of this country for the progress which has been made (lit. arrived at), and which is expected to be made in the future.

SELECTION NINETEEN

SECTION 1

How Some Americans Understand Africa

Many Americans do not know Africa [very] well. Many of them think that the continent of Africa is a single country having numerous states the same way that America does. In this article our Correspondent, who has recently been to America, explains the essence of this situation.

"Where do you come from, Guyana?" an American asked me. "I come from Africa," I answered him, and he went on to ask: "Nigeria?" I replied to him: "Tanzania."

He seemed not to understand very well where Tanzania was located, so I added: "East Africa." Then he, wishing to eliminate all doubts, said (lit. explained): "Oh, near Ghana?" I[then] told him that Ghana was in West Africa. He completely abandoned this subject and began to talk about something totally different.

This is not the situation with just this [one] American in the city of Washington. It is a situation which is characteristic of (lit. which faces) many in this country, whites and blacks, educated and those who are lacking in adequate education. In truth most Americans don't know a thing about Africa, and they themselves openly admit the truth [of this situation].

Others believe that Africa is a single country: like one resident of the city of New York who wanted to know if Kenya was the capital of Africa. They believe that Africa is one country, and that its cities are Tanzania, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda and Zambia, names which they usually hear as being places in Africa, perhaps in the news reports, on television and on their radios.

The Reason

The fact (lit. question) that most Americans have very little information about Africa, or are completely ignorant about this continent as well as certain areas outside of their own country, is due to the fact that the various media in this country do not attach [sufficient] importance to educating [people] about these areas.

First [to be considered] is the methodology of education. Here in Tanzania young people are first taught the geography of their country and of the various countries of the world in the primary schools, and these studies continue even when they go on to higher education. But in the United States the situation is reversed.

Young people (when they are) in the first stages of their schooling encounter a course called "History of the World," as well as other courses. This is the course which provides the students with instruction on the various regions of the world.

Nevertheless, the time [spent] on this course is short, and the only matters which are given special consideration are those relating to countries which are neighbors of the United States, such as the countries of South America, or friends [of the United States], such as England and other parts of Europe. Africa and regions of Asia are treated (lit. passed through) very superficially.

What is stressed particularly from the very beginning in American education is giving the student an opportunity of taking special courses in technology and science which he will continue working with right up to the university [level].

But considering [the fact] that the United States is a large, powerful nation, [the country] also makes sure that there are people who have an understanding of various international problems. These are few in number, and for the most part work in government organizations such as the Department of State; others [are] in the news media. These [individuals] spend a great deal of their time working exclusively on these issues. There are those who are called experts on Russian problems, experts on the problems of East Africa, and so on.

Little News

Second [to consider] are the news media. The major American media for the dissemination of news are television, which is the most important medium, then radio and newspapers.

There is very little news about Africa which is provided by these media. What are provided (lit. announced) are those [reports] relating to matters of war, government revolutions, scandals, and disasters such as (lit. for example) earthquakes.

Television, radio and many newspapers in America are commercial media, and it is not correct to say that they are service media whose purpose is to educate the citizens on various world problems.

This is the reason why news that is written up in the newspapers, broadcast on radio or shown on television is that which relates to disasters, scandals, and revolutions, and not the problems which affect underdeveloped nations in [their efforts at] progress. What is written is only that which they feel (lit. see) will attract many readers and listeners.

SECTION 2

However, the little news which is fortunate enough to be published [or broadcast] is given in extremely brief form, particularly on television and radio. These two media first give a great deal of news about America, [but] little about other parts of the world, all in very brief form; there then follows sports news, and then the weather. This is how it is for each news program, and in addition there are usually commercial interruptions.

VOA

On the Voice of America there are special programs for foreign countries during which a variety of world news is broadcast at greater length, but it is a matter of surprise that these programs are not heard on many American radios which are not equipped with (lit. do not have) short wave which is used in receiving these broadcasts.

For a person who wants to get a longer [version of] news which is broadcast on radio or television, it is necessary for him on the next day to read the newspapers which give lengthier expositions. The majority of people often do not get the time to read newspapers, and they spend much of their time looking at television or listening to the radio.

There are some countries of Africa which are known (lit. understood) more adequately than others; this is due to the fact that [certain] events [such as] disasters and scandals take place in these countries and are blown up by the American news media, or it may be due to a particular type of relationship which exists between America and these countries.

For example, Nigeria is very well known because of the oil trade between itself and America. And it is due to this situation that Nigeria receives fairly adequate coverage in the American news media.

Also, there are many Nigerian students studying in the United States, as well as American tourists who visit Nigeria frequently. So all of these [individuals] help to make Nigeria known (lit. to proclaim this country) among the American people.

Other countries of West Africa [such as] Ghana, Liberia, and Senegal are tolerably well known because they are given coverage by newspapers and radios operated by black Americans, many of whom believe that their origins are in West Africa, and therefore feel that it is important (lit. see the importance) to cultivate relations between themselves and these areas of the continent of Africa.

South Africa

A country such as Egypt is known because of its role in the Middle Eastern problem. Also, many Americans know a great deal about South Africa because companies of their country have capital [invested] there, and the news media help to publicize events in that country.

News about the antics of the fascist Idi Amin and the war to liberate Uganda have helped to make the name of that country known among Americans, although there are among them those who do not even know which part of the world Uganda is located in. The situation is similar for Angola, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. After the liberation wars continued for a long period in those countries, and threatened the lives and interests of the minority whites, the news media often carried (lit. had) reports from these areas.

America, which is a rich and very powerful nation in the world, should not have this sort of an attitude.

Since [America] is a nation which involves itself in various international problems, it is to be expected that it would also place emphasis on the acquiring of an [overall] view of [these] international problems by educating its citizens about the various parts of the world, including Africa, instead of letting only a few people concern themselves with these problems.

The explanation which is given for a situation of this type is that America is a large country, and for this reason it would seem its citizens greatly prefer to hear only of matters [relating to] the various parts of their own country. A situation of this type makes a person shortsighted [when it comes to] understanding the [actual] state of affairs, and it lessens his capacity for making a contribution under the existing circumstances (lit. in these matters).

SELECTION TWENTY

Carter Opposes Discrimination in South Africa

Philadelphia, the United States

President Jimmy Carter of America said recently that his country would like to see racial discrimination eliminated in South Africa.

Speaking to Americans of African origin at a Baptist church here in [one of] a series of campaign speeches (contesting) for the presidency of this country Mr. Carter said, "We would like to see racial discrimination eradicated completely from South Africa."

The minister of the church, Leon Sullivan, is at present in South Africa, and just recently he sent a telegram to President Carter explaining that he was there to oppose racial discrimination.

Mr. Carter in his speech also talked about a peaceful solution to the Zimbabwean problem, and added that he was very happy that (lit. when) the Prime Minister of this independent country, Comrade Robert Mugabe, had visited him at the White House (lit. American State House) last week.

Meanwhile in Washington (city) Mr. Ronald Reagan, who will represent the Republican Party in the American presidential elections in November of this year in opposition to Mr. Carter, who belongs to the Democratic Party, recently criticized the President for taking (lit. having) an indecisive stand on the question of the Middle East.

In his speech, which gave outright support for Israel, Mr. Reagan told a meeting of an organization of Jews living in America known as B'Nai B'Rith that Mr. Carter was changing his policy on this issue so that he could get the support of (lit. be liked by) all sides.

Mr. Carter and John Anderson, who is running in the presidential elections as an independent candidate, were expected to address the meeting yesterday.

This [Jewish] organization is very strong politically, and there are speculations that the present bad relations between America and Israel may influence many Jews in this Country to abandon their [usual] position of voting for the Democratic Party.

Mr. Reagan, who is known for his inclination to use force in resolving problems, was welcomed with applause, and he was particularly cheered when he attacked the Carter administration for deciding not to use [its] veto power during the recent session of the United Nations Security Council to stop the passage of the United Nations resolution condemning Israel for proclaiming the whole of Jerusalem as its capital city.

Mr. Reagan, who was formerly governor of the state of California, said: "Israel is very important to America. To reduce the power of Israel is to make the whole region of Middle East unstable and to endanger peace in the world."

PART III

General Glossary

acha v. leave, abandon.

achia v. *appl.* leave, abandon (to, for).

ada (-) fee, payment; dues.

adabu (-) good manners, consideration, courtesy.

adui (ma-) enemy, foe.

afisa (ma-) official; officer.

Afrika *pr. n.* Africa.

afya (-) health.

Agosti August.

aibu (-) shame, disgrace, scandal.

aina (-) kind, sort.

-a **aina fulani** of some kind or other, of any sort.

ajabu (-) surprise, amazement.

ajili : *only in the phrase kwa ajili ya* because of; for (the sake of).

-ake *poss. pron.* his, her.

akina (-) person/people like...; family, descent.

alama (-) sign; symbol; mark, marking, label.

Alhamisi Thursday.

alika v. invite, call.

ama *conj.* or.

amani (-) peace.

ambia v. *appl.* inform, say to, tell to.

amini v. believe; trust.

amiri (ma-) commander; officer.

Amiri Jeshi Mkuu Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces.

amua v. (*pass.* **amuliwa**) decide, reach a decision.

amuru v. (*pass.* **amriwa**) order, command.

amuzi (ma-) judgment, verdict.

andaa v. organize, arrange; prepare.

andalia v. *appl.* prepare/arrange for, make preparations for.

andamana v. continue, go on, follow one after another, go together.

andika v. write.

andikisha v. *caus.* cause to write; register.

anga (-) sky, space; air; weather.

jeshi la anga airforce.

angalia v. *appl.* watch, look at, observe; be careful.

anguka v. fall, fall down.

angusha v. *caus.* drop, cause to fall, fell, bring down.

ania intend, propose.
anza v. begin, commence.
anzia v. *appl.* begin/start (at, for).
anzisha v. *caus.* start, begin, initiate.
apa v. swear, take an oath.
ardhi (-) ground, earth, land.
asili (-) origin, source.
asilimia (-) percentage.

askari (-) soldier.
askari wa usalama security forces.
asubuhi (-) morning; (*as adv.*) in the morning.
au *conj.* or.
awali (-) beginning; (*as adv.*) at first, in the beginning.
azimio (ma-) declaration, manifesto, resolution.

baada ya after.
baadaye *adv. and conj.* afterwards.
baadhi (-) part; section (of a larger whole); some.
babaika v. panic; stammer, stutter.
badala (-) substitute.
badala ya instead of.
badili v. change.
badilishana v. *caus. recip.* exchange (with one another).
bagulia v. *appl.* discriminate; segregate.
bahari (-) sea.
Bahari ya Hindi the Indian Ocean.
baharia (ma-) sailor, seaman.
bahati (-) luck, good fortune.
baina ya between, among.
bajeti (-) budget.
baki v. remain, stay, be left over.
bali *conj.* but, on the contrary.
balози (ma-) ambassador, diplomatic representative.
bandari (-) harbor, port.
bandia (-) puppet.
bara (-) land; mainland, continent.

barabara (-) wide road, highway; street.
baraza (ma-, -) assembly, council.
baraza kuu parliament; general assembly.
Baraza la Usalama Security Council.
barua (-) letter.
basi *conj.* well, then, and then.
bati (ma-) galvanized iron; sheet metal; metal plating.
bavu (ma-) strength, power; force, violence.
-baya *adj.* bad, evil.
vibaya *adv.* badly.
beba v. bear, carry.
beberu (ma-) imperialist; *as an adj.* imperialistic.
bega (ma-) shoulder.
bega kwa bega shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, closely.
bei (-) price.
benki (-) bank.
biashara (-) commerce, trade, business.
bibi (ma-) Mrs., Miss; Madame (a polite form of address).
bidhaa (-) goods, merchandise.
bidi v. (*used impersonally*) obligate, compel, force.

bidii (-) industry, diligence, energy.

bila (ya) *prep.* without.

bima (-) insurance; lottery.

binadamu : -a **binadamu** human.

binafsi *adj. and adv.* personal; personally.

bingwa (ma-) champion; expert.

bomba (ma-) large pipe; pump.

bomoa *v. (pass. bomolewa)* damage, break down; demolish, destroy.

bomu (ma-) bomb.

mabomu ya kutupa hand grenades.

bondia (ma-) boxer.

bora *adj.* excellent, superior, first-class.

budi (-) alternative, loophole.

haina budi (it) has no alternative, (it) must.

bunduki (-) gun, rifle.

bunge *sing.* parliament.

bure *adv.* for no reason, for nothing at all; in vain.

busara (-) sense; prudence, foresight.

Bwana (-, ma-) Mr., sir (term of address).

-chache *adj.* few, little.

chagua *v.* choose, select; elect.

chagulia *v. appl.* choose, seek out, elect.

chakula *pl. vyakula* food.

chama *pl. vyama* association, organization; (political) party; union.

Chama cha Mapinduzi Revolutionary Party.

chama cha wafanyakazi labor union.

changa *adj.* young, immature, underdeveloped.

changanya *v. caus.* mix, mingle.

chekesha *v. caus.* cause to laugh.

chelewa *v.* be late, delay.

chifu (ma-) chief, leader.

chimba *v.* dig, excavate, drill (oil).

C

chini (-) underside, lower part; ground; floor; (*as adv.*) below.

chini ya under.

chombo *pl. vyombo* instrument, implement, tool.

vyombo vya habari news media.

chorongea *v. appl.* cut up (with an instrument); drill in.

chotara (-) half-breed, half-caste.

chukua *v.* take, take away; carry.

chukulia *v. appl.* bring/carry (in, for); take/make (a decision).

chuma (-) iron; steel.

chunguza *v.* investigate closely, examine.

chuo *pl. vyuo*, institution of higher learning, college, university.

chuo kikuu university.

D

dai (ma-) claim, demand.
dai v. claim, demand.
daima adv. permanently; continually.
dakika (-) minute.
dakta (ma-) doctor.
daraja (ma-, -) bridge; rank; grade, class, degree; stairs; ladder.
dawa (ma-) medicine, drug.
demokrasi (-) democracy.
Desemba December.
dhahiri adj. clear, plain, evident.
dhalilisha v. humiliate.
dhamini v. sponsor, guarantee, vouch for.
dhani v. think, consider, believe.
dharura (-) unexpected event/occurrence.
-a dharura emergency.
dhidi ya against.
dhifa (-) banquet, feast.
dhihirika v. stat. become clear/apparent.
dhulumu v. (pass. **dhulumuwa**) treat unjustly, exploit, oppress.

dibaji (-) introduction, preface.
dikteta (ma-) dictator.
dini (-) religion.
diplomasia (-) diplomacy.
dirisha (ma-) window.
divisheni (-) division.
-dogo adj. small, little.
kidogo adv. a little, somewhat; in small amount.
dokeza v. indicate, suggest; hint.
dondosha v. caus. drop (one object after another); bomb.
dosari (-) fault, defect; error, mistake.
dumisha v. caus. cause to last/endure.
dumu v. last a long time, continue; remain permanently.
-a kudumu permanent.
duni adj. inferior, unimportant, insignificant, low, mean.
dunia (-) world.

E

egesha v. caus. bring up close, bring into contact, secure, moor.
elekea v. head for, be directed toward; seem, appear.
elewa (pass. of **elea** used actively) understand.
eleweka v. stat. become known; be understandable.
eleza v. caus. explain, make clear, clarify.
elezea v. appl. explain/make clear (to, for).
elfu (ma-) thousand.
elimisha v. caus. educate, instruct.
elimu (-) education; science.
enda v. go.
endapo conj. in the event that, in case that, if.
endelea v. double appl. go forward, make progress; continue.
nchi zinazoendelea developing countries.

endelea v. double appl. caus. continue, carry on; cause to advance, develop.
endesha v. caus. cause to go; drive; steer, conduct; lead; carry out, carry on.
enea v. spread, expand.
eneo (ma-) area, region; range, extent; zone.
eneza v. caus. spread, disseminate; expand.
-enye in phrase formation possessing, having.
-enyewe adj. -self.
epa v. avoid, evade, go out of the way.
eti conj. just because; as if; as an adv. supposedly, allegedly.
-etu poss. pron. /adj. ours, our.
-eupe adj. white.
-eusi adj. black.

fa v. die; perish.

faa v. be suitable/appropriate, be of use; be sufficient/adequate.

fafanua v. explain.

fahamika v. *stat.* be understandable; be understood; be known.

fahamisha v. *caus.* cause to understand; inform; make known/public.

fahamu v. understand; realize, be aware of, know about.

fahari (-) pride, dignity, honor.

ona fahari be proud, feel honored.

faida (-) advantage, gain.

faidika v. *stat.* benefit, be beneficial/profitable.

faini (-) fine, penalty.

fanana v. *recip.* be similar, resemble.

fananisha v. *caus.* compare, contrast.

fanikiwa v. *pass.* succeed, be successful.

fanya v. make; do; perform.

-jifanya v. *refl.* pretend; feign; make oneself.

fanyika v. *stat.* be done, take place; be feasible/doable.

fariki v. die, pass away.

fashisti (ma-) fascist.

faulu v. succeed, be successful.

fedha (-) money; silver.

fidia v. offset.

fika v. arrive.

fikia v. *appl. (pass. fikiwa)* reach, arrive at.

fikiria v. *appl.* give thought to, think about, consider.

fikra (-) thought, idea, concept, ideology.

filamu (-) film.

fomu (-) form; paper(s).

fuatana v. *recip.* accompany one another, go together.

kufuatana na go along with; according to.

fuatia v. *appl.* follow.

fufuka v. be restored/revived, be resurrected (from the dead).

fukuza v. drive out, chase away; reject, expel.

fulani (-) so-and-so; (*as adj.*) such and such, a given...

fumba v. bring together, close.

fumba macho close the eyes.

fundisha v. *caus.* teach, instruct; coach, train.

fundisho (ma-) lesson; instruction; teaching.

funga v. close, shut; tie, fasten.

fungamana v. *recip.* be intertwined.

nchi zizizofungamana na siasa ya upande wowote unaligned countries.

fungia v. *appl.* tie up; fasten; wrap up.

fungua v. *convers.* untie; open.

funikia v. *appl.* cover, cover over.

funza v. *caus.* teach.

-jifunza v. *caus. refl.* teach oneself, learn.

-fupi *adj.* short, brief.

furahi v. be happy/pleased.

fursa (-) opportunity.

toa fursa give an opportunity.

fyeka v. clear away, eliminate.

gaidi (ma-) dissident.

gani *interr.* (invariable) what kind of? what?

gari (ma-) vehicle, car.

magari ya kivita armored vehicles.

gawa v. divide; cause division in.

gawanya v. *caus.* divide up;
classify; distribute.

gazeti (ma-) newspaper.

gereza (ma-) prison.

gharama (-) expense, expenditure.

gharamia v. *appl.* sponsor; pay the
expenses of.

ghuba (-) gulf, bay.

goma v. strike, go on strike.

gombea v. *appl.* quarrel; stand up for.
gombea uchaguzi run for office.

habari (-) report; news; information.

mwandishi wa habari journalist,
newspaperman.

shirika la habari news service.

hadaa v. (*pass.* **hadaiwa**) deceive,
cheat, trick.

hadhara public.

hadhi (-) status, title; prestige; respect, honor.

hadi (-) boundary, limit; *as prep. and conj.*
until, as far as.

haini *pl.* **mahaini** traitor, renegade,
deserter.

haja (-) need, necessity; desire; purpose.

haki (-) right, prerogative; justice.

hakika (-) certainty; *as adv.* for certain.

hakikisha v. *caus.* make sure, assure,
ensure, verify.

hakimu (-) judge.

halafu *adv.* then; afterwards, subsequently.

halali *adj.* lawful, legal.

hali (-) situation; condition, state.

halisi *adj.* actual, real, true, exact.

halmashauri (-) council, committee.

hamasa (-) eagerness, compelling desire.

hamisha v. *caus.* move, cause to change
residence.

hapa *adv.* here.

hapo *adv.* there; then.

harakati (-) movement, activity; operation.

harakisha v. *caus.* urge, press, hurry.

haribu v. destroy, ruin, damage.

harusi (-) wedding, marriage.

bwana harusi groom.

bibi harusi bride.

hasa *adv.* especially, particularly.

hasara (-) loss, damage; injury.

haswa *adv.* especially, particularly; exactly.

hata *prep.* up to, until; (*as an adv.*) even.

hata hivyo however, nevertheless.

hatarisha v. *caus.* endanger, imperil.

hati (-) official paper(s); certificate

hati za uraia citizenship papers.

hatia (-) guilt, transgression, crime.

hatimaye *adv., conj.* finally, at last.

hatua (-) step, pace; *fig.* measure;
stage, level.

helikopta (-) helicopter.

hesabu v. count, calculate; reckon, consider.
-**jihesabu** reckon oneself,
consider oneself.

hesabu (-) account; bill; figure, calculation.
hesabu ya watu population figures,
census.

heshima (-) honor, respect.

heshimu v. honor, respect.

hewa (-) air, breeze.

hifadhi v. keep, save, preserve;
guard, protect.

historia (-) history.
-**a historia** historic.

hitaji v. want, require; need, be lacking.

hivi *demons. pron.* these (of the **vi-** class);
(as *adv.*) thus, in this way, just.
hivi sasa immediately, right now,
just now.

hivyo *demons. pron./adj.* these/those
(already mentioned); (as an *adv.*)
thus, in this way.
hata hivyo however, nevertheless.

hoja (-) affair, matter, reason, question,
problem.

hospitali (-) hospital, clinic.

hoteli (-) hotel.

hotuba (-) speech, oration.

hudhuria v. *appl.* be present(at), attend.

huduma (-) service.

huenda *adv.* possibly, perhaps.

hujumu v. move against, attack.

huko *adv.* there.

hukumu v. (*pass. hukumiwa*) judge,
sentence, condemn.

hulka (-) characteristic, nature, quality.

humu *as adv.* here, in this place.

huru *adj.* free.

husika v. *stat.* be concerned; be involved.

husisha: -jihusisha v. *caus. refl.* involve
oneself, concern oneself.

husu v. concern, affect, be related to.
kuhusu *inf. as prep.* concerning,
regarding.

hutubia v. *appl.* give a speech to, address.

huwa *adv.* usually, ordinarily.

ibia v. *appl.* steal from.

idadi (-) number, quantity, amount.

idara (-) (government) office, department,
ministry.

idhaa (-) program, broadcast.

Ijumaa *sing.* Friday.

ikiwa *conj.* if.

Ikulu State House.

ila *conj.* except, apart from, unless, but.

ili *conj.* so that; in order that.

imani (-) belief; faith, creed; confidence.

imara *adj.* strong, firm, powerful.

imarisha v. uphold, strengthen.

ingawa *conj.* although, even if.

-**ingi** *adj.* many, numerous; much.

ingia v. come in, enter.

I

ingilia v. *appl.* enter into with a purpose,
meddle in, pry into.

-**ingine** *adj.* other, different.

ingiza v. *caus.* cause to enter insert.
-**jiingiza** v. *caus. refl.* inject oneself,
intervene in.

inua v. lift, raise.

isha v. end, conclude; stop, come
to an end.

ishi v. live, exist.

ishia v. *appl.* end up (in).

isipokuwa *prep.* except, with the exception of;
conj. if not, unless.

ita v. call, summon; name.
-**jiita** v. *refl.* call oneself.

itisha v. *caus.* call, summon (a conference).

iwapo *conj.* if, even if, although.

ja v. come, arrive; occur, happen.

jaa (ma-) rubbish-heap; dunghill.

jadili v. discuss, argue, debate.

jambo pl. **mambo** matter, affair; circumstance.

jamhuri (-) republic.

jamii (-) community; society; collection of things.

jana adv. yesterday.

japo conj. although, even if.

jaribio (ma-) effort, attempt.

jaribu v. try, test.

jaza v. *caus.* fill.

-je *interrog.* how?

jela (-) jail; prison.

jenerali (ma-) general.

jenga v. build, construct, erect.

jengea v. *appl.* build in/at/for.

jengo (ma-) building.

jeruhi v. wound, injure.

jeshi (ma-) army.

jibu v. answer, reply, respond.

jicho pl. **macho** eye.
fumba macho close the eyes.

jiji (ma-) big town/city.

jimbo (ma-) province; district, territory.

jina (ma-) name.

jinsi (-) kind, sort; manner; (*as conj.*) how.

jiografia (-) geography.

jioni adv. (in the) evening.

jirani (ma-) neighbor, neighborhood.

jitihada effort, exertion.

jiwe pl. **mawe** stone; battery.

jua v. know.

juhuri (-) effort, exertion, zeal.

jukumu (-) role, responsibility, task.

Julai July.

julikana v. *stat. recip.* be known; be well-known/famous.

juma (ma-) week.

Jumamosi Saturday.

Jumanne Tuesday.

Jumatano Wednesday.

jumba (ma-) *augment. of nyumba* large house, mansion.

jumba la makumbusho memorial hall.

jumla (-) total, totality; *adv.* all together.

jumuia (-) society, association, alliance; community.

jumuia ya kimataifa the international community.

Juni (-) June.

juu (-) top, upper part; (*as adv.*) high above.
-a juu high, higher, upper.
juu ya on top of; about, concerning.

juzi adv. the day before yesterday; recently, not long ago.

K

kaa v. sit, stay.

kabila (ma-) tribe.

kabili v. face, confront, encounter.

kabisa adv. completely, totally, absolutely; extremely.

kabla ya before.

kaburu (ma-) Boer; any white settler in South Africa.

kadha, kadhaa adj. several, some, various.

kadhalika adv. similarly, likewise.

n.k. = **na kadhalika** and so forth, etc.

kahawa (-) coffee.

kale (-) the past, long ago.

-a **kale** old, ancient, of long ago.

-**kali** adj. stern, hard, strong, violent, fierce.

kalia v. *appl.* (from **kaa**) live in; occupy (territory); sit on.

kama conj. and adv. if; then; as, like.

kamanda (ma-) commander.

kamata v. seize, grasp; detain, capture.

kamati (-) committee.

kambi (-) camp.

kamili adj. complete, perfect.

kamilika v. be whole/complete/perfect.

kamilisha v. *caus.* end, complete, perfect.

kampeni (-) campaign.

kampuni (ma-) company, business firm.

kanali (ma-) colonel.

kandamiza v. oppress; suppress.

kando (-) side, edge.

kando kando ya along, beside, by the side of.

kanisa (-) church.

kanusha v. *caus.* deny, reject.

karamu (-) banquet, feast, celebration.

karatasi (-) paper.

karibia v. come closer, approach; be near.

karibu adv. near.

hivi karibuni recently, not long ago.

kariri v. say again, repeat; quote, cite.

karne (-) century.

kasha (ma-) box, case; receptacle; bag.

kashfa, kashifa (-) slander, libel, false statement; exposure, exposé, scandal.

kashifu v. expose; slander, libel, insult.

kasi (-) hurry, haste.

-a **kasi** rapid, fast, speedy.

kasirisha v. *caus.* irritate, vex, annoy, make angry.

kaskazini loc. north.

kasoro (-) fault, defect.

kataa v. (*pass.* **kataliwa**) refuse, reject, decline.

kataza v. *caus.* forbid, prohibit, prevent.

kati (-) middle, center.

kati ya in the middle of; between, among.

Mashariki ya kati the Middle East.

katia v. *appl.* cut.

katibu (wa-) secretary.

katibu mkuu secretary general.

katika prep. in, at, on, to.

katikati (-) middle, center.

katikati ya in the middle/center of.

kaushia v. *caus. appl.* dry in/for.

-**kavu** adj. dry.

kawaida (-) rule, habit, custom.

kama kawaida as usual.

kazi (-) work, employment.

kelele (-) noise, tumult, uproar.

kesho (-) next day, following day; *as* adv. tomorrow.

kesi (-) case.

Kiafrika : -a **Kiafrika** African.

Kiafrikaans *sing.* the Afrikaans language.

Kiarabu : -a **Kiarabu**

Arab, Arabic.

kiasi (vi-) amount, extent; measure; moderation; *as* adv. a little, fairly, tolerably.

kiasi cha kuridhisha tolerably well, fairly well.

kiatu (vi-) shoe.

kibaguzi : -a **kibaguzi** discriminatory.

kibali (vi-) permission; permit.

kibalozi : -a **kibalozi** diplomatic.

kibaptisti : -a **kibaptisti** Baptist.

kibaraka (vi-) puppet, reactionary.

kibeberu : -a **kibeberu** imperialist, imperialistic.

kibepari bourgeoisie.

-a **kibepari** bourgeois.

kiberiti (vi-) match.

kibiashara : -a **kibiashara** commercial.

kichama adv. on a party basis, from a party point of view.

kichokozi : -a **kichokozi** provocative.

kidemokrasi : -a **kidemokrasi** democratic.

kidikteta : -a **kidikteta** dictatorial, of dictatorship.

kidini : -a **kidini** religious.

kidogo *adv.* a little, somewhat; in small amount.

kidugu : -a **kidugu** brotherly, fraternal.

kifalme : -a **kifalme** royal, regal.

kifaru (vi-) rhinoceros; *fig.* tank.
kikosi cha vifaru tank unit, tank corps.

kifo (vi-) death.

kifungo (vi-) fastener; confinement; prison; jail sentence.
kifungo cha nje house arrest.

kigeugeu uncertain, indecisive; contradictory.

kihistoria : -a **kihistoria** historic, historical.

Kiingereza *sing.* the English language.

kiini (vi-) pith; kernel; nucleus; heart/nub (of a problem); gist, summary.

kiislamu : -a **kiislamu** Islamic, Muslim.

kijamaa : -a **kijamaa** socialist.

kijamii : -a **kijamii** social.

kijana (vi-) youth, young person.

kijasiri *adv.* bravely, boldly.

kijeshi *adv.* militarily.
 -a **kijeshi** military.

kijiji (vi-) (small) village.
kijiji cha ujamaa ujamaa village, socialist village.

kijiko (vi-) spoon.

kijuujuu *adv.* superficially.

kikamilifu *adv.* completely, wholly, perfectly.

kikao (vi-) session, section, cell.

kikoloni : -a **kikoloni** colonial, colonialist.

kikomunisti : -a **kikomunisti** communist.

kikosi (vi-) unit; squad; corps.

kikristo : -a **kikristo** Christian.

kikundi (vi-) group; clique; *mil.* unit.

kikwazo (vi-) hindrance, difficulty, impediment.

kila *adj.* each, every.

kilimo (ki-, no pl.) agriculture, farming.

kilio (vi-) cry, scream, complaint.

kilometa, kilomita (-) kilometer.

kima (vi-) price, value; wage.
kima cha chini minimum wage.

kimaendeleo : -a **kimaendeleo** progressive.

kimapinduzi : -a **kimapinduzi** revolutionary.

Kimarekani : -a **Kimarekani** American, of America.

kimataifa : -a **kimataifa** international.

kimbilia *v.* run (away), flee, escape.

kimbilia *v. appl.* run to, flee to, seek refuge with.

kimwinyi feudalism.
 -a **kimwinyi** feudalistic.

kimya *sing.* calm, quiet.
kimya kimya *adv.* calmly, quietly.

kimzaha (*from* **mzaha** joke) *adv.* as a joke.
chukulia kimzaha take as a joke, take for granted.

kinaganaga *adv.* thoroughly; openly, clearly; personally.

kinyume (vi-) back, rear; opposite, contrary; *adv.* backwards.

kiongozi leader.

kipaji (vi-) talent, gift.

kipekee : **siku ya kipekee** a very eventful day, a day to remember.

kipindi (vi-) time, period of time; (radio) program.

Kireno : -a **Kireno** Portuguese.

kiri *v.* admit, acknowledge, grant, allow.

kisa (vi-) cause, reason.

kisasa : -a **kisasa** modern.

kisi *v.* guess, estimate, anticipate, expect.

kisiasa *adv.* politically.
 -a **kisiasa** political.

kisiwa (vi-) island.

kisomo (vi-) education, training.

kisu (vi-) knife.

kitabu (vi-) book.
kitabu cha maisha personal file.

kitaifa : -a **kitaifa** *adj.* national.

kitasa (vi-) lock.

kitendo (vi-) action, act, deed, undertaking.

kitimbi (vi-) provocation, trick.

kitisho (vi-) threat, menace.

kitu (vi-) thing, object; matter.

kituo (vi-) pause, stop; post, camp, base.

kiuchumi *adv.* economically.
 -a **kiuchumi** economic.

kiufundi : -a **kiufundi** technical, technological.

kiuka *v.* step/jump/pass over; violate.

kiulinzi *adv.* defensively, from the point of view of defense.

kiutamaduni : -a **kiutamaduni** cultural.

kivita : -a **kivita** war-, of war.

kiwanda (vi-) factory, plant; (*in the pl.*) industry, industries.

kiwango (vi-) stage, scale, level, degree.

kodi *v.* rent, lease.
askari wa kukodiwa mercenary (soldier).

komando (ma-) commando.

komboa v. liberate, free.
-jikomboa liberate/free oneself.

kombolea v. *appl.* free/liberate for.

komesha v. *caus.* stop, cause to cease.

kosa (ma-) error, mistake; blame, wrong.

kosa v. lack; err, be mistaken.

kosea v. *appl.* be mistaken.
kwa kukosea by mistake, by accident.

kote adv. everywhere.

kubali v. accept, approve; agree, consent.

kubaliana v. *recip.* mutually agree,
be of one mind.

-kubwa *adj.* big, large, great.

kudumu : -a kudumu permanent.

kufuli (ma-) padlock.

kuhusiana na (*inf. of husiana*) according to;
with regard to.

kuhusu (*inf. of husu*) concerning, regarding.

kulingana na (*inf. of lingana*) according to.

kumba v. shove, push; engulf; infest.

kumbana v. *recip.* collide with, struggle with,
encounter.

kumbuka v. remember, call to mind.

kumbukumbu (-) memorial; remembrance;
souvenir.

kumbusha v. *caus.* recall, call to mind; remind.

kumbusho (ma-) memorial, monument.

kumi (ma-) ten.

kuna v. scratch.

kundi (ma-) group, band; herd; flock.

kura (-) veto.
kura ya veto veto.

kusini loc. south.

kusudi conj. in order that, so that.

kutana v. *recip.* meet, meet each other.

kutoka (*from toka*) as prep.
from, out of.

kutokana (*from tokana*) as a result of.

-kuu large; great; important; major; old.

kuwa *inf. of wa* (be) as conj. that.

kuza v. *caus.* cause to grow; rear, cultivate.

kwa prep. in, on, with, to, for (*and additional meanings*).
kwa kuwa because, since.
kwa vile because, since.

kwama v. stick, be stuck/jammed; reach
an impass.

kwamba conj. that; in order that.

kwamisha v. *caus.* block; cause to get
stuck, cause to run aground.

kwani conj. since, because; *interrog.* why?

kwanza : -a kwanza first.

kweli *sing.* truth.

-a kweli true.

kwenye prep. at, in.

kweza v. *caus.* raise; elevate, extol.

la v. eat.

laani v. curse, damn, excoriate, condemn.

labda adv. perhaps, possibly.

laki numer. one hundred thousand.

laki v. (go to) meet; greet, welcome.

lakini conj. but, however.

lalamiko (ma-) complaint.

laumu v. criticize, reproach, blame, accuse.

lawama (-) criticism, blame, reproach.

laza v. *caus.* (from **lala**) cause to sleep.

lazima (-) necessity; (*as adv.*) necessarily, of necessity.

lazimika v. *stat.* be obliged/forced.

lazimisha v. *caus.* force, compel, oblige.

lazimu v. be necessary; have to, must.

legalega v. be or become weak/unsteady/unstable.

lenga v. aim at, point at; apply to.

lengo (ma-) aim, goal, objective.

leo (-) as adv. today.

leta v. bring; produce.

letea v. *appl.* bring (to, for).
-jiletea v. *appl. refl.* bring to oneself.

licha ya not only.

lima v. hoe, cultivate, do farm work.

linda v. watch over, guard, protect.

linganisha v. *caus.* compare, contrast.

lipa v. pay, pay for.

lipua v. blow up, explode.

lishe (-) nutrition.

luteni (ma-) lieutenant.

maafa pl. misfortune, disaster, catastrophe.

maalum adj. special, particular; well-known, famous.

maana (-) meaning, significance; (*as conj.*) since, because.

maarufu adj. important, famous.

mabadiliko pl. change.

mabomoko pl. collapse, destruction; ruins.

machafuko pl. disorder, confusion; disturbance; riot, fighting.

mchungaji (wa-) minister, priest; shepherd.

mada (-) topic, issue; paper (submitted to be read).

madaraka pl. responsibility; control, power; authority; rights; autonomy.

madhehebu pl. creed, denomination, sect.

madhubuti adj. firm, strict; tight, close; strong, durable.

madhumuni (-) aim, goal, purpose, intention.

madini (-) mineral, metal, ore.

maelekezo pl. instructions, orders.

maelezo pl. statement, explanation.

maendeleo pl. progress, development.

maeneo pl. area, region.

mafanikio pl. success.

mafunzo pl. instruction, training.

mafuta pl. oil.

magharibi (-) west.

magofu pl. ruins.

mahakama (-) (law) court.

mahali sing. place.
mahali gani? what place? where?

mahitaji pl. necessities, needs, requirements.

mahojiano pl. interview; debate.

mahsusi adj. special.

maili (-) mile.

maisha pl. life, lifetime.

majadiliano pl. discussion(s), argument(s), debate(s).

majengo pl. construction.

maji pl. water.

majuzi adv. recently, lately, a few days ago.

makaburu pl. Boers, government of South Africa; colonialists, imperialists.

makadirio pl. estimate (of cost).

makala pl. article; treatise, essay.

makao *pl.* place of residence, home.
makao makuu headquarters.

makwao *adv.* (to/at their) home.

makwetu *adv.* (to/at our) home.

mali (-) property, goods, possessions.

maliasili *pl.* natural resources.

malipo *pl.* pay, payment, compensation.

maliza *v.* end, conclude, finish.

malizika *v. stat.* end, be ended/concluded.

mama (-) mother; term of address for older women.

mambo *pl. of jambo, q. v.*

manowari (-) man-of-war; warship, naval vessel.

manufaa *pl.* usefulness, profit, benefit, advantage.

maoni *pl.* view(s), opinion(s).

mapambano *pl.* confrontation, collision; contact; meeting; contest; struggle.

mapema *adv.* early; previously, earlier.

mapigano *pl.* fight, conflict, struggle, battle; raid.

mapinduzi *pl.* revolution.

mapumziko *pl.* vacation, rest.

mara (-) time, occasion; *as adv.* at once, immediately.

mara kwa mara from time to time; again and again, often.

mara tu immediately, at once.

Marekani *pr. n.* America, the United States.

masafi mafupi short wave.

mashambulizi *pl.* attack, invasion.

mashariki (-) east.

masharti *pl.* conditions, terms, stipulations.

mashine (-) machine, engine.

mashtaka *pl.* charge, accusation, reproach, imputation.

masihuri *adj.* important, famous.

masikini (-) poor person; (*as a modifier*) poor.

masikitiko *pl.* grief, sorrow, regret.

maslahi *pl.* interests.

matakwa *pl.* desire, wish; inclination.

matatizo *pl.* problems; complications, difficulties.

mateka (-) prisoner-of-war; hostage.

mateso *pl.* persecution, harassment.

matokeo *pl.* outcome, result, consequence; incident, event.

matumaini *pl.* hopes, desires, expectations.

matumizi *pl.* expense, expenditure.

mauaji *pl.* murder, slaughter, killing.

mavuno *pl.* harvest.

mawasiliano *pl.* communications.

mawe *pl. of jiwe, q. v.* stone.

mazao *pl.* produce, products; by-product.

mazingira *pl.* environment, surroundings, circumstances.

mazungumzo *pl.* talk(s), conversation(s), discussion(s); negotiations.

Mbabylon (Wa-) (a) Babylonian.

mbali *adv.* far; *adj.* different.
mbali ya conj. apart from.

mbalimbali *adv.* different, various.

mbele (-) front; *as adv.* before, in front, forward.
mbele ya in front of, before.
songa mbele press forward.

mbili = n+wili two.

mbinu (-) tactic, strategy; expedient.
toa mbinu provide strategy.

mbolea (-) manure, fertilizer.

mbunge (wa-) member of parliament; member of congress.

mchana *sing.* day, daytime.

mchanganyiko (mi-) mixture, variety.

mchango (mi-) payment; contribution; fund.
toa mchango make a contribution (not necessarily financial).

mchezaji (wa-) actor, actress; player; athlete.

mchezo (mi-) game; sport; show.
habari za michezo sport news.

mchungaji (wa-) shepherd; minister, clergyman.

meja jenerali major general.

meli (-) steamer, steamship.

meya (ma-) mayor.

mfano (mi-) model, pattern; example.

mfanyabiashara (wa-) merchant, trader, tradesman.

mfanyakazi (wa-) worker.

mfereji (mi-) canal; strait; pipe.

mfugo (mi-) livestock.

mfuko (mi-) bag, purse; fund.

mfululizo (mi-) series, succession.

mfumo (mi-) weave, weaving; fabric; *fig.* system; network.

mgogoro (mi-) difficulty; trouble; misunderstanding.

mgombea (wa-), **mgombeaji** (wa-) candidate; applicant.
mgombeaji binafsi independent candidate.

mgomo (mi-) strike.

mhamiaji (wa-) immigrant.

mhanga *see* **muhanga**.

mhariri (wa-) editor.

mhudumu (wa-) one who provides service, one who attends to.
wahudumu wa vyombo vya usafirishaji transportation workers.

mia (ma-) hundred.

milele *adv.* permanently; always; constantly.

miliki *v.* rule, govern; run, operate; own.

milioni (-) million.

mimi *pers. pron.* I.

miongoni mwa among, between.

Misri *pr. n.* Egypt.

mitambo *pl.* machinery; equipment; instruments.

mithili (mi-) similarity, resemblance.
mithili ya like, similar to.

mjadala (mi-) debate.

mjane (wa-) widow.

Mjerumani (Wa-) (a) German.

mji (mi-) town, city.
mji mkuu capital.

mjoli (wa-) *archaic* a title for an ex-slave's kinsman.

mjumbe (wa-) delegate, representative; deputy.

mkanganyiko (mi-) confusion; antic, ruse, plot.

mkasi (mi-) (pair of) scissors.

mkataba (mi-) agreement, settlement; treaty, pact.

mkazi (wa-) resident; occupant.

mkazo (mi-) emphasis, stress.

mkimbizi (wa-) refugee; fugitive; deserter.

mkoa (mi-) region.
unga mkono support, back up.

mkopo (mi-) loan, credit.

Mkristo (Wa-) (a) Christian.

Mkurd (Wa-) (a) Kurd.

mkurugenzi (wa-) director, manager, person in charge; leader.

mkutano (mi-) meeting, conference.

mkuu (wa-) leader, superior; director, head.

mlima (mi-) mountain, large hill.

Mmarekani (Wa-) (an) American.

mnamo *adv.* about, approximately; at, during (a period of time).

moja *numer.* one.
moja kwa moja immediately; directly, straight on; continuously.

mojawapo *numer.* one, one (of several).

moyo *pl.* **mioyo** heart; spirit.
kuvunjika moyo to be dispirited/discouraged/demoralized.

mpaka (mi-) border, boundary; (*as prep. and conj.*) until.

Mpalestina (Wa-) (a) Palestinian.

mpango (mi-) plan; program; arrangement.

mpasuko (mi-) explosion.

mpiganaji (wa-) warrior, fighter.

mpigania uhuru, pl. wapigania uhuru freedom fighter.

mpinga mapinduzi *pl.* **wapinga mapinduzi** counter-revolutionary.

mpinzani (wa-) opponent.

mradi (mi-) plan, goal, ambition.

Mreno (Wa-) (a) Portuguese.

Mrusi (Wa-) (a) Russian.

msaada (mi-) help, aid, assistance.

msafara (mi-) expedition, journey.

msako (mi-) intensive search; hunting; raid, round-up, manhunt.

msemaji (wa-) speaker; spokesman.

mshahara (mi-) salary, wages.

mshenzi (wa-) savage, barbarian, uncouth/uncivilized person.

mshindi (wa-) winner, victor.

mshiriki (wa-) partner, accomplice.

msikilizaji (wa-) listener.

msimamo (mi-) position, stand.

msingi (mi-) foundation, basis.
-a msingi basic, fundamental.

msitahika (wa-) honored/respected/righteous person.

msomaji (wa-) reader.

msomi (wa-) highly educated/literate person.

mstari (mi-) line, row.

msukosuko (mi-) unrest, disorder; harassment.

msumari (mi-) nail.

Msumbiji *pr. n.* Mozambique.

mtaalamu (wa-) expert, specialist.

mtalii (wa-) tourist.

Mtanzania (Wa-) (a) Tanzanian.

mtazamo (mi-) outlook, attitude, view, viewpoint, point of view.

mto (mi-) river.

mtoto (wa-) child.

mtu (wa-) person; (*in the pl.*) people.

mtulinga (mi-) collarbone, scapula.

muda (-) time, period (of time).

muhanga or mhanga (wa-) sacrifice, offering by killing an animal.
-jitoa muhanga sacrifice oneself.

muhimu *adj.* important.

mujibu : kwa mujibu wa according to, in accordance with.

muuaji (wa-) murderer.

muundo (mi-) structure, form, model.

muungano (mi-) organization, league, union, alliance.

muziki music.

Mwafrika *pl.* **Wafrika** (an) African.

mwajiri (wa-) employer.

mwaka (mi-) year.

mwakilishi (wa-) representative.

mwalimu (wa-) teacher, *with caps.* title of Julius Nyerere.
mwalimu mkuu head teacher, principal.

mwamba *pl.* **miamba (mi-)** rock, crag.

mwambao (mi-) coast, coastline, shore.

mwanaanga *pl.* **wanaanga** pilot.

mwanachama *pl.* **wanachama** member (of a political party, union, organization).

mwanadamu *pl.* **wanadamu** human being.

mwanafunzi *pl.* **wanafunzi** student.

mwanajeshi *pl.* **wanajeshi** serviceman, member of the army.

mwanamke *pl.* **wanawake** woman.

mwananchi *pl.* **wananchi** inhabitant (of a country); citizen.

mwanaume *pl.* **wanaume** man.

mwandishi (wa-) writer.
mwandishi wa habari journalist, newsman.

mwanya (mi-) opening, opportunity.

mwanzo (mi-) start, beginning.
-a mwanzo first, initial.

Mwarabu *pl.* **Waarabu** (an) Arab.

mwasi *pl.* **waasi** rebel, insurgent.

mwavuli *pl.* **miavuli** umbrella; parachute.

mwelekeo (mi-) tendency, trend, attitude; direction.

mwendawazimu (wa-) madman.

mwendon (mi-) pace, rate of speed; movement; course, route.

mwene *pl.* **wene** owner.

mwene makosa the person responsible/guilty, the one to blame.

mwenejeji *pl.* **wenejeji** (regular) owner; host.

mwenyekiti *pl.* **wenyeviti** chairman.

mwenzi *pl.* **wenzi** companion, associate, colleague.
wenzetu our companions/associates/colleagues.

wenzao their companions/associates/colleagues.

mwezi (mi-) months.

mwingilio (mi-) interruption.

mwisho (mi-) end.
-a mwisho final.

Mwislam (Wa-) (a) Muslim.

mwito (mi-) call, appeal, summons.

mwovu (wa-) rotten/wicked/corrupt person.

Myahudi (Wa-) (a) Jew; (an) Israeli.

mzalendo (wa-) citizen; patriot.

mzaliwa (wa-) native, one born in a place.

mzinga (mi-) canon.

mzoaji (wa-) one who picks up/gathers up.
mzoaji wa takataka garbage collector.

Mzungu (Wa-) (a) European; white person.

nafasi (-) room, space; chance, opportunity.

nafuu (-) advantage, preference; (*as modifier*) preferential.

naibu (ma-) deputy, representative.

nane numer. eight.

naye (na yeye) and she/he, he/she too.

nchi (-) country.

ndani (-) inner part, inside.

ndani ya inside of.

ndege (-) bird; airplane.

ndoa (-) marriage.

ndoto (-) dream.

ndugu (-) brother; (*pol.*) comrade.

nduli (-) cruel/brutal person, thug, ruffian, murderer.

nenno (ma-) word; statement.

ngapi interrog. adj./pron. how many?

ngazi (-) ladder; step; flight of stairs; level, stage.

ng'oa v. (pass. ng'olewa) uproot, eradicate, pull/dig up.

ngoja v. wait, wait for.

ngumi (-) fist.

nguo (-) cloth, clothing.

nguvu (-) strength, power; energy.

-a nguvu strong, powerful.

nia (-) aim, goal, intention, purpose.

nini interrog. pron. what?

njama (-) collusion, plot; secret meeting, private consultation.

nje (-) outside.

nje ya outside of.

-a nje outside-; foreign.

nchi za nje foreign countries.

njia (-) road, path; way, means.

kwa njia ya by (means of).

nne numer. four.

Novemba (-) November.

nufaisha v. caus. profit, be advantageous to.

nunua v. buy, purchase.

nyang'anya v. take away by force, rob, plunder.

nyanyua v. raise, lift.

nyaraka (letters) pl. of waraka, q. v.

nyima v. deny, withhold, deprive.

nyimbo (songs) pl. of wimbo q. v.

nyuma (-) back, rear; past; *as adv.* backwards; behind.

huko nyuma in the past, previously.

nyumba (-) house; home; building.

O

-o -ote *indef. pron./adj.* any, any at all.

oana *v. recip.* marry.

ofisa (ma-) officer, official.

ofisa elimu educational officer.

ofisi (-) office.

ogelea *v. double appl.* swim.

okoa *v.* save, rescue.

okolea *v. appl. (pass. okolewa)* save, rescue, deliver.

Oktoba October.

omba *v.* ask, beg, pray, implore.

ombi (ma-) request, petition.

ona *v.* see; view, consider.

onana *v. recip.* see each other, meet with each other.

ondoa *v.* remove, eliminate, get rid of, take away.

ondoka *v.* set out, start, leave; get up, rise.

ondolea *v. appl.* remove from, rid of, take away from.

onea *v. appl. (pass. onewa)* look at; feel hostility toward.

onekana *v. recip.* be apparent/obvious, seem, appear, be visible/seen.

ongea *v.* talk, converse, chat.

ongelea *v. appl.* discuss, talk about.

ongeza *v. caus.* increase, add, add to, augment; (*before an infinitive*) go on to, (do) further.

ongoza *v.* lead, direct.

onya *v. caus.* warn, admonish.

onyesha *v. double caus.* show, indicate.

onyo (ma-) warning, exhortation.

orofa (-) floor, story.

-ote *indef. pron./adj.* all, whole.

P

pa *v. (pass. pewa)* give.

pakana *v. recip.* be neighboring/adjacent, border on each other.

Palestina *pr. n.* Palestine.

pambana *v.* confront, face up to; compete.

pamoja na together with; in addition to.

-a pamoja joint, mutual.

panda *v.* rise, increase; mount, board.

pande (*pl. of upande, q. v.*) sides.

pangia *v. appl.* arrange/put in order for; prepare/equip for.

panua *v.* open up, expand, broaden.

-jipanua expand (one's self), increase one's size.

panuka *v. stat.* be broadened/expanded, increase.

panulia *v. appl.* open up, expand.

papara (-) haste, hurry.

-a papara hasty.

pasa *v.* behoove, be necessary, be proper.

pasua *v.* break open; cut open; wreck.

paswa *v. pass.* ought, should.

pata *v.* get, obtain.

patia *v. appl.* get/obtain for.

patikana *v. stat. recip.* be procurable/obtainable, be obtained, be found.

paza *v. caus.* raise, cause to rise/ascend.

peke, peke yake *adv.* alone, singly.

peleka *v.* send; transmit; take.

penda *v.* like, be fond of, love.

pendekeza *v. stat. caus.* recommend, suggest, put forward.

pendekezo (ma-) recommendation, suggestion, proposal.

pendelea *v. double appl.* prefer, extend preference to.

pia *adv.* also.

picha (-) picture.

piga *v.* strike, hit.

piga mabomu bomb.

pigana *v. recip.* strike each other, fight.

pigana vita wage war.

pigania *v. recip. appl.* fight for.

pili numer. two.

-a pili second.

pinga *v.* lock; block, obstruct; oppose.

pita *v.* go past, pass (by).

pitia *v. appl.* go past, pass by/through.

pitisha v. *caus.* pass, cause to pass.

pokea v. accept, receive; consent, agree; welcome.

pokelea v. *appl.* receive, accept.

polisi (ma-) policeman.

pongeza v. congratulate.

pora v. pluck; steal, rob, filch.

poteza v. lose, throw away.

potosha v. ruin, spoil.

profesa (ma-) professor.

punguzia v. *appl. of punguza* reduce, lessen, lower (in, for).

pwani (-) coast, littoral.

-a pwani coastal.

-pya *adj.* new; modern.

radhi *adj.* satisfied, pleased.

rafiki (-) friend, comrade.

rahisisha v. *caus.* cheapen; facilitate, ease.

raia (-) citizen (of a country), subject, national; civilian.

rais (-, ma-) president.

rambirambi (-) (words of) condolence.

rangi (-) color.

rasimali (-) capital, assets.

rasmi *adj.* official. *as an adv.* officially.

ratiba (-) schedule, timetable; plan.

redio (-) radio.

R

-refu *adj.* long; tall; high; deep.

rejea v. return, go back, come back.

rejesha v. *caus.* give back, return, restore.

ridhisha v. *caus.* please, satisfy.

risasi (-) bullet.

roketi (ma-) rocket.

rudi v. come back, return; pay back.

rudisha v. *caus.* give/send back, return, restore.

ruhusia v. *appl.* permit, allow.

rula (-) ruler.

saa (-) hour; watch, clock.

saba numer. seven.

sababisha v. *caus.* cause.

sababu (-) cause, reason.

kwa sababu because.

sabini numer. seventy.

sabuni (-) soap.

safi adj. pure, clean.

safu (-) row; range (of mountains).

sahihi adj. correct, right, true.

saidia v. help, assist.

saini (-) signature.

tia saini sign.

salama adv. safely, unharmed.

salamu (-) greeting; salutation; message.

salia v. *appl.* (from **saa**) remain, be left over.

sana adv. very.

sanduku (ma-) box.

sasa adv. now, at present.

saruji (-) cement, concrete.

sauti (-) voice.

sawa adj. & adv. equal; similar; like; even.

sayansi (-) science.

sehemu (-) part; region, district, area.

sehemu nyingine elsewhere, somewhere, else.

sekta (-) sector.

sema v. say, speak, talk.

semekana v. *recip.* be said/reported, say reportedly.

semina (-) seminar.

sera (-) policy.

serikali (-) government.

shabaha (-) mark, target; aim, goal.

shaka (ma-) doubt, uncertainty.

shambulia v. attack (suddenly), invade.

shambulio (ma-) attack; invasion.

shangaza v. *caus.* astonish, amaze.

shangilia v. welcome/greet warmly, congratulate; cheer, applaud.

shangwe (ma-) applause, ovation; jubilation.

shari (-) malice, maliciousness, hatred.

shauku (-) desire, longing, eagerness; ambition.

shauri v. advise, recommend.

sherehekea v. celebrate.

sheria (-) law.

shika v. grasp, seize, hold on to, occupy.

shikilia v. *double appl.* hold on to stubbornly; *mil.* occupy.

shilingi (-) shilling.

shina (ma-) tree trunk; sub-branch (the lowest unit in party structure).

shinda v. conquer, subdue, defeat; win; outdo, surpass.

shindwa v. *pass.* (from **shinda**) be defeated; fail.

shirika (ma-) company; organization; society; cooperative.

shiriki v. participate, have a part in.

shirikiana v. *recip.* cooperate, join forces.

shirikisha v. *caus.* allow to take part, have...participate.

shirikisho (ma-) union, federation, association.

shughuli (-) activity, work, occupation.

shughulikia v. *appl.* be concerned/busy/occupied with.

shuhudia v. *appl.* be witness to, witness.

shujaa (ma-) hero, brave man, warrior; *as adj.* brave, courageous.

shukuru v. thank, be grateful to.

shule (-) school.

shule za msingi primary schools.

shutumumu v. castigate, excoriate, reproach, scold.

si is/are not.

siasa (-) policy; politics.

sifu v. praise, recommend, admire.

sikia v. hear; feel.

sikika v. *stat.* be audible/perceptible, be heard.

sikiliza v. *appl. caus.* listen, listen to.

sikitika v. be sorry, regret, grieve.

sikitisha v. *caus.* cause sorrow/regret, sadden, grieve, make sorry.

siku (-) day.

silaha (-) weapon; arms.

simamisha v. *caus.* cause to stand; cause to stop, obstruct.

simu (-) telephone; telephone call.

simu ya maandishi telegram.

sindika v. push; press out; process.

sinema (-) cinema.

sisi *pers. pron.* we.

sisitiza v. stress, emphasize, say emphatically.

sita numer. six.
sitini numer. sixty.
siyo no, not.
soko (ma-) market.
somo (ma-) course of study, lesson.
songa v. press, squeeze.
 songa mbele press forward.
spea (-) spare parts.
stahili v. merit, deserve, be fitting/proper/ due.
suala (ma-) question; problem, matter.

subiri v. wait for.
sujudia v. appl. bow down/worship (for, before).
sukari (-) sugar.
sukumia v. appl. push/shove in.
suluhisha v. caus. mediate, reconcile, bring peace to.
suluhu (-) reconciliation, compromise.
swali (ma-) question.

taabika v. be in difficulty/distress, be worried/disturbed.
taarifa (-) report; statement; communiqué.
tafsiri v. explain, interpret; translate.
tafuta v. look for, seek.
tahadharisha v. caus. warn.
taifa (ma-) nation, country; people.
 Umoja wa Mataifa the United Nations.
taifisha v. nationalize.
taja v. name, designate, mention; nominate.
tajiri (ma-) rich person; (*as modifier*) rich.
taka v. want, desire; require, need.
takataka (-) dirt; rubbish, garbage.
 mzoaji wa takataka garbage collector.
tambua v. recognize, acknowledge.
 -jitambulisha v. caus. refl. identify oneself, introduce oneself, make oneself known.
tamka v. proclaim, announce; pronounce.
tangaza v. caus. make known, announce; publish; proclaim; broadcast.
 tangaza vita declare war.
tangazo (ma-) proclamation; announcement; notice, advertisement.
 matangazo ya biashara commercial advertisements, commercials.
tangu prep. and conj. since, from.

T

tanguliza (mbele) v. caus. cause to go forward, give priority/precedence to.
tano numer. five.
tanzua v. open (eyes); uncover, reveal; solve; explain, clarify.
tapatapa v. redup. be in disarray/in confusion.
taratibu (-) order, system, structure; plan; policy.
tatizo (ma-) problem, complication.
tatu numer. three.
 -a tatu third.
tawala v. rule, govern.
tawala (pl. of utawala, q.v.) regimes.
tawanyika v. stat. scatter, be spread.
tawi (ma-) branch (of a tree); fig. branch, division.
tayari adj. ready, prepared; *adv.* already.
tayarisha v. caus. prepare, set up.
tazama (appl. pass. tazamiwa) look at, observe; expect.
tegemea v. rely on, depend on.
teka v. capture.
tekeleza v. caus. accomplish, carry out, bring to a conclusion.

teketea v. be destroyed; perish; get burned.

teketeza v. *caus.* destroy, ruin.

televisheni (-) television.

tembelea v. *appl.* visit, go to visit, call on.

tena adv. then, next, further; again.

tengeneza v. *caus.* manufacture, produce; make put in order; repair; edit.

tesa v. persecute, torment.

tetea v. *appl.* stand up for, support, defend; speak out strongly for or against.

tetemeko (-) earthquake.

thabiti adj. strong, firm, secure, steadfast.

thamini v. value, appraise, evaluate; appreciate.

thibitisha v. *caus.* prove, confirm.

tia v. put, set, lay, place.

tilia *appl.* of **tia**, *q.v.*

tiliana v. *recip.* (of **tia**) put/set (mutually).
tiliana saini (both/all) sign.

timiza v. *caus.* complete, finish.

timua v. (*pass.* **timuliwa**) drive out, expel.

timu (-) team.

tisa numer. nine.

tishia v. *appl.* threaten, frighten, scare.

toa v. put/take/give out; put forward; produce; publish; issue.

-jitoa muhanga make a sacrifice, sacrifice oneself.

tochi (-) flashlight.

tofauti (-) difference.

tofautiana v. *recip.* be different from one another; differ (in opinion).

toka v. come/go out, leave.

kutoka from, out of.

tokana v. *recip.* depart from; result from.

kutokana na due to, as a result of, resulting from.

tokea v. *appl.* come out, appear; happen, occur.

tokomeza v. *caus.* destroy, annihilate.

tolea v. *appl.* from **toa** put out, issue; present; publish; expel.

tosha v. be enough/sufficient.

vya kutosha sufficiently.

tosheleza v. *appl. caus.* satisfy, give satisfaction.

toza v. *caus.* charge, impose; extract.

tu adv. only, merely.

tua v. put/set down; settle down; be based, take position.

tukio (**ma-**) occurrence, event, incident.

tulia v. *appl.* (from **tua**) calm down, become quiet/tranquil.

tumainia v. wish, desire; hope, expect.

tume (-) task, delegation.

kamati ya tume committee of the delegation.

tumia v. *appl.* send to/for.

tumia v. use, apply.

tumika v. *stat.* be used; be usable.

tumikia v. *appl.* work for, serve; be useful to; use.

tungulia v. lower, reduce; bring down.

tupa v. throw.

mabomu ya kutupa hand grenades.

tupilia v. *double appl.* throw away.

-tupu adj. bald; naked; empty; downright, brazen.

twaa v. capture, occupy; take.

ua v. kill, murder.

ua (ma-) fence.

uadui *sing.* hostility, enmity.

Uajemi *pr. n.* Persia, Iran.

uamuzi *sing.* judgment, decision, verdict.

uasi *sing.* rebellion, insurrection.

ubaguzi *sing.* discrimination, segregation.

ubalozi *sing.* embassy, legation, consulate.

ubeberu *sing.* imperialism.

uchaguzi *sing.* election, voting.

uchapishaji *sing.* publication.
shirika la uchapishaji vitabu
 book publisher.

uchimbaji *sing.* excavation, digging, mining;
 drilling (oil).

uchokozi *sing.* provocation; teasing.

uchorongaji *sing.* (act of) cutting/drilling.

uchumi *sing.* economy.
 -a **uchumi** economic.

uchunguzi *sing.* investigation, research.

uelewano *sing.* mutual understanding.

uendalezaji *sing.* development; promotion;
 industrial management.

uenezaji *sing.* spreading, dissemination.

ufanisi *sing.* well-being, prosperity.

ufumbuzi *sing.* unfolding, clearing up,
 solution.

ufundi *sing.* proficiency, expertise;
 technology.
 -a **ufundi** technical, technological.

ufupi *sing.* shortness, brevity.

ugawaji *sing.* dividing up, division;
 distribution.

ugonjwa *sing.* disease, sickness.

ugumu *sing.* hardness, solidity;
 difficulty; severity.

uhai *sing.* life.

uhakikisho *sing.* assurance, making sure.

uhalifu *sing.* transgression, crime,
 fault, offense.

uhamiaji *sing.* immigration, emigration.

uharibifu *sing.* destruction,
 devastation, damage, loss.

uhuru *sing.* freedom, independence.

Uingereza *sing.* England, Great Britain.

ujamaa *sing.* socialism; brotherhood.
 -a **ujamaa** socialist.

ujambazi *sing.* brigandage, banditry, robbery.

ujenzi *sing.* erection, building, construction.

Ujerumani Magharibi *pr. n.* West Germany.

ujuha *sing.* stupidity, foolishness.

ujumbe *sing.* delegation, deputation;
 message.

ujumla *sing.* totality.
 kwa **ujumla** in general; in all, in totality.

ujuzi *sing.* knowledge; experience.

ukaguzi *sing.* investigation, examination,
 inspection.

ukanda *pl.* **kanda** zone, sector.

ukimbizi *sing.* exile, fight.

ukimya *sing.* quiet, quietness, calm.

ukingo *pl.* **kingo** edge, border.

ukoloni *sing.* colonialism.
 -a **ukoloni** colonial.

ukombozi *sing.* liberation.

ukosefu *sing.* lack, want, deficiency.

ukumbi *pl.* **kumbi** veranda, porch; hall,
 corridor.
ukumbi wa mikutano conference center.

ukuta *pl.* **kuta** (stone) wall.

ukweli *sing.* truth.

Ulaya *pr. n.* Europe.

ulinzi *sing.* defense, guarding.
waziri wa ulinzi minister of defense,
 secretary of state.

uliza v. ask (about), inquire, question.

umaarufu *sing.* fame.

umaskini *sing.* poverty.

umeme *sing.* lightning, electricity.
vifaa vya umeme electrical appliances.

umma (-) people; (the) masses.

umoja *sing.* unity, union.
Umoja wa Mataifa the United Nations.
Umoja wa Wazalendo wa Zimbabwe the
 Patriotic Front (of Zimbabwe).

umri *sing.* age (of a person).

umuhimu *sing.* importance.

unda v. build, make, create, form.

unga v. join.
unga mkono support, back up.
-jiunga v. *refl.* join oneself, join up (with),
 affiliate oneself.

ungana v. *recip.* join together, unite, combine.

unguza v. *caus.* burn, scorch, singe.

unyonyaji *sing.* exploitation.

uongo *sing.* lie, untruth.
 -a **uongo** lying, false.

uongozi *sing.* leadership; administration.
-a **uongozi** administrative.

uovu *sing.* badness, wickedness, corruption.

upande *pl.* **pande** side; *fig.* field, sphere.
kwa upande wa on the side of,
on the...side.

upelekaji *sing.* transmission; delivery.

upeo *sing.* extremity, limit, highest point.

upinzani *sing.* opposition.

upya *adv.* again, anew.

uraia *sing.* citizenship.

urais *sing.* presidency.

urefu *sing.* length; height; depth.
kwa urefu zaidi at greater length.

Urusi *pr. n.* Russia.

usafirishaji *sing.* transportation.

usafishaji *sing.* cleaning, purification; refining.

usalama *sing.* security, safety.
askari wa usalama security forces.
Baraza la Usalama Security Council.

usalata *sing.* deceit, treachery, fraud.

usawa *sing.* similarity; equality; evenness.

usemi *sing.* words, saying; slogan.

ushahidi *sing.* evidence, testimony.

ushauri *sing.* recommendation, advice.
toa ushauri recommend.

ushauriano *sing.* consultation(s).

ushirikiano *sing.* cooperation, collaboration.

usiku *sing.* night.

ustaarabu *sing.* civilization, culture.

usuluhishi *sing.* mediation, reconciliation.

utabibu *sing.* medical treatment.

utafiti *sing.* research, investigation,
curiosity.

utafutaji *sing.* search, act of seeking.

utajiri *sing.* wealth.

utalii *sing.* tourism.

utamaduni *sing.* culture; civilization.

utangazaji *sing.* announcement, proclamation.

utaratibu *sing.* system, structure, arrange-
ment, plan.

utawala *pl.* **tawala** rule, government;
regime.

utengenezaji *sing.* manufacture, production.

utekelezaji *sing.* implementation.

utu *sing.* humanity; humaneness, goodness.

Uturuki *sing.* Turkey.

uuzaji *sing.* marketing, business of
selling.

uвамizi *sing.* invasion.

uwanja *pl.* **wanja** enclosed area; field;
stadium.
uwanja wa ndege airfield, airport.

uwezekano *sing.* possibility, feasibility.

uwezo *sing.* ability, capacity.

uwiano *sing.* equality.

uza *v.* sell.

uzalendo *sing.* patriotism.

uzalishaji *sing.* childbirth; production.

uzayonisti *sing.* Zionism.

uzito *sing.* weight, heavyness.

uzoefu *sing.* experience.

vamia *v. appl.* pounce on, descend on; break into, invade.

vifaa *pl.* supplies, equipment; materials; necessities.

vikali *adv.* strongly, adamantly, harshly, fiercely.

vile (vile) *adv.* also, likewise, too; in the same way.

vipi *adv.* how?

vita *pl.* war.

vizuri *adv.* well, nicely, properly.

vuguvugu (-) (political) consciousness.

vuka *v.* pass safely through, cross, ferry across.

vumilia *double appl.* tolerate, put up with.

vuna: -jivunia *v. appl. refl.* take the credit for, boast about, take pride in.

vunja *v.* break, demolish.

vunja moyo discourage.

vunjika *v. stat.* be breakable; be broken; break up.

kuvunjika moyo be dispirited/ discouraged/demoralized.

vutia *v. appl.* pull, draw, attract; be attractive to, be pleasing to.

wa *v.* be, become.

wahi *v.* do beforehand, happen before; be on time.

wajibu *sing.* duty, responsibility, obligation.

wakati *pl. nyakati* time, period, season;
as a conj. when.

wakati wa at the time of, during.

wakilisha *v.* represent.

wala *conj.* nor, and not.

wapi *interrog.* where?

waraka *pl. nyaraka* letter, document.

warsha (-) workshop, seminar.

wasili *v.* arrive, reach.

wasilisha *v. caus.* send, convey, deliver.

wasiwasi *sing.* doubt, misgiving; crisis.

waya (-) wire.

wazi *adj. and adv.* clear, open; clearly, frankly.

waziri (ma-) minister.

waziri mkuu prime minister, premier.

waziri wa habari na utalii minister of information and tourism.

waziri wa kazi minister of labor/works.

waziri wa mambo ya nchi za nje minister of foreign affairs, foreign minister.

waziri wa mambo ya ndani ya nchi minister of the interior, home minister.

waziri wa ulinzi minister of defense.

waziwazi *adj.* clear, open, overt; *adv.* clearly, frankly.

wazo (ma-) thought, idea; opinion, view.

weka *v.* place, put, set.

-jiweka *v. refl.* place oneself, set oneself.

wekea *v. appl. of weka* place/put (in, for).

weza *v.* be able.

wezekana *v. recip.* be possible/feasible.

wezesha *v. caus.* enable, make possible.

wiki (-) week.

wilaya (-) district.

wili *numer.* two.

wimbi (ma-) wave.

wimbo *pl. nyimbo* song.

wingi *sing.* large quantity/number.

kwa wingi in large quantity.

wizara (-) ministry.

wizara ya mambo ya nchi za nje ministry of foreign affairs; state department.

wizara ya viwanda ministry of industry.

yeye *pers. pron.* he, she.

zaidi *adv.* more.

zaidi ya more than.

zalisha *v. caus.* beget; produce.

zaliwa (*pass. of zaa*) be born.

zamani (-) time, period of time.

-a zamani former; of old, of long ago.

zatiti *v.* prepare, make ready, put in order.

-jizatiti *v. refl.* prepare oneself, ready oneself.

ziara (-) visit.

zidi *v.* increase, become large; exceed, excel; do more, do increasingly.

zidisha *v. caus.* increase; multiply.

-zima *adj.* entire, whole, complete.

zingatia *v. appl.* consider, regard, take into account.

zingira *v. appl.* surround, encircle.

-zito *adj.* heavy; thick; difficult.

ziwa (ma-) lake; pool, pond.

zuia *v. (pass. zuliwa)* prevent, hinder; hold back, restrain detain.

-jizulia *v. refl.* restrain/control oneself, hold back.

zuka *v.* appear suddenly, emerge, pop up, break out.

zunguka *v.* go around, circle around, move about aimlessly.

zungumza *v.* discuss, converse, carry on a conversation.

zungumzia *v. appl.* discuss, converse, talk about.

zungusha *v. caus.* encircle, surround.

-zuri *adj.* good, fine, excellent.

zuru *v.* visit.