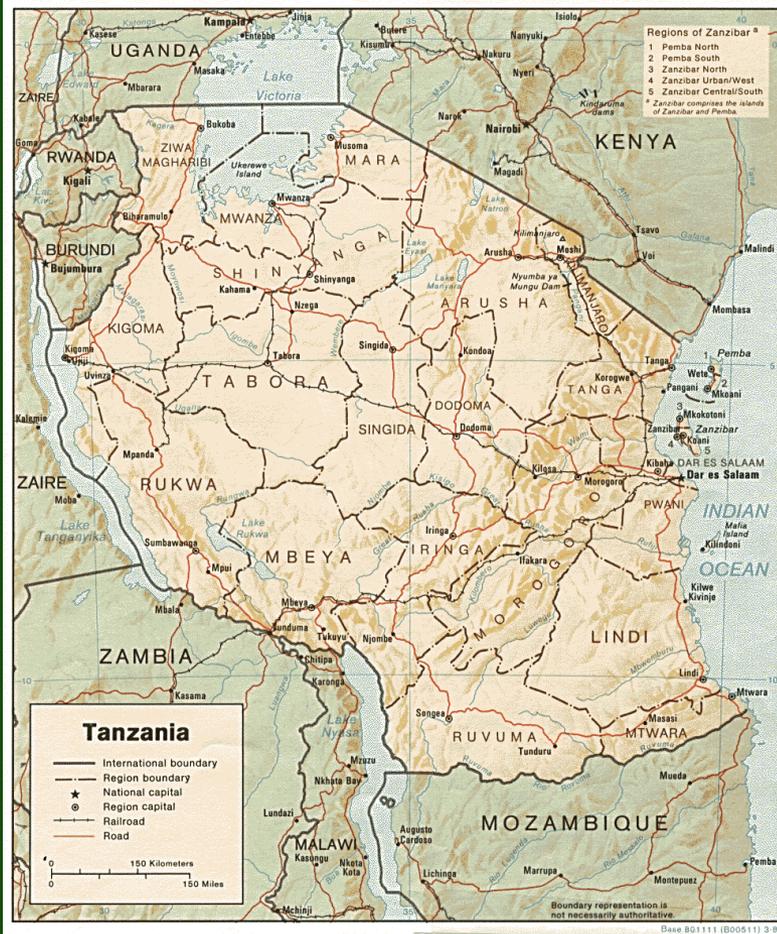


“Loyalty to Our Country”: Civil-Military Social Networks and the Stability of Tanzania, 1964-1993



Civil-Military Stability

- “The literature of civil-military relations reflects two sets of concerns: first, the degree of autonomy the military from civilian power and its influence on democratic and civilian control of the military; and second, the propensity of the military to interfere in civilian affairs and stage coups.” (Houngnikpo, 2010)
- These relations between the civil and military spheres can be traced through network science to offer a quantitative model of civil-military stability or concerns towards praetorian behavior
- Relevancy to African Affairs demonstrated in the past several weeks by events in Bamako and Guinea-Bissau



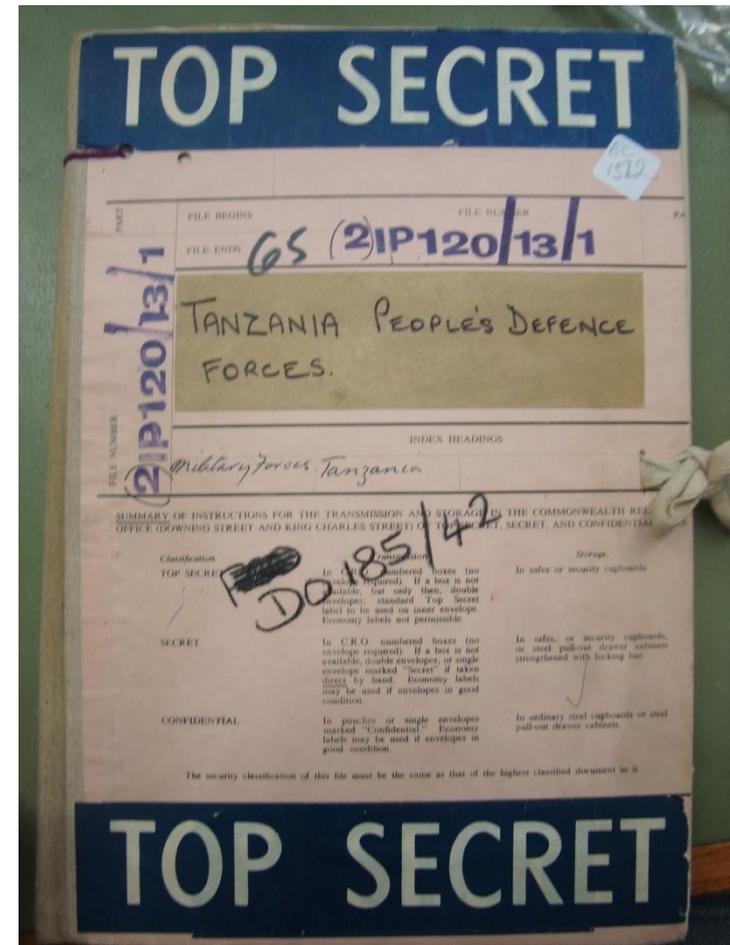
Why Tanzania as a Model?

- 1964 Mutiny offers a model of Praetorian Behavior of an inherited colonial military
- The dismissal and complete reconstruction of the military offers a clean historical break
- The political, social, and economic shocks Tanzania undergoes in the period from 1965-1993
- The complete lack of coordinated praetorian behavior on the part of the military during this period



The Data Set

- Approximately 1500 archival documents from Tanzania, Canada, and Great Britain
- Open Source Material from print and internet sources
- Currently divided into distinct periods: 1964-65, 1975-1979, 1992-1995



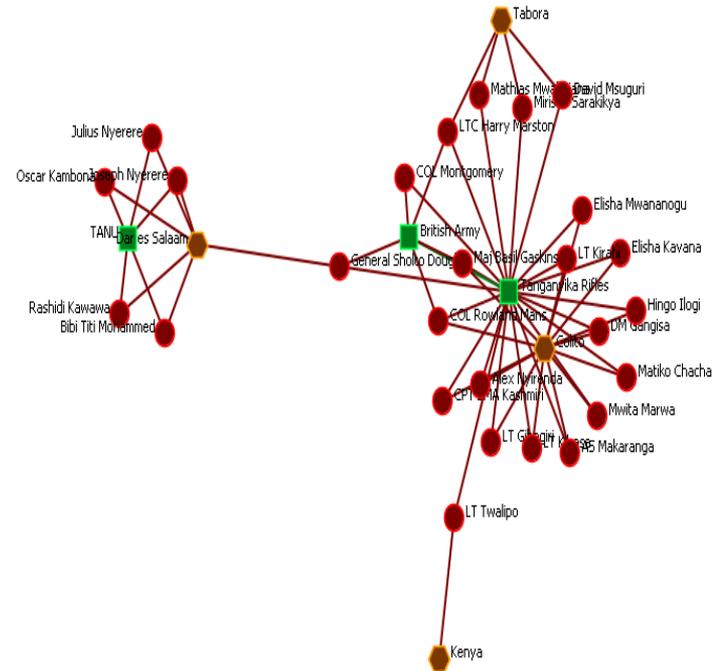
Modeling Praetorian Incursions

- Inherited colonial militaries were a distinct interest group
- Often disconnected from the populace at large due to ethnic recruiting policies
- Little influence on the new nationalist governments
- Sometimes significant foreign influence at play
- Incursions were to protect their own professional prerogatives, despite rhetoric (First, 1970; DeCalo, 1976; and Gutteridge, 1975)



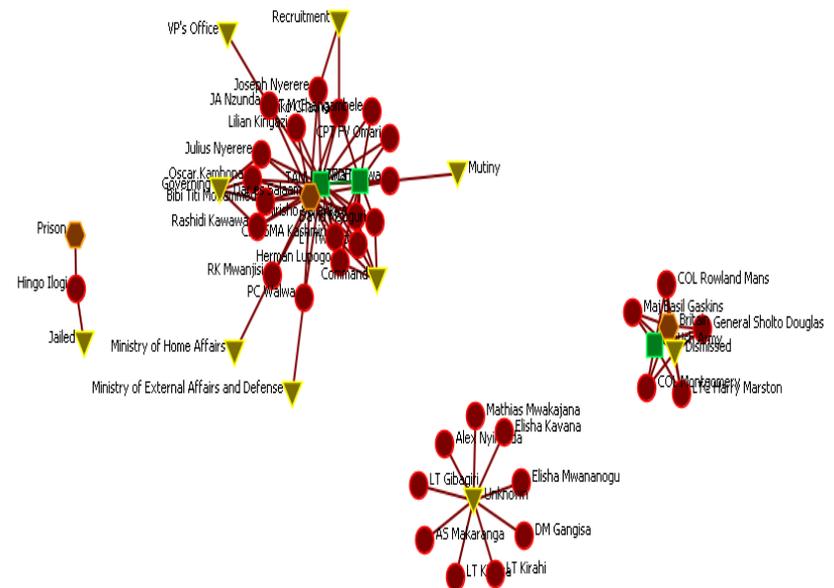
1964 Tanganyikan Mutiny

- Model matches that of almost all postcolonial militaries in formerly British colonies
- Matches the theses of Gutteridge, DeCalo, and First in terms of civil-military connections, foreign influence, and insularity overall



1965 Reconstructed Military

- New military is built and marches out in September of 1965
- Party membership is now required, as is National Service
- Much tighter links between the civil and military aspects of the state



Challenges, 1965-1979

- 1965: Establishment of a single-party state
- 1965: Break with the Commonwealth
- 1967: Arusha Declaration
- 1971: TANU Guidelines
- 1973: Forced Villagization
- 1978-79: Kagera War against Idi Amin's Uganda



Civil-Military Structures, 1965-1979

- Members must be part of the central party (TANU-ASP and later CCM)
- Serving officers are allowed to stand for election
- Serving officers can be appointed to political positions
- Party structures become involved with the military itself.



1992 Transitions

- 1978-79: commodity prices and war debt damage economy
- 1985: President Nyerere steps down
- Late 1980s: Discussions with World Bank and IMF
- 1992: Return to multipartyism in Tanzania
- The military has remained pacific despite these transitions



Next Steps

- Complete 1990s Networks and Analysis
- Finish Tracing Individuals
- Gather datasets from other African militaries to compare/contrast
- Track parastatals and link up findings with parallel study

