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On the cover page / На обложке:

A dhow boat near the islands of Unguja, The United Republic of Tanzania /

Лодка доу у берега острова Унгуджа, Объединенная Республика Танзания

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International Legal Foundations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Relevance Remains

The adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at the initiative of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on December 14, 1960 became not only the most important political, but also international legal event in the world history. This event was a real step in the development of progressive international law, the formation of which began with the entry into the international arena of the first Socialist state, and then with the formation of the world Socialist system. It is no accident that with the destruction of this system, the decolonization process was never completed in full. The issues of colonial and non-self-governing territories remain on the agenda of the last session of the UN General Assembly; the Fourth (Decolonization) Committee of the UN General Assembly also continues to exist.

The relevance of the Declaration was confirmed by the fact that the International Court of Justice in February 2019 made an Advisory Opinion on the legal status of the Chagos archipelago on the basis of this document. International Court of Justice ruled in favor of Mauritius, reaffirming the fundamental nature of the international principles laid down in the 1960 Declaration on the one hand, and the incompleteness of the decolonization

process, on the other.

It should also be noted the important side of the adoption of the 1960 Declaration, namely the reverse effect of this document on international law itself. This phenomenon can be called "decolonization" of international law. It includes raising the question of revising a number of "colonial" norms of existing international law, in particular, provisions on the principles of law recognized by "civilized" nations, as well as a number of other norms.

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Международно-правовые принципы

Декларации о предоставлении независимости

колониальным странам и народам: актуальность сохраняется

Принятие 14 декабря 1960 года по инициативе правительства Союза Советских Социалистических Республик «Декларации о предоставлении независимости колониальным странам и народам» стало не только важнейшим политическим, но и международно-правовым событием мировой истории. Данный документ стал реальным шагом в развитии прогрессивного международного права, формирование которого началось с выходом на международную арену

первого социалистического государства, а затем – формированием мировой социалистической системы. Не случайно, с разрушением этой системы, процесс деколонизации так и не был завершён полностью. В повестке дня последней сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН остаются вопросы колониальных и самоуправляемых территорий, продолжает также существовать Четвёртый комитет ГА ООН по деколонизации.

Актуальность Декларации подтверждается тем фактом, что Международный Суд ООН в феврале 2019 года вынес консультативное заключение относительно правового статуса архипелага Чагос именно на основании данного документа. Международный суд ООН вынес своё решение в пользу Маврикия, ещё раз подтвердив основополагающий характер международных принципов, заложенных Декларацией 1960 года с одной стороны, и незавершённость процесса деколонизации, с другой.

Следует также отметить важную сторону принятия Декларации 1960 года, а именно реверсный эффект этого документа на само международное право. Это явление можно условно назвать «деколонизацией» международного права. Оно включает в себя постановку вопроса о пересмотре ряда «колониальных» норм действующего международного права, в частности, положений о принципах права, признанных «цивилизованными» нациями, а также целого ряда других норм.

Alexander Kavina

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Independence Was a Smokescreen for Africa

The period after the end of the Second World War was a phenomenon as it was accompanied by many developments, reforms and significant changes in the metropolis and in the colonies. In Africa the struggle for independence gained a momentum following the melting down of colonial master's economies in the metropolis and expansion of colonial economies in Africa, all of which had a significant contribution to the process of weakening old colonialism. A wave of independence dawned Africa from 1960 when Gold Coast became the first African country to attain independence from the British which opened the floodgate for other colonies to attain independence in the 1960s. The year 1960 was heralded throughout Africa and the West as "the Year of Africa" for the inspiring change that swept the continent. About seventeen African territories gained independence from the strong arm of European colonial rule. Independence gained was heralded and the peoples of Africa were optimistic about the future. The most outstanding post-independence leaders were cognizant of the challenges of the time and ongoing European economic and political influence and sought remedies to ensure the autonomy and development of their nations. Few pursued initiatives that transformed their nations into bastions of economic and political stability. Nonetheless, they worked steadfastly to dismantle the colonial political structures and replaced them

with systems that reflected the history, culture, and needs of the people. But few years after independence the continent experienced a period of disappointment. Between the early 1960s and the mid 1970s, African leaders took direct control of their economies, political institutions, and resources, but they later entered the brutal trap of Cold War–era global politics. From there European economic and political influence remained deeply entrenched in Africa throughout the period because of their strategic interests in maintaining unobstructed access to Africa’s natural resources and in supporting governments friendly to Western political interests. Independence, therefore, released Africans from their status as colonial subjects but failed to rid African nations of the sway of their former colonial rulers, other Western powers, and a culture of political and economic exploitation by the newly created compradorial African bourgeoisie and their bourgeoisie allies in the North.

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Challenging the Concept “Decolonization” in African Context

Examining the history and the results of decolonization in Africa could remain an unfinished reflection and conversation, if the concept ‘decolonization’ itself is not discussed and even challenged. Indeed, despite the fact that the concept ‘decolonization’ has become the reference in the political discourses and the academic productions on what is commonly called postcolonial Africa, it nevertheless appears very controversial. One can call on here to sustain it, the sovereignty of the states often in question though always claimed by political rulers, the strong ties between many African countries and their former colonial master in many ways, the legacy of the colonialism that is still impacting the Africans’ lives in almost all the “independent states” of the continent. Therefore, it seems very difficult to have a scrutiny of the decolonization of Africa without reconsidering the meaning and the implication of the concept ‘decolonization’ in African context. That is what the current paper intends to highlight, by challenging that concept and by addressing the issues related to it, in order to contribute to the elucidation of how the history and the results of decolonization are understood and have to be assessed.

Sengulo Albert Msellemu

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Happy Birthday Dear Mama Africa

It is another day another birthday for you! Dear Mama! It is remembered that in the year 1960 about 17 of your children, son and daughters, got their independence. This made possible to form a caucus of African states in the United Nations. At the time Russia and Uncle Sam (US) were engaged in the cold war which they had good reasons for it. From there the Africa countries had to choose which way to forward. There were no roadmap but they knew for sure unity was the key for whatever they were doing. Some decided to build capitalism, and others socialism. But in their endeavor one thing was clear, that they made a very little progress. We all know that the good thing about colonialism is nationalism, we all manage to gain our independence. Colonialism and frequent conflict have ravaged parts of our continent! One thing about our leaders every one ought to judge them the way he sees them. African countries have quarreled and brought their division to the fore, among them there were Monrovia and Moroccan Groups. Those who followed Nyerere's and Nkurumah's dream for unity are both in shambles. Although Nyerere's won the battle but he admitted losing the War, because now is not about Africa but Africans. Africa is still divided than ever before. Everyone has his or her economic plans and maneuvers. Imperialist and Capitalists still are together continue to suck African wealth without a shame! Learning from the past

mistakes has become just a slogan. What they know is that Africa's future is up to Africans themselves. But Africans still have got a long way to go to achieve unity.

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**Africa that Was Versus Africa that Is:
Colonialism's Balance Sheet, Sixty Years after Decolonization**

Africa's most prominent novelist, Chinua Achebe in the introductory chapter of his last published work, "There Was a Country: A Personal History of Biafra" (Penguin, 2012), drew from an Igbo proverb to assert *inter alia* on the subject matter of Europe's conquest and occupation of Africa: "The rain that beat Africa began four to five hundred years ago, from the 'discovery' of Africa by Europe, through the transatlantic slave trade, to the Berlin Conference of 1885. That controversial gathering of the world's leading European powers precipitated what we now call the Scramble for Africa, which created new boundaries that did violence to Africa's ancient societies and resulted in tension-prone modern states. It took place without African consultation or representation, to say the least." Sixty years after, our presentation interrogates the debilitating socio-political legacies of that conquest and occupation of the continent and its distinct peoples with a balance sheet.

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World War II: Catalyst for Sub-Saharan Africa Decolonization?

As is well-known, the Second World War was a powerful catalyst for the transformation of political relations and understanding of racial issues, however the participation of Africans in these events and the consequences of such participation for the development of African countries still remain underestimated. Thus, the purpose of the article is to analyze the impact of the Second World War on the processes of decolonization on the African continent. The following methods were used in the research: the method of systems analysis, structural-functional and comparative-historical methods.

As for Ethiopia, military actions commenced in 1935 with the beginning of the war against the Italians. Then the whole of North-East Africa became a field where the forces of the two blocs bogged down. The remaining countries in the region were not involved in the conflict, however they mobilized hundreds of thousands of Africans to go to the front and serve their needs - in fact, the entire region was involved in the conflict.

However, in 1939, the European colonial powers, which collapse began after the end of the war, confidently controlled their African territories and used African soldiers as an additional fighting force. The legitimacy of European power was not questioned; Africans were taught by bitter experience that a seemingly weak local colonial administration had

powerful resources that could be deployed to quell discontent. Attempts to unseat some colonial administrations during the “alien” First World War and return to independence based on pre-colonial political structures failed as a result. So the resistance of the 1930s took the form of riots against unfair taxation or harsh working conditions. With the clear exception of French North Africa, there were virtually no violent political demonstrations that would ensure broad popular involvement, and the educated elite took a passive position of accepting the current state of affairs.

The authors came to the following conclusions. The Africans, after returning from the war, the goals of which were not always clear and close to them, began to perceive their own situation differently. As for 1945, the struggle was no longer for representation in national bodies, but that time there were completely different demands, namely the struggle against colonial oppression and state independence.

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Вторая мировая война:

катализатор деколонизации Африки южнее Сахары?

Как известно, Вторая мировая война стала мощным

катализатором трансформации политических отношений и осмысления расовых проблем, однако участие в этих событиях африканцев и последствия этого участия для развития стран Африки остаются недооцененными. Именно поэтому целью статьи является анализ влияния хода Второй мировой войны на процессы деколонизации на африканском континенте. В исследовании были использованы следующие методы: метод системного анализа, структурно-функциональный и сравнительно-исторический методы.

Так, для Эфиопии боевые действия начались еще в 1935 г. с началом войны против итальянцев. Затем и вся северо-восточная Африка стала полем, где увязли силы двух блоков. Оставшиеся страны региона хоть и не были вовлечены территориально в конфликт, но мобилизовали сотни тысяч африканцев для отправки на фронт и обслуживания их нужд – фактически весь регион оказался вовлечен в конфликт.

Впрочем, на 1939 г. европейские колониальные державы, чей крах начался уже после окончания войны, уверенно держали контроль над своими африканскими территориями и могли использовать африканских солдат как дополнительную боевую силу. Легитимность европейской власти не ставилась под сомнение, африканцы были научены горьким опытом, что на первый взгляд слабое местное колониальное управление имело мощные ресурсы, которые могли быть отправлены на подавление недовольства. Попытки сместить некоторые колониальные администрации вовремя “чужой” Первой мировой войны и вернуться к независимости, основанной на

доколониальных политических структурах, в результате потерпели неудачу. Поэтому сопротивление 1930-х годов приняло форму беспорядков против несправедливого налогообложения или тяжелых условий труда. За явным исключением французской Северной Африки практически не было насильственных демонстраций политического характера, которые бы обеспечивали широкое вовлечение народа, а образованная элита занимала пассивную позицию принятия текущего положения дел.

Авторы пришли к выводу, что вернувшись с войны, цели которой не всегда были понятны для них и близки, африканцы стали иначе воспринимать собственное положение. На 1945 г. борьба велась уже не за представительство в национальных органах, отныне звучали совсем иные требования: борьба против колониального угнетения и государственная независимость.

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Corruption during Colonial Rule in the United Republic of Tanzania

Corruption is a worldwide phenomenon linked to the capitalist economy and society. In recent times the problem is fought on a global scale as resources seem not to benefit national interests but a few individuals in the corruption matrix. More often it is examined as individuals and regimes problem rather than a social transformation issue in a sense of political economy approach. Corruption practices in Tanzania started during German colonial rule. The disruption of indigenous social structures and the imposition of foreign social, political and economic strategies such as taxes drove people to have different understanding on how one can accumulate wealth by the use of other ways rather than hard work. Hitherto, the communities administration and leadership was enclosed within traditional ethical values that could not jeopardize any imposed and experienced norms. The Germany colonization took place as a result of European imperialistic countries' agreement that was realized at the Berlin conference in 1884. The Berlin Conference of 1884–85, also known as the Congo Conference or West Africa Conference, regulated European colonization and trade in Africa; the conference outcome coincided with Germany's sudden emergence as an imperial power. British took over Tanganyika from the Germans in 1919 and it was to be administered under a Mandate of the League of Nations. After taking over

the British reinforced the preexisting political and economic structures in Tanganyika, the only change they made was the introduction of “indirect rule” strategy in their administration contrary to Germans’ direct and semi-direct rule. The corruption state during British colonial rule justifies the argument that the colonial imposition in Tanzania contributed much to the development of this negative practice of corruption never experienced during the pre-colonial period.

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Kenyan Independence: From Armed Struggle to Political Settlement

This paper is devoted to the analysis of the preconditions, course and results of the struggle of the Kenyan people for the independence of their state. Drawing on works of both domestic and foreign experts the author shows different means and methods of combating colonial oppression and ways to achieve independence illustrated by the Kenian historic experience.

At the beginning of the paper, the origin of the anti-colonial movement in Kenya and the maturation of the prerequisites for gaining independence are briefly described. At this stage, both socio-economic and political factors are highlighted, namely the formation of the nationwide party Kenya African Union (KAU).

The main part is structurally divided into two key periods. In the framework of the first one, the Mau-Mau Uprising is analyzed: the origins of this movement, its organization as well as relations with the KAU. Particular attention is paid to the study of the reasons for the success of British policy aimed at counteracting the growth of the national liberation movement and, consequently, the failure of the armed methods of fighting for the independence of Kenya. In the second period, an analysis of the Anglo-Kenyan negotiations on political autonomy, and then on the independence of Kenya, is carried out. The author does not ignore the

maturing of domestic political preconditions for the creation of an independent state including the election of Kenyans to the Legislative Council, the revitalization of Kenyan political parties and trade unions (the creation of KANU and KADU in 1960), as well as the steps of the British authorities, among them Lancaster House Conferences, the release of Jomo Kenyatta and his supporters. All these factors coupled with a favorable international situation led to the proclamation of self-governance on June 1 and conferring independence on all of Kenya on December 12, 1963. Exactly 12 months later on December 12, 1964, Kenya became a republic.

In conclusion, the author stresses that the failure of armed methods of struggle was primarily due to the disorganization of the national liberation movement and the effective British authorities' policy of discrediting it and playing on ethnic tensions. The political process of granting independence ultimately selected by both parties was foremost beneficial to Great Britain, as it took place gradually and allowed London to largely preserve its influence in Kenya.

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**Независимость Кении:
от вооруженной борьбы к политическому урегулированию**

Данная работа посвящена анализу предпосылок, хода и

результатов борьбы кенийского народа за независимость своей страны. Цель исследования – на примере Кении показать разные средства и методы борьбы с колониальным гнетом и пути достижения независимости. Для достижения поставленной цели автор изучил работы как отечественных, так и зарубежных специалистов.

В начале исследования кратко описывается зарождение антиколониального движения в Кении и созревание предпосылок для завоевания независимости. На данном этапе выделяются как социально-экономические, так и политические факторы, прежде всего, образование общенациональной партии Союз Африканцев Кении (САК).

Далее следует основная часть работы, структурно разделяемая на два ключевых периода. В рамках первого периода анализируется вооруженное восстание Мау-мау в Кении – зарождение этого движения, его организация, связи с САК. Особое внимание уделяется анализу причин успеха британской политики, направленной на противодействие росту национально-освободительного движения и, следовательно, неудачи вооруженных методов борьбы за независимость Кении. В рамках второго периода проводится анализ англо-кенийских переговоров о политической автономии, а затем и независимости Кении. Автор не обходит вниманием созревание внутривнутриполитических предпосылок создания независимого государства – избрание кенийцев в Законодательный совет, активизация кенийских политических партий и профсоюзов (создание в 1960 г. КАНУ и КАДУ), а также шаги британских властей – Ланкастерские

конференции, освобождение Джомо Кениата и его сподвижников. Все эти факторы вкупе с благоприятной международной обстановкой привели к провозглашению 1 июня 1963 г. внутреннего самоуправления, а 12 декабря – независимости Кении, которая все же оставалась Королевством Содружества, и лишь спустя год стала полностью независимой республикой.

В заключении делается вывод о неудаче вооруженных методов борьбы прежде всего ввиду дезорганизации национально-освободительного движения и плодотворной политике британских властей по его дискредитации и разжиганию межнациональной вражды. Политический процесс предоставления независимости, избранный в итоге обеими сторонами, был прежде всего выгоден Великобритании, поскольку проходил постепенно и позволил ей сохранить значительную часть влияния в Кении.

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**Great Britain: A Modern View on the History of
Decolonization of British Colonial Possessions in Africa**

The paper will examine contemporary interpretations by British academic and political circles of the decolonization history of British possessions in Africa.

It should be noted that there is no consensus on what that process meant to the UK. There are researchers who note British resistance to the decolonization process, and there are scholars who believe that the UK contributed to it, realizing its inevitability. Opinions differ also on the degree of real independence of the former colonies from the metropolis after they formally gained independence.

It is also important to indicate that the decolonization process was very protracted in time and was not uniform: in each of the British colonies / possessions it had its own special features.

While Africans take a fresh look at the history of British colonialism, rethinking the past, the British Prime Minister G. Brown said already back in 2005, representing the opinion of the country's political circles: “The times when Britain had to apologize for its colonial history have passed”.

The history of British decolonization is closely connected with the understanding of the empire's heritage in the modern politics of the

country. It directly intertwines with the question of what it means to be British (notion of Britishness). History in many respects influences the nuances of interaction between the Government and the growing African diaspora within the country, the process of evaluating the multiculturalism's prospects.

At the present stage, the issues of decolonization are again raised, since they are closely related to the problems of modern British-African political and economic relations.

In the context of Britain's exit from the EU ("Brexit"), which is due to take place on January 31, 2020, the British leadership is actively focused on strengthening its political cooperation and trade and economic cooperation with the countries of the African continent. On January 20, 2020, a large-scale UK-Africa Investment Summit took place. The UK announces its intention to become the largest European investor in Africa by 2022, as well as to expand its diplomatic presence in Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa. However, all British intentions can become a reality only with the active support of African partners. Relations will have to be built on new conditions, including rethinking the era of colonialism and the lessons of decolonization.

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Великобритания: современный взгляд на историю деколонизации британских владений в Африке

В докладе будут рассмотрены современные интерпретации британских научных и политических кругов по вопросу истории деколонизации британских владений в Африке.

Следует отметить, что не существует единого мнения о том, что этот процесс значил для Великобритании. Есть исследователи, которые отмечают британское сопротивление процессу деколонизации, а есть ученые, которые считают, что Великобритания содействовала ему, осознав его неотвратимость. Разнятся и мнения о подлинной степени независимости бывших колоний от метрополии после формального обретения ими независимости.

Важно указать также, что процесс деколонизации был весьма растянут во времени и не был единым: в каждой из британских колоний/владений он имел свои особенные черты.

В то время как африканцы по-новому смотрят на историю британского колониализма, переосмысливая прошлое, британский премьер-министр Г. Браун еще в 2005 г. заявил, представляя мнение политических кругов страны: «Времена, когда Британии приходилось извиняться за свою колониальную историю, миновали».

История британской деколонизации тесно связана с

осмыслением наследия империи в современной политике страны. Непосредственным образом переплетается она и с вопросом о том, что значит быть британцем (понятием «Britishness»). История во многом влияет и на нюансы взаимодействия правительства с растущей африканской диаспорой внутри страны, на процесс осмысления перспектив мультикультурализма.

На современном этапе вопрос деколонизации вновь поднимается, поскольку он тесно связан с проблематикой современных британо-африканских политико-экономических отношений.

В условиях выхода Великобритании из ЕС («Брекзит»), который должен состояться 31 января 2020 г., британское руководство активно нацелено на укрепление своего политического сотрудничества и торгово-экономического взаимодействия со странами Африканского континента. 20 января 2020 г. состоялся масштабный Инвестиционный саммит Великобритания – Африка. Великобритания заявляет о намерении стать крупнейшим европейским инвестором в Африку к 2022 г., а также расширить свое дипломатическое присутствие в Кении, Нигерии и ЮАР. Однако все британские намерения смогут стать реальностью лишь при активной поддержке со стороны африканских партнеров. Отношения придется выстраивать на новых условиях, в том числе и переосмысливая эпоху колониализма и уроки деколонизации.

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**Wind of Change in Africa:
Fall or Transformation of British Colonial Empire?**

In February 1960, the UK Prime Minister Harold Macmillan delivered a historic speech «The Wind of Change» in South African Cape Town which signalled the readiness of the British Empire to grant independence to its colonies because “whether we like it or not, the growth of national consciousness is a political fact”. Despite such a supposedly humane approach the UK was guided by economic and geopolitical reasons. Firstly, after the end of WWII Britain failed to restore its economic and military predominance and thus had no means to maintain the Empire amid the increased activity of national movements in Africa. Secondly, the Cold War made independence a bargaining chip: if the UK could not be a good friend to a newly created state, the USSR would be; thus, Britain wanted to have a civilized divorce and put its best to deliver it. In order to preserve British interests, both Labour and Conservative governments resorted to a wide variety of means: they imprisoned national leaders so as to make them heroes or martyrs and then release them to lead a UK-oriented country (Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya, Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana, Kenneth Kaunda in Zambia), they created artificial states so as to bind non-loyal territories to loyal ones (the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland), they unleashed information (Uganda) and direct colonial (Kenya) wars. As

a result the British Empire was transformed rather into a constellation of post-colonial states which were yet to become truly independent.

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**Ветер перемен: падение или трансформация
Британской колониальной империи?**

В феврале 1960 года премьер-министр Великобритании Гарольд Макмиллан выступил с речью «Ветер перемен» в городе Кейптаун в Южной Африке. Этой речью он давал понять, что Британская империя готова предоставить независимость своим колониям, поскольку «нравится нам это или нет, подъем национального самосознания является политическим фактом». Несмотря на такой якобы человечный подход Великобритания руководствовалась экономическими и геополитическими причинами. Во-первых, после окончания Второй Мировой войны Британии не удалось восстановить свое экономическое и военное доминирование, и поэтому она не имела средств поддерживать Империю на фоне возросшей активности национальных движений в Африке. Во-вторых, Холодная война превратила сам феномен независимости в предмет торга: если Великобритания не могла быть добрым другом только что

созданному государству, им становился Советский Союз. Поэтому британское руководство хотело цивилизованного развода и сделало для этого все возможное. Для того, чтобы защитить свои интересы, и лейбористские и консервативные правительства применяли широкий спектр методов: они сажали в тюрьмы национальных лидеров, чтобы сделать из них героев и мучеников, а затем выпускали их, чтобы те возглавили ориентированные на Британию страны (Джомо Кеньятта в Кении, Кваме Нкрума в Гане, Кеннет Каунда в Замбии), они создавали искусственные государства, чтобы привязать ненадежные Великобритании территории к лояльным (Федерация Родезии и Ньясаленда), они развязывали информационные (Уганда) и настоящие колониальные (Кения) войны. В результате Британская империя была скорее трансформирована в созвездие постколониальных стран, которым еще только предстояло стать по-настоящему независимыми.

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Portuguese Colonies in Africa: Factors of Delayed Decolonization

Decolonization of Portuguese Africa took place in the mid-1970s, almost 15 years after Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was affirmed. The aim of this study is to give a detailed analysis of the factors that hindered the movement of the former Portuguese colonies on to a new phase in their historical development by almost two decades.

The research divides the discovered factors into three groups: internal “Portuguese”, internal “African” and external. The “Portuguese” ones include the authoritarian regime the “Estado Novo”, which refused to recognize the independence of the African colonies in fear that such a step could legitimize the demands of democratic reforms in the proper metropolis. Moreover, “clinging” to the colonies was economically beneficial to Portugal. Experiencing “a small economic miracle” in the 1960s, the country could not give up its main sales market and the source of some valuable resources. A set of measures was taken to integrate the colonies more closely with the mainland.

The armed struggle for independence which began in 1961 in the Portuguese Africa was unsuccessful — changes occurred only after the democratic revolution in the metropole. Among the “African” factors lack of unity among the fighters for independence is to highlight, as they often

battle against each other in the course of the Colonial War. Moreover, in the largest Portuguese colonies the liberation movements failed to capture any important infrastructure which allowed Portuguese propaganda to insist that they retain the full control on their territory.

Apart from the internal reasons, one of the key factors is the external one. Successfully ignoring any of the UN claims concerning Portuguese colonies and calling them “interventions in the domestic matters”, the country enjoyed the support of the US-led American and Western European bloc. The main reason of their silence was Lajes Air Base in the Azores which, due to its geo-strategic position in the Atlantic Ocean, was crucial to NATO in the attempt to contain the “communist threat”.

In conclusion, it is necessary to note that the delay in the decolonization of the Portuguese Africa only contributed to the radicalization of the troops fighting for independence. In the end, the lack of unity among them led the countries (Angola, Mozambique) to the long bloody wars even after gaining independence, which, consequently, impeded their political, economic and social development.

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Португальские колонии в Африке: факторы запоздалой деколонизации

Деколонизация Португальской Африки произошла в середине 1970-х гг., почти через 15 лет после принятия Декларации ООН о предоставлении независимости колониальным странам и народам. Целью данного исследования является детальный анализ факторов, замедливших вступление бывших Португальских колоний в новую фазу исторического развития почти на два десятилетия.

По итогам работы, выявленные факторы разделены на три группы: внутренние «португальские», внутренние «африканские» и внешние. К «португальским», в первую очередь, следует отнести консервативный авторитарный режим «Нового государства» Салазара, отказывавшегося признавать независимость африканских колоний не только из-за того, что видел в африканцах «ленивые», «отсталые» народы, не готовые к самостоятельности, но и ввиду опасений, что такой шаг мог легитимизировать требования реформ в самой метрополии. Владение колониями было выгодно Португалии и с экономической точки зрения. Переживавшая в 1960-х гг. «маленькое экономическое чудо», страна не могла отказаться от основного рынка сбыта и, с открытием месторождений нефти в Анголе, источника

некоторых ресурсов. Экономическое привязывание колоний осуществлялось через введение общей валюты (т.н. «зона Эскудо», существовавшая с 1958г.) а также через трансфер рабочей силы и капитала из метрополии.

Вооружённая борьба за независимость, начавшаяся в 1961г. в африканских колониях Португалии (Анголе, Гвинее-Бисау и Мозамбике) оказалась безуспешной — изменения произошли только со свержением диктатуры в метрополии. Среди «африканских» факторов неудачи антиколониального движения следует выделить отсутствие единства в рядах борцов за независимость, которые нередко сражались и между собой в рамках национально-освободительной войны. К тому же, в крупнейших португальских колониях (Анголе и Мозамбике) национально-освободительным движениям долгое время не удавалось захватить важные объекты инфраструктуры, что позволяло португальской пропаганде настаивать на том, что они сохраняют полный контроль на своей территории.

Помимо внутренних причин, важную роль в поздней деколонизации сыграл внешний фактор. Успешно игнорируя любые вопросы ООН, связанные с португальскими колониями, а также называя их «вмешательством во внутренние дела страны», Португалия пользовалась поддержкой западно-европейского и американского блока, возглавляемого США. «Залогом молчания» была авиабаза Лажис на Азорских островах, которая из-за своего геостратегического положения в Атлантическом океане была важной для НАТО для сдерживания «коммунистической угрозы».

Подводя итоги работы, считаю необходимым отметить, что откладывание процесса деколонизации Португальской Африки способствовало лишь радикализации группировок, боровшихся за независимость. Отсутствие единства среди них в итоге привело к тому, что после обретения независимости они схлестнулись за власть между собой, ввергнув свои страны (Анголу и Мозамбик) в многолетние кровопролитные войны, что впоследствии значительно замедлило их политическое, экономическое и социальное развитие.

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Eritrea's Road to Independence: Decolonization and Separatism

The paper, which consists of two main parts, touches upon the history of Eritrea's independence.

The first part deals with the end of Italian rule, the transitional period and the incorporation of Eritrea into the Ethiopian Empire - that is, the process of decolonization of Eritrea. According to the author, the inclusion of the former Italian colony in Ethiopia was fair both in terms of compensation for Ethiopian losses in the war, and in terms of the fact that the peoples of Ethiopia and Eritrea belong to the same civilization, and the political separation between them is largely artificial. The danger of dividing this civilization into 2 states made itself felt already at the turn of the 20th - 21st centuries to the full extent.

The second part deals with the struggle of Eritrea for independence from Ethiopia. The main question is raised: can Eritrea be considered a colony of Ethiopia or the territory occupied by Ethiopia, and can the struggle of Eritreans for independence be considered anti-colonial? It is concluded that, in accordance with the definitions of the terms of occupation and colonization, there was neither one nor the other, but there was only the inclusion of Eritrea in Ethiopia on an equal footing with all other parts of the empire. This part of the report also touches upon the struggle of the Eritreans with the new Ethiopian regime – the dictatorship

of Mengistu Haile Mariam, who significantly radicalized the conflict by his repressive actions and turned the majority of the population of Eritrea against Ethiopia. Nevertheless, this fair struggle of the Eritreans cannot be considered anti-colonial, because the left dictatorial regime pursued the very same repressive policy in relation to other regions of Ethiopia, and they fought in the same way with this regime. All these conflicts are not an anti-colonial struggle, they are episodes of the Ethiopian Civil War, which led to the separation of Eritrea from Ethiopia in 1993.

As a result, it is concluded that the decolonization process in Eritrea ended in 1952, when the country became part of the Ethiopian Empire. Further events are not related to decolonization and can be qualified as the struggle of the Eritrean separatists against the central government of Ethiopia.

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Путь Эритреи к независимости: деколонизация и сепаратизм

В докладе, состоящем из двух основных частей, затрагивается история обретения Эритреей независимости.

В первой части речь идёт об окончании итальянского правления, переходном периоде и включении Эритреи в состав

Эфиопской империи – то есть процессе деколонизации Эритреи. По мнению автора, включение бывшей итальянской колонии в состав Эфиопии было справедливым как с точки зрения возмещения потерь Эфиопии в войне, так и с точки зрения того, что народы Эфиопии и Эритреи принадлежат к одной цивилизации, а политическое разделение между ними является во многом искусственным. Опасность разделения этой цивилизации на 2 государства дала о себе знать в полной мере уже на рубеже XX–XXI вв.

Во второй части речь идёт о борьбе Эритреи за независимость от Эфиопии. Затрагивается главный вопрос: можно ли считать Эритрею колонией Эфиопии или оккупированной Эфиопией территорией, а борьбу эритрейцев за независимость антиколониальной? Делается вывод, что, в соответствии с определениями понятий оккупации и колонизации, ни того, ни другого не было, а было лишь включение Эритреи в состав Эфиопии на равных правах со всеми остальными частями империи. В этой части доклада затрагивается также борьба эритрейцев уже с новым эфиопским режимом — диктатурой Менгисту Хайле Мариама, который своими репрессивными действиями существенно радикализировал конфликт и настроил большинство населения Эритреи против Эфиопии. Тем не менее и эта, справедливая, борьба эритрейцев не может считаться антиколониальной, ведь совершенно такую же репрессивную политику левый диктаторский режим проводил и по отношению к другим регионам Эфиопии, а они точно так же сражались с этим режимом. Все эти конфликты не являются

антиколониальной борьбой, они представляют из себя эпизоды Эфиопской Гражданской войны, которая привела среди прочего к отделению Эритреи от Эфиопии в 1993 г.

В итоге делается вывод, что процесс деколонизации в Эритрее завершился в 1952 г., когда страна вошла в состав Эфиопской империи. Дальнейшие же события не имеют отношения к деколонизации и могут квалифицироваться как борьба эритрейских сепаратистов против центрального правительства Эфиопии.

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**Soviet Assistance in the
Establishment of Independent African States**

Until the middle of the twentieth century slave traders and European colonizers ruled over the African continent. Russia did not take part in the “white man’s yoke”, and this is one of its main historical advantages. At the same time, our country has provided significant assistance to the processes of decolonization and the formation of young independent states in Africa. The Soviet Union initiated the adoption by the UN General Assembly the “Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples”, which formally outlawed the colonial system of imperialism. In 1963, at the initiative of the USSR, the UN adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. In 1973 UN adopted the “Convention on the suppression and punishment of the crimes of apartheid”, put forward by the USSR together with Guinea. This document has become a major contribution to the international fight against racism. The USSR made great efforts and allocated large resources to support African States in creating sustainable national economies, sending them gratuitous and / or cheap financial assistance, training scientific and technical personnel, implementing major economic projects. In Soviet exports to Africa, the main place was occupied by machine-building products, including equipment for enterprises being built in these countries

with the assistance of the USSR. The high proportion of machinery and equipment contributed to the solution of the main task of independent countries – the creation of their own industry and new branches of national economies. The USSR created independent power systems in many countries of the continent. Metallurgical and oil refineries, irrigation and agricultural facilities were built, and geological works were carried out. Significant assistance in training qualified personnel was provided to Africa. The Soviet Union opened higher education institutions in some African countries. More than 30 thousand Africans received diplomas of higher and secondary special education in the USSR. By the mid-1980s, with the help of the USSR, about 450,000 specialists and skilled workers were trained in African countries. The collapse of the USSR damaged Russian-African relations. Today, when Russia is “returning” to Africa, the experience of the twentieth century plays an important role: we know what to do in Africa, we know how to work there, African countries remember and expect us.

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**Помощь СССР становлению
независимых африканских государств**

На африканском континенте до середины XX века безраздельно

властвовали работорговцы и европейские колонизаторы. Россия не принимала участия в «иге белого человека», и это одно из ее главных исторических преимуществ. Вместе с тем, наша страна оказывала существенную помощь процессам деколонизации и становления молодых независимых государств Африки. Советский Союз стал инициатором принятия Генеральной Ассамблеей ООН «Декларации о предоставлении независимости колониальным странам и народам», формально объявившей вне закона колониальную систему империализма. В 1963 г. ООН по инициативе СССР приняла Декларацию о ликвидации всех форм расовой дискриминации, а в 1973 г. приняла выдвинутую СССР совместно с Гвинеей «Конвенцию о пресечении преступлений апартеида и наказания за него», которая стала крупным вкладом в международную борьбу против расизма. СССР прикладывал большие усилия и выделял объемные ресурсы на поддержку государств Африки в создании ими устойчивых национальных экономик, направляя им безвозмездную и/или дешевую финансовую помощь, осуществляя подготовку научных и технических кадров, реализуя крупнейшие экономические проекты. В советском экспорте в страны Африки основное место занимала продукция машиностроения, в том числе оборудование для сооружаемых в этих странах при содействии СССР предприятий. Высокий удельный вес машин и оборудования способствовал решению главной задачи независимых стран – созданию ими собственной промышленности и новых отраслей национальных

экономик. СССР построил во многих странах континента независимые энергетические системы. Строились металлургические и нефтеперерабатывающие заводы, ирригационные и сельскохозяйственные объекты, проводились геологические работы. Существенная помощь оказывалась Африке в подготовке квалифицированных кадров. В ряде стран Советским Союзом были открыты высшие учебные заведения. Более 30 тысяч африканцев получили дипломы о высшем и среднем специальном образовании в СССР. К середине 1980-х годов при помощи СССР в странах Африки было подготовлено около 450 тысяч специалистов и квалифицированных рабочих. Распад СССР нанес ущерб российско-африканским отношениям. Сегодня, когда Россия «возвращается» в Африку, опыт XX века играет важную роль: мы знаем, что делать в Африке, умеем там работать, нас там помнят и ждут.

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Remembering the Past: Historical Memories in Russia and South Africa about International Solidarity and Struggle against Apartheid

After the end of the apartheid, Russia and South Africa established friendly relationship based on a rich historical memory of cooperation – from the participation of Russian volunteers on the side of the Boers in the battles against the British to the full support of the national liberation movements.

This paper represents an analysis of the historical memories about the period of Soviet support to the national liberation movements against apartheid in South Africa based on the joint South African-Russian research project: International Solidarity and Struggles against apartheid. Historical memories in South Africa and Russia.

The main goal of the project is to determine the extent of the historical memory which remains in Russia and South Africa about the struggle against apartheid in the period from the beginning of the assistance from the Soviet Union to the underground national liberation movements of South Africa to eliminate this regime until establishing democracy in 1994. Historical memory or past experiences has an impact on current relations of the two countries which are considered strategic partners on the global

arena.

The main focus was on the historical part of the research, working with primary sources and literature, especially memoirs, identifying and studying archival documents and interviews with participants of events.

Overall, the preliminary results show an extreme importance of in-depth study of this topic. Unfortunately, the role of USSR in supporting the African national Congress, especially its armed struggle, is often distorted in the international academic community and in the media. On the other hand, although the memory is still alive in South Africa, it is typical mainly for veterans of the liberation movement, while the knowledge of this topic is usually absent from the younger generation. In this circumstances remembering the past is essential to build a profound relationship in the future.

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**The Potential of Economic Cooperation between Russia and the States of Southern Africa in Conditions of International Competition
(The Case of Zambia and Zimbabwe)¹**

The aim of the study is to identify a more promising market in Southern Africa for the distribution of Russian goods, the allocation of capital and the development of projects. The author selects two countries suitable for economic comparison – Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Despite the existing features of national development that are specific exclusively to Zambia or Zimbabwe, the two states have a lot in common: a comparable population, GDP PPP per capita, membership in SADC, the presence of significant reserves of mineral resources, infrastructure deficit, etc.

In the first part, the author presents a comparative macroeconomic analysis of the two countries, identifies the advantages and disadvantages of each of the two national economies, factors that hinder or contribute to the development of the countries. In the second – he offers a description of the current state of trade and investment cooperation in the context of international competition between Moscow and its partners – Lusaka and

¹ This work was supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research. Project No. 19-014-00019 “Sanctions and regulatory targeting of national elites as an instrument of global governance and international competition”.

Harare, as well as estimates the market sizes of the two African countries under consideration and defines promising sectors for the implementation of joint projects.

As a result, the author opts for a market with a greater potential for Russian business. In addition, he proposes the mechanisms aimed at deepening Russia's bilateral relations with both Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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**Потенциал экономического сотрудничества России с
государствами Южной Африки в условиях международной
конкуренции (на примере Замбии и Зимбабве)²**

Целью исследования является определение перспективного рынка для реализации отечественной продукции, размещения российского капитала и развития совместных проектов на юге Африки. Для анализа выбраны две страны субрегиона, подходящие для проведения экономического сопоставления, – Замбия и Зимбабве.

Несмотря на имеющиеся особенности хозяйственного развития, характерные отдельно для Замбии или Зимбабве, два государства

² Работа выполнена при финансовой поддержке РФФИ. Проект № 19-014-00019 «Санкционное и регулятивное таргетирование национальных элит как инструмент глобального управления и международной конкуренции».

имеют много общего: сопоставимую численность населения, сравнимый ВВП по ППС на душу населения, членство в САДК, наличие значительных запасов минеральных ресурсов, отсутствие столь необходимой инфраструктурной базы и др.

В первой части доклада будет представлен сравнительный макроэкономический анализ двух национальных хозяйств, выявлены преимущества и недостатки каждой страны, определены факторы, тормозящие и способствующие развитию обоих государств. Во второй – предложена характеристика текущего состояния торгового и инвестиционного сотрудничества Москвы с Лусакой и Хараре в условиях международной конкуренции, а также идентифицированы емкость рынков анализируемых африканских стран и выделены перспективные направления для реализации совместных проектов.

В результате автор определит страну, обладающую большим потенциалом для российского бизнеса. Кроме того, будут предложены механизмы, нацеленные на углубление двустороннего сотрудничества России как с Замбией, так и с Зимбабве.

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Russia and Tanzanian Economic Decolonisation: The Political Economy of Russian Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Tanzania

Growing influence of Russia in recent years have posed some critical debate on whether it facilitates economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa by increasing its share of foreign direct investment (FDI) in the continent or it will just lead to military build-up as it was in the 1960s. Given that the many African countries attracting Russia do it in view of soliciting it as an alternative source of aid, and FDI as essential to their economic, political, as well as socio-cultural growth plans to reduce over reliance on Chinese and other Western countries as the only sources of development cooperation; it is imperative to examine the extent to which the growing Russo-Africa relations may result into these intended outcome. Although scholars' views on how Africa has benefited from its relations with the foreign nations and the impact it causes vary, many tend to list issues like capital flow and investment, technical know-how, knowledge and managerial skills or competence transfer, as among the impact that come with the foreign relations such as Russo-Africa relationship. Here they associate foreign economic relations outcome with things like job creation and increasing money circulation and technological upgrading. However, while Africa's relations with foreign countries is good for promotion of economic growth, Russo-Africa relationship is often

perceived with mixed feelings. In African countries like Tanzania, foreign countries and foreigners are now negatively perceived often-times linked to imperialism under the local famous phrase of Beberu or Mabeberu. Cognizant of all what is trending, this paper is set to examine the political economy of Russo-Tanzania relationship focusing on the trends and depths of Russia economic engagement with Tanzania particularly the role of Russian FDI in Tanzania Economic decolonization since the establishment of Russian-Tanzania diplomatic ties.

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Role of State Regulation in Decolonisation of African Economies

The strengthening of African states economic positions for the 1960–1970s was promoted by the weakness of the local capital, the shortage of foreign investments and unefficiency of used economic models. African state played key social and economic role up to 1980s, but it lost a possibility of securing the state economic growth gradually. A chronic budget deficit, overstating the rate of exchange, resources transfer from the agriculture to the industrial sector led to the considerable macroeconomic deformations.

Economic crisis assisted to launching the financial stabilization and structural adjustment reforms. The main specific of African liberalization model depends on the existence of two phases: initially the changes concerned to labour-consuming industries and the spheres without need in large-scale investments, and more later the changes apply to the economic system as a whole. As a result, socio-economic modernization was characterised by backwardness.

A monetary policy, aimed at the prices' stabilization, full employment, growth of the production efficiency, and a fiscal policy, influencing the economic structure with the tax instruments were significantly changed. There are many obstacles to forming government budget by tax revenue because of: low level of per capita income and high

income tax rate; troubles of collecting taxes in the agricultural sector; social and political instability; lack of high-profitable private enterprises; too differential and high customs duty; using preferential tax regime for foreign firms on a large scale.

Important modern tools of African state regulation are the creation of good investment climate for foreign and local entrepreneurs and the advancement of direct horizontal links between producers in the real sector, particularly in the form of public-private partnership.

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**Роль государственного регулирования
в деколонизации экономики африканских стран**

Укреплению экономических позиций африканского государства в 1960–1970-е гг. способствовали слабость местного капитала, недостаток иностранных инвестиций и неэффективность используемых моделей управления. Выполняя функции ведущего уклада, государство оказалось, тем не менее, неспособным обеспечивать устойчивый экономический рост: хронический дефицит бюджета, завышение курса национальной валюты, перекачка средств из сельского хозяйства в промышленность привели к существенным макроэкономическим деформациям.

Кризисная экономическая ситуация в Африке 1980-х гг. способствовала запуску реформ по финансовой стабилизации и структурной адаптации. Особенностью процесса либерализации африканских экономик стало то, что вначале изменения касались трудоемких отраслей и тех сфер, где не требуются крупные инвестиции, и лишь позже затронули всю хозяйственную систему. Специфика перехода к рынку стран континента обусловлена их поздней модернизацией, главной движущей силой которой стало государство.

Претерпели изменения и важнейшие инструменты государственного регулирования: денежно-кредитная политика, конечными целями которой являются стабилизация цен, полная занятость, рост реального объема производства, и фискальная политика, воздействующая на структуру экономики при помощи налоговых инструментов.

Большинство стран Африки сталкиваются с трудностями при формировании доходной части государственного бюджета. Причины этого: низкий доход на душу населения в сочетании с высокими предельными ставками подоходного налога; трудно поддающееся налогообложению сельское хозяйство; нередкая социально-политическая нестабильность; незначительное количество высокоприбыльных частных предприятий; сохранение чрезмерно дифференцированных ставок внешнеторговой пошлины; широкое применение налоговых льгот для иностранных компаний.

Важными инструментами государственного регулирования в

Африке стали создание благоприятного инвестиционного климата – как для иностранных, так и для местных предпринимателей в реальном секторе экономики, а также налаживание прямых горизонтальных связей между производителями, в том числе с использованием модели государственно-частного партнерства.

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Electric Power for Africa's Population: Overcoming Challenges in the Years of Independent Development

The target of creation energy infrastructure both for support of industrial development and providing population with reliable, modern energy services has been actual since the time of getting independence by African countries. Being abundant with fossil and renewable energy resources, young developing states were able to create with the help of international companies and organizations a number of hydropower complexes, thermal power plants and extended network of electricity transmission lines. Growth rates of electric power generation in 1960–1980 reached, on average, 8%, which was higher than in developed countries. As the result of further capacity expansion, electricity production increased to 870 TWh (2018) – 23 times more than in 1960.

Despite of definite progress in power infrastructure construction, the goal of universal electricity provision for the continent's population has not been reached, and nowadays only 52% of the citizens have access to relatively sustainable power supply. Nonetheless, the rates of connection to electricity lines were rising. So, if in 2000–2013 9 million people a year were getting access to electricity, than in 2014–2018 this figure more than doubled, exceeding population growth. Most progress has been achieved in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania. Regional integration serves as one of the ways

to providing electrification. After getting independence 5 power pools were established in Africa within the framework of regional communities for the purposes of overcoming small markets inefficiency, decreasing electricity tariffs, enhancing energy projects attractiveness for investors. The expansion of solar, wind, geothermal power usage, mini-grids construction for remote areas, gas-turbine power plants have been chosen as important directions for solving energy problems.

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Economic Miracle in an African Country: The Case of Mauritius

The main aim of the paper is to demonstrate that African countries can prosper through economic reforms. The authors analyze the development of the Mauritius economy after the decolonization of the island comparing different economic strategies taken by the government. The paper investigates the changes happened in the last forty years and defines the causes of country's economic growth, which helped the country to overcome its colonial past and establish the basis of post-industrial economy.

In the first section of the paper, the authors analyze the sugar sector of the economy during the colonial period and the early years of independence. Special attention is paid to governmental attempts to modernize this industry and receive resources for economic growth and diversification of the economy.

In the second section, the authors study the activity of the free-trade areas and offshore zones on the island that attracted investment into the Mauritius economy and contributed to the rise of the living standards of the population and the creation of effective banking system.

In the third section, the authors present the driving forces of the Mauritius economy such as tourism, business process outsourcing and financial services. Because of the demise of the Mauritius sugar and textile

industries, the government had to find other spheres for investment and focused on developing services sector. As a result, now a large part of the population works in the service sector and its amount constitutes more than 74% of the GDP of the country.

The authors come to the conclusion that it was an export-oriented trade system, free-trade areas and offshore zones, that contributed to this remarkable transformation of Mauritius economy from monocultural and colonial to service based. Due to this success there are compelling reasons for describing Mauritius as a newly industrialized country

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Экономическое чудо в африканской стране на примере Маврикия

Основная цель исследования – продемонстрировать, что африканские страны могут достигнуть процветания путем экономических реформ. Авторы анализируют экономическое развитие Маврикия после деколонизации острова. В работе рассматриваются изменения, произошедшие за последние 40 лет, и причины высоких темпов экономического роста, которые помогли стране преодолеть свое колониальное прошлое и заложить основы постиндустриальной экономики.

В первом разделе доклада авторы проводят анализ сахарного отрасли экономики Маврикия в колониальный период и первые годы независимости. Особое внимание уделяется попыткам правительства модернизировать отрасль и получить ресурсы, необходимые для экономического роста и диверсификации экономики.

Во втором разделе авторы исследуют зоны свободной торговли на острове и оффшоры, которые способствовали привлечению инвестиций в страну, росту уровня жизни населения, а также созданию развитой банковской системы.

В третьем разделе авторы освещают локомотивы современной экономики Маврикия: туризм, аутсорсинг и финансовые услуги. В результате упадка сахарной и текстильной отраслей возникла необходимость для правительства поиска новых сфер инвестирования, и был сделан упор на сектор услуг. В результате, на данный момент значительная часть населения работает в сфере услуг и ее доля в ВВП превышает 74%.

Авторы приходят к выводу, что именно экспортно-ориентированная торговая система и оффшорные зоны внесли основной вклад в значительную трансформацию экономической системы Маврикия от монокультурной и колониальной до экономики сферы услуг. Как результат, страна добилась значительных экономических успехов, и имеется достаточно оснований, чтобы считать Маврикий очередной страной НИС.

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**Marginalization of the Marginals:
A Colonial Venture or Post-colonial Structure?**

Economic and social marginalization in Tanzania is historical. From colonial to the post-colonial period, some regions in Tanzania such as Kilimanjaro, Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Arusha enjoyed sophisticated economic and social infrastructures. In contrast, other regions like Kigoma, Rukwa, Katavi and Songea experienced poor development of economic and social infrastructures. Despite equal rhetoric of Nyerere's socialist government, economic and social investments were not equally spread to peripheral regions. The peripheral regions were neglected and were out of sight. Available literature and researches emphasize on colonialism and limited budget as the root causes of marginalization. Little is articulated on how regional politics and government attitude toward these regions are the reasons behind the persistence of marginalization. This paper attempts to examine how politics influence the distribution of development projects in the country using Western regions of Tanzania as a focal point. The paper argues that uneven distribution of the national "cake" retards the pace of development, and above all, disrupts unity and patriotism. Furthermore, the paper argues that connecting the people in the western regions to the global market will never be achieved if marginalization in terms of physical infrastructure persists. Data for this study were drawn from recorded

interviews, parliamentary records, public and private documents as well as published research literature.

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**Analysing the History of Women Farmers' Work Dynamics
in Tanzania after the End of Colonial Rule, 1960–2000**

The agricultural sector is the main employer of most rural women in Tanzania. Historical information reveals that approximately 98% of rural women classified as economically active participate in agriculture. A considerable amount of literature published on women reveal that women farmers shoulder great responsibility such as doing household chores and actively participating in production activities. However, little is known about women farmers' work dynamics after independence. The available literature on Tanzanian women farmers' works has not treated in detail specific historical dynamics and conditions affecting the agricultural work carried out by women in the preceded colonial and the succeeded independent epochs. Little attention has been paid to changes brought about by women's struggle to keep control of their small or big holding farms. Dynamics on their struggle to keep control of their children over the disputes with fathers is also lacking. These gendered and economic dynamics are crucially important in the history of Tanzania women farmers' struggles as well as historical scholarship. This paper, therefore, intends to explore patterns of continuity and transformation in women farmers' work and output since independence. It surveys the dynamics on women farmers' negotiations and participation during the preceded colonial

state's administration and throughout the succeeded independent states of Tanzania. Changes in the value of the contribution of women farmers in the agricultural sector after decolonisation are examined by particularly focusing on their work to commercial and subsistence agriculture, participation as casual labourers and household chores, including livestock and fishing overtime. Furthermore, the paper examines permanency or dynamics on women farmers' struggles over patriarchal land ownership. The paper makes use of the data collected during the author's PhD research data collection from 2014 to 2015 in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania.

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Urbanization Transition in Africa, 1960–2020: Change and Continuity

We analyze the urbanization transition in various parts of Africa between 1960 and 2020. It is shown that at present the highest level of urbanization is observed in Southern Africa, whereas the lowest urbanization is found in Eastern Africa (see Fig. 1):

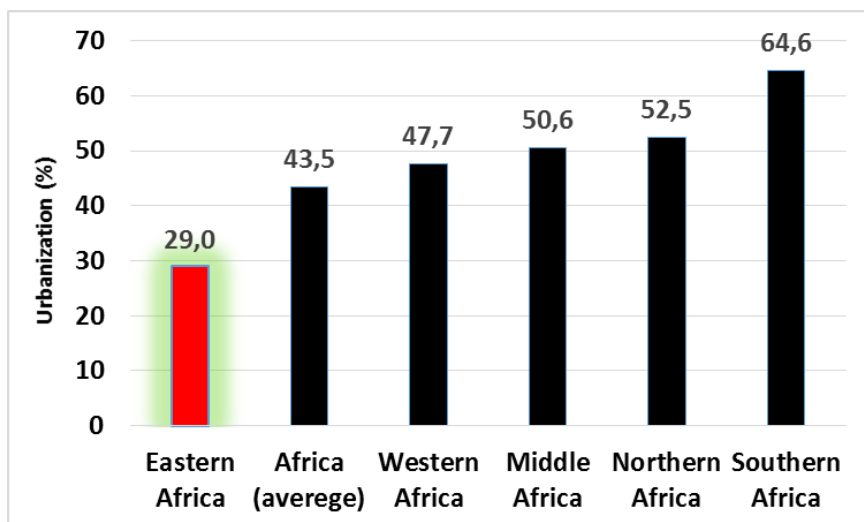


Fig. 1. Share of urban population in various parts of Africa in 2020 (%).

Indeed, ten of fifteen least urbanized countries of the continent are situated in Eastern Africa (at least by UN classification: Burundi, Malawi, Rwanda, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Comoros, Zimbabwe, Tanzania). However, the least urbanized countries are also found in Western Africa (Niger, Burkina Faso), Middle Africa (Chad) and even Southern Africa (Eswatini, Lesotho).

Among the most urbanized African states we find most countries of Northern Africa (Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, and Western Sahara), four Middle African countries (Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Congo, and Angola), three Western African countries (Gambia, Cameroon, and Ghana), two Southern African countries (Botswana, and Southern Africa), and only one country from Eastern Africa (Djibouti). Note also a rather heavy presence in this group of oil exporting countries (Gabon, Libya, Algeria, Equatorial Guinea, Angola).

If we compare the situation in 2020 with the one at the eve of decolonization of most African countries we can, first of all, see that the level of urbanization of all parts of African continent increased in a very significant way. However, some things have not changed. The most urbanized parts have remained the most urbanized and the least urbanized parts have remained the least urbanized (see Fig. 2):

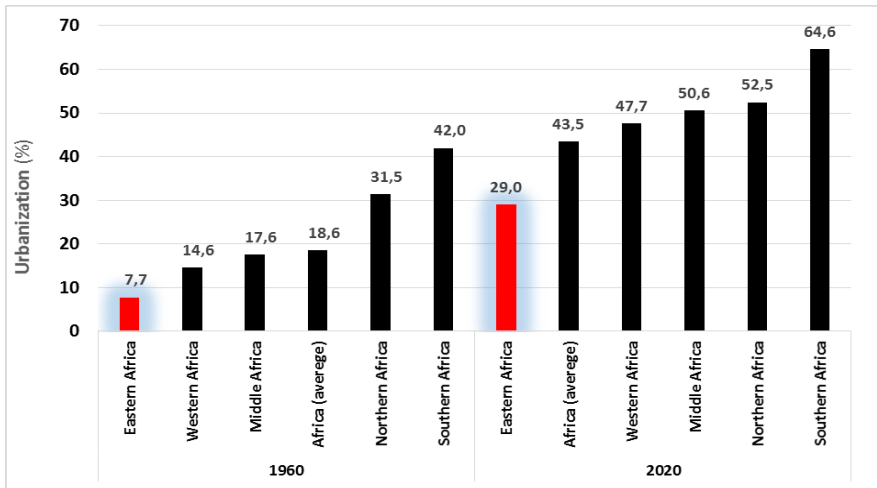


Fig. 2. Share of urban population in various parts of Africa in 1960 and 2020 (%).

Our analysis demonstrates that the overwhelming majority (12 out of 15) of African countries that were the least urbanized in 1960 have remained the least urbanized in 2020 (Burundi, Rwanda, Lesotho, Eswatini, Malawi, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Tanzania, Niger, Ethiopia, Chad, Kenya). Note a heavy presence of East African countries in this group. Considerable continuity is also observed with respect to the most urbanized countries of Africa. Both in 1960 and 2020 the overwhelming majority of Northern African countries belonged to the list of the most urbanized African states. Western and Middle Africa were also well-represented in this list. The only Eastern African country of this group was represented by Djibouti (just as it is observed in 2020).

It is also shown that nine of fifteen African countries with the lowest share of urban population also demonstrated the lowest increases in urbanization between 1960 and 2020. It is remarkable that nine of fifteen

countries with the lowest increase in urbanization are situated in Eastern Africa.

Among the countries with the highest increase in urbanization between 1960 and 2020 we find five North African countries (Libya, West Sahara, Mauritania, Algeria, and Morocco), five countries from Middle Africa (Gabon, Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, and Congo), three Western African countries (Gambia, Benin, and Nigeria), and two Southern African countries (Botswana and Namibia). It is remarkable that we do not find a single eastern African state among the African states with the highest increase in urbanization between 1960 and 2020. On the other hand, it appears appropriate to note a heavy presence in this list of oil exporting countries (Gabon, Angola, Libya, Guinea, Algeria, and Nigeria).

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Perspectives of Urbanization Transition in Africa, 2020–2050: Some Observations

We present our analysis of the UN Population Division forecasts of the urbanization dynamics in Africa in the three forthcoming decades (in 2020–2050). The list of African countries for which the UN Population Division projects the highest increase in urbanization between 2020 and 2050 looks as follows (see Fig. 1).

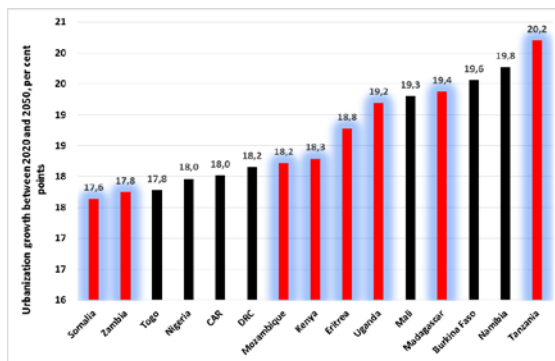


Fig. 1. Countries with the highest increase in the share of urban population between 2020 and 2050 (per cent points) according to the UN Population Division forecast. Eastern African countries marked with red filling.

Note that more than half of the countries in this list are situated in Eastern Africa. Note also the presence in this list of all the Swahili-speaking countries: Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. We show that it is not coincidental that the heavy presence of East African countries in the lists of African countries with low urbanization rates in 2020 and low increase in urbanization between 1960 and 2020 correlates so well with the wide presence of the countries of East Africa among the countries with the highest projected increase urbanization in the forthcoming three decades.

It is also not coincidental that the highest increase in urbanization is forecasted by the UN Population Division for 2020–2050 for Tanzania. The point is that there are grounds to maintain that for its urbanization forecasts the UN Population Division relies on the logistic model of urbanization transition. It is shown that, indeed, quite a number of African countries followed such a model: this was observed, for example, in Gabon, Libya, or Botswana.

The point that UN Population Division employs for its forecast the logistic model of urbanization transition becomes clear if we correlate UN Population Division forecast for urbanization levels in African countries in 2045 with its projections of urbanization growth in 2045-2050 (see Fig. 2):

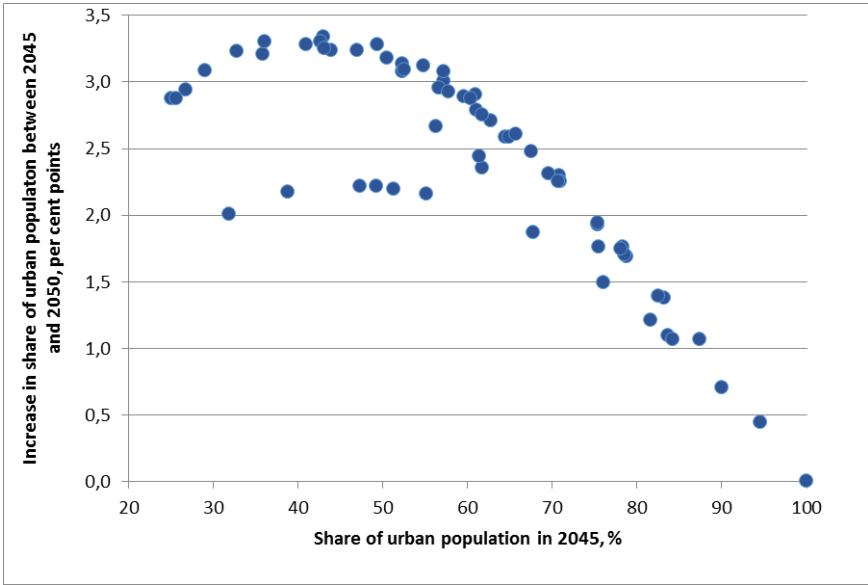


Fig. 2. Correlation between UN Population Division forecast for urbanization levels in African countries in 2045 and its projections of urbanization growth in 2045–2050.

Our analysis demonstrates that such a correlation is found when the following logistic model is applied:

$$\frac{dU}{dt} = 0,00135kU(U_{lim} - U), \quad (1)$$

where U is the share of urban population (%), $k = 0,00135$, $U_{lim} = 99\%$.

This model generates the following logistic dynamics (see Fig. 3):

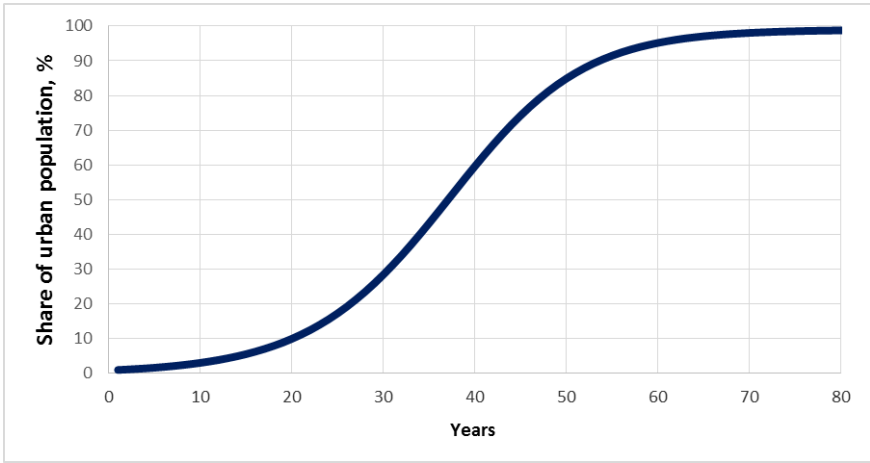


Fig. 3. Urbanization transition dynamics generated by model 1.

As can be seen in Figs. 2–3, within this logistic model the maximum urbanization growth would be observed within 30 years for those countries, which have around 30 and 40% of share urban population at present. This explains why Tanzania with its current share of urban population of 35% turns out to have the highest forecasted increase in the share of urban population for period 2020–2050 according to the UN population division projections.

Fertility Transition in Africa, 1960–2020: Results and Perspectives

We are taking a deeper look at the fertility transition in various parts of Africa, focusing in particular on countries where the fertility decline has stalled. If we compare the situation in 2020 with the one at the eve of decolonization of most African countries, we can first of all see that birth rates and fertility in all parts of African continent has decreased in a very significant way. However the reduction has not been uniform across the board. While Southern and Northern Africa had seen their total fertility slashed almost in half, Western and Middle Africa only enjoyed a marginal decrease (see Fig.1):

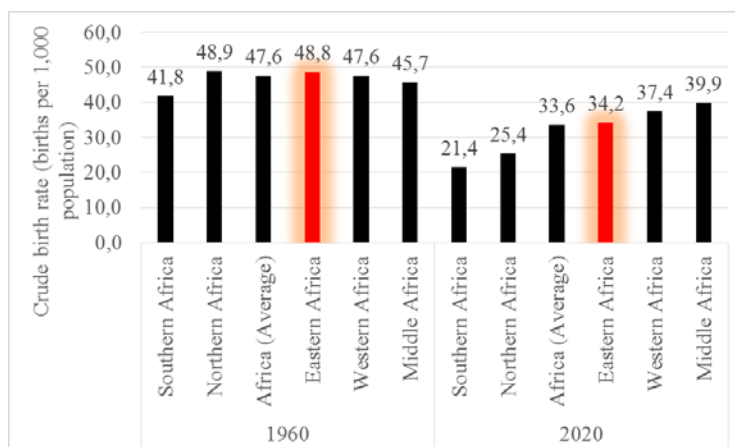


Fig. 1 Crude birth rate by region (1960 and 2020, births per 1,000 population). Eastern African countries are marked with red filling.

The case of Eastern Africa is of particular note. It follows continent's average to the decimal point but only due to the fact that it represents both ends of the fertility transition. Somalia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Tanzania have all gone through a major stall. But in contrast to their neighbors in 2020, Mauritius, Réunion and Seychelles have the lowest birth rates in Africa, scoring much lower than their counterparts in northern and southern regions (see Fig.2):

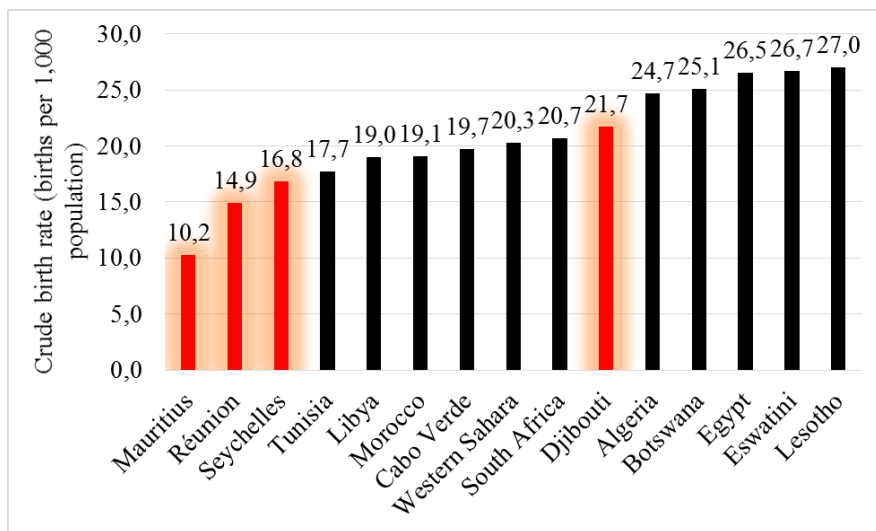


Fig. 2 Countries with lowest crude birth rate (2020, births per 1,000 population). Eastern African countries are marked with red filling.

Despite these developments, the UN Population Division forecasts that every single country in Africa will have caught on to the low fertility trend by the end of the century. But this is by no means a self-fulfilling prophecy. Despite starting off well, almost half of the Eastern African region has seen its fertility transition stalled before managing to match the

replacement level. As an inevitable demographic impact of that stall, the age-structural shift has also stopped.

Tanzania, Malawi and Zimbabwe have gone through the most prominent examples of fertility stalls (see Fig.3):

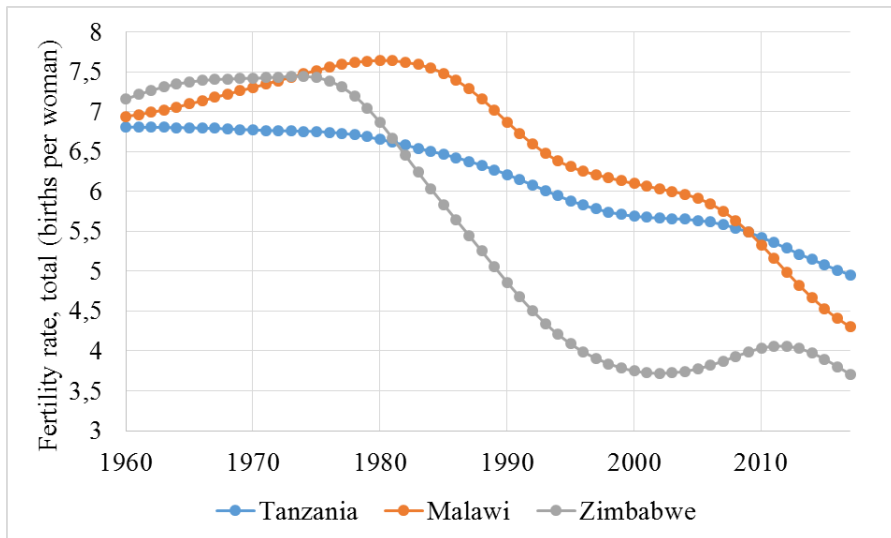


Fig. 3. Fertility stalls in Eastern Africa (1960–2017).

Tanzania’s fertility rate has flatlined from 1996 to 2005, with Malawi living through a similar experience in the early 2000s. Zimbabwe is a rather stark example, since they almost had their trend reversed in the late 90s, only managing to go back on track in 2013. Even then, despite the decline of the Zimbabwe’s national fertility trend, the stall is still observed among women with less than secondary education, posing a major policy challenge.

A prolonged period of low death-rate coupled with an above replacement birth rate caused a major youth bulge in the region, which in

itself is an opportunity for a boost in economic growth and a major political violence hazard. “Which one will it be?” is a very much open-ended question for East African policymakers, and its countries’ economic and educational policies are fertile ground for data collection and research.

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Demographic Transition in Post-Colonial Africa: Decrease of Mortality

In this paper we study the dynamics of various mortality indicators in different African regions. Firstly, we analyze the data on infant mortality dynamics.

The following figure reflects dynamics of the infant mortality rate (both sexes combined) in various parts of the African continent between 1960 and 2020 (see Fig. 1):

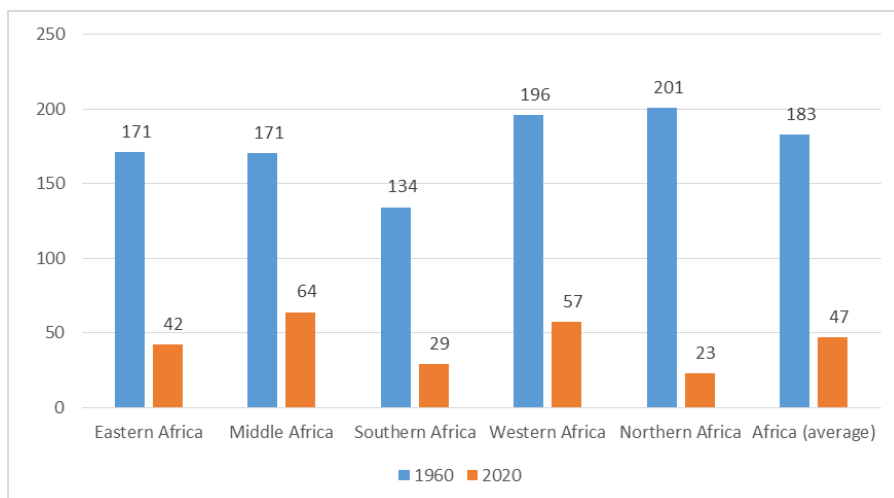


Fig. 1. Infant mortality rate (both sexes combined) in African regions in 1960 and 2020 (infant deaths per 1,000 live births). Source: United Nations Population Division 2020.

Fig. 1. demonstrates that post-colonial Africa has achieved very significant successes in decreasing the infant mortality. Infant mortality rate has decreased very strongly in all the African regions over sixty years. In 1960 the average rate in Sub-Saharan Africa was extremely high – 183 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Note that in Northern Africa and Western Africa the number of infant deaths was even higher than the average number (201 and 196 deaths respectively), whereas in Eastern Africa, Middle Africa, and Southern Africa the number of deaths was slightly below the average number (171, 171, and 134 deaths, respectively). The present-day infant mortality rates are radically lower than sixty years ago. It is noteworthy that the present-day average number of deaths in Africa is estimated to be c. 47 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. According to the current estimates, Northern Africa has the lowest number of infant deaths (23 cases) per thousand, while Middle Africa has the highest number of infant deaths (64 cases) per thousand. Accordingly, Eastern Africa and Southern Africa have the number of infant deaths which are below the average (42 and 29, respectively), whereas Western Africa has the infant mortality which is slightly above the average – 57 cases per thousand.

Furthermore, the following figure describes dynamics of life expectancy at birth (both sexes combined) in Africa between 1960 and 2020 (see Fig. 2):

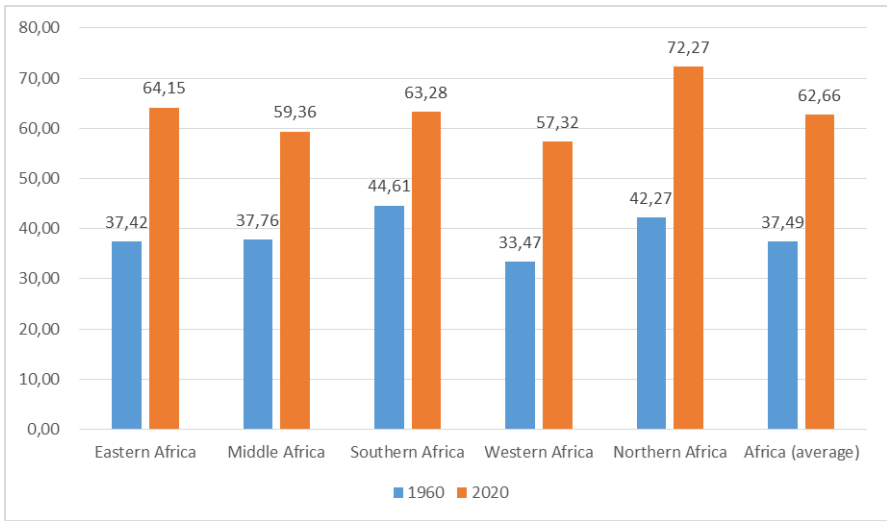


Fig.2. Life expectancy at birth (both sexes combined) in Africa in 1960 and 2020.
Source: United Nations Population Division 2020.

Overall, life expectancy at birth rate has almost doubled over the last sixteen years. In 1960, the average life expectancy at birth was marginally above 37 years, whereas for 2020 it is estimated to be almost 62 years. In 1960 the highest life expectancy at birth was in Southern Africa (almost 45 years), whereas the lowest life expectancy at birth was in Western Africa (approximately 33 years). Accordingly, life expectancy rates in Eastern Africa, Middle Africa, and Northern Africa were 37.42, 37.76, and 42.27, respectively. However, in 2020 the highest life expectancy at birth is estimated for Northern Africa being around 72.27. The lowest life expectancy at birth is found in Middle Africa being just above 59 years. Eastern Africa, Southern Africa, and Western Africa have 64.15, 63.28, and 57.32, respectively.

Finally, we analyze the data on dynamics of crude death rate in

different African regions in 1960 and 2020 (see Fig. 3):

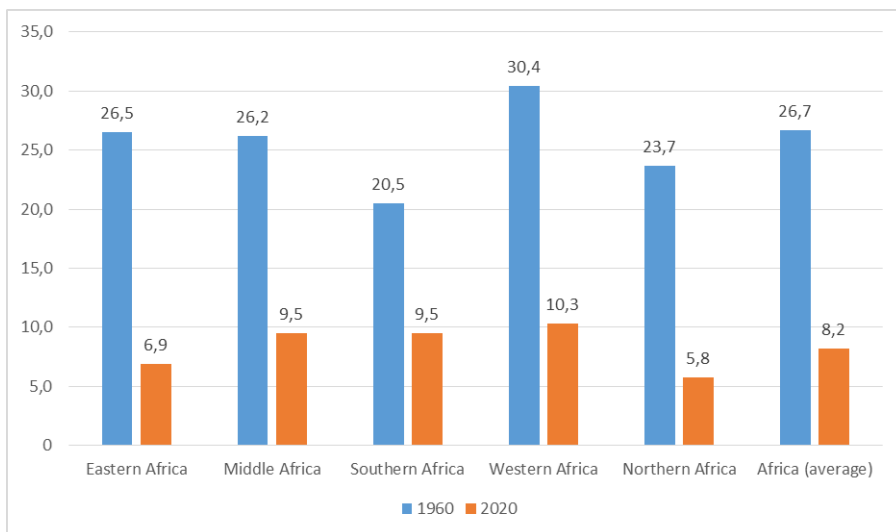


Fig. 3. Crude death rate in different African regions in 1960 and 2020 (deaths per 1,000 population). Source: United Nations Population Division 2020.

Overall, crude death rate has also radically decreased over the given period. In 1960 the average crude death rate in Africa was c. 27. At the beginning of the period given Western Africa had the highest crude death rate, whereas Southern Africa enjoyed the lowest death rate among other regions – 20.5. Accordingly, Eastern Africa, Middle Africa, and Northern Africa had 26.5, 26.2, and 23.7 of crude death rates, respectively. At the end of the period given, Western Africa has the highest crude death rate among other regions – 10.3, while Northern Africa has the lowest crude death rate – 5.8. Accordingly, Eastern Africa, Middle Africa, and Southern Africa have 6.9, 9.5, and 9.5 of death rates respectively.

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Demography in Africa: Growth Well into the Future

Africa demonstrated its commitment to traditional types of population growth for the better part of human history, with its growth rates being, of all the macro-regions, at rock-bottom throughout 17th to 19th centuries. The continent saw profound changes in early to mid-20th century so that the population of Africa reached 220m by 1950. However, the second half of the century was the real game-changer, as by 1960 the continent's population increased up to 275m. In 1970, it hit 356m, then 475m in 1980, 648m in 1990, 784m in 2000 and 965m in 2007. In just half a century, Africa's demography has significantly changed and surged 4,5 times to reach a number over one billion. The United Nations estimates five African nations to hit the top-10 most populated countries by 2100.

Demographic growth goes hand in hand with development opportunities. Today, the latter remain a key priority for the African states. With 48 least developed countries being singled out by the UN, thirty-three of them are located in Africa. At the same time, the region boasts its high fertility rates, the highest around the globe. 2050 may well see the African population double; by the end of the century it could stand at four times the current number.

Given their dynamics of population growth, the developing nations of Africa are well set for successful development under the condition that

the growth and fertility rates lose height. In this case, the young could become the drivers of national economies. Arguably, the experience of the 'Asian tigers' produces proof of that. These countries adopted a strategy of both investing in education and family planning as well as effecting the necessary economic reforms. Such a comprehensive approach was instrumental to their success stories.

The proposed paper seeks to outline some possible measures the African nations could take to make best use of their demographic benefit and resolve the pressing problems of the continent.

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Демография и Африка: рост в будущее

Большую часть истории человечества в Африке господствовал традиционный тип воспроизводства населения, причём динамика роста на протяжении XVII-XIX вв. оставалась самой низкой среди всех макрорегионов мира. Кардинальные перемены пришли в первой половине XX в., когда население Африки южнее Сахары достигло отметки в 220 миллионов человек в 1950 г. Впрочем, подлинная демографическая революция на Африканском континенте произошла во второй половине XX века: в 1960 г. его население достигло 275 млн

чел., в 1970 г. – 356 млн, в 1980 г. – 475 млн, в 1990 г. – 648 млн, в 2000 г. – 784 млн, а в 2007 г. – 965 млн. К 2020 г. этот показатель несколько превысил 1 миллиард человек. Таким образом, всего за полвека демографическая ситуация на континенте кардинально изменилась, и численность населения возросла в 4,5 раза. По прогнозам ООН, к 2100 г. сразу пять африканских стран окажутся в десятке наиболее населённых стран мира.

Показатели демографического роста неразрывно связаны с возможностями для развития. Наиболее серьёзные проблемы сегодня испытывают государства Африки южнее Сахары. Именно здесь находится 33 из 48 наименее развитых государств мира. В то же время этот регион выделяется самыми высокими показателями рождаемости в мире. К 2050 г. численность населения в этих странах может удвоиться, а к концу столетия — увеличиться в четыре раза.

Развивающиеся страны Африки южнее Сахары с высоким приростом населения имеют все шансы на успешное развитие, если рост замедлится и рождаемость снизится. В таком случае молодое население сможет стать локомотивом национальной экономики. Опыт «азиатских тигров» является убедительным доказательством этого. Последние одновременно инвестировали в образование и планирование семьи и осуществляли необходимые экономические реформы. Именно этот всеобъемлющий подход сделал возможными экономические успехи этих азиатских стран.

В докладе показано, какие меры могут предпринять государства Африки, чтобы максимизировать выгоду от своего

демографического бонуса и тем самым разрешить извечные проблемы континента.

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**The Evolution of Political Leadership in Africa:
From the 1960 UN Declaration until the Present Day**

Nowhere in the world do individual states reflect so much the character of their presidents as in Africa. A new politician comes into the office, and the country may start moving in a completely different direction. While African countries were headed by “first generation” leaders – “fathers of the nation”, the nature of their leadership, despite the dictatorial habits typical of many of them, was not called into question at all, although their leadership in some cases was accompanied by relatively fast economic development and in other cases led to the economic downturn and aggravation of the socio-political situation. Yet from the second half of the 1960s, in many countries military coups became the main mechanism for a change of leadership, and the problem of political leadership rose to its full potential.

Histories of the countries of West Africa and its peoples vary greatly, yet in terms of political traditions the states of the region have more similarities than differences. Nowhere in the world are traditions and modernity intertwined so much as in Africa, where traditions permeate all aspects of modern life. Political leadership is an area where continuity of generations has manifested itself in the behavior of the ruler, in his relations with opponents and the masses of the population.

The image of African rulers underwent significant changes in the time of postcolonial development. In recent years, increased attention has been paid to the phenomenon of modern political leadership, which is due to the important role that good governance plays in the political development of the state. The nature of public administration remains the most important factor determining the success or failure of political and socio-economic transformations. It is not surprising that the research on various aspects of this phenomenon throughout the world is undergoing a period of unprecedented growth.

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**Эволюция африканского политического лидерства:
от Декларации ООН 1960 г. до наших дней**

Нигде в мире отдельные государства не отражают столь сильно характер их лидеров, как в Африке. Пока африканские страны возглавлялись руководителями «первого поколения», «отцами нации», характер их лидерства, несмотря на свойственные многим из них диктаторские замашки, вообще не ставился под вопрос, хотя их руководство в одних случаях сопровождалось относительно ускоренным экономическим развитием, в других – приводило к экономическому спаду и обострению общественно-политической

обстановки. Со второй половины 1960-х годов во многих странах военные перевороты стали превращаться в основной механизм смены руководства, и проблема политического лидерства встала в полный рост.

История стран Африки и ее народов отличается большим разнообразием, однако с точки зрения традиций политического лидерства государства имели больше сходства, нежели различий. Нигде в мире традиции и современность не переплетаются столь сильно, как в Африке, где традиции пронизывают все аспекты современной жизни. Политическое лидерство – это та сфера, где в значительной степени проявилась своего рода преемственность поколений в поведении правителя, в его отношениях с оппонентами и массами населения.

Образ африканских правителей претерпел существенные изменения за годы постколониального развития. Возросшее в последние годы внимание к феномену современного политического лидерства обусловлено той важной ролью, которую «надлежащее руководство» играет в политическом развитии государства. Характер государственного управления остается важнейшим фактором, предопределяющим успех или провал политических и социально-экономических преобразований. Неудивительно, что исследование различных аспектов этого явления во всем мире переживает период небывалого подъема.

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**Transformation of Political Regimes in the Post-colonial Period:
From the Colonial Structure to Dictatorships**

This year is an anniversary of the biggest wave of liberation in African countries. 1960 became a new beginning in the history of the continent. However, after the former colonial powers left, we see dictatorial regimes in some countries. The aim of the research is to analyze the nature and the reasons of dictatorships in Africa as well as the transformation of political regimes in the post-colonial period. The authors argue that due to the inability (or absence) of political institutions to quickly and efficiently establish a governmental system in the post-colonial period, there was a dramatic shift from colonialism to dictatorship.

All African countries had political institutions, which were supposed to work like in the Western countries. Many of them were established during the colonial era in Nigeria, the DRC or Zimbabwe. However, shortly after gaining independence, the European system of governance proved to be ineffective in tackling challenges as the countries were divided over ethnic or religious issues that paralyzed the system of governance.

In those circumstances, dictatorship was the only regime able to stabilize the political system. The dictatorships swept away the ineffective institutions with Nigeria and the DRC experiencing the military rule while

some like Zimbabwe embraced a different way.

Dictatorship filled the vacuum of power created by the fragile institutions. The rule of few was quick to respond to the pressing issues and in dealing with the population that had not experienced participation in the political system the same way the Europeans did. That is the reason why dictatorship was so common in African countries after gaining independence.

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The Post-colonial State in Sudan: the Whirligig of Politics

Sudan was among the first African countries to become independent: the new Sudanese flag was raised in place of the Egyptian and British flags already on 1 January 1956 amid a peaceful handover of power from the colonial authorities to the Sudanese. Over the 64 years of independent development, Sudan underwent three revolutions and four successful military coups, and all that against the backdrop of two major civil wars and numerous smaller insurgencies. These revolutions and coups seem to form a certain pattern, wherein they draw a firm line under the preceding political period and the corresponding political and economic impasse, and open new horizons for the country, yet ultimately the incoming regime, whether pluralistic or authoritarian, accumulates a critical mass of policy mistakes and encounters a forceful ouster.

Indeed, there are fundamental reasons why successive Sudanese governments fail, among them economic ineptitude of the authorities, inequitable distribution of resources within society, the lack of mechanisms and political tradition for an orderly (and peaceful) transfer of power, and ethnic and confessional heterogeneity. In fact, it may be asserted that Sudan has remained within the same colonial paradigm of development, wherein the center exploits and oppresses the periphery in economic, social and cultural spheres. Thus, only sweeping socioeconomic and political reforms

aimed at changing the fundamentals of Sudan's society, including the composition of its ruling elite, – i.e., a more profound “decolonization” of the country – may put Sudan on a positive long-term trajectory.

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Voters and Elections

Voters are one of the key stakeholders in elections and therefore are normally affected by election results. For the effective outcome of the election, voters need to accept election results (Bashiru, 2002). In accepting election results, voters perceive either positively or negatively depending on the situation the administration of results is done (Mbenjile, 2009). The process of voters perceiving election results is what Hersey, et al. (2008) and Bhattacharyya (2009) call perception (a mental process through which an individual selects, organizes, and interprets stimuli from the external environment to mould them into a meaningful experience).

Although accepting elections results in any elections is crucial, however, large body of literature on voters perception of election results indicates that, in most elections the world over, the denying of election results has been common (Norman, 2012). In Africa, most elections have ended up with differing perceptions on who has actually won an election. The agreement or disagreement happens due to differing perceptions election stakeholders have on election administration.

While some election observers have concluded that parliamentary elections at constituency level in Tanzania have been free and fair basing on their assessment of the elections' outcome, a thorough scrutiny of the electoral results process reveals otherwise. The administration of

parliamentary election results in most areas has been perceived to have slow space in the declaration stage of official results by ROs (TLS Report by, 2010).

This study aimed at understanding the perceptual process of voters so that to know how each voter has unique interpretation of election results. For those who perceive election results positively may be quite different from the reality and vice versa to those perceiving negatively.

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**The State of Liberal Democracy on Elections
and Political Stability in Africa: Bridging the Gap
between Theory and Practice in Tanzania and Kenya**

This study explores the state of liberal democracy and political stability in Africa. In particular it intends to assess what is said about liberal democracy in relation to free and fair election, political stability and the politics of ethnicity in Tanzania and Kenya and the reality happening on the ground (the practice) in East African Countries. The rationale for undertaking this analysis is that the East African Countries have experienced political transformation for instance, much of the post-colonial period, East African countries tended to live under one-party regime but since 1990s East African Countries embraced multiparty system. This study pays attention on assessing the outcomes of liberal democracy in East African countries in particular examining the extent to which the liberal democracy promotes free and fair elections, political stability and the mitigation of the politics of ethnicity as the outcomes of practicing liberal democracy. This study employed a comparative analysis in which it compared the extent to which liberal democracy is practiced in Tanzania and Kenya and how far the above-mentioned parameters are realized under the broad spectrum of liberal democracy. The methods of data collection

were interviews and documentary review and the discussion of the findings was organized around the sub-themes of this study. The period covered in this discussion is the contemporary period from 1990's to 2019. The findings indicate that even though African countries have adopted liberal democracy in some of the East African Countries like Kenya, political stability and free and fair election have not been fully realized while in Tanzania, the experience indicate that political stability is realized after elections. This study concludes that even if the institutions of liberal democracy have gradually developed with partial free and fair elections, the manifestations of political instability still exist in some of the East African countries, marked in the election violence in Kenya compared to Tanzania. Therefore, the interface between the liberal democracy and political stability has not been sufficiently realized in the liberal democratic tradition. This study recommends that election as one of the pillars of liberal democracy should be properly and fairly instituted so that the role of liberal democracy is realized in fostering peace and tranquility.

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Who is a Patriot? Citizenship, Patriotism and Politics in Tanzania

Since independence, the Tanzanian government has undertaken purposeful efforts to build patriotic spirit among its people. Inculcation and indoctrination of patriotic attitude has often been through civic education, training, campaigns and propaganda, as well as through observable commitment of political and government leaders towards the country and its people. However, in the last three decades, patriotism in the country has been questioned. Answers to the question on who is a patriot and who is not are controversial. Literatures on this subject converge on discussing patriotism of political leaders, how to inculcate patriotism and what practices and actions endanger patriotism or are evidence of unpatriotic spirit. Little is available on the contradictory use of the terms patriot, patriotic and patriotism. On the basis of this challenge, this paper intends to examine the ambiguous use of the term patriotism in Tanzanian politics. The paper analyses how the term has been rhetorically used to identify members of the ruling party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), versus those of the opposition parties. Furthermore, the paper will establish how the term patriotism is used to destroy or strengthen reputation and win public attention. To accomplish this intended goal, the paper employs primary and secondary sources of information collected from oral and recorded interviews, social media, newspapers, parliamentary records and other

published and unpublished sources. I argue that patriotism is unattainable in contemporary Tanzania through multiparty politics and political affiliation.

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**Independent Tanzania:
Administrative Challenges in the Process of Nation-Building**

Julius Kambarage Nyerere was the first president of independent Tanzania. On 9 December 1961, Tanzania became independent with the Westminster constitution multiparty election in which Tanganyika African Nation Union (TANU) won all seats. The first years of independence adopted much of the post-colonial political and economic structure; a change was inevitable. Like everywhere in the continent peasants, farmers and civil servants wanted to see changes after independence as promised during the struggle for independence. Most literature on leadership and administration, find this period to be a turning point in the Sub Saharan Africa countries, where through the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s politicians and civil servants lacked rudimentary checks and balances, leading in many countries to large-scale embezzlement and corruption. These incidences were also taking place in Tanzania to the extent that the leadership had nothing to do but to make some restructuring. The misappropriation of state income by few individuals proved a stumbling block to the development of the nation and was contrary to the Nyerere philosophy- to make all people equally enjoy the cake of the nation. Driven by this fact Nyerere was geared for changes, and on the 7th February 1967 stated party principles known as the Arusha Declaration. The objectives of the Declaration were

centred on the development and wellbeing of the people. Together with the above objectives, the government nationalized all potential sectors of the economy and introduced a leadership code that prohibited politicians and government officials from engaging in private business. All these measures aimed at curtailing the misappropriation of national income which has become a routine in the country.

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Are Youths Responsible Citizens? A case of Youths in Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS) at Toangoma Ward in Temeke Municipal Council, Dar Es Salaam

The youths are a very important segment in PETS. The youths are ought to make a follow up of the public money in order to enhance accountability in the expenditure of scarce public money. The expectations base on youths being perceived as a group which is active to demand value for money from the bureaucrats and politicians at the service facility level. The youths voicing, protesting and visiting service units to read notice boards are a gauge for youth`s responsible citizenship. The study uses a case study of Toangoma Ward in Temeke Municipality. The sample is drawn randomly among the youths. The study employs quantitative and qualitative methods in data collection whilst the analysis is based on descriptive statistics to generate frequencies and percentages. The study has found that most youths are inadequately socialized to engage in social accountability for their welfare. The learned and unlearned youths depict a tendency of cascading the following up of money at service facilities to elderly people. Most youths claim to be highly occupied by personal affairs rather than the public life of which they are the beneficiaries. It is thus recommended, for the youths to be responsible citizens lingering efforts to offer civic education in the educational curriculum must be taken.

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**Post-colonial Local Government Reforms in Tanzania:
Achievements, Challenges, and Ways Forward**

This paper examined the post-colonial local government reform in Tanzania. The local government administrative system was inherited from colonial indirect rule system established in British colonies. The main purpose of institutionalizing indirect rule through local chieftdom was to overcome African resistance, reducing cost as well as addressing the problem of scarcity of colonial personnel in colonial administration. Essentially, the colonial local government was established to serve the colonial powers by plundering and rooting the resources and wealth in African continent. The contemporary local government system inherited some of the administrative structures, processes and methods of governing. It is on this backdrop, this paper examined the postcolonial local government reform based on institutional administrative structures and legal reforms and it explored how these reforms hinder or promote local governance in contemporary local government administration in African countries particularly Tanzania. This paper notes that the legal and institutional reforms constitute what may be described as decentralized local governance in Tanzania.

The overall picture from local government reforms in Tanzania is

that the latter is not discouraging so far. There are significant changes that have been achieved due to local government reform in Tanzania particularly in local government human resources management, local financing (revenue collection and proper management of funds) as well as local democracy and governance in general. This paper asserts that there are some challenges with local government reforms such as lack of constitutional protection as such Local governments fall under strict control through the acts of the parliament, judicial control through courts and central government control.

Furthermore, this paper noted that the institutional and legal reforms in local government were largely financed by the donor and development partners which undermine local autonomy and priorities. This paper recommends that in order to promote local autonomy and realize the “fruits” of local government reforms, the reforms should be locally financed and central government commitment to reform is necessary for promoting local governance and responsive local governments in Tanzania.

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Governance of HR Functions: Lessons from Local Government Authorities

Since the 1990s there has been a drive to transform the Human Resource function to a more business-oriented approach dedicated to adding value to the operations of institutions. HRM governance is a systematic approach that creates a legitimate platform to achieve the HRM strategy and objectives that are directly aligned to achieve organizational performance. HR Governance essentially concerns people and how they behave by augmenting effective leadership of the HR function in an ethical and sustainable way. In the world of globalization and increased knowledge based economy, there is a growing need for governance in human resource policies and practices to safeguard a strategic fit between the organization's overall strategy, mission and goals with HR strategies in a resource based approach. Public institutions in developing countries are faced with the challenge of HR governance in HR functions. Particularly, poor leadership in and outdated HR policies, plans, processes and structures in key public institutions have led to poor morale, incapacity to tap and maintain highly qualified skilled personnel and consequently institutional inefficiency. In Tanzania, and predominantly the local government authorities (LGAs), the problem is compounded by the largely centralized Human resource function that limit LGA's the necessary authority to recruit, motivate and discipline local employees. This paper documents lessons from LGAs and

suggests ways to boost organizational performance by focusing on HR function governance. Questionnaires and interviews were used for data collection. Data were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively.

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**Unethical Practices in Malaria Drug Trials
on Children in Muheza District, 1965–1980**

Unethical practices in malaria drug trials on children featured in Muheza district in Tanzania. Malaria caused a great threat to humanity and predominantly to the wellbeing of children. The participation of children in malaria drug trials was therefore very important. Children as vulnerable participants were to be protected from harm resulting from malaria drug trials. However, although it was established that malaria drug trials were of beneficial to children, their participation in experimentation were not carried out in line with international ethical standards.

This article provides information that during the post colonial period in Muheza district, the problem of malaria influenced some medical researchers to violate ethical principles in drug trials on children. These researchers did not abide by ethical standards as regards the malaria drug trials on children. Researchers forced drug trials on children without informed consent from their parents or guardians, they did not weigh risks and benefits of drug trials on children, they did not terminate drug experimentation in order to treat the affected children, and they also disregarded pre-drug trial examination of sick children. The paper also reveals that malaria drug trials in different villages in Muheza district had negative effects on children. Many children were affected physically and

psychologically because of dizziness, blindness, difficulties in hearing and swelling of their body parts as the result of malaria drug trials.

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**Dilemma of COVID-19 to the Employer and Employee
Labour Relations (Thought and Unsought Aspects)**

The 2019 year is remarkably remembered in the field of employment and labour relations environment. Working conditions have been worsened by the outbreak of the famous disease the COVID-19 (CORONA) all over the world, governments has instituted a lockout which restrict people to move away from their homes to prevent deaths caused by the Pandemic (corona). Governments, Institutions across the globe have taken some steps to rescue situations. Despite those efforts it is the view of this paper to suggest that the importance of health and safe policies in employer and employee labour relations is sadly and often under estimated by those concerned with managing businesses, this makes a sense of examining what has been thought and not thought as part of Health and Safety Policies at work places that are connected to the fault of the COVID-19 disease.

Since the capacity to deal with the Pandemic differs from one Country to another some has managed to effect a total lockout while others a partial lockout. This paper seeks to examine how the Catastrophic has been dealt by identifying what has been thought and what has not been thought in relation to employer and employee labour relation health and safety policies, two cases will be selected Private and Public institutions in

Tanzania for reflection of what has been thought and not thought. Both primary and secondary data collection methods will be utilized, these include observation, interview and focus group discussion.

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**Decolonisation and the Proliferation of Christian
Religious Institutions in Africa: Insight from Nigeria**

In Africa, one major outcome of decolonisation is the gradual proliferation of Christian religious institutions. While the bodies appear to be vehicles for social transformation, they have colossally failed to address the phenomenal negative vices and criminality which were significantly restrained by traditional religious practices in pre-colonial and colonial periods. Emerging clergy men are not only smudged with the brush of corruption and social ills, they have not been able to positively influence the lifestyle of their adherents. Using the Nigerian example, this paper investigates the internal and external dynamics which influenced the proliferation of Christian religious institutions in post-colonial period. It examines the role of Christian religious institutions in the downgrading of traditional religious beliefs and the impact of this in post-colonial Nigeria. This paper analyses the implications of the proliferation of Christian religious institutions in Nigeria. It addresses questions such as: what were the internal and external dynamics that influenced the proliferation of Christian religious institutions? How did Christian religious institutions demean traditional religious practices and what impact does that have on the Nigerian society? What are the consequences of the proliferation of Christian religious institutions? This paper demonstrates that

decolonisation, on the one hand, dismantled colonialism and relegated traditional religious practices, and on the other hand, gave credence to the proliferation of Christian religious institutions. It reveals that churches have not successfully transformed the lives of their followers and the nation in general. In its conclusion, it posits a rethinking of Christian religious institutions cum traditional practices towards socio-cultural reengineering in Nigeria.

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**Spiritual Anti-globalism in Postcolonial Africa:
The Case of Orthodox Old Believers in Uganda**

The paper deals with a very recent phenomenon – the Orthodox Christian Old Believers in Uganda. This faith originated in Russia, but in Uganda all its adherents belong to the native ethnic groups and, except children, converted from other religions in adulthood. How can an analysis of this phenomenon help understand contemporary religiosity in Africa in the context of postcoloniality and globalization? We concentrate on the Ugandan Old-Believers' motivation for converting to this religion vs. knowledge of its doctrine. We show that their knowledge of the Old-Believer doctrine is poor. What brings most of these people to Old Believers is the search of the true faith associated with the original and hence correct way of performing Christian rites. For them, the true religion is not the true teaching, but rather the true complex of rituals. In this we see intricate interplay of the features typical for authentic African cultures and acquired by them in the course of interaction with the wider world. Basing on our study of Old Believers in Uganda, we discuss how both resistance and adaptation to globalist trends manifest themselves in the spiritual (religious) context in contemporary Africa. The case of Old Believers in Uganda shows how postcolonial religiosity can acquire clearly marked anti-globalist directionality while people attempt both to resist and adapt to

globalization. This is a kind of spiritual anti-globalism. We emphasize the variability of spiritual responses to globalization: while most of those dissatisfied (even unconsciously) with “traditional” for Africa Christian denominations – Catholicism, Anglicanism, etc. – convert to pronouncedly renewed Pentecostal Churches, some, like Ugandan Old Believers, yet turn to a conservative “original”, “uncorrupted” faith. We consider it as one of many manifestations of a spiritual turn that is taking place in Africa nowadays at an intersection of the global, glocal, and postcolonial processes.

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**Decolonization of Education in South Africa:
Historical Review and Current Problems**

For most African countries, 1960 was the Year of Africa, the year of liberation from colonial dependence. However, many countries of southern Africa still had a long struggle for independence. The democratic changes in South Africa after 1994 put an end to the last remnants of the colonial system on the African continent. One of the clearest examples of decolonization was the transformation of apartheid education into a new, non-racial system of education democratic South Africa. According to the second chapter of the constitution and the Education Act of 1996, which was soon adopted, everyone now has the right to basic education, including basic adult education, and further education.

To date, many achievements have been made. The percentage of illiterate has been significantly reduced. Well-equipped and high-level education schools appeared in traditionally backward provinces, former Bantustans. A great achievement in recent years can be considered a decrease in the number of students per teacher. It was possible to significantly increase the number of students in high school, which was very small during the apartheid. But in the education system of South Africa, in addition to achievements, there are many difficulties. They determine the negative situation that has developed in many schools

because of the protracted transition from apartheid. These difficulties are associated with a decrease in funding for the education system and a rather low average level of training at school. They also depend on the low level of qualifications of teachers and their lack, with a decline in the prestige of the profession of a school teacher, and an increase in teenage crime.

The higher education system of South Africa has also gone through a long and difficult path of transformation over the years. The White Paper on Education-3 appeared in 1997. It defined social tasks that higher education should solve. The first major plan for the reorganization of higher education was adopted in June 2002, and by 2007 was completed. An absolute achievement of the reform should be considered an increase in the number of university students. Particular attention was paid to increasing the number of students among black people, women, working class and the rural poor. Nevertheless, state policy in the field of higher education is characterized by the existence of declared goals that conflict with each other. In February 2018, government of South Africa announced the actual introduction of free higher education for students from families who annually receive less than 350 thousand rand. This step was not made by accident. It was largely the result of numerous student protest actions, called “Fees must fall.”

A quarter of a century after the start of the decolonization process at all levels of education in South Africa, we can evaluate achievements and miscalculations along this path in order to understand in which direction further development is possible.

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Formation and Decolonization of Mass Media in Africa: Endless Task

After independence, new African states started forming national mass media. This was seen as an important condition for spiritual and cultural decolonization process.

At 1963, only 11 African countries had their own national news agencies. African capitals were connected by telephone via Paris, London and Brussels (Moko-Mokoyo, 1995). African countries faced different difficulties in receiving, spreading and creating information products on internal, external and international news. This was largely due to the fact that African countries inherited social infrastructure oriented on metropolitan countries and their mass media.

Development of the Press in Africa was not uniform and depended on region and colonial authorities. (Monfils, 1985: 293). Print media were established by colonial authorities/states, European settlers, missionaries and African intellectuals (intelligentsia).

After independence the ownership structure of print media was generally similar to that of previous, colonial years. Big companies ruled by European settlers dominated in print media in the Eastern and South Africa.

At a whole the picture of print media market of the African continent before independence characterized by foreign dominance in mainstream press with large print runs. If the press in Africa had different

sources of existence, the broadcasting was inherited directly from colonialism. In most cases broadcasting was direct political and ideological tool of colonial states.

During the first years of independence the national broadcasting services were practically a sort of public service for development of new states. There was implementation of literacy courses on radio, distant education etc. nearly in every country. Regularly media campaigns for immunization of population and struggle against full-scale epidemics were very effective. Nigerian educational broadcasting programs received special attention by the scientific literature as highly effective. After independence the role of mass media in society was evaluated for:

- strengthening of national unity;
- establish and support of national cultural identity;
- sustaining development;
- support of anti-colonial struggle all around the world (for more radical and pan-African states and governments).

As it turns out, the transition from colonial to post-colonial media structures which, in their turn, proved to be propagandistic, elitist, lacking in content diversity, and only marginally more democratic than they had been under colonial regimes. (Paterson, 2013: 2)

Nevertheless epoch of independence was filled by cherished ideals: peace, freedom, justice and social progress – the basis for anti-colonial struggle. These ideas were the content of media. As it has appeared, the development of postcolonial institutions on the basis formed by colonialism has proved to be difficult, complex and sometimes even frustrating.

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Создание и деколонизация СМИ в Африке: дорога без конца

После провозглашения независимости африканские государства приступили к созданию национальных масс-медиа, рассматривая их как одно из важнейших условий духовной и культурной деколонизации. В 1963 только 11 стран на африканском континенте имели свои национальные информационные агентства. На 100 человек в среднем приходилось одна-две газеты, 2 радиоприемника, 0,7 телевизора, при уровне неграмотности, приближавшемся к 90-95 процентам. Телефонная связь между столицами африканских государств осуществлялась через Париж, Лондон или Брюссель (Моко-Мокойо, 1995). У государств Африки возникли сложности в получении, распространении, создании информационного продукта по вопросам внутренней, внешней и международной жизни. Это было обусловлено тем, что страны Африки получили в наследство односторонне ориентированную на бывшие метрополии социальную инфраструктуру, что особенно отчетливо заметно на примере средств массовой информации.

Развитие прессы на Африканском континенте было неоднородным и зависело от региона и колониальных властей. (Monfils, 1985: 293) Печатные издания создавались колониальными властями/государством, европейскими переселенцами, христианскими

миссионерами и африканской интеллигенцией.

Структура собственности в газетно-издательском бизнесе оставалась в целом такой же, как при колониализме. В индустрии печати Восточной и Южной Африки доминировали крупные компании, которыми владели европейские поселенцы.

В целом, картина печатного рынка на континенте в момент получения независимости представляла собой доминирование иностранного или европейского капитала, контролирующего основные издания с крупными тиражами.

Если газеты в Африке имели разное происхождение, то вещание было напрямую унаследовано от колониализма. В большинстве случаев вещание было прямым политическим и идеологическим инструментом колониального государства.

На практике в первые годы независимости вещание было своего рода общественной службой для развития новых государств. Практически во всех странах были внедрены радиокурсы грамотности, дистанционное обучение и т.п. Участие СМИ в продвижении программ иммунизации населения, борьбы с эпидемиями – все это было крайне эффективным. Особым вниманием в научной литературе пользовались нигерийские образовательные телепрограммы, как высоко эффективные.

После обретения независимости роль масс-медиа видели в:

- усилении/укреплении национального единства;
- создание и поддержание национальной культурной идентичности;

- поддержании развития;
- поддержке антиколониальной борьбы везде в мире (для более радикально пан-африкански настроенных государств и правительств).

Переход от колониальных к постколониальным медиа структурам не был простым, созданные и переформатированные СМИ в свой черед оказывались пропагандистскими, элитарными, не разнообразными по содержанию, хотя и более демократичными по сравнению с колониальным периодом. (Paterson, 2013: 2)

В целом, эпоха обретения независимости была заряжена высокими идеями: мир, свобода, справедливость и социальный прогресс – основы борьбы с колониализмом. И эти идеи транслировались масс-медиа. Но, как оказалось, создание постколониальных институтов на основе, созданной колониализмом, было сложной, подчас невыполнимой задачей.

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Information Imperialism: From the Past to the Future

In the circumstances of the construction of the information society global information processes which cause not only transformations in the economy and public sphere but also in the humans' mind make one think whether African countries would be able engage in contemporary information and communication space and take up equal positions in the new international order which is based on knowledge and information. Unless it doesn't happen those countries still remain world periphery, a territory which is dependent from the foreign aid. Nowadays this dependence is taking the form of the information one and one can define the policy of Western countries aimed on the strengthening of their positions in the information sector of African countries as the display of the information imperialism.

This paper represents the retrospective review of the concept of the information imperialism. When analyzing the postcolonial history of African countries the author comes to the conclusion that those countries initially stated for the quick creation of their own independent and self-reliant information and telecommunication industry. But the final realization of this extremely important project in Africa faced the typical problem – the lack of solid financial and technological base. Thus those countries decided to adopt the Western Pattern of the construction of the

information industry. Leading Western nations in their desire to dominate in the cultural and information sphere and in the ensuring of sustainable outlets for their information products agreed to help their less developed African partners in the creation of the modern information industry.

Initially such policy of the stimulation of the participation of Western countries in the creation of national information industry of African countries showed visible positive results. From the one side there have been created national information facilities in Africa and African media industry has appeared. But from the other side the national information industry of African countries just copies the Western pattern. Besides African mass media due to financial difficulties have quit limited possibilities in the distribution of local manufactured information products and simply rebroadcast information mainly produced on the West. As a result information imperialism becomes a strong instrument for the preservation of positions of Western countries in Africa.

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Информационный империализм: от прошлого к будущему

В условиях формирующегося информационного общества глобальные процессы информатизации, которые влекут за собой не только изменения в экономике и общественной жизни, но и в

сознании человека, заставляют задуматься о том, смогут ли страны Африки встроиться в современное информационно-коммуникационное пространство и занять равноправные позиции в новом мировом порядке, основанном на знании и информации. Если этого не произойдет, они так и останутся мировой периферией, зависимой от зарубежной помощи территорией. В современную эпоху указанная зависимость приобретает характер информационной, а политику западных держав, направленную на укрепление своих позиций в информационном секторе африканских стран, можно определить как проявление информационного империализма.

В настоящем докладе предпринята попытка анализа эволюции концепции информационного империализма в исторической ретроспективе. Проанализировав постколониальную историю африканских государств, автор пришел к выводу, что изначально страны Африки, преследуя амбициозную цель быстрого создания на своей территории информационно-телекоммуникационной индустрии и не имея для реализации этого проекта достаточной материально-технической и финансовой базы, приняли решение о заимствовании западной модели построения информационной индустрии. Ведущие западные страны, в своем стремлении к установлению тотального господства в культурно-информационной сфере и к обеспечению устойчивых рынков сбыта для своей информационной продукции, с большой готовностью стали оказывать странам Африки помощь в создании на их территории современной информационной индустрии.

Поначалу подобная политика поощрения усилий стран Запада в

создании национальной информационно-коммуникационной индустрии дает видимые положительные результаты. С одной стороны, в африканских государствах действительно начинают складываться собственные информационные мощности, появляется медиаиндустрия. Но с другой стороны, информационно-коммуникационная индустрия африканских стран во многом копируют организационную и концептуальную модель западных медиакорпораций, оказывающих помощь в ее создании. К тому же, африканские СМИ, в связи с определенными финансовыми трудностями, имеют крайне ограниченную возможность распространять информацию собственного производства, и становятся простыми ретрансляторами информации, поставляемой им от своих зарубежных, прежде всего западных партнеров. В результате информационный империализм становится крайне мощным инструментом для удержания позиций западных стран в Африке.

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Western Influences in Development in Africa

Africa has for many years have had enough experience both good as well as bad. Colonization impacted the social, economic and political conditions of the African continent. After almost a century African countries began attaining independence from their former colonial masters. Thus the year 1960 is conventionally used as the “stylised date” of independence, for the good reason that it saw the end of colonial rule in most of the British, French and Belgian colonies. Though, the independence of most African nations were celebrated with the physical handing over of powers to the modern African States, the continued role of many of the foreign power particularly the western powers is dramatic, and has been through a web of many agents. At independence the challenge for newly African states was to forge international links beyond words on paper: few national networks of administration, communication, or transportation within their borders operated consistently and effectively. In addition, the senior administrators who ran the colonies were removed with European rule, to be replaced by Africans with far less experience. Moreover, the political system that African leaders inherited was structured to benefit the evolving ruling classes with little regard for the needs of the people. There were few real efforts beyond the political speeches made to enable these new nations become stable politically as well as economically.

Few efforts made however, had to rely on aid and support from the same former colonial masters for their implementations, and that opened the floodgate for western influence and maintained economic hegemony on Africa.

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**The France-Algeria Relations in the Light of Decolonization Process /
Отношения Франции и Алжира в свете процесса деколонизации**

После освобождения от колониальной зависимости перед молодым алжирским государством встал вопрос того, как следует выстраивать отношения с бывшей метрополией. Внешняя политика Алжира долгое время имела явно выраженную антиимпериалистическую направленность; это придавало напряженность двусторонним отношениям с Францией.

Несмотря на явное желание алжирского руководства сократить французское влияние в Алжире, в первое время после войны за независимость тесные контакты с Францией сохранялись, чему способствовала как продолжающаяся экономическая зависимость молодого государства от бывшей метрополии, так и военное присутствие Франции. В дальнейшем политические отношения между двумя странами переживали периоды как кризисов, так и заметного улучшения, особенно после того, как руководство Алжира взяло курс на деидеологизацию внешней политики.

Экономические связи Алжира и Франции являются более устойчивыми. Они тоже переживали периоды кризисов, в особенности

после национализации французских предприятий в Алжире, однако Франция всегда была заинтересована в сохранении своего экономического присутствия в Алжире, а Алжир, в свою очередь – в получении необходимой технической и финансовой помощи. Зависимость Алжира от бывшей метрополии в экономической и торговой областях сохраняется, что обусловлено как тенденциями, возникшими после обретения Алжиром независимости, так и наличием традиционных связей между двумя странами.

Важно и то, как после обретения независимости в Алжире воспринималось французское наследие, в первую очередь – французский язык. После обретения Алжиром независимости алжирские националисты стали выступать за арабизацию – продвижение литературного арабского вместо французского в школах, государственных учреждениях и СМИ. Тем не менее, после завершения гражданской войны в Алжире правительство начало отходить от данной политики, отчасти послужившей причиной начала конфликта. Алжирское правительство постепенно смирилось с присутствием французского языка в жизни страны, что отразилось и в его языковой политике; он остается фактическим лингва франка для Алжира и присутствует во всех сферах жизни алжирского общества.

Истории и основным составляющим франко-алжирских отношений в свете процесса деколонизации в Алжире и будет посвящен доклад.

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The USA Policy in Africa in the Era of Decolonisation and at Present

The United States of America supported decolonization from the very beginning. The year of 1958 saw the establishment of the Bureau of African Affairs, the first body in the country's history responsible for coordinating its relations with the states of sub-Saharan Africa. The article explores the evolution of these relations over the years and differences in approaches of different American presidents towards Africa, especially the ones of John Kennedy, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan. This aspect is examined in particular within the framework of the Cold War, during which Africa became a so-called battleground for influence between the USSR and the USA. The article also gives an outlook of the US assistance to Africa through the UN, international financial instruments, such as the World Bank Group, and American independent agencies, the most well-known of which is the USAID. The research also touches upon the history of the US participation in UN peacekeeping operations and the country's stance on the most urgent African issues, for example, its position with regard to the apartheid policies in Africa. Apart from historical matters, the article includes the overview of the present state of the US relations with the states of the region and the challenges they face. In overall, the research is aimed at providing a comprehensive picture of the US engagement in Africa over the course of the past 60 years and at giving the assessment of

the US contribution to African countries' post-colonial development.

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**The Role of the Non-Aligned Movement in
Overcoming the Effects of Colonialism in Africa**

The main goal of the research is to study the impact of the Non-Aligned Movement on overcoming the effects of colonialism in Africa. The transformation of the methods and position of the organization on the continent in a historical perspective is analysed. The importance of the Non-Aligned Movement in building African relations with superpowers is noted. A separate part is devoted to the current situation in the organization and its role in strengthening South-South cooperation.

The first section of the paper chapter analyses the historical background of the Non-Aligned Movement, in particular the ideology of Jawaharlal Nehru as the prime-minister of India, the pioneering country in decolonization. The importance of the Bandung Conference, which indicated the commitment of most countries in Asia and Africa to the ideas of anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism, is identified.

The second section studies the actions of the Non-Aligned Movement and its members in Africa during the Cold War. The results of the conferences of the Movement, its position in relation to the wars taking place on the continent, actions to support the struggle for decolonization and to counteract apartheid are examined.

The last section discusses the changes in the activities of the Non-

Aligned Movement after the collapse of the bipolar system. It is shown that the collapse of Yugoslavia, which was the creator and ideologist of NAM, and the construction of a unipolar world order by the USA led to an increase in the crisis within the organization. The role of African states and the change in their position in the organization in this period are analysed.

As a result, it is concluded that the Non-Aligned Movement had managed to become a united front of African and Asian states in countering colonialism and imperialism during the Cold War. And now, despite the difficulties in setting its own goal, the Movement remains an important player in developing countries, including those in Africa.

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**Роль Движения Неприсоединения
в преодолении последствий колониализма в Африке**

Основная цель исследования – изучить влияние Движения Неприсоединения на процессы преодоления последствий колониализма в Африке. Анализируется трансформация методов и позиции организации на континенте в исторической перспективе. Отмечена важность Движения Неприсоединения в построении африканскими государствами отношений со сверхдержавами.

Отдельная часть посвящена нынешней ситуации в организации и её роли в усилении кооперации «Юг-Юг».

В первой части доклада анализируются исторические предпосылки возникновения Движения Неприсоединения, в частности идеология Дж. Неру как главы страны-пионера деколонизации Индии. Выявлена важность Бандунгской конференции, обозначившей приверженность большинства стран Азии и Африки идеям антиколониализма и антиимпериализма.

Во второй части исследуются действия Движения Неприсоединения и его членов в Африке во время Холодной войны. Рассматриваются итоги конференций Движения, его позиция по отношению к происходившим на континенте войнам, действия по поддержке борьбы за деколонизацию и по противодействию апартеиду.

В последней части рассматриваются изменения в деятельности Движения Неприсоединения после краха биполярной системы. Показано, что распад Югославии, государства-создателя и идеолога ДН, и строительство США однополярного миропорядка привели к нарастанию кризиса внутри организации. Проанализирована роль африканских государств и изменение их позиции в организации в данный период.

В итоге сделаны выводы, что Движение Неприсоединения смогло стать единым фронтом африканских и азиатских государств в противодействии колониализму и империализму в период холодной войны. И ныне, несмотря на сложности с определением собственной

цели, Движение остаётся важным игроком в развивающихся странах, в том числе Африки.

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Distribution of the River Flow of the Nile in the Light of Postcolonial Contradictions and Possible Environmental Consequences

The Nile is the longest river in Africa flowing through ten countries at once. Despite Nile's importance, the current international legitimate arrangement concerning regulation of its basin had been developed back in the distant colonial period. All Nile River basin treaties signed by colonial governments of this region were drawn up in accordance with realities of the first half of the 20th century. Nowadays, after the former colonies gained independence, the issue of revising distribution of the Nile basin is becoming more and more urgent for all countries relying on its water. This issue has already led to a possible beginning of political reconstruction in the region (new political blocs have been created). In the 21st century the problem of correct distribution of the Nile River basin and the construction of the Ethiopian Renaissance Dam may become significant destabilizing factors in political and economic life on African continent and, possibly, in the countries of the Middle East.

I cannot but mention a possible ecological impact of the upcoming redistribution of the Nile water on both North and East Africa. The environmental system which was formed throughout many years will be irreversibly disrupted. For this reason, a thorough study which would analyze previous human environmental mistakes related to incorrect usage

of water basins (such as the drying of the Aral Sea) is extremely needed.

The foregoing cannot be overestimated because water flow disturbance of the Nile can lead not only to climate change, the extinction of many species but also to hunger in the region, the emergence of uncontrolled migration of economic refugees and to military conflicts with numerous casualties.

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Распределение речного стока Нила в свете постколониальных противоречий и возможных экологических последствий

Нил – величайшая по протяженности река Африки, протекающая, с учетом всех притоков и истоков, через десять стран: Египет, Судан, Эфиопию, Кению, Танзанию, Уганду, Бурунди, Конго, Эритрею и Руанду. Современный международно-правовой режим регулирования вод Нила сложился еще в колониальный период. Соглашения в этой сфере заключались странами-колонизаторами в соответствии с реалиями первой половины XX века. На сегодняшний день, в связи с обретением независимости бывшими колониями, все более актуальным становится вопрос о пересмотре распределения речного стока Нила в интересах всех зависящих от него государств.

Этот вопрос уже привел к образованию новых политических блоков в регионе. В 21 веке Нил и, в частности, строительство Эфиопией плотины «Возрождение», станет значительным дестабилизирующим фактором в политической и экономической жизни на Африканском континенте и, возможно, в странах Ближнего Востока.

Но предстоящее перераспределение вод Нила значительно скажется и на экологии севера и востока Африки. Исторически сложившаяся природная система будет необратимо нарушена. Поэтому необходимо тщательное исследование возможных изменений, учитывая при этом ошибки, допущенные при изменении других водных систем, к примеру, стоков Аральского моря. Нарушение артерии Нила может привести не только к изменению климата, исчезновению многих видов животных и растений, но и к голоду в регионе, возникновению неконтролируемой миграции экономических беженцев, а также к военным конфликтам с огромными человеческими жертвами.

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