

MEMORY OF THE WORLD REGISTER - NOMINATION FORM

German Records / Archives

PART A - ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

1. Identity and Location

- 1.1 Name of documentary heritage : German Records / Archives
1.2 Country : Tanzania
1.3 State, province or region : Dar Es Salaam
1.4 Address : P.O. Box 2006, DAR ES SALAAM
1.5 Name of organization : Tanzania National Archives (TNA)

2. Legal Information

- 2.1 Owner : Tanzania Government
2.2 Custodian : Tanzania National Archives, Box 2006, DAR ES SALAAM

2.3 Legal status

(a) category of ownership: public

(b) details of legal and admin. provisions for the preservation of the documentary heritage
The National Archives Act N° 33 of 1965 and Amendments.
Presidential Circular N° 7 of 1963 titled "The Care and Disposal of Public Records"

(c) accessibility: 30 years after their closure, records can be consulted by the public

(d) copyright status: Copyright is held by (belongs to) the TNA

2.4 Responsible administration: The TNA ensures the proper management of the records

3. Identification

- 3.1 Description and inventory : Indexes and guides (catalogues) are available.
3.2 Bibliographic/Registration details : -
3.3 Visual documentation, if appropriate : Microfilms are available.
3.4 History : 1884-1917
3.5 Bibliography : Guide to the German records

3.6 Names, qualifications and contact details of independent people or organizations with expert knowledge about the values and provenance of the documentary heritage

1. J.M. KARUGILA (Dip. in Archives, Germany), Director, Tanzania National Archives, P.O. Box 2006, DAR ES SALAAM
2. P. MLYANSI (B.A. M.A. Dipl. in Archives), Tanzania National Archives, P.O. Box 2006 DAR ES SALAAM
3. S.R. MWANGO (B.A. Post. Grad. Dip. in Archives), P.O. Box 2006, DAR ES SALAAM

4. Management plan

- Fumigating the repository and the documents
- Staff training in conservation and paper repair
- Microfilming to reduce direct contact by users
- Air quality, temperature, humidity and light regulation according to optimum amount required
- Proper shelving and storage
- Intensification of security
- Evaluation of a disaster prevention and recovery plan

5. Assessment against the Selection Criteria

5.1 Assessment of the documentary heritage against each criterion described in Annex 2.

Criterion 1- Influence:

It is very important to include the German Records under the custody of the Tanzania National Archives in the "Memory of the World" Register because they show in an outstanding way what the situation was during the "great period" when most of the European powers were busy to divide Africa (East Africa included) among themselves in the form of colonies. During this period, many events took place which changed the face of Africa, changes which can only be understood by referring to these documents. For example, before the First World War, the German East Africa colony comprised Tanganyika (present Tanzania), Rwanda and Burundi, but after the war, these three countries were separated and an internationally recognized boundary was drawn between them. This is documented by the German Records.

The European powers partitioned Africa among themselves with such haste, like players in a rough game, that the process has been called the Scramble for and Partition of Africa. The motives for the scramble and ultimate partition, the reason why the European powers acted as they did and when they did, is not only part of the European history but also of the "World history" that should be known to all mankind and future generations. One way of doing this is by including the German Records in the "Memory of the World" Register. By doing so, many people will come to know the reasons which led to colonization of Tanganyika and Africa as a whole.

Criterion 2- Time:

Never in the history of Africa, in connection to the outside world, did so many changes occur with such speed as it happened between 1880 and 1935. The period saw the conquest and occupation of virtually the whole continent of Africa. By 1914, with the sole exception of Ethiopia and Liberia, the whole of Africa had been subjected to the rule of the European powers. During this period, Africa, a continent of over 28 million Km², which once was looked at with contempt and regarded as a "dark hell", was partitioned, conquered and occupied effectively by the industrialized nations of Europe.

Criterion 3 - Place:

The administrative activities of the German East Africa Company in the territories were closely supervised by the German Imperial Government, which appointed its representative for East Africa in 1887. He was stationed in Zanzibar. Meanwhile, the Germans and the British negotiated an agreement to end the reign of the Sultan of Zanzibar on parts of the mainland Tanganyika. An agreement was reached on 25 September 1890, whereby the Sultan of Zanzibar Seyyid Barghash gave up permanently his possessions on the mainland against a payment of £ 200,000. Then, the German Imperial Government decided to take over direct control of the colony's administration. This came into effect on 1st April 1891. After the First World War (1914-1918), the former German East Africa (Tanganyika, Rwanda and Burundi) was occupied by the British and Belgian troops and hence the Germans were defeated. The Belgians occupied the whole of Rwanda and Burundi, while the British took over Tanganyika. On 10 January 1920, a peace treaty with Germany was signed to make over to Great Britain, under the League of Nations, the administration of Tanganyika. Similar responsibility was entrusted to the Belgian Government over Rwanda and Burundi. Then the border between Tanganyika, Rwanda and Burundi was drawn.

Criterion 4- People:

The German Records under the custody of the Tanzania National Archives show that German efforts to find colonies in East Africa began in 1884. In September of that year, Dr Carl Peters, one of the founders of the German Colonization Society (Gessellschaft für Deutsche Kolonization) and his friends Juhvke, Pfeil and Otto, set out on a voyage to East Africa to look for colonies. In November 1884, they managed to conclude a number of the now historically famous so-called "treaties" with the local chiefs of Usagara, Nguru, Uzigua and Ukami. After the conclusion of the above treaties, Carl Peters hurried back to Germany, leaving behind his companions to report his achievements. This was followed, on 25 February 1885, by the declaration by the German Imperial Government of the Emperor's sovereignty and protection over the territories contained in the treaties. The administration of the territories was handed over to the newly formed German East Africa Company (Deutsch stafrikanischen Gesellschaft).

Criterion 5 -Theme:

It is important to include the former East African Community Records in the "Memory of the World" Register because they teach and tell that the question of co-operation between and among nations is not only important, but also a necessity. This is because in this age of rapid change in every sphere of human life and his environment, the nations need to come together and unite for the benefit of all.

5.2 Contextual assessment

German Records which deal with the Nazi Organization in German East Africa are of world importance. The origin of Nazism was in Germany and the activities of the Nazi followers have affected a huge number of people in the world, especially the Jews. Nowadays, many people are still carrying research on Nazi activities, hence this deserves to be an international issue rather than being limited or linked to Germany only.

5.3 an evaluation of the authenticity

The documents in question are in their original form (manuscripts); hence, they can be produced to justify anything of doubtful nature in any court of law.

5.4 an assessment of rarity (if appropriate): As in 5.2 above.

6. Consultation

6.1 Details of consultation about the nomination with the

(a) Owner : -

(b) Custodian : Tanzania National Archives

(c) relevant Regional or National Memory of the World Committee
Tanzania National Commission for UNESCO

7. Nominator

7.1 Name : Mr J.M. KARUGILA

7.2 Relationship to doc. heritage : Director of TNA, in charge of all archival matters

7.3 Contact person (if appropriate) : Mr J.M. KARUGILA, Mr P. MLYANSI, Mr S.R. MWANGO

7.4 Contact details : P.O. Box 2006 ; DAR ES SALAAM

PART B - SUBSIDIARY INFORMATION

8. Assessment of Risk

political climate - voluntary information

Political climate in Tanzania is very conducive simply because since its independence in 1961 Tanzania has not experienced any Civil War which would have affected the preservation of documentary heritage.

. environmental conditions:

Atmospheric pollutants due to smoke emitted by vehicles has adverse effects on documents: they become brittle and it changes their original colours. Dust and small solid particles present in the atmosphere has an effect on the

documents: they become brittle, it changes their colours and makes them dirty. The Tanzania National Archives Depository is situated less than one kilometre from the Indian Ocean. Therefore, the winds which blow from the sea bring in the salty humid vapours which contaminate the documents and it ends up causing a chemical process which accelerates the deterioration of the documents.

. physical conditions:

The documents are not stored in air-conditioned rooms. This has the effect of subjecting the documents to variations of temperature and humidity: hence growth of fungus, documents become brittle due to high temperature and they get wet because of the degree of humidity, therefore the writings fade.

. preservation budget:

The amount of money spent on preservation of documentary heritage in Tanzania is minimal.

. extent and nature of use

Documents are frequently used and therefore manipulated. They become brittle and are easily torn. We suggest and propose to make copies and provide these copies to users as a preventive measure.

9. Preservation Assessment

. Present physical state

Many of the documents are in good condition but some need immediate restoration because they are weak and torn. It is necessary to prevent any further deterioration.

. History of preservation :

Tanzania National Archives value the importance of the records for present and future generations, hence their preservation is taking the lion's share of its budget. This has been the case since the establishment of the institution in 1963.

. Current preservation policy :

Tanzania National Archives Act N° 33 of 1965 and its Amendment N° 6 of 1979 ensure that the documents are well preserved for present and future use as well as keeping them alive for posterity.

.Person or organization responsible for preservation: The Tanzania National Archives