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"In the Shadow of the Sheraton: imagining localities in global spaces in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania"

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Important Dates

1860

Dar es Salaam founded by Zanzibar Sultan Seyyid Majid.

1891

Mainland comes under direct German control, becoming part of German East Africa with the exception of coastal strip, which, along with Zanzibar, remains in British hands.

1917

Mainland areas are transferred to British colonial authorities at the conclusion of World War One.

1923

British introduce Destitute Persons Ordinance permitting the removal of people without visible means of subsistence from urban centers. Still in effect.

1944

British introduce Townships (Removal of Undesirable (Persons) Ordinance, which is still in effect.

1961

Tanganyika Independence; Julius Nyerere is elected as first president.

10 December 1963

Zanzibar Independence (Omani Arab leadership).

12 January 1964

Zanzibar revolution to overthrow Sultan; birth of Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP) and appointment of Abeid Karume as President of Zanzibar

26 April 1964

Union created between Tanganyikan mainland and the Zanzibar archipelago.

1967

Arusha Declaration is signed into law.

1978-79

Tanzania goes to war with Idi Amin's Uganda.

1980

Attempt to gain IMF support fails.

1981

National Economic Stabilization Program is initiated and fails.

1982

Nationally sponsored three-year structural adjustment program is initiated.

May 1983

Human Resources Deployment Act (also known as *Nguvu Kazi*) is passed, requiring all urban Tanzanians to be registered and issued labor identification cards. Failure to do so could lead to individuals being repatriated to rural areas.

1984

Nyerere embraces limited trade liberalization to boost economy.

1984

Edward Sokoine dies.

1985

President Julius Nyerere steps down from office and support the election of Ali Hassan

Mwinyi as his successor.

1986

Nationally sponsored Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) is initiated.

1987

Nyerere re-elected as CCM Party Chair.

July 1986

Tanzania signs agreement with IMF, initiating a Structural Adjustment Facility (1987-1990) that includes rapid currency devaluation, constraints on wage increases, and cuts in public services.

September 1989

Defense Minister Salim A. Salim resigns his position to become Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity. Then president, Ali Hassan Mwinyi abolishes Salim's former position and takes over the role of Defense Minister himself.

1990

Ali Hassan Mwinyi is re-elected as President of Tanzania.

1991

Zanzibar Declaration (effectively undid the Arusha declaration) is put into effect.

1992

Official acceptance of multiparty politics.

30 October 1994

First multiparty civic elections held on mainland.

22 October 1995

First multiparty civic elections held on Zanzibar.

29 October 1995

First multiparty national elections held (Benjamin Mkapa elected).

October 1999

Julius Nyerere dies following a long illness diagnosed as Leukemia.

29 October 2000

Second multiparty national elections held (Benjamin Mkapa is re-elected).