

OTHER NATIONS

out the 19th century, Stillman writes, European visitors reported "the profound misery of Persia's Jews."

Starting in 1873, the Alliance Israélite Universelle, a Paris-based organization of European Jews, began protesting the plight of Persian Jews. By the 1890s, the Alliance persuaded the Kajar Shah to order a halt to all mistreatment and discrimination. But by then the monarchy had little control over the clergy or local authorities. It was not until the last Shah's father, Reza Pahlavi, began a new dynasty in 1925 that religious tolerance became the law, strictly enforced.

Looking Beyond Idi Amin

"Disunity in East Africa" by Anthony J. Hughes, in *Africa Report* (Nov.-Dec. 1979), Transaction, Inc., Rutgers—The State University, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903.

The overthrow of Uganda's dictator, Idi Amin, by Tanzanian troops in April 1979 was widely expected to revive cooperation among Britain's former East African colonies. But according to *Africa Report* editor Hughes, the continuing failure of Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya to improve relations indicates that Amin was not the basic problem.

The three nations had been linked by common government services during 40 years of British rule. The newly created East African Community and Common Market held them together more superficially after independence came during the early 1960s.

But each new regime followed a different path. Kenya (population: 14.6 million) under the late Jomo Kenyatta favored free enterprise and the West. Massive British aid to colonial Kenya created a stable economy able to withstand later soaring oil prices and runaway population growth. Kenya's politics are "manipulated" but relatively free. President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania (population: 16.4 million) moved in a socialist direction. Abroad, he courted Mao's China and became a leader of the nonaligned movement. At home, his one-party regime nationalized most businesses and industry and collectivized agriculture. The economy stagnated.

These differences led to outright hostility during the early 1970s. Amin's rise in Uganda created political strains; world energy and monetary crises shook financial relationships. By 1976, the Common Market and Community had collapsed in all but name. Kenya and Tanzania closed their common frontier. Relations worsened again following the short Tanzania-Uganda border war that led to Amin's ouster. Nyerere felt Kenya's leaders tilted toward Amin, and many Kenyans feared further Tanzanian expansion.

Lately, Kenya and Tanzania have edged toward conciliation. Nyerere and Kenya's new President Daniel Arap Moi re-established reciprocal airspace rights. A World Bank official is trying to fairly divide the Community's assets and debts. Yet the Kenya-Tanzania border is still closed, and ideological differences remain. Hughes sees "little hope of accommodation," let alone a return to the cooperation of decades past.