

Embassy's New Landmark

"Untitled" 2004 - by Elyn Zimmerman



Located on a 14-acre site, the Embassy building is clad in African stone. It is graced by gardens and an entrance court ending in a long, rectangular water trough -- "The Runnel" -- that spills into a small pool. Ms. Zimmerman's dramatic sculpture, *Untitled* (2004), groups six related geometric forms around the granite-rimmed pool, which she has enlarged for the work. Made of African red granite, each of the six elements measures eight feet tall, three feet wide, and eight inches thick. Their flatness and thinness, as well as their striking silhouettes and outlines, were inspired by shapes used in traditional African art, such as shields and other objects, including Tanzanian stools, which Ms. Zimmerman said greatly influenced the design of this work. The sides facing inward have a smooth, polished finish, while those facing outward are textured and inscribed with abstract patterns. The sculpture thus contrasts and reconciles opposed states smooth and rough, raw and finished, solid and liquid.

A gift of the artist, the work was produced with funds from FAPE and from The David and Lucile Packard Foundation. The individual pieces were fabricated by Cold Spring Granite, which is located in Minnesota.

National Anthem of the United States

O say can you see, by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed, at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous
fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets red glare, the bombs bursting in air
Gave proof through the night, that our flag was still there.
O say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

First published under the title "Defense of Fort M Henry," the poem soon attained wide popularity as sung to the tune "To Anacreon in Heaven." The origin of this tune is obscure, but it may have been written by John Stafford Smith, a British composer born in 1750. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was officially made the national anthem by Congress in 1931, although it already had been adopted as such by the army and the navy.

National Anthem of Tanzania

Mungu ibariki Afrika	Mungu ibariki Tanzania
Wabariki viongozi wake	Dumisha uhuru na umoja
Hekima, umoja na amani	Wake kwa waume na watoto
Hizi ni ngao zetu	Mungu ibariki
Afrika na watu wake	Tanzania na watu wake
Ibariki Afrika	Ibariki Tanzania
Ibariki Afrika	Ibariki Tanzania
Tubariki Watoto wa Afrika	Tubariki Watoto wa Tanzania

(English Translation)

God Bless Africa	God Bless Tanzania
Bless its leaders	Grant eternal Freedom and Unity
Let Wisdom Unity and	To its sons and daughters
Peace be the shield of	God Bless Tanzania and its People
Africa and its people	Bless Tanzania
Bless Africa	Bless Tanzania
Bless Africa	Bless the children of Tanzania
Bless the children of Africa	

Adopted in 1961 and in 1964

Words written collectively. Music by Enoch Mankayi Sontonga

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



*The 228th Anniversary of the
Independence of the
United States of America*

STEP AFRIKA!

Step Afrika! USA (SAUSA) is an explosive, US-based percussive dance ensemble based in Washington, DC. A by-product of annual sojourns to the Step Afrika! International Cultural Festival in Soweto, South Africa, SAUSA is the American arm of this historic festival. Founded in December, 1996, the company highlights the African-American fraternity and sorority art form of stepping and its links to dance traditions around the world.

SAUSA reaches tens of thousands of Americans each year and has performed on many stages in North America, Europe and South Africa. Reviewers describe the company's performance as a "high energy brand of precision stepping"—a dance genre considered by some to be one of the most exciting created by Americans in the 21st century---and its performers an enormously powerful ensemble of dancers.

It is without question that the origins of stepping, a dance tradition made popular by African American Fraternities and Sororities, can be traced to the peoples and cultural dance traditions of Africa. Stepping exhibits movements and rhythms seen in African dance continent wide. However, even stronger similarities can be found in the dance expressions of South Africa, home of the powerful 'Gumboot Dance'.

'Gumboots', its more familiar term, is a creation of black South African mine workers who used dance as a social and physical expression. With its focus on precise foot movements and hand-clapping, gumboots' appearance and feel bears an incredible resemblance to the rhythms and sounds created by young black men and women stepping across America.



Program

Presentation of Colors U.S. Marine Corps
Security Guard Detachment

National Anthems U.S. Embassy Choir

The congregation is invited to join the choir in singing the anthems

Remarks Michael S. Owen
Chargé d'Affaires

Remarks Hon. Jakaya Kikwete, MP
Minister of Foreign Affairs
& International Co-operation

Musical Interlude Step Afrika!



US Embassy Choir



Aisha Qayyum	Arthur Kayoka
Rachel Mtimavalye	Said Said
Diana Carvalho	Temael Mununa
Hosiana Mmbaga	Honory Jerome
Olivia Masimbusi	Bridget Kombe
Rose Swai	Esther Masabala
Grace Chacha	Judith Mpira
Tina Mdobilu	Agnes Kulaya
Vida Shuma	Rose Michael
Jane Mulungu	Grace Masoud
Janet Mwemezi	Richard Wambura
Saleh Othman	

Marine Security Guard Detachment

American Embassy Dar es salaam
2004



James Cullen-----Staff Sergeant (California)
David Gingerich-----Sergeant (California)
Ryan Hayes-----Sergeant (Texas)
John Pollock-----Sergeant (Idaho)
Randy Banks-----Sergeant (Mississippi)
Maurice Cohen-----Corporal (California)
Christopher Potts-----Corporal (Wisconsin)
Joel Delagardelle-----Corporal (Iowa)