

**IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF TANZANIA  
AT ARUSHA**

**(CORAM: KILEO, J.A., JUMA, J.A., And MWARIJA, J.A.)**

**CRIMINAL APPEAL NO. 199 OF 2015**

**PAULO GADYE.....APPELLANT**

**VERSUS**

**THE REPUBLIC..... RESPONDENT**

**(Appeal from the decision of the High Court of Tanzania  
at Arusha)**

**(Massengi, J.)**

**Dated 13<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2014  
in  
Criminal Session No. 19 of 2013**

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**JUDGMENT OF KILEO, J. A. DISSENTING ON SENTENCE ONLY**

8<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup> October, 2015

**KILEO, J.A.:**

I have had the opportunity to read the judgment prepared by my learned brother, Mr. Justice Juma. I entirely agree with the decision reached with regard to the guilt and conviction of the appellant. There was clear evidence from the appellant's wife and children who witnessed the deceased being hit to death by the appellant using a hoe. The deceased had gone to ask for shs.1,500/- which was due to him for task done for the appellant.

What I do not support is the death penalty.

In **Abdi Adam @ Chakuu vs. Republic**- Criminal Appeal No 157 of 2009 and on several other cases I gave a dissenting decision with regard to the death penalty. My stand in this case is the same as in the **Abdi Adam @ Chakuu** case and the other cases where I sat involving the death penalty. I will take the liberty to reproduce here what I stated in that case:

“As for the sentence of death imposed on the appellant, I would not however endorse it because I am of the settled mind that it is unconstitutional.

This Court, in **Mbushuu alias Dominic Mnyange and Another v R**, [1995] TLR 97, though it did not find the death penalty to be unconstitutional, nevertheless it held **that the penalty is inherently an inhuman, and degrading punishment and it is also so in its execution and it offends Article 13 (6) (d) and (c) of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania.**

What concerns me most though is the fact that once the penalty has been executed, it cannot be reversed. Admittedly, we are human beings, we are not perfect and as such sometimes we may err. That is why we have a system whereby in certain situations a person can appeal from the Primary Court level to the Court of Appeal. Such a person has three levels of appeal – i.e. District Court, High Court and Court of Appeal. It is not so with the person charged and convicted

of murder. This person has just one level of appeal in this country—from High Court or Resident Magistrate with Extended Jurisdiction to the Court of Appeal.

Death is one penalty which makes error irreversible and the chance of error is inescapable when based on human judgment. An English jurist, William Blackstone once said, "*Better that ten guilty persons escape than that one innocent suffer.*"

That we can sometimes err is borne out through reviews that have been conducted of our decisions in the past.

Professionals in the justice system know that innocent people have been executed

As earlier pointed out, if a sentence of death is executed, a review (if circumstances so dictate) of the decision, which resulted in the carrying out of the execution will not be of any use to the person concerned or to the state and the community concerned. If anything there will be regrets that could have been avoided.

An article posted on CBC news by Neil Macdonald on 13 February 2012 underscores my conviction that death penalty is not proper because we may kill convicts who could otherwise be innocent. He had this to say in his article on '**The death penalty debate America isn't having**':

*'Add to that the fact that, according to the Death Penalty Information Centre, Texas has released 12 men from death row since 1973, usually after prisoners' advocates discovered new evidence of their innocence, much of it resulting from DNA testing.*

*To be clear: Texas intended to put 12 innocent men to death. Nationwide, over the same period, the number is 140'.*

Also, in the United Kingdom, Timothy Evans, was tried and executed in 1950 for the murder of his baby daughter Geraldine. An official inquiry conducted 16 years later determined that it was Evans's fellow tenant, serial killer John Reginald Halliday Christie, who was responsible for the murder. Christie also admitted to the murder of Evans's wife as well as five other women and his own wife. Christie may have murdered other women, judging by evidence found in his possession at the time of his arrest, but it was never pursued by the police. Evans was pardoned posthumously following this, in 1966. The case prompted the abolition of capital punishment in the UK in 1965.

Harry Fogle, Chief Justice of VI Judicial Circuit, Florida once said:

*"In my own experience, I know of four persons convicted of first degree murder and sentenced to death who were later found to be innocent"*

Illinois Governor Gorge Ryan appointed a 14 member Commission on capital punishment to examine Illinois death penalty. He declared the

nation's first moratorium on executions. The governor commented that his state's death penalty was fraught with error, noting:

*"The Illinois capital punishment system is so fraught with error and has come so close to the ultimate nightmare: the state's taking of innocent life"*

(Obtained from reprieve.org website)

In Tanzania we cannot boast to have a perfect investigation, prosecution and trial system. We may have condemned people to death who did not commit the crime.

Another aspect of the death penalty, which concerns me, is the fact that this is the only penalty where we do to the culprit according to what he did – i.e. **"an eye for an eye"**. In my humble opinion we are reducing ourselves to the level of the accused, it is like saying: **"he killed and we must also kill him"** – Yet we do not do likewise for those who rob, steal, rape etc. We do not do to them what they did.

The death penalty is the premeditated and cold-blooded killing of a human being by the state. As stated in The **Mbushuu** case –supra, it is a cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment.

It violates the right to life as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as the right to life which is protected in our Constitution- see Article 14. Further to that I am of the humble view also that since we do not give life, then we have no right to take it,

no matter what the other person has done. It is only God who gives life and it is Him alone who should take it.


Another point is the fact that death is certain for each one of us – so what kind of punishment is a death penalty anyway? In my opinion life imprisonment would be more appropriate in the circumstances of the case and it is the one I would have imposed.”

The above position remains to be my stance unto this day.

**DATED** at **ARUSHA** this 12<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2015

E. A. KILEO  
**JUSTICE OF APPEAL**

I certify that this is a true copy of the original.

  
E.Y. MKWIZU  
**DEPUTY REGISTRAR**  
**COURT OF APPEAL**