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NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

General

Tanzania Zamani is a journal published twice a year by the Department of History, University of Dar es Salaam, and the Historical Association of Tanzania. It publishes scholarly articles and reviews on all aspects of Tanzania's past, provided they are presented as historical material and follow the generally agreed rules for history writing. Scholarly articles on geographical areas in Africa other than Tanzania may be accepted provided that they are properly introduced to exhibit relevance to Tanzanian history.

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EDITORS' NOTE

The five articles included in issue of *Tanzania Zamani* vary widely in terms of themes, periodisation and geographical specificity. Three of them cover differing themes on the colonial and post-colonial history of Tanzania. Of the remaining two articles, one analyses the history of the topical phenomenon of oil politics in Nigeria. Although this article focusses exclusively on an area that is far removed geographically from the official cast of the *Tanzania Zamani* journal, the issues it explores are clearly relevant to the history of Africa in general, as further clarified below. The fifth article presents an aspect of the archaeology of rock art in central Tanzania. The editorial team considers this diversity of themes and geographical coverage to be a good opportunity for readers to gain access to a wide range of interesting historical issues within a single journal issue.

The first article by George Roberts provides biographical sketches of three Tanganyikan anti-colonialists, giving particular attention to activities they undertook during their official visit to India and other countries in 1956. The main official purpose of the journey was to seek, on behalf of TANU, which was then the leading nationalist party in the colony, higher education opportunities for Tanganyikans as the country prepared for self-rule. However, the author's ingenuity in this article is better demonstrated not by an account of what the TANU delegates accomplished during

the trip, but by his successful illustration of the fact that the delegates pursued other objectives which sometimes contradicted their prescribed official mission. Using intelligence information gleaned from documents relating to the journey, such as correspondence, bills, tickets and notes taken by delegates during meetings, the author demonstrates that two of the delegates evidently pursued a range of their own projects during the trip. These included 'organisation of pan-African conferences, creating transoceanic solidarities between Muslim organisations, securing patronage from Cold War powers, and advancing anticolonial causes in Africa's Indian Ocean basin.' By presenting this illustrative case, the author submits that anti-colonial struggles often went beyond narrow nationalism and involved leaders other than the well-known nationalist.

In the second article, Emma Minja and Maxmillian Chuhila discuss an aspect of Tanzanian postcolonial history, namely state development intervention in the name of Ujamaa policy and local people's initiatives. The authors use a case study approach in this article by focusing on two villages in the Kilombero valley in south-central Tanzania, namely Msolwa and Signali. The thrust of the article is an examination of how people in the study area conceptualized and implemented Ujamaa development strategies, and how the pertinent activities impacted on production and land use systems. While emphasizing that the Ujamaa strategy was variously perceived and implemented by people in different

parts of the valley, the authors argue that Msolwa and Signali villages stand out as good examples of how the policy's positive outcomes had been outstanding not only in the 1970s but even in recent years, long after the policy had lost currency at the territorial level. It is argued that indigenous peoples' positive inclination to the collectivisation initiative is accounted for by conditions that existed in the Kilombero Valley since the colonial days, including demographic, environmental and economic dynamics.

The third contribution by Bungaya Mayo examines the history of the Dar es Salaam based Friendship Textile Mill (FTM). The broader context for the article is post-independence government efforts to establish an industrial base for the country, starting with an import-substitution strategy. While the article focusses on the history of FTM, it also makes systematic reference to the major developments in the country's textile industry in general. The history of FTM is presented in three main phases, namely the public ownership phase, the neo-liberalism phase and the joint venture privatization phase. For each of the phases the author provides detailed analysis of the performance of the FTM, the factors influencing the noted development trends and measures taken by authorities in mitigating the negative factors. In terms of performance, the article shows that the textile industry in general and the FTM in particular recorded reasonable growth in the 1970s, but progress declined drastically in the 1980s, forcing the government to

privatise it under a joint venture arrangement. In the early 2000s the industry in general and FTM in particular recovered shortly, but soon started to decline again, coming to total stagnation and closure in 2018. The author concludes that the collapse of the FTM, and the textile industry in general, came about as a combined effect of government policy failure; the impact of the global economic crisis of the 1980s; the negative impacts of the economic liberalisation strategy adopted by government; and investor's destructive practices after privatisation.

The fourth article is rather atypical of *Tanzania Zamani* publications. It dwells entirely on a country other than Tanzania. The justification for its inclusion in this issue rests on the fact that the subject matter it examines, namely the origins and repercussions of the ongoing oil politics in Nigeria's Niger Delta, is of vital significance for Tanzania's history and future. This is particularly true in view of the currently evolving natural gas and other aspects of mining-based economy in Tanzania. In this article, Ugo Onumonu discusses how the concept 'Niger Delta' evolved historically, and why it ultimately became a central factor in Nigeria's politics of identity and regional control of economic resources. The author traces the development of this concept from the colonial days, when the Niger Delta hardly contributed to the dynamics of the then prevalent political struggles in the colony. In the post-colonial period up to 1980 the Delta became part of the broader Nigeria's south,

distinguishing itself from the now politically defined Nigeria's north. It was during this period that leaders of the central government, many of whom hailed from Nigeria's north, embarked on administrative measures that sought to exploit the southern oil resources to the detriment of economic and social development in the latter region. This resulted in the rise of agitation in the south, hence heightening of oil politics in Nigeria. Yet it was during the post-Biafra war period that Nigeria experienced a more profound political restructuring. In this period the Niger Delta split off from the rest of Nigeria's south and constituted a distinct region defined mainly as home to Nigeria's oil. This resulted in the galvanisation of Nigeria's oil politics as known today. The author's ultimate argument is that it was the rise of the Niger Delta as a distinct geopolitical entity which set off, and which still defines the country's politics in general.

In the fifth article, Makarius Itambu documents and analyses rock art in Central Tanzania's Ikungi District in Singida Region. The author justifies this study based on its originality, specifically its discovery of cupule and gong rock art, as well as documentation and analysis of previously discovered rock art features, named as rock engravings, cupules, hollows and gongs. The study leading to the production of this article entailed systematic reconnaissance surveys to discover and document rock art sites that were hitherto unknown to the scientific

community; ethnographic inquiries on the local interpretations of the noted artistic features; and extraction of relevant information from existing written sources. The author also reports that during fieldwork he devoted significant amount of time to engaging with local communities. Such engagement members of local communities aimed at heightening their knowledge of heritage significance of the rock art available in their areas and soliciting their support in the conservation of this heritage resource. The article contributes significantly to the historical archaeology of rock art in Tanzania.

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