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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

This is the closing issue for *Tanzania Zamani*. Following a decision made to adopt a new title, the journal will hereafter be published under the title *Zamani: A Journal of African Historical Studies*. The new title is adopted in order to widen the journal's geographical scope in order to attract scholarly contributions from historians working on other parts of Africa. The decision was also driven by the need to attract thematic contributions on issues in African history that cut across country borders.

The five articles comprising this issue are typically diverse in terms of thematic, geographical and temporal coverage. Thematically, they range from methodological issues and communication infrastructure to the often-topical themes of gender, culture, and anti-colonial struggles. In terms of geography, the issue carries an exceptional article based on a study done in Zimbabwe, which was accepted due to its obvious relevance to historical experience in Tanzania. Regarding the temporal scope, three articles focus on the colonial period, one examines a phenomenon extending from the colonial to the colonial period, while the last presents an historical archaeological study of the late pre-colonial period.

In the first article, Lorne Larson addresses efforts at establishing telecommunication in German East Africa. He outlines the processes and circumstances under which the

Germans established a system of telegraphic communication in this colony, and links these processes with developments in the broader world of postal and telegraphic communication. Having shown how the Germans initially established telecommunication infrastructures between their early coastal administrative centres and eventually extending them to some of the interior stations, Larson explains how these infrastructures ultimately influenced the encounters between the German administration and insurgent local people's reactions against colonial political authority. Although it focusses specifically on telecommunications, the article shows that this was only part of the broader effort by the German administration to develop a functional system of communication and transportation that would serve as vital administrative instruments in both the times of peace and conflict.

The second article by Iddi Magoti addresses an aspect of East African history that historians have seldom dwelt on, namely anticolonial movements across borders and their historical outcomes. It specifically examines the ways in which the MAUMAU, a radical anticolonial movement in Kenya, impacted on Tanzania societies both in the colonial past and at present. Using information from archival and oral sources, the article convincingly argues that the MAUMAU insurgency had significant consequences on neighbouring countries, including Tanzania. Besides causing tensions to the people

and colonial administration in Tanganyika, such impacts manifested in the migration of some Kenyans to the neighbouring colony; occasional overflows of the insurgence into Tanganyika; arrest, detention and repatriation of the Kenyan Kikuyus who lived in Tanganyika before the rise of MAUMAU; and creation of minority Kikuyu communities in Tanganyika who would come to experience unique historical circumstances as emigrant groups.

In the third article, Sibongile Mauye and co-authors address a theme that seldom finds a place in African historiography—white women and gender-based violence. Using colonial southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) as a window, the authors go beyond the familiar class and race as analytic categories by investigating gender-based violence as yet another aspect of historical dynamics that shaped the colonial society in white dominated settler territories. Based on court and other archival sources, the article unveils historical realities about white women in colonial Zimbabwe as both victims and perpetrators of domestic violence. It identifies desertion, adultery and cruelty as “subjective” forms of violence, and structural inequalities ingrained in the colonial state’s gender ideologies of marriage, divorce and property and wage laws as “objective forms.” The authors’ ultimate submission is that white women’s involvement in gender-based violence in the context of settler colonialism contradicts the myth of racial superiority and purity propagated by the ideologues of the

colonial state and society. It therefore opens up a window for seeking a deeper understanding of the intricate overlaps between class, race and gender in settler-dominated colonial societies in Africa.

The fourth article by Thomas Biginagwa makes a case for the need to make careful use of oral narratives as source of information for historical archaeological research. Using a case study of a site in South-eastern Tanzania, the author shows how collection of oral historical information serves as an important starting point for archaeological research and how misleading the information can sometimes be. The author therefore underscores the necessity to handle local people's oral narratives cautiously while exploiting their rich potential as source of information. He also emphasizes that engaging local people in archaeological research also serves as a strategy for enhancing the security of excavated sites.

The closing article by Twabibu Twaibu and the co-author skims through the evolution of football in colonial Tanganyika using the rise, development and dynamics of football associations in the colony as a focal point. Based on information from archival and oral sources, the authors discuss circumstances under which a football association was first established in Dar es Salaam, and the manner in which similar institutions were subsequently developed in other parts of the colony. They also provide details on how the work

of these associations helped popularise football throughout colonial Tanganyika despite racially and politically driven obstacles against African participants. In analysing the dynamic forces involved in the process, the authors acknowledge and explain the different roles played by media, league sponsors, individual sports enthusiasts and the colonial government.

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