

## A. Introduction

Attention now turns from the predominantly White, ethnic European focus of our course to an all too brief consideration

## B. Colonial Africa

Colonial Africa in the 1940s and 1950s was moving away from the racist stagnation of the previous half century. In

The figures for Tanzania,<sup>3</sup> and Malawi<sup>4</sup> were only seventeen and seven pounds sterling, respectively in the mid-1950s

Somalia, immediately east of Ethiopia, makes a case in point. In the mid-Nineteenth Century, the ruling sultanate ma

According to a long-term survey published by the World Bank in 1989, per capita income in the whole of sub-Saharan

## C. Independent Africa

While racism was part of what was happening, more fundamentally, the division was between those states, such as Eg

Within any one African country, the survival of tribal particularisms may be too strong for the emergence of patriotism

Throughout the continent, religious systems share a marked similarity of universe and humanity. The issue is far more

The African sense of community has deeper roots than those of its temporary tutelage to Europe, or even than its earl

The economic history of the West African Sahel [sa hail'] from 1750 to 1900 showed a rapid development of the sava

## D. Conclusion

This, in broad outline, is the international situation in modern Africa. By studying the Introduction to Africa; Colonia

## Supplement

## E. Independent Africa (continued)

There is an economic problem with regard to the numbers of people the African economies can support. Up until the

## F. Introduction

In order to keep the lecture within learning limits, two page brevity is mandated. There are other things to be shared,

## G. U. S. Involvement

Since, in the 1980s, Blacks drew attention to U. S. foreign policy in Africa, a word in that direction is in order. The p

Fundamentally, Eisenhower was naive in ignoring such basic issues as the harsh circumstances of primary producing c

According to the classical economics of the laws of supply and demand, capitalism and apartheid are united in an inse

The above paragraph was written sometime after 1987. By 1995 apartheid was gone in South Africa. Dr. Jirran has

What apartheid will lead to will be easier to decipher after the fact. The incipient racism of Nazi Germany, however,

Fifty years later, a Pharaoh-like drought struck Africa, beginning in the late 1960s, peaking in 1972, temporarily relen

## H. Rwanda

June 14-16, 1995 at the College of William and Mary University Conference Center, Dr. Jirran participated in the first

A Dutch priest began a benign myth that the Tutsi people were descendants of Ham, the son cursed by Noah. Tutsi a

The Tutsi tended to be thinner and taller than the heavier and more easy-going Hutu. Both were Catholic, by and larg

The first University College in tropical Africa only began awarding degrees in 1939 in Sierra Leone. Sierra Leone wa

Since there were more Hutu than Tutsi, the Hutu gained the democratic right to rule. Some of the Tutsi fled. Toward the end of the 1990s, scholars are agreed that genocide frequently follows a pattern along the following lines, applied to the Tutsi. First the genocide scholars themselves find their studies depressing. If they believe in God, they almost apologize. The point is that genocide is killing people simply for being of a particular kind of people. The United Nations has developed a technical definition of genocide.

I. Musicology

A word is in order about musicology. Studies dealing with African music before 1930 stress beat and rhythm with but little attention to melody.

J. AIDS

My students recently have been inquiring more about AIDS in Asia. In an attempt to link that student interest with their knowledge of the bubonic plague, other plagues are passed by fleas hosted by rats. Again, the combating can be very technical. If the rats are poisoned, the fleas die and the plague is stopped.

What is known about AIDS is very limited. In mid-1988 the World Health Organization estimated that between fifty and one hundred million people were infected with HIV.

Closer to home, Commonwealth of Virginia data, cumulative through September 30, 1994, have been broken out for the Eastern Region, including Chesapeake, E. Shore, Hampton, Norfolk, Peninsula, Portsmouth, Three Rivers, VA I

HIV cases by sex, race, and age group. The following table shows the distribution of HIV cases by sex, race, and age group in the Eastern Region of Virginia, including Chesapeake, E. Shore, Hampton, Norfolk, Peninsula, Portsmouth, Three Rivers, VA I

	Hampton	Peninsula	Total
<b>Sex</b>			
Male		1,497	1,497
Female	461	2,134	2,595
Total		3,631	3,631
<b>Race</b>			
White	378	1,211	1,589
Black	1,524	2,134	3,658
Hispanic	31	553	584
Other/Unknown	4	5	9
Total		3,631	3,631
<b>Age Group</b>			
Age 0-12		32	32
13-19		56	56
20-29	61	1,096	1,157
30-39	65	1,459	1,524
40 +	45	2,169	2,214
Other/unknown	21	10	31
Total		3,631	3,631
<b>Selected Transmission Mode</b>			
Men having Sex with Men	1,118	1,168	2,286
Injecting Drug Use	84	1,155	1,239
MSM/IDU	17	232	249
Heterosexual Contact	35	93	128
Other		95	95
Total		347	2,574

The purpose of the above statistics is to offer relevance to current students. In 1993 HIV infection became the leading cause of death among young adults in the United States.

Between one and one and a half million people in the U. S. were estimated to be infected with the AIDS virus in 1986. In March of 1989, statistics revealed that one in every seventy-seven women in New York City was infected with the virus. In the late 1980s, the average cost of AIDS, from diagnosis to death was between sixty and seventy-five thousand dollars. Globally, the geographic distribution of AIDS has been following two predominant patterns. In the West, the virus has

#### K. Feminism

AIDS is one sexually-transmitted disease for which women do not receive primary blame as has been the case historically. It is fair to say that women provided the peasant subsidy needed for underdeveloped capital formation. This subsidy is

#### L. The Diaspora<sup>32</sup>

A little word on African American leadership is in order. Philadelphia Blacks assumed national leadership for Blacks in the 1840s. As early as 1817 three thousand African Americans gathered in protest of the back to Liberia idea. Massive repatriation

#### M. Subaltern Studies

Subaltern Studies originated in 1982<sup>33</sup> in India, looking for a way out of Western dominance. Subaltern Studies twists the truth. Subaltern Studies regards the truth as some sort of trick designed to dominate others. Gyan Prakash observes, "Unable to find truth without consideration of liberation theology, the originator of Subaltern Studies, Ranajit Guha, said, ". . . insurgency is a trick. Liberation theology is mentioned once in the three 1994 Journal of American History articles devoted to Subaltern Studies. So far, Black Studies is not part of Subaltern Studies. African-American scholars are not caught up in the Guha dichotomy of truth as a trick is inferred in the following passage:

The idea of "public life" and "free access to information" must contend with the fact that knowledge is privileged. African-American studies is all about liberating knowledge from past shackles and moving forward with new tensions. Black studies has not need to observe with Subaltern Studies, ". . . the models earlier imported from Europe--Marxist models. With the Twentieth Century Great Migration from rural to urban areas, African-American scholars are unimpressed that African-American History has little use for, ". . . The Gramscian critique of orthodox Marxist activists and intellectuals. The Subaltern Studies scholar Florencia E. Mallon, wonders, "If we are no longer looking for 'truth' as irrefutable, clear. Scholars of African-American history do not have problems with Subaltern Studies in Africa. The first Subaltern Studies African problem surfaces from the fact that only in 1956 did the first African to become a politician. Politics of the historiography can be tamed from the comment:

Unable to get the Africa they wanted, European powers began to think more seriously about the Africa they had. One of the problems in Subaltern Studies is that non-European countries never measure up to European standards. S. Dr. Jirran offers the thoughts from The American Historical Review because they are important. Dr. Jirran counterpo

N. Conclusion

U. S. Involvement expands personal identity because we or our loved ones may well be called upon to offer the ultim:

Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> David L. Ransel, editor, "In This Issue," The American Historical Review, Vol. 99, No. 5 (December 1994), page v and "AHR Forum Gyan Prakash, "Subaltern Studies as Postcolonial Criticism," *ibid.*, pages 1475-1490, Florencia E. Mallon, "The Promise and Dilemma of Subaltern Studies: Perspectives from Latin American History," *ibid.*, pages 1491-1515, Frederick Cooper, "Conflict and Connection: Rethinking Colonial African History," *ibid.*, 1516-1545.

<sup>2</sup> My World Press Review reference to this is lost. From August 1984 until April 1987 there was a twenty-five point bounty for whomever found it first. Let me now raise that bounty to the maximum fifty points. We know that at sometime between April 16 1988 and February 5, 1990 Norfolk State had 1961-68; TNCC 1980 on; and that there is a full set at The College of William and Mary, from 1961 to the present.

<sup>3</sup> Alan Rake, "World Press Dialogue: Developing Africa: Charting a Continent's Path to Progress," World Press Review, Vol. 31, No. 3 (March 1984), p. 33.

<sup>4</sup> The New Rand McNally College World Atlas (New York: Rand McNally & Company, 1983), p. 12.

<sup>5</sup> Gatian F. Lungu, "Educational Policy-making in Colonial Zambia: The Case of Higher Education for Africans from 1924 to 1964," The Journal of Negro History, Vol. 88, No. 4 (Fall 1993), page 224.

<sup>6</sup> On May 1, 1981, student Paul Eley offered the following average yearly American income, based on The World Almanac and Book of Facts for 1954 (New York: World-Telegram and Sun) and The World Almanac and Book of Facts for 1958 (New York: World-Telegram and Sun)

1954	<del>\$9,479</del>	<del>\$9,582</del>	
	1948 \$1,383		\$9,588
	1949 \$1,325		\$9,567
	1950 \$1,440		\$9,546
	1951 \$1,581		\$9,560

During this ten year period, the yearly U. S. income per capita was \$1,875, as opposed to t

On March 18, ?? student Duane Worthy developed the following pound sterling conversions f

1947 ~~\$1,003.00~~ 3/16 = 306.58

1948 ~~\$1,003.00~~ 1/4 high = 332.85

$\frac{4.03}{8.06} \frac{1}{4} = 4.03 \frac{1}{8}$  low

1949 ~~\$1,005.00~~ high

$\frac{2.80}{6.83} \frac{1}{8} \text{ low} = 361.40$

1950 ~~\$1,000.00~~ 1/2 high

$\frac{2.79}{5.59} \frac{1}{2} \text{ low} = 2.80 = 436.36$

1951 ~~\$1,581.00~~ 1/2 high

$\frac{2.78}{6.58} \frac{8}{16} \text{ low} = 3.29 = 524.92$

1952 ~~\$1,007.00~~ 15/16 high = 515.14

$$\frac{2.78}{6.58} \frac{1/8}{1/16} = 3.29$$
 19~~\$1,008-00~~82 3/4 high

$$\frac{2.79}{5.61} \frac{7/16}{7/16} = 2.81 = 485.21$$
 19~~\$1,067-00~~78 high

$$\frac{2.78}{6.56} \frac{11/16}{7/16} = 424.25$$

$$\frac{2.78}{6.56} \frac{11/16}{7/16} = 3.29$$
 19~~\$1,806-00~~80 10/16 high

$$\frac{2.78}{6.58} \frac{5/8}{4/16} = \text{low}$$

$$\frac{2.78}{6.58} \frac{5/8}{4/16} = 3.29 = 487.07$$
 19~~\$1,900-00~~80 13/16 high

$$\frac{2.78}{6.58} \frac{11/16}{8/16} = \text{low}$$

$$\frac{2.78}{6.58} \frac{11/16}{8/16} = 3.29 \frac{1/4}{1/4} = 543.20$$

Anyone wishing to develop a better explication of these figures should see the professor.

<sup>7</sup> Wayne K. Durrill, "Atrocious Misery: The African Origins of Famine in Northern Somalia, 1839-1884," A.H.A., Vol. 91, No. 2 (April 1986), p. 306.

<sup>8</sup> Roland Oliver, The African Experience, (New York: HarperCollins Publishers, Inc., 1991), page 244.

<sup>9</sup> Franklin W. Knight, review of Isaac James Mowoe and Richard Bjornson (eds.), Africa and the West: The Legacies of Empire, in The American Historical Review, 92 (April 1987): 465.

<sup>10</sup> Edward Reynolds, review of Stephen Baier, An Economic History of Central Niger, in A.H.A., Vol. 87, No. 2 (April 1982), p. 512.

<sup>11</sup> Paul Chutkow, "World Press Report: The Africa Challenge: The Dream and the Reality: Brave Expectations Thwarted by Poverty and disunity," The Statesman (New Delhi/Calcutta) (Mar. 25-28) in World Press Review, Vol. 30, No. 8 (August 1983), p. 38.

<sup>12</sup> Roland Oliver, The African Experience, (New York: HarperCollins Publishers, Inc., 1991), page 245.

<sup>13</sup> Irving H. Anderson, review of Burton I. Kaufman, Trade and Aid: Eisenhower's Foreign Economic Policy, 1953-1961, A.H.A., Vol. 80, No. 2 (April 1984), pp. 550-551.

<sup>14</sup> John W. Cell, review of Merle Lipton, Capitalism and Apartheid: South Africa: 1910-84, in A.H.A., Vol. Vol. 92, No. 2 (April 1987), pp. 468-469.

<sup>15</sup> Philip D. Curtin, "Medical Knowledge and Urban Planning in Tropical Africa," A.H.A., Vol. 90, No. 3 (June 1985), pp. 606-607.

- <sup>16</sup> Lee Siegel, AP Science Writer, San Francisco, "African dust wafting over tropics," Daily Press, December 6, 1984, p. B 11, col. 4.
- <sup>17</sup> For a country by country run-down, see Africa Now (London) (May 1983) in World Press Review, Vol. 30; No. 7 (July 1983), p. 56.
- <sup>18</sup> Johathan Friedland, "Africa Now" (monthly), London, Mar.) in World Press Review, Vol. 31, No. 5 (May 1984), p. 70.
- <sup>19</sup> Gatian F. Lungu, "Educational Policy-making in Colonial Zambia: The Case of Higher Education for Africans from 1924 to 1964," The Journal of Negro History, Vol. 88, No. 4 (Fall 1993), page 218.
- <sup>20</sup> Gatian F. Lungu, "Educational Policy-making in Colonial Zambia: The Case of Higher Education for Africans from 1924 to 1964," The Journal of Negro History, Vol. 88, No. 4 (Fall 1993), page 224.
- <sup>21</sup> Franklin W. Knight, review of Isaac James Mowoe and Richard Bjornson (eds.), Africa and the West: The Legacies of Empire, in A.H.A., Vol. 92, No. 2 (April 1987), p. 466.
- <sup>22</sup> John W. Cell, "Anglo-Indian Medical Theory and the Origins of Segregation in West Africa," A.H.A., Vol. 91, No. 2, (April 1986) p. 328.
- <sup>23</sup> Maggie Mahar, "Pitiless Scourge: Separating Out the Hype from Hope on AIDS," Barron's: National Business and Financial Weekly, Vol. LXIX, No. 11 (March 13, 1989), p. 6, ff. Since current estimates are that one hundred per cent of the people infected with the HIV virus which causes AIDS, eventually get AIDS and die, no distinction is made in the lecture between the virus and the disease the virus causes.
- <sup>24</sup> Commonwealth of Virginia: Cumulative Data through September 30, 1994, Table 1E. Eastern Region, page 12 obtained from a student May 3, 1995.
- <sup>25</sup> undated Daily Press clipping received May 3, 1995, From wire service reports, Washington, "AIDS top killer of young adults: Disease's impact worse in cities."
- <sup>26</sup> The Associated Press, Geneva, "New AIDS infections hit women hardest," Daily Press, February 9, 1995, np.
- <sup>27</sup> undated Daily Press clipping received May 3, 1995, From wire service reports, Washington, "AIDS top killer of young adults: Disease's impact worse in cities."
- <sup>28</sup> Janny Scott, Los Angeles Times, "Study shows how AIDS virus is spreading in population," Daily Press, March 24, 1989, page A 4, columns 3-6.

- <sup>29</sup> E.K.C., "Geographer Identifies Patterns of AIDS Diffusion," The Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. XXXIV, No. ? (September 7, 1988), p. A 5.
- <sup>30</sup> Edna G. Bay, review of Women and Class in Africa, Elaire Robertson and Iris Berger (eds.) in AHR, Vol. 92, No. 5 (December 1987), p. 1245.
- <sup>31</sup> The Associated Press, Geneva, "New AIDS infections hit women hardest," Daily Press, February 9, 1995, np.
- <sup>32</sup> Larry A. Greene, review of Julie Winch, Philadelphia's Black Elite: Activism, Accommodation, and the Struggle for Autonomy, 1787-1848 in The Journal of American History, 75 (December 1988): 1311-1312.
- <sup>33</sup> Gyan Prakash, "Subaltern Studies as Postcolonial Criticism," The American Historical Review, Vol. 99, No. 5 (December 1994), page 1476.
- <sup>34</sup> Gyan Prakash, "Subaltern Studies as Postcolonial Criticism," The American Historical Review, Vol. 99, No. 5 (December 1994), page 1477.
- <sup>35</sup> Ranajit Guha, "The Prose of Counter-Insurgency," Subaltern Studies II (Delhi, 1983), 2 as cited in Gyan Prakash, "Subaltern Studies as Postcolonial Criticism," The American Historical Review, Vol. 99, No. 5 (December 1994), page 1478 footnote 12.
- <sup>36</sup> Florencia E. Mallon, "The Promise and Dilemma of Subaltern Studies: Perspectives from Latin American History," The American Historical Review, Vol. 99, No. 5 (December 1994), page 1493.
- <sup>37</sup> Dipesh Chakrabarty, "Trafficking in History and Theory: Subaltern Studies," Beyond the Disciplines: The New Humanities, K. K. Ruthven, ed. (Canberra, 1992), 107 as cited in Gyan Prakash, "Subaltern Studies as Postcolonial Criticism," The American Historical Review, Vol. 99, No. 5 (December 1994), page 1485 footnote 31.
- <sup>38</sup> Florencia E. Mallon, "The Promise and Dilemma of Subaltern Studies: Perspectives from Latin American History," The American Historical Review, Vol. 99, No. 5 (December 1994), page 1492.
- <sup>39</sup> Florencia E. Mallon, "The Promise and Dilemma of Subaltern Studies: Perspectives from Latin American History," The American Historical Review, Vol. 99, No. 5 (December 1994), page 1495.
- <sup>40</sup> Florencia E. Mallon, "The Promise and Dilemma of Subaltern Studies: Perspectives from Latin American History," The American Historical Review, Vol. 99, No. 5 (December 1994), page 1495.
- <sup>41</sup> Florencia E. Mallon, "The Promise and Dilemma of Subaltern Studies: Perspectives from



Latin American History," The American Historical Review, Vol. 99, No. 5 (December 1994), page 1496.

<sup>42</sup> Florencia E. Mallon, "The Promise and Dilemma of Subaltern Studies: Perspectives from Latin American History," The American Historical Review, Vol. 99, No. 5 (December 1994), page 1506.

<sup>43</sup> Frederick Cooper, "Conflict and Connection: Rethinking Colonial African History," The American Historical Review, Vol. 99, No. 5 (December 1994), page 1521.

<sup>44</sup> The most persuasive account so far of the calculations that ended a colonial empire is Jacques Marseille, Empire colonial et capitalisme français: Histoire d'un divorce (Paris, 1984), but his resolutely metropolitan focus does not allow him to explain the factors within colonies that raised the costs and diminished the benefits. In the British case, see Prime Minister Macmillan's call for an explicit cost-benefit analysis of each colony, in Prime Minister's Minute, January 28, 1957, CAB 134/155, Public Record Office, London. Portugal, economically weaker, fell back on its empire and sought to extract more from it, exacerbating conflict even as the international climate turned Portugal from a laggard but acceptable colonial partner to a pariah. Settler colonists fought even longer. This as cited in Frederick Cooper, "Conflict and Connection: Rethinking Colonial African History," The American Historical Review, Vol. 99, No. 5 (December 1994), page 1536-1537 and footnote 73.