

of: M. J. HERSKOVITZ "Peoples & Cultures of Sub-Saharan Afr" -- ANALS. OF AM. ACADEMY
of Sol. & Soc. Science, 3/55, p. 11
TROPICAL AFRICA by Geo. H. T. Kimble, -1960 20th c. Fund, NY, 2 vols.

(By far the most comprehensive vol., even though so fast and
revolutionary are the changes in Africa, that already all it says
on Br. & Afr. is outlived since they have their independence
already, & even tho. its least significant part should have been
the most--i.e., nationalism is beyond comprehension of the author.
Nevertheless, because, very often, the ind. is only nominal, &
geog., ind., agric. exist as before, one can still gain something
from this bk.)

Vol. I--Land & Livelihood

Ch. I--Eco. Life at turn of c.--Laborer, Characteristic
Livelihoods, Standards of Living, systems of
Land Tenure

p. 3 claims that Sir Philip Mitchell's "The Agrarian Problem in Kenya" ('48)
described E. Afr. as Br. found them at about 1890 was same as about 1500,
with no wheeled transport, no calendar or notation of time, "They
were pagan spirit or ancestor proprietors, in the grip of magic &
witchcraft, their minds cribbed & confined by superstition... & in 1890
were in a more primitive condition than anything of which there is
any record in pre-Roman Britain."

p. 9 and yet he admits: "Altho primitive, none of the primitive culture
of tropical Afr. were so simple nor inept. On the social side
they were often highly evolved... On the eco. side, they commonly
showed a regard for the limitations of the earth, & a degree of
ingenuity in putting it to work, that has not always been shown by more
recent comers. & the men & women who labored to produce these cultures
knew what labor was."

p. 22: "As Melville Herskovits points out in a recent paper, this tradition
of specialization was responsible for a very considerable flowering
of culture 100's of yrs. BEFORE the coming of the colonizers. It
produced such recognized art forms as the Ife & Benin bronzes, the
Agni-Ashanti gold weights, the Dahomeyan & Cameroons brass figures
& the intricately designed Congo throwing knives." "...also the
embellishments of houses & temples with carvings & paintings of a high
order & the dev. of sculpture that from Guinea, & Sierra Leone to the
Congo has given the world the masks, statuettes & other carved figures
th t today have world-wide renown."

p. 24, highly developed kingdoms, priesthoods & theological systems--
Mali, Tekur, Ghana, Borny, Songhai & Hausa--the Guinea coast kingdoms
of Ashanti-Dahomey, Yoruba & Benin & those of Kongo, Lunda & Bushongo in the
Congo... Beginnings of town life came early "for in the Arabic travel lit.
of the 10th & following centuries, we are told of the existence of many
cities in 'the Land of the Blacks'... a big trans-Saharan business in gold,
ivory, salt, fabrics, & slave & HAVING THEIR OWN CENTERS OF LEARNING.
Kano, in no. Nigeria, is estimated to have had a pop. of many ths. when
it was 1st visited by Europeans."

Ch. 2--The Physical Frame, Relief Map,
climate & weather, Vegetation, soils

Ch. 3--The Pattern of Population

p. 84, 55-60 min. "true Negroes" Kru (Liberia) Fanti (Ghana) Wolof (Senegal)
& Yoruba (Nigeria)
"pure" Hamites--35 mln. Ethiopia & Eritria & Hamites Wasei

of Ruanda-Urundi, Uganda, Sudan, no. Tanganyika & drier parts of Kenya

The Bantu Negro (Abantu-"human being") incl. Kikuyu but excluding those living in So. Afr. number 55 mln. 2 mln. Semites, esp. in "anzibar., The Malgache.

Estimated African population 167 mln. (only 1 mln. are non-Africans in Afr) pp. 91-3 ¶. i. on 3 zones, W. E. & central

Less than 10% live in communities th t. have pop. of 5,000 or more. Those that exceeds 10 are Eritrea, Fr. Somaliland, Ghana, the 2 Rhodesias, Zanzibar & possibly Ethiopia.

Most of large towns are European in origin: Dakar (230 th) Leopoldville (300 th) Salisbury (150 th) Bulawayo (100 th) Nairobi (180 th)

But many are African in origin: Ibadan (500 th.) (different either from Lagos or Leopoldville "Noon or midnight, the streets are never empty, the women never far from their stalls, & the men never done with padding to & fro, greeting, smoking & gossiping.)

pp. 100 "Timbuktu, Gao & Kano were flourishing centers bet. 750 & 2 th. yrs. ago & were known in Europe long before

Prince Henry the Navigator's men had begun to push southward beyond Cape Bojador. The urban tradition of noc. & Afr. goes back even further,

at least on the coast from the Mozambique Channel northward. Sofala, Kilwa, Zanzibar, Mombasa, & Malindi were already gray with age when Vasco da Gama

discovered them in 1498. "... One of these towns, Kano, located 3 m. from Dongol was already a large town in the New Empire per. (1550-1100 BC) ...

Addis Ababa (300 th.) Omdurman-Khartoum-Khartoum No. (250 th) Tannarive (200 th)

Ch. 4--Farming the Land--Afr. agric; European agric.

THE PICTURES (PHOTOGS) ARE THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PART OF WHOLE BOOK BOT. OF PEOPLE & Land

Ch. 5--Settlement on the Land --Need for Land, The Problem of the Settler, Settler Schemes, Prospects

Ch. 6 The Wealth of the Woods

Ch. 7 --The Waters of the Land

Ch. 8--Food from the Water

Ch. 9 **THE MINERAL REALM --The past 100 Yrs., The Problems of Prospector & Developer Mineralized Regions Mineral Resources & Prod., Trends & Prospects.

Old Testament-references *to the whole land of Havilah where there is gold" "the gold of Ophir" have a central Afr., perhaps so. Afr. context.

cf. KATANGA, p. 290 the Rhodesias (coal in so. Rhodesia; copper in No.) diamonds in Angola; diamonds, bauxite & manganese in Ghana Iron ore from Sierra Leone, Liberia, & Rep. of Guinea (p. 297-99) cobalt Uganda chrome ore (Mozambique) Uganda Ethiope Congo

Ch.10--Ind. Progress --

P.371:

"And because theyere were few specialists & next to no surpluses, almost every African was of necessity a mfr. His very survival hung upon his ability to make an axes & hoe & to wield them, to hollow out a canoe & paddle it, to handle clay & fire it, & to fashion skins, bark or fibres into clothes.

"The manipulative skills thus acquired -- possessed to be sure by all primitive, preind. peoples -- are helping the AFRICANS TODAY TO SPAN THE CENTURIES BET. HIS SIMPLE UNMECHANICAL WORLD & THE WORLD OF THE ASSEMBLY LINE, THE HYDRAULIC PRESS, & the acetylene torch. Already many thousands have shown that dexterity, fastidious regard for detail, a sense of timing & a feeling for tools are not so much matters of environment as of habitude & knack; & that proficiency in the traditional arts & crafts can be turned to acc't. in the sawmill, the foundry & the copper mine."

Cf. Esther Warner "7 days to Lomanalnd", 1954, p.39 for why "Johnny" does not want work in factory.

Ch.11 The Changing Route Map -- Factors in Dev. of Tr. Services
Inland Waters Rds Ports & Ocean shipping
Rds, Airways, The Trend

Ch.12 Merchandise, Marts & Mkts.

Ch.13 THE WKRS. -- Afr. Labor Pool Use of Afr. Labor Migrant Wkrs
Prob. of Afr. Advancement Non-Afr. Labor Wages

LABOR POOL: p.573 -- Trewatha & Zelinsky ("The Pop. of Afr") in the paper prepared for this study put it roughly at 26.5% of tot. pop. or approx. 44 mln."

But best of all things comes in ftn. on that p.573: "A REGENTRIKE IN THE NIGERIAN TIN FIELDS HINGED ON JUST THIS QUES. OF LOSS OF FREEDOM. THE LABORERS HAD ASSUMED THAT WHAT THEY WERE BEING PD. FOR WAS THEIR WILLINGNESS TO SURRENDER THEIR IDLNESS: WHAT THEY WANTED WAS TO BE PD. ALSO FOR THEIR WKE."

p.574: re who built the country anyway "Without the African stone breaker, ditch-digger, cement mixer, hod carrier, bush whacker, porter, servant & general factotum things would still be very much as they were 50 or 100 yrs ago. In a very real sense the tropical Afr. of today is the wk. of the African's hands; almost EVERY rrd., highway, harbor, pub. & pvt. bldg., mine, plantation & European farm is a monument to his physical exertions."

VOL. II: SOCIETY & POLLITY

ch.14--The Old Order--

The Family, The
Community Education Religion the Arts
"ealth & Disease

Ch.15--SOCIAL CHANGE

Ch.16 --The Assault on Ignorance (incl. Mass communications Media*
The Afr. Press, pp.142-8 In Sierra Leon in early 19th c.
that 1st tropical paper for & by Africans printed
In Nigeria alone there are 30. p.143: "By Est. standards their aggregate circ. is small, amtg. to perhaps 400,00. The readership however is large. PROBABLY NOWHERE ELSE IN THE WORLD DO NEWSPAPERS GET READ SO OFTEN; SO COMPLETELY & OVER SO LONG A PER."

Ch17 The Assault on Sickness

(AGAIN PICTURES ARE BEST PART OF BK)

Ch.18 --Rise of Voluntary Org. (incl. T.U. of which the author understands very little) Most headway made in '40s, pp.213-215, esp. p.215 which shows Boss-black rel.

Ch.19--C olonial Policies, Belgian, Br., Fr., Otel, Portuguese & sp.

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Ch. 20-- NATIONALISM & POLITICS (author's weakest chapter either in ideology or people or leaders)

he does mention realists p. 272 "in upper Senegal (1886-88) under the marabout Mamou Lamine; in Dahomey (1890-93) under King Behanzin; in So. Rhodesia (192-4) under the Matabele King, Lobengula; and in Tanganyika (1891-4) under Mkwawa, paramount chief of the Hehe."

has sec. on US, pp. 279-81 which quote Hodgkin on Garveyism as "the most imp. single outstanding stimulus" to Afr. Nationalism, 1914 then 5 PanAfr org'd. by Dubois & others "along the lines of Garvey conventiona" which shows how little autgor understands of fight bet. Garvey & DuBois--but does consider N. press, Azikiwe etc.

Again on pp. 283-4 where author deals with C-ism without any ref. to 1919-24 era shows how little he understands of that & then mentions only Jomo Kenya & I.T.A. Wallace-Johnson co-ed of Azikiwe's "Afr. Morning Post" '34-'35 founder of W/Afr/Youth League; Ladipo Solanke, leader of W. Afr. Students Union, as early as 1927 had affirmed (quoted from Coleman's unpub'd. mss "United W. Afr.") "It took the wh. race a th. yrs to arrive at their present level of advance; it took the Jap., Mongol race, 50 yrs to catch up.. there is no reason why we WAfrs should not catch up with the Aryans & the Mongols in 1/4 c."

Ch. 21-- The Machinery of Govt.

Ch. 22-- THE NEW ELITE

Makerere College of Kampala, Uganda

Ch. 23-- The Price of Growth

Capital Forman

Ch. 24-- The Shape of Things

Research & Dev. Husbandry

Epilogue: Swahili proverb: "When minds are the same, that which is far off will come."

ANGOLA --cap: Luanda 4.5 mln. income under \$100
BEHUANALAND (Br.) cap: Mefeking in Cape Province of So. Afr. serves as adm. hdqw. 334,000

CONGO--Leopoldville, 13.6 mln.
Cameroons, Somaliland of Br. cap. Hargesia (650,00 no longer so

CENTRAL AFR REP. (formerly Ubangi) Sharl cap: Bangui, 1.2 mln
ISLAMIC REP. OF MAURITANIA, cap: Nouakchott former ca. in Louis

REP. OF GHAD, cap: Fort Lamay, 2.5 mln.
E. AFR. **KENYA, TANGUNYIKA, UGANDA, ZANZIBAR (incl. Pemba)

W. AFR. --Cameroons, Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone.
Fr. COMORO ARCHIPELAGO, cap: Dzaoudzi, 182,000

REP. OF CONGO, Brazzaville (Pointe Noire is expected to replace
Brazzaville eventually,) 780,00

COUNCIL OF THE ENTENTE (Reps. of DAHOMEY, Ivory Coast, Niger, Upper
Volta, or Voltaic Rep. [Senegal - Daxi 2.3 mln] caps: Porto Novo (1.7 mln)
Abidjan (3.1 mln)

Ivory coast only 1 where exports (& 2.5 mln.)
mln) are over imports (91.2 mln, Ouagadougou (3.7 mln)

with leading exports being bananas, cocoa, coffee, wood)
No. Rhodesia cap: Lusaka 2.3 mln. NYASALAND, cap: Zomba; 2.7 mln.
NIGERIA: cap: Lagos 34.6 mln.

ETHIOPIA & ERITREA : caps Addis Ababa & Asmara (PER CAP. \$30!)
CAMEROONS cap: Yaounde, (3.2 mln)

UNION OF CENTRAL AFR. REPS: Chad, Gabon, Congo, C. Afr. Rep.
cap: Libreville (417,000)

FR. SOMALIALND, cap.: Djibouti (69,000)
REP. OF GUINEA cap: Conakry, 2.5 mln. (ind. 10.2/58)

KENYA cap: Nairobi; 6.35 mln. (& 78)
LIBERIA cap: Monrovia; 1.25 mln. under \$100, tho exports 90/3 are
over imports of \$27.8; diamonds, iron ore,
palm kernels, rubber.
MADAGASCY REP. cap: Tananarive, 5.2 mln. (\$119)

RUANDA*URUNDI cap: Usumburu 4.7 mln.

Handwritten notes on the left margin:
Senegal - Daxi 2.3 mln
Gambia
Ghana
Nigeria
Sierra Leone
Cameroons
Congo
Guinea
Liberia
Madagascar
Rwanda-Urundi

Handwritten notes in a circle:
Senegal - Daxi
Khartoum
11 mln

Handwritten notes:
Mali - Bamako
7.7 mln