

INDEPENDENT AFRICAN: John Chilembwe & the Nyasaland R.

by Shepperson & Froie (U of Edinburgh, 1958)

p. 191: Negro campaign against Am. imp. -
1896 short-lived Nat. Assoc. of Colored Men
1897 Am. Negro Academy
1899, Afro-Am. Council demanded end to lynching &
enforcement of 14th & 15th Amendments. This was the yr of Sp. Am.
War ~~xxxx~~ WEBD & other Negro intellectually actively
supported RECENTLY FORMED ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE, castigated
war as unjust, linked their own struggles with demand American
should not expand overseas. Negro protest did not end with
acquisition of Philippines; in 1900 many voices, incl.
Bishop Henry M. Turner were against use of Negro troops in
US effort against Boxer Rebellion in China. (Cf. Geo. M. Parks
111, 'Opp. of Negro Newspapers to Am. Philippines
Policy, 1899-1900' The Midwest Journal (Jefferson
City, Mo., iv, 1, Winter, 1951-2, p. 23)

p. 419: Nyasaland Native Rising of 1915 different from other
risings, 1st not supported by tribe or headed by tribal leader
as former Resistance movement in Afr. (Matebele War, 1893-4
later, 1896 Mashona-Matebele Rebellion; Zulu wars culminating
in Bambata Rebellion of 1906; in Ger. E. Afr., Fierde Chaga
Herero wars in early 1890's & in Ger. So. W. Afric, Herero Rebe
of 1903-07; & lesser known movement in Portuguese territories
such as Bailundu war of 1902 & 1913-15 Buta revolt in Angola)
By WWI it was clear tribal wars could not win; CHILEMBWE'S
marks new stage in action. (Maji-Maji Rebellion)

p. 423 Chilembwe's heritage goes back to the beginnings of
Negro congregations among the plantation slave labor
in predominantly Protestant America & ultimately to the
'social sources of denominationalism' in Wes. Christendom

Chilembwe opposed Afr. participation in WWI where Negro Am. leaders
did not. But Aug. 1920 conference of UNIA did draft "Declaration
of Rts of Negro Peoples of the World" which opposed such wars