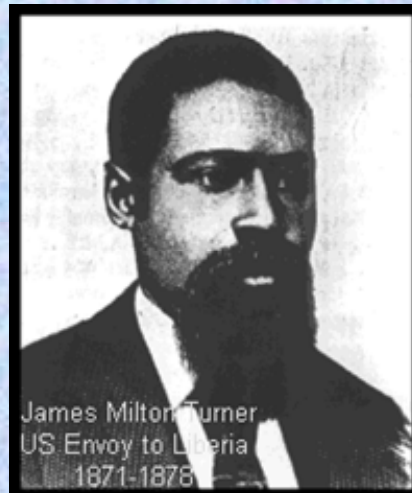


PRIMARY SOURCE MEDIA



"There's an illusion being created that all the world's knowledge is on the Web, but we haven't begun to glimpse what is out there in local archives and libraries. Material that is not digitized risks being neglected as it would not have been in the past, virtually lost to the great majority of potential users."

Edward L. Ayers, a historian and dean of the college and graduate school of arts and sciences at the University of Virginia.

AFRICANA STUDIES COLLECTIONS

FALL 2011

Africa, 1794-1844, British Colonial Office Files 2 and 392

Researchers of African history and European imperialism will find in The Exploration and Colonization of Africa a gold mine of data, as will anthropologists who wish to study the cultural history of the continent. These two famous Colonial Office collections, Files 2 and 392, provide a firsthand look at the motives behind huge investments in the exploration, colonization and economic exploitation of Africa.

D3256.

14 reels.

Gerald R. Ford and Foreign Affairs

Part 1: National Security Advisor's Files

Section 4: Presidential Country Files for Africa

These Presidential Country Files relate to U.S. relations with existing and emerging countries in Africa and address regional concerns as well as issues specific to individual countries. Materials in the first five folders are filed under "Africa," and the remainder of the collection is arranged by name of country.

Memoranda, briefing papers and comparable materials created by the National Security Adviser, National Security Council staff and State Department officials, and telegrams exchanged between the State Department and U.S. embassies are contained in these files. The prevalent topics in this collection are the move to independence and establishment of new government in many countries, especially Angola, and the effort to bring about majority rule in Southern Africa. Just about every country had an interest or involvement in the events taking place in Angola, Mozambique, Rhodesia/Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Namibia. Materials relating to these countries are filed throughout the collection. Materials in the folders for Zaire and Zambia are particularly relevant for research on these two main topics. In addition to the relationship between the U.S. and individual countries, the materials also show U.S. interaction with the former colonial powers and the role of the Organization of African Unity.

250028.

5 reels.

International Population Census Publications

This valuable collection is based on The International Population Census Bibliography and the: Revision and Update, 1946-1977 as supplemented by new acquisitions updates and online catalogue postings.

This is a vital resource for the study of global census information from the 16th century to the 1980s. Using this easily accessible tool, researchers can conduct comparative studies on social classes, the rural exodus, urbanization and global Diasporas, according to criteria such as gender and age. From this data, users can study the changes and developments within a nation's occupational, educational and socio-economic structure. Rare materials— taken from censuses as far back as the 1500s—are also included, and in many cases, are reproduced from the only editions in existence.

Researchers in demographic and population studies will find this fully indexed resource invaluable. Researchers in sociology, political science, history, geography and anthropology will be able to locate critical statistical information easily and efficiently. In addition, businesses, government and social agencies and town planning departments will find this collection useful for urban planning.

The collection is divided into three broad time periods: pre-1945, 1945-1967, and post-1967. The latter period includes information from the 1990s and is accompanied by detailed reel guides. Primary Source Media offers libraries the opportunity to supplement their existing holdings of the International Population Census through the acquisition of discrete geographic and/or historical segments of this acclaimed collection.

Segment 1: Algeria, Ascension Island, Burundi, Chad, Comoro Islands, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malagasy Republic, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Portuguese Guinea, Rhodesia, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierre Leone, South Africa, Spanish North Africa, Spanish Sahara, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.

58 reels.

Segment 2: Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Cape Verde Islands, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ascension Islands, Malawi, Morocco, Uganda, Zambia, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, Rhodesia, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, St. Helena, Sao

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Tome e Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania. 18 reels.

Segment 3: Algeria, Angola, Ascension Island, Benin, Bophuthatswana, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde Island, Central African Republic, Ceuta, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cueta, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte Island, Melila, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Principe, Rep. of Congo, Rep. of Mauritius, Rep. of Senegal, Republic of Gambia, Republic of Malawi, Republic of Zambia, Reunion, Rhodesia, Rwanda, Sao Tome, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, St. Helena, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, West Sahara, Western Sahara, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe. 281 reels.

Please contact your Primary Source Media Sales Rep for more information.

Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs, Congo, Political and Governmental Affairs, 1963-1966

The Congo (Zaire between 1965 and 1971; presently called Democratic Republic of the Congo) has long been considered significant because of its location, its resources, its potential, and (perhaps paradoxically) because of its weakness. The country has been at the center of a number of crises over the years, most notably following independence, during the Congo crisis of the 1960s, when there was a threat of the Cold War spilling over and heating up in Central Africa.

The Congo's importance is to some extent geopolitical. It borders on no fewer than nine other states. These countries range from Arab-dominated Sudan in the north, to Angola in the south. Hence, in defending its borders Congo can--and has--become entangled in political rivalries extending all the way from Libya and Egypt to South Africa.

259117. 40 reels.

Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs, Ghana, 1963-1966

When Ghana achieved independence in 1957, the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to do so, it

enjoyed economic and political advantages unrivaled elsewhere in tropical Africa. The economy was solidly based on the production and export of cocoa, of which Ghana was the world's leading producer; minerals, particularly gold; and timber. It had a well-developed transportation network, relatively high per capita income, low national debt, and sizable foreign currency reserves. Its education system was relatively advanced, and its people were heirs to a tradition of parliamentary government. Ghana's future looked promising, and it seemed destined to be a leader in Africa.

In 1960 a new constitution created the Republic of Ghana, the same year that Kwame Nkrumah was elected president. Nkrumah saw Ghana as the "Star of Black Africa." He believed that Ghana should lead the effort to free Africa from the shackles of Western colonialism and envisioned a union of independent African states that would command respect in the world. Nkrumah also helped found the Non-Aligned Movement, a grouping of world states that attempted to pursue policies independent of East and West. His ideas about African unity proved immensely appealing in the 1960s; indeed, the Pan-Africanist dream still resonates across Africa in the present day.

This collection of U.S. State Department Central Classified Files relating to internal and foreign affairs contain a wide range of materials from U.S. diplomats, including:

- special reports on political and military affairs
- studies and statistics on socioeconomic matters
- interviews and minutes of meetings with foreign government officials
- full texts of important letters, instructions, and cables sent and received by U.S. diplomatic personnel
- voluminous reports and translations from foreign journals and newspapers
- countless translations of high-level foreign government documents, including speeches, memoranda, official reports, and transcripts of political meetings and assemblies

264306. 7 reels.

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Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs, Nigeria, Political and Governmental Affairs, 1963-1966

The most populous country in Africa and the largest in area of the West African states, Nigeria was an early twentieth century colony that became an independent nation in 1960. A country of great diversity because of the many ethnic, linguistic, and religious groups that live within its borders, Nigeria is also a country with a long past. The history of the peoples that constitute the present state dates back more than 2,000 years. A number of states or kingdoms with which contemporary ethnic groups can be identified existed throughout this period, including three dominant regional groups: the Hausa in the north, the Yoruba in the west, and the Igbo in the south.

Nigeria gained full independence on October 1, 1960, as a federation of three regions (northern, western, and eastern) under a constitution that provided for a parliamentary form of government. Under the constitution, each of the three regions retained a substantial measure of self-government. The federal government was given exclusive powers in defense and security, foreign relations, and commercial and fiscal policies. In October 1963, Nigeria altered its relationship with the United Kingdom by proclaiming itself a federal republic and promulgating a new constitution. A fourth region (the midwest) was established that year. The president, elected to a five-year term by a joint session of the parliament, replaced the crown as the symbol of national sovereignty and the British monarch as head of state. Nnamdi Azikiwe became the republic's first president.

Although the first post-independence parliamentary elections were held in December 1964, the nation's leadership in the several decades following independence was determined by coup, not by election, and by military, rather than civilian, government.

259118.

11 reels.

Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture: Selected Collections

Black and Third World Periodicals: Sample Issues, 1844-1963

This collection contains sample issues of more than 400 periodicals published by blacks and/or dealing with Africa or peoples of African descent. The titles represent not only regions of the United States, but also such countries as Panama, England, France, Egypt, Liberia, Haiti, India and South Africa.

D3305.P 14.

8 reels.

The Slave Trade, 1858-1892: British Foreign Office: File 541, Confidential Print Series

This publication is a rich source on international slave trade in the 19th century and on the political, cultural and economic relations that England had with other countries. The collection is invaluable for historians studying the economic interdependence among many areas, including the United States, the Spice Islands, South Africa, India, African states and Middle Eastern states. The slave trade was abolished in 1807 throughout the British Empire, and in 1833 the owning of slaves was abolished. As masters of the seas, English vessels scoured the Atlantic, looking for ships that might contain illegal human cargo.

D3255.

10 reels.

Slave Trade Papers

Sir Thomas Fowell-Buxton was heir to William Wilberforce as leader of the anti-slavery movement in Great Britain. His papers provide a unique insight into the development of the Victorian social conscience and the worldwide significance of the great anti-slavery campaign. This source supplies fundamental material for any examination of the international phenomenon of slavery in the 18th and 19th centuries, the colonization and *Christianization* of Africa and the Empire, and the parliamentary and extra-parliamentary history of the abolitionist movement. *The Calendar of the Papers of Sir Thomas Fowell-Burton, 1786-1845* by Patricia M. Pugh serves as a guide to this collection and is also reproduced on the first reel.

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Page 3

H-334.000.

17 reels.

Africana Studies Collections *from the Library of Congress*

Studies in Global Crises

The International AIDS/HIV Crisis

This microfilm collection documents the U.S. and worldwide response to the threat posed by HIV/AIDS. The research behind the studies, reports, and analyses represents an exhaustive review of the facts, causes, and political, social, and economic implications of a phenomenon that threatens every region of the world.

The International HIV/AIDS Crisis assembles research studies that analyze the goals and strategies of fighting this worldwide epidemic. These studies, reports, and analyses were conducted by governmental agencies, private organizations under contract with the Federal government, and international organizations—including the Centers for Disease Control; World Health Organization; U.S. Agency for International Development; Johns Hopkins University; Macro, International; and National Institutes of Health. They represent the most rigorous and authoritative research on HIV/AIDS. The value of these materials is both immediate and historical. They provide up-to-date information on the global crisis, while documenting the manner in which HIV/AIDS has spread, efforts to control the epidemic, and its treatment methodology over more than two decades. These seminal studies are important now and will remain of value in the future.

249710
1985-1999.

17 reels.

2000-2010.

Approx. 10 reels.

Africa Confidential Print, C.O. 879

Includes British Public Record Office C.O. 879, a collection of selected correspondence, memoranda and other documents copied for internal use in the Colonial Office or, in some cases, for circulation to the Cabinet. Many of these documents were also edited for publication as Parliamentary Command Papers. This collection would be useful to historians studying the effects of British colonial rule on Africa.

Shelf No. Microfilm 03759.

60 reels.

United Methodist Church: Archival Collections

Sierra Leone Outlook, 1910-1970

This was the official publication of the United Brethren in Christ in Sierra Leone, Africa.

D3460.P12.

7 reels.

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