

**GLOBAL AFRICAN YOUTH  
CAUGHT IN THE SNARES OF CAPITALISM**



**CAPITALISM KILLS**

**2023 CALENDAR**

# GLOBAL AFRICAN YOUTH CAUGHT IN THE SNARES OF CAPITALISM

*“Our Party and the struggle must be led by the best sons and daughters of our people.” Amilcar Cabral*



Too often we attack African youth instead of today's real enemy of the people—global capitalism in all its forms. Today's global fascist capitalism ensnares, demonizes, criminalizes, and kills them because capitalists/imperialists must prevent the emergence of a unified conscious global youth who will lead the way toward Pan-Africanism and thus prevent the continual rape of our homeland. They know that our youth are the spark of the African Revolution.

Capitalism/imperialism must be destroyed!

Our enemy knows, because our history and our present prove, that with our own institutions in place educating our youth, and with positive male and female role models, our youth become the vanguard of the people.

But all our enemy's attempts to thwart the rise of conscious African youth are futile. Our youth are being politically educated, and we will continue to politically educate them. Today, there are plenty of examples of their positioning themselves at the helm of the African Revolution.

Inspired by Steve Biko, Frantz Fanon, Karl Marx and others since high school, youth in Azania are playing leading roles in building and defending food sustaining projects (communes) to serve the people. Many of them identify themselves as Marxists and Pan-Africanists.

Despite being called gangs, youth in Haiti are putting their lives on the line to wrestle control of the country from the puppet president Ariel Henry and the masters who installed him, the Core Group (made up of six countries and led by the u.s., the European Union, the UN and the Organization of American States).

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, The Youth of Quatrieme Voie (The Fourth Way) are at the forefront of advancing the struggle for freedom and liberation in the heart of Africa.

In the u.s., the most fascist nation in the world, the ensnaring of our youth is blatant: with schools for African youth serving as pipelines to prison; with the police assassinations of Mike Brown, Sandra Bland, Ahmaud Arbery, Breonna Taylor, George Floyd and too many others; with poor housing, poor education, poor healthcare and drugs and weapons flooding our communities. But these youth-killing acts have only served to mobilize our youth to struggle against their enemy.

Our struggle to build a unified, socialist Africa (Pan-Africanism), the only permanent solution to our exploitation and oppression, will be impossible if we leave our youth to be raised by capitalism. Let us pledge to continue to politically educate our youth about their identity, their history, and their culture, about the enemy and about the solution so that they can play their historic role as the spark of the African Revolution!

*Our Calendar 2023 is dedicated to global African youth. Long Live the African Revolution!*

# Januari • January 2023

Jumapili SUNDAY	Jumatatu MONDAY	Jumanne TUESDAY	Jumatano WEDNESDAY	Alhamisi THURSDAY	Ijumaa FRIDAY	Jumamosi SATURDAY																																																																																											
<p>New Year's Day <b>1</b></p> <p>Seventh day of Kwanzaa: IMANI (Faith)</p> <p>Cuban Revolutionaries led by Castro and Guevara overthrow Batista, U.S. backed dictator, 1959</p> <p>Haiti declares its independence in 1804</p>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p>Lucretia Mott, early abolitionist, born in 1793</p>	<p><b>3</b></p> <p>C.L.R. James, African historian/author, born in Trinidad in 1901</p>	<p><b>4</b></p> <p>George W. Carver, inventor and scientist, died in 1943</p>	<p><b>5</b></p> <p>12,000 South African workers stage strike at gold mine, 1975</p>	<p><b>6</b></p> <p>In 1820, 86 Africans gained their freedom, then boarded the Mayflower and sailed from the New York Harbor to Sierra Leone</p>	<p><b>7</b></p> <p>W.B. Purvis, African inventor, patented the fountain pen in 1890</p>																																																																																											
<p>Noble Drew Ali was born, 1886</p> <p>African National Congress of South Africa founded, 1912</p> <p>CPP led by Nkrumah launched Positive Action Campaign, 1950</p> <p>Roy Innis, Congress of Racial Equality, died in 2018</p>	<p><b>9</b></p> <p>Ahmed Sékou Touré, first president of Guinea, is born in 1922</p> <p>Amiri Baraka (LeRoi Jones), writer and activist, died in 2014</p>	<p><b>10</b></p> <p>Amy Ashwood Garvey, co-organizer of the UNIA, is born in 1897</p>	<p><b>11</b></p> <p>The Afro-Shirazi Party of Zanzibar defeated Sultanese and Arab domination, 1964</p>	<p><b>12</b></p> <p>Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong, trumpeter, died in 1971</p>	<p><b>13</b></p> <p>John Oliver Killens, African fiction writer, was born in 1916</p>	<p><b>14</b></p>																																																																																											
<p><b>15</b></p> <p>Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., African Freedom Fighter, born in 1929</p> <p>Gamal A. Nasser, first president of Egypt, born in 1918</p>	<p><b>16</b></p> <p>Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day</p> <p>The Shah of Iran overthrown in 1979</p>	<p><b>17</b></p> <p>Patrice Lumumba murdered by CIA-backed Congolese forces in 1961</p>	<p><b>18</b></p> <p>Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, heart surgery pioneer, born in 1858</p>	<p><b>19</b></p>	<p><b>20</b></p> <p>First African Baptist Church founded in Savannah, Georgia in 1788</p> <p>Amílcar Cabral, leader of PAIGC, killed by Portuguese fascists in Conakry, 1973</p> <p>Red Jacket, wiseman of Seneca Indian nation, died in 1830</p>	<p><b>21</b></p> <p>Osei Tutu Kwamima and Ashanti won battle against British at Assamako, Ghana in 1824</p> <p>Zulu defeated British at Battle of Isandhiwana, South Africa in 1879</p> <p>V.I. Lenin, architect of Russian Revolution, died in 1924</p>																																																																																											
<p><b>22</b></p> <p>Nat Turner, slave revolt leader In Virginia, born in 1800</p> <p>African Methodist Episcopalian Zion Church founded in 1816</p> <p>Sally Mugabe, Freedom Fighter in Zimbabwe, died in 1992</p>	<p><b>23</b></p> <p>Beginning of armed rebellion in Malawi against British imperialists, 1915</p> <p>PAIGC launched armed struggle against Portuguese imperialism, 1963</p> <p>Paul Robeson, actor, activist, athlete, lawyer, died in 1976</p>	<p><b>24</b></p> <p>Martin R. Delany, doctor and Pan-Africanist, died in 1885</p>	<p><b>25</b></p>	<p><b>26</b></p> <p>Angela Davis, activist, author, and professor, born in Alabama in 1944</p> <p>Historian and scholar, Ivan Van Sertima, was born in Guyana in 1935</p>	<p><b>27</b></p> <p>Marian Anderson denied use of Constitution Hall by racist Daughters of the American Revolution, 1939</p> <p>The MNC led by Patrice Lumumba defeated Belgian colonialism, 1959</p>	<p><b>28</b></p> <p>Zora Neal Hurston, author and folklorist, died in 1960</p> <p>José Martí, hero of Cuban struggle, born in 1853</p>																																																																																											
<p><b>29</b></p> <p>African students in Morocco protest the Shah of Iran's visit in 1976</p>	<p><b>30</b></p> <p>Mahatma Gandhi, the political and spiritual leader of the Indian Independence Movement, is assassinated in New Delhi in 1948</p>	<p><b>31</b></p> <p>Jackie Robinson, baseball player, born in Georgia in 1919</p>			<p><b>December</b></p> <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	S	M	T	W	T	F	S						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31							<p><b>February</b></p> <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	S	M	T	W	T	F	S					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28			
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# YOUTH AND WAR, AT HOME AND ABROAD



Since the end of the Cold War, the greatest loss of life has occurred in Africa as the result of wars and other forms of armed conflict. The deadliest war/armed conflict since the end of the Cold War is in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where over 7 million people have been killed with the death count increasing each day. In addition, close to 6 million people have been displaced from their homes. Today there is armed conflict and war in every region of Africa. There are also tremendously high levels of social violence within the African communities of North and South America, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

Youth are some of the main victims of this violence. A recent report from the African Child Policy Forum (ACPF) pointed to several alarming facts: a) 25% of all

children in Africa live in conflict zones, b) 20%, that is 1 in 5, of all the world's conflict zones are in our motherland and c) sexual violence against children occurs in over a third of all of Africa's conflicts. Youth are often physically coerced into becoming the "child soldiers" in these conflicts, sometimes after the murder of their parents. Female youth are often forced into "sexual slavery" and sometimes are forced to be child soldiers as well.

These armed conflicts stem from the attempt by the Western imperialist powers to entrench neo-colonialism and reverse the gains of the revolutionary movements that swept the continent between the 1960s and 1990s. Along with neo-colonialism and the fracturing of weak and disorganized nation-states, comes the new scramble for the wealth of raw materials and cheap labor found everywhere in Africa.

In the u.s., the unceasing day-to-day, so-called "Black-on-Black" violence is a result of increasing constrictions of domestic colonialism: more homelessness, poorer healthcare, poorer education, etc., coupled with a popular culture and education system that promotes capitalism as the way out, when in reality capitalism is the source of our problems. Youth turn to gangs and crime because these appear to be entry points to a capitalist lifestyle. We must organize and politically educate our youth to understand that Pan-Africanism is the only permanent solution.

# Februari • February 2023

Jumapili SUNDAY	Jumatatu MONDAY	Jumanne TUESDAY	Jumatano WEDNESDAY	Alhamisi THURSDAY	Ijumaa FRIDAY	Jumamosi SATURDAY
			Langston Hughes, African poet, born in 1902  The first African (Black) History Week launched by Carter G. Woodson was celebrated in 1926  African student sit-in Movement began in Greensboro, NC, 1960	Ernest Just awarded Spingarn Medal for research in cell biology in 1915	Antonio Ruiz (El Negro Falucho) died struggling for Argentina in 1810  Eduardo Mondlane, 1st President of FRELIMO in Mozambique, killed by bomb in 1969	MPLA launched armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism in Angola in 1961  Rosa Parks was born in 1913  Ossie Davis, actor and activist, died in 2014
5  Henry "Hank" Aaron born in 1934  W.A. Johnson patented egg beater in 1884	6  Bob Marley, Pan-African reggae musician, born in 1945	7  Cheikh Anta Diop died in 1986	8  Orangeburg Massacre (African students gunned down while protesting on South Carolina State campus in 1968)	9  Paul Laurence Dunbar, poet/ writer, died in 1906  Cetewayo, African Zulu king who defeated the British, died in 1883	10  Brown & Latimer patented water toilet for trains in 1874	11  F.G. Ferrill patented steam trap used in industry in 1898
12  NAACP was founded under the leadership of W.E.B DuBois, Ida B. Wells and many others in 1909	13  General M. Mohammed, progressive Nigerian leader, was killed during an unsuccessful counter-coup in 1976	14  Richard Allen, AME Church founder, born in 1760  Frederick Douglass - abolitionist, editor, and diplomat - born in Maryland in 1817  Author/Historian Lerone Bennett, Jr. died in 2018	15  700 African textile workers strike in Kwazulu bantustan in South Africa in 1982	16  Fidel Castro became Premier of Revolutionary Cuba in 1965	17  Huey P. Newton, Black Panther Party, born in 1942  Angola signed South African accord limiting SWAPO support in 1984  Juan Almeida Bosque, leader of Cuba's revolutionary forces during the Cuban revolution, born in 1927	18  Black Education Institute was founded in 1867 and became Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia  Toni Morrison, Nobel Laureate and Pulitzer Prize winning African novelist, was born in 1931  Audre Lorde, African activist and poet, was born in 1934
19  First of six Pan-African Congresses organized in 1919 with W.E.B. DuBois in the forefront	20  Frederick Douglass died in Washington, DC in 1895	21  Claudia Jones, African activist & communist, was born in Belmont, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad in 1915  Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, was born in 1924  Augusto César Sandino, revolutionary who inspired Sandinistas, killed in Nicaragua in 1934 <i>*see below</i>		22  W.E.B. DuBois, Pan-Africanist, born in 1868	23  Imperialist powers overthrew revolutionary Pan-Africanist government of Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana in 1966	24  Settler-colonialism intensified in U.S. when law passed giving reward for Native American scalps in 1745  Chokwe Lumumba, activist, lawyer and mayor of Jackson, MS, died in 2014
26  Bessie Smith, African blues singer, died in Mississippi in 1937	27  Polisario proclaims Western Sahara independence in 1976  Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe, founder of PAC in South Africa, died in 1978	28		*February 21 - African revolutionary leader, Malcolm X, assassinated in New York, 1965	<b>January</b> S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	<b>March</b> S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



# YOUTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT



Africa is home to the world's youngest population, with a median age of 19.7 yrs. A 2021 United Nations report indicated that youths account for 60% of all of Africa's joblessness. Nearly 10 to 12 million African youth enter the workforce each year while only 3 million jobs are created, leaving vast youth unemployed. Whether we are talking about jobs in the informal sector or the wage-earning formal sector, or we are considering how to create opportunities in agriculture, industrialization, or telecommunication and other digital services, we have to address the impact of settler

colonialism and neocolonialism in Africa. The employment conditions that exist in Africa are part and parcel to a system of exploitation that allows for the means of production to be controlled by a foreign ruling class and their puppets. Similarly in Haiti, foreign intervention and debt, political instability, and puppet leadership, along with natural disasters have contributed to the 35.6% unemployment rate of youth between the ages 15 and 24 yrs. It is a cycle of oppression born out of the evils of capitalism's/imperialism's primary function to scour the world for the cheapest labor force and the natural resources to exploit. The only permanent solution to address the economic exploitation of the African world is the total unification and liberation of Africa under a socialist economic structure. Regardless of where the African lives throughout the world, her liberation will be ensured, and her respect will be restored because of the power created from the wealth generated from the control of the richest continent with the most sought-after natural resources in the world.

# Machi • March 2023

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<div>5</div> <p>Strike by African women textile workers in racist South Africa in protest against slave labor and conditions, 1960</p> <p>Crispus Attucks killed in Boston Massacre in 1770</p>	<div>6</div> <p>Ghana gained political independence from British colonialism in 1957</p>	<div>7</div> <p>Esteban, African explorer, discovered Indians' territory now known as Arizona and New Mexico in 1539</p> <p>Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. led Selma-to-Montgomery march in 1965</p> <p>FNLC began struggle to oust neocolonialist regime of Mobutu in Congo, 1977</p>	<div>8</div> <p>Harriet Tubman, slave liberator/scout, was born in 1820</p> <p>International Women's Day</p>	<div>9</div> <p>Miriam Makeba spoke before United Nations against apartheid in South Africa in 1963</p> <p>PLESSY VS. FERGUSON legalized U.S. apartheid practices in 1896</p>	<div>10</div> <p>Harriet Tubman, organizer of the Underground Railroad, died in 1913</p>	<div>11</div> <p>Moshesh Basuto, South African leader and diplomat, died in 1870</p>																																																																																											
<div>Daylight Saving Time Begins 12</div> <p>Mauritius Independence Day, 1968</p>	<div>13</div> <p>People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada was established in 1979</p> <p>Lillian Ngoyi, member of executive committee of ANC, died in 1980</p>	<div>14</div> <p>Fannie Lou Hamer died in 1977</p> <p>Karl Marx, great revolutionary philosopher, died in 1883</p> <p>Menelik became ruler of Ethiopia in 1889</p> <p>Harry Thaku led uprising against British colonialism in Kenya, 1921</p>	<div>15</div> <p>By this day, more than 50,000 Africans murdered in a few weeks while revolting in Northern Angola in 1961</p>	<div>16</div> <p>Organization of Mozambican Women was formed in 1973</p> <p><i>Freedom's Journal</i>, first African newspaper in the U.S., was published in 1827</p>	<div>17</div> <p>Nat King Cole, African singer and pianist, was born in 1919</p>	<div>18</div> <p>U.S. imperialism escalated Vietnam War when U.S. military began bombing Cambodia in 1970</p> <p>Herbert Chitepo, chairman of African National Congress of Azania, murdered in 1975</p>																																																																																											
<div>First Day of Spring 19</div> <p>France defeated by National Liberation Front of Algeria in 1962 after 8 years of war and over 1 million Africans killed</p>	<div>20</div> <p>Africans in Ethiopia routed Italian fascists in 1896</p>	<div>21</div> <p>Sharpeville Massacre: South African police gunned down peaceful demonstrators against pass laws in 1960</p> <p>Namibia gains independence from South Africa in 1990</p>	<div>22</div> <p>Representatives from Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Transjordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Yemen meet in Cairo to establish the Arab League in 1945.</p>	<div>23</div> <p>Walter Rodney (Pan-Africanist, author, historian, and revolutionary) born in 1942</p>	<div>24</div> <p>African students rose against neocolonialists, closing University, in Madagascar in 1971</p>	<div>25</div> <p>Selma March reaches state capitol in Montgomery, Alabama in 1965</p> <p>Ida B. Wells died in 1931</p>																																																																																											
<div>26</div> <p>Ahmed Sékou Touré died, 1984</p>	<div>27</div> <p>Shirley Graham DuBois, author and Pan-Africanist, died in 1977</p>	<div>28</div> <p>In 1958, W.C. Handy, one of the most important figures in 20th century U.S. popular music history, died.</p>	<div>29</div>	<div>30</div> <p>In 1870, the 15th Amendment, granting African men in the U.S. the right to vote, is formally adopted into the U.S. Constitution.</p>	<div>31</div> <p>Provisional Government of Republic of New Afrika (RNA) founded in Detroit, Michigan in 1968</p>																																																																																												

# YOUTH AND HOMELESSNESS



Capitalism in all of its forms (neo-colonialism and settler-colonialism) causes homelessness among African people all over the world. At home in Africa we see high levels of homelessness. South Africa has an estimated 200,000 homeless people. The Democratic Republic of the Congo has even higher numbers. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre estimates that more than 5 million people are internally displaced in the Congo. One out every ten of the world's internally displaced people live in the Congo.

Each year, thousands of Africans die at sea trying to migrate to Europe seeking a better life. Once there, however, they experience more homelessness. In London, Africans make up 12.5% of the population, but are 30% of those experiencing homelessness and the situation is getting worse. Over the past 5 years, homelessness in Britain has increased by 40%.

Homelessness also is prevalent in the Caribbean and South America. In Jamaica, homeless African youth are three to six times more likely than housed populations to experience disease and serious illness. Homeless African youth everywhere experience high levels of physical and sexual violence, but it is especially high in Haiti, where youth are not only attacked, but often run down by motorists. Over 540,000 children remain homeless in Haiti after the the severe 2021 volcano that devastated the country. Farther South in Brazil, in South America, homelessness was made even worse by the COVID 19 policies of the former settler-colonial government of Jair Bolsonaro. Today, there are over 100,000 homeless youth on the streets of Brazil.

Conditions are very bad in the very center of capitalism: the united states. One 2018 study found that African youth between the ages of 16 and 24 are 83 percent more likely to experience homelessness than the youth of any other race.

Homelessness around the globe is just an indication of why capitalism is the enemy of African people worldwide. The only permanent solution is Pan-Africanism, a unified, socialist Africa.



# Aprili • April 2023

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<div>March</div> <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td></tr> </table>	S	M	T	W	T	F	S				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		<div>May</div> <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						<p><b>*April 23</b> - Student walkout and strike in Farmville, VA opens new arena of struggle in battle against U.S. apartheid in 1951</p>		<p><b>1</b></p> <p>Gil Scott-Heron, progressive African musician, born in 1949</p>
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<p><b>2</b></p> <p>Africans launch revolt against racism in Bristol, England in 1980</p> <p>Winnie Mandela, South African freedom fighter, died in 2018</p>	<p><b>3</b></p> <p>Dr. Carter G. Woodson, African historian, died in Washington, DC in 1950</p>	<p><b>4</b></p> <p>While organizing workers, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated in Memphis, TN in 1968</p> <p>Maya Angelou, distinguished author, was born in 1928</p>	<p><b>5</b></p> <p>Booker T. Washington, African educator, born in 1856</p>	<p><b>6</b></p> <p>Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania founded in 1959</p> <p>Young Black Panther organizer, Bobby Hutton, killed fighting police in Oakland, CA in 1968</p>	<p><b>7</b></p> <p>Charlotte Maxeke, a founder of the ANC Women's League, born in 1874</p> <p>Mozambican Women's Day in honor of the anniversary of Josina Machel's death in 1971</p> <p>African Freedom fighter Toussaint L'Overture died in 1803</p>	<p><b>8</b></p> <p>ANC and PAC banned in South Africa in 1960</p> <p>"Hank" Aaron broke Babe Ruth's U.S. baseball homerun record in 1974</p>																																																																																				
<p><b>9</b></p> <p>Paul Robeson, Pan-African activist and artist, was born in 1898</p> <p>African Methodist Episcopal Church was founded in 1816</p>	<p><b>10</b></p>	<p><b>11</b></p> <p>Spelman College for African women is founded in Atlanta, GA in 1881</p> <p>Ahmed Ben Bella, Algerian socialist revolutionary and first president of Algeria, died on this day in 2012</p>	<p><b>12</b></p> <p>Philadelphia's Free African Society organized by Richard Allen and Absalom Jones, 1787</p>	<p><b>13</b></p> <p>Colfax Massacre of 1873: Over 300 Africans killed by the White League at courthouse in Louisiana for defending voting rights</p> <p>British barbarians killed hundreds and wounded thousands at a peaceful demonstration in India in 1919</p>	<p><b>14</b></p> <p>Slaughter House Cases: U.S. Supreme Court ruling substantially weakens 14th Amendment protections for Africans in the U.S. in 1873</p>	<p><b>15</b></p> <p>African Freedom Day declared at All-African People's Conference in Ghana in 1958</p> <p>Conference of Independent African States opens in Accra, Ghana in 1958</p> <p>Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was founded in 1960</p>																																																																																				
<p><b>16</b></p> <p>Emancipation of enslaved Africans in Washington, DC in 1862</p>	<p><b>17</b></p> <p>Bay of Pigs invasion was immediately crushed by the revolutionary Cuban masses in 1960</p> <p>Federation of South African Women founded in 1975</p>	<p><b>18</b></p> <p>Colonized African and Asian peoples hold the historic Bandung Conference in Indonesia to try to organize nations of Africa and Asia, 1955</p> <p>Zimbabwe gains political independence from British settler colonialism in 1980</p>	<p><b>19</b></p> <p>South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia founded in 1960</p>	<p><b>20</b></p>	<p><b>21</b></p>	<p><b>22</b></p> <p>Jazz genius, Charles Mingus, born in 1922</p>																																																																																				
<p>Granville Woods, African inventor of more than 20 patented devices, was born in 1856</p> <p><b>23</b></p> <p><i>*see at top</i></p> <p>Vietnamese masses defeat U.S. imperialism in 1975</p> <p><b>30</b></p>	<p><b>24</b></p>	<p><b>25</b></p> <p>African jazz singer Ella Fitzgerald was born in 1917</p>	<p><b>26</b></p> <p>Sarah Boone invented and patented the ironing board in 1892</p>	<p><b>27</b></p> <p>Africans can vote in first all race elections in South Africa in 1994</p> <p>Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Pan-African revolutionary giant, died in 1972</p>	<p><b>28</b></p>	<p><b>29</b></p> <p>Lincoln University is founded in 1854</p> <p>Massive revolt against colonial rule in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) in 1896</p>																																																																																				

# YOUTH AND MENTAL HEALTH



Africa is the mother of civilization and the provider of this world's first humanity. To be African is to understand that your ancestors are the creators of science, medicine, mathematics, language (written and spoken), art, architecture, philosophy, religion, academia, to name a few things. However, today it means to struggle against the psychological effects of racism, born out of global white supremacy and all the other trappings of capitalism. Living in

a world that has been designed to crush you in all areas of human relations will cause anyone to experience dis(ease). With Africans across the globe, this shows up with critical regularity in our mental health or lack thereof.

Depression, stress, anxiety, suicide, drug use (self-medication), and other self-destructive behaviors are the trauma responses to generations of capitalist and neo-colonialist social pressure. Concentrated poverty, inadequate housing, inadequate healthcare access, dilapidated educational spaces, limited job opportunity, and a constant diet of self-hating entertainment help to create a cycle of hopelessness and despair.

Continental Africans have an even greater need for psychologists. In fact, the African region is home to 6 of 10 countries with the highest suicide rates worldwide. An estimated 100 million Africans have depression in what some have called a “silent epidemic.” Meanwhile, according to the *Lancet*, Africa has only 1.4 mental health workers per 100,000 people, while the global average is 9 per 100,000 people.

Researchers indicate that 50% of mental health disorders occur before the age of 14 and 75% of mental health disorders occur by the age of 25. This means that mental healthcare measures must be addressed amongst our youth. In order to disrupt these patterns, we must engage in a serious analysis of the causation, which we identified earlier as the impact of global capitalism, imperialism and white supremacy.

# Mei • May 2023

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	<b>1</b>  Howard University is founded in Washington, DC in 1867  Apartheid South Africa intensifies racist subjugation by passing law to imprison Africans without charge in 1963	<b>2</b>  Nannie Helen Burroughs, African educator, born in 1876  Assata Shakur attacked by state troopers on New Jersey Turnpike, 1973  Queen Mother Moore, a founder of the Republic of New Afrika, died in 1997	<b>3</b>  Frederick O'Neal became President of Revolutionary Trade Union for Actors for the American Negro Theater in 1964	<b>4</b>  Racist South African troops massacred and wounded hundreds of Namibians in refugee camp in Angola in 1978	<b>5</b>  Adam Clayton Powell, Sr., activist, was born in 1865  Valiant Ethiopian guerillas once again routed fascist Italian troops from Addis Ababa In 1941	<b>6</b>  400 students seized administration building at Cheyney State College in 1967																																																																																											
<b>7</b>  French Imperialism met its grave in Dien Bien Phu, North Vietnam in 1954	<b>8</b>  Afrikaans became the official language of South Africa in 1925  African workers in U.S. founded the Black Union of Railway Porters in 1926	<b>9</b>  John Brown, militant European who attempted to free African slaves, was born in 1800	<b>10</b>  Founding of South African Student Organization (SASO) in 1969	<b>11</b>  Nnamdi Azikiwe, Nigeria's first President, died In 1996  Bob Marley, progressive Reggae musician, died in 1981	<b>12</b>  Sam Nujoma, revolutionary leader of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia, born in 1928	<b>13</b>  Philadelphia, PA police in U.S.A. bombed MOVE headquarters killing 11, including five children, and destroying 65 homes in 1985  Stevie Wonder, brilliant African musician, was born in 1950																																																																																											
<b>14</b>  Slavery is abolished in Denmark in 1792  First Africans leave England to return home to Africa to establish settlement in Sierra Leone in 1787	<b>15</b>  International Solidarity Day for Palestine	<b>16</b>  Max Gordon, organizer of American Trade Unions in South Africa in the 1930s, died in 1977  Modibo Keita, progressive 1st president of Mali, died in 1977	<b>17</b>  Racist U.S. "Justice" system outlaws racial segregation in schools, Brown v. Board of Education, 1954  E. Franklin Frazier, African sociologist, died in 1962.	<b>18</b>  Mary McLeod Bethune, African educator, died in Florida in 1955  T. Hainyeko, commander of Peoples liberation Army of Namibia, was killed in battle in 1967	<b>19</b>  Ho Chi Minh was born in 1890  Malcolm X, Pan-African champion, was born in 1925	<b>20</b>  African freedom fighter, Toussaint L'Overture, was born a slave in Haiti, 1743  African students enroll in classes at Oberlin College in Ohio in 1833																																																																																											
<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>  Cameroon nationalists begin a week of struggle against French colonialism, resulting in 26 dead and the Union of the Peoples of Cameroon (UPC) banned in 1955	<b>23</b>  Feudalism and King Kabaka overthrown in Uganda in 1966	<b>24</b>  Racial segregation in Washington D.C. restaurants was ruled illegal in 1951  Twenty-seven civil rights activists, freedom riders, were arrested in Jackson, Mississippi in 1961	<b>25</b>  Formation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) - African Liberation Day in 1963  Ivan Van Sertima, author of <i>They Came Before Columbus</i> , died in 2009	<b>26</b>  Guyana Independence Day, 1966	<b>27</b>  Ernest Green was one of the first African students to graduate from Little Rock Central High School in 1958  Race riots broke out in Tulsa, Oklahoma in 1921																																																																																											
<b>28</b>  U.S. Congress expelled Native American Indians from all land east of the Mississippi, 1830  Sojourner Truth, African freedom fighter, attended Women's Rights Convention in 1851  Maya Angelou, distinguished author, died in 2014	<b>29</b>  George Washington ordered U.S. army to destroy Iroquois Indian nation in 1779  Maurice Bishop, leader of Grenadian revolution, was born in 1944  Frederick Jones patented a two-cycle gas engine in 1945	<b>30</b>  Countee Cullen, African Harlem Renaissance poet, was born in 1903	<b>31</b>		<div>April</div> <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30							<div>June</div> <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1 2 3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td></tr> </table>	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							1 2 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
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# YOUTH AND THE (IN)JUSTICE SYSTEM



Global African Youth continue to face the wrath of capitalism. African youth have consistently been demonized in the media and popular culture as “super predators,” “gangsters,” “thugs,” “hos,” and “thots,” with devastating consequences for young African lives. These narratives have served as primary drivers of the systemic criminalization of African youth. The statistics validate capitalism’s trap.

## **In South Africa (Azania):**

The police in South Africa (Azania) kill unarmed African people at a far higher rate than the police in the United States. South Africa, trailing a few others in Central America and the Caribbean, has the tenth highest murder rate on the planet.

## **In the U.S.:**

Policies such as “Direct File” disproportionately impact African youth who are sentenced as adults at a much higher rate than

Europeans. Also, once our youth are detained in adult prisons, some are placed in, or opt for, solitary confinement as protection against abuse by much older adult inmates. But such confinement can and does lead to suicide or attempts to commit suicide.

## **In the U.K.:**

Police officers have ramped up “stop-and-frisk” tactics that disproportionately affect Africans. The police in Britain are six times more likely to stop African people, mostly youth, than European people. African people are also three times more likely to be arrested and more likely to be given longer prison sentences.

## **In Central America:**

In Central America, youth have been used as scapegoats for all types of violence. The youth gangs called maras and other youth groups have been declared guilty for a vast variety of violent crimes by politicians and media, leading to policies of *mano dura* (tough hand). These policies, which are currently under review in some of the countries, focus almost exclusively on law enforcement measures, entailing tougher sentences and overcrowded detention centers. Gross human rights violations—extrajudicial executions and disappearances of youth common in Central America—are followed generally by a criminalization of youth.

In order for Global African Youth to break free from the snares of the (in)justice capitalist economic system, they must organize and assume their position as the vanguard of the African revolution in the fight for Pan-Africanism!



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<b>4</b>  Modibo Keita, progressive 1st president of Mali, born in 1915  Acquittal of Angela Davis on charges of murder, kidnapping, and conspiracy in 1972	<b>5</b>  W.E.B. DuBois is awarded the NAACP's Spingarn Medal in 1920 for his work in organizing the Pan-African Congress in Paris	<b>6</b>  Civil rights activist, J. Meredith, was shot during Voter Rights March, 1966	<b>7</b>  Gwendolyn Brooks, poet, born in Topeka, Kansas in 1917	<b>8</b>  Leroy "Satchell" Paige, great African baseball pitcher, died in 1982	<b>9</b>  Marc Garvey, Pan-African organizer of the U.N.I.A., died in England in 1940  Nigeria unions representing millions of workers launch a general strike over fuel price hike in 2004	<b>10</b>  James Weldon Johnson, African poet and writer, was born in 1871  Lamin Momodou Jangha, Young Pioneer and member of the Pan-African Revolutionary Socialist Party, died in 2018																																																																																											
<b>11</b>  Revolutionary Angola placed 13 British and U.S. imperialist mercenaries on trial in 1976  Ruby Dee (Davis), actress and activist, died in 2014	<b>12</b>  The Convention People's Party (CPP), led by Kwame Nkrumah, was founded in 1949  Medgar Evers, African Civil Rights activist, was assassinated in 1963	<b>13</b>  Walter Rodney, Pan-African scholar and revolutionary activist, was murdered by neocolonialist running dogs in 1980	<b>14</b>  J. Standard patented the refrigerator in 1891  Che Guevara, revolutionary socialist, born in Argentina in 1928	<b>15</b>  Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) was founded in 1943	<b>16</b>  Jacques Dessalines declared emperor of Haiti in 1804  African student uprisings began in Soweto and spread through South Africa in 1976	<b>17</b>  Six young African women arrested and beaten by police in Harlesden, London in 1976  South African workers strike against European capitalists in solidarity with students following Soweto uprising in 1976																																																																																											
<b>18</b>  Ahmed Fletcher Mbalia, African revolutionary and member of the Pan-African Revolutionary Socialist Party, was born on this day in 1941  CIA trained and teleguided forces overthrew progressive government of Guatemala in 1954	<b>19</b>  Juneteenth Day: African slaves in Texas first hear that slavery is abolished in 1865  Vigilant militants in Revolutionary Grenada exposed and foiled CIA intrigued coup attempt in 1980	<b>20</b>  Muhammad Ali sentenced to 5 years in prison for refusing to fight in the Vietnam War in 1967	<b>21</b>  First Day of Summer  International Court of Justice ruled that the U.N. take over South Africa's mandate of Namibia in 1971	<b>22</b>  General strike by Trinidadian workers in 1937  Joe Louis wins the world heavyweight title in 1937	<b>23</b>  The Black Star Line was organized by the U.N.I.A. under the leadership of Amy Ashwood & Marcus Garvey in 1919  Sixth Pan-African Congress was held in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania in 1974	<b>24</b>  Six young African women arrested and beaten by police in Harlesden, London in 1976  South African workers strike against European capitalists in solidarity with students following Soweto uprising in 1976																																																																																											
<b>25</b>  Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) was founded in 1962  Mozambique wrestled political independence from brutal Portuguese colonialism in 1975	<b>26</b>  South African Freedom Day declared in 1955: a memorial to the determination of the South African people to carry on the struggle against racism, exploitation and oppression	<b>27</b>  Paul Laurence Dunbar, African poet, was born in 1872	<b>28</b>  Malcolm X founded second branch of Organization of Afro American Unity in 1964	<b>29</b>  Kwame Ture (Stokely Carmichael) born in Trinidad in 1941  National Black United Front was founded in 1980	<b>30</b>  Congo Independence Day declared in 1960																																																																																												

# YOUTH AND EDUCATION



*“Only a fool would let an enemy teach his children.” -Malcolm X*

African school-aged children are catching hell all over the world. The education system around the world is an off shoot of the capitalist economic structure. In order for capitalism to survive, it is important that it maintains a permanent class of workers. Where a person lives, who their parents are, and their parents' level of educational attainment are greater predictors of life outcomes than any standardized test score. In other words, structural racism, the birthchild of capitalism, increases the likelihood that one will remain in poverty.

We can find examples of this reality throughout Africa and the diaspora. In the small country of Haiti, where social and political unrest has been normalized and the people are struggling against corruption, foreign interference, and a crumbling infrastructure, schools have come to a screeching halt. School opening has

been further hindered by a resurgence of cholera, leaving 2.4 million children out of classrooms. The same reality exists at home in Africa.

It is imperative that African people arrive at a consensus around the purpose of education. Furthermore, we must draw the distinction between “schooling” vs. “educating”. Schooling in the u.s. is a 13-year process whereby students are taught to accept the status quo and to accept their proper station in life. Educating is a process whereby students are taught that they can fundamentally change their lives and the lives of others. Many people will argue that the u.s. education system is broken. However, we understand that it is not broken and, in fact, is producing the intended outcomes it is designed to produce.

Paulo Friere reminds us in his seminal work in *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*, “There’s no such thing as neutral education. Education either functions as an instrument to bring about conformity or freedom.” We must demand an educational experience for our students that places teachers in front of them that look like them and are able to understand their cultural realities. We must demand an educational experience that centers the African and the African experience worldwide.

Education under organizations such as the Pan African Revolutionary Socialist Party is an interdisciplinary endeavor that engages a framework for analyzing the connection between history and the material reality of African people around the world. Political education seeks to understand the tools, strategies, and tactics necessary to bring about the permanent solution to the African struggle, Pan Africanism (total liberation and unification of Africa under socialism).

# Julai • July 2023

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<p>Denmark Vesey, African revolutionary, is hung on this date for planning a revolt of enslaved Africans in Charleston, SC in 1822</p> <p>Patrice Lumumba, Pan-African revolutionary, was born in 1925</p> <p>Medgar Evers was born in 1925 <i>*see at top</i></p> <p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>3</b></p> <p>Ahmed Fletcher Mbalia, African revolutionary and member of the Pan-African Revolutionary Socialist Party, died in 2017</p>	<p>Booker T. Washington established Tuskegee Institute in 1881</p> <p>Nation of Islam was founded by Master F. Muhammad in 1930</p> <p>Zionist Israel invades Ugandan airport to counter Palestinian Freedom Fighters in 1976</p> <p>U.S. celebrates theft of Native Americans' land</p> <p><b>4</b></p>	<p><b>5</b></p> <p>A.J. Beard patented the rotary engine in 1892</p> <p>PAIGC led Cape Verde islands to independence in 1975</p>	<p><b>6</b></p> <p>Bessie Head, noted South African writer, born in 1937</p> <p>Malawi Independence Day, 1964</p> <p>Comoro Islands (off Mozambique) become independent in 1975</p>	<p><b>7</b></p>	<p><b>8</b></p> <p>In 1876, hundreds of whites attack the African militia in the small African town of Hamburg, SC. Six whites and one African were killed</p>																																																																																				
<p><b>9</b></p> <p>14th Amendment granted "sham" citizenship to Africans born in U.S. in 1868</p> <p>Dr. Daniel Hale Williams performed the first successful open heart surgery in 1893</p>	<p><b>10</b></p> <p>Mary McLeod Bethune, educator and founder of Bethune-Cookman College, was born in 1875</p>	<p><b>11</b></p> <p>Olaudah Equiano buys his freedom from slavery in 1766</p> <p>Niagara Movement, predecessor to NAACP, was founded in 1905</p>	<p><b>12</b></p> <p>Elijah McCoy patented the Heavy Machine lubricator in 1872</p> <p>Africans in Newark, NJ rebelled against capitalist oppression in 1967</p>	<p><b>13</b></p> <p>African playwright and activist, Wole Soyinka, was born in Nigeria in 1934</p>	<p><b>14</b></p> <p>Denmark Vesey planned slave rebellion to occur on this day in 1822</p>	<p><b>15</b></p> <p>Africans admitted to segregated public schools in Philadelphia in 1882</p>																																																																																				
<p><b>16</b></p> <p>Assata Shakur, African revolutionary, born in 1947</p> <p>First atomic bomb tested by U.S. imperialists sparking nuclear arms race in 1945</p> <p>Ida B. Wells was born in 1862</p>	<p><b>17</b></p> <p>British invade New Zealand to stop Maori uprising in 1863</p> <p>Sandinistas of Nicaragua defeated neo-colonialist Samoza in 1979</p>	<p><b>18</b></p> <p>African inventor, L.C. Bailey, created the first folding bed in 1899</p> <p>Nelson Mandela, activist and first president of Azania (South Africa), was born in 1918</p>	<p><b>19</b></p>	<p><b>20</b></p> <p>Black Power Conference in U.S. begins in 1967</p>	<p><b>21</b></p> <p>National Association of Colored Women established in 1896, Mary Church Terrell is elected the 1st President</p> <p>Albert Luthuli, ANC President and Nobel Peace Prize winner, was killed in 1967</p> <p>First Pan-African Cultural Festival held in Algiers in 1969</p>	<p><b>22</b></p>																																																																																				
<p>Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia born in 1892</p> <p>Nasser overthrew Egyptian king Farouk in 1952 <i>*see at top</i></p> <p><b>23</b></p>	<p>Ira Aldridge, African actor, was born in 1807</p> <p>Alexander Dumas, African author, born in 1802</p> <p><b>24</b></p>	<p><b>25</b></p> <p>Emmett Till, 14-year-old African, brutally tortured and murdered in Mississippi, born in 1941</p> <p>Amy Jacques Garvey died in 1973</p>	<p><b>26</b></p> <p>Cuban forces, led by Castro, attack Moncada Barracks in 1953</p>	<p><b>27</b></p> <p>A. Ashbourne patented process of refining coconut oil in 1880</p>	<p><b>28</b></p> <p>First European Imperialist war began in 1914</p>	<p><b>29</b></p> <p>First National Conference of Colored Women held in Boston in 1895</p>																																																																																				
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# YOUTH AND CULTURE



*“The imperialists use scientific, technical, economic, literary and moral cultural values in order to maintain their regime of exploitation and oppression. The oppressed peoples equally use cultural values of a contrary nature to the former in order to make a better fight against imperialism and to extricate themselves from the colonial system.” -Ahmed S. Touré*

Capitalism is culturally corrosive, period! Social media is the number one influencer among youth. Technology has made the world smaller. Young people have access to content from around the world. Today, an algorithm is designed to organize data in a way that constantly feeds them with destructive content. Image, identity, fads, crass consumerism, sex, money, drugs, and violence are viewed on repeat several hours a day

for our youth. Positive African institutions and organizations are competing with capitalist social media platforms as a value source. It sets a false sense of reality and provides a different set of standards.

The power and potential of social media is immense when used properly. Marc Lamont Hill described in his book, *Nobody*, the events in Ferguson, Missouri when African youth converged on that town in an uprising after the state sanctioned murder of Mike Brown. They were being prepared to confront the police by connecting with youth from Palestine who taught them how to cover their faces during pepper spray attacks and how to breathe once sprayed. It is imperative that we begin to offset the capitalist algorithm and recreate a set of digital functions that connects African youth with other poor and oppressed people worldwide. We need an algorithm that replaces individualism with collectivism. We need an algorithm that replaces sexually exploitative material with more egalitarian content. And we must certainly replace the glorification of violence with strong humanist content.

This transformation is necessary for our youth to assume their rightful place in history.



# Agosti • August 2023

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<div>6</div> <p>14 million innocent Japanese lives are destroyed by 1st atomic bomb dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945</p>	<div>7</div> <p>Abebe Bikila of Ethiopia, first to win Olympic marathon twice, born in 1932</p> <p>Jonathan Jackson, 17 year old African, stunned a U.S. Court by attempting to free Soledad brother, George, in 1970</p>	<div>8</div> <p>Matthew Henson, African explorer and first to land on the North Pole, born in 1866</p> <p>Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) was founded in 1963</p>	<div>9</div> <p>International Day of Solidarity with the women of South Africa and Namibia</p> <p>Over 20,000 African women, on Women's Day, protested against pass laws in South Africa in 1956</p>	<div>10</div> <p>Josina Machel, guerilla organizer of Mozambique FRELIMO's women's wing, was born in 1945</p>	<div>11</div> <p>Africans in the U.S. set the city of Watts, CA ablaze in protest against the racist capitalist system in 1965</p>	<div>12</div> <p>Samir Amin, African Marxist, died in 2018</p> <p>African Mine Workers Union organize 70,000 to strike against mine owners in South Africa in 1946</p>																																																																																											
<div>13</div> <p>Fidel Castro, President of Cuba, was born in 1926</p>	<div>14</div> <p>Ernest Just, African biologist, was born in 1883</p> <p>U.S. government issues warrant for the arrest of Angela Davis in 1970</p>	<div>15</div> <p>Republic of the Congo (Congo Brazzaville) received independence from France, 1960</p> <p>Joann Little was acquitted of murdering European prison guard who tried to rape her, 1975</p>	<div>16</div> <p>Neo-colonial South African police kill 34 striking African miners at Marikana in 2012</p>	<div>17</div> <p>The Honorable Marcus Garvey, co-founder of UNIA, was born in Jamaica in 1887</p>	<div>18</div> <p>Steve Biko, leader of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania, was arrested in 1977</p>	<div>19</div> <p>M.C. Harvey patented the latest lantern in 1884</p> <p>Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) founded in Jamaica in 1914</p>																																																																																											
<div>20</div> <p>Africans brought to Jamestown, Virginia, beginning U.S slavery in 1619</p> <p>Wilberforce University established in Wilberforce, Ohio in 1856</p>	<div>21</div> <p>1st major successful African liberation struggle began in San Domingo, Haiti in 1791</p> <p>Nat Turner led largest slave revolt in South Hampton, VA in 1831</p> <p>Soledad brother George Jackson murdered by U.S. fascist prison guards in 1971</p>	<div>22</div> <p>Fisk University incorporated in 1867</p>	<div>23</div> <p>O. Brown patented the horseshoe in 1892</p>	<div>24</div>	<div>25</div> <p>The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Union is founded in 1925 by A. Philip Randolph</p>	<div>26</div> <p>SWAPO began its armed struggle in Namibia in 1966</p>																																																																																											
<div>27</div> <p>W.E.B. DuBois, the great Pan-Africanist, died in Accra, Ghana in 1963</p>	<div>28</div> <p>Emmett Till, 14-year-old African, brutally tortured and murdered in Mississippi, on this date in 1955</p> <p>March on Washington, major civil rights protest in the U.S., in 1963</p>	<div>29</div> <p>On this day in 2005, Hurricane Katrina revealed to the world the level of exploitation and oppression experienced by the masses of African people in the U.S.</p>	<div>30</div> <p>Racist gang in Mansfield, TX prevents African children from attending school in 1956</p> <p>Thurgood Marshall is the first African appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1967</p>	<div>31</div> <p>Fannie Lou Hamer demands the right to register to vote in Indianola, MS in 1962</p> <p>Rebellion of African masses in Baton Rouge, LA in 1969</p>																																																																																													

# YOUTH: THE AFRICAN FEMALE



The African female experiences a triple oppression: as a worker, as an African and as a female. A major actor in her oppression is the African male who has been socialized by capitalism to believe that he is superior to his mother, sister, and/or daughter.

## In Africa:

Domestic violence is an alarming issue that is prevalent across Africa. A third of all African females have experienced physical or sexual domestic violence. In addition, every eight hours a domestic partner kills a female in South Africa. Around 51% of African females experience beatings from their husbands. This violence may happen when females go out without permission, neglect the children, argue back, refuse to have sex, or burn the food.

Gender-based violence against girls and females was higher in Sub-Saharan Africa than in the Northern African region. Over one fifth of females were subject to physical or sexual violence by current or former partners in Sub-Saharan Africa.

## In the Caribbean:

Violence against females affects a significant percentage of females in the Caribbean. Three of the top ten recorded rape rates in the world occur in the Caribbean. While the worldwide average for rape is 15 per 100,000, The Bahamas has an average of 133, St. Vincent and the Grenadines 122, Jamaica 51, Dominica 34, Barbados 25 and Trinidad and Tobago 18.

## In the u.s.:

- More than four in ten African females experience physical violence from an intimate partner during their lifetimes.
- Sexual violence affects African females at high rates. More than 20 percent of African females are raped during their lifetimes.
- African females face a particularly high risk of being killed at the hands of a man.

In order for the African female to get untangled from the snares of capitalism, it will take a mass organized effort from the collective. The African male, in particular, must disengage himself from the false beliefs of “superiority” promoted by capitalism and step up to the plate to respect, protect and not neglect his partner, the African female!

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<p><b>3</b></p> <p>Samir Amin, African Marxist, born in 1931</p> <p>Boycott of South African schools in protest of new constitution by 145,000 youths in 1984</p>	<p><b>4</b></p> <p>Richard Wright, African author, was born in Mississippi in 1908</p> <p>U.S. and South Africa adopt a strategy to subvert the revolutionary movements of South Africa in Switzerland in 1976</p>	<p><b>5</b></p>	<p><b>6</b></p> <p>J.A. Rogers, African historian, born in 1883</p>	<p><b>7</b></p>	<p><b>8</b></p> <p>Boley, Oklahoma, one of the more than 80 African towns established during the Great Migration, was established in 1903</p>	<p><b>9</b></p> <p>Mao Tse Tung, revolutionary founder of the Chinese Communist Party, died in 1976</p>																																																																																				
<p><b>10</b></p>	<p><b>11</b></p> <p>Chile's Socialist Government falls to U.S. led fascist coup: President Allende and thousands of others killed in 1973</p> <p>Juan Almeida Bosque, early revolutionary leader and vice president of the Cuban Council of State, died in 2009</p>	<p><b>12</b></p> <p>Amilcar Cabral born in 1924</p> <p>Steve Biko, revolutionary president of BCM, killed by South African police, 1977</p> <p>Mae Jemison is 1st African woman in the U.S. to go into space in 1992</p>	<p><b>13</b></p> <p>Geronimo Ji-Jaga (Geronimo Pratt) was born in 1947</p> <p>Capitalist Governor Rockefeller of New York ordered troops to fire on inmates at Attica prison, 32 killed, in 1971</p>	<p><b>14</b></p>	<p><b>15</b></p> <p>L.E. Matzelinger, inventor of machine joining upper part of shoe and sole, born in 1852</p> <p>Lamin Momodou Jangha, Young Pioneer and member of the Pan-African Revolutionary Socialist Party, was born on this day in 1945</p> <p>Racists bombed church in Birmingham, Alabama, killing four little African girls in 1963</p>	<p><b>16</b></p> <p>Claude A. Barnett, founder of Associated Negro Press, born in 1889</p>																																																																																				
<p><b>17</b></p> <p>Occupy Wall Street movement began on this day in 2011</p>	<p><b>18</b></p> <p>Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, first president of Ghana and foremost revolutionary Pan-Africanist, was born in 1909</p>	<p><b>19</b></p> <p>PAIGC (Guinea Bissau) founded under the leadership of Amilcar Cabral in 1956</p>	<p><b>20</b></p> <p>James Meredith denied admission to Ole Miss, 1962</p>	<p><b>21</b></p>	<p><b>22</b></p>	<p><b>23</b></p> <p>First Day of Fall</p> <p>John Coltrane, African jazz artist, born in 1926</p> <p>George Jackson, U.S. political prisoner, was born in 1941</p> <p>African children, the "Little Rock Nine", desegregated Central High in Little Rock, Arkansas in 1957</p>																																																																																				
<p><b>24</b></p> <p>E. Franklin Frazier, sociologist, born in 1894</p> <p>John Carew, novelist and playwright, born in Guyana in 1920</p> <p>Guinea Bissau Independence Day, 1973</p>	<p><b>25</b></p> <p>Eric Williams, African historian, born in Trinidad in 1911</p> <p>Armed struggle began in Mozambique in 1964</p>	<p><b>26</b></p> <p>Winnie Mandela, South African freedom fighter, born in 1936</p>	<p><b>27</b></p> <p>Hiram Revels, first African born in the U.S. to become a senator in the U.S. Senate representing Mississippi, born in 1827</p>	<p><b>28</b></p> <p>Guinea voted NO to French colonialism in referendum in 1958</p> <p>David Walker, author of Appeal, born in 1796</p>	<p><b>29</b></p> <p>Samora Machel, first president of Mozambique, born in 1933</p>	<p><b>30</b></p> <p>Botswana becomes independent in 1966</p>																																																																																				



# YOUTH: THE SPARK OF THE AFRICAN REVOLUTION



*“On our youth depends the future of Africa and the continent’s total liberation and unity.”*

**-Kwame Nkrumah**

History has repeatedly demonstrated that the youth play a key role in providing the spark to revolutions throughout the world. During the development of intensifying class struggle, the youth, particularly students, develop a close relationship between themselves and the working class and peasants that help set in motion the increasingly militant action in the form of strikes, demonstrations, and boycotts that culminate in the seizure of power by the people.

The youth-student-worker-peasant alliance has been shown to be the catalyst for successful revolutions throughout history. This process has been the case especially true within the African World, beginning with the Haitian Revolution, the modern world’s first true revolution. There the overwhelmingly youthful, enslaved population not only overthrew their French overlords, but also defeated each of Europe’s three most powerful armies.

In Africa, the student generation of the thirties and forties led the Pan-African inspired first wave of independence movements of the 1950s and 1960s. The first wave of Pan-African independence leaders, led by Kwame Nkrumah, later influenced and trained the next wave of youth who came to lead the armed national liberation struggles of the 1970s and 1980s. Some of the youth trained in Ghana as Young Pioneers, such as Lamin Jangha, came to the u.s. to help organize a new generation of Pan-Africanists.

In the u.s. African college students of the 1930s and 1940s formed the radical Southern Negro Youth Congress (SNYC), a socialist oriented organization that created trade unions, organized strikes and boycotts and registered voters. The veterans of this movement helped to train a new generation of activist youth within the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) which fought for democratic rights for Africans and later issued the call for Black Power. Youth Activists from SNCC and Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) led by Muhammad Ahmad began the initial organizing of the Black Panther Party, which another generation of students, Bobby Seale and Huey Newton, were to lead to world-wide prominence. The veterans of SNCC such as Kwame Ture, Mukasa Ricks and Bob Brown helped to introduce a new generation of youth to Pan-Africanism.

Today, youth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Brazil, Nigeria, South Africa, France, the u.s., wherever the action is hottest, are leading struggles against neo-colonialist and capitalist exploitation and oppression. It is our task now to introduce this generation of youth to Nkrumaism so that we can make the final push towards Pan-Africanism, the permanent solution.



# Octoba • *October* 2023

Jumapili SUNDAY	Jumatatu MONDAY	Jumanne TUESDAY	Jumatano WEDNESDAY	Alhamisi THURSDAY	Ijumaa FRIDAY	Jumamosi SATURDAY
<b>1</b> Nigeria gains independence in 1960 George Carruthers, born in 1939, was awarded a patent for his work on the spectrograph on this day in 1969 Victory of the Chinese People's Revolution, 1949	<b>2</b> Nat Turner, African freedom fighter, was born in 1800 Guinea Political Independence Day, 1958 The Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya begins in 1952	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b> D.C. City Council approved divestment in South Africa bill in 1983 Vo Nguyen Giap, revolutionary leader/hero of the Viet Nam Peoples Army and politburo member of the Viet Nam Workers Party, died in 2013	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b> Anwar Sadat, President of Egypt, was assassinated in 1961 Fannie Lou Hamer, African freedom fighter, was born in 1917	<b>7</b> H.H. Reynolds, African inventor, patented the Bridge Safety Gate in 1890 Elijah Muhammad, African leader of the Nation of Islam, was born in 1897 Amiri Baraka (LeRoi Jones), writer and activist, was born in 1934
<b>8</b> Jesse Jackson, African activist, was born in 1941 Wangari Maathai, Kenyan ecologist, becomes the 1st African woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004	<b>9</b> Che Guevara, Cuban freedom fighter, was killed in Bolivia in 1967 Uganda Independence Day, 1962	<b>10</b> Gabriel Prosser, leader of slave rebellion in Richmond, VA area, was executed in 1800 I. Johnson patented the bicycle frame in 1899	<b>11</b> Solidarity Day for political prisoners in South Africa	<b>12</b> Elmer S. Imes, African astro physicist, works along with Einstein and others in developing quantum theory of physics, 1883	<b>13</b> Jo Anderson, African slave, helped invent the Grain Harvester Reaper in 1831 Angela Davis was arrested on false murder and kidnapping charges in 1970	<b>14</b> Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 Julius Nyerere, first President of Tanzania, died in 1999
<b>15</b> The Black Panther Party for Self Defense was formed in Oakland in 1966 Thomas Sankara, Pan-Africanist and president of Burkina Faso, assassinated in 1987	<b>16</b> Jean Dessalines, revolutionary leader of Haiti, was assassinated in 1806 John Brown, Anti-slavery Freedom Fighter, raided Harper's Ferry in 1859 The Communist Party in Algeria opened Congress in 1936	<b>17</b> Author/Historian Lerone Bennett, Jr. was born in 1928	<b>18</b> Black Consciousness Movement of Azania banned in 1977 Hundreds of Zimbabwean refugees were killed in Rhodesian air raids in Lusaka in 1978	<b>19</b> Maurice Bishop, Grenadian Prime Minister and revolutionary leader of the New Jewel Movement, murdered in 1983 Muammar El-Gaddafi, leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, was assassinated by the imperialist puppets Transitional National Council in 2011 <i>*see below</i>	<b>20</b> Mass revolt in St. Vincent against Great Britain's raising of prices, 1935 Jesse Owens, African athlete, won four gold medals in Germany at the time when Hitler was preaching European supremacy, 1938 Fifth Pan-African Congress opened in London in 1945	<b>21</b> Students and workers in Sudan demonstrated against General Abboud's racist policies in the South, 1964
<b>22</b> Sojourner Truth spoke at Women's Rights Convention in Ohio in 1851 John Carlos and Tommie Smith gave the historic Black Power Salute at the 1968 Olympics	<b>23</b> South Africa invaded Angola once again in 1975 Mary Moodley, determined fighter against barbarous regime in South Africa, died in 1979 after spending 16 of her last 19 years on banning orders imposed by the regime	<b>24</b> October Revolution created first Socialist State in USSR in 1917 Lucy Laney, African Educator and Womanist, died in 1933 Rosa Parks died in 2005	<b>25</b> U.S. and Caribbean puppets invade Grenada in 1983 Racist South Africa conducted first nuclear test explosion in 1979	<b>26</b> Racist South Africa declared Transkei the first "independent" bantustan in 1976	<b>27</b> Ruby Davis, actress and activist, was born in 1922 U.N. terminated defiant South African mandate over Namibia in 1966	<b>28</b> Levi Coffin, African organizer of the Underground Railroad, was born in 1798
<b>29</b> J. Standard, African inventor, patented the oil stove in 1889	<b>30</b> Britain, France and Israel invaded Egypt to try to overthrow Nasser government in 1956.	<b>31</b> Ethel Waters, African singer and actress, was born in 1896		<b>*October 19</b> - Russell Charles Means, Oglala Sioux activist for the rights of Native Americans, died in 2012 / Samora Machel, President of Mozambique, died in 1986	<b>September</b> S M T W T F S  3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	<b>November</b> S M T W T F S   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

# IMMEDIATE AND SHORT-TERM SOLUTIONS



*"We have a powerful potential in our youth, and we must have the courage to change old ideas and practices so that we may direct their power toward good ends."*

-Mary McLeod Bethune

Although we know that only a unified, socialist Africa (Pan-Africanism) is the only permanent solution to the exploitation and oppression of African people worldwide, we also know that we must develop a scientific plan to reach our objective. That plan must reflect immediate and short-term solutions. And since youth are the spark of the African Revolution, these solutions must teach our youth the tactics necessary to build Pan-Africanism. It's not just that we must raise our youth, and not let the capitalists raise them. It's about raising them according to the Nkrumaist way of life: a life dedicated to the liberation of our People.

## Immediate Solutions

1. Show our youth, by our daily practice, the African world we're struggling to bring into existence. Our youth hear what we say, but they see what we do. Live according to our traditional African principles of humanism, collectivism, and egalitarianism. Live the Nkrumaist way of life.
2. Encourage our youth to join progressive, revolutionary organizations.
3. Reflect our pride in our African selves in every way possible.
4. Encourage our youth to study their history.
5. Give the helm to our youth at times. One of the most difficult things for seasoned militants to do is to relinquish control, but it must be done. Mistakes will be made, but mistakes are an integral part of development.
6. Get involved in mass struggles organized by the youth.

## Short-Term Solutions

1. Start an afterschool or weekend school for youth—in our houses, if need be—to politically educate them about our history, culture, and, most importantly, the only true way to complete and permanent liberation, i.e., Pan-Africanism.
2. Annually, organize a youth conference within our own communities.
3. Co-sponsored by a coalition of Pan-African organizations from throughout the world, organize "African Youth Speak Out" Pan-African Conferences for Global African Youth.
4. Celebrate an annual African Youth Day on June 16th (Soweto Uprising) or on some other agreed upon historic date.

# Novemba • November 2023

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			John Johnson publishes first issue of <i>Ebony</i> Magazine in 1945	Assata Shakur, political prisoner, escapes U.S. prison after serving over 6 years of her life sentence in 1979	Dominica Independence Day, 1978  Felix Moumle, revolutionary organizer in Cameroon, was poisoned by French imperialist agents in 1960	U.N. voted first unanimous arms boycott of South Africa in 1977																																																																																											
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	R. Hyde awarded patent for cleaning and preserving carpets in 1888	Africans revolted successfully on the slave ship Creole in 1841  U.N. declaration on eliminating discrimination against women in 1967	Massive demonstration in Luanda by Angolan people to celebrate their heroic victory over western imperialism, 1974	Benjamin Banneker, inventor, architect and mathematician, was born in 1731	Namibian teachers begin strike against the illegal occupation of their country by South African regime, 1976	Shirley Graham DuBois, Pan-Africanist and wife of W.E.B. DuBois, born in 1896  Nat Turner, African Freedom Fighter, was hanged in 1831  Angola Political Independence Day, 1975																																																																																											
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Reactionary government of Mauritania yielded to worker/student strike in 1967	The first anti-slavery political party, the Liberty Party, was announced in 1839	Booker T. Washington died in 1915	The Berlin Conference of Imperialist European countries (and the U.S. as a most interested observer) begins on this date in 1884  Granville Woods patented system for sending messages between moving trains in 1887  Kwame Ture (Stokely Carmichael), Pan-African warrior, died in 1998	W.C. Handy, "Father of the Blues," was born in 1873  Chinua Achebe, African novelist, born in 1930  Racist police killed two students at Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana in 1972	African General Henrique Diaz won major battle in Brazil against the Dutch in 1636	Forty striking coal miners were killed by violent British colonial police in Nigeria in 1949																																																																																											
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Progressive leader Modibo Keita was overthrown in Mali in 1968	Zumbi dos Palmares, Brazilian leader, died in struggle in 1695  Africans in New York organized an anti-kidnapping defense committee in 1873		Guinean masses repulsed imperialist aggression in 1970  ZANU of Zimbabwe launched guerilla war in 1972	J. Love invented the pencil sharpener in 1897  Morocco began the fight against Spain for the liberation of Spanish Morocco in 1957	Scott Joplin, composer and musician, born in 1867  Ron Dellums, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, born in 1935	U.S. installed Mobutu as their neo-colonial puppet president in Zaire (Congo-Kinshasa) in 1965  Pan-African Revolutionary Socialist Party was founded in Washington, DC in 1983  Fidel Castro, revolutionary and 1st president of socialist Cuba, died in 2016																																																																																											
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Death of Sojourner Truth, African Freedom Fighter and women's rights advocate, in 1883	1300 African workers go on strike against B.M.W. in South Africa in 1981	African author Richard Wright died in Paris in 1960	Adam Clayton Powell, African Congressman (NY), was born in 1908	Popular pressure forced Ghana government to remove its law banning political activity, 1978																																																																																													

# THE PERMANENT SOLUTION: PAN-AFRICANISM

Pan-Africanism—a unified, socialist Africa—is the only objective which ensures that all African people and people of African descent are not only permanently free, but also more quickly free of their exploitation and oppression. It is an objective which includes both ridding ourselves of the “vulturistic” economic system of capitalism/imperialism and erecting socialism, a for-the-people economic system, a humanist, collectivist, egalitarian economic system.

In the transition from capitalism to socialism, land is what matters since the resources which come from the land provides all things necessary for the survival of humankind. Capitalists do not have the view that all the land belongs to the people. But, of course, we know that no power—whether spiritual or otherwise—conferred the land on a few, selfish individuals.

Socialists believe that the land belongs to all the people. The question that Africans must address is what land rightfully belongs to us. Since we are an African people, whose original land base was/is Africa, Africa is the only land we can *justly* claim, no matter how long we’ve lived on another land base. Moreover, since we want to rid ourselves of capitalism, not take the place of the capitalists, we want our land and its wealth to be used for all African people and people of African descent. Such a “people-oriented” society requires a revolution, ultimately an armed struggle, for the capitalists/imperialists will not peacefully relinquish their control over such a rich land base. Thus, it must and will be a revolution that includes, involves, all Africans in one way or another.

Africa belongs to all of us; so, whether you see yourself as black, African-American, Afro-Caribbean, “the important point...to remember is that the relationship between the black revolution outside Africa (i.e. in U.S.A., the Caribbean, South America, etc.) and [the] black revolution inside Africa is inseparable” (Nkrumah in *Kwame Nkrumah: More Letters from the Conakry Years*, p. 40). The liberation for all of us, then, depends upon a unified, socialist Africa since “the struggle of Black Power in the United States of America, in the Caribbean and in the Black World for that matter can only be finally realised and consummated in the political unification of Africa. Until then the black man in the world will remain unfree” (Nkrumah in *More Letters*, p. 40).

There is another point worth mentioning regarding our objective of Pan-Africanism. Because the capitalist/imperialist financial and economic empires are international, they can only be challenged on a Pan-African basis. Thus, once again, the point to be made is that the primary objective of all Africans and people of African descent no matter where they happen to live or to be born in the world must be Pan-Africanism. It is the only permanent solution that ensures our liberation from class exploitation and national (race) oppression.

*Join a revolutionary Pan-African  
socialist organization today!*





# Decemba • December 2023

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<div>3</div> <p>First issue of the "North Star" newspaper published by Frederick Douglass in 1847</p> <p>Gwendolyn Brooks, African poet, died in 2000</p>	<div>4</div> <p>Mark Clark and Fred Hampton, Black Panther Party leaders, were assassinated by Chicago police in 1969</p>	<div>5</div> <p>Nelson Mandela, activist and first president of Azania (South Africa), died in 2013</p> <p>First All-African People's Conference held in Accra, Ghana in 1958</p> <p>National Council of Negro Women founded in 1935</p>	<div>6</div> <p>R.B. Spikes patented automatic gear shift, 1932</p>	<div>7</div> <p>35 Africans murdered by racists in Mississippi in 1874</p> <p>Antonio Maceo, Cuban freedom fighter, died in 1896</p>	<div>8</div> <p>Roberto Sobukwe was born in 1925</p> <p>Lemon Squeezer patented by J.T. White in 1896</p>	<div>9</div> <p>P.B.S. Pinchback of Louisiana becomes acting governor in 1872</p> <p>Tanzania Political Independence Day, 1961</p>																																																																																				
<div>10</div> <p>Namibia Women's Day: dozens of women were killed and wounded during mass protest in 1954</p> <p>Popular Movement for the liberation of Angola (MPLA) was established in 1956</p> <p>Dr. Martin L. King, Jr. accepted the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964</p>	<div>11</div> <p>Albert Luthuli, ANC President, received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1961</p>	<div>12</div> <p>Kenya gains independence in 1963</p> <p>G. Grant patented the golf tee in 1899</p>	<div>13</div> <p>Ella Baker, political activist, was born in 1903</p> <p>More than 13,500 African workers in Namibia went on strike protesting the migrant labor system in 1971</p> <p>Ella Baker, political activist, died in 1986</p>	<div>14</div> <p>U.N. Declaration on the granting of Independence issued to colonial countries and peoples in 1960</p>	<div>15</div> <p>Silting Bull, Sioux resistance leader, was assassinated in 1890</p> <p>William A. Hinton developed the famous Hinton test for diagnosing syphilis in 1927</p>	<div>16</div> <p>ANC formed Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of Nation) for armed struggle against apartheid in 1961</p>																																																																																				
<div>17</div> <p>ZAPU formed to fight settler colonialism in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) in 1961</p>	<div>18</div> <p>Steve Biko, leader of the Black Consciousness Movement in South Africa, was born in 1946</p>	<div>19</div> <p>Carter G. Woodson, African historian and "Father of Negro History," born in 1875</p>	<div>20</div> <p>European Boers defeated by Basuto at Berea Mountains, South Africa, in 1852</p>	<div>21</div> <p>First Day of Winter</p> <p>Thomas Sankara, Pan-Africanist and president of Burkina Faso, born in 1949</p> <p>Peace pact between the Patriotic Front and settler-colonial regime of Zimbabwe was signed in 1979</p>	<div>22</div> <p>Dr. Chancellor Williams, author of <i>The Destruction of Black Civilization</i>, born in 1898</p>	<div>23</div> <p>Henry Highland Garnett, African abolitionist, was born in 1815</p> <p>Alice Parker, African scientist, invented the Gas Heater Furnace in 1919</p>																																																																																				
<div>24</div> <p>Libya Political Independence Day, 1951</p> <p>Amy Jacques Garvey was born in 1895</p> <p>Sixth Day of Kwanzaa: KUUMBWA (Creativity) *see at top</p>	<div>25</div> <p>Ahmed Ben Bella, Algerian socialist revolutionary and first president of Algeria, born in 1916</p> <p>"Black Christmas" boycott of holiday in remembrance of those who died in South African struggle in 1984</p>	<div>26</div> <p>Jack Johnson becomes the first African heavyweight champion in the U.S. in 1908</p> <p>Mozambique proclaimed this day as Family Day in 1982</p> <p>First day of Kwanzaa: UMOJA (Unity)</p>	<div>27</div> <p>50,000 slaves revolt in Jamaica and 500 murdered in 1831</p> <p>Second Day of Kwanzaa: KUJICHAGULIA (Self-Determination)</p>	<div>28</div> <p>Third Day of Kwanzaa: UJIMA (Collective Work and Responsibility)</p>	<div>29</div> <p>Cheikh Anta Diop, African anthropologist and political activist, was born in Senegal in 1923</p> <p>Fourth Day of Kwanzaa: UJAMAA (Cooperative Economics)</p>	<div>30</div> <p>Fifth Day of Kwanzaa: NIA (Purpose)</p>																																																																																				

# KWAME NKRUMAH'S "UNITY OF AFRICA" QUOTATIONS

- 1.** "Today we are one. If in the past the Sahara divided us, now it unites us and an injury to one is an injury to all." Speech at the Conference of Independent States, 15 April 1958
- 2.** "The unity of African states can be a reality and it will be achieved earlier than many of us suppose." Speech in Dublin, 18 May 1960
- 3.** "If we do not formulate plans for unity and take active steps to form political union, we will soon be fighting and warring among ourselves with imperialists and colonialists standing behind the screen and pulling vicious wires, to make us cut each other's throats for the sake of their diabolical purposes in Africa." Speech, Closing Session, Casablanca Conference, 7 January 1961
- 4.** "I can see no security for African states unless African leaders like ourselves have realised beyond all doubt that salvation for Africa lies in unity." Speech, Closing Session, Casablanca Conference, 7 January 1961
- 5.** "Divided we are weak: united, Africa could become one of the greatest forces for good in the world." I Speech of Freedom, p. xii
- 6.** "To suggest that the time is not yet ripe for considering a political union of Africa is to evade the facts and ignore realities in Africa today." I Speak of Freedom, p. xiii
- 7.** "If we are to remain free, if we are to enjoy the full benefits of Africa's rich resources, we must unite to plan for our total defence and the full exploitation of our material and human means, in the full interest of all our people." Africa Must Unite, p. xvii
- 8.** "I am convinced that the forces making for unity far outweigh those which divide us." Africa Must Unite, p. 132
- 9.** "There is no time to waste. The longer we wait the stronger will be the hold on Africa of neo-colonialism and imperialism." Speech made in Accra, 24 May 1964
- 10.** "We look forward to the early establishment of a Continental Union Government of Africa which will throw the whole weight and might of a united Africa to the support of world peace and prosperity." Address to the National Assembly, 26 March 1965
- 11.** "Unity is the first requisite for destroying neo-colonialism." Neo-Colonialism: the Last Stage of Imperialism, p. 253
- 12.** "Africa must unite. We have before us not only an opportunity but a historic duty." Speech in the National Assembly, 22 March 1965
- 13.** "Africa is ripe for a new revolution—an armed revolution . . . This revolution must overcome and triumph over imperialism, racialism and neo-colonialism. . . Africa must be free; Africa must be united." Broadcast from Conakry to the People of Ghana, 10 April 1966
- 14.** "There are likely to be more coups and rebellions in Africa as long as imperialists and neo-colonialists are able to exploit our weaknesses. Unless we unite and deal with neo-colonialism on a Pan-African basis, they will continue to try to undermine our independence." Challenge of the Congo, p. x
- 15.** "At the core of the concept of African unity lies socialism and the socialist definition of the new African society." Handbook of Revolutionary Warfare, p. 28
- 16.** "The resistance of the masses of Africa to imperialist aggression grows daily. African freedom and unity have become their watchwords. In that alone lies their fulfillment." Dark Days in Ghana, p. 158

- 17.** "No independent state is immune to imperialist intrigue, pressure and subversion as long as imperialism under any guise is left free to operate on the African continent." Handbook of Revolutionary Warfare, p. 29
- 18.** "The African bourgeoisie provides a bridge for continued imperialist and neocolonialist domination and exploitation. The bridge must be destroyed. This can be done by worker-peasant solidarity organised and directed by a vanguard socialist revolutionary Party." Class Struggle in Africa, p. 85
- 19.** "The total liberation and the unification of Africa under an All-African socialist government must be the primary objective of all Black revolutionaries throughout the world. It is an objective which, when achieved, will bring about the fulfilment of the aspirations of Africans and people of African descent everywhere." Class Struggle in Africa, p. 88
- 20.** "The imperialists and neo-colonialists must know that we are not asleep. We know they are our enemies and we must prepare to face them anyhow, in whatever way we choose. The important thing is that we must make them know that we know them. Know the enemy, and prepare to confront him." Letter to Reba Lewis, 6th January, 1969
- 21.** "The struggle against puppet governments, and against all forms of exploitation, is the basic condition for the survival and development of a genuine liberation movement in Africa. We must accept the challenge and fight to destroy this threat to our future as a free and united continent." Handbook of Revolutionary Warfare, p. 16
- 22.** "Africa is one continent, one people, and one nation." Class Struggle in Africa, p. 88
- 23.** "All peoples of African descent, whether they live in North or South America, the Caribbean, or in any other part of the world are Africans and belong to the African nation." Class Struggle in Africa, p. 87fn
- 24.** "How can there be a nation without political power? It is a contradiction in terms. The 'Black Nation' can only come into existence when Africa is totally free and an All-African Union Government has been formed. . . It is totally unrealistic to think that a 'Black Nation' can be created on American soil, since no Black Power movement can possibly succeed in seizing political control of the present white power structure in the U.S.A. . . Hence the great importance I attach to the identification of the Black Power Revolutionary Movement in U.S.A. with the African Revolution." Letter to Grace and James, 9th December, 1968
- 25.** "Only a united Africa can redeem its past glory and renew and reinforce its strength for the realisation of its destiny. We are today the richest and yet the poorest of continents, but in unity our continent could smile in a new era of prosperity and power." Speech to his Parliament, 3 September 1965
- 26.** "Alone, few of the Independent African States have the markets, the raw materials for the capital to build even a single large scale modern industrial complex. United in a continental Union Government, we could plan the use of our rich natural resources, our markets, and our capital to build giant complexes, iron and steel industries, hydro-electric projects in key areas throughout the continent. Such projects, planned on a continental scale, could assist in our endeavours for continental economic reconstruction. United, we could bargain more effectively with foreign investment and governments." Speech to his Parliament, 1 February 1966



# PRSP: TRUTHS THAT WE STAND BY

- All peoples of African descent, wherever they were born or raised, are Africans and owe their primary allegiance to the future liberation of Africa.
- The ultimate and permanent solution to the countless problems facing the entire African World can only be found in Pan-Africanism: The total liberation and the unification of Africa under an All-African scientific socialist government.
- The only scientific tools of analysis capable of providing a scientific understanding of the world and how to change it are embodied in the philosophical principles of dialectical and historical materialism.
- The particular application of the universal principles of dialectical and historical materialism in the African World is embodied in the philosophy for all African people, Philosophical Consciencism, and is incorporated in the ideology of Nkrumaism, which is merely the theoretical reflection of the concrete struggles of the African masses for liberation. It takes its name from Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the foremost exponent of this scientific ideology for liberating Africa and Africans everywhere.
- International capitalism is the major evil confronting the oppressed and exploited peoples of the earth, threatening the future existence of our planet. It uses class exploitation, the oppression of African people and the oppression of women to further its ends. Furthermore, it is manifested in various imperialist forms: e.g., colonialism, settler colonialism, Zionism, and neo-colonialism. Neo-colonialism is the dominant form of capitalist-imperialist exploitation facing the oppressed and exploited masses of the world today, led by the United States of America and maintained with the critical assistance of the indigenous bourgeoisie around the world.
- The exploitation, oppression and degradation of women based on their gender are evils that must be completely destroyed. Linked to class exploitation, gender oppression and national oppression (racism) are two weapons used by capitalism, in all of its forms, to achieve its objective of the exploitation of all labor. In our struggle for total liberation, we will crush class exploitation and race and gender oppression and promote the growth and development of women as essential to that liberation.
- It is absolutely imperative that the exploited and oppressed masses of Africans throughout the world GET ORGANIZED in order to coordinate and unify our common struggle for liberation. Hence, it is necessary to build revolutionary Pan-African socialist parties throughout the African World.
- The African Revolution is not an isolated struggle, but instead is an integral part of the international struggle against world capitalism (in all of its racist and imperialist forms) and for scientific socialism leading to world communism. Consequently, revolutionary Pan-African socialist organizations must establish coalitions, and they must develop principled alliances with revolutionary organizations representing other oppressed peoples throughout the world.

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