

SOCIALISM: An Imperative for a Liberated, Unified Africa and for the Liberation of All Global Africans



2026 CALENDAR

WHY SOCIALISM?



Socialism is a system of production in which working class people own and control the economy and the main institutions of the society. This is the exact opposite of what we see in the current global system of capitalism, where a small group of super wealthy individuals (capitalists) get rich while our people in Africa work incredibly hard at often dangerous jobs for two dollars a day. In rich countries like the united states, our people often must work two and three jobs just to take care of their basic needs. In the capitalist world, the economy, the government, the schools, the media (including social media) are all controlled by this tiny group of capitalists. Today there are eight rich people who control as much wealth as 40% of the world's population. In Africa, we see the same thing, where four men, two of whom are white South Africans, control half of the wealth of the Continent.

Socialism will reverse this in a number of ways. First, socialism provides a model for developing the economy. Countries like the Soviet Union and China were extremely poor and undeveloped before they became socialist. Within a generation they each became world powers by following the socialist path. Perhaps most impressive is Cuba, a small country only 90 miles away from the u.s. Despite a crippling embargo imposed by the u.s., Cuba has developed a world-class system of health care and a medical industry that each year develops new medicines and treatments and whose doctors bring health care to poor communities throughout the world. Cuba even offers free medical education to Africans from the u.s. In short, genuine socialism will allow Africa rapid economic development, provide equitable access to jobs, education, housing, healthcare and other products of society. As Nkrumah once put it, socialism will allow “the fruit growers to be the fruit eaters.” The people themselves will own the economy. Maybe more importantly socialism will provide us with an institutional base that will encourage us to be people who embrace those principles such as humanism, collectivism, and egalitarianism with which we constantly seek a better world for everyone as we move away from the dog-eat-dog thinking that the corrupt and dying capitalist economic system instills in us every day.

Socialism is essential for true Pan- Africanism—a unified, socialist Africa. It is the objective that ensures our liberation: for in unity, there is strength and in socialism, fairness and justice for all global Africans. And Pan-Africanism will contribute to worldwide socialism.

Januari • January 2026

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4 George W. Carver, inventor and scientist, died in 1943	5 12,000 South African workers stage strike at gold mine, 1975	6 In 1820, 86 Africans gained their freedom, then boarded the Mayflower and sailed from the New York Harbor to Sierra Leone	7 W.B. Purvis, African inventor, patented the fountain pen in 1890	8 Noble Drew Ali, founder of the Moorish Science Temple was born, 1886 African National Congress of South Africa founded, 1912 CPP led by Nkrumah launched Positive Action Campaign, 1950 Roy Innis, Congress of Racial Equality, died in 2018	9 Ahmed Sékou Touré, first president of Guinea and Pan-African warrior, is born in 1922 Amiri Baraka (LeRoi Jones), writer and activist, died in 2014	10 Amy Ashwood Garvey, co-organizer of the UNIA, is born in 1897																																																																													
11	12 The Afro-Shirazi Party of Zanzibar defeated Sultanese and Arab domination, 1964	13 Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong, trumpeter, died in 1971	14 John Oliver Killens, African fiction writer, was born in 1916	15 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., African Freedom Fighter, born in 1929 Gamal A. Nasser, first president of Egypt, born in 1918	16 The Shah of Iran overthrown in 1979	17 Patrice Lumumba, first prime minister of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, was murdered by CIA-backed Congolese forces in 1961																																																																													
18 Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, heart surgery pioneer, born in 1858	19 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day	20 First African Baptist Church founded in Savannah, Georgia in 1788 Amílcar Cabral, leader of PAIGC, killed by Portuguese fascists in Conakry, 1973 Red Jacket, wiseman of Seneca Indian nation, died in 1830	21 Osei Tutu Kwamima and Ashanti won battle against British at Assamako, Ghana in 1824 Zulu defeated British at Battle of Isandhiwana, South Africa in 1879 V.I. Lenin, architect of Russian Revolution, died in 1924	22 Nat Turner, slave revolt leader In Virginia, born in 1800 African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church founded in 1816 Sally Mugabe, Freedom Fighter in Zimbabwe, died in 1992	23 Beginning of armed rebellion in Malawi against British imperialists, 1915 PAIGC launched armed struggle against Portuguese imperialism, 1963 Paul Robeson, actor, activist, athlete, lawyer, died in 1976	24 Martin R. Delany, doctor and Pan-Africanist, died in 1885																																																																													
25 Jacqueline Creft, Minister of Education in Maurice Bishop's cabinet, born in Grenada in 1947	26 Angela Davis, activist, author, and professor, born in Alabama in 1944 Historian and scholar, Ivan Van Sertima, was born in Guyana in 1935	27 The MNC led by Patrice Lumumba defeated Belgian colonialism, 1959 Sally Mugabe, freedom fighter in Zimbabwe, died in 1992	28 Zora Neal Hurston, author and folklorist, died in 1960 José Martí, hero of Cuban struggle, born in 1853	29 African students in Morocco protest the Shah of Iran's visit in 1976	30 Mahatma Gandhi, the political and spiritual leader of the Independence Movement in India, is assassinated in New Delhi in 1948	31 Jackie Robinson, legendary baseball player, born in Cairo, Georgia in 1919																																																																													

WHY PAN-AFRICANISM IS THE SOLUTION



Worldwide socialism, leading to worldwide communism, will ultimately help cure the problems experienced by people around the world as a result of the genocidal impact of capitalism in all of its manifestations (e.g. neo-colonialism and imperialism). However, struggling for worldwide socialism will force African people to wait years and years for institutions to change, to eliminate the national oppression (racism) Africans everywhere experience based on their skin color.

For African people throughout the globe, the quickest cure is Pan-Africanism—a unified, socialist Africa. This objective will give African people the much needed “jump start” toward full equality and justice. Not unity without socialism, for that will only mean a unified, capitalist Africa, enshrining our people’s exploitation and oppression. Not socialism without a unified continent, for that will only mean leaving each state vulnerable, again, to neo-colonialism and imperialism.

Any way you look at it, Pan-Africanism is the only objective which ensures not only that Global Africans (all Africans and people of African descent) are permanently free, but also that they are more quickly free of their exploitation and oppression. Why?

In the struggle for liberation, land is what matters most since the resources which come from the land provide all things necessary for a people’s survival and prosperity. Fortunately, despite the hundreds of years of exploitation, Africa—the land that belongs to *all Africans and people of African descent no matter where we happen to be born or to live in the world, no matter whether we see ourselves as black, African American, Afro-Caribbean*—is still the wealthiest land on the face of the earth. The wealth and power that comes from our homeland, once unified and socialist, will benefit all global Africans, ensuring our liberation.

This is why we are convinced that a unified, socialist Africa is not only possible; it’s coming!

Februari • February 2026

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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 1	2 Ernest Just awarded Spingarn Medal for research in cell biology in 1915	3 Antonio Ruiz (El Negro Falucho) died struggling for Argentina in 1810 Eduardo Mondolane, 1st President of FRELIMO in Mozambique, killed by bomb planted by Portugal's secret police in 1969	4 People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (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, author of <i>Precolonial Black Africa and Civilization or Barbarism</i>, 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	16 Fidel Castro became Premier of Revolutionary Cuba in 1965	17 Huey P. Newton, Black Panther Party, born 1942 In 1984, South Africa obtained from Angola a promise to withdraw its support for SWAPO (Namibian independence movement est. in Angola since 1975) 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 African revolutionary leader, Malcolm X, assassinated in New York, 1965 <i>*see at top</i>																																																																																				
22 700 African textile workers strike in Kwazulu bantustan in South Africa in 1982	23 W.E.B. DuBois, Pan-Africanist, born in 1868	24 Imperialist powers overthrew revolutionary Pan-Africanist government of Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana in 1966	25 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																																																																																				

FOOD



Food is the foundation of human life. Every person—regardless of their class, nationality, or gender—should have access to healthy foods as a basic human right. But this is not the case under global capitalism, especially for Africans. Only a Unified and Socialist Africa will ensure food security for global Africans.

Under global capitalism, Africans throughout the world are starving to death, and most of them are children. In Sudan, famine worsens as the civil war, sparked by the imperialist interests throughout our homeland, intensifies. According to the PBS Newshour in August 2025, it is the largest hunger crisis in the world. Mozambique is another case in point. Since January 2025, over 95,000 people have fled northern Mozambique, creating a devastating humanitarian crisis. Food is urgently needed (August 2025 UN News). Similarly, in the African

diaspora, food insecurity runs rampant. Haitians are in despair with 5.7 million people suffering from a lack of food (Humanitarian Aid, July 2025).

Under a unified socialist Africa, food will be guaranteed for global Africans—those at home and those throughout the African diaspora. Socialism is an economic system, diametrically opposed to capitalism, in which the major means of production are owned and controlled, collectively, by the people for the benefit of the people. And because of the vast wealth found throughout our homeland, a unified, socialist Africa will guarantee food security for all its people throughout the globe.

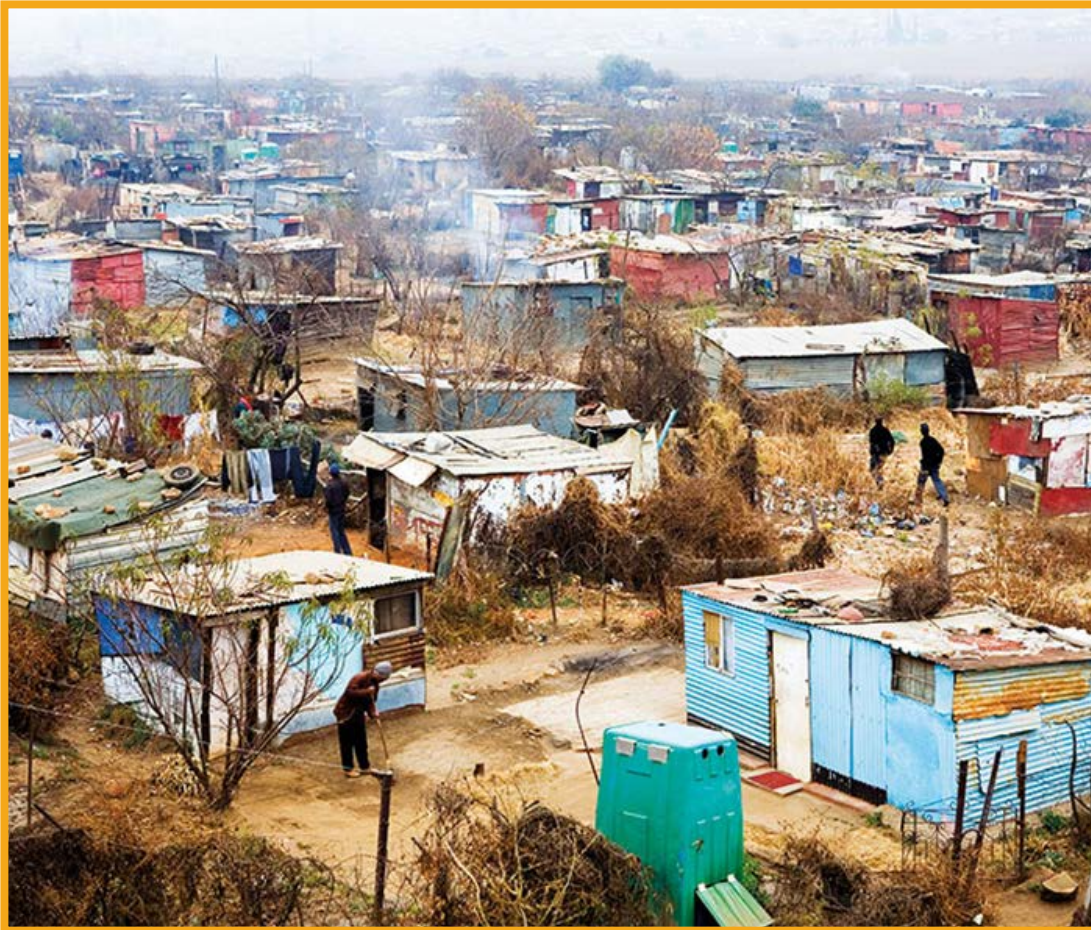
Brazil is sparking socialist programs like Zero Hunger and Global Alliance Against Hunger. Just think what a unified, socialist Africa can do for its people and for exploited and oppressed people throughout the world.

We must build a unified socialist Africa where we weave together humanism (treating others the way we would like to be treated); collectivism (working together for the benefit of all our people); and egalitarianism (ensuring everyone has the chance to develop to their fullest potential). By doing so, we will ensure food security for global Africans.

Machi • March 2026

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1 British sign peace treaty with Maroons in Jamaica in 1739 Harry Belafonte, singer, actor, and tireless activist, born in 1927	2 Angolan Women's Day U.S. charter established Howard University in Washington, DC in 1867	3 Alexander Crummell, African nationalist, born in 1819 Elizabeth City State University founded in 1891	4 Mississippi elects Blanche K. Bruce as U.S. Senator in 1875 Zenzi Miriam Makeba, South African singer/activist, was born in 1932	5 Strike by African women textile workers in racist South Africa in protest against slave labor and conditions, 1960 Crispus Attucks killed in Boston Massacre in 1770	6 Ghana gained political independence from British colonialism in 1957	7 Esteban, African explorer, discovered Indians' territory now known as Arizona and New Mexico in 1539 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. led Selma-to-Montgomery march in 1965 FNLC began struggle to oust neocolonialist regime of Mobutu in Congo, 1977																																																																																				
Daylight Saving Time Begins 8 Harriet Tubman, slave liberator/scout, was born in 1820 International Women's Day	9 Zenzi Miriam Makeba, South African singer/activist, spoke before United Nations against apartheid in South Africa in 1963 PLESSY VS. FERGUSON legalized U.S. apartheid practices in 1896	10 Harriet Tubman, organizer of the Underground Railroad, died in 1913	11 Moshesh Basuto, South African leader and diplomat, died in 1870	12 Mauritius Independence Day, 1968	13 People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada was established in 1979 Lillian Ngoyi, member of executive committee of ANC, died in 1980	14 Fannie Lou Hamer died in 1977 Karl Marx, great revolutionary philosopher, died in 1883 Menelik became ruler of Ethiopia in 1889 Harry Thaku led uprising against British colonialism in Kenya, 1921																																																																																				
15 By this day, more than 50,000 Africans murdered in a few weeks while revolting in Northern Angola in 1961	16 Organization of Mozambican Women was formed in 1973 <i>Freedom's Journal</i>, first African newspaper in the U.S., was published in 1827	17 Nat King Cole, African singer and pianist, was born in 1919	18 U.S. imperialism escalated Vietnam War when U.S. military began bombing Cambodia in 1970 Herbert Chitepo, chairman of African National Congress of Azania, murdered in 1975	19 France defeated by National Liberation Front of Algeria in 1962 after 8 years of war and over 1 million Africans killed	First Day of Spring 20 Africans in Ethiopia routed Italian fascists in 1896	21 Sharpeville Massacre: South African police gunned down peaceful demonstrators against pass laws in 1960 Namibia gains independence from South Africa in 1990																																																																																				
22 Representatives from Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Transjordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Yemen meet in Cairo to establish the Arab League in 1945.	23 Walter Rodney (Pan-Africanist, author, historian, and revolutionary) born in 1942	24 African students rose against neocolonialists, closing University, in Madagascar in 1971	25 Selma March reaches state capitol in Montgomery, Alabama in 1965 Ida B. Wells died in 1931	26 Ahmed Sékou Touré first president of Guinea and revolutionary Pan-Africanist, died in 1984	27 Shirley Graham DuBois, author and Pan-Africanist, died in 1977	28 In 1958, W.C. Handy, one of the most important figures in 20th century U.S. popular music history, died.																																																																																				
29	30 In 1870, the 15th Amendment, granting African men in the U.S. the right to vote, is formally adopted into the U.S. Constitution.	31 Provisional Government of Republic of New Afrika (RNA) founded in Detroit, Michigan in 1968			February <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>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</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	April <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></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td></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></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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HOUSING



Housing is a huge problem across the entire African World. 38% of the world's homeless population lives in Africa. In very similar numbers, Africans in the United States make up about 13% of that country's population but make up close to 40% of the homeless. In Brazil where Africans are just around half of the country, they are two-thirds of the homeless. In Britain, Africans and other non-white groups are the majority of people lacking housing. The problem of housing is a problem stemming from capitalism, which first privatizes land so that it can be bought and sold and then builds housing for the wealthiest segment of the society who are also relatively small in number.

Neo-liberalism, which was instituted world-wide in the 1990s, saw the privatization of state-run economic institutions in Africa. Government-owned economic institutions were closed and given to foreign private businesses. Government subsidies for food, housing, education and health were slashed, and prices were increased. In the United States and Europe, public housing was either destroyed or under-funded. Expensive gentrified housing destroy African working-class communities all over the world as greedy capitalists try to squeeze maximum profits from our people's misery.

In communal Africa everyone was housed, first because land was collectively owned. This collective ownership of land and building materials helped to create a culture where society, by working together, ensured that everyone was housed. Socialism is an attempt to return to the principles of humanism, collectivism, and egalitarianism that existed in communal society. In this way we would seek to care for one another rather than using each other for profit. The only difference is that we would now be using more modern technology. Today's home building technology can work well in a socialist economy, where today it would take a relatively short time for communities to create housing for themselves. This technology, however, must be used in the interest of the people and owned by the people and that can only be done in a socialist society. Socialism within a liberated and unified Africa will ensure that the land belongs to the people and good housing supplied to all. A unified and **SOCIALIST** Africa is the solution for Global Africans.

Aprili • April 2026

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			Gil Scott-Heron, progressive African musician, born in 1949	Africans launch revolt against racism in Bristol, England in 1980 Winnie Mandela, South African freedom fighter, died in 2018	Dr. Carter G. Woodson, African historian, died in Washington, DC in 1950	While organizing workers, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated in Memphis, TN in 1968 Maya Angelou, distinguished author, was born in 1928																																																																																											
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Booker T. Washington, African educator, born in 1856	Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania founded in 1959 Young Black Panther organizer, Bobby Hutton, killed fighting police in Oakland, CA in 1968	Charlotte Maxeke, a founder of the ANC Women's League, born in 1874 Mozambican Women's Day in honor of the anniversary of Josina Machel's death in 1971 African Freedom fighter Toussaint L'Overture died in 1803	ANC and PAC banned in South Africa in 1960 "Hank" Aaron broke Babe Ruth's U.S. baseball homerun record in 1974	Paul Robeson, Pan-African activist and artist, was born in 1898 African Methodist Episcopal Church was founded in 1816		Spelman College for African women is founded in Atlanta, GA in 1881 Ahmed Ben Bella, Algerian socialist revolutionary and first president of Algeria, died on this day in 2012																																																																																											
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Philadelphia's Free African Society organized by Richard Allen and Absalom Jones, 1787	Colfax Massacre of 1873: Over 300 Africans killed by the White League at courthouse in Louisiana for defending voting rights British barbarians killed hundreds and wounded thousands at a peaceful demonstration in India in 1919	Slaughter House Cases: U.S. Supreme Court ruling substantially weakens 14th Amendment protections for Africans in the U.S. in 1873	African Freedom Day declared at All-African People's Conference in Ghana in 1958 Conference of Independent African States opens in Accra, Ghana in 1958 Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was founded in 1960	Emancipation of enslaved Africans in Washington, DC in 1862	Bay of Pigs invasion was immediately crushed by the revolutionary Cuban masses in 1960 Federation of South African Women founded in 1975	Colonized African and Asian peoples hold the historic Bandung Conference in Indonesia to try to organize nations of Africa and Asia, 1955 Zimbabwe gains political independence from British settler colonialism in 1980																																																																																											
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South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia founded in 1960			Jazz genius, Charles Mingus, born in 1922	Granville Woods, African inventor of more than 20 patented devices, was born in 1856 Student walkout and strike in Farmville, VA opens new arena of struggle in battle against U.S. apartheid in 1951		African jazz singer Ella Fitzgerald was born in 1917 Harry Belafonte, singer, actor, and tireless activist, died in 2023																																																																																											
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Sarah Boone invented and patented the ironing board in 1892	Africans can vote in first all race elections in South Africa in 1994 Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Pan-African revolutionary giant, died in 1972		Lincoln University is founded in 1854 Massive revolt against colonial rule in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) in 1896	Vietnamese masses defeat U.S. imperialism in 1975																																																																																													

HEALTHCARE



Across the world, Africans are those who are in the poorest of health. Worldwide capitalism in all its manifestations (e.g. neo-colonialism, settler-colonialism, domestic colonialism) has denied them their basic needs to sustain healthy and productive lives. It is only through a unified socialist Africa that global Africans can be assured of addressing their healthcare needs. Whether we are residing in developed nations (the Global North) or developing nations (the Global South), as Africans, our concrete health concerns can only be met when Africa is unified and socialist.

Under the yoke of capitalism, healthcare for all Africans is marred by no or limited resources, inadequate infrastructures, the

lack of clean water and sanitation, diseases for which there are cures. Healthcare inequities for our people abound. Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for the highest number of deaths and disability due to infectious diseases in the world. Women and children are particularly vulnerable, having the world's highest maternal and under-five mortality rates. Global Africans, no matter where they're born, have higher rates of chronic diseases, the worst health outcomes and shorter life expectancies.

Under a unified, socialist Africa, these healthcare concerns will be met through scientific planning by a centralized socialist government. Africans throughout the world will be guaranteed free healthcare. The Alliance of Sahel States—Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger—shines the light forward in what collectively can be done for our people. But while regional unification is a step forward in our struggle for liberation, it is insufficient. Only a Unified Socialist Africa will guarantee the health of global Africans.

Mei • May 2026

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3 Frederick O'Neal became President of Revolutionary Trade Union for Actors for the American Negro Theater in 1964	4 Racist South African troops massacred and wounded hundreds of Namibians in refugee camp in Angola in 1978	5 Adam Clayton Powell, Sr., activist, was born in 1865 Valiant Ethiopian guerillas once again routed fascist Italian troops from Addis Ababa in 1941	6 400 students seized administration building at Cheyney State College in 1967	7 French Imperialism met its grave in Dien Bien Phu, North Vietnam in 1954	8 Afrikaans became the official language of South Africa in 1925 African workers in U.S. founded the Black Union of Railway Porters in 1926	9 John Brown, militant European who attempted to free African slaves in the U.S., was born in 1800																																																																																				
10 Founding of South African Student Organization (SASO) in 1969	11 Nnamdi Azikiwe, Nigeria's first President, died in 1996 Bob Marley, progressive Reggae musician, died in 1981	12 Sam Nujoma, revolutionary leader of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia, born in 1928	13 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	14 Slavery is abolished in Denmark in 1792 First Africans leave England to return home to Africa to establish settlement in Sierra Leone in 1787	15 International Solidarity Day for Palestine	16 Max Gordon, organizer of numerous African Trade Unions in South Africa in the 1930s and early 1940s, died in 1977 Modibo Keita, progressive 1st president of Mali, died in 1977																																																																																				
17 Racist U.S. "Justice" system outlaws racial segregation in schools, Brown v. Board of Education, 1954 E. Franklin Frazier, African sociologist, died in 1962.	18 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	19 Ho Chi Minh was born in 1890 Malcolm X, Pan-African champion, was born in 1925	20 African freedom fighter, Toussaint L'Ouverture, was born a slave in Haiti, 1743 African students enroll in classes at Oberlin College in Ohio in 1833	21 Afro-Colombian Day, an annual commemoration of the abolition of slavery in Colombia on May 21, 1851	22 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	23 Feudalism and King Kabaka overthrown in Uganda in 1966																																																																																				
Racial segregation in Washington D.C. restaurants was ruled illegal in 1951 In Greenwood and Tulsa, Oklahoma, also known as Little Africa, white supremacists murdered more than 300 Africans in 1921. 24 <i>*see at top</i> 31	25 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	26 Guyana Independence Day, 1966	27 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	28 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	29 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	30 Countee Cullen, African Harlem Renaissance poet, was born in 1903																																																																																				

EDUCATION



In order for capitalism to survive, the capitalist class must ensure a permanent working-class population. Thus, the ultimate purpose of a capitalist-informed education system is to serve the needs of the capitalist class by training obedient workers rather than radical revolutionary thinkers. This education system is designed to reproduce the existing class structure. Students are taken through an indoctrination process where they are taught to accept exploitation as normal, to value individual success over collective struggle.

At home, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, the yoke of neo-colonialism and imperialism has yielded abysmal educational outcomes for our children. According to a 2023 UNESCO study, roughly 1 in 5 children of primary school age in Sub Saharan Africa are not in school: about 32 million children, with only 40% of students completing lower secondary education. Teacher shortages are rampant, and classrooms are overcrowded: some schools have student-teacher ratios exceeding 60:1. Gender disparities are persistent, as girls are often denied the

opportunity to go to school, more likely to drop out due to early marriage, household responsibilities, or cultural norms. Imperialist instigated conflict countries such as Sudan, Mali, and the Democratic Republic of Congo have the lowest education outcomes, with literacy rates under 40%.

In capitalist u.s.a., laws and policies around housing, employment, healthcare, and educational funding, along with our criminal justice system, are intentionally designed to secure this permanent underclass. Public schools located in the poorest areas that serve predominantly African and Hispanic youth tend to have the most dilapidated buildings, the fewest resources to support advance placement programs and extracurricular activities, the most underqualified and inexperienced teachers, and the highest student-to-teacher ratios. This explains why only 59% of African male students will graduate high school on time, compared to 80% of white male students.

Only a united socialist Africa has the transformative potential to reshape education as a tool for liberation. Its education system would no longer be a commodity reserved for the privileged, but a guaranteed right for all people. Its resources will be redistributed equitably across all regions, erasing colonial legacies of underdevelopment and prioritizing an educational ethos of humanism, collectivism and egalitarianism and a focus on Pan-African history. A unified socialist Africa will develop a public education system that fosters critical consciousness, technological innovation, and solidarity among African people throughout the diaspora--ultimately cultivating generations of learners equipped to challenge global inequality and restore African prominence in the global landscape.

Juni • June 2026

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	1 Henry Jay Lewis became the first African musical director of a symphony orchestra in the U.S. in 1968	2 Geronimo Pratt died in 2011 after serving 25 years as a political prisoner from 1972-1997 Paul Cuffee, first African to send a group of Diasporans to Africa, sailed to Sierra Leone on an exploratory mission in 1811	3 Poor People's March on Washington in 1968 In 1979, progressive coup in Ghana led by Flt. Jerry Rawlings resulted in the execution of the neocolonial puppets Acheampoog and Akuffo. Dr. Charles Drew, developer of blood plasma, born in 1904	4 Modibo Keita, progressive 1st president of Mali, born in 1915 Acquittal of Angela Davis on charges of murder, kidnapping, and conspiracy in 1972	5 W.E.B. DuBois is awarded the NAACP's Spingarn Medal in 1920 for his work in organizing the Pan-African Congress in Paris	6 Civil rights activist, J. Meredith, was shot during Voter Rights March, 1966																																																																																											
7 Gwendolyn Brooks, poet, born in Topeka, Kansas in 1917	8 Leroy "Satchell" Paige, great African baseball pitcher, died in 1982	9	10 Marcus 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	11 Revolutionary Angola placed 13 British and U.S. imperialist mercenaries on trial in 1976 Ruby Dee (Davis), actress and activist, died in 2014	12 The Convention People's Party (CPP), led by Kwame Nkrumah, was founded in 1949 Medgar Evers, African Civil Rights activist, was assassinated in 1963	13 Walter Rodney, Pan-African scholar and revolutionary activist, was murdered by neocolonialist running dogs in 1980																																																																																											
14 J. Standard patented the refrigerator in 1891 Che Guevara, revolutionary socialist, born in Argentina in 1928	15 Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) was founded in 1943	16	17 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	18 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	19 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	20 First Day of Summer Muhammad Ali sentenced to 5 years in prison for refusing to fight in the Vietnam War in 1967																																																																																											
21 International Court of Justice ruled that the U.N. take over South Africa's mandate of Namibia in 1971	22 General strike by Trinidadian workers in 1937 Joe Louis wins the world heavyweight title in 1937	23 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	24 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	25 Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) was founded in 1962 Mozambique wrestled political independence from brutal Portuguese colonialism in 1975	26 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	27 Paul Laurence Dunbar, African poet, was born in 1872																																																																																											
28 Malcolm X founded second branch of Organization of Afro American Unity in 1964	29 Kwame Ture (Stokely Carmichael), Pan-African warrior, born in Trinidad in 1941 National Black United Front was founded in 1980	30 The Democratic Republic of Congo achieves national independence from Belgium in 1960. Patrice Lumumba is first Prime Minister			May <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							July <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>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</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
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EMPLOYMENT



One of the main benefits of the socialist economic system is its ability to provide employment for the vast majority of its citizens. As its motivating force is based on the satisfaction of human needs, as opposed to the pursuit of profit, the socialist economy will always remain vibrant and functional because human needs are permanent and forever expanding. On the contrary, the capitalist system is based on the pursuit of profit, the realization of which is both temporal and erratic. Moreover, in its effort to pursue profit at any cost, the capitalist system is forced to keep wages down to ensure a profitable outcome for its privately owned manufacturing companies. In short, a segment of the working class is compelled to remain unemployed in the capitalist system to ensure that a larger pool of workers, demanding a smaller pool of jobs, will be reluctant to demand higher wages.

In socialist countries such as Cuba and Vietnam, the unemployment rate will never be greater than 1-2 percent. Production is based on meeting the consumption needs of the Cuban and Vietnamese people, not the profit margins of a capitalist oligarchy. This is why the Pan-African Movement in the African Diaspora and in Africa must always be guided by the principles of egalitarianism, collectivism, and humanism which are the cornerstones of a genuine socialist society. Indeed, only a unified and socialist Africa will be able to pursue these principles and ensure their realization.

Julai • July 2026

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5 A.J. Beard patented the rotary engine in 1892 African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) led Cape Verde Islands to independence in 1975	6 Bessie Head, noted South African writer, born in 1937 Malawi Independence Day, 1964 Comoro Islands (off Mozambique) become independent in 1975 Mutulu Shakur, New Afrikan activist and member of the Black Liberation Army, dies in 2023	7 Leroy Robert "Satchel" Paige, touted as baseball's greatest pitcher ever, was born in 1906 in Mobile, Alabama In 1978, the Solomon Islands, an archipelago of 992 islands northeast of Australia, became an independent nation, ending 80 years of British colonial rule	8 In 1876, hundreds of Europeans attack the African militia in the small African town of Hamburg, SC. Six Europeans and one African were killed	9 In 1868, 14th Amendment granted "sham" citizenship to Africans born in U.S. Dr. Daniel Hale Williams performed the first successful open heart surgery in 1893	10 Mary McLeod Bethune, educator and founder of Bethune-Cookman College, was born in 1875	11 Oludah Equiano buys his freedom from slavery in 1766 Niagara Movement, predecessor to NAACP, was founded in 1905																																																																																											
12 Elijah McCoy patented the Heavy Machine lubricator in 1872 Africans in Newark, NJ rebelled against capitalist oppression in 1967	13 African playwright and activist, Wole Soyinka, was born in Nigeria in 1934	14 Denmark Vesey planned slave rebellion to occur on this day in 1822	15 Africans admitted to segregated public schools in Philadelphia in 1882	16 Assata Shakur, African revolutionary, born in 1947 First atomic bomb tested by U.S. imperialists sparking nuclear arms race in 1945 Ida B. Wells was born in 1862	17 British invade New Zealand to stop Maori uprising in 1863 Sandinistas of Nicaragua defeated neo-colonialist Samoza in 1979	18 African inventor, L.C. Bailey, created the first folding bed in 1899 Nelson Mandela, activist and first president of Azania (South Africa), was born in 1918																																																																																											
19 On Saturday, July 19, 1919, a major race riot broke out across Washington, DC as European mobs attacked the African community and African soldiers returning from World War I	20 Black Power Conference in U.S. begins in 1967	21 National Association of Colored Women established in 1896, Mary Church Terrell is elected the 1st President Albert Luthuli, ANC President and Nobel Peace Prize winner, was killed in 1967 First Pan-African Cultural Festival held in Algiers in 1969	22	23 Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia born in 1892 Gamal Abdel Nasser led the Egyptian Revolution that overthrew Egyptian King Farouk in 1952 In Detroit, Africans rebelled for five days and nights for Black Power in 1967	24 Ira Aldridge, African actor, was born in 1807 Alexander Dumas, African author, born in 1802	25 Emmett Till, 14-year-old African, brutally tortured and murdered in Mississippi, born in 1941 Amy Jacques Garvey died in 1973																																																																																											
26 Cuban forces, led by Castro, attack Moncada Barracks in 1953	27 A. Ashbourne patented process of refining coconut oil in 1880	28 First European Imperialist war began in 1914	29 First National Conference of Colored Women held in Boston in 1895	30	31																																																																																												

WORKERS



African workers, globally, have had their labor exploited by capitalism and imperialism for centuries. However, they have also fought against these two related systems since their very inception. On slave plantations, in colonial mines, and at capitalist factories and plants, they have organized themselves, relentlessly, against these exploitive and oppressive systems.

This struggle to dismantle these oppressive systems has also included the struggle to build socialism as well. This has most recently been seen in the support workers have provided the Alliance of Sahel States (Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger) in their movement toward revolutionary Pan-Africanism. Indeed, such regional alliances are commendable steps forward, but our ultimate objective has to be a unified and socialist Africa, i.e. Pan-Africanism. Such an objective

will ensure fair and just treatment for all Global African workers.

On the continent of Africa and throughout the African Diaspora, Africans must organize to unite themselves and the entire African continent to ensure capitalism is completely destroyed and replaced with socialism. We will then be able to reap the benefits of the socialist economic system, which will include full employment, free health care, free education, and the provision of various social services that will ensure that all workers' socio-economic needs are met.

Agosti • August 2026

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Marcus Garvey presides over the 8th UNIA convention in Toronto in 1938 Chokwe Lumumba, activist lawyer and mayor of Jackson, MS, born in 1947. Under President Ahmed Sékou Touré, the socialist cultural revolution begins in Guinea on this date in 1968 2	3 Edward Blyden, Pan-African giant, was born in 1832	4 Dr. Daniel H. Williams, founder of Chicago hospital and heart surgeon, died in 1931	5 With the help of the CIA, Nelson Mandela was captured after 17 months of organizing underground in 1962 Toni Morrison, Nobel Laureate and Pulitzer Prize winning novelist, died in 2019	6 14 million innocent Japanese lives are destroyed by 1st atomic bomb dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945	7 Abebe Bikila of Ethiopia, marathon runner, first to win Olympic marathon twice, born in 1932 Jonathan Jackson, 17 year old African, stunned a U.S. Court by attempting to free Soledad brother, George, in 1970	8 Matthew Henson, African explorer and first to land on the North Pole, born in 1866 Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) was founded in 1963																																																																																				
9 International Day of Solidarity with the women of South Africa and Namibia Over 20,000 African women, on Women's Day, protested against pass laws in South Africa in 1956	10 Josina Machel, guerilla organizer of Mozambique FRELIMO's women's wing, was born in 1945	11 Africans in the U.S. set the city of Watts, CA ablaze in protest against the racist capitalist system in 1965	12 Samir Amin, African Marxist, died in 2018 African Mine Workers Union organize 70,000 to strike against mine owners in South Africa in 1946	13 Fidel Castro, President of Cuba, was born in 1926	14 Ernest Just, African biologist, was born in 1883 U.S. government issues warrant for the arrest of Angela Davis in 1970	15 Republic of the Congo (Congo Brazzaville) received independence from France, 1960 Joann Little was acquitted of murdering European prison guard who tried to rape her, 1975																																																																																				
16 Neo-colonial South African police kill 34 striking African miners at Marikana in 2012	17 The Honorable Marcus Garvey, co-founder of UNIA, was born in Jamaica in 1887	18 Steve Biko, leader of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania, was arrested in 1977	19 M.C. Harvey patented the latest lantern in 1884 Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) founded in Jamaica in 1914	20 Africans brought to Jamestown, Virginia, beginning U.S slavery in 1619 Wilberforce University established in Wilberforce, Ohio in 1856	21 1st major successful African liberation struggle began in San Domingo, Haiti in 1791 Nat Turner led largest slave revolt in South Hampton, VA in 1831 Soledad brother George Jackson murdered by U.S. fascist prison guards in 1971	22 Fisk University incorporated in 1867																																																																																				
O. Brown patented the horseshoe in 1892 Racist gang in Mansfield, TX prevents African children from attending school in 1956 30 <i>*see above</i>	24 Fannie Lou Hamer demands the right to register to vote in Indianola, MS in 1962 31 <i>*see above</i>	25 The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Union is founded in 1925 by A. Philip Randolph	26 South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) began its armed struggle in Namibia in 1966	27 W.E.B. DuBois, the great Pan-Africanist, died in Accra, Ghana in 1963	28 Emmett Till, 14-year-old African, brutally tortured and murdered in Mississippi, on this date in 1955 March on Washington, major civil rights protest in the U.S., in 1963	29 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.																																																																																				

WOMEN



A socialist society will ensure equal treatment and equal access to all opportunities to all persons, regardless of gender. The socialist society must contribute, effectively, to the empowerment of women. Women will also have to hold government positions in proportion to their representation in the population, including all branches of government, at the local, regional, and national levels. This will ensure that legislation is passed and enforced to rid society of any traditional or capitalist practices that serve to subjugate and disempower females. This would include the elimination of any gender based salary structures, and any other legal or traditional hindrances that would impede women from working in fields that have been historically denied them. In short, in the socialist society we must build, the political dependency women have on men must be completely destroyed!

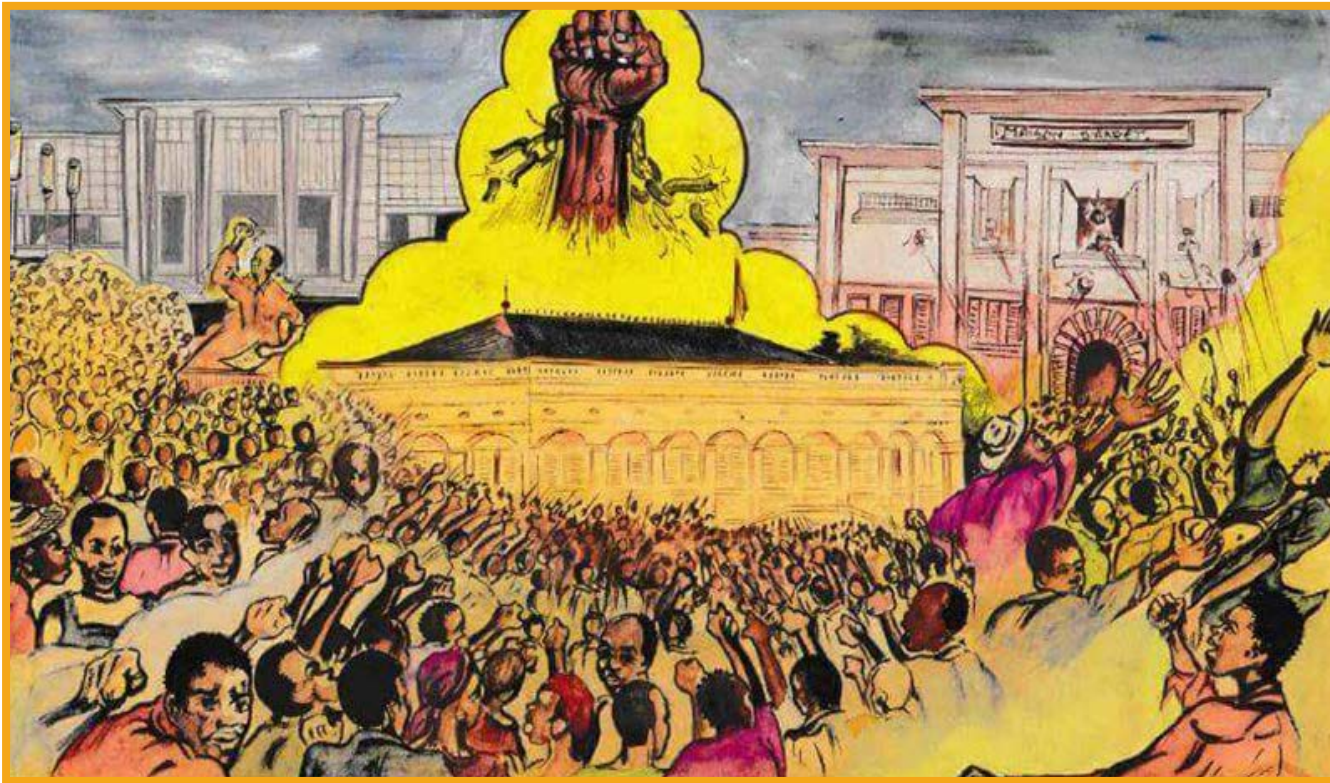
Under socialism, women in Africa, who work anywhere between 15-18 hours per day (weeding, farming, collecting water and firewood, processing, storing, and transporting food, while also assuming several domestic responsibilities), whose health needs are the least likely to be served in Africa, and who have some of the highest infant and maternal death rates in the world, must be provided free and high quality health care services. These services must include excellent reproductive care, including contraceptive care and free and safe abortions upon their request. Education under socialism must also be free and accessible to all persons, regardless of gender; it must be made mandatory from ages 6 to 16, with women being encouraged to pursue all levels and all fields of study. And, just as importantly, under socialism the domination of women by men in male-female relationships will be whittled away.

In Africa and throughout the African World, this must be the standard that we all meet, always with the understanding that, ultimately, only a unified and socialist Africa will ensure that Africans at home and abroad, female and male, are truly liberated from all forms of exploitation and oppression.

Septemba • September 2026

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		1 Muammar El-Gaddafi of Libya leads a successful coup in 1969 Armed struggle began in Eritrea in 1961	2 Ho Chi Minh, revolutionary leader of the Vietnamese struggle, died in 1969	3 Samir Amin, African Marxist, born in 1931 Boycott of South African schools in protest of new constitution by 145,000 youths in 1984	4 Richard Wright, African author, was born in Mississippi in 1908 In Switzerland in 1976, U.S. and South Africa adopt a strategy to subvert the revolutionary movements of South Africa	5																																																																																																		
6 J.A. Rogers, African historian, born in 1883	7	8 Boley, Oklahoma, one of the more than 80 African towns established during the Great Migration, was established in 1903	9 Mao Tse Tung, revolutionary founder of the Chinese Communist Party, died in 1976	10	11 Chile's Socialist Government falls to U.S. led fascist coup: President Allende and thousands of others killed in 1973 Juan Almeida Bosque, early revolutionary leader and vice president of the Cuban Council of State, died in 2009	12 Amilcar Cabral born in 1924 Steve Biko, revolutionary president of BCM, killed by South African police, 1977 Mae Jemison is 1st African woman in the U.S. to go into space in 1992																																																																																																		
13 Geronimo Ji-Jaga (Geronimo Pratt) was born in 1947 Capitalist Governor Rockefeller of New York ordered troops to fire on inmates at Attica prison, 32 killed, in 1971	14	15 L.E. Matzeling, inventor of machine joining upper part of shoe and sole, born in 1852 Lamin Momodou Jangha, Young Pioneer and member of the Pan-African Revolutionary Socialist Party, was born on this day in 1945 Racists bombed church in Birmingham, Alabama, killing four little African girls in 1963	16 Claude A. Barnett, founder of Associated Negro Press, born in 1889 The Confederation of Sahel States, also known as the Alliance of Sahel States (i.e. Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger) was created on this date in 2023	17 Occupy Wall Street movement began on this day in 2011	18 Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, first president of Ghana and foremost revolutionary Pan-Africanist, was born in 1909	19 African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) was founded under the leadership of Amilcar Cabral in 1956																																																																																																		
20 James Meredith denied admission to Ole Miss, 1962	21	22 First Day of Fall	23 John Coltrane, African jazz artist, born in 1926 George Jackson, U.S. political prisoner, was born in 1941 African children, the "Little Rock Nine", desegregated Central High in Little Rock, Arkansas in 1957	24 E. Franklin Frazier, sociologist, born in 1894 John Carew, novelist and playwright, born in Guyana in 1920 Guinea Bissau Independence Day, 1973	25 Eric Williams, African historian, born in Trinidad in 1911 Armed struggle began in Mozambique in 1964 Assata Shakur, sister warrior and activist, died in Havana, Cuba on this date in 2025	26 Winnie Mandela, South African freedom fighter, born in 1936																																																																																																		
27 Hiram Revels, first African born in the U.S. to become a senator in the U.S. Senate representing Mississippi, born in 1827	28 Guinea voted NO to French colonialism in referendum in 1958 David Walker, author of Appeal, born in 1796	29 Samora Machel, first president of Mozambique, born in 1933	30 Botswana becomes independent in 1966		August <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>31</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						October <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></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td></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>31</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
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YOUTH



African youth throughout the world are suffering under capitalist, imperialist and neo-colonial regimes. African youth aged 12 to 17 have significantly lower school attendance than other youth in the South American countries of Bolivia, Brazil, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Uruguay and Venezuela—according to the Pan-American Health Organization. In Britain, almost all African youth report hearing racist language in school and 70% feel pressured to adopt “white” hair styles to fit in and to appear “more professional”. In the United States, African youth continue to be murdered by racist cops just as they are brutalized by neo-colonial cops in Nigeria and Kenya.

However, African youth are fighting back. In Kenya, for example, youth have consistently led the struggle against a neo-colonial

government that daily oppresses the people. The youth there are demanding “Enough is enough, we are here for a change, it is time to take our nation back, the blood that is shed is enough!”

In order for the youth in Kenya and the rest of Global Africa to get true, lasting change we need a unified socialist Africa. We need socialism because it will provide all youth access to education, health care, and housing. However, to have socialism and to be able to protect the continent from our enemies, we need unification for political and economic strength. Socialism and unification and liberation all go hand-in-hand.

For the youth of the diaspora (African youth born outside of Africa), Pan-Africanism, once it is achieved, will change the international balance of power, and will empower our people throughout the world, hastening the realization of worldwide socialism. As Nkrumah pointed out, “African people whether they live in North or South America, the Caribbean, Europe or any other part of the world, are Africans and belong to the African nation.” Kwame Nkrumah has provided us with a blueprint for reaching Pan-Africanism. It is our job today to organize our youth so that they can learn the blueprint and implement it.

Octoba • October 2026

Jumapili SUNDAY	Jumatatu MONDAY	Jumanne TUESDAY	Jumatano WEDNESDAY	Alhamisi THURSDAY	Ijumaa FRIDAY	Jumamosi SATURDAY
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STRATEGIES AND TACTICS FOR BUILDING PAN-AFRICANISM

AFRICA AND REVOLUTION



All of the work of the Pan-African Revolutionary Socialist Party (PRSP) is rooted in the ideology of Nkrumaism and is aimed toward achieving our objective, Pan-Africanism. Our political work, therefore, links revolutionary ideas and revolutionary action toward the ultimate goal of Pan-Africanism: the liberation and unification of Africa under socialism.

Strategies are the long-term, over-arching plans for how we organize ourselves to reach our objectives. Our Party's principal strategy at this time is to build and support revolutionary Pan-African socialist organizations. To be successful, we know that our organization must utilize other strategies. An example of such strategies is to strengthen the positive forces that are fighting for a unified, socialist Africa and for a better world in general. We can do this by forming alliances and coalitions with other organizations. Alliances are long-term and are formed with organizations which share the same principles and objectives. When we build or enter into an alliance we base it on our ideology, on shared socialist objectives, and on opposition to imperialism and neocolonialism. We seek to work with others who are Pan-Africanists or who support Pan-Africanism. Our strongest alliances will be with other revolutionary Pan-African, socialist organizations. Here our main thrust is to build the All-African Committee for Political Coordination (AACPC) to unite these organizations. We can also build alliances with non-Africans who are fighting for socialism and who oppose imperialism and neo-colonialism. Unlike alliances, coalitions are short-term, often single-issue relationships that we form to promote progressive activity in general, such as the present motion against the genocide of Palestinian people.

Tactics are the individual things we do to carry out our strategy. For example, since our principal strategy is to build revolutionary Pan-African, socialist organizations to achieve Pan-Africanism by politically educating the masses of our people, our tactics should include, most importantly, recruiting and organizing study groups within such organizations. Other tactics include participating in rallies and demonstrations, hosting radio shows and podcasts such as the **Africa Must Unite Podcast**, and informational programs; publishing newspapers and journals, such as *The Nkrumaist Review*, and even developing calendars such as this one and children's freedom schools such as our **Watoto Uhuru Shule**. Ultimately, however, the tactic that will be required is armed struggle.

One thing is clear: Through effective strategy and tactics, we will achieve Pan-Africanism and contribute to the worldwide socialist movement to liberate humanity.

Novemba • November 2026

Jumapili SUNDAY	Jumatatu MONDAY	Jumanne TUESDAY	Jumatano WEDNESDAY	Alhamisi THURSDAY	Ijumaa FRIDAY	Jumamosi SATURDAY																																																																																				
Daylight Saving Time Ends 1 John Johnson publishes first issue of <i>Ebony</i> Magazine in 1945	2 Assata Shakur, political prisoner, escapes U.S. prison after serving over 6 years of her life sentence in 1979	3 Dominica Independence Day, 1978 Felix Moumle, revolutionary organizer in Cameroon, was poisoned by French imperialist agents in 1960	4 U.N. voted first unanimous arms boycott of South Africa in 1977	5	6 R. Hyde awarded patent for cleaning and preserving carpets in 1888	7 Africans revolted successfully on the slave ship Creole in 1841 U.N. declaration on eliminating discrimination against women in 1967																																																																																				
8 Massive demonstration in Luanda by Angolan people to celebrate their heroic victory over western imperialism, 1974	9 Benjamin Banneker, inventor, architect and mathematician, was born in 1731	10 Namibian teachers begin strike against the illegal occupation of their country by South African regime, 1976	11 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	12 Reactionary government of Mauritania yielded to worker/student strike in 1967	13 The Liberty Party, the first anti-slavery political party in the u.s., was announced in 1839	14 Booker T. Washington died in 1915																																																																																				
15 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	16 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	17 African General Henrique Diaz won major battle in Brazil against the Dutch in 1636	18 Forty striking coal miners were killed by violent British colonial police in Nigeria in 1949	19 Progressive leader Modibo Keita was overthrown in Mali in 1968	20 Zumbi dos Palmares, leader of Quilombo resistance in Brazil, was killed by the Portuguese in 1695 In 1835, the New York Committee of Vigilance was founded to protect Africans in New York who were in danger of enslavement or re-enslavement.	21																																																																																				
22 Guinean masses repulsed imperialist aggression in 1970 ZANU of Zimbabwe launched guerilla war in 1972	23 J. Love invented the pencil sharpener in 1897 Morocco began the fight against Spain for the liberation of Spanish Morocco in 1957	24 Scott Joplin, composer and musician, born in 1867 Ron Dellums, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, born in 1935	25 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	26 Death of Sojourner Truth, African Freedom Fighter and women's rights advocate, in 1883	27 1300 African workers go on strike against B.M.W. in South Africa in 1981	28 African author Richard Wright died in Paris in 1960																																																																																				
29 Adam Clayton Powell, African Congressman (NY), was born in 1908	30 Popular pressure forced Ghana government to remove its law banning political activity, 1978				October <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>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</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	December <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>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</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		
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WORLDWIDE SOCIALISM FOR THE GLOBAL EXPLOITED AND OPPRESSED



In this first quarter of the 21st Century, there are billions of people globally who are exploited and oppressed systemically under capitalism--an economic system rooted in the prioritization of profit and private ownership of the means of production by the uber rich. This leads to wage suppression and exploitation, economic insecurity, precarious employment, unreliable access to essential services, and the insecurity of sustaining yourself and family adequately. This is capitalism.

Historically the masses have envisioned a better future, united, revolted, and opted for political and economic power on their terms. Most have opted for socialism. Socialism means a change in economic conditions by placing the means of production under social or public ownership and democratic control; the goal is to direct economic activity toward meeting human needs rather than maximizing private profit. China and Cuba have been model examples.

In the Sahel of Africa, Burkina Faso has rejected IMF's re-colonization efforts, has mobilized the masses and is rebuilding the country with the people's power and leveraging it with their immense natural resources. It has formed a united front with Niger and Mali. The three are inviting other African countries to do the same. In Unity there is Power. But while regional unity in Africa is a step forward toward our liberation, only a unified,

socialist Africa with all its immense wealth and resulting power will liberate Global Africans, ensuring fairness, justice, and prosperity. And it will greatly contribute to all the global poor and struggling masses, ushering in worldwide socialism.

Africans at home and abroad, Pan-Africanism is the path forward. The Total Liberation And Unification Of Africa And Its People Under Socialism. Reflect, Re-Energize, Revolt, & Rise Up You Mighty Race!

Decemba • December 2026

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		1 Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to follow segregated seating law on busses in Montgomery, Alabama in 1955	2 	3 First issue of the "North Star" newspaper published by Frederick Douglass in 1847 Gwendolyn Brooks, African poet, died in 2000	4 Mark Clark and Fred Hampton, Black Panther Party leaders, were assassinated by Chicago police in 1969	5 Nelson Mandela, activist and first president of Azania (South Africa), died in 2013 First All-African People's Conference held in Accra, Ghana in 1958 National Council of Negro Women founded in 1935																																																																																											
6 R.B. Spikes patented automatic gear shift, 1932	7 Up to 300 Africans murdered by racists in Vicksburg, Mississippi in 1874 Antonio Maceo, Cuban freedom fighter, died in 1896	8 Roberto Sobukwe was born in 1925 Lemon Squeezer patented by J.T. White in 1896	9 P.B.S. Pinchback of Louisiana becomes acting governor in 1872 Tanzania Political Independence Day, 1961	10 Namibia Women's Day: dozens of women were killed and wounded during mass protest in 1954 Popular Movement for the liberation of Angola (MPLA) was established in 1956 Dr. Martin L. King, Jr. accepted the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964	11 Albert Luthuli, ANC President, received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1961	12 Kenya gains independence in 1963 G. Grant patented the golf tee in 1899																																																																																											
13 Ella Baker, political activist, was born in 1903 More than 13,500 African workers in Namibia went on strike protesting the migrant labor system in 1971 Ella Baker, political activist, died in 1986	14 U.N. Declaration on the granting of Independence issued to colonial countries and peoples in 1960	15 Sitting Bull, Sioux resistance leader, was assassinated in 1890 William A. Hinton developed the famous Hinton test for diagnosing syphilis in 1927	16 In South Africa, ANC formed Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of Nation) for armed struggle against apartheid in 1961	17 ZAPU formed to fight settler colonialism in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) in 1961	18 Steve Biko, leader of the Black Consciousness Movement In South Africa, was born in 1946	19 Carter G. Woodson, African historian and "Father of Negro History," born in 1875																																																																																											
20 European Boers defeated by Basuto at Berea Mountains, South Africa, in 1852	21 First Day of Winter Thomas Sankara, Pan-Africanist and president of Burkina Faso, born in 1949 Peace pact between the Patriotic Front and settler-colonial regime of Zimbabwe was signed in 1979	22 Dr. Chancellor Williams, author of <i>The Destruction of Black Civilization</i> , born in 1898	23 Henry Highland Garnett, African abolitionist, was born in 1815 Alice Parker, African scientist, invented the Gas Heater Furnace in 1919	24 Libya Political Independence Day, 1951	25 Ahmed Ben Bella, Algerian socialist revolutionary and first president of Algeria, born in 1916 "Black Christmas" boycott of holiday in remembrance of those who died in South African struggle in 1984	26 Jack Johnson becomes the first African heavyweight champion in the U.S. in 1908 Mozambique proclaimed this day as Family Day in 1982 First day of Kwanzaa: UMOJA (Unity)																																																																																											
27 50,000 slaves revolt in Jamaica and 500 murdered in 1831 Second Day of Kwanzaa: KUJICHAGULIA (Self-Determination)	28 Third Day of Kwanzaa: UJIMA (Collective Work and Responsibility)	29 Cheikh Anta Diop, African anthropologist and political activist, was born in Senegal in 1923 Fourth Day of Kwanzaa: UJAMAA (Cooperative Economics)	30 Fifth Day of Kwanzaa: NIA (Purpose)	31 Amy Jacques Garvey was born in 1895 Behanzin leads people to defend Dahomey (Benin) against French Imperialism in 1892 Sixth Day of Kwanzaa: KUUMBA (Creativity)	November <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>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>29</td><td>30</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						January <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>31</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					
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WHY 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!*



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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