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# THE AFRICAN NEWSWORLD

A Media That "We" Control

An Organ of the Universal African Peoples Organization (UAPO)



## SHAME - SHAME - SHAME!!!

In The Year 2021 - They Say We Are 13% Of The United States Population.

However, Of The Most Powerful Elected Political Offices In This Country (Governors And United States Senators): Out Of 50 State Governors NONE Are Black And Of The 100 United States Senators Only THREE Are Black And NOT ONE Black Female Senator.

**REALITY CHECK: Of These 150 Powerful Political Offices We Have Only 3 Which Translates To 2%.**

**In Response To The Above Shame**

Across America We Must Embrace

**"PROPORTIONATE POLITICAL REPRESENTATION"**

Accordingly, On April 4, 2021 The Universal African Peoples Organization (UAPO)

### Introduced Our Spiritual/Political Initiative

For The Upcoming 2022 National And State Elections. See page 4

## The Task Ahead

by Zaki Baruti

### "Addressing the Miscarriage of Political Power at the Highest Level of Government"

As I write this article "Addressing the Miscarriage of Political Power at the Highest Level of Government", my mind and soul cries out the front-page theme of our newspaper. "Shame – Shame – Shame!" This shame is one to be shared by all who live within this country.

What is the shame? The shame is the fact that in the year 2021, it is reported according to the U.S. Census that Black people are at least 13% of the U.S. population, yet we hold less than 4% of the more than 511,000 publicly elected offices in this country. The most powerful elected political offices in this country are Governors and U.S. Senators, an even worst fact is that out of the fifty different state Governors in this country, not one is Black, and out of the one hundred U.S. Senators only three are Black and not one Black female.

Therefore, of the one hundred fifty most powerful and influential political positions in the U.S., Black people only hold three of the positions which translates to 2%. That is why I say it is absolutely "Shame – Shame – Shame" on us, especially when we are taxpayers and 13% of the population as previously stated.

In order to address the glaring in your face lack of political power, our organization is once again making a national clarion call to our people to embrace and work toward implementing the concept of "Proportionate Political Representation."

This concept simply means that whatever percentage we are as a people on the

National, State and Local levels of government, then we should have that level of political representation.

As an extension of that concept, I am so proud of our organization introducing on April 4, 2021 our Spiritual-Political Initiative for the upcoming 2022 National and State Elections.

If we are to solve the massive number of social issues impacting our community, then we must understand that we must have our fair share of political power. The only way to get that power, we must have candidates willing to seize the power with a platform that advocates the uplifting of our people.

Accordingly, the Universal African Peoples Organization (UAPO) will be advocating for Black men and women to become candidates for Governors and U.S. Senators willing to endorse our concept

"Proportionate Political Representation" and our Spiritual/Political Initiative in the upcoming 2022 year.

In the 2022 election, there will be thirty-six Governor positions up for election and we will work to inspire at least fourteen of our people to challenge for those powerful seats in those respective states. Likewise, in the U.S. Senate, there will be thirty-four positions up for election and we will again seek to inspire fourteen of our people to challenge for those positions in those respective states.

Finally, as we are slowly increasing our numbers on the local levels of government,



we must begin to seize the reins of power to "Address the Current Miscarriage of Political Power at the Highest Levels of Government."

P.S. The states where the 2022 elections will be held are on page 4.



# LET THE PEOPLE BE HEARD

In the year 2021 there are fifty state governors and none are Black. Your thoughts?



**Joseph Zenon 51, Auto Accessories, Sales and Installation**

That is abhorrent. With as many Black people as there are in this country and with all of the contributions Black people have made to this country throughout its existence, this is just wrong. But we “Black People” in 2021 have the power to do something about that and stop waiting for someone else to do the right thing when history has shown us that they are incapable of doing so. Let’s (Black People) unify, join organizations that are positive-focused, get politically active locally, state-wide, and nationally and vote and make this happen. C’mon Black people, let’s do this.!!!!



**Christen Griffin 19, College Student, Southeast Missouri State**

For there to be 50 Governors and not one of those Governors are Black shows the ongoing racism here in America. To add on to this, there are only three Black U.S. Senators. This country doesn’t want Black voices in Congress. Why? Because this government fears the power that Black people have when they are elected to powerful positions. The Black community needs legislation so we can take one more step toward justice in our community. I don’t believe in equality. Instead of equality, I would like for my people to surpass our oppressors. I would like for our people to be in a position where they don’t have to go to the white man for help. Therefore, we need Black Governors and more Black U.S. Senators. I will say this, when we achieve our goal of electing more Black officials, I ask that those Black officials stay true to their word. I know that sometimes Congress can change the attitude of many politicians, but my advice to Black politicians that we help elect is remember who voted for you and where you come from. When it is time for you to be re-elected, those same people have the power to determine if you will be re-elected. Like the great Malcolm X said, “These racial issues aren’t a Civil Rights issue, this is a Human Rights issue.” To fix this problem, there are three things we must do: 1.) Get out and vote. 2.) Make this problem a human rights problem. 3.) Like my mentor/leader Zaki Baruti, says Organize!! Organize!! Organize!!



**Terrell Darden 44, Small Business Owner**

As tax paying citizens in America, our concerns are often overlooked by candidates who are elected to assist and fulfill the needs of Blacks in their states. This is why it is important to elect Black Governors who commit to having a laser-focused agenda for the upliftment of our people.



**Johnny Lott, Sr. 62, Transportation**

It is all a game to me, Black America. It’s time to stop playing the game! We must end the insidious, energy-draining, non-productive and destructive games, blame games, denial games, racism games, that are played out every day between Black and white Americans in every facet of life. Black Americans must begin a multicultural organization which includes valuing open communication, equitable distribution across all levels, compensation tied to achievement of goals, active mentoring, and education to teach the skills of managing diversity.



**Robert Wise 39, Employee of U.S. Postal Service**

We need to make a change. Time to support one another in being a leader for our nation. We have a lot of local politicians in the Black race. Time to make an effort to become Governors and U.S. Senators to change the nation. Change is here and time to make the change is now.



**Larry Freeman 46, Entrepreneur/Activist**

The powers in America are rich, elite white men. They will allow us to have local elected positions such as alderpersons and mayors. It is the powerful positions that can make a difference that have strategically been kept away from us. Although, we have had qualified candidates such as Stacy Abrams, who was a candidate for Governor in Georgia, they will lie, cheat, and even change laws to prevent Blacks from certain offices such as Governor and U.S. Senate. The Bible says, “The Last Shall Be First.” I do believe one day; we will hold those powerful positions and will run this country. We are the chosen people!!!!



**Josh Beeks 73, Retired Supervisor of St. Louis Recreation Department**

A very logical question. Unfortunately we live in a so-called democratic country. If the entire country voted for the governors we start off behind 7 to 1 excluding all other factors, money, racism , etc. Governors are voted on by states. Here are some of your hurdles. 9 states have less than 1% black people, 13 have less than 5%, 10 have less than 10%, 12 have less than 20%, 5 less than 30% and 4 less than 40%. 40 states have Republican legislatures. So your democratic way of doing things (apparently fair) is your problem. We have overcome problems ever since these Europeans kidnapped our ancestors, came here and committed genocide on the people that rightfully own this land, the native people that were already here 5000 years before Columbus got lost. Remind the Europeans regularly they are living on stolen land.



**Ron Tedder 51, Consultant-Realistic Outcome Consulting**

We need Black people to organize in each state to run for these offices because the blueprint is there. So, I don’t understand why this is not happening, especially in states that are prominently populated by Blacks.



# LET THE PEOPLE BE HEARD

In 2021 there are one hundred US Senators and only three are Black and not one Black female.  
Your thoughts?



## **Tracy Reese, Health Consultant**

For 232 years, Blacks have been disproportionately under-represented in the U.S. Senate. Unfortunately, Blacks do not have the luxury of sitting back and celebrating the victory of Vice President Harris when it leaves a void. Her vacancy in the U.S. Senate leaves the Black woman invisible. The Democratic Party praises Black women as being their backbone. Yet, I often feel like the Black woman is preyed upon leaving us unprotected and deleted from a U.S. Senate seat. Black women will always face barriers and challenges such as racism and sexism, but for us to sustain, we must be multifaceted in our approach. Black women must continue to pass the hat, cook meals, beat the pavement, and most importantly organize to become U.S. Senators.



## **Marble Davis, Educator**

“The Revolution will not be televised,” prophesized by our strong activists, brothers, and sisters during the perilous 1960’s and 1970’s. Yet, we do need a change of not just the physical structure of our racist post-civil war White House government, but “We must be transformed by the renewing of our minds.” (Romans 12:2) Believe it or not when a thought is descended from the heavens, it is shared among many. It is up to us as the earthly people to do something with it. Zaki’s push toward “Proportionate Political Representation” may not be fully seen in this lifetime, but just imagine a great-great grandson also named Zaki completes the mission. I don’t look at how things are now; I call things as they be (Biblical). A new revolution is rising! Carla “Coffee” Wright and many other Black and Brown sistahs will grace the halls of the U.S. Senate and paint the White House BLACK! (M.C. Breed, 1991)



## **Queen Zakeda, Retired Entrepreneur**

The naked truth is that racism and sexism toward the Black woman is the present-day reality for our people here in America. What needs to happen in the upcoming 2022 election for U.S. Senators, strong and dedicated Black women should become candidates for these prestigious and powerful political offices in every state where elections will be held. As a race and as Black women in particular, we must become more determined than ever to gain our fair share of political power.



## **Shirley Page, CEO-Founder of Running With the Vision, LLC/Creative Producer**

The Black Community at large is just beginning to become aware of the significance and influence of a United States Senator. Report is no one is asking African American women to be on the ballots for U.S. Senator (accept the Universal African Peoples Organization (UAPO)). People donate to people they know or people they think can win. Passing campaign finance reform is critical to setting a level playing field for African American women. Research suggests voters tend to hold women of color to a different standard than white male candidates. The organizational system that support societal stereotypes regarding gender, race and leadership help to make it hard. The realities of systemic racism and sexism also hurt the prospects of African American women who would be qualified as well.



## **Delores McFarlin, Retired Educator**

I believe that we only have three Black U.S. Senators and not one Black woman because Black politicians are under-represented in most states. Therefore, it is difficult for Black politicians to win a U.S. Senate seat. Also, most states have majority Republican voters and they do not have any desire to vote and elect Black Senators, especially Black women to represent them in their particular state. Whites feel threatened by strong Black leaders and as a result we have few Black Senators in the U.S. With that being said, we need to represent and support our Black politicians, if these politicians are representing us properly. Prayerfully, we will increase our numbers in the U.S. Senate especially with Black women.



## **Kristine Hendrix, Community Activist/Formal University City, MO School Board President**

America was never meant to have women vote. Let alone black women, so I’m not surprised that we are under-represented in federal/national electoral politics. However, as private citizens of voting age, we can change that. We have an amazing human, Carla “Coffee “ Wright who is running to be the people’s champion in the U.S. Senate. I’m supporting her to not only have representation that looks like me, but representation that can represent working families and children.



## **Rhea Willis, Educator and Former Director of Northeast Ambulance and Fire District (first woman to hold that position)**

Why are there no Black women running for this position and winning? We can ponder on many reasons, but I know that there are many Black females that are qualified and highly capable to hold this position. The qualifications to hold the position of U.S. Senator is they must be 30 years of age, a U.S. citizen for at least nine years and a resident in their particular state at the time of election These are basic qualifications. It’s time for Black women to reach for those stars and start thinking about running to be a U.S. Senator. I am calling for all Black women across America to take the initiative to make that move and run for this position and win. It’s time to plan and organize to make this happen. We need representation at the table of the U.S. Senate. When we plan, organize, educate and are persistent, we can win and have a seat at that table of success.



## **Candice Hill, Project Portfolio Manager**

This country prides itself on being a diverse society. However, when it comes to sharing real political power, that’s a complete falsehood. This fact is so evident when you examine the racial composition of the current U.S. Senate. With only three Black U.S. Senators and not one Black female, that’s a damn shame. Rise up Black and forward-thinking white people and let’s change that reality with “Proportionate Political Representation.”

Introduced April 4, 2021

# In The Spirit of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The Universal African Peoples Organization (UAPO) Announces

The Shirley Chisholm-Carol Moseley Braun-Fannie Lou Hamer  
P.B.S. Pinchback -Hiram Revels-Medgar Evers Spiritual /Political Initiative

## Rationale

Given the fact that according to the most recent United States Census Black people are at least 13-14% of the total United States population.

Given the fact that there are over 511,000 publicly elected positions in the United States and Black elected officials hold no more than 4% of that number.

Given the fact that as of this year 2021, there are 100 United States Senators and there are only three Blacks along with the fact there are no Black Female Senators.

Given the fact that as of this year 2021, there are 50 State Governors, and none are Black.

Given the fact that in the year 2022 there will be 34 United States Senator seats up for election and 36 Governor seats up for election.

Given the fact that Black people are taxpayers on the local, state and national levels of government. Therefore, we should have our fair share of political representation at each level of government.

And

Given the fact that the Universal African Peoples Organization has consistently advocated over the years for the implementation of the concept of “Proportionate Political Representation.” This concept simply means that whatever percentage Black people are on the national, state and local levels of government; then we should have that percentage of political representative power. Therefore, instead of having only three Black United States Senators, we should have at least thirteen and instead of no Black Governors, we should have at least seven.

## Accordingly

To address the above political realities, the UAPO is launching the Shirley Chisholm-Carol Moseley Braun-Fannie Lou Hamer-P.B.S. Pinchback-Hiram Revels-Medgar Evers Spiritual/Political Initiative. We will be making a National Call to Black elected officials, organizations, faith and civic leaders to encourage our people to become candidates for the United States Senate and Governor positions in 2022.

It will be the UAPO’s humble objective to have at least 14 Black candidates for the United States Senate in the respective states where elections will be held in 2022. For the positions of Governorships, it will be our objective of having at least 14 Black candidates in the respective states where the elections will be held in 2022.

We will also seek candidates who will agree to the following:

1. To endorse the concept of “Proportionate Political Representation.”
2. To seek at least 144,000 PLUS votes in their election bid.
3. To Support Criminal Justice Reform that addresses black mass incarceration including changes to parole, mandatory minimums and voting rights for ex-offenders.
4. To support any city, state or federal legislation that abolishes Qualified Immunity as a legal defense for bad policing.
5. To support the (For the People Act-H.R.1) in the House of Representatives and S.1 in the Senate or any federal or state protection against voter suppression.
6. To support the abolishment of the Filibuster rule in Congress.
7. To be a member/supporter of the Universal African Peoples Organization. [www.uapo.org](http://www.uapo.org)
8. To endorse the Black Is Back Coalition’s 19 Points of Self-Determination. (<https://blackisbackcoalition.org/>)
9. To endorse the Black Alliance for Peace’s Call to Make War and Militarism Central Topics of 2022 Elections

\*To support efforts to cut the military budget by 50% as a first step in reducing military spending, and to reallocate government spending to fully fund socially uplifting and progressive programs that realize individual and collective human rights in the areas of housing, education, healthcare, green jobs and public transportation.

\*To oppose the militarization of the police and specifically the Department of Defense’s 1033 program that transfers, donates and or sell millions of dollars of military equipment to local police forces.

\* To promote the closing of more than 800 U.S. foreign military bases and the ending of U.S. participation in NATO’s white supremacist military structure.

\* To call for and work towards abolishing the U.S. African Command (AFRICOM), including the removal of all military bases and the withdrawal of all U.S. military personnel from the Continent of Africa.

\* To demand that the Department of Justice document and investigate all instances of lethal force used by domestic police officers and other agencies against non-white populations as demanded by various United Nations human rights treaty monitoring bodies.

\* To commit to passing resolutions at every level of government that pressure the U.S. to uphold international law according to the United Nations Charter, and to oppose all military, economic (including sanctions and blockades that are acts of war) and political interventions in the internal affairs of sovereign nations regardless of the political party controlling the office of the presidency.

\* To sponsor legislation and/or resolutions at every level of government calling on the U.S. to support the United Nations resolution on the complete global abolishment of nuclear weapons as passed by 122 nations in July 2017.

## Facts About The Political Figures and Activists Who Our Spiritual/Political Initiative Is Named After:

**Shirley Chisholm** – First Black female elected to the United States House of Representatives from the 12th District of New York. First black person to run for President on a major party ticket (Democrat/1972).  
**Carol Moseley Braun** – First Black female elected to the United States Senate in 1992 representing the State of Illinois.  
**Fannie Lou Hamer** – Voting and Women’s Right Activist, Community Organizer and leader in the Civil Rights Movement during the 1960’s and a force within the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.  
**Hiram Revels** – First Black to serve in the United States Senate in 1870 representing the State of Mississippi.  
**P.B.S. Pinchback** – First Black (however very short) to serve as Governor of the State of Louisiana from December 9, 1872 to January 13, 1873.  
**Medgar Evers** – Civil and Voting Rights activist in Mississippi. He was the Field Secretary for the NAACP. He was murdered by a racist Klansman in 1963.

### States Where Governor Positions Are Up for Election In 2022 *Red represents Republican held seats. Blue represents Democratic held seats.*

- |                       |                         |                          |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Alabama – Red      | 14.. Kansas- Blue       | 27. Oregon - Blue        |
| 2. Alaska – Red       | 15. Maine- Blue         | 28. Pennsylvania - Blue  |
| 3. Arizona – Red      | 16. Maryland – Red      | 29. Rhode Island - Blue  |
| 4. Arkansas – Red     | 17. Massachusetts – Red | 30. South Carolina - Red |
| 5. California – Blue  | 18. Michigan – Blue     | 31. South Dakota - Red   |
| 6. Colorado – Blue    | 19. Minnesota – Blue    | 32. Tennessee - Red      |
| 7. Connecticut – Blue | 20. Nebraska – Red      | 33. Texas - Red          |
| 8. Florida – Red      | 21. Nevada – Blue       | 34. Vermont - Red        |
| 9. Georgia – Red      | 22. New Hampshire - Red | 35. Wisconsin - Blue     |
| 10. Hawaii – Blue     | 23. New Mexico - Blue   | 36. Wyoming – Red        |
| 11. Idaho – Red       | 24. New York - Blue     |                          |
| 12. Illinois – Blue   | 25. Ohio - Red          |                          |
| 13. Iowa – Red        | 26. Oklahoma - Red      |                          |

### States Where 34 US Senate Seats Up For Election in 2022 *Red represents Republican held seats. Blue represents Democratic held seats.*

- |                       |                          |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Alabama – Red      | 14. Iowa – Red           | 26. Oklahoma - Red       |
| 2. Alaska – Red       | 15. Kansas – Red         | 27. Oregon - Blue        |
| 3. Arizona – Red      | 16. Kentucky – Red       | 28. Pennsylvania - Red   |
| 4. Arkansas – Red     | 17. Louisiana – Red      | 29. South Carolina - Red |
| 5. California – Blue  | 18. Maryland – Blue      | 30. South Dakota -Red    |
| 7. Connecticut – Blue | 19. Missouri – Red       | 31. Utah - Red           |
| 8. Florida – Red      | 20. Nevada – Blue        | 32. Vermont - Blue       |
| 9. Georgia – Blue     | 21. New Hampshire – Blue | 33. Washington - Blue    |
| 10. Hawaii- Blue      | 22. New York – Blue      | 34. Wisconsin – Red      |
| 11. Idaho – Red       | 23. North Carolina - Red |                          |
| 12. Illinois – Blue   | 24. North Dakota - Red   |                          |
| 13. Indiana- Red      | 25. Ohio - Red           |                          |



Political Facts

- The United States Federal government is based on three branches of government: (1) Executive Branch- the President, the Vice President and 15 Cabinet Members-(2) Judicial Branch- the Court System (a) District Courts (b) Court of Appeals (c) Supreme Court and (3) Legislative Branch called Congress which is composed of the House of Representatives (435 members of which 53 (12%) are Black) and the House of Senate which has 100 members with only 3 (3%) that are Black.
- From the very first Congress in 1789 through the 116th Congress in 2020 there have been a total of 12,348 members and of that number only 152 blacks have served in the House of Representatives.
- As of January 2021, there have been a total of 1,994 United States Senators and of that number only 11 have been Black.
- According to an article written in the Washington Post on October 14, 2014 in the aftermath of the murder of Mike Brown, white men are 31% of the U.S. population, but hold 65% of all elected offices.
- Today, there are 50 Governors-42 Males-8 Females-None are Black.
- The United States Senate has 100 members; 76 Males-24 Females. Of that number, there are 3 Black males and no Black females.
- Historically, there have been only four Blacks who have served as Governors:
  - o P.B. S. Pinchback – Louisiana – December 9, 1872-January 13, 1873
  - o Douglas Wilder – Virginia- January 13, 1990-January 13, 1994
  - o Deval Patrick – Massachusetts -January 4, 2007 – January 8, 2011
  - o David Patterson -New York-March 17, 2008-December 31, 2010
- Historically there have only been 11 Black United States Senators

Senator	State	Term of Office
Hiram Revels	MS.	Feb. 29, 1870-March 3, 1871
Blanche Bruce	MS.	March 4, 1875-March 3, 1881
Edward Brooke	MA.	Jan. 3, 1967-Jan. 3, 1979
Carol Moseley Braun	IL.	Jan. 3,1993-Jan. 3, 1998
Barack Obama	IL.	Jan. 3, 2005-Nov. 16, 2008
Roland Burris	IL.	Jan. 15, 2009-Nov. 29, 2010
Tim Scott	SC.	Jan. 2, 2013-Present
Mo Cowan	MA	Feb. 1, 2013-July 16, 2013
Corey Booker	NJ	Oct.31, 2013-Present
Kamala Harris	CA	Jan. 3, 2017-Jan. 18, 2021
Raphael Warnock	GA	Jan. 20, 2021-Present

Please note: P.B.S. Pinchback was elected Senator in 1873 in the State of Louisiana but was denied a seat in the Senate. For more information, please contact Zaki Baruti President/General Universal African Peoples Organization (UAPO), (Office#) 314-833-4151 (Mobile#) 314-477-4629 (email address) zakibarutiuaipo@hotmail.org or (website) www.uapo.org

The 1811 Louisiana Slave Rebellion and the Struggle in Haiti



The absence of coverage of the tremendous people’s struggle in Haiti by U.S. media is nothing new. The self-declared dictator Jovenel Moise has been in power for a year after the end of his presidency with the support of the U.S. government and other imperialists.

From reports on the ground in Haiti today, the struggle has reached a point where the Haitian people see the direct ties between U.S. imperialism and the current dictatorship.

As the Haitian people carry out an uprising in the streets of Haiti, they know that their liberation is tied to ours in the United States. They are calling on all working and poor people in the U.S. to support them in defeating imperialism.

This sentiment of joint struggle goes back two centuries and more.

**The 1811 Rebellion**  
On a rainy January night in 1811, nearly 500 hundred enslaved people revolted outside of La Place, Louisiana. This rebellion was both inspired by and in many ways directed by the politics of the Haitian revolution (1791-1804).

Named the German Coast Rebellion of 1811,

it is rarely cited or taught in school. The white supremacist cleansing of history leaves out this important event; the U.S. ruling class has taken every step to attempt to erase this long history — to limit the consciousness of Americans on the possibility of a revolution in the United States.

To show the significance of the rebellion, the governor of Orleans prohibited slaves from traveling from one plantation to another. Other severe laws were enacted to increase social control.

“I realized that the revolt had been much larger — and come much closer to succeeding — than the planters and American officials let on,” wrote historian Daniel Rasmussen after extensive research of court reports and plantation ledgers, which he documents in his book “American Uprising: the Untold Story of America’s Largest Slave Revolt.”

The revolt began on the plantation of Colonel Manuel Andry on the east side of the Mississippi — also called the German Coast as many of those slave owners were of German descent.

Led by Charles Deslondes, a slave driver of Haitian descent (often smaller planta-

tions used Black slave drivers to save on cost), they overcame the slave owners, killing one and wounding another. The group armed themselves with muskets and ammunition from the plantation’s basement.

Later as the revolt grew, many had no muskets but carried farm tools and just about any object that could be used as a weapon. They marched along River Road, burning other plantations along the way to New Orleans in the hopes of meeting up with revolutionaries there and beyond.

“Charles knew that uniforms would lend the revolt authority, wedding their struggle with the imagery of the Haitian revolution, whose leaders had famously adopted European military garb,” wrote Rasmussen.

But this revolt did more than depict the imagery of the Haitian revolutionary struggle, it threatened the slave-owning class’s control of New Orleans.

The ranks of the slave revolt grew to more than 500. More than half of the rebels were born in Africa — speakers of West African languages like Twi, as well as Bantu languages from Angola. Some had previous military experience from their lands of origin.

The highly organized revolt’s intention was to create a Black Republic in Coastal Louisiana. No doubt inspired by Haiti — where enslaved people had overthrown the slavocracy and taken state power.

The rebellion reached what today is the city of Kenner — 13 miles outside of New Orleans — as slave owners abandoned their plantations, fleeing to New Orleans. William C. Clairborne, governor of the Territory of Orleans, decreed a virtual martial law shutting down all the bars in the city.

With uniforms, marching in formation, as the rebel army’s ranks swelled, they were confronted by U.S. federal troops. As they were retreating, they were cornered by the militias of the slave

owners, organized by the surviving Colonel Andry — who had escaped after the initial attack.

The rebellion was brutally crushed. It was a bloodbath. More than five dozen perished in the initial fighting. Ninety-five were executed. Some escaped to the swamp to later join maroons. In the retreat, Deslondes was captured, tortured and then executed.

The heads of the leaders were put on poles along miles of the road as a warning to enslaved people to never step out of line again.

This hidden history becomes especially important in this moment when the Haitian people call on those in the United States to mobilize and organize against U.S. imperialism and to stand in solidarity with them in their struggle to see a truly independent, sovereign and democratic Haiti.

The imperialist ruling elite in the United States knows that this kind of internationalist solidarity is a threat to their rule both at home and abroad. Freedom fighters like Charles Deslondes and the hundreds of other revolutionaries of the 1811 rebellion too knew this.

The time is now to stand with Haiti. Down with U.S. Imperialism! Free Haiti!

Please check out BreakThrough News for an eyewitness report on Haiti, as well as this episode of the Socialist Program for coverage of the current uprising in Haiti.

by John Peter Daly



# ‘BLACK WALL STREET’

## The History of the Wealthy Black Community and the Massacre Perpetrated There



TULSA, OKLAHOMA - JUNE 18:

The Black Wall Street Massacre memorial is shown June 18, 2020 in Tulsa, Oklahoma. The Black Wall Street Massacre happened in 1921 and was one of the worst race riots in the history of the United States where more than 35 square blocks of a predominantly Black neighborhood were destroyed in two days of rioting leaving between 150-300 people dead.

Nearly a century ago, thousands of Black Tulsa, Oklahoma residents had built a self-sustaining community that supported hundreds of Black-owned businesses. It was known as “Black Wall Street.” This past summer marked the 99th anniversary of the Tulsa race massacre, a tragic event perpetrated on Black Wall Street, which has been described as “the single worst incident of racial violence in American history.”

The incident, which is estimated to have claimed the lives of as many as 300 people, devastated a neighborhood that had grown over the previous 15 years to become one of the wealthiest enclaves for Black Americans in the country.

Still, for many Americans, the June 1, 1921 massacre and the history of Tulsa’s “Black Wall Street” neighborhood represent a gap in their knowledge of American history. In fact, when a depiction of the massacre appeared in the opening scenes of “Watchmen”, a popular fictional HBO series that debuted in October and drew from the real-life events of 1921, many viewers reported that they initially believed they were witnessing fictional events. Historians say the history of “Black Wall Street” and the massacre that occurred there (much like the Juneteenth holiday) have generally not been taught in U.S. schools over the past century, even in

ernment to westward traveling settlers). Gurley initially established himself roughly 80 miles west of Tulsa, where he claimed a plot of land, became principal of the local school and ran a successful general store for more than a decade, according to Forbes. With the state’s oil boom bringing newfound wealth to Tulsa in the early 1900s, Gurley moved to the city and bought the 40-acre plot that he and other Black entrepreneurs named Greenwood.

Gurley “had a vision to create something for Black people by Black people,” author and historian Hannibal Johnson wrote in his book, “Black Wall Street: From Riot to Renaissance in Tulsa’s Historic Greenwood District.”

In a recent interview, Johnson told Forbes that “Greenwood was perceived as a place to . escape oppression-economic, social, political oppression-in the Deep South. It was an economy born of necessity. It wouldn’t have existed had it not been for Jim Crow segregation and the inability of Black folks to participate to a substantial degree in the larger white-dominated economy.”

Gurley loaned money to other Black entrepreneurs looking to start their own businesses. This was important in establishing the Greenwood District as a center of Black business and wealth, as Black entrepreneurs would have otherwise had little to no opportunity to borrow money from white-owned banks during the Jim Crow Era. And, as Johnson points out, Gurley’s push for Black-owned businesses was also a necessity in an era in America where intense racial segregation meant that Black citizens were often barred from patronizing many white-owned establishments.

included John and Loula Williams, who owned a candy shop and built the neighborhood’s Dreamland Theater, a 750-seat movie theater. There was also Andrew Smitherman, a lawyer who also founded and ran the Tulsa Star, one of the area’s most prominent Black-owned newspapers.

The community even featured its own hospital and public library. Greenwood was a “modern, majestic, sophisticated, and unapologetically Black” community, author Josie Pickens wrote for Ebony in 2013, adding that the neighborhood even had “a remarkable school system that superiorly educated black children.”

By 1921, Tulsa’s Greenwood District was one of the wealthiest Black communities in the U.S. and a center of Black wealth. The community of roughly 10,000 residents was thriving and supported Black-owned banks, restaurants, hotels, grocery stores and luxury shops, along with offices for Black lawyers and doctors. Because Tulsa was still very much racially segregated at the time, the Black residents mostly patronized Black-owned businesses, which helped the community thrive. In fact, the community was so self-sustaining that it’s now estimated that every dollar spent in the Greenwood District circulated within the neighborhood and its businesses at least 36 times, according to historians.

The district’s success actually inspired Black author and orator Booker T. Washington to coin its nickname, which he originally called “Negro Wall Street,” but which later became known as “Black Wall Street,” according to the Greenwood



Oklahoma, where the racist incident was only added to statewide school curriculums in February.

Here’s a look at how Tulsa’s Greenwood District grew to become a haven for Black entrepreneurs at the beginning of the 20th century - and how 24 hours of racist violence destroyed much of what thousands of Black residents had built there, only for that tragic event and the people it affected to be unjustly ignored by history, for the most part, for decades afterward.

The founding of ‘Black Wall Street’ Tulsa, in general, began to flourish around the turn of the 20th Century, thanks to a huge oil boom in Oklahoma. The area also saw a major uptick in Black settlers around that time, and leading up to Oklahoma’s 1907 statehood, as land was readily available.

In 1906, a wealthy African-American land-owner, named O. W. Gurley, moved to Tulsa and bought 40 acres of land that he opted to only sell to Black settlers. Gurley had been born in Arkansas to former slaves and was mostly self-educated. Believing he was unlikely to experience success in the Jim Crow-era South, Gurley left Arkansas in the 1890s to join thousands of other homesteaders claiming land (which previously belonged to Native Americans, but was made available by the federal gov-

One of Gurley’s early business partners was J.B. Stradford, another son of former slaves who grew up to graduate from Oberlin College and obtain a law degree from Indiana Law School. After running a string of businesses in St. Louis, Stradford moved to Tulsa and built rental properties as well as the Stradford Hotel, which became a fixture on Greenwood Avenue. The 54-room hotel was reportedly the largest Black-owned and -operated hotel in America, and it featured a dining hall, gambling hall, saloon and regular Jazz performances for the neighborhood’s residents. Forbes notes that Stradford’s hotel, boosted by Greenwood’s rising success, would eventually be valued at roughly \$75,000 (or over \$1 million in today’s dollars) before it was destroyed in the violence of 1921.

Gurley himself also built a rooming house, multiple rental properties and his own hotel. He also owned a Masonic Lodge and a successful grocery store, which he supplied with produce from his nearby 80-acre farm. According to Forbes, as Greenwood’s population grew, Gurley’s fortune was ultimately worth roughly \$200,000, equivalent to \$2. 7 million today.

Other prominent Black business-owners in the area

Cultural Center. That being said, the Greenwood District was far from a utopia. Even though many Black residents owned successful businesses and lived in relative luxury, historian Scott Ellsworth has pointed out that many others were poor and lived in “shanties and shacks.”

The Tulsa massacre Historians note that many of the Greenwood District’s Black residents had moved to the area to escape the virulent racism of the Deep South. However, while Greenwood’s “Black Wall Street” was a self-sustaining enclave for Tulsa’s Black community, it was also only blocks away from predominantly white neighborhoods that remained unwelcoming to their Black neighbors. What’s more, racist violence was on the rise in the U.S. at the time. Just two years before the Tulsa Massacre, the nation endured the Red Summer of 1919, when at least 25 riots and incidents of mob violence erupted in major cities across the U.S., killing hundreds of people, most of whom were Black.

Those pre-existing racial tensions set the stage for a bloody day of racist violence that erupted over a nearly 24-hour period, ending June 1, 1921, after an armed white mob descended on the Greenwood



# Black Wall Street Massacre Continued



District.

The mob attacked Black residents and businesses in the neighborhood, leaving 35 city blocks “in charred ruins,” according to the Tulsa Historical Society. In the skirmishes, over 300 people were killed and hundreds more were injured, while thousands of Tulsa’s Black residents lost their homes and businesses.

The violence had been sparked by an incident in the preceding days involving a young African-American shoe-shiner named Dick Rowland, who rode in an elevator operated by a young white woman named Sarah Page. While reports of exactly what happened in the elevator vary, it is widely believed that Rowland accidentally came into contact with Page (perhaps stepping on her foot, or tripping and falling into her, according to different reports), causing her to scream.

One witness who heard the scream called the police, who eventually arrested Rowland on May 31. Meanwhile, after a Tulsa Tribune newspaper article falsely claimed that Rowland had assaulted Page, rumors about the incident ran wild and some accounts even falsely claimed he had raped the woman, according to The New York Times. (Local law enforcement later admonished the Tribune for publishing an “untrue account” that helped to incite the violence, according to the Tulsa World.)

Tulsa’s Black residents, fearing that Rowland would be lynched by an angry mob (a horrifically regular occurrence that’s estimated to have happened thousands of times in the U.S. during the Jim Crow Era) after he received threats on his life, gathered in front of the city’s courthouse where he was being held. A confrontation broke out between Black and white groups at the courthouse, both of which were armed, resulting in shots being fired.

After that initial skirmish, Black residents retreated to the Greenwood District, while groups of white vigilantes reportedly spread throughout Tulsa attacking any Black person they encountered, according to the Oklahoma Historical Society. On the morning of June 1, a mob of over a thousand white people overran the affluent Black neighborhood, attacking and shooting residents.

The white mob looted and burned most of the neighborhood, firing on residents who tried to defend themselves but were outgunned by the attackers, some of whom reportedly had machine guns, surviving eyewitnesses later reported. Some survivors even said that the attackers flew over the area in private airplanes, from which they shot at Black residents and dropped firebombs on buildings.

The Oklahoma Historical Society reports that the violence trailed off later in the morning, upon the arrival of troops from the National Guard, though much of the neighborhood was already in ruins by that point. However, other reports suggest that the National Guard and the Tulsa police arrested Black residents instead of their attackers, and that some troops even joined in the attack, according to The New York Times.

In the end, more than 1,200 homes were reportedly burned, leaving most of the Greenwood District’s 10,000 residents homeless. Over 6,000 of them were rounded up into internment camps by the



local government and forced to live in tents, in some cases for months after the massacre.

In 2019, archaeologists in Tulsa discovered what they believed to be one site likely used as a mass grave to bury many of those who died in the massacre.

Meanwhile, Rowland was eventually exonerated, but an all-white grand jury decided not to charge any white residents in the wake of the violence, which mostly blamed Black residents, according to the Oklahoma Historical Society.

For many years after the massacre, there was some argument over whether the incident should be referred to as a massacre or a “riot.” Early reports referred to the incident as the “Tulsa Race Riot,” with the Tulsa Historical Society noting that such terminology may have been used for insurance purposes, as a riot would not have required insurance companies to pay out benefits to Black residents whose homes and businesses were burned.

The Greenwood District after the massacre was eventually rebuilt by Black residents who refused to leave the city, starting immediately after the massacre, with hundreds of structures rebuilt by the end of 1921. By 1925, Greenwood hosted the annual conference of Booker T. Washington’s National Negro Business League and, by 1942, the neighborhood boasted more than 200 Black-owned businesses, according to a report from the state’s 1921 Tulsa Race Riot Centennial Commission.

Still, many of the neighborhood’s surviving Black residents never fully recovered the wealth that was lost amid the looting and destruction. “For years, Black women would see white women walking down the street in their jewelry and snatch it off,” John W. Franklin of the National Museum of African American History and Culture said in 2016.

As for individual entrepreneurs, Gurley and Stradford reportedly lost their fortunes in the violence and destruction, and both left Tulsa. Stradford moved to Chicago, where he set up a successful law practice. Gurley moved to Los Angeles, where little is known of what he did before he died in 1935.

Smitherman’s newspaper press, business and home were all destroyed in the massacre. He left Tulsa after, fleeing to Massachusetts while reportedly facing some blame from Tulsa authorities for inciting the violence because his newspaper advocated for Black Americans to arm themselves and stand up for their rights.

The Dreamland Theater was rebuilt by the community after the massacre, but the theater and many of the rebuilt neighborhood’s businesses eventually shut down a few decades later. As Tulsa neared the mid-century mark, increasing integration across the country meant that Black residents no longer needed to only spend their money at Black-owned businesses, which sent money outside of the community. What’s more, Tulsa (like many other U.S. cities) committed to “urban renewal” plans in the 1960s and ‘70s that razed much of the Greenwood District to make way for public works

projects, including construction of a major highway in the 1960s that cut right through the neighborhood. Today, the district’s main thoroughfare, Greenwood Avenue, cuts through the Tulsa campus of Oklahoma State University.

In 2001, an Oklahoma State Commission began to study the 1921 massacre and delivered a fact finding report meant to officially recognize the tragic event after decades of it being ignored by the local government. The Commission determined that some form of reparations should be made to the massacre’s survivors and their descendants. However, a federal judge ruled against the commission’s calls for reparations in a 2004 ruling, and groups such as the Human Rights Watch are still calling on the government to offer some sort of reparations to the massacre’s survivors.

In 2010, the city dedicated a park, called the John Hope Franklin Reconciliation Park after an African-American historian from Tulsa, in the memory of the victims of the 1921 Tulsa massacre. The federal government recognized the park as an official member of the African American Civil Rights Network.

In 2018, local officials also dedicated a “Black Wall Street” mural painted on one side of the highway that now runs through the Greenwood District. And, local leaders worked to secure \$25 million in funding for a renovation and expansion project at the Greenwood Cultural Center, a museum that offers educational programs about the district’s history, which is slated for completion in 2021 (in time for the 100th anniversary of the massacre).

The Black Wall Street Mural stands in the Greenwood District of Tulsa Oklahoma. Greenwood, known as Black Wall Street, was one of the most prosperous African-American enclaves in the U.S. before the slaughter of its citizens. Today, a mere handful of Black-owned businesses operate on its single remaining block.

Meanwhile, further efforts remain underway to restore the area once known as “Black Wall Street,” including a GoFundMe campaign from the Greenwood Chamber of Commerce that seeks to raise up to \$10 million to restore and rebuild the district. And, multiple community organizations worked together to restore the Tulsa home of 105-year-old Lessie Benningfield Randle, who is one of the few remaining survivors of the 1921 Tulsa Massacre.

by Tom Huddleton, Jr.





**Scenes From The UAPO Annual April 4th Founding Date Celebration and Commemoration of the Assassination Date of Dr. ML King Jr. Held Outside At Legacy Bookstore**

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rominent UAPO Member Coffee Wright and President/General Zaki Baruti



Joshua Ramsey/UAPO Member with Zaki Baruti



Lyndon Pulliam/UAPO Member with Zaki Baruti



# CARLA COFFEE WRIGHT ANNOUNCES HER CANDIDACY FOR THE MISSOURI DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION FOR U S SENATOR



On April 19, 2021, outspoken and human rights activist, Carla “Coffee” Wright will once again become a candidate in the 2022 Missouri Democratic Primary Election for U. S. Senate. Her previous campaign election effort for this powerful position was in 2018. In that election cycle, she was the only Black candidate in the field of 23 candidates representing different political parties. Also, after a short 4-month campaign with less than \$5,000 she was able to finish second among a field of 8 candidates vying for the 2018 Democratic Primary Election. With the 2022 Primary Election being held in August of next year and having much time to raise money for the campaign, Ms. Wright is confident that she will attract massive numbers of votes to capture the Democratic nomination in 2022.

Finally, Ms. Wright has emphatically endorsed the Universal African Peoples Organization’s (UAPO) Spiritual/Political Initiative and will be a strong and progressive Senator for all of the people of Missouri.

## CARLA COFFEE WRIGHT FOR US SENATOR

by Carol “Cookie” Jackson



Supporters of Coffee Wright

The first United States Senate convened March 4, 1789. In its nearly two hundred thirty two (232) year history, only eleven (11) senators have been African American. The first African American male senator was elected in 1870, eighty-one (81) years later. The last African American male senator was elected in 2020, two hundred thirty one (231) years later.

In 1835, (one hundred eighty six (186) years after the Senate originated), the first woman was elected and to date, there has only been a total of fifty eight (58) female senators. Many of these senators did not serve a full year so their tenures were listed in the number of days served. Out of the fif-

ty eight (58) women, only two have been African American; Senator Carol Moseley-Braun of Illinois who served from 1993-1999; and Senator Kamala Harris of California who served from 2017-2021 and was sworn in as the Vice President of the United States in 2021.

While researching the statistical and historical tenure of female senators since the year 1835, the numbers in terms of service years for each senator was staggering. In the one hundred eighty six (186) year history, female senators served a culmination of four hundred seventy nine (479) years and five thousand, three hundred and twenty five (5325) days based on their elected terms in years and days. Though not shocking,

however flabbergasting, out of these total numbers of years and days, the only two historical African American Female Senators only served a MERE TOTAL OF TEN (10) YEARS AND FIFTEEN (15 DAYS) out of these historical numbers.

Fast forward to 2021, we currently only have three (3) African American senators out of hundred (100); two Democrats, and one Republican...ALL MALES AND NONE FROM MISSOURI! These statistics are not only embarrassing but are UNACCEPTABLE. For reasons of this alone, it is nothing short of shameful and even sinful if we, the citizens from the State of Missouri, remain comatose while yet another “business as usual, ineffective, stale mate” candidate is elected to the legislative branch of our government.

We know that it is going to take a unique, atypical, extraordinary, forthright, sincere, trustworthy, adaptable, and conciliatory candidate to represent us in the United States Senate. We have concluded that there is one such candidate who depicts this description who is none other than CARLA “COFFEE WRIGHT.” Therefore, We the People, hereby stand in agreement to support and accomplish maximum due diligence to send Coffee to Washington, DC, as our esteemed US Senator, in 2022. RUN COFFEE RUN!!!

## Brief Commentary Why I Support Coffee Wright for U.S. Senator

By Queen Ziah

When I look up the duties and responsibilities of a U.S. Senator, it says votes on bills, resolutions, amendments, motions, nominations, and treaties. Also, loosely examines the work of the government, Well, this is Coffee. Coffee will bring to the Senate a fresh and new perspective. She understands the lack of representation of the Black experience and yes, that matters.

As a beautiful, strong forward thinking Black woman, Coffee represents a people disenfranchised, ignored, and under-served. As a Black woman, Coffee will bring to the Senate the voice of people, the poor people, the disproportionately sentenced people, the small farmer people, the elderly people, the low wage and low-income people and the fathers caught up in a system that incarcerates rather than empower people.

According to the U.S. Census, Blacks represent 13% of the U.S. population and Black women represent 6.4% of that population, then where is our Black female U.S. Senator? Out of the one hundred U.S. Senate seats, Blacks only hold three of those seats, none of which is a Black female. Let’s end that in 2022. I’ve seen first-hand how hard-working Coffee is. I know I can trust her to be our seat at the table of one of the highest positions in the U.S. Government.

## TWO OTHER STATEWIDE CANDIDATES WHO HAVE ENDORSED OUR SPIRITUAL/POLITICAL INITIATIVE FOR THE 2022 ELECTIONS



**Pastor Anthony Williams**  
2022 US Senate Candidate/Illinois



**Dr. Anthony Bland**  
2022 Governor Candidate/Arkansas



# Community needs Dunbar Open as a full-service school Pre-K through 8, not a virtual school.

Communities continue to fight for the children’s public school. It’s not only about depopulation.



Dunbar Elementary School 1415 N. Garrison Ave. St. Louis, Missouri 63106

In December 2020, a recommendation was made by the St. Louis Public Schools Superintendent Dr. Kelvin Adams to close ten more schools in the City of St. Louis. From this recommendation, on January 12, 2021 four of seven school board members voted to close elementary schools: Clay, Dunbar, Farragut, Ford, and Northwest High School on the City’s northside; Fanning Middle and Cleveland High on the City’s southside. Hickey and Monroe Elementary schools were taken off of the closure list, and the decision for Sumner High was delayed until March. At that time, Sumner was given an opportunity to remain open for three years to improve enrollment and GPAs. According to data, many people continue to blame public school closures on the city’s depopulation, low student enrollment and lack of funding... But proponents of public education continuously point out the lack of equitable resources compared to other schools, an influx of charter schools and private access to public funds, and show maps displaying the majority of school closures in black neighborhoods.

In the Jeff-Vander-Lou (JVL) Neighborhood, historically known as the “Negro District”, plans are in progress for the Paul Laurence Dunbar Elementary School, to become a virtual school. Even though the school was voted to close, this recommendation for a

virtual school was made by Dr. Adams on March 9, 2021; however, many parents and supporters for Dunbar are saying this will be a total disservice to take away the children’s neighborhood public school. Given the fact that the district will still be paying utilities, salaries for teachers, custodians, secretary, security, and an administrator who will occupy the building daily, the students being put out of the building are the students we are required to educate. One cannot increase enrollment, when it has been removed. Continued school closings affect our children mentally. This trauma directly contributes to their lack of educational progress. While some parents say virtual learning works for their children, other parents say that their children, especially their younger children, require and learn much better with in-person instruction.

Dunbar is an integral part of a unique learning community landscape not found anywhere in the entire St. Louis region. Vashon Alumnus, Mr. James Gibbs, coined this area “The Trifecta” because of three educational institutions: Dunbar Elementary School, Vashon High School, and the William J. Harrison St. Louis Community College. All three are within walking distance. “Removing this feeder school from the neighborhood will be a devastating

loss”, said Mrs. Rosie Willis, longtime neighbor and founder of the Fresh Starts Community Garden at the intersection of Dayton Street and Glasgow Avenue. Research has shown that children transitioning from elementary to middle school, and from middle school to high school, pose academic and emotional challenges. The average Black child attends several schools before they reach their teenage years.

From December 2020 to January 2021, Dr. Adams gave community groups thirty days to come up with a ‘concrete’ plan to keep the schools open. The Communities’ One Project submitted a plan to bring back grades seven and eight to Dunbar to increase enrollment while decreasing transportation costs. The plan also outlines a collaboration of well rounded and new educational services from Montessori based Urban Farm School, the Wings Foundation, Afterschool Labs STL, New Dimensions Soccer, and Miss Tillie’s Corner. These resources provide mental health experts, Montessori guidance, computer/tech training, farming, teachers, and sports coaches during regular school hours at no cost to the district. However, some board members did not fully review the plan before voting to close the school. Furthermore, as the group continued discussions with the school board and the superintendent, Dunbar parents were told to select other schools to enroll their children. Dunbar was put on the market to be sold for just over a million dollars. A meeting scheduled to have SLPS technical staff to put the Dunbar plan into the SLPS curricula never occurred, and the resources in the Dunbar plan were suggested to be utilized at Hickey School.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, billions of dollars from the federal government for Title I Schools Grades K-12 support opening schools back up safely. Our true request is that the parents and community have the opportunity to once again entreat the school board to reconsider giving the Dunbar children a sense of hope, dignity, stability, and equity by allowing them to stay in-person at Dunbar with virtual options, and share the spacious school building with the virtual teaching. At the very least, the Dunbar community is requesting a three year trial period as Sumner was granted.



## IN THE SPIRIT OF MALCOLM X

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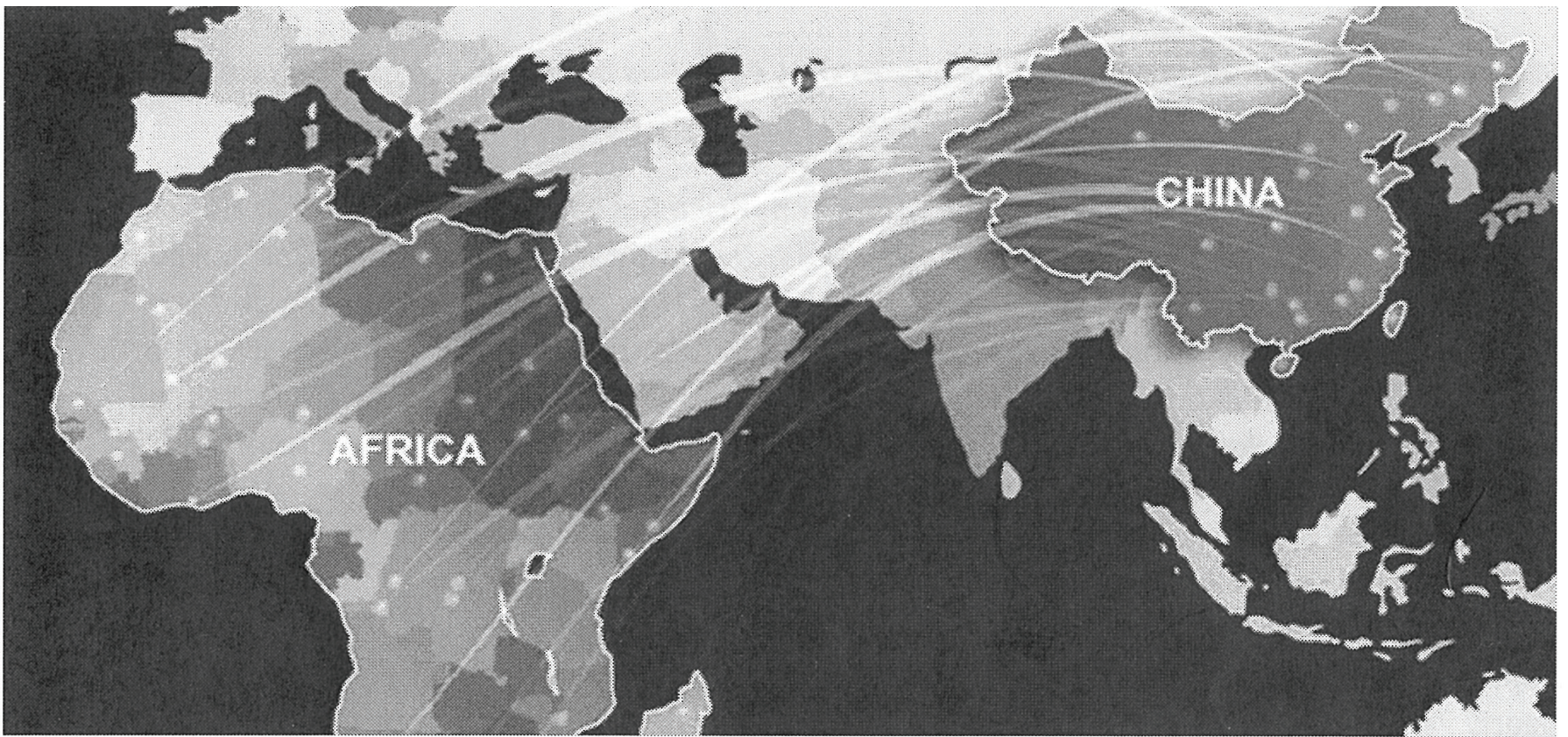
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Queen Ziah





## China and Africa the Black Alliance for Peace's AFRICOM Watch Bullentin

Those that call China a colonizer of Africa don't understand colonization. "US corporate media have called China a 'new colonizer' in Africa so many times it has been digested as truth."

The following interview was published on April 8th as part of Black Alliance for Peace's AFR/COM Watch Bulletin (AWBJ issue no. 25).

(AWBJ What do you attribute the misconceptions about China in Africa?

Danny: The biggest misconception about China in Africa is the predominantly Western argument that China is the "new colonizer" in Africa. This is problematic on many levels. For one, China and Africa share a common history in that each has been on the receiving end of Western and U.S.-led imperialism for much of their modern existence. As Western colonial powers were colonizing and dividing Africa amongst themselves in the late 19th century, so too were these same powers occupying parts of China and fueling mass migration to the U.S. where racist laws were implemented to maintain their super exploitation and ultimate exclusion.

Furthermore, there is a lack of evidence for the claim of "colonialism." Colonialism is the economic, political, and social domination of one nation upon another and is the engine of the Euro-American imperial project. None of China's relations with Africa can be described as such. Does China control the monetary policy of 14 African countries as France does? Does China use its military and political system to control the governance structures of African societies? The answer is always no, but the Western and US corporate media have called China a "new colonizer" in Africa so many times it has been digested as truth. "China and Africa share a common history in that each has been on the receiving end of Western and U.S.-led imperialism."

Deborah Brautigam is the Director of the China and Africa Research Initiative at John Hopkins University, hardly an anti-establishment source of information. Yet her observations, based on field research into Chinese investment in Africa, demonstrate that much of the financial and economic relations between China and Africa serve a real infrastructure need and make up a small portion of the African continent's overall debt portfolio. I would encourage readers to review this op-ed in The Washington Post and read her book "The Dragon's Gift: The Real Story of China in Africa."

AWB: Are there connections between how China is viewed in Africa and America and the indifference to the spike in anti-Asian violence in America?

Danny: Most definitely. Corporate media celebrity comedian Bill Maher expressed the connection clearly when, in a monologue berating the United States for focusing too much on social issues (identity politics) rather than "real problems," he remarked that "China bought Africa." China is viewed as an invading force and an all-powerful one at that. A Yellow Peril 2.0 has emerged where the Western populace is driven by the fear that the colonial spoils accumulated over the course of centuries of imperialist plunder are at risk of being taken by China. This fits nicely with the larger U.S.-led New Cold War at the center of the ruling class' varied attempts to stabilize and defend the imperialist world order from ongoing decline through an intense but unsuccessful focus on stopping China's economic growth.

"The Western populace is driven by the fear that the colonial spoils are at risk of being taken by China."

Every day, Americans and Westerners are fed a daily dose of reasons to fear China in the corporate media. We are told China is invading Africa, stealing intellectual property and jobs, interfering in elections abroad, stifling freedom within its own borders, building up militarily in the South China Sea and on and on. This barrage of propaganda has spurred the largest dip in public opinion toward China since relations normalized between Washington and Beijing nearly fifty years ago. Such an intense atmosphere of Cold War racism and anti-communism coupled with a global pandemic and economic depression is bound to inspire the most reactionary and racist elements of society. We cannot understand the rise of violence toward people of Asian descent outside of this context.

AWB: What are some steps that those in Africa or America can do to reduce those misconceptions?

Danny: Political education will be key. China cannot and will not be bullied by the United States or the West, and this will continue to drive the imperialists to ever more desperate acts of violence and sabotage against China. These acts will reverberate and impact greatly the futures of the Global South, especially Africa. We are seeing how the long legacies of racism and anti-communism have made it attractive to join in the crusade against China along humanitarian interventionist lines, even among some sections of the so-called "democratic" socialist left.

There are two kinds of political education that we must engage in to counter the strength of New Cold War propaganda. The first is study. We must study the Chinese perspective(s), the African perspective(s), and the various perspectives of nations and movements across the world on this issue. We must then make firm conclusions about where the true problem resides. That is, in the endless war drive of the imperialist world system and its lust for private profit.

The long legacies of racism and anti-communism have made it attractive to join in the crusade against China along humanitarian interventionist lines."

The second is experience. We must engage directly in the struggle for peace and develop relationships with Chinese, African, and all non-aligned forces worldwide to truly understand the situation. My short trip to China in 2019 and early 2020 was deeply informative on the immense achievements made by a country once dominated by Western imperialism. We will need to organize people to people exchanges that help us answer questions which cannot be answered in books. The imperialists want us divided, and they want Americans and Westerners no matter how "progressive" or "radical" to look upon the Chinese as inherently corrupt and incapable of determining their own destiny or even understanding their own interests. This narrative should be familiar because its roots lie in the same racist social order that continues to oppress and exploit Africans on the African continent and in the imperialist core.

Lastly, it is important to join anti-imperialist organizations. Join Black Alliance for Peace, participate in the No Cold War campaign, and begin working with those already engaged in efforts to dispel imperialist propaganda and develop solidarity among the oppressed. We all have a role.

Danny Haiphong is a contributing editor to Black Agenda Report and co-author of the book "American Exceptionalism and American Innocence: A People's History of Fake News- From the Revolutionary War to the War on Terror." Follow his work on Twitter @SpiritofHo and on YouTube as co-host with Margaret Kimberley of Black Agenda Report Present's: The Left Lens. You can support Danny at [www.patreon.com/dannyhaiphong](http://www.patreon.com/dannyhaiphong)

### COMMENTS?

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Try Owners Favorite Salad (Spring Lettuce + Grilled Chicken +Provel Cheese + Red Onions +Eggs + Dried Cranberries + Croutons + DSquared House Dressing)
- Grilled Shrimp Salad \$14  
Try Owners Favorite Salad (Grilled Jumbo Shrimp +Spring Lettuce +Provel Cheese + Red Onions + Dried Cranberries + Croutons)
- Grilled Salmon Salad \$14  
Try Owners Favorite Salad (Spring Lettuce + Grilled Salmon +Provel Cheese + Red Onions +Eggs + Dried Cranberries + Croutons + DSquared House Dressing)

**MAIN**

- Jack Dinner \$12  
Whole Jack w/ 1 sides
- Catfish Dinner \$12  
served w/ 1 side
- Turkey Ribs \$14  
Turkey Ribs crowned with DSquared sauce served two sides of your choice
- Shrimp Dinner \$14  
Jumbo Shrimp Grilled or Fried comes w/ two sides
- DSquared Combo \$15  
Choose two: (Chicken, Shrimp, Catfish, Catfish Strips & Jack) served with Fries
- Grilled Salmon Dinner \$14  
Grilled Salmon crowned with DSquared Sauce served w/ 2 sides

**SIDES**

- Okra .....\$4
- French Fries .....\$3
- Onion Rings .....\$4
- Mixed Vegetables .....\$4
- Baked Potato .....\$4
- Hushed Puppies .....\$4
- String Beans .....\$4
- Side Salad .....\$5

**SANDWICHES**

- Turkey Burger .....\$10
- DSquared Burger .....\$10
- Steak Philly .....\$10
- Chicken Philly .....\$10

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To learn about bidding on MSD projects visit [www.msdproujctclear.org/doing-business/](http://www.msdproujctclear.org/doing-business/)

**SMALL CONTRACTOR:**

MSD is seeking small contractors to participate in its Small Contractor Program, offering bid opportunities under \$50,000 with minimum requirements. For more details visit [www.msdproujctclear.org/doing-business/capital-improvement-replacement-program/small-contractor-program/](http://www.msdproujctclear.org/doing-business/capital-improvement-replacement-program/small-contractor-program/)

**EMPLOYMENT:**

For more information on current job opening at MSD or to submit a job interest notification for future openings, visit [www.msdproujctclear.org/careers/](http://www.msdproujctclear.org/careers/)

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[www.msdproujctclear.org/about/diversity/programs-resources/siue-ertc-scholarships/](http://www.msdproujctclear.org/about/diversity/programs-resources/siue-ertc-scholarships/)

**SUPPLIER DIVERSITY:**

If you are seeking information on Certified Minority and Women Business Enterprises (MWBE) contractors, suppliers, or consultants, visit [www.msdproujctclear.org/doing-business/supplier-diversity/](http://www.msdproujctclear.org/doing-business/supplier-diversity/)

**DIVERSITY AT MSD:**

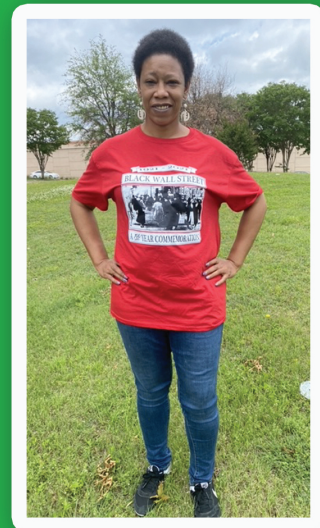
MSD supports inclusion and utilization of Minority and Women Business Enterprises (MWBE) in our community. To learn more about MSD's multi-billion dollar construction program and opportunities for minority- and women-owned businesses, visit [www.msdproujctclear.org/about/diversity/](http://www.msdproujctclear.org/about/diversity/)





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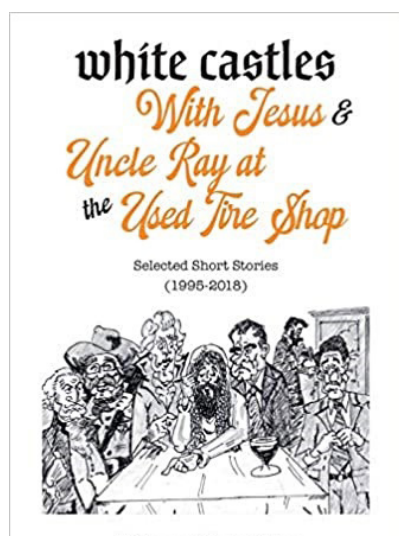
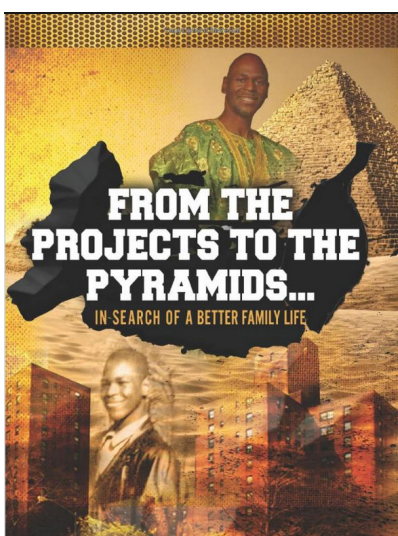
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**URBAN LEAGUE**  
of Metropolitan Saint Louis, Inc.

**SOS** | **SAVE OUR SONS**  
EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES. | CHANGING LIVES.

The Urban League of  
Metropolitan St. Louis  
Save Our Sons Program  
is looking for:

- Mentors-**
- Volunteers-**
- Contributors-**
- Participants-**

(Participants must be 18yrs or older and be a resident of the St. Louis region).

**Ferguson Community Empowerment Center**  
9420 W. Florissant Ave. | Ferguson, MO 63136

**(314) 736-5726**

The Urban League's Save Our Sons program seeks to help unemployed and underemployed African American men and others living in Ferguson and surrounding St. Louis County communities, to find gainful employment and have the opportunity to earn livable wages. Females in need of employment assistance are welcome to obtain services by contacting the Urban League of Metropolitan St. Louis Employment Department at 314.388.9840.





# Universal African People Organization

## PLATFORM

**OUR VISION** ... to build a powerful and influential organization of 144,000 like minded people who accept the principles of our:

**A. MOTTO   B. PREAMBLE   C. PLATFORM**

**One GOD** - as opposed to being divided along religious beliefs and ideology; we believe that there is a creator that is greater than us and there will be a day of judgment. We also say that we must unite based on our commonality, which is ( 1) we are of African descent and (2) we are oppressed within America and throughout the world.

**One Goal** - Our goal is the liberation of our people spiritually, economically, politically and culturally, whereby we will control our own destiny.

**One Destiny** - the fulfillment of God’s will for us as a people to have Freedom, Justice and. Equality, no matter where we reside and where we as a collective group will fulfill our capacity to grow, develop and expand to our greatest height of self development.

### PREAMBLE

The Universal African Peoples Organization is a progressive business, political, humanitarian, educational, and expansive society; and founded by persons desiring to work for the general uplifting of people of African descent throughout the world. Members pledge themselves to do all in their power to advance the rights of their noble race and to respect the rights of all others, adhering always to the power of the unity and belief in the Creator. The motto of the organization is “**One**

**God! One Goal! One Destiny!”** Therefore, let justice become reality for all people, realizing that if the strong oppress the weak, confusion and discontent will obstruct progress and development. With respect, equality and justice towards those of goodwill, a new era of peace and plenty will be forthcoming into the world and our future generations will be liberated

### UAPO PLATFORM

We will improve the lives of our people when we do the following:

1. Develop, support and expand the growth of African American businesses. Increase the number of African American skilled professionals. Gain our fair share of the tax dollars and services generated by national, state and local businesses. End redlining of the African American community. Develop international trade ventures.
2. We seek to increase the quantitative/qualitative number of African Americans to elected public offices in proportion to our population at the national, state and local levels. We seek the passage of legislation that would directly enhance the quality of life for African Americans.
3. Support the development and expansion of independent African American schools. Support African centered curriculum in the local public school boards with Afrocentric thinking people. Increase the literacy rate and level in our community.
4. Institute community control of the police departments and end racism within the judicial system. Support and expand educational job

training and community oriented programs within the penal institutions. Use community service programs as alternatives to incarceration for non-violent offenders.

5. Develop greater emphasis on health care, knowledge and accessibility. Support a universal assistance program responsible for providing a minimum standard of living to rebuild two parent and/or extended families. End homelessness.
6. Develop programs to assist youth in preparing for the 21st century. We believe in the total equality and advancement of women within the private, public and domestic sectors of our society. We also believe that all women should be respected and protected.
7. End all types of pollution, especially industrial, of Mother Earth.
8. Support and work diligently for the complete liberation of Africa, the Caribbean Islands, and other regions/countries in the world. Actively support the principles of non-interference in the affairs of other nations.

### TO SUPPORT OUR CAUSE

**Send Donations Payable to:**

### UAPO

P.O. Box 179226  
St. Louis, MO 63117  
(314) 833-4151 or  
(314) 477-4629  
email: zakibarutiupo@hotmail.com  
www.UAPO.org



**Help Make History • Join The Movement By Becoming A UAPO Member**

### Universal African Peoples Organization (UAPO) Membership / Supporter Form

Please Print

— Yes, I will be a **\$25.00** annual dues paying member of the Universal African Peoples Organization (UAPO)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

— Yes, I will be a **\$25.00** annual dues paying supporter of the Universal African Peoples Organization (UAPO)

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