

EXHIBIT No 519

**NOW WE HAVE
A NATION**

THE
REPUBLIC
OF
NEW
AFRICA

The Founding Convention

On March 31, 1968, almost two hundred black people — men and women, young and old, from all over the United States — signed a Declaration of Independence, declaring black people “forever free and independent of the jurisdiction of the United States.” This historic signing took place in the auditorium of the black-owned Twenty-Grand Motel in Detroit. It was the fruit of two days of intense deliberations, some held at Detroit’s Shrine of the Black Madonna, some at Wayne State University’s Helen DeRoy Auditorium, some in suites of the Motel. At the same time these dedicated men and women brought into existence *The Republic of New Africa* — a black nation, to which all black people in America who wish to, can swear allegiance. And they elected officers of the government. These officers will carry out the aims of the Declaration of Independence. They will carry out the aims of the Revolution stated in the Declaration. These officers — the government of *The Republic of New Africa* — will see to it that black people and our new black nation become, in fact, free, independent, and successful.

“Henceforth and forever free...”



SISTER JOAN FRANKLIN
SIGNING DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Why a New Nation Was Necessary

We Have Never Been Citizens of the U. S.

Black people have never had legal citizenship in the United States. To begin with, when our ancestors were set free from slavery they should have been allowed to choose what they wanted to do. They should have been allowed to choose whether they wanted (1) to be United States citizens (2) to go back to Africa or somewhere else, or (3) to set up their own nation. This is international law. If a slave is set free, the slave master cannot tell that slave what to do once he is free (if he could, the “freed” slave would not be free). But, that is exactly what the slave master did to us, to our ancestors. In the 13th Amendment, the slave master said we were free. Two years later, in the 14th Amendment, he said we were citizens. This was an illegal act by the slave master, the United States government: by forcing citizenship upon us — in other words, by *telling us what to do after we were supposedly free* — the United States wiped out the grant of freedom in the 13th Amendment.

The grant of freedom was not really a grant of freedom, anyway. A free citizen has all of his rights and privileges guaranteed and protected by the government. The government protects the citizen’s rights against both the government itself and other citizens. Where a government does not do this, there is no citizenship. In the black man’s case, the 13th and 14th Amendments, which were supposed to give freedom to the black man, protected the black man’s rights against the government itself, but they did not — and *do not* — protect the black man’s rights against other citizens. This was true even though at the time the Amendments were made law the black man was living in the midst of white citizens who were hostile to him and constantly taking away his rights. Therefore, because the law which was supposed to grant freedom to the slave did not guarantee his rights against other citizens, the grant of freedom never really was made.

These two reasons — first, that the black man never had a choice, and, second, that the 13th and 14th Amendments do not give the black man the protection that they would have to give him in order to make him a citizen — are why we have never been citizens of the United States.

We Have Never Been A Part of the American Nation. Though

our people have struggled for 100 years to change the American Nation and become a part of it, we have failed to become a part of it — we still live separately, go to school and church separately, socialize separately, and act and react separately (and differently). And there is no real hope now that we can change America, because white people, who are in the majority, do not really want America changed. For our part, black people could not become a part of America unless she did change, for there is too much racism, inequality, and oppression of everyone who is not white.

BUT, MOST IMPORTANT, WE CAN SOLVE OUR PROBLEMS ONLY THROUGH BEING A SEPARATE, INDEPENDENT NATION WITH OUR OWN GOVERNMENT.



BROTHER ROBERT, BROTHER GAIDI (MILTON HENRY), & BROTHER IMARI
IN DAR ES-SALAAM, TANZANIA EAST AFRICA

OUR PROBLEMS

JOBS. Unemployment and under-employment (low-paying part-time jobs), and discrimination are fantastically high for black people in the black ghettos and the black counties of the South. In the ghettos, one out of every three people is either unemployed or under-employed. And all over America the average white high school graduate earns more than the average black college graduate.

In the Republic of New Africa the government will guarantee decent jobs for everyone by using tax dollars to open as many factories and businesses, owned by the people themselves, as are needed. Also, any company that discriminates against black workers, in hiring, promotion, or training will be taken over and run by the government, *The Republic of New Africa*. But sovereignty is needed for this: complete freedom, a separate nation.

No black mayor, city council, or county commission, elected as part of the United States government, could use tax money to open factories and businesses to end unemployment. No black mayor, city council, or county commission elected as part of the United States government, could take over white companies for discriminating against black people. Therefore, no black mayor, city council or county commission could end unemployment, under-employment, or job discrimination (for over twenty years, since the time of Harry Truman, white government has tried, under the old system, the present American system, to end these things — and failed). An independent, separate government, using new systems can and will succeed.

THIS IS ONE TOP REASON WHY BLACK PEOPLE HAVE ORGANIZED A SEPARATE GOVERNMENT — THE REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA — AND WHY YOU SHOULD SUPPORT IT

Our Problems

BUSINESS CONTROL

AND PROSPERITY.

Merely driving white businesses of our black neighborhoods and opening black businesses in their place will not guarantee black control and prosperity. To open black businesses where white businesses have run away will help keep money in the black community, but it will not guarantee prosperity. Prosperity will come from black businesses growing, and they will grow only if they can get *Trade Credit* (This is when whole salers give businessmen 30 to 90 days to pay) and only if they can get fair and plentiful bank credit. When businessmen can't get *trade credit* and bank credit, they have to charge more and they stay small, fail, or fall under control of bigger white businesses.

No black mayor, city council, or county commission, elected as part of the United States government, could prevent this or guarantee trade credit or black control of banks. Bank charters are given out by the State and the Federal governments. And the United States Central bank — the Federal Reserve system — which makes and controls credit, is an arm of the National government, which black people have no chance of controlling.

But an independent black government could guarantee trade credit, bank justice, and control and growth of black business. For, an independent black government could control and operate its own central bank and would give out bank charters.

THIS IS ANOTHER TOP REASON WHY BLACK PEOPLE HAVE ORGANIZED A SEPARATE GOVERNMENT — THE REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA — AND WHY YOU SHOULD SUPPORT IT.

Our Problems

FREEDOM

FROM RACIST WARS.

No black mayor, city council, or county commission, elected as part of the United States government, could protect black youth against being drafted and made to fight in racist wars, like the war in Viet Nam. Nor could any such mayor, city council, or county commission keep tax money from being used in support of such wars or of countries that oppress black people.

But, as a citizen of an independent nation, *The Republic of New Africa*, no black youth could be legally drafted and made to serve in the United States Army. And no tax money of citizens would be used to support such a war or to aid racist South Africa, Rhodesia, or Portugal, vicious oppressors of black people. In fact, as an independent nation, we can stand up before the world and denounce such wars of the United States and United States support of racist countries, and we can use our government power against such perfidy. No black mayor, city council, or county commission, elected as part of the United States government, could do this.

THESE ARE TWO MORE REASONS WHY BLACK PEOPLE HAVE ORGANIZED A SEPARATE GOVERNMENT — THE REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA — AND WHY YOU SHOULD SUPPORT IT.

Where Is Our Land?

OUR LAND IS IN TWO AREAS.

First, scattered across America, our land is sections of the Northern cities where our people now live and have lived, in some, for two hundred years.

Second, lying in a great black belt across the South, our land is the counties of the South where we have lived and worked the land and clung to it for 300 years despite the most brutal oppression the world has known.

**ALL OF THIS LAND IS ILLEGALLY HELD IN CAPTIVITY,
AS A COLONY, BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.**



How Shall We Get Control Of Our Land?

By Black Determination The first step is to decide in our hearts and minds that the land in the South (the black counties) and the land in the North (the black ghettos) are ours and that in these areas we will not be oppressed or controlled by anyone.

By Adhering To International Law. The next step in gaining control is to hold elections among ourselves in the black ghettos and the black counties, before the eyes of the world, with United Nations world observers, to take our consent from the government of the United States and give that consent to the *Republic of New Africa*. Under international law government "derives from the consent of the governed." We have the right to choose whether we want the old, oppressive government of the United States or our own new government. *The Republic of New Africa*, brimming with great hope and promise.

BY ARMS IF NECESSARY

The Government



BROTHER ROBERT AND SISTER MABEL

THE first President of the Republic of New Africa is Robert F. Williams, a poet and author and the most distinguished Afro-American Revolutionary now engaged in the freedom struggle. Born in Monroe, North Carolina, on February 26, 1925, Brother Robert served in the U.S. Marines during World War II. Afterwards, returning to Monroe, he entered the freedom struggle, finally becoming head of the NAACP. He armed the brethren at a time when self-defense was taking a back seat to non-violence and successfully out-gunned the Klan. In September 1961, Brother Robert moved the headquarters of his war against oppression from Monroe, going into exile first in Havana, Cuba, and then (1966) in Peking, China. By this move he not only frustrated a conspiracy by Southern police and officials to take his life, and a subsequent federal attempt to jail him, unjustly, on trumped-up kidnapping and flight charges, but he went on to become the most effective representative of the Black Revolution in foreign forums that we have had since Frederick Douglass. At the same time, with Brother Malcolm, Brother Robert has consistently provided true revolutionary guidance and insight to the Brothers in America, steeling us against the fatal contradictions and fallacies that often seem to overtake the struggle here.

The Government



BROTHER GAIDI

The First Vice President of the Republic of New Africa is Attorney Milton R. Henry. Born August 27, 1919, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Brother Milton's long and often solitary assault on racism and oppression have made him in his own lifetime a most beloved and honored servant of the Revolution and a model of dedication for the Brothers. As a young fighter pilot in the U.S. Army during World War II, Brother Milton's war against oppression brought him near death at the hands of Southern white racists and a court-martial, discharge, and loss of military benefits. Nevertheless, he went on to graduate from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and Yale Law School and has never ceased using his skills in behalf of the Struggle.

The Second Vice President of the Republic of New Africa is Hajj Bahiyah Betty Shabbazz, wife of the father of our Revolution, Brother Malcolm. A Registered nurse by profession, Sister Betty was Brother Malcolm's most devoted supporter, confidant, and ally, this association, together with her travels in Africa, the Middle East, and Africa, and the personal travail and suffering she endured almost alone after Brother Malcolm's assassination, have made of her a unique person, strong, sagacious, and superbly fitted to serve the Revolution in this vital position.



SISTER BETTY

THE SECOND VICE PRESIDENT

THE FIRST VICE PRESIDENT



BROTHER RAY WILLIS

The Government

OTHER CABINET OFFICERS

OBABOA ALOWO, Treasurer, Los Angeles industrialist, writer and activist

• **CHARLES P HOWARD**, Minister of State and Foreign Affairs, international journalist, world traveler, and savant

• **H RAP BROWN**, Minister of Defense, a monumental black patriot and toiler

RAYMOND E WILLIS, Minister of Finance, practicing accountant, law student and activist

JOAN FRANKLIN, Minister of Justice, brilliant, concerned, young lawyer.

BABA OSEJEMAN ADEFUNMI, Minister of Culture and Education, cultural writer, Chief Priest of the Yoruba Temple and Paramount Chief of the Yoruba Tribes of North America

QUEEN MOTHER MOORE, Minister of Health and Welfare, a "mother of my people," who has actively served the Struggle for 50 years

BROTHER IMARI, Minister of Information, writer and activist, author of *War In America. The Malcolm X Doctrine*

WILBUR GRATTAN, SR., Deputy Minister of State and Foreign Affairs, respected militant with vast knowledge and great experience in the struggle

MPESI CHUI, Deputy Minister of Defense, respected Commander of the Mwesti Nduqu of Dayton, Ohio

• Elected, but office not yet accepted

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

For the fruition of black power, for the triumph of black nationhood, I pledge to the Republic of New Africa and to the building of a better people and a better world, my total devotion, my total resources, and the total power of my mortal life

YOUR SUPPORT

All Jews did not go to Israel. So, too, all Black People will not at first be citizens of the Republic of New Africa. Even so, you may donate, buy Certificates of Recognition, or voluntarily pay taxes. You may address your questions, gifts, or taxes to

The Treasurer
THE REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA
 Post Office Box 60375
 Los Angeles, California 90060

HELP BUILD OUR NEW CITY

The First Malcolm X Certificate of Recognition may be bought by anyone for \$100.00. It is a gift to the Republic to be used specifically and only for the purchase of land to build a new city in the South.

The Republic of New Africa

Post Office Box
 Detroit, Michigan
 48206