

THE FREEDOM CORPS



For Service In the Revolution

The REPUBLIC Of NEW AFRICA

HOW DID THE REVOLUTION BEGIN?

The seeds of Revolution

In the beginning they were Hausas, Yorubas, Mandingos, Ibos--descendants of the rulers of the great African empires of Ghana, Mali and Songhay. They came in chains, packed into the holes of ships like cattle. They knew the terrors of the forced marches, of beatings, of beatings, of torture and death; they fought, wept, suffered and died by the millions.

Millions of Africans were transplanted to the new world in a system of exploitation unequalled in history. The seeds of revolution were planted with each blow, with every insult, with every rape and every lynching.

Let us pause then for a moment.

Realize that we must give at least a moment--at least one moment of silence for the centuries of suffering of these millions of black African souls and their agony.....

.....and the earth, dressed with this blood, must bear a bitter fruit.

THE GROWING REVOLUTIONARY CONSCIOUSNESS

There came One in our time

The seeds of revolution were nurtured by Gabriel, Vesey, and Nat Turner. Through the long years of the integration struggle revolutionary consciousness was sustained by the voices of Marcus Garvey, Elijah Muhammad and Malcolm X.

Not in vain was the death of Malcolm, our black shining prince, He who came in our own time to carry forward the banner of freedom. Malcolm developed the concept of revolutionary struggle for land and power. That banner did not fall with Malcolm's death.

In Detroit, on March 31, 1968 the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of New Africa was signed. The Republic of New Africa is dedicated to the triumph of black nationhood. The Republic is pledged to free black people in America from oppression and to support and wage the world revolution until all people everywhere are free.

THE GOALS OF THE REVOLUTION

Land and Power

The land of the Republic of New Africa is all that area called Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina, together with the urban communities of the North and West, where Black people, in great numbers, for centuries, have lived, worked fought and died.

Our Southland, especially, is rich in military possibilities. The experiences of Third World peoples everywhere, of Mao, Che, Nkrumah, Ho, Kenyatta, and Giap have taught us the strategic value of the countryside.

Our immediate tactical goal, however, is recognition. To be recognized as a sovereign nation State by the world family of nations we must have some piece of land over which our flag flies and which we are prepared to defend to the death against any aggressor. As a sovereign State we may enter into negotiations leading to the liberation of all our territory. As a sovereign State we may make agreements with other nations of the world for mutual assistance.

EXPANDING SOVEREIGNTY

A Concept of Revolution

History has brought us at this moment to Ocean Hill-Brownsville whose residents have struggled for community control of its educational system and found that control, within the United States system, is not possible. Ocean Hill-Brownsville stands at this moment, on the brink of independence.

Our overall strategy in Ocean Hill-Brownsville is to present the United States government, the United Nations, and the world with an accomplished fact: the free vote of a community for independence. Our strategy then involves following up the independence vote with the creation of a local government which will begin exercising sovereignty along those limited lines that are most readily available to us and to gradually expand this exercise until it is total.

We do not immediately open a military campaign to expel the occupation forces. We do carry out the functions of government in all those areas--Education, Health, Welfare, Employment, Communications--where we can make known the presence of the new government and the fact that it is expanding toward complete sovereignty.

THE FREEDOM CORPS

A Concept of Service

The Freedom Corps is the vehicle through which persons of all ages give their services to the various independence projects of the Republic of New Africa. The Freedom Corps is the outgrowth of the deliberations of a series of student conferences sponsored by the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of New Africa.

The First National Student Conference was held in Brooklyn, New York, December 7-8, 1968. The Second National Student Conference was held in Detroit, Michigan on January 18-19, 1969. Students deliberative sessions to develop strategy and map plans for the Ocean Hill-Brownsville Independence Project.

On February 2, 1969 in New York City, Brother Imari, Minister of the Interior of the Republic of New Africa, Brother Herman Ferguson, Minister of Education, and the Executive Committee of the Independence Project previously selected at the student conferences, at an historic meeting, activated the Freedom Corps. A Skeleton staff was selected with Brother Ferguson appointed acting Director of the Freedom Corps.

"SERVANTS OF THE REVOLUTION"

Dare to struggle and dare to win

Freedom Corps volunteers are servants of the Revolution. They give their time, talents, skills, brains, labor and courage to the cause of freedom and independence for Black people in America and the world. The Freedom Corps offers volunteers an opportunity to work, to struggle and to win in the battle for independence, freedom and Black dignity.

Why should you serve?

Ask yourself this question and when you know the answer and feel it in the depths of your soul, then pledge yourself to the struggle, and dedicate yourself to the task of creating a society that is as perfect as man can make it.

Freedom Corps volunteers must be People of Color, sixteen years of age or older. Volunteers apply to serve as Category I personnel, who are totally self-sustaining, or Category II Personnel who are provided room, board and a small expense allowance (about \$10.00 weekly). Category I Personnel may live in the area of the Independence Project or may obtain local part-time jobs in the area for sustenance while working for the Corps.

What shall be your role in the Revolution?

SERVE IN THE FREEDOM CORPS*

CATEGORY I OR CATEGORY II PERSONNEL

Receptionists	Teachers
Office "Leg-men"	Carpenters
Typists	Plumbers
Stenos	Electricians
Linguists	Doctors
Writers	Lawyers
Artists	Dentists
Math tutors	Chauffeurs
Teacher aides	Scientists
Custodians	Nurses
Nurses aides	Interviewers
Helpers	Clerks
Maintenance men	Engineers
Seamstresses	Cooks

APPLY IN WRITING TO:
The Freedom Corps
125 Hopkinson Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

*Category I Personnel are needed at once, Category II Personnel should have your application approved by June 1, 1969.