

**To You Through Me:
The Beginning of a Link of
a Journey of 400 Years**

Joe Minter

2. AND THE HAR
ANSWERED THE
THE VISIONS AND
MAKE IT PLAIN
HE MAY BE PLAIN
THAT. DR. RYAN
PHADETIT

3. FOR THE VISION IS
YET FOR AN APPOINTED
TIME BUT AT THE END IT
SHALL SPEAK AND NOT
THOUGH IT TARRY. WAIT
FOR IT BECAUSE IT WILL
SURELY COME. IT WILL
A R R Y. NOT

A LINK OF A JOURNEY
OF 400 YEARS OF AFRICAN
1555-1993
PEOPLE IN AMERICAN
AFRICAN CULTURE 7000 YEARS

AFRICAN HISTORY 400000 BC

JOY



PRIDE IN OUR CHILDREN. FOR WE HAVE NOT STAYED AWAY FROM THEM. FOR WE HAVE GIVEN THEM LOVE, TRUST AND A SENSE OF KNOWING WHO THEY ARE. WE HAVE NOT BEEN TOO PROUD TO NEAL ON OUR KNEES AND PRAY WHEN TIMES GET HARD. THIS THAT WE HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO US WAS NOT ON A SILVER PLATTER. WE ARE CALLED TROUBLE MAKERS, AGITATES, MILITANT, COMMUNIST, AND MANY MORE NAMES THAT HAVE LABLED US FOR NO REASON AT ALL. FOR WE DIN'T MAKE THE TROUBLE THE TROUBLE WAS MADE WHEN WE AS A PEOPLE WERE CHAINED AND SHACKED AND DRIVEN FROM OUR MOTHER LAND. IT WAS LIKE A HERD OF CATTLE HEADED FOR THE SLAUGHTER PEN. WE DIDN'T FORCE OURSELVES ON THIS COUNTRY. THIS COUNTRY FORCED ITSELF ON US. WE HAVE CARRIED OUR LOAD OF THE BURDEN OF THIS COUNTRY FOR A LONG TIME AND HAVE RECEIVED NOTHING FOR IT IN RETURN. THIS IS 1976, BUT WE ARE TREATED LIKE IT IS 1876. I ONLY FEEL HATE, BIGOTRY, DISCRIMINATION, AND INJUSTICE. FOR AS MUCH HEARTACHE AND HURT THE BLACK RACE HAS GONE THROUGH, WHEN WILL OUR COUNTRY REALIZE OUR PAIN AND SUFFERING. WHEN WE ARE CALLED TO SERVE IN THE ARMED FORCES, WE GO. WHEN IT IS ALL OVER IT IS THE BLACK RACE WHO ARE SILL LEFT IN THE COLD WITH NO WHERE TO GO. HOW COULD A FREE COUNTRY BORN FROM A DEMOCRACY INSLAVE ANOTHER HUMAN BEING. THIS IS WHAT HAPPENS TO THE BLACK RACE. FOR WE AS A PEOPLE HAD OUR CIVILIZATION, OUR OWN CULTURE, AND OUR OWN COUNTRY. THIS COUNTRY DIDN'T WANT THE BLACK RACE TO EVEN LEARN TO READ AND WRITE. WE LEARNED AND IT COSTED OUR RACE MANY LIVES. A COUNTRY WHO'S ROOTS IS THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE LAND. THE BILL OF RIGHTS AND MANY OTHER LAWS MADE BY MAN. ALL OF THESE LAWS FOR A FREE COUNTRY YET

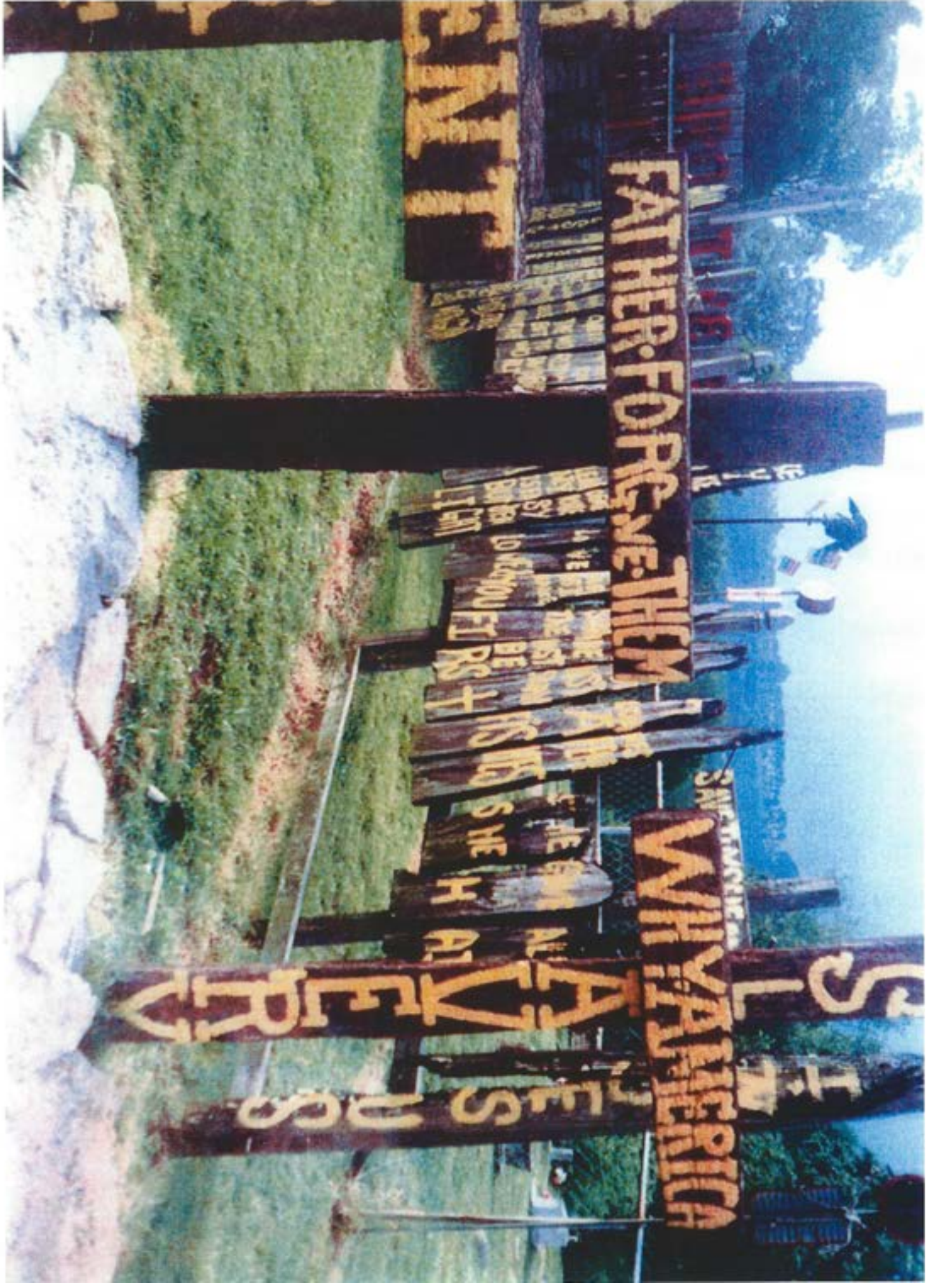
***WHY
SLAVERY
AMERICA?
2005***

SLAVESHIP

You

ATLANTIC OCEAN
MIDDLE PASSAGE
TO THE AMERICAS
BUAIAL. WARRIERS OF THE NORTH
OF OUR AFFRICA. AM. ASS. STOR
OD. HAVE. ME. ASS. STOR

FOOD



**"TO YOU
THROUGH ME!
REPARATIONS NOW!"**



We as a people have a lot to be proud of in our children. For we haven't stride away from them! For we have given them love, trust and a sense of knowing who they are! For we haven't been too proud to kneel on our knees and pray when times get hard! This that we have wasn't given to us on a silver platter. We are called troublemakers, agitators, militants, communists, and many other names that have been labeled on us for no reason at all. For we didn't make the trouble! The trouble was made when we as a people was chained and shackled and driven from our motherland like a herd of cattle headed for the slaughter pen. We didn't force ourselves on this country, this country forced itself on us! We have carried our load of the burden of this country for a long time and gotten nothing in return but hate, bigotry, discrimination and injustice. This is 2005 but it might as well be 1805. Still there is much heartache and hurt the black race goes through! When our country calls us to service, we are always there, but when it is all over, the black race is still left in the cold with nowhere to go. How could a free country, born from a democracy, enslave another free human being? This is what happened to the black race! We as a people had our own civilization, our own culture and our own country! This country did not want the black race to even learn to read and write, but we learned and it cost many their lives! A country whose roots consist of the constitution of the law of the land, the Bill of Rights and the many other man-made laws for a free country did not make the black man free!

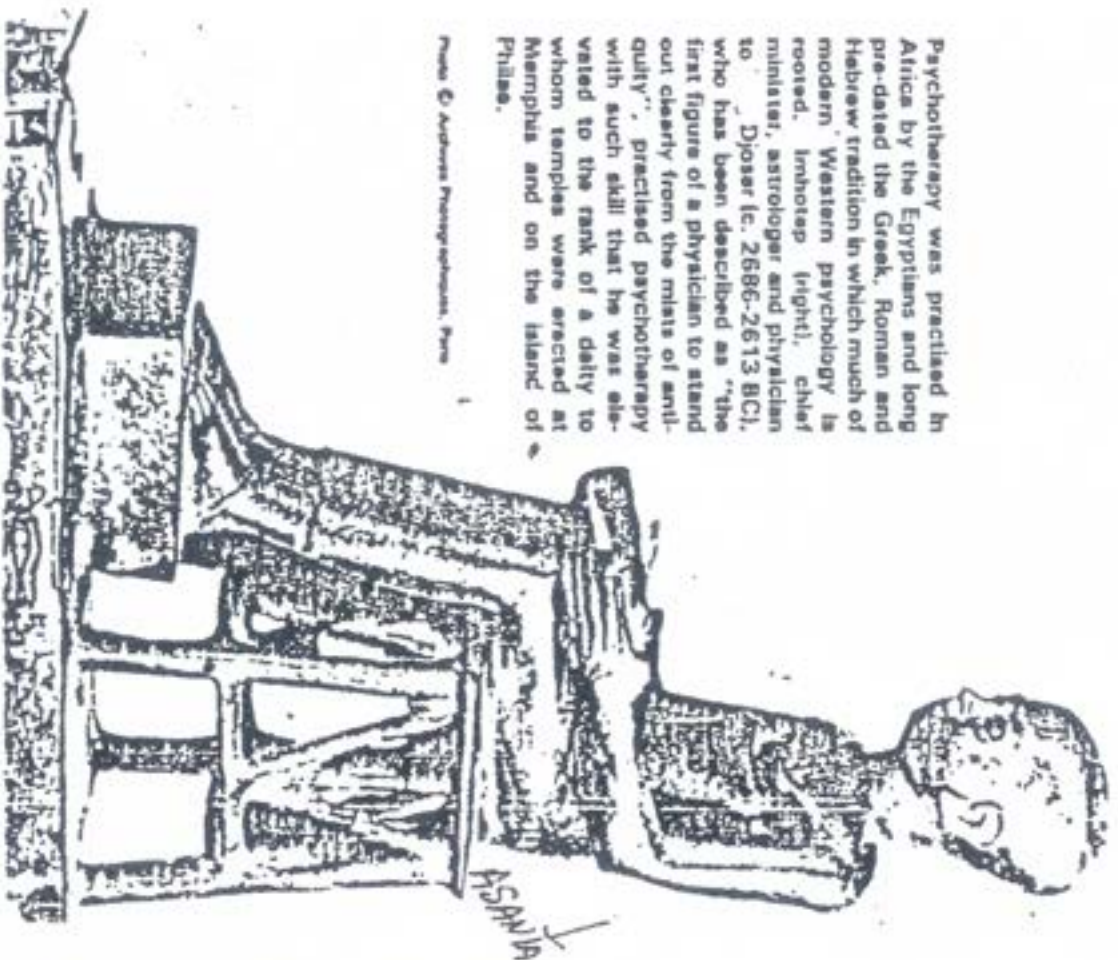
WE ARE NOT FREE YET



THE AFRICAN PLEDGE

Psychotherapy was practiced in Africa by the Egyptians and long pre-dated the Greek, Roman and Hebrew tradition in which much of modern Western psychology is rooted. Imhotep (right), chief minister, astrologer and physician to Djoser (c. 2686-2613 B.C.), who has been described as "the first figure of a physician to stand out clearly from the mists of antiquity", practiced psychotherapy with such skill that he was elevated to the rank of a deity to whom temples were erected at Memphis and on the island of Philae.

Photo © Andrews Photographs, Paris



"MIND KNOW THY SELF"
Stolen Legacy by G.G. JAMES

WE WILL REMEMBER THE HUMANITY, GLORY AND
SUFFERINGS OF OUR ANCESTORS,
AND HONOR THE STRUGGLE OF OUR ELDERS;
WE WILL STRIVE TO BRING NEW VALUES, AND
NEW LIFE TO OUR PEOPLE;
WE WILL HAVE PEACE AND HARMONY
AMONG US.
WE WILL BE LOVING, SHARING, AND CREATIVE.
WE WILL WORK, STUDY, AND LISTEN,
SO WE MAY LEARN; LEARN SO WE MAY TEACH.
WE WILL CULTIVATE SELF-RELIANCE.
WE WILL STRUGGLE TO RESURRECT AND UNIFY
OUR HOMELAND;
WE WILL RAISE MANY CHILDREN FOR OUR
NATION;
WE WILL HAVE DISCIPLINE, PATIENCE, DEVOTION,
AND COURAGE;
WE WILL LIVE AS MODELS, TO PROVIDE NEW
DIRECTION FOR OUR PEOPLE;
WE WILL BE FREE AND SELF-DETERMINING;
WE ARE AFRICAN PEOPLE
WE WILL WIN!!!



Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, therefore, the General Assembly proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6. Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11. (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14. (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15. (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16. (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to

marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17. (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21. (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22. Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23. (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

(3) Everyone has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25. (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26. (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27. (1) Everyone has the right to freely participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

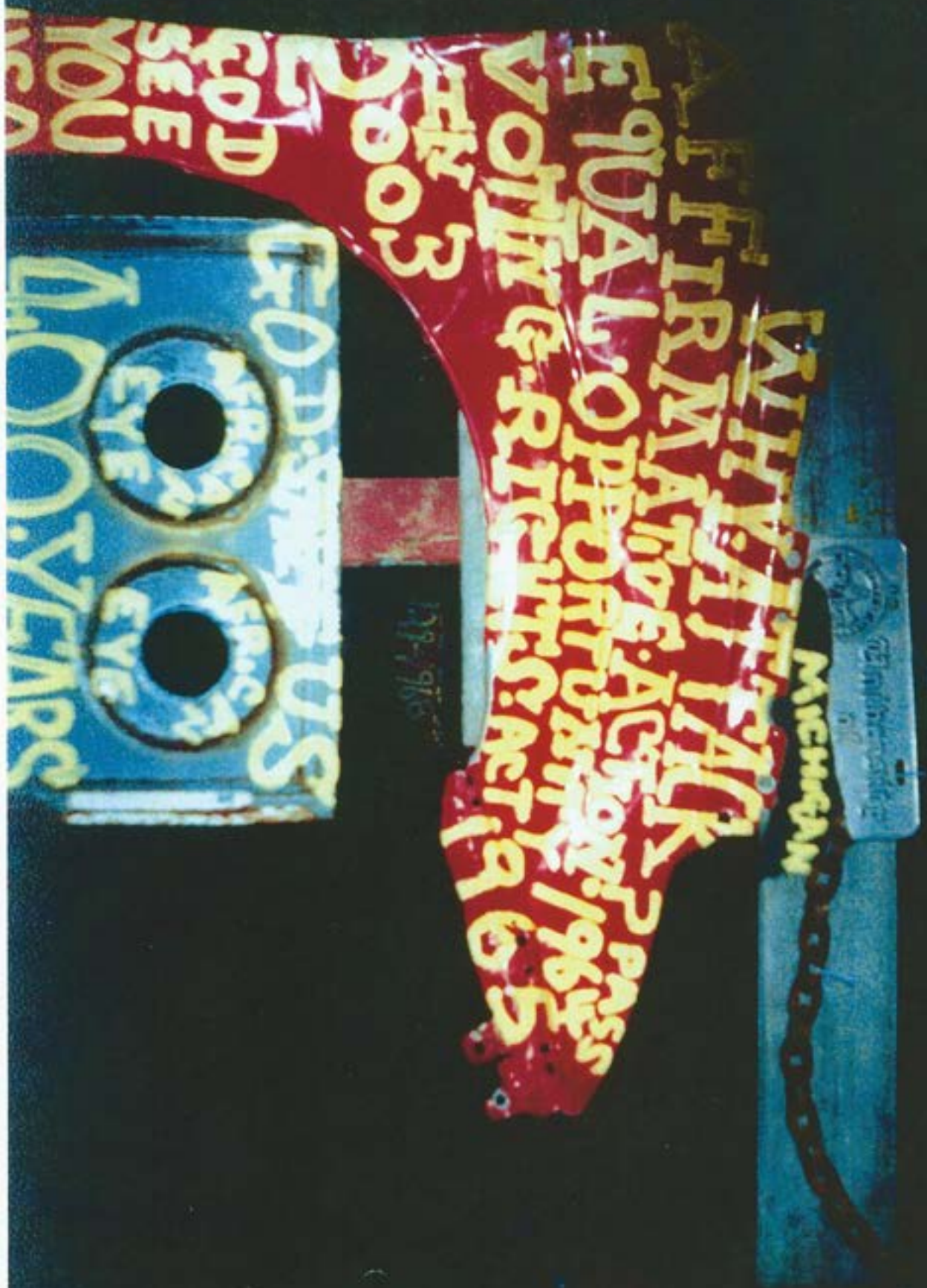
Article 28. Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29. (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.



FIRM AT TALK
EQUALLY OPPORTUNE
VOTING RIGHTS ACT
GOODS
SEE YOU
PASS

SEE YOU
EYES
EYE
GOODS

MICHIGAN



199-965

THE 911

ATTACKS

2001

Stones suggest early modern behavior

By PAUL BECKER
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Intricate patterns engraved on bits of stone found in a cave and dated at 77,000 years suggest ancient humans in Africa developed complex behavior and abstract thought thousands of years earlier than the famed cave painters of Europe.

Pieces of crafted ochre, a stone used for carving and for making pigment powder, were unearthed from the floor of a seaside cave in South Africa.

The find pushes back by some 35,000 years the earliest time when biologically modern humans were known to have developed modern behavior, said Christopher S. Henshilwood, first author of a study that appears Friday on *Scienceexpress*, the online version of the journal *Science*.

The theory up until now has

been that modern human behavior started only around 40,000 years ago," said Henshilwood, a researcher at State University of New York, Stony Brook, and at the Iziko Museum of Cape Town, South Africa.

Henshilwood said a list drawn up 30 years ago by archaeologists suggested that the yardstick for modern behavior among ancient people should include evidence of the ability to produce art, such as cave paintings, to make bone tools, and to develop the fairly complex technology and organization needed to catch food, such as fish. Such factors would demonstrate that the ancient people had a modern ability to reason, to create, to organize and to plan.

Until now, it was believed that such behavior first appeared in Europe. Cave paintings and other artifacts showing advanced thought processes have



Etchings on this 77,000 year-old ochre stone, found in a seaside cave east of Cape Town, South Africa, suggest ancient humans were capable of complex behavior and abstract thought thousands of years earlier than once believed.

been uncovered at a number of sites in Europe.

But Henshilwood said discoveries in the Blombos Cave east of Cape Town on the Indian Ocean show that modern human behavior developed in Africa earlier.

He said the cave contains

thousands of pieces of worked ochre, along with polished bone tools and many bones from fish — all signs of modern behavior.

On the Net

► www.eurekalert.org

► www.sciencexpress.org

