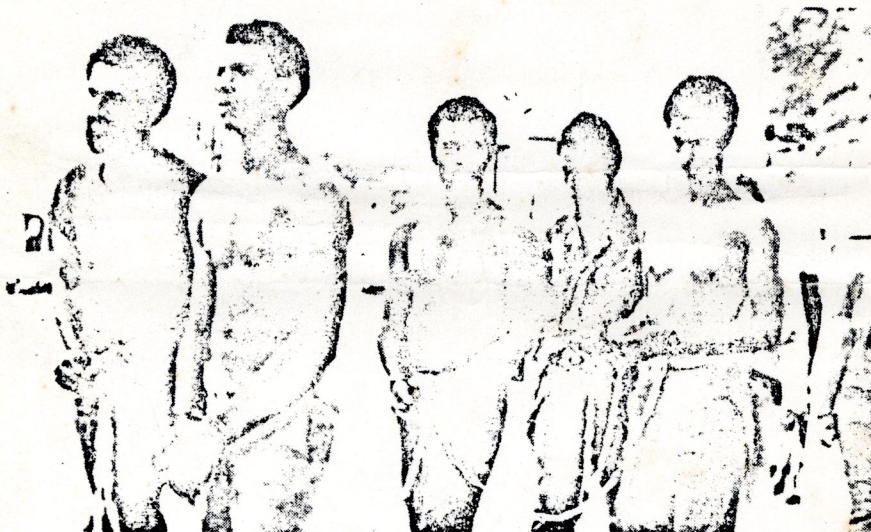


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Cited Weusi

An Appeal for United Nations Action
To
End A Threat To World Peace And Preserve
The Human Rights of the New African People
In America

WITH A LETTER TO U. S. PRESIDENT GERALD FORD



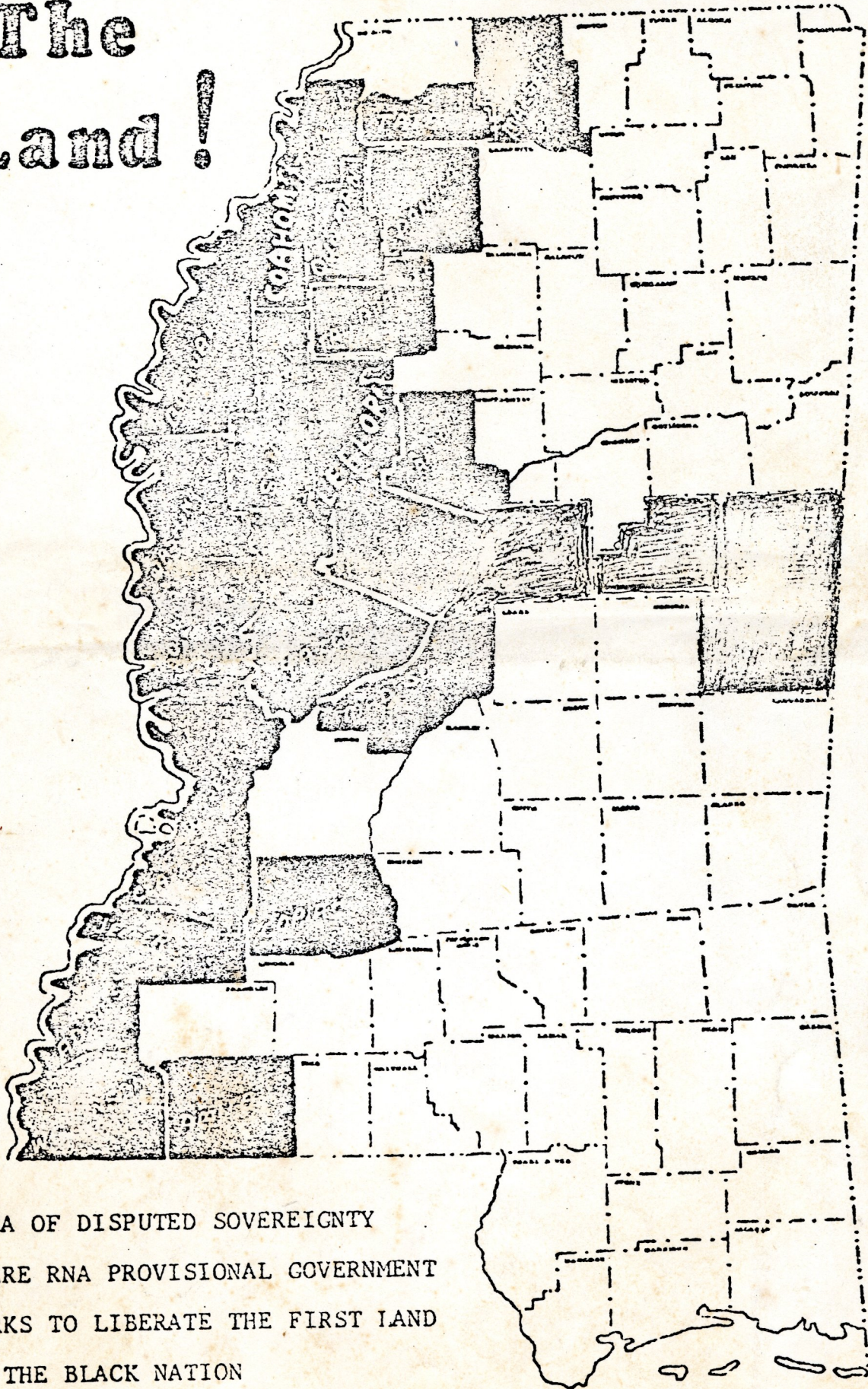
from
The Provisional Government
of
THE REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA

IMARI ABUBAKARI OBADELE, I
President

MAY 1975

**Free
The
Land!**

MISSISSIPPI
KUSH DISTRICT



AREA OF DISPUTED SOVEREIGNTY
WHERE RNA PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
WORKS TO LIBERATE THE FIRST LAND
OF THE BLACK NATION

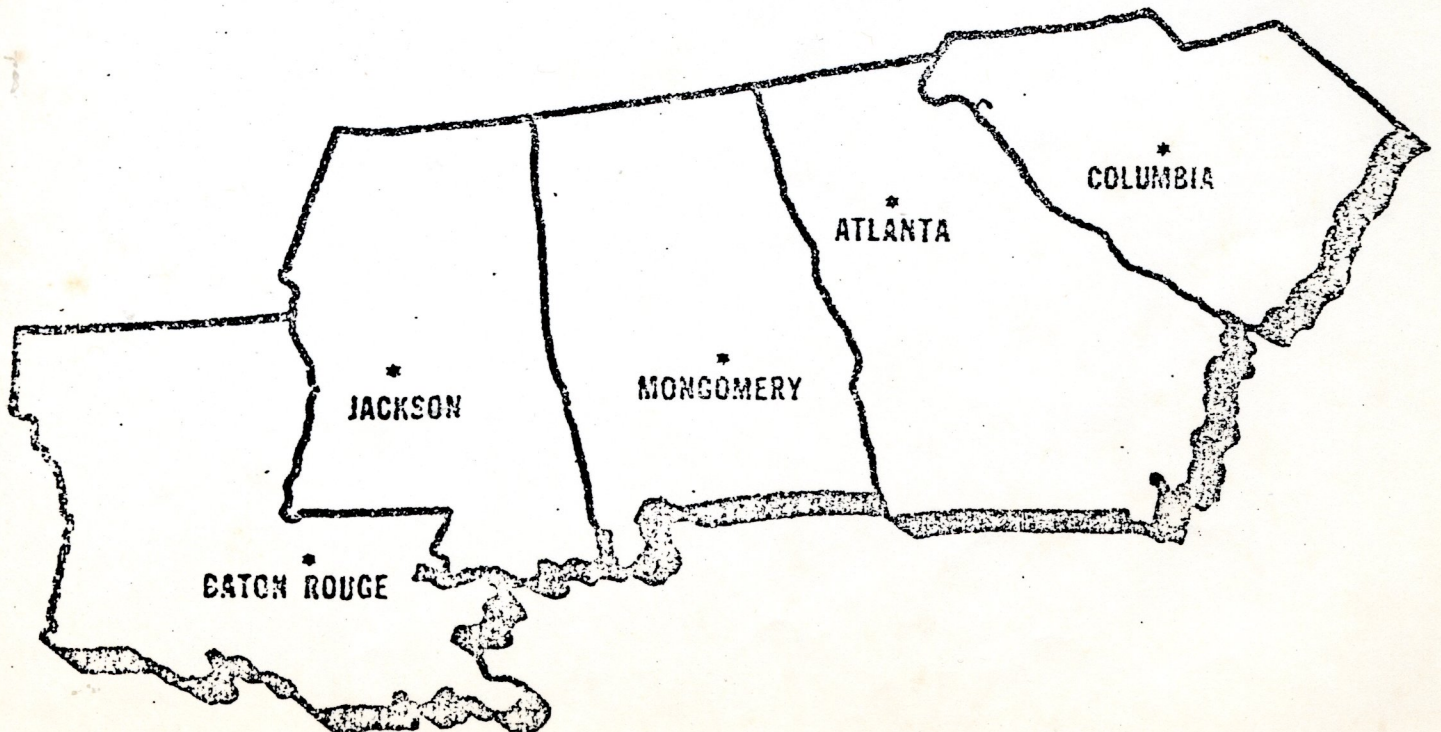
The REPUBLIC of NEW AFRICA



*Brother Imari Abubakari Obadele, 1
President*

Republic of New Africa

*An African Nation in the Western Hemisphere
Struggling for Complete Independence*



Requesting Action On the Non-Self-Governing Territory of KUSH,
Sometimes Known As Western Mississippi

From

The Provisional Government of the Republic of New Africa

14 May 1975

1. An armed struggle for the liberation of the New African nation in North America, led principally by the Black Liberation Army, is now in progress. The Provisional Government of the Republic of New Africa calls upon the United Nations Organization to insist that the Government of the United States cease the use of criminal statutes against captured male and female soldiers of the Black Liberation Army and accord to these soldiers full status as Prisoners-of-War.

2. The national territory of the subjugated New African nation in North America is the area also claimed by the United States, and denominated by the United States as Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina.

3. The Provisional Government of the Republic of New Africa calls upon the United Nations Organization to recognize the 15,000-square-mile District of KUSH, Republic of New Africa - also sometimes known as the western side of Mississippi - as a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the purview of the Special Committee of 24 on Decolonization, for the following reasons:

a. New Africans - persons of African descent - have been the majority population in this area for 200 years: We have worked and developed this land, and We have fought to stay here;

b. But a white minority government rules KUSH by fraud, coercion, force, and naked violence, in collusion with the District Courts and other agencies of the United States federal Government; this white minority Government in Kush is a lineal descendant of the Government found to be illegal by a Select Committee of the United States Senate in 1876 (see Senate Report 527, Part 2, of the 44th Congress, First Session), and it ruthlessly pursues a campaign of Genocide against the New African population, in contravention of the United Nations Convention on Genocide of 9 December 1948 and the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, to which (the latter) the United States is signatory, and suppresses the authentic political will of the majority population;

c. The minority white Government in KUSH, with the support and collusion of the United States, persistently interferes with the exercise of New African nationality by the majority population in violation of Article 15, of the Declaration of Human Rights, which reads: "Article 15. (1) Everyone has a right to a nationality. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality."

d. The Declaration of Human Rights specifically provides that its rights and freedoms apply to all and that "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."

MEMORANDUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS
FROM THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA
REQUESTING ACTION ON KUSH
14 May 1975

e. All this, placing the white minority government of Kush and the United States in violation of the United Nations Resolution 1514 (XV), 14 December 1960, the "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples," especially paragraphs 2, 4 & 5, which read:

"2. All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, and cultural development."

"4. All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected."

"5. Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom."

brings the RNA District of KUSH within the ambit of the United Nations as an appropriate concern of the Special Committee of 24 on Decolonization.

4. We therefore call on the United Nations Organization to accept jurisdiction over the Non-Self-Governing Territory of KUSH and to invite a Representative of the Provisional Government to present our case to the General Assembly.

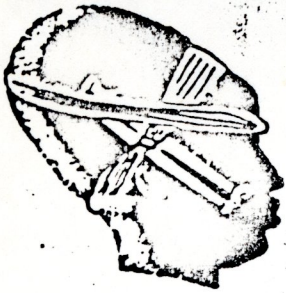
5. We further request that the United Nations Organization call on the United States to release from prison and further prosecution the immune officers and members of the official family of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Africa, including the RNA-11.

RESPECTFULLY,



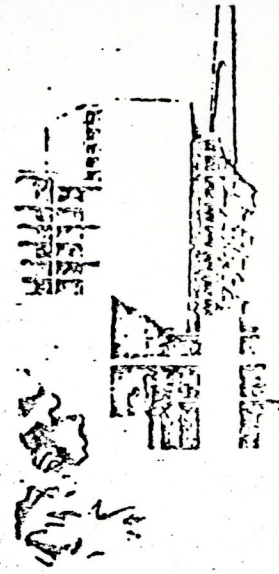
IMARI ABUBAKARI OBADELE, I
President, The Provisional Government
REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA

603 N. Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi
(Subjugated Territory of the Republic of New Africa)



Republic of New Africa
An African Nation in the Western Hemisphere
Struggling for Complete Independence

Post Office Box 465
Jackson, Mississippi 39205



MARI ABUBAKARI OSADELE, I
President

14 May 1975

The Honorable Gerald Ford
President
The United States of America
The White House
Washington, D. C.

THE STRUGGLE IS FOR LAND!

Dear Mr. Ford:

1. I have the honor to bring to your attention a matter of great urgency to my Government and to request your immediate action to rectify this matter in accordance with settled principles of international law and comity between civilized nations.

2. Two citizens of the Republic of New Africa - Sister Safiya Asya Bukhari (sn Bernice Jones) and Brother Masai Eheozi (sn William Gibson) - are being wrongfully held in correctional facilities of the state of Virginia at Goochland and Richmond, respectively, and wrongfully subjected to criminal proceedings and penalties of that state.

3. Sister Safiya and Brother Masai have maintained that Virginia has no jurisdiction over them because they are descendants of persons kidnapped from Africa for purposes of slavery, not allowed to return to Africa after slavery, and forcibly and fraudulently maintained in a state of ignorance with respect to their rights under international law. Brother Masai and Sister Safiya, as descendants of these kidnapped persons, cannot be held liable for any presumed violations of United States law until AFTER the United States has made adequate and reasonable provision for the return of said descendants to Africa, or - in their particular case - until AFTER the United States has made adequate provision for the complete freedom of the New African nation, whose occupied territory is now known as the Five States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, and whose existence is provided for by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, since Sister Safiya and Brother Masai have lawfully chosen their citizenship of birth, in the Republic of New Africa, as that to which they owe their exclusive allegiance. (This choice is not only protected by the Thirteenth Amendment, it is protected explicitly by terms of the U. S. Emancipation Proclamation and by Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which the United States is signatory and which, therefore, has at least the force of an Executive Order under United States law.)

4. Secondly, Brother Masai and Sister Safiya are demanding their release from the custody of the State of Virginia because they are Prisoners-of-War, captured while in active status as soldiers in the Black Liberation Army in America, and should be released to the authorities of their nation, the Republic of New Africa, released to another friendly country, or held under circumstances provided for Prisoners-of-War by customary usages of international law and the appropriate conventions to which the United States is party.

5. Sister Safiya and Brother Masai were seized by State of Virginia authorities at Norfolk on 25 January 1975 after an exchange of gunfire at Green's Market. A companion of Sister Safiya and Brother Masai - Brother Kombozi Amistad (sn William Monroe Butler) - who, I understand, was also a soldier in the Black Liberation Army in America, was killed during the firing, the only casualty. Despite the protests of Sister Safiya and Brother Masai that they were Prisoners-of-War, they were charged under civilian criminal statutes of the State of Virginia and - despite their refusal to participate - were tried and sentenced to 40 years in prison in common criminal proceedings of the State of Virginia.

6. Although it is generally held that U.S. Presidents no longer have the statutory power to return freed slaves to Africa which existed prior to 1862, that power still resides implicitly in the Thirteenth Amendment and the Emancipation Proclamation. I would also suggest that these legal instruments stand as bars against prosecution of any black person - descendant of slaves and born in America - under any U.S. criminal statutes.

7. On the other hand, it can scarcely be disputed, in light of the continuing warfare which the United States has waged since slavery against African people here, that you may, Mr. Ford, intervene on behalf of a Prisoner-of-War held by authorities of a U.S. state. Therefore, my Government calls upon you to use your power and influence to release to me, as President of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Africa, the prisoners Safiya Bukhari and Masai Ehezi, and all other soldiers of the Black Liberation Army in America who are in custody of the United States or United States' states and have called upon the Republic of New Africa to intercede; or release said prisoners to a friendly third power, whom We shall name, or assure that these prisoners are no longer beset by U.S. criminal statutes and are held under humane conditions provided for prisoners-or-war.

8. I wish to remind you, Mr. Ford, that the RNA Provisional Government neither directs nor controls the Black Liberation Army, nor did We found it. Indeed, until recent events, including the arrest and subsequent statements of Sister Safiya, We could not be certain that such an Army even existed. Today We still do not direct or control it or encourage the Army in offensive military operations, but it is quite clear that the Black Liberation Army does exist. An armed struggle for the liberation of the Black Nation and its land is going on in North America. And when members of the Black Liberation Army who are citizens of the Republic of New Africa - as all blacks born in America are - call upon their Government to represent them, We are obliged to respond.

9. As you know, the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Africa has always urged Black people in America to resort to armed struggle only in defense. We still do. However, your Government, Mr. Ford, has

The Honorable Gerald Ford
14 May 1975
Page Three

has undermined our efforts by arresting, trying, and sentencing to long prison terms not only myself but other members of our official family, including Vice President Hekima Ana, now under life sentence, with three other citizens at Parchman Prison Farm in Mississippi. This action of your Government, against persons who were scrupulously following your law, only to be fired upon while in bed at my official residence on the morning of 18 August 1971, by FBI agents and Jackson, Mississippi, police in an assassination plot, has signalled to the Movement that one risks no more for a military offensive than for defending oneself. By holding our Vice President and the others of our official family, you have acted to bankrupt the determinedly pursued RNA policy of peaceful struggle and, perhaps unthinkingly, added fuel to the armed struggle.

10. We solicit your prompt and humane action, in accordance with the just requirements of international law. We shall

FREE THE LAND!

Imari Abubakari Obadele, I

IMARI ABUBAKARI OBADELE, I