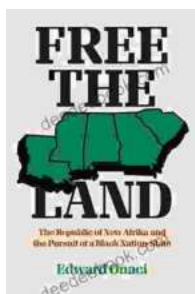


The Pursuit of Black Nation State Justice Power: The Republic of New Afrika

The Republic of New Afrika (RNA) is a black nationalist organization that advocates for the establishment of an independent black nation-state in the southeastern United States. The RNA was founded in 1968 by Robert F. Williams, a civil rights activist who had been forced to flee the United States after being charged with kidnapping. Williams believed that black people could only achieve true freedom and self-determination by establishing their own nation-state.



Free the Land: The Republic of New Afrika and the Pursuit of a Black Nation-State (Justice, Power, and Politics) by Edward Onaci

★★★★☆ 4.8 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 8115 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 290 pages



The RNA's territory would consist of the states of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. These states were chosen because they have a large black population and a history of racial oppression. The RNA's capital would be in Montgomery, Alabama.

The RNA's ideology is based on the principles of black power and self-determination. The RNA believes that black people have the right to control their own lives and destinies, and that they can only achieve this by establishing their own nation-state. The RNA also believes that black people have a unique culture and history that should be preserved and celebrated.

History

The RNA was founded in Detroit, Michigan, on March 31, 1968. The organization's first leader was Robert F. Williams, a civil rights activist who had been forced to flee the United States after being charged with kidnapping. Williams believed that black people could only achieve true freedom and self-determination by establishing their own nation-state.

The RNA quickly spread throughout the United States, and by the early 1970s, it had chapters in over 20 cities. The RNA's membership was primarily composed of young, black activists who were disillusioned with the civil rights movement. They believed that the civil rights movement had failed to achieve its goals, and that the only way to achieve black liberation was through armed struggle.

In 1972, the RNA held its first national convention in Montgomery, Alabama. The convention adopted a constitution and a declaration of independence, and it elected Williams as the RNA's first president.

The RNA's activities soon attracted the attention of the FBI, which began to investigate the organization. In 1974, the FBI raided the RNA's headquarters in Montgomery, Alabama, and arrested Williams and several

other RNA leaders. Williams was charged with sedition, and he was eventually sentenced to prison.

The FBI's crackdown on the RNA severely weakened the organization. However, the RNA continued to exist, and it eventually rebuilt its membership. In the 1980s, the RNA began to focus on economic development and community organizing. The RNA also established a number of schools and clinics in black communities.

Ideology

The RNA's ideology is based on the principles of black power and self-determination. The RNA believes that black people have the right to control their own lives and destinies, and that they can only achieve this by establishing their own nation-state. The RNA also believes that black people have a unique culture and history that should be preserved and celebrated.

The RNA's ideology is influenced by a number of different sources, including the writings of Marcus Garvey, Malcolm X, and Stokely Carmichael. The RNA also draws inspiration from the African liberation movements of the 1960s and 1970s.

Goals

The RNA's goal is to establish an independent black nation-state in the southeastern United States. The RNA believes that this is the only way to achieve true freedom and self-determination for black people.

The RNA's plan for achieving its goal is to build a mass base of support among black people. The RNA also plans to develop its own economic and political institutions.

Challenges

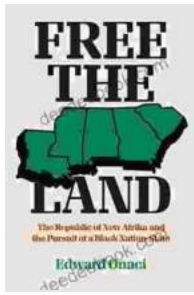
The RNA faces a number of challenges in achieving its goals. One challenge is the lack of support from the black community. Many black people are not interested in the RNA's goal of establishing a separate black nation-state.

Another challenge is the opposition of the United States government. The United States government has no intention of allowing the RNA to establish a separate black nation-state.

Despite the challenges it faces, the RNA continues to work towards its goal of achieving black liberation. The RNA believes that it is only a matter of time before black people will achieve their freedom and self-determination.

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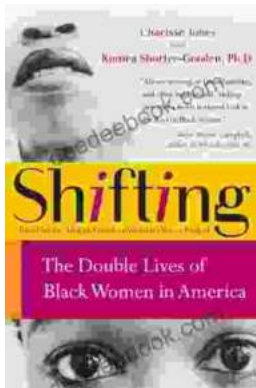
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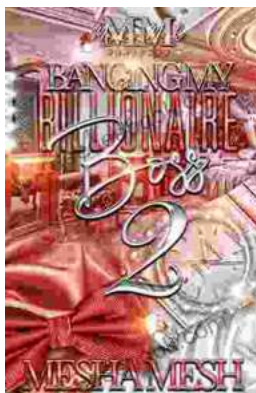
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The Double Lives of Black Women in America: Navigating the Intersections of Race, Gender, and Class

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