

Issue 5 Vol. 1 October 6243 (2007)

The Navig8or

‘Bringing Clarity and Direction’

Akwaaba (Welcome) To the October issue of ‘The Navig8or’ newsletter. Our apologies for the delay in production between this and the previous newsletter and sincere thanks to you for your patience and understanding. It has been a very hectic and productive period with many priorities to weigh up and balance. Given the enormous demands upon our time this will be the last of our ‘mega-newsletters’. So that we can return to fulfilling our commitment to you, future newsletters are going to be 2-3 pages long with much shorter features and articles. We will also produce future issues on a bi-monthly basis.

Given this change in format we will unfortunately not be able to continue the biography of the great Marcus Mosiah Garvey as we cannot do proper justice to the great man in the new format. The centrepiece of this issue will be a look at ‘The New South Africa’, a country where the betrayal of Afrikan people began even before the transfer of political power in that country and where now those grave strategic errors are yielding a bitter neo-colonial fruit whose taste is sadly all too familiar across Afrika. For some; this newsletter will be an even more bitter pill to swallow since within it I will repeat criticisms – which I made in my first book *Niggers, Negroes, Black People and Afrikans* (2003) - of Nelson Mandela, a man who has become widely deified, by many Afrikans and Europeans alike. This deification has rendered Mr Mandela virtually immune from all rational critique of his record as a politician since his release from prison and hence continues to prevent Afrikans from coming to grips with the reality of continued White Economic, Cultural and Social rule in South Africa. No human being, be they Marcus Garvey, Nelson Mandela, Louis Farrakhan etc. etc. should be immune from criticism since all human beings are fallible and I for one do not subscribe to the messianic school of leadership where we are led to believe that some of our leaders have a hotline to the Creator and hence are beyond criticism.

New Book – Don’t forget to support our continued efforts to bring you independent Afrikan-centred information. The new book by Paul Ifayomi Grant ‘Why Willie Lynch Must Die and other Essays’ is now available at www.houseofknowledge.org.uk where you can also participate in the newly installed discussion forum.

**Congratulations - to the ABDF Ltd www.abdf.co.uk on welcoming their 100th member to their mission of Black Economic empowerment.
Remember, Freedom Is not Free!**

The Betrayal of Azania to create ‘The New South Africa’ – by Ifayomi Grant

As I have made my journey in life, seeking to increase my understanding of not just how we got into the mess we are in, but crucially how we can extricate ourselves to create a new Afrikan order, based upon the very best of our culture and values, I have often pondered the situation in Azania, still sadly officially named South Africa, and found myself asking many questions. Amongst these many conundrums there are two questions that have repeatedly pushed themselves to the front of the queue; and these are:

Q. Why did the apartheid regime kill Steve Biko, however allow Nelson Mandela to

live? And,

Q. Why do so many Caucasians who I have met express such great admiration for Nelson Mandela above all other leaders?

I believe that through answering these two questions we can come to a clearer understanding of what has really taken place in Azania over the past few decades and hence why Whites still control virtually all of the commanding heights of the economy, including the land, and why since the so-called end of White minority rule in 1995 while income in black households fell by 19 percent between 1995 and 2000, white household incomes rose by 15 percent during that same period.

Why was Steve Biko killed and Nelson Mandela allowed to live?

"The call for Black Consciousness is the most positive call to come from any group in the black world for a long time. It is more than just a reactionary rejection of whites by blacks. The quintessence of it is the realization by the blacks that, in order to feature well in this game of power politics, they have to use the concept of group power and to build a strong foundation for this. Being an historically, politically, socially and economically disinherited and dispossessed group, they have the strongest foundation from which to operate. The philosophy of Black Consciousness, therefore, expresses group pride and the determination by the blacks to rise and attain the envisaged self. At the heart of this kind of thinking is the realization by the blacks that the most potent weapon in the hands of the oppressor is the mind of the oppressed."

Steve Biko

Black Consciousness in South Africa

Steve Biko was a Black nationalist, Nelson Mandela is not, and if he ever was had certainly renounced Black nationalism in any practical sense when he assumed the presidency of South Africa.

Nothing I write is intended to diminish the sacrifice made by Nelson Mandela – and many other long-term prisoners - in serving 27 years in prison as a result of fighting for his people, however neither am I prepared to be emotionally coerced into thinking that this 27 years of suffering means that Mr Mandela's political analysis, strategy and ideology have been correct when I believe the results of his, and his successor Thabo Mbeki's, time in office show them to have been fatally flawed.

Professor Wade Nobles tells us there are three critical areas of focus if one wishes to successfully colonise a people. These are:

- Control of the Land
- Control of Indigenous Modes of Production
- Reformation of the Mind

If we look at South Africa we can immediately identify that the invading Caucasians have been successful in achieving their targets in all three areas. Whites stole the Land and in the 'New South Africa' still own 87% of the fertile land.

Indigenous modes of production not only include manufacturing and agricultural output (and the means of production) but most crucially the production of that most valuable of creations...people. Once again Whites have achieved their aims in this area and South African women have the lowest fertility rate of any women in Africa as the ANC has embraced the agenda of the White controlled population reduction

(who describe their activities as family planning) agencies. Check the history of population control and some of its leading lights such as Margaret Sanger and you will understand their hidden agenda. Hence White social values such as viewing abortion as nothing more than another form of contraception are being encouraged and embraced.

With regard to reformation of the mind, we see the two legs of culture, Language and Spirituality, successfully cut out from under Afrikans in South Africa – as in the rest of Afrika - with a White religion and White Languages (English and Afrikaans) firmly entrenched. We see the ANC's decision to create a constitution underpinned by European cultural values and which inevitably led to the legislative embracing of homosexuality (see later article) against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Afrikans in the country. During the controversy over the ordination of homosexual bishops in the Church of England, South Africa was the only Afrikan vassal church which supported the homosexual agenda and indeed in a television interview the South African delegate compared the fight for homosexual rights with the battle against apartheid!

If one wants to tackle the effects of colonialism and prevent the transition to neo-colonialism it is essential to tackle the three areas cited by Nobles and what we have seen in South Africa under first Nelson Mandela and then Thabo Mbeki is the almost total failure to seriously tackle these areas. The ANC has for many decades been thoroughly infiltrated by white 'liberals' and more importantly white liberal ideology. It is a vehicle for rainbow coalition politics which in effect means covering the iron fist of white power with a pretty multicultural velvet glove.

White commentators and Black integrationists love to talk about *Reconciliation* in relation to South Africa. However two other R words we hardly hear spoken of by the White commentators are *Redistribution* and *Reparations*. These are the transformative words that dare not speak their name. Any reasonably informed person soon comes to the realisation that most serious wealth is inherited, therefore in a nation where one group has been economically raping another for two hundred years no one can sensibly imagine that by suddenly giving the oppressed the right to put a tick in a box you create a level playing field. It is like asking a person who has been starved, tortured and confined in a dungeon without natural light for years to suddenly put on a pair of shiny spikes and run a marathon against a highly trained athlete. The result is inevitable despite the apparently level playing field upon which they are both asked to compete. Every year that whites are allowed to hold onto their stolen wealth economic disparities will increase as they benefit from the effects of compound interest on their stolen booty.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) conceived by the ANC was an utter disgrace and slap in the face for all those Afrikan warriors who spent years in the bush fighting the apartheid regime. If you by-pass all of the semantics the fundamental philosophical basis of the TRC was that military acts committed in fighting against apartheid were morally equivalent to those committed in support of apartheid. Hence one had the spectacle of Winnie Mandela being dragged before the Commission to answer various charges whilst former apartheid President and war criminal PW Botha, who refused to appear before the TRC, was left unmolested. You had ANC fighters called before the TRC and treated in exactly the same way as senior White military commanders who orchestrated massacres of civilians and helped to foment tribal conflict by funding terrorist activities carried out by that traitor Chief Mangasutu Buthelezi's tribalist Inkatha party. Could you imagine White Jews equating the actions of German Nazis with Jewish guerrillas?

The most obvious word missing from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission was Justice. This was deliberate since there was never any intention or pretence that Afrikans were to get judicial – or for that matter economic – justice. The TRC was about psychologically conditioning Afrikans to forgive their Caucasian oppressors and to get and to expect to get nothing in return. It is based upon both a deeply ingrained and conditioned belief – on the part of both Whites and Blacks – that Black life has a lower value than that of White life and the adoption of the 'Love thy Enemy' 'turn the other cheek' rhetorical ethic (Ani 1996) nonsense that Whites have never ever practiced, especially in relation to us. As soon as I heard about the basis of the TRC all that has followed was absolutely predictable.

The ANC has followed the tried and tested method of suppressing Black anger and revolt. Just as in the US in the 1960's they have set out to create a Black middle class who have become individual beneficiaries of a system that oppresses their own people. These people then become articulate advocates of the status quo with their 'if I can do it so can you' mimicking of the US ideology of rugged individualism. On the top of this new buffer class, created from the failed *talented tenth* ideology first articulated by WEB DuBois – and later discarded by him as ideologically and practically flawed – sits the newly created Black elite, a small number of rich Black businesspeople and ANC officials who have been given the opportunity to get rich or richer and who will be held up as the totemic symbols of 'Black success' in South Africa, much like Oprah Winfrey et al in the US, whilst much of their group disintegrates into chaos beneath their sight line.

It is no surprise that Oprah Winfrey chose South Africa to build her elite school for girls since South Africa is the 'whitest' of Afrikan countries and she is a firm supporter of anti-maternal, white feminism and its policies of population control for Blacks, an absolute belief in the HIV=AIDS hypothesis (do a Google search for the website of Dr Peter Duesberg for an alternative view) and the promotion of white social values, including homosexuality, transsexualism etc. etc. Whilst Oprah Winfrey's genuinely heartfelt gesture put almost all of the other super rich Blacks of the US entertainment industry to shame and is absolutely well intentioned, it is likely to spawn a generation of Black female leaders thirty years from now in South Africa who are culturally alienated from their own people and who become active supporters of neo-colonialism.

Read the following reports to get a statistical picture of what has been taking place in South Africa since the end of apartheid.

S.Africa's income disparities widening

Reuters NewMedia - Tuesday January 14, 2003

Ed Stoddard

ALEXANDRA, [South Africa](#), Jan 14 - As tyres burned in the background, an angry black woman lashed out at South Africa's ruling party, the African National Congress.

"We voted ANC...They said we're going to get the better life!" shouted Sophie Morweng, a 52-year-old domestic worker, as residents of the teeming township of Alexandra north of Johannesburg protested against the forced removal of families for non-payment of rent.

"This time I think I could even vote for a white man! He can help me," she said as tears welled in her eyes.

Her tirade was cut short by a well-aimed petrol bomb, which briefly engulfed the exterior of a police car in flames and sent the crowd scattering. The rage of Morweng and many like her will not be extinguished so easily. Almost nine years after the end of white rule, huge income disparities still persist in Nelson Mandela's "Rainbow Nation."

Disturbingly, recent research by Statistics South Africa suggests that these inequalities of income -- which still run largely but not exclusively along racial lines -- may actually be growing. This bodes ill in a country where poverty and inequality are seen as major factors behind terrifying rates of violent crime.

Unemployment is another, estimated officially at 30 percent....

All is not bleak and analysts say the government deserves a lot of credit for its attempts to alleviate poverty by providing housing and water to the poor. Since the end of white-minority rule, South Africa has hooked up about 10 million people -- around a quarter of the population -- to clean drinking water. About seven million more people need water piped to them and the government hopes to give everyone access to clean water by 2008.

But alleviating the harsher edges of poverty is not the same as redistributing wealth -- although it can be a step in that direction if people's health improves or if women, for example, don't have to waste hours each day fetching water.

The Stats SA study produces data showing that the poor, the vast majority of whom are black, are getting poorer. And it indicates that the incomes of white families have actually risen.

POORER AND RICHER

"African-headed households were, on average, earning less in 2000 than in 1995," says the study on household income and expenditure patterns.

It says that in October 1995, the average annual household income for black or African-headed households was 23,000 rand. When raised to 2000 market prices, that figure rose to 32,000 rand, considerably above the actual average household income of 26,000 rand. Blacks comprise about 75 percent of South Africa's 43 million people.

Indian families also got poorer though they remained well ahead of back families.

And the white-minority, which feared it would lose ground in the new South Africa, appears to have actually become richer under the new political order.

According to the study, the average annual income for white-headed households in 2000 was 158,000 rand against 137,000 rand in 1995, adjusted to 2000 prices.

So-called mixed race, or Coloured-headed households, were also better off, with average income at 51,000 rand in 2000 versus 43,000 rand in 1995 at adjusted prices.

The poor have suffered some additional blows since 2000.

Consumer inflation has been spiralling, partly because of the rand's 2001 plunge. Headline inflation hit 14.5 percent in the year to November, the same rate as in October, which was its highest since July 1992. The poor, who spend much of their meagre incomes on feeding themselves and their families, bore the brunt of this trend, as food inflation rose by 18.4 percent in the year to November.

There have also been widening differences within racial groups, with the emergence of a small black middle class. Within the white community, the poor have seen the removal of the state support they once enjoyed. Whites begging at traffic lights are now a common sight in major cities.

"Officially, since 1995, the official number of unemployed people has doubled from 16 percent to 30 percent, or about two million to four million," said Naledi director Ravi Naidoo. "But the figure excludes (those) who have given up looking so it is probably closer to 41 percent," he said.....

Critics -- who include the government's left-wing allies, the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the local Communist Party -- also say the ANC's prudent fiscal policies, tailored to woo investment, have failed to provide the necessary foundation for a redistributive welfare state.

The government argues that short-term pain, including its plans to trim a bloated civil service, maintain low debt levels and privatise key assets such as Telkom, will pay big dividends later -- an argument used by many economies in transition in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Liberalisation certainly has the potential to create jobs and stoke growth in the longer term while stabilising the economy and exchange rate -- which it has done in some former communist countries.

But on the streets of Alexandra and other predominately black townships, this kind of talk seems academic and will do little to douse resentment.

Education: Dismantling Apartheid in South Africa's Schools

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In 1976, the Soweto student uprising, led by South African high school students fed up with their country's oppressive education system, turned violent and became a symbol for the movement to end apartheid. Today, South Africa's schools are still struggling to give every citizen an equal opportunity.

1991

No Schooling

Black 24%

Mixed-race 12%

Asian 7%

White 1%

Completed Grade 12

Black 8%

Mixed-race 9%

Asian 24%

White 37%

2001

No Schooling

Black 22.3%

Mixed-race 8.3%

Asian 5.3%

White 1.4%

Completed Grade 12

Black 16.8%

Mixed-race 18.5%

Asian 34.9%

White 40.9%

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 1991 and 2001

Although statistics from 2001 suggest progress has been made, the disparity between white and black educational achievement remains stark.

During apartheid, South Africa's school system was segregated into four national departments: White, Brown (Mixed-race), Asian, and Black. The Black Education Department was plagued by inadequate funding, under-trained teachers, poor facilities (many schools had no electricity), and a high dropout rate -- facilitated by the lack of a compulsory education law for Africans. Curriculum was also designed based on the assumption of African racial inferiority. Math and science were deliberately neglected in order to produce a dependable source of cheap labor.

Today, South Africa's schools have officially been desegregated, but counteracting the years of apartheid bureaucracy has been easier said than done. Under the new system, the schools in each province have a large degree of autonomy, putting poor regions, where community members are less educated and experienced in governing a functional school system, at a distinct disadvantage. Although the poorest students are exempt from escalating school fees, many who don't qualify for exemption still can't afford the additional costs -- uniforms, materials, field trips -- required to attend the better schools. In smaller towns, according to a BBC report, those black students who do manage to get into the good schools still often find themselves in separate classrooms from their white classmates, because most blacks speak English or indigenous languages and most whites speak Afrikaans. In general, black students are still subject to subtle, if not overt, racism in a school system that is still primarily run by whites.

Even so, the old system has been painstakingly rebuilt with new policy. Since 1994 South Africa has committed the largest single segment of its national budget to education. By 2000, 10,000

classrooms were built or repaired. In 1998, Curriculum 2005, a program aimed at improving teacher training and the content of classes, was launched. New textbooks and other learning materials were provided and standards for training and hiring teachers were reformed. The government's initiatives and commitment to education has brought successes. By 2002, the Matric exam (taken at the end of grade 12) pass rate, as low as 40 percent in the 1990s, increased to 68.9 percent.

Employment: The Challenges of Growth and Transformation

Unemployment in South Africa has risen dramatically over the past decade, and the 2001 census placed South Africa's unemployment rate at 41.6 percent of its total population. Many South Africans see unemployment as the most pressing problem facing their nation today.

Unemployment in South Africa by race

Black 50%
Mixed-race 27%
Asian 17%
White 6%

Sources: Census 2001

Top management positions in South Africa by race

Black 8%
Mixed-race 13%
Asian 4%
White 75%

Source: SA Dept. of Labor 2002

Employment in South Africa dramatically reflects the nation's history of racial bias. While 50 percent of South Africa's blacks are unemployed, the number is only six percent among its white population. Among those that are working, only eight percent of blacks are in top management positions though they make up roughly 60 percent of the South African workforce. Women are also subject to discrimination in the South African workplace, as is evidenced by the fact that they occupy only 12 percent of all top management positions in the country.

South Africa's endorsement of a strong labor community may have contributed to its burgeoning unemployment rate. Union membership has steadily increased in South Africa since the end of apartheid. Powerful unions and the pressure for better wages have encouraged some South African businesses to pursue capital-intensive models of growth rather than relying on South African labor. The scarcity of new jobs combined with South Africa's growing population has helped push South Africa's unemployment rate steadily higher.

Though the South African economy has experienced modest growth in recent years, high inflation and fluctuations in the value of the rand have caused difficulty in some domestic industries and made investing in South African enterprises seem a risky venture to some in the international business community. Nonetheless, the South African economy will need to expand if it is to achieve the annual growth rate of five percent that some analysts feel is necessary to reduce current unemployment levels. The South African economy grew by 3 percent in 2002, a better than expected performance.

Income: The Legacy of Inequality

Despite a new democratic government, a slowly expanding economy, and state-backed efforts to foster economic equality, poverty continues to be a chronic problem for much of South Africa's population.

South Africans earning less than \$215 (R1,600) per year by race

Black 81%
Mixed-race 13%
Asian 2%
White 4%

South Africans earning more than \$860 (R6,400) per year by race

Black 19%
Mixed-race 7%
Asian 7%
White 67%

Source: Census 2001

At more than \$9400 per person, South Africa's adjusted GDP per capita is the highest in all of Africa. But the gap between the nation's rich and poor is wide -- and growing. According to the 2003 World Development Report, South Africa's Gini coefficient, a measure of income inequality in its population, places South Africa among the most unequal societies in the world.

While South Africa's poverty can be directly linked back to the unjust practices of apartheid and the destruction of rural economies, factors such as strong labor laws, a shrinking job market, and high inflation levels have made it difficult to raise the income levels of many South Africans.

South Africa's patterns of poverty are clearly delineated along racial lines. During the mid-1990s, whites earned 50 percent of South Africa's total income though they accounted for only 11 percent of the population. In 2001, according to the South African Institute of Race Relations, for the first time in history, blacks surpassed whites to earn 52 percent of South Africa's total income. Household incomes, however, show a very different picture: The disparity in wealth between South Africa's white and black populations has actually worsened in recent years. A study completed in May 2003 by development research body id21 shows that while income in black households fell by 19 percent between 1995 and 2000, white household incomes rose by 15 percent.

Poverty in South Africa is also reflected by the great inequalities found in the distribution of its economic resources. According to recent statistics, while 53 percent of South Africa's people live in "third world" conditions, sometimes lacking electricity and running water, only 13 percent of South Africans have achieved "first world" status. Similar to the trend found among its different racial groups, the gap dividing South Africa's rich and poor has also increased. From 1995 to 2000, the poorest 40 percent of South African households saw a 16 percent drop in their share of South Africa's total household income. Meanwhile, the richest 20 percent of South African households retained 65 percent of all household income. The socioeconomic chasm that divides South Africa has also become more pronounced within its black population. While poor black's share of income has decreased, the black elite's income has increased substantially: Among South Africa's wealthiest 20 percent, blacks' share of income rose from 13 percent in 1996 to 23 percent only four years later.

Though broad-based black empowerment strategies such as the Growth, Employment and Redistribution program have begun to bolster black ownership and wages, South Africa still faces many challenges in its fight against poverty. In order to decrease the widespread poverty found among its people, it will be important for the South African government to address issues of land ownership, spur the South African economy to grow and create new jobs, and continue to promote education and training for its historically disadvantaged populations.

Mbeki bows to a war criminal and signifies his embrace of a policy of disastrous compromise

Thabo Mbeki signalled the utter capitulation of the ANC to the idea of the legitimacy of the apartheid period of South African history when he attended the funeral of that ultimate White Supremacist P.W. Botha in November 2006. As if to truly demonstrate the snivelling surrender and rejection of any idea of Black liberation in South Africa Mbeki even offered Botha's family a state funeral (which they rejected) and to fly flags on state buildings at half mast. One really struggles to comprehend how such disgraceful traitorous behaviour could have been contemplated let alone carried out. However it does help one to understand the litany of depressing statistics set out earlier in this newsletter.

Unrepentant apartheid president PW Botha dies



November 01, 2006, 08:00

By Angie Kapelianis, Anita Visser and Sehloho Mphati

PW Botha, a former state president, died at the age of 90 at his Wilderness home near George in the southern Cape last night. Botha personified apartheid and the old National Party for most South Africans. For 11 years between 1978 and 1989, he ruled the country as prime minister and then president with a wagging index finger, two States of Emergency and his repressive security forces. Although Botha introduced limited reforms, he failed to cross his own Rubicon by not abolishing apartheid.

"We are not a nation of jellyfish. We, ourselves, will find solutions to our problems. We are determined to find them." PW Botha sounded this warning in July 1986. By then, everyone knew he had an iron spine and personality. The Groot Krokodil, as the media had dubbed PW Botha, left to retire in relative obscurity in the Wilderness near George in the southern Cape. Until, that is, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission placed him under its magnifying glass in

The former head of State (90) has died

late 1997.



South Africa embraces homosexual marriage

The article below highlights the embracing of Caucasian social values by the ANC government that I highlighted earlier on.

Last Updated: Thursday, 1 December 2005, 10:40 GMT

South Africa to have gay weddings

South Africa's highest court has ruled in favour of same-sex marriages, which are banned under current legislation.

The Constitutional Court ordered that parliament amend marriage laws to allow gay weddings within a year.

The constitution outlaws discrimination against gays and lesbians, but social attitudes remain more conservative.

The court ordered that the definition of marriage be changed from a "union between a man and a woman" to a "union between two persons".

Last year, the Supreme Court of Appeal had ruled in a case brought by a lesbian couple that the current law discriminated against homosexuals. But the home affairs department went to the Constitutional Court, arguing that only parliament could change the law.

"The common law definition of marriage is declared to be inconsistent with the constitution and invalid to the extent that it does not permit same-sex couples to enjoy the status and benefits it accords heterosexual couples," said Justice Albie Sachs in his ruling, AFP reports.

After the Supreme Court of Appeal ruled last November that Marie Fourie and Cecilia Bonthuys should be allowed to wed, they later found they were unable to register for a church wedding at the Department of Home Affairs.

'Disappointing'

Keketso Maema, a lawyer for the Lesbian and Gay Equality project, said he was disappointed that the Constitutional Court did not order the immediate legalisation of gay marriages.

"It's a bit disappointing. It feels like it's one step forward and still another one step backwards," he told Reuters news agency.

Church groups in South Africa have argued that the issue should be put to a referendum, and say that most South Africans would oppose the legalisation of gay marriages.

South Africa's constitution - introduced in 1996 - was the first in the world specifically to outlaw discrimination on the grounds of sexual preference.

Conclusion

Right across the Afrikan continent we have seen the move from colonialism to neo-colonialism. This process has occurred across the decades from the 1960's right through to the 1990's when South Africa 'overthrew' white minority rule. During this process there have been numerous battles and struggles against this process, however the bitter truth is that most Afrikan countries are in a terrible condition, with endemic absolute poverty, numerous conflicts/civil wars, widespread corruption, ongoing economic recolonisation by Europeans and Asians and slavery and physical and cultural colonisation by Arabs and Arabised Afrikans in Sudan and Mauritania.

The enemy is not just at the gate, but in the garden, kitchen, living room and under the bed (let's not mention in the bed) therefore the utter failure of the ANC in South Africa is all the more distressing. As Malcolm X noted, revolutions are fought over land (and the resources contained in the land). Or put more simply... It's about land, Stupid!

How often can we keep making these same mistakes? As the saying goes:

'Fool me once shame on you, fool me twice shame on me.'

So what about fool me a hundred times!!

As suggested earlier, the deification of Nelson Mandela has blinded most Afrikans to the critical failures of the ANC. Whilst his forgiving and humane nature is admirable it is unsuitable in dealing with an utterly ruthless enemy and as Ifayomi has suggested repeatedly our greatest strength as Afrikans, our humanity and Xenophilia, is also our greatest weakness in dealing with Caucasians and may ultimately be the death of us. No prisoner of War (which is what Nelson Mandela was) who was held in captivity for 27 years should ever have been made President of his country upon release. Nelson Mandela's most powerful contribution to South Africa was as a symbol of resistance. He should have been hailed, heralded and provided with a comfortable and peaceful retirement. Unfortunately, given the rainbow coalition ideology of the ANC leadership the same policies of embracing white rule would no doubt have been enacted by whoever was put forward as President.

Final Thoughts

October is Afrikan History Month in the UK therefore it is timely to offer a few brief reflections on the travesty that this historic movement has become in many parts of the UK.

- In many parts of the country Black History Month (they never call it Afrikan) has been packaged and purchased by local authorities and we all know that (s)he who pays the piper calls the tune.
- In this process Black History Month has become depoliticised and many of the people involved don't seem to have even heard of Carter G Woodson
- Black History Month has often been reduced to little more than singing, dancing and a recording of 'Black Firsts'
- Asians and other non-Afrikans who have no love for Afrikans have jumped on the bandwagon with the tacit and sometimes explicit consent of Negro

misleaders.

- Black history Month has become a symptom of the degraded, debased and defeated psychology of a large section of the Black population in the UK

As Amos Wilson said:

“If we are not studying it in a way that is a threat to their power then we are studying it incorrectly, and our celebration of it is helping to maintain us in a state of deception.” (Wilson cited in Baruti 2006: 59)

**IF YOU LIKE WHAT WE DO, SUPPORT WHAT WE DO, BECAUSE THOSE
THAT DON'T WON'T!**