

1 KNOW THE PHILOSOPHY AND  
2 SOCIOLOGY REQUIRED TO IDENTIFY  
3 THE 10 DIFFERENT TYPES OF RACISM

4 THE U.S. GOVERNMENT SHOULD ENFORCE LAWS  
5 TO PROTECT DEMOCRACY and the PEOPLE - OR  
6 RATIFY AARS ASAP TO ENSURE FREEDOM  
7 JUSTICE AND EQUALITY FOR ALL PEOPLE

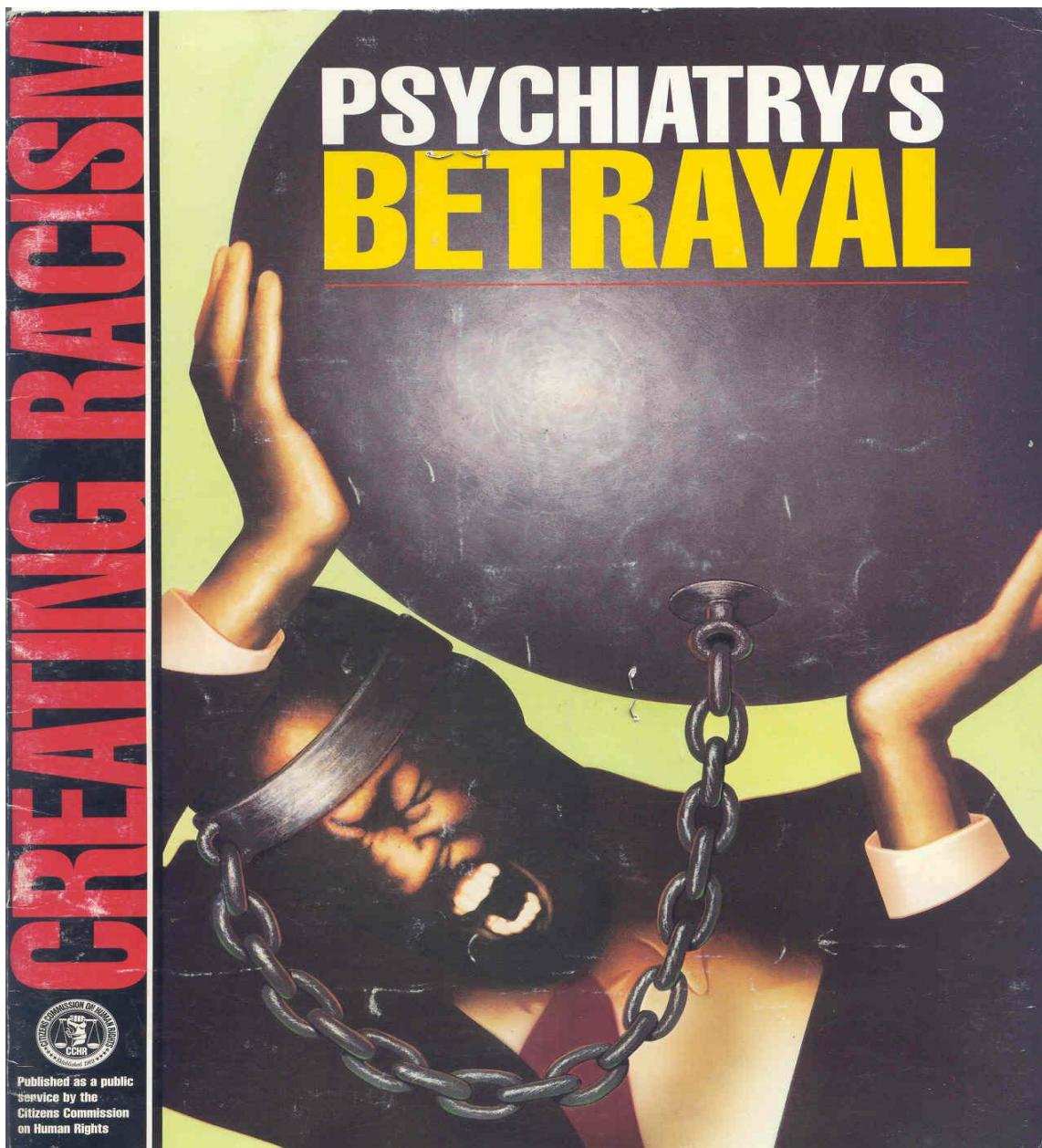
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11 AARS Assembled Essentials to Address Racism  
12 Implement Reparations and Facilitate Reconciliation

# Racism is Great Harm to Africa and Black People and Few Setbacks for Others

1. Ideological Racism: Most people in America, regardless of race, believe that white and light skinned people are more intelligent than dark-skinned people and superior in many other ways.
2. Discursive Racism: Includes dividing African-Americans based on age, sex, light or dark skin, and other differences etc. etc. Expressed as racial slurs and hate speech, but also in code words that have racialized meanings embedded, like “ghetto,” “thug,” “nigga”, or “gangsta.”
3. Interpersonal Racism: Interpersonal racism occurs during interaction and manifest as negative comments based on race. Includes overt acts such as racial slurs, microaggravations, and bullying. Like asking blacks if they are from Africa is wrong and is an act of microaggravation.
4. Representational Racism: Racial stereotypes are common in society and thought processes, like historical tendency to cast blacks as criminals and menaces to society, rather than rational.
5. Institutional Racism: Policies and practices in institutions (like schools, and the law), which cause unequal treatment of Black People. This form of racism may not be overtly discriminatory, but leads to covert and significant transport, social, and economic wealth disparities.
6. Systematic Racism: Encompasses the broader societal structures which perpetuate racial inequality. Historical and cultural factors that contribute to ongoing discrimination and disadvantages for Black People. Often embedded in laws, regulations, and social norms.
7. Cultural Racism: Involves the devaluation of Africa and Black People. This can manifest in communication, where **stereotypes** and **propaganda** reinforce false beliefs about Africa and Black People. It shows how media portrayal and cultural narratives shape public perceptions of Africa and Black People, forging lies and myths leading to police brutality, terrorism, and social injustice. It has led to a lack of recognition and representation of diverse cultures.
8. Environmental Racism: Refers to the disproportionate impact of environmental hazards on marginalized communities. This includes the placement of toxic waste facilities and/or industrial plants near predominantly black neighborhoods, which emit toxic chemicals into the air, leading to health disparities and reduced quality of life for African-Americans and all Black People.
9. Racial Profiling Racism: A form of deception and discrimination where individuals are targeted for suspicion of crime based on race. This practice is often seen in law enforcement.
10. Medical and Scientific Racism: Using the Tuskegee Experiment to cover up their real intent to inject blacks with a lethal syphilis virus, then document the progression. Failure to prosecute those guilty led to the creation of AIDS and the Spiraling Corona Virus. It is critical for blacks to support AARS Congressional Racism Dialogue to Investigate. → We assess different types of racism to examine the issues to work towards a more equitable society. The U.S. Government should build and maintain African-American Museums, uplift Black Holidays, and support the AARS Dialogue to preserve memories of our struggles, and to engage in the KRP for reparations and reconciliation.

# Creating Racism

It is time for a spiritual awakening. They say slavery (historical atrocities), was abolished 159 years ago, but other forms of laws, policies, and raw racism (current injustices), have arisen. They create a cycle of problems for African-Americans and Black communities. One of the most dangerous forms is known as institutional racism. The picture below indicates the dire lingering effects of institutional racism. Psychiatrist, psychologist, and social workers put forth racially biased information, which is adversely labeling Black Children, and disconnecting African and Black-American families. They still conduct experiments and deploy drugs, that they know have a harmful and deadly emotional impact. We need services and treatments AARS will provide to offset that madness, and insert new modalities.



1 The AAIU is planning on implementing the AARS Global Black Reparations Plan  
2 with input from Reparations Activists, Church Leaders, and Concerned Citizens all  
3 across America. Arrangements must be made which will stop Black people from  
4 being hurt mentally, killed by corrupt police and white supremacist, and will give  
5 blacks equal access to institutions for fair housing, gainful employment, social  
6 justice, total health care, and a quality education.

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8 The goal is to produce a Reparations Package (AARS), which will serve as fair  
9 compensation, for all the damage and injuries African-Americans have been forced  
10 to endure. We should promote social and economic justice, and start peaceful and  
11 mutually beneficial relationships with all other people.  
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15 “TO INTENTIONALLY OPPRESS AN ENTIRE RACE  
16 THEN LABEL ITS REACTIONS  
17 AS MENTAL ILLNESS  
18 IS NOT ONLY MORALLY WRONG  
19 IT IS CRIMINAL DEMONIC AND DECEITFUL!”  
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21 After you put an entire race of people in a  
22 psychological state of depression, they  
23 need a sense of self-awareness to  
24 overcome embedded emotional stress. We  
25 believe that AARS will provide  
26 information to fulfill that need.  
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30 **Dr. William Tutman**  
31 **The African-American Coalition**  
32 **for Justice in Social Settings and Civic Policies**  
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1 *African Women Leaders in Agriculture, Environment, and Race Relations*  
2 By (AWLAE)

A special thanks to elder Adunni Oshupo Tabasi for leading a resurrection of the African and African-American family. The Black race must begin to unite on a global scale to recognize our extended family, to fight for peace, progress and trade among Africans on an international level. The most important area we have to focus on is in placing the revenue from resources out of Africa into

Established in 1990, the African Women Leaders in Agriculture and the Environment was developed to promote women's leadership in agricultural and environmental fields in an effort to address the severe problems of hunger and poverty facing the continent. African-American women have taken concern to the call.

### Mission Statement

Preparing a critical mass of self-confident, risk-taking, pioneering women leaders to change the policies, programs and practices that affect women farmers in Africa.

The African Women Leaders in Agriculture and Environment (AWLAE) program is creating a network of African women scientists and leaders committed to building the skills and capacity of development, professionals and institutions. The ultimate targets are women farmers, who produce more than 80% of the food consumed but are often overlooked by researchers, agricultural universities, extension programs and policy makers. The Winrock West Africa office administers the AWLAE program in the core countries of Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Senegal, the Winrock East Africa office administers the AWLAE program in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. AWLAE's key components are as follows:

- Preparing women leaders. AWLAE offers an intensive training program, "Leadership for Change," to boost participants' skills in such areas as gender analysis, program management, proposal writing and advocacy. More than 300 African women leaders have completed the training. AWLAE has also awarded more than 90 academic scholarships to women who are pursuing studies in the fields of agriculture and environment.
- Building an enabling professional environment. AWLAE collaborates with ministries, research institutes and agricultural and environmental organizations through gender analysis task forces, curricula review, training and other activities launched by AWLAE women leaders. The program has funded research on the status and roles of women, including focus groups with men in six countries to learn about perceptions of professional women.
- Creating sustainable mechanisms. As a follow-up to the "Leadership for Change" training, former participants have created National Action

the hands of  
Africans.

Committees, whose members play an advisory role in AWLAE activities, and launched professional women's associations and other NGOs. Nine such NGOs have been established and are fully registered. They range from such organizations as the Tanzania Association of Women in Agriculture and Environment (TAWLAE), with a membership of 1,000, to a small NGO in Cote d'Ivoire that raises money to help girls stay in school.

Other AWLAE activities have included establishing gender resource centers within existing institutions, providing career guidance and mentoring programs for girls and young women, male focus groups and establishing a database of African professional women in agriculture and environment.

The necessity for such organizations as AWLAE takes away from the creativity and ingenuity of Africans to contribute to the stability and progress of their nation. The same is true for Africans in America. They are so busy trying to combat the ills that others have bestowed upon them that it becomes a priority to make people understand that this pattern is not new though it is next to catastrophic! The problem has its origins in racism/white supremacy which is a ploy that has a dual edged sword which is to establish and maintain white dominance, while disenfranchising and oppressing black advancement. Let us articulate how African-American scholars interpret this phenomenon in the following section.

### Global Racism/White Supremacy

By Dr. Frances Cress-Welsing and Neely Fuller Jr.

One cannot begin to talk about global racism/white supremacy without mentioning the ground-breaking work done by Neely Fuller, Jr. [The United Independent Compensatory Code/ System/Concept: textbook/workbook for thought, speech and/or action for victims of racism/white supremacy], and Dr. Frances Cress-Welsing (The Isis Papers). Often, we hear people talk of how we (Afrikan people) are gonna get our liberation, yet never talk of the strategies needed to accomplish this task. And of those that do speak of strategies, I've barely witnessed them mention these two blueprints to understanding the culprit (system) who's (that's) detaining us from our freedom. There is no way you can begin to even think about defeating global racism/white supremacy unless you've read their books. Dr. Frances Cress-Welsing's book breaks down the blueprint of YTs system to what is called "The 9 Areas of People Activity". They are (1) Economics, (2) Education, (3) Entertainment, (4) Labor, (5) Law, (6) Politics, (7) Religion, (8) Sex and (9) War. Sir Neely Fuller Jr. breaks down his idea of there being 3 basic types of people in the known universe, that being white people, non-whites, and

white supremacists/racists. His explanation, white people are "people who classify themselves as 'white' and have been classified as 'white', accepted as 'white'... and who generally function as 'white' in all of the nine major areas of activity." He defined non-whites as "people who have been classified as 'non-white', and/or who generally function as 'non-white' in their relationship with each other..." Last, white supremacists/ racists are "people who classify themselves as 'white', and who generally function as 'white', and who practice racial subjugation (based on 'white'- 'non-white', at any time, in any place, in any one, or more of the nine major areas of activity.

" Dr. Francis Cress-Welsing's definition couldn't be more factual, "Racism/White Supremacy is the local and global power system, dynamically structured and maintained by persons who classify themselves as white, whether consciously or subconsciously determined. That consists of patterns of perception, logic, symbol formation, thought, speech, action, and emotional response, as conducted simultaneously in all areas of people activity, for the ultimate purpose of white genetic survival, and to prevent white genetic annihilation on planet Earth. A planet upon which the vast, overwhelming majority of people, are classified as nonwhite (black, brown, red and yellow), by white skinned people, and all of the nonwhite people are genetically dominant (in terms of skin coloration), compared to the genetically recessive white skin people." If you are really looking for an understanding of our natural and historical enemy and the system, they've created to perpetuate the inferior/superior complex, these two Africans work must be at the top of the list!

Frances Cress Welsing, a [psychiatrist](#) best known for writing The Isis Papers, was born Frances Luella Cress in Chicago, [Illinois](#), on March 18, 1935. Welsing, who was the child of physician Henry Cress and teacher Ida Mae Griffen, grew up the middle of three daughters. She received her Bachelor's of Science from Antioch College in [Ohio](#) in 1957 and her medical degree (M.D.) from [Washington, D.C.'s Howard University](#) in 1962.

After earning her M.D., Welsing stayed in Washington, D.C., pursuing a career in child and general psychiatry. Welsing spent nearly twenty-five years working as a staff physician for D.C.'s Department of Human Services, and also as the clinical director of two schools catering to children with emotional troubles. Welsing opened her own private practice in D.C. in 1967. Through her published works and her research, Welsing sought to help bring about a solution to the mental health problems of the black community by understanding racism.

Welsing published her first major work, “The Cress Theory of Color-Confrontation” as an essay in 1974 while assistant professor at Howard University. In the controversial essay, Welsing argued that the drive for white supremacy and superiority stems from a pervasive feeling of inadequacy and inferiority. Welsing claimed that “whiteness” was, in fact, a deficiency, evidenced by the inability of whites and other races to produce melanin which generates skin color. In short, white people in America could not cohabit peacefully with their black peers, according to Welsing, because of a deep-seated jealousy of people with melanin and their embrace of racial supremacy to accommodate these feelings. The essay was controversial and, according to Welsing, prevented her from not only gaining tenure at Howard but in fact losing her teaching post.

In 1991 Welsing published her most famous work, a collection of essays titled *The Isis Papers: The Keys to the Colors*, which discussed in depth the issues of white supremacy and racism in the United States. In *The Isis Papers*, Welsing delved deeper into her theories of melanin deficiency among whites as the driver of racism, white supremacy, and white segregation. In the process of psychoanalyzing white racism, Welsing also discussed the importance of recognizing racial behaviors and symbols among blacks that were psychologically damaging and which needed to be countered and destroyed. She listed among those behaviors, homosexuality, which she claimed was a strategy for destroying Black people.

Aside from her published racial and social theories, Welsing was an advocate for a strong African American family unit. She advised black men and women to delay having children until their thirties and instead take the time to thoroughly educate themselves so as to rear the next generation of high-functioning and disciplined black Americans who could challenge white supremacy.

Frances Cress Welsing died in Washington, D.C., on January 2, 2016, after being hospitalized for a stroke. She was eighty years old.

NOW WE SHOULD USE AARS to IDENTIFY and SLOWLY DISSOLVE/END the BASES and PRACTICES of RACISM/WHITE SUPREMACY!!



# World Conference Against Racism

## Racism was Declared a Crime Against Humanity at the World Conference against Racism in Durban South Africa in 2001

### **A Reparations Package Consisting of Concessions, Remedies, and Social Programs is Required to make Restitution for Mental Barriers, Economic Losses, and Social Injustice**

DURBAN, South Africa, Sept 8, 2001 DPA – A United Nations conference on racism today declared slavery and the slave trade, past, present, and future, a crime against humanity, and called for remedial measures to eradicate its lingering legacy.

The gathering also acknowledged a final conference declaration and plan of action released at the end of the eight-day debate. The suffering caused by colonialism, imperialism, and slavery affirmed that it had to be condemned and prevented from recurring.

“Africans and people of African descent, Asians and people of Asian descent, and indigenous peoples were victims of these acts and continue to be victims of their consequences”, according to the declaration.

It called for remedial compensatory and other measures to take the form of a new world partnership to develop programs for the social and economic development of victims.

Among the areas it listed for future co-operation to address historical injustices, were debt relief, poverty eradication, foreign direct investment, market access, and the facilitation of return and resettlement of the descendants of enslaved Africans.

The conference, however, failed to agree to an explicit apology or recommendations for individual compensation from countries that benefited from the slave trade, particularly the trans-Atlantic slave trade.

The Durban declaration “acknowledges and profoundly regrets the massive human sufferings and the tragic plight of millions of black men, woman, and children caused by slavery, the slave trade, and the trans-Atlantic slave trade, which includes apartheid, and genocide.

While the declaration acknowledged that some nations had taken the initiative of regretting or

1 expressing remorse or presenting apologies, it called on “all those who have not yet contributed to  
2 restoring the dignity of the victims to find appropriate ways to do so, like endorsing AARS.”

3  
4 An African call for compensation and reparations for slavery sparked deep division between  
5 nations in the developed and underdeveloped worlds.

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7 The European Union and the United States at the start of the conference rejected the notion of an  
8 apology, due to possible legal implications posed by the word.

9  
10 German Foreign Minister Joshka Fischer, in a speech during the eight-day conference,  
11 acknowledged slavery as a past injustice, while European Union representative Louis Michel said  
12 modern day slavery was a crime against humanity.

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14 The question of an apology presented one of the main stumbling blocks to an agreement at the  
15 conference, where last-minute negotiations saw African nations still pitted against the West.

16  
17 The Durban Conference of 18,000 delegates from over 190 nations was the most significant ever  
18 to tackle the issue of slavery. **We should reconvene the conference for one specific purpose,**  
19 **and that is to read and discuss the AARS Global Black Reparations Plan Summaries,** then the  
20 plan. That course of action will lead to all conference participants, to endorse and promote the  
21 **AARS Global Black Reparations Plan, for redress and reconciliation,** which should be  
22 everyone’s goal.  
23