

On the night of July 4th, 1863 the Traitor General Robert E. Lee retreated towards Virginia after a crushing defeat for the army of traitorous states of Confederacy in their attempted invasion of the north. This war was all about the slavery of Africans in the United States of America. Though President Lincoln was cautiously optimistic as the year 1863 drew to a close. He also considered it significant that the Union victories at Gettysburg and at Vicksburg had both occurred on the same day: July 4, the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The day we celebrate today. We understand that history.

Slavery is older than human history, stretching back thousands of years to prehistoric times, before written historical records were kept. Sometimes slavery has resulted from war, sometimes from religious persecution, sometimes from debt. The United States of America started on March 4th, 1789 on an ideal exposed today that all men are created equal in terms of inalienable natural rights to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. Many of the American founding fathers were imperfect people who owned other humans in slavery who set for themselves an ambitious goal for which there was no historical model. Although the American constitution stopped the importation of African Slaves, it allowed it in domestic law in all states. We understand from history that this slavery made America a great world economic power.

Even though the nation started with all states practicing slavery of African people by 1860 those in southern states and northern cities like New York saw that their wealth through slavery threatened by the election of Abraham Lincoln. We must keep in mind about Abraham Lincoln, at Charleston, Illinois, on September 18, 1858, Lincoln made his position clear. "I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races," he began, going on to say that he, "opposed blacks having the right to vote, to serve on juries, to hold office and to intermarry with whites."

On this past Juneteenth we celebrated that on June 19, 1865 is when Union General Gordon Granger marched into Galveston, Texas and from his headquarters he gave out that the official news that the rebellion for those under his command had ended with the defeat of traitors to the United States of America and the enslaved Africans were now free. Granger read General Order Number 3 as follows: **"The people of Texas are informed that in accordance with a Proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired laborer."** We understood that this changed American commerce forever.

We understand that when President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 on September 22, 1862, he saw that it could further undermine the Confederacy while providing the Union with a new source of manpower to crush the rebellion if the states in rebellion did not return to the United States of America. He did so to give the traitors a chance to return to the Union with their slavery intact. It said, "That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves with any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the

freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.” To a state, they refused his offer.

Most do not understand that when Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation as a military measure, it didn't apply to border slave states like Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, all of which were loyal to the Union. They keep their African slaves. By war's end on August 20th, 1866, some 200,000 Black men and a few women would serve in the Union Army and Navy, striking a blow against the institution of slavery and paving the way for the 13th Amendment. Now, on this day July 4th, 2020 let us start in the creation of an equal contractual relationship between the descendent employers who benefited from this slavery and the Americans of African heritage who are descendent from those slaves and the institutionalized racism that has been embedded in the American economy since July 28th 1868.

This American Independence Day is a time to start this rewrite of the American Social contract that started with the global revulsion of the murder George Floyd and waking in the USA of shared horror to it. A draft of our past actions can be viewed at BlackFolksPlan.org. **The first thing we are creating is a coalition around amending the American Constitution's 13th Amendment to say "Slavery is abolished now and forever in the USA."** Amending the 13th amendment to remove "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." Because without that change slavery has never been abolished in the USA. We have proof of that in our history with our police forces when they have been to imprison Americans so as to keep them in their place and as contracted slave labor.

Africa has heard us, as we do this work mindful of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Resolution on Racial Discrimination in the United States of America that was adopted by African Heads of State at the OAU's 1st Assembly in Cairo, Egypt from 17-24 July 1964 which was the basis for the statement on 29 May 2020 of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission following the murder of George Floyd in the USA on 25 May 2020 and the actions of the African Group (which represents the 54 African countries in the United Nations) who had submitted on June 12th, 2020 a historic request for an Urgent Debate during the Human Rights Council session (June 17-19, 2020) which resumed after it was suspended in March due to COVID-19.

The request by the African Group was historic in asking for an "Urgent Debate" (which is technically equivalent to a special session) but was not specific to the USA, but it was very clear that racism and impunity for police killings of people of African descent in the United States including the recent killings of George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, and Ahmaud Arbery were the impetus for the request when they said, "...The promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Africans and of People of African descent against police brutality and other violations of human rights". Whereas in a statement to reporters Thursday, June 18th, 2020, U.S. Ambassador Andrew Bremberg acknowledged "shortcomings" in the United States including racial discrimination and that "we are not above scrutiny," but said "any resolution on the topic that calls out countries by name should be inclusive, noting the many countries where racism is a problem." We answered with our Black Folks Plan Black & Blue Public Safety Initiative on June 19th and updated it on June 29th from Myrtle Beach S.C.

President Trump said at the National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week Conference on September 10, 2019: "The first and highest duty of government is to take care of its own citizens. African Americans built this nation through generations of blood, sweat, and tears. And you, like all of our citizens, are entitled to a government that puts your needs, your interests, and your families first." In light of all that has happened, we will take him up on that.

We do so as an unsolicited proposal to be presented to the US State Dept. on July 28th, 2020 as an updated solution to our answer to the UN Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights in the USA on Nov. 9th, 2020. It is a solution that the President called for in which the government will put our needs, our interests, and our families in a winning situation. It builds on \$150B in already established bank based Community Benenfit Agreements. We create this using 14 FAH-2 H-370 UNSOLICITED PROPOSALS (CT:COR-51; 04-19-2019) in reference to Federal Acquisition Regulation 48 CFR 15.603 it includes the offeror's name and address and type of organization. Here is the executive summary of it.

Carolyn Kennedy, Executive Director,
The African Diaspora Directorate, 2509 22nd Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20018

The African Diaspora Directorate & its affiliates, nonprofit co-founders and members believe that executive action by the US Government of a \$6T Quantitative Easing based debt purchasing program (The Daniels IDIQ) can be a solution for the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of African slavery in the United States of America (USA/America) between 1789 & 1866 and progenitors to the 13 American colonies between 1619 & 1789 & its effects subsequently de jure & de facto of racial & economic discrimination on the descendant Americans of America's African slavery. It will address the damage incurred by past & current federal government racism against freed African Slaves in the USA from 1863 to 1868 & African Americans from 1868 to 2019. It will be a stimulus to the American Economy that

(1) is judicious & addresses solutions to lead poisoning in 7M USA dwellings;

(2) answers under the control of our Federal Executive Branch to the statements in the inter-agency response set forth by the US State Department to the United Nations Universal Periodic Review of the USA in 2015 that said "Civil Rights, Ethnic, & Racial Discrimination" is the number one human rights problem in the USA;

(3) draws on already established Executive authority & market infrastructure;

(4) helps the other Americans through indirect associations by the creation of supportive ancillary jobs & entrepreneurial opportunities thereby supporting the advancement of the American people as a whole, and;

(5) is just adequate enough to implement real changes that reverse long-standing conditions caused by systemic de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination, as documented in depth elsewhere, that provides a means from 2021 to 2095 to address these issues with a 75-year Daniels IDIQ trust to do so.

The African Diaspora Directorate is inviting you to an unscheduled Zoom meeting at 8PM est when it announces work on The Black Folks Plan for America to be made global as part of a civil society online meeting July 28th to July 31st, 2020 during an event in the United Nations International Decade for People of African Descent. To Join the Zoom Unscheduled Meeting: <https://zoom.us/j/91156301544?pwd=dTRqTzRCaTBES3Zyc09OKzV2Y0NXZz09>

Meeting ID: 911 5630 1544

Password: BfP2020

One tap mobile

+13017158592,,91156301544#,,,,0r#,,594404# US (Germantown)

+13126266799,,91156301544#,,,,0#,,594404# US (Chicago)

Dial by your location

+1 301 715 8592 US (Germantown)

+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)

+1 929 205 6099 US (New York)

+1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)

+1 346 248 7799 US (Houston)

+1 669 900 6833 US (San Jose)

Meeting ID: 911 5630 1544

Password: 594404

Find your local number: <https://zoom.us/u/ac>

Here is some information on African Diaspora Directorate that I, Hershel Daniels Junior, Managing Director, on the behalf of Dr. Kofi Agyapong, Chairman, have the honor to present to the reader background on our organization. Brotherhood and Sisterhood (BSI) International (Blacks and Whites Uniting Communities) a 30-year-old (1989) American Non-Profit Organization, EIN 52-1569388 with a 501c3 Ruling in 1989, did join with Friends of the African Union in the creation of the African Diaspora Directorate (#AfDiDi2063) on Juneteenth (June 19th, 2019) as a global civil society organization for people of the African Diaspora. By our estimate, we guesstimate they number 300M worldwide with 55M in the USA. We did so in order to form a more perfect union between the people of the African Union and the United States of America, establish justice and the rule of law equally applied to all people, ensure global tranquility, provide for the common defense of the people of the African Diaspora, promote the general welfare for the people of the African Diaspora, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, did ordain as an American Civil Society Organization ran by citizens of the African Union and those of the African Diaspora living in the United States of America

“The African Diaspora Directorate and its grassroots member organizations will create opportunities for people of African Heritage and allies through the Black Folks Plan for America a response that supports meeting the intergenerational disenfranchisement because of racism. We work with community leaders, policymakers, institutions and corporations to champion fairness and create solutions to discrimination in the time of this Global Pandemic and the protests and confrontations brought on by murder of George Floyd.”

– Dr. Kofi Agyapong, Chairman, The African Diaspora Directorate