The President’s Message  by Dr. Claud Anderson

The Chickens Come Home to Roost

I have warned in all my previous writing and speaking activities, that Black America is on track to become a permanent underclass of beggars and criminals by the year 2010 and to avoid such a calamity, it must immediately adopt a philosophy of group self-interest that allows it to practice group economics and group politics. What I foresaw 40 years ago, mainstream organizations and governmental agencies now routinely report – that the most impoverished and crime ridden urban cities have majority-Black populations. Seventy-five percent of all Black Americans live in and around 10 large metropolitan areas that are socio-economically devastated. Recently released reports by government or majority research institutions have revealed that: (Continued on page 3)

Detroit Debacle: Will Black People Ever Control Major Cities?

by James Clingman, Blackonomics

Every time I think of what should be the norm in cities like Atlanta, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit, and several others that have majority Black populations, or nearly so, I am grieved. You may think “grieved” is too strong a word, but it is appropriate because it is a reaction to what Black people have lost. Black people used to own and control the assets in cities or communities where they were the majority. Ownership and control of assets is necessary for economic empowerment. Look back at the late 1800’s and early 1900’s; you will see what I mean. Social circumstances forced Blacks in our cities into ownership, positions of economic and political oversight, and collective Black prosperity. Will we ever return to the days of Black economic control in our cities? (Continued on page 6)
The Chickens Come Home to Roost

According to the Supreme Court, it is illegal to bypass a majority to benefit a minority. If it is illegal to bypass a White majority to benefit a Black minority, it should be equally as illegal to bypass a Black majority to give to a White minority. Continued from page 1

- The poorest urban cities in America are majority-Black. Detroit tops the list which includes Buffalo, Cincinnati and Cleveland and Miami, Flint, St. Louis, Camden, Oakland, Memphis, Richmond, Cleveland, Baltimore, Birmingham, North Charleston, Youngstown, Kalamazoo and Gary.

- Within these cities, the income gap between Blacks and Whites is widening with little hope of Blacks catching up; that nearly half of Blacks born to middle income parents in the late 1960s plunged into poverty or near-poverty as adults.

- The most impoverished urban cities are the most dangerous cities, with the highest unemployment and homicide rates.

- Approximately 51 percent of the nation’s prisoners are Black. Forty percent of Black men between the ages of 18-35, years that should be the most productive, are either in prison, on probation or on parole.

Black Americans are stuck at the bottom of the barrel. Even 140 years after the Civil War, they remain disorganized and emotionally damaged. The legacies of centuries of slavery, Jim Crow segregation and benign neglect have burdened and all but buried them. They were the only group constitutionally, customarily and systematically excluded from this nation’s political, educational and economic systems. Today, as it was in 1860, they own less than one percent of the businesses, are zero producers and 100 percent consumers. Within these urban metropolitan areas, Black Americans are totally dependent upon their competitors to supply them with the daily necessities of life. From the 1600s until the present time, Blacks are the only population group in America that has, in effect, been admonished to practice capitalism without capital or a culture, blocked by various levels of government, unions and institutional racism from owning businesses or any other form of income generating resources. Unfortunately, rather than addressing these institutional issues, our Black Overclass focused its time and limited resources on gaining access to what other groups owned and being accepted into the mainstream society.

Black Overclass Responsibility

The Black Overclass includes the civil rights leaders, elected officials, ministers, sports figures and entertainers. They are members of a privileged and visible class and the Black masses generally follow their lead. Usually dedicated to maintaining the racial status quo, members of the Black Overclass have divested themselves of a group self interest and are altruistic, putting the interest of others first.

Apparently, the Black Overclass failed to understand the dilemma of Black America. Poverty and crime go hand in hand. It is not rocket science. Institutional racism and structural poverty force urban city Blacks to live under marginal conditions which produce pathological, survival behavior that becomes so intense and widespread that it is perceived as the norm. The cycle of poverty and crime must be broken.
...there is little connection between electing a Black person to office and benefits accruing to Black constituents.

There are only three legitimate ways a person can earn a living – own a business and earn a living from salary and profits, be employed by others and earn money from a job, or depend on welfare and charity for life’s necessities. When people have no businesses, no jobs, are denied welfare and government assistance, they have no choice but to descend into the lowest level, criminal activities. Only the naive or insincere would truly believe that impoverished de-industrialized urban majority-Black cities would be anything more than crime ridden, filled with falling down properties and desperate people. Perhaps there are some Blacks who can live off of air. The rest are not so blessed.

Role of Black Elected Officials

Black elected officials have the most to account for. They swore an oath to protect and to serve the people and they are paid to do it. The negligence of all but a few is almost criminal. In 1960, there were only 103 Black elected officials in the United States. Today, their numbers have increased to over 9,500. That is a 9,000 percent increase, yet the quality of life for Blacks as a group, has deteriorated. Black elected officials did not believe the trend that occurred before their eyes. They should have demanded answers to the deepening poverty. They should have raised an outcry and demanded a systematic analysis to identify the problems, developed an action plan to fix it, and then followed through. My books Black Labor, White Wealth, PowerNomics: The National Plan, and the PowerNomics plan I wrote for the city of Detroit, would have been helpful.

Elected officials have a vested interest in reversing the poverty and crime in their jurisdictions.

After all, the economic health of the municipalities, counties, and states that elected these officials are linked to the economic health of the residents. The Black Overclass, but especially elected officials, have made major errors that have helped push Black America into the bottom of the barrel. Those errors fall into several categories.

First, America is a social democracy that is premised on the belief that the majority wins and rules; the minority loses and is ruled. In urban cities where Blacks are the majority, they and elected officials have refused to act as if Blacks were the majority. They act like and call themselves a minority, thereby allowing Whites to continue being rewarded as the majority, when in fact, Whites are the real minority. In Affirmative Action programs in cities like Detroit, Philadelphia and the District of Columbia, Whites get 90% of the Affirmative Action contracts, even though Blacks are the majority. Majority populations have legal entitlements. According to the Supreme Court, it is illegal to bypass a majority to benefit a minority. If it is illegal to bypass a White majority to benefit a Black minority, it should be equally as illegal to bypass a Black majority to give to a White minority. When a group is a majority it should act like a majority. However, this is a lesson yet to be learned by most Black-elected officials in cities with majority Black populations.

Second, most Black elected officials fail to practice group politics and group economics. Most have accepted and bought into geo-political schemes such as regionalism, a metropolitan form of government, enterprise zones, gentrification, municipal sharing.
Work first to assist Blacks in the city to establish and run businesses that meet community needs. They will need help. Give them at least as much help and assistance as is given to immigrant and female groups in their cities.

privatizing and Cool Cities. Most of these schemes were designed by the Reagan Administration in the 1980s for the specific purpose of diluting Black majorities and taking back control of the urban cities and their public assets. Korea towns, China towns, Arab towns, Japan towns, Mexican towns, Little Havanas and Greek towns aggregate and contain group wealth and resources and demonstrate the practice of group politics and group economics. When will we see that among Blacks?

Third, there is little connection between electing a Black person to office and benefits accruing to Black constituents. Our public government is premised on representative government. This means that every group elects candidates to public office to represent them. Candidates then swear an oath of office to protect and serve those who elected them. For hundreds of years, every group of voters and candidates have operated on this political rule, every group that is, except Blacks in public office. Black candidates depend on the Black electorate to put them into office. Once elected, officials represent everybody but Black people. Black office holders do not want to be perceived as biased towards their own people.

Fourth, over the course of the last 20 years, with the approval of and at the instigation of elected officials, majority-Black cities have surrendered major public assets. Assets represent wealth and control. The wealth from those assets that have been given away, properly managed, should have provided economic benefits to the cities and their majority-Black residents, but did not. Let’s examine the socio-economic occurrences in urban majority-Black cities against these four categories of frequent Black Overclass errors. Since Detroit heads the list, in recent reports of what is bad in urban Black America, it provides a good example to study the impact of the failure of the Black Overclass – civil rights leaders, ministers, elected officials, sports and entertainment figures.

Detroit Example

If You Are the Majority, Act like the Majority. Detroit has an 86 percent majority-Black population, two Black Congresspersons, a Black mayor, Black city council, Black school board, Black school superintendent and numerous Black state legislators. The city has more Blacks holding office than any other city in the United States, yet it tops the list of poverty, crime, and other negative attributes. Benefits are bestowed on every group except Blacks. Why? Detroit is breaking the law. Blacks are the majority, yet the city includes Blacks in their minority program. The majority of city government contracts are awarded to immigrant groups, female headed organizations, and corporations outside the city. The city actually bypasses Blacks, the majority, to give benefits to minorities.

Practice Group Politics. In Detroit, suburban governments, powerful corporations and suburban-based special interest groups, have snookered Detroit into embracing destructive political constructs such as regionalism, metropolitan form of government, enterprise zones, gentrification, municipal sharing, privatizing and Cool Cities. (Continued on page 8)
Detroit Debacle: Will Black People Ever Control Major Cities? (continued from p.1)

“The Black community is growing increasingly determined that it must control its own destiny.

Of all of the majority Black cities, Detroit stands out as the one that had the best chance. Why? Do you remember the proposed development of a Black-owned economic enclave headed by Dr. Claud Anderson? Some called it Africa Town, although Anderson never named it that. Looking back, that name was probably “assigned” to it to strike fear in the hearts of other groups, including some Black Detroiters. What is it that is so threatening about Black ownership and control? In light of the fact that there are all sorts of other “towns” in Detroit, and never a problem with their existence, trepidation always arises at the thought of any thing specifically for Blacks.

Nevertheless, of all the places in this country, Detroit should have been the one city that could have built a Black economic enclave, complete with manufacturing, distribution, lodging, restaurants, commercial space, and entertainment. Instead, Detroit chose a project that was entertainment only. Mind you, there is no problem with Black folks having entertainment, but entertainment alone cannot produce economic empowerment; it cannot include the production and other infrastructure necessary for real economic empowerment. As long as Black folks are singing, dancing and telling jokes, they are not competitors. Nothing against entertainment per se, but give me a break! Is that the best we can do for ourselves?

Detroit icon Rev. Albert Cleague from the 1960s, worked tirelessly for Black economic control of their community. His words highlight the sadness and grief I feel because of the absence of a Black economic engine in Detroit. In speaking about the determination of Black people to control their community, Cleage said:

“The Black community is growing increasingly determined that it must control its own destiny. In the simplest terms this means political control of all areas in which Black people are a majority - control of community services, police services, and all the things that go to make up a community... It is also necessary for Blacks to have economic control of their community.”

Cleage suggested strategies such as developing co-op retail stores, co-op buying clubs, co-op light manufacturing, co-op education, that would build a sense of unity and cause and bring together small individual amounts of money to create capital for business development.

Albert Cleage spoke these words in Detroit in 1968. He held Detroit up as the city that would lead the way for the rest of us. He knew that people throughout the county were watching the city that now has an 85% Black population, and the city that now has Black political control, has no Black Town to go along with its Mexican Town, Greek Town, Korea Town, Arab Town, and all the other enclaves in that city of Black folks. Cleage and former Mayor Coleman Young who worked to control city assets, must be kicking themselves right about now.

Against the backdrop of this historical perspective, the question is whether Cleage’s vision of Black ownership and control of the economics in majority Black (Continued on next page)
Detroit Debacle (continued from p.6)

“The Black community is growing increasingly determined that it must control its own destiny. - Reverend Albert Cleague

cities will ever happen anywhere in this country?

Even though some look to politics to move us ahead, does politics in fact keep us behind? When we elect Black folks to political offices, are they not supposed to do what they can to empower Black folks, the ones who elected them? In cities that are majority Black, shouldn’t there be some evidence to show that the benefits of political control are accruing to Black constituents? Are Black politicians so desperate to be validated by other groups that they are willing to give away assets to Whites and others rather than to Black folks? Are Black politicians so easily swayed by the trappings of corporate greed, and are they so accessible to bribes and money schemes that they end up neglecting their own people – even when they are in charge?

In Detroit, recently named as “the poorest city in America,” Black public officials are in charge of virtually all of Detroit’s tremendous economic assets. That city also has the highest overall unemployment rate among large cities, at 7.8%, and 48% for Black people. So what’s the problem? Why do those staggering statistics exist? Detroit is a Black city, run by Black folks. Or is it?

Rev. Cleage pointed out that politics was only one aspect of community control. He said, “It is also necessary for Blacks to have economic control of their community.” Will we ever see that, not only in Detroit, but anywhere?

PowerNomics Principle: Know Your Competitors

It is a Biblical principle that members of a group have a responsibility to seek first the welfare and self-interest of the group to which they belong. To promote its own self-interest, a group should only select for allies, those who will support the group and will not benefit from its demise. (Pg. 192, PowerNomics the National Plan)
The Chickens Come Home to Roost

...treat Black majority populations with the same respect and appreciation that they have mustered for generations of European, Asian...Hispanic immigrants.

(Continued from page 4)

These constructs are designed to destroy the Black majority and to allocate the city’s resources outside of the city. For instance, Detroit owns the water system that supplies the suburbs. The city has lost ownership of the water company by accepting a call from the suburbs to regionalize ownership. It has allowed the suburbs to join in ownership of a strategic resource.

The city accepted the concept of Cool Cities as a strategy to rebuild downtown by attracting young Whites, especially gays, artists and musicians, to replace the impoverished Blacks. This concept not only reduces the majority status of Blacks, it disrespects the current residents. No connection between electing a Black person to office and benefits to Black constituents. Detroit has elected a series of mayors and city council persons who depended on the Black vote, but once in office represented everyone. A now deceased councilwoman even repudiated her constituents in public, and declared her dislike for them. On the other hand, a number of sincere and dedicated city council members were successful in defining the problem and coming up with a plan to produce wealth, business opportunities and jobs for the majority-residents. Their follow through was thwarted, however, by elected and appointed officials who did not want to target benefits to the majority. Surrendering ownership and control of major public assets. Detroit public officials surrendered assets that enriched Whites, immigrants and non-tax paying corporations, even though the city received minimal economic benefits from these transfers of wealth and assets like casino licenses, prime land, and other generators of wealth and income. City residents received few direct or indirect benefits. Whether to attract Whites back into the city, to hold them there, to pacify them or for some other inexplicable rationale, Black elected and other city officials in Detroit have privatized Detroit assets such as the Ambassador Bridge, City Airport, the Detroit Zoo, the Detroit Art Institute, the Black History Museum, the Detroit Historical Museum, Chene Park Pavilion, public housing projects, the city water plant, public school supply, service and food service contracts, a public golf course and a massive campsite located near Brighton, Michigan, just to name a few.

The city failed to receive much revenue from its gifts, and the corporations that promised jobs, did not create nearly the number promised. Many of the gifts, especially those to corporations, drain city dollars and impose additional burdens on taxpayers in the form of increased expenses for city services such as police, fire, garbage collection, traffic control and stresses on infrastructure. Most of these assets could have been structured to benefit the city and its residents, if that had been the mind set. It wasn’t. The example of Detroit is instructive.
The Chickens Come Home to Roost

...develop and implement policies and programs that require schools to teach skills that will lead to economic parity....

Continued from page 7

What Can Be Done?

What can be done at this late date to save majority-Black cities? It is up to the Black Overclass to take action. Not all will heed the call. For those who do, they must acquire a clear understanding of the real nature of the dilemma of Black Americans, learn appropriate strategies, then adopt behaviors that will stop then reverse this descent into impoverishment and crime. In PowerNomics: The National Plan, I suggest principles, strategies and activities to create ownership, control and wealth. Below are just a few steps elected officials, ministers, civil rights leaders, sports and entertainment figures could take to protect and guide the masses in beneficial paths.

1. The first step the Overclass can take is to shift their fundamental philosophies. The shift should be away from social remedies and toward economic parity. The underlying goal of the Black Overclass should now be to deliver wealth and income producing resources into the hands of the majority-Black population in their cities. The Overclass must learn their new roles, adopt an attitude of helping their race become an economically competitive and self-sufficient group, then work together to achieve that end. If an elected official chooses to take a stand for Blacks that presents economic opportunities, sports figures, entertainers, ministers can support and reinforce that elected official. They are the leaders, in the sense that people will follow. Members of the Black Overclass who do not wish to change their philosophy and behavior should be silent and at least not be impediments.

2. The Black Overclass should begin to provide aid and treat Black majority populations with the same respect and appreciation that they have mustered for generations of European, Asian, Arab and Hispanic immigrants. Black leaders must learn to preach what Whites and other so-called minorities practice – group economics and group politics with their own group as the center point of interest.

3. The Black masses in urban cities must demand that all public officials formulate public policies that will make Black Americans economically competitive, so that they can build businesses and industries, produce goods and services, provide for employment and wealth building opportunities within their own communities, create a tax base for public services and educational institutions, educate their young to respect and protect their old, and enjoy living fuller, more productive and less stressful lives.

4. The Black Overclass must use all private and public resources to alter the debilitating conditions of Black impoverishment. They must use those resources to practice geo-politics and geo-economics based on group self-interest.

5. The Overclass must develop and implement policies and programs that require schools to teach skills that will lead to economic parity – business education and industrial development, saving and investing, recycling dollars through group economics, cultural appreciation, codes of conduct, accountability and how to use group politics. (Cont’d on next page)
Continued from page 9

6. Lastly, but most importantly, Blacks living in these impoverished and endangered urban centers must change their mind set. Blacks must cease trying to be a minority and acting like a minority when in reality they are the majority. They must act like the majority, have the expectations of a majority group and protect that status. In the United States the majority wins and rules. This is an important economic rule, especially when cities are awarding contracts and purchasing services and goods. It should be the expectation of the majority that they receive the majority of the contracts. That would be the expectation of any other group that was the majority. Why does it rankle so and feel so uncomfortable when the majority is Black? In Washington, D.C., which has a 70 percent Black majority population for instance, 95 percent of city contracts go to Whites or non-Blacks. In Philadelphia, 97 percent of the contracts awarded in a majority Black city, go to Whites. This behavior will never eradicate urban Black poverty and produce economic racial equality.

7. Halt and reverse the drain of capital and disposable dollars from the urban majority-Black cities. Whites and their ethnic subgroups typically bounce or pass their dollars through eight to twelve hands before leaving their communities. Black dollars do not bounce one time before passing into the suburbs or the hands of non-Black business owners. Blacks have used their dollars to enrich everybody but themselves.

8. Prioritize business development and assistance. Work first to assist Blacks in the city to establish and run businesses that meet community needs. They will need help. Give them at least as much help and assistance as is given to immigrant and female groups. Majority-owned businesses established within the city help to hold and circulate city dollars within the city. The more times that a dollar circulates within a city, the stronger the economy becomes.

9. Institute or reinstate residency requirements for city employees. Don’t let outsiders kill the golden goose. City earned money should not immediately go into suburban coffers and businesses. City residents pay the taxes with which employees are paid and use to make a good life. Residency requirements assure that some city generated capital will stay inside City borders.

Conclusion
Public policies based on social goals, racism and Black self-hatred have long fostered conditions of poverty and crime that are now so apparent in urban majority-Black cities. If unchecked, the people in these cities will become beggars and criminals. People will do what they have to do. It is the responsibility of the Black Overclass – the civil rights leaders, ministers, elected officials, sports figures and entertainers – to lead action to change these conditions. If they don’t, the next voice they hear may be a voice in the dark demanding, ‘your wallet or your life.’ The chickens, then will have come home to roost.
Status of Indian Lawsuit - Appeal Filed

The stakes in this matter are extremely high and involve substantial economic benefits.

In November 2006, The Harvest Institute Freedman Foundation (HIFF) filed a complaint against the United States Department of Interior in the United States Court of Federal Claims. The HIFF is a new collective entity formed by the Harvest Institute, the Black Indians United Legal Defense Fund and William Warrior. The suite enumerates the benefits owed by the United States government to Black Indians and former Black slaves that were owned by the so-called Five Civilized Tribes (the Seminole, Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw). The Complaint, which grows out of benefits enumerated in post civil war treaties between the United States and the Five Civilized Tribes, seeks monetary relief. The civil and property rights sought include tax exempt status, free college education, rights to own and build casinos, annual income allotments and medical, health and housing service.

In October 2007, the HIFF and the Department of Interior presented oral arguments before the judge. On January 15, 2008, the United States Court of Federal Claims dismissed the Harvest Institute Freedman Federation Complaint against the United States Department of Interior. The Court gave the following two reasons for dismissal.

1. The claim was not filed within the six year statute of limitations that applies to breach of contract claims against the United States. The court argued that claims under the post civil war treaties at issue, had to be made by 1902.

2. The treaties cited, did not create mandated monetary obligations on behalf of the federal government.

The HIFF was not surprised by the action of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, and has already filed an appeal. The primary points of the appeal are:

1. The court misapplied and incorrectly analyzed the government’s continuing duties under the treaties and allotments in question. The failure to allocate lands to the Freedmen was not a single one time event.

2. The Complaint alleges violation of both the treaties and allotment agreements. The allocation of land was an extensive bureaucratic undertaking that required countless independent acts by the government, not one fell swoop as the Court suggests.

3. The Court ignored the Plaintiffs’ argument that the government has never denied its responsibilities to oversee the provisions of the trust agreement that provide for Black Indians and Black Freedmen. The clock on statute of limitations can begin only after the government repudiates those specific responsibilities.

The stakes in this matter are extremely high and involve substantial economic benefits. The appeal the HIFF filed is merely the beginning of what we recognized at the outset, would be a major struggle. It would be naïve to believe that following a century of neglect of its obligations to the Freedmen, that following the mere filing of a Complaint, the government would simply roll over and acknowledge liability for these vast sums.

It is our resolve to press forward. Please help by contributing to the legal fund.

To support the Harvest Institute in this effort please see next page.
I want to donate to the Harvest Institute to support the legal action on behalf of Black Freedman and Black Indians.

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See page 15 for order details.
Did You Know?

The First U.S. President was Black

Millions of tourists and students visit the District of Columbia annually to see the Washington Monument and hear tour guide tales of George Washington, reportedly the first president of these United States. George Washington may have been many things, including a slave owner, but he certainly was not this nation’s first president. It is not well known that the first president of the United States was John Hanson, a Black man. The Articles of Confederation were adopted in 1777. In 1781, when the Maryland colony officially signed the Articles of Confederation, uniting the thirteen colonies, the United States became an actuality. John Hanson, the man who signed for the Maryland colony, was immediately elected president of the assembled and United States. John Hanson’s formal title was “President of the United States in Congress Assembled.” John Hanson then became the first functional president of the United States of America.

The Founding Fathers and officials of the assembled states recognized John Hanson as the president the United States. Even George Washington, the ranking general of the American Army, addressed Hanson with the highest title and honor in the land. When George Washington won a great military victory in Yorktown, John Hanson sent General George Washington a letter of congratulations. When George Washington responded with his own letter, he addressed it to “John Hanson, President of the United States.” George Washington was the second president. If you look very closely at the back of a two dollar bill, John Hanson, the Black man sitting in the fifth seat on the left, was the first president of the United States.

(This excerpt is from, More Dirty Little Secrets about Black History, Its Heroes and Other Troublemakers by Dr. Claud Anderson, page 16.)
Eastern Shore, Maryland

Report on WaterLand Fisheries, Inc.

WaterLand Fisheries’ first step in creating a vertically integrated seafood industry is now completely up and operating. The first building of the seafood factory will soon begin sale of its product of organically-raised Tilapia to seafood distributors in the Mid-Atlantic states. WaterLand’s fish production begins with baby fish, fingerlings, and raises them to adult sized fish which are sold when they reach 1 1/4 pounds in weight. It takes between seven and eight months for the fingerlings to grow to market weight. WaterLand receives a continuous supply of fingerlings, so after the first group of fish reaches market size, the company will then produce a continuous supply of adult fish.

Concurrent with its ongoing operation, WaterLand is in the final stages of preparation for construction of building number two. Groundbreaking on a 30,000 square foot second factory is projected for approximately April, 2008. The second building will increase WaterLand Fisheries’ capacity by four to five times, making the company the second or third largest seafood producer in the nation. With both buildings operating, WaterLand expects to raise nearly one and a half million pounds of Tilapia and Hybrid Striped Bass annually under its unique, environmentally controlled conditions. WaterLand Fisheries is a business intended to demonstrate how to use PowerNomics principles to build a vertically integrated industry. The five-year plan of the company is to add a third seafood factory on the same site, establish a pond farm to raise fingerlings and to build a commercial hydroponic vegetable operation using the nutrient rich water in which the fish are raised.

The millions of pounds of fish that currently supply the nation are raised in contaminated waters and shipped into the United States from South America and Asia. The primary import product is dead fish fillets. Waterland products are organic and free of antibiotics, worms, PCB, lead, mercury and other contaminants usually found in this nation’s seafood supply. The key characteristic of fish quality is freshness. No fish can be any fresher than live fish. WaterLand prides itself on raising high quality fin fish for a network of distributors, stores and restaurants in the mid-Atlantic and North Eastern states and as far west as the Great Lake states. There is much work left to do, but the seafood factory is off to a good start.

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Black Labor, White Wealth:
The Search for Power and Economic Justice
by Dr. Claud Anderson

PowerNomics: The National Plan to Empower Black America
by Dr. Claud Anderson
PowerNomics analyzes the complex web of racial monopolies and Black America’s inappropriate behavior patterns that are driving it into a permanent underclass status. Dr. Anderson proposes new concepts that teach Blacks new ways to see, think, and behave in race matters. His new education, political and economic action steps are designed to make Black America self-sufficient and competitive. $27, hardcover, 296 pages.

Dirty Little Secrets about Black History, Its Heroes and Other Troublemakers, by Dr. Claud Anderson
Shows why Black people are a special people. It presents little known facts about their extraordinary accomplishments under oppressive inhumane conditions. $16.00 Paperback. 251 pages.

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