

# **MANIFESTO:**

## **AFRICAN CORPORATIST SOCIETY**

**A FIVE-VOLUME LITERARY BOOK**

**VOLUME 1: ETHNO-CORPORATISM:  
TOWARD NON-MONETARY ECONOMIC  
SELF-SUFFICIENCY SUBSISTENCE.**

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Volume-1: African Corporatist Society  
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## **PREFACE**

Corporatism is sensitive to myself, consciousness and intentionality and I render it in this manifesto as a new determinism of societal reaction, to a realisation of an altruist society and altruist socio-economic relations, because I believe that the theory of corporatism that had been introduced so far were chiefly based on exercising political authoritative-power to regulate the economy, social hierarchies, and class collaborations and enforcing the positions of class system and class society.

We are conditioned to must rely on money for every need and want, and they encourage us to place our human resources mainly in titles to money. But money, in which we place our useful values, has no unified monetary system to which all working-group can be expected to gain equally from a unified standardisation of the monetary system. Money, therefore, is not in accord with human nature and is a nemesis to the social order of our human society.

Brothers and sisters of the African soil, hear these words clearly: the chains that bind us are not forged in iron— they are minted in currency. For decades, our people have been told that the rise and fall of nations must bow to the moods of markets,

that our destiny must kneel before a system that was never designed for our liberation. But today, we reject that illusion.

For too long the world has worshipped the altar of money—an altar that has never fed our families, never honoured our labour, and never recognised our humanity. Inflation and recession, boom and bust—these are not natural storms of the earth; they are the engineered tremors of a monetary order built to keep the many powerless and the few enthroned. We declare boldly: no more.

The African future will not be dictated by the fluctuations of markets that do not know our names. Our destiny will not be measured in currencies that vanish at the whim of distant powers. No people can be free when the price of their survival is controlled by structures they do not govern.

The reality is undeniable: A market-economy cannot regulate a trade-economy. A monetary framework cannot regulate the natural order of human production. No monetary standard has ever been created to benefit *all* people—anywhere. This is why money persists as the weapon of class. It divides. It stratifies. It corrupts the natural equal-reciprocity between humans. It is the architect of both the power-class and the economic-class. And therefore, if Africa seeks true economic self-sufficiency—if we seek a civilisation built on dignity rather than debt—we must rise beyond the money-economy.

Nowhere do corporatists imagine themselves more legitimate than in the machinery of Planned Economy. Yet nowhere is the urgency more real, nowhere is the call more undeniable, than on African soil. We, the inheritors of a continent blessed yet plundered, stand at the threshold of a monumental choice. We proclaim the rightful order:

- The altruist group belongs in the realm of *economic order*—the realm that generates the wealth of society.
- The status-group belongs in the realm of *social order*—the realm that recognises honour, merit, and service.

And when these two forces join—altruist-system and status-group—not in hierarchy but in harmony, a new socio-economic regulation is born, one governed not by the tyranny of class, but by the equilibrium of equalism. This is the dawn we march toward. This is the manifesto we raise as our banner. This is the conviction that will carve the pathway to African self-sufficiency and subsistence.

Across this first volume of the African Corporatist Manifesto, a single truth emerges with unshakable clarity: the monetary economy is the greatest architect of global inequality. It is not neutral. It is not accidental. It is engineered. For wherever money becomes the measure of worth, injustice

becomes the structure of society. We must confront the questions that have haunted our continent for generations:

Why should one form of labour be exalted while another is condemned to poverty? Why should the sweat of one worker in the West be rewarded with abundance, while the identical sweat of an African worker earns nothing but survival—if even that? What separates the working-class of Africa from the working-class of America? Are we not equal in skill, equal in human ability, equal in the right to live with dignity? These are not abstract riddles—they are the living scars of an unequal world economy.

We must ask: Why does the same system of monetary policies that enriches Western nations keep African States starving at the gates of economic scarcity? How can the price mechanisms of money—constructed by distant hands—continue to drain wealth from African labour while inflating prosperity elsewhere?

And we must expose the fundamental injustice at the core of monetary income itself: that the value of a worker's wage is not determined by the worth of their labour, but by the profit the owner wishes to extract from it. It is this very formula—this theft disguised as economics—that forges unequal income standards across industries, creating:

- Shortages of workers where wages are artificially suppressed,
- Gluts of workers where wages are dangled as bait,
- And a perverse hierarchy in which artistic or specialised skills are rewarded not for their humanity, but for their market exploitability.

Thus, we live under a system where even talent becomes a commodity, where labour is stripped of dignity, and where the worker is paid—not for their contribution to society—but for their usefulness to profit. This is the anatomy of inequality. This is the machinery of global imbalance. And this is the challenge that African corporatism rises to confront head-on.

The guiding flame of this manifesto does not come from foreign theorists or distant revolutions—it rises from our own ancestral throne. It is Ancient Kemet—Pharaonic governance—that stands as the wellspring of this vision. For in the governance of the Pharaohs lay a blueprint of societal harmony, economic balance, and moral order that predates every modern ideology and surpasses them in sophistication.

It is this ancestral architecture—this Kemetian science of statecraft—that inspires my call for all African State-governments and all working-groups across the continent to unite in an *ethno-corporatist* front. Together, we can empower



every African citizen and build an economic order free from the chains of monetary dependency—an order grounded in collective provision, shared wealth, and the restoration of African sovereignty.

Between the rise of African corporatism and the unification of our State-governments stands a future waiting to be claimed: the transformation of the working-group into a new governing institution—an African governance model shaped by the wisdom of our ancestors and adapted for the modern age.

For generations, our Pan-African forebears have carried a single aspiration: to forge an Afrocentric economic system that reflects our cultural spirit, our communal ethics, and our civilisational memory. Today, we step forward to fulfill that aspiration.

Through the creation of an African ethno-corporatist society, we will dismantle the remnants of foreign political structures. We will bring an end to protégism and elitist governance. In their place, we shall establish a *populocratic constitution*—a constitution that enshrines the people themselves as the ultimate power-holders of the State.

Under this system, the African citizenry becomes the beating heart of governance, the direct architect of economic direction, and the central authority over social affairs. No intermediaries.

No distant elites. No alien frameworks. This is the resurrection of African statehood. This is the rebirth of Kemetian governing genius. This is the path toward a fully empowered African civilisation, guided by its own people and grounded in the governance philosophy of our ancestors.

## INTRODUCTION

The term “*Ethno*” signifies more than a mere collection of individuals; it represents a people bound by shared culture, shared practice, and a shared orientation toward life. In this manifesto, I advance the term “Ethnoism” not as a static identity marker, but as a disciplined form of collectivism—a social cohesion in which individual self-interest finds its fulfilment within the collective interest of the group. Ethnoism, here, becomes the architecture of unity, the social grammar of national purpose.

The term “*Corporatism*” reaches deeper still. Rooted in the Latin *corpus*—meaning “body”—it reminds us that society must function as an integrated organism: each segment operating in structural harmony, each organ contributing to collective vitality. Traditionally, corporatism has referred to the organisation of society into structured economic groups, operating under the coordinated authority of the State.

When combined—*Ethno* and *Corporatism*—a new socio-economic philosophy emerges: *Ethno-Corporatism*. It is the doctrine through which a nation defines itself by its people’s shared socio-economic customs and their unified ownership of

the means of production. It is socio-economic nationalism—not based on territory alone, nor on ethnic symbolism, but on the common economic destiny of its citizenry.

To speak plainly: Ethno-corporatism is a people organised as a nation by the force of their collective economic life. Its central premise is clear and uncompromising: A nation is measured by the unity of its citizenry's socio-economic interests. This unity expresses itself through:

- a common assent toward the direction of the national economy;
- a shared productive capacity rooted in direct creation of use-value;
- a collective commitment to non-monetary socio-economic relations; and
- a unified ideology that defines production, distribution, and consumption through the needs of the citizenry rather than through the distortions of monetary valuation.

At its core lies a foundational principle: the means of production must belong to the State—not as an instrument of domination, but as a custodian of collective prosperity. Only through State stewardship can a society develop the full

infrastructure of manufacturing, training, cultivation, and distribution necessary for economic self-sufficiency.

In this model, the working-group contributes labour not for wages, but for direct utility, engaging in productive activity that yields direct material fulfilment for themselves and for their fellow citizens. This is the restoration of the natural African economy—the economy of communal provision, shared sustenance, and institutional responsibility.

The theory of ethno-corporatism is therefore a blueprint for transformation: a retreat from protégism and its parasitic hierarchies, and a forward march toward a corporatist African future grounded in our ancient societal logic. It calls for nothing less than the total reconstruction of African governance into a unified Nation-State—One Africa—and the establishment of a moneyless economic order by Africans, for Africans, in service to African civilisation.

As an ideology, ethno-corporatism champions the organisation of society into functional corporate groups—citizenry-economists, citizenry-committees, and collective production units—each fulfilling a role within the national organism. It recognises that true economic value is generated not through monetary exchange, but through the productive capacity of the working-group acting for the benefit of the entire citizenry. This is the intellectual framework. This is the

revolutionary thesis. This is the academic foundation of an African civilisation reborn.

This manifesto stands as a call—not a suggestion, not an abstract ideal, but a call to action—for the complete unification of the economies of all African States. Only through such unification can we achieve the ethno-corporatist revolution capable of transforming the current disjointed political map of Africa into a single national organism, one body with one direction, one destiny, and one economic will. It is this unity alone that will secure the economic self-sufficiency subsistence that Africa has been denied for centuries.

The age that birthed modern capitalism has already passed. With the rise of economic-internetisation in the 1990s, the structural inefficiencies of capitalism became impossible to conceal. The digital era exposed capitalism as fundamentally incapable of organising socio-economic life in a world interconnected by instantaneous information and networked production. We no longer live in a global capitalist era; we inhabit a global corporatist era that continues to operate through the decaying institutions of a deposed socio-economic model—political bureaucracies, policing states, symbolic democracies, market illusions, and the ever-haunting shadow of monetary dependence.

Corporatism surpasses all previously existing systems precisely because it does not rely on the arbitrary movements of monetary markets. Ethno-corporatism, when introduced in Africa, does more than critique protégism or capitalism—it exposes them. It reveals how every conventional system of power is built upon the manipulation of the monetary framework, how price mechanisms are constructed to favour those who position themselves at the apex of class hierarchy, and how the entire system is upheld by the mystique of money as a supposed measure of value.

This is the truth: Remove money, and the architecture of class collapses. Insert a moneyless system of trade-off resource accounting—based on goods, services, and direct-use value—and the elite platforms of capitalism, protégism, and all other class-based orders lose their foundation completely.

Where capitalism installs monetary systems to guard its class privileges and global asymmetries, corporatism offers a superior structural logic: the logic of a Planned, Controlled, or Command Economy operating through the direct exchange of utility. This positions corporatism—not capitalism—as the system most capable of distributing economic resources equitably and dissolving the conditions that sustain class domination.

If the ethno-corporatist society outlined in this manifesto is realised in Africa—even in a continent burdened with the

poorest nations of the present world—I assert without hesitation that it will elevate Africa to a state of economic abundance. Through the logic of non-monetary exchange and collective production, Africa will rise from scarcity into excess, and the socio-economic conditions of equalism will erode the very existence of class distinctions and the destructive legacies they have imposed upon our societies.

To stand idle at this point in history is the most dangerous choice of all. For inaction is not neutrality; it is surrender. And Africa cannot afford another century of surrender. In this manifesto, I declare my absolute rejection of class society and my deep criticism of the sterile economic paralysis imposed by protégism. I argue that the 21st century marks a defining turning point—a civilisational moment—for African society. From this moment onward, we possess both the knowledge and the necessity to establish economic self-sufficiency subsistence by our own design.

This manifesto is not merely an argument. It is a spear thrown forward into African history. It is the blueprint for a new economic destiny. And it is the proclamation that Africa shall rise—not by the currency of others, but by the sovereignty of its own collective will.



## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **ETHNO-ALTRUISM: THE REAWAKENING OF AFRICAN SOCIETY**

The ancient flame wakes within Africa – the flame of egalitarianism. Our lifeblood has quickened through terrible pulses over the centuries, to exorcise every imposition to our collectivism, spiritualism and cultured way of life.

And yet—yet!—through every century of that rising flame, the powers that once colonised us have played the same deceitful game. They mollycoddled us. They padded our chains with velvet. They rocked our continent into a cradle of dependence and called it “progress.” They kept us as nurselings—Africa, the giant, trapped in a child’s crib—fed on spoonfuls of rationalised obedience and mental domestication. No alternative path. No sanctioned innovation. Only the illusion of movement while we stood still.

But we recognise it. We know the ancestry of this deception. We remember that in 1457, the Council of Cardinals gathered in Holland and proclaimed—under the guise of righteousness—that Africans could be enslaved for their own “conversion.” Our bodies were to fuel the engines of foreign prosperity. Our lives

were to be turned into chattel currency for Western labour markets.

And we remember that in 1885, thirteen European nations, joined by the Ottoman Empire and the United States, gathered at the Berlin Conference like vultures at a feast. There, they carved Africa geographical map apart—dividing a living civilisation into dead boundaries, slicing nations into fragments, distributing people as assets of empire. Chattel slavery mutated into colonial subjugation, a new machinery to extract the wealth that would later fuel the capitalist ascent of the West.

And we recognise—more fiercely than ever before—that the economy is not a neutral instrument. It is a battlefield. It is a struggle. It is the forge where systems of power are hammered into shape. Yet in Africa, we have made only timid steps toward reclaiming that battlefield. We have spoken about economic unity, written declarations of intent, assembled institutions like ECOWAS, convened the African Union, and created councils and committees too many to count.

But we have not yet built the engine. We have not yet lit the furnace. We have not yet seized the economic destiny that belongs to us. Not until now. Not until this moment. Not until this manifesto.

The Solemn Questions  
Before the Dawn

To make a starting point for any progress, we must stand before ourselves with courage. We must ask the hard questions without trembling, and we must be boldly ethical with the answers they demand. I ask, with the solemnity due to truth itself: Why did the colonial actors carve Africa into foreign boundaries not born of our rivers, our cultures, our kinship, nor our spiritual geography? And for whom were these fractures drawn? Who prospers from them still, in this long night of the post-colonial world?

Are we—children of the same soil, heirs of the same spiritual breath—lacking the ethical fraternity, the social intercourse, the deep moral glue needed to unite our economic strength, our governing institutions, our legal voices, our cultural houses, our indigenous faith, our solidarities, our collective aspirations? Are we unable to converge our scattered inspirations into a common path?

To echo and reforge Du Bois: the problem of 21st-century Africa is the problem of the border-line—those invisible knives still cutting through our destiny. In this ethno-corporatist manifesto for Africa, I engage with the relations that mould the social and economic organism of our continent. For economy, for the sake of economy, is the raw condition of survival; but

economy, for the sake of common unity, is the foundation of State govern-mentality—the living architecture of governance we call Government.

The State holds the central place, regulating its territory and guiding its population so that human energy may be concentrated toward collective viability. The higher duty of government—its sacred charge—is to stabilise, to include, to cultivate a regulatory environment where people can meet the demands of life not as scattered individuals but as a coherent collective. From this understanding arises the natural reciprocity between the governed and the governing: labour for development, enterprise for social uplift, unity for common survival.

Yet the socio-economic paradigm chosen by post-colonial leaders has reached its limits. It no longer gives simple answers. Africans live in engineered resource-poverty, while other nations prosper from the patterns we were forbidden to rewrite. The western economic models we have inherited, borrowed, or been coerced into obeying—these models do not cradle the African citizen; they corral them.

Thus, Africa must reorganise itself by functional unity—where citizens secure their individual healthy-individualism through collective interest, rejecting the class collaborations and the socio-economic hierarchies that fracture our societies into winners, losers, and perpetual dependants.

For economy is not a luxury of the State—it is the very social contract of human continuity. It is the shared pledge through which the governed and the government agree to sustain life, destiny, and civilisation. To understand this, we must return to the wisdom of our ancestors who lived the truth long before theory named it: African-Socialism, the egalitarian ethic where, as Reverend Edward W. Blyden wrote in 1908, “*All work for each, and each work for all.*”

### The Threshold of a New African Order

In particular, I studied how Africa’s earliest communities—once deemed “primitive” only by those who never understood them—rose into ancient societies governed by an ethic of economic altruism. Across regions and epochs, they practised the same foundational principle, each in its local variation: a culture of collectivism, a custom of cooperation, a moral duty to the whole. This manifesto calls not for nostalgia, but for revival—the rebirth of our ancient African-socialism. For the great transition before us—this epoch-making merger of our scattered micro-economies into a unified macro-economy of ethno-corporatism—demands the unity of all African nations into one national body.

Today, Africa stands at a trembling frontier. On one side lies the fading protégé economic model inherited from colonial tutelage; on the other, the rising tide of a global corporatist economy woven through digital webs and internetised commerce. At first glance, this frontier appears promising—an open doorway to some yet-undefined “modernisation,” some western-styled capitalist upgrade. But upon reflection, the truth stands stark: the emergent global corporatist systems are incompatible with every protégé model Africa has been forced to adopt. They cannot be used to test our readiness, nor can they guarantee the economic self-sufficiency or surplus resource-base we seek. They cannot answer Africa’s aching question: How do we rise on our own feet?

China and India provide a mirror to examine this crossroads. Their trajectories reveal a shared truth: while there is risk in seeking economic partnerships within the failing global capitalist order, the risk of inaction—of clinging to the old protégé frame—is far more catastrophic. To “upgrade” protégism is to tighten the chains that bind our economic will; it is to threaten our unity, our stability, and the very conditions of African socio-economic survival.

What, then, is the framework that can guide Africa through this transition? I recognised one that holds both clarity and promise: ethno-corporatism. The corporatist theories developed

across the world have not achieved what they proclaimed—neither classlessness, nor harmony, nor social uplift. They falter because they preserve hierarchies, or romanticise class structures, or rely on the illusions of monetary economics and its impotent rituals of interest rates and market theatrics.

But the concept of corporatism—pure in definition—remains potent: “A socio-economic system of harmonious interest-representation, of organised and designated functions, bound in organic solidarity, where all divisions contribute to the general health of the State and the collective.” From this principle, I forged the intellectual foundation of ethno-corporatism—a uniquely African adaptation capable of carrying us out of protégism and into a new socio-economic order.

Karl Marx envisioned a classless society; communism claimed to pursue it; corporatist states attempted to mimic it. None succeeded. Not because the human spirit cannot transcend class, but because none of those systems arose from our soil, our culture, our ancestral logic of cooperation.

Africa once lived what others only theorised. The cooperative economic customs of our ancient societies—unwritten, uncommodified, unconquered—form the living root of the ethno-corporatist model I now propose. They offer us a tangible experience of altruism, a functional memory of self-sufficiency, and a blueprint for subsistence-based stability. These

are the same aspirations voiced by the founding generation of African independence leaders—aspirations delayed, distorted, or strangled by the imposed machinery of protégism.

Yet their dreams did not die. The African youth of today inherit not only the burden, but the unfinished promise of their grandfathers and grandmothers—to rebuild the socio-economic conditions born from our ancient cooperative ethos, and to rise beyond the limitations of western-imposed economic tutelage.

And so I say: our generation is here to overcome. We stand not at the end of a chapter, but at the opening of an African dawn.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **WESTERN STATES AND AFRICAN SOCIETY**

The history of all hitherto existing State-governments is, in truth, the history of economic struggles disguised as political order. Every nation that has risen, reigned, faltered, or fallen has done so upon the altar of its economic design. Africa is no exception—yet Africa’s trajectory carries a deeper resonance, for our earliest civilisational blueprint was carved not from conquest, but from cosmological balance, not from dynastic self-preservation, but from collective subsistence under the principles of Ma’at.

I identify six great epochs in African society—each a turning of the cosmic wheel—where the structure of governance shaped the moral, spiritual and economic conduct of the people. From the earliest ethno-governed communities to the grand ethno-governed territories that flourished in antiquity, Africa’s governing systems served one purpose: to guarantee the economic survival and moral equilibrium of the collective.

In ancient times, nearly ten thousand African ethno-governed communities—each with its own steward-ruler or female-ruler—fulfilled responsibilities now fragmented across

ministries: the equitable provision of goods and services, communal redistribution of economic resource, and the correction of social imbalances according to our indigenous cooperative economic custom. It was a continent of interconnected moral economies.

But in the present age, African governments wrestle with an inherited contradiction: they are expected to stabilise societies built on indigenous communal values while operating within the foreign machinery of Western capitalism—a system fundamentally incompatible with our ancestral ethic of collective subsistence.

From the earliest epoch—when African people held all things in common stewardship—to the splintered present of the protégé-State, each historical turn reveals a tension between our indigenous moral economy and the imposed frameworks of Western socio-economic ideology. European theorists, observing their own historical realities, labelled their archaic communal structures “primitive communism.” But Africa’s earliest economic order was not primitive—it was primordial, the fountainhead from which later experiments in human economy took their cue.

This manifesto locates Africa’s current position at the final threshold of protégism—a system exhausted by its own contradictions—and argues for a transition into ethno-

corporatism, a socio-economic renaissance rooted in African antiquity yet adapted for modernity.

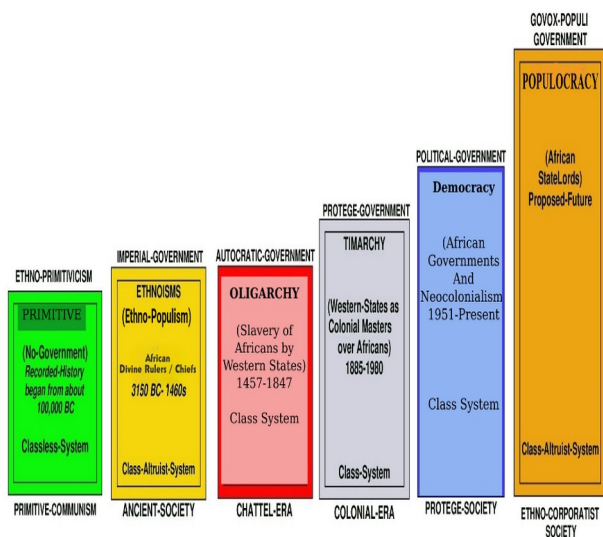
Beyond this transition lies a still more advanced stage of African socio-economic evolution: a classless, balance-governed society echoing the cosmic egalitarianism of ancient Kemet. While later European writers theorised such a system, Africa once lived it. What Karl Marx and his contemporaries could only imagine, Kemet practised, and the wider African world embodied in countless variations.

Today, the younger African generation, empowered by the technological revolution of web-internetisation, is intuitively reconstructing patterns that mirror our ancient cooperative economy: shared custodianship, decentralised authority, functional interdependence, and collective innovation. They are already experimenting with modes of exchange, organisation, labour, and knowledge-sharing that quietly erode the rigid hierarchies of the capitalist model.

In their hands we see the first stirrings of an economic order where State power is neither hoarded nor surrendered, but shared—a dual stewardship between the government and the governed, an echo of the ancient covenant between the Pharaoh and the people under Ma'at.

This chapter, therefore, examines the entanglement between Western economic structures and African realities, not merely as a critique, but as a call to intellectual emancipation, and a return to the ethical foundations of African civilisation.

### AFRICAN HISTORICAL EPOCH



### Ancient Ethno-Governance And the Spiritual Foundations of Africa

In the earlier epoch of African society, we witness everywhere a distinct arrangement of self-governing bodies, a living memory of a classless society—a self-regulated system of collective-individualism, where the advancement of the

community strengthened the survival of the individual. From one cluster of clans to another, Africa's primitive era was the self-government of individuals by and for themselves; kinfolks and community members secured their economic survival through the progress of the collective, and the collective thrived through the integrity of each individual.

In ancient Africa, we had rulers and female-rulers, village chiefs and traditional leaders, herbalists and seers. Across vast regions, clusters of villages formed civilisations, organised under ethno-governed territories, with an Imperial administrative structure governed by ethnic groups bound by kinship, shared religious beliefs, language, and traditions. These were not monarchies in the European sense, but custodial and covenantal systems, where governance and ethical stewardship intertwined.

The structure of ethnoism was a manifestation of common unity of interests, a form of socialist authority grounded in the "rightness" of ancestral customs and collective traditions. Under ethno-populism, the ancient African ruler relied upon the voices of the people—gathered in debates and councils at town squares—to guide communal laws and regulations in harmony with ancestral norms. Social practice was communal; organisation followed patriarchal and matriarchal lines, assigning responsibilities according to gender, and observing the customs

of social inheritance, where positions of authority passed from father to son and mother to daughter.

Village citizenry submitted themselves to the moral authority of long-standing traditional values, observing the judicial leadership of their ruler and the executive guidance of chiefs or traditional authorities. This system exemplifies the Imperial ethno-governed governance of indigenous African communities, a sophisticated balance of judicial, administrative, economic, and legislative power.

- Judicial power was supreme, held by the divine ruler.
- Administrative power was executed by chiefs or traditional leaders.
- Economic power rested in the cooperative labour of community members, practicing an altruist economic system.
- Legislative voice—the power to direct governance—resided in the hands of the governed community of people, regardless of gender.

These societies were spiritually fortified, anchored in pantheistic doctrines that saw the divinity of gods in God as One with Nature. Before Arab incursions into North Africa, before the arrival of European missionaries, adventurers, free-booters, slave traders, and colonial labour structures, Africans derived

their spirituality directly from Nature. The philosophy of Nature was their religion; it was their ethical compass, their moral law, and their cosmological truth.

Here lay the philosophical identity of the African people—a sacred union of morality, governance, and ecological consciousness, an inheritance of balance and harmony that predates foreign impositions and persists in the very sinews of African civilisation.

### Africa's Resilience And the Shadow of Western Imposture

I do not subscribe to the notion of a “lost African historical identity.” Our identity has never vanished—it endures in the philosophy of pantheism, in the sacred relationship our ancestors held with Nature. When one returns to pantheism, living it as our modern indigenous tribes and forebears once did—harmonising with the natural phenomena of our environment, honouring the body, cultivating health, and pursuing life’s pleasures—the so-called “lost traditions” reveal themselves in full continuity. African identity is indigenously pantheistic, embedded in our worldview, our ethics, and our communal ways of life.

Yet, Africa’s autonomy was violently disrupted. During the Chattel-era, European labour forces established the slave trade, exploiting African people to rebuild their own economies

destabilised by centuries of wars and feudal unrest. They dismantled the authority of ancient African rulers and female-rulers, subverting ethno-populist governance to serve the profit motives of the West. Communities that once thrived under collective stewardship were torn apart; judicial authority shifted from the hands of the African custodians to the foreign traders who enslaved entire populations and transported them to Europe and the Americas as chattel property.

This violent imposition fractured the relationship between African citizens and their traditional authorities. Rulers, chiefs, and elders were pushed to the margins of communal life, their powers diminished, and their influence over social and economic affairs weakened. This period, rightly seen as Africa's dark age, was the first systemic shift of power from African governance to foreign control, a rupture that paradoxically allowed African people the critical lens to reflect upon their own governance.

Amidst oppression, resistance surged. Major uprisings echoed across Africa and the diaspora. On 23 August 1791, in Saint-Dominic (modern-day Haiti and the Dominican Republic), enslaved Africans ignited a revolt that would contribute to the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade. In 1847, the English monarchy yielded to Pan-African calls to end slavery. Yet freedom was partial: the colonial system immediately ensnared African societies, partitioning geographical territories into



artificial borders and dividing sovereignty among Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Italy, and Portugal. Colonial Overlord imposed their languages, cultures, and religions, replacing African traditions and spirituality with foreign norms. Nigeria, Ghana, and South Africa adopted English; Benin, Cameroon, and Ivory Coast adopted French; Namibia adopted German, and so on.

The westernisation of African societies became institutionalised, as colonial powers overrode ancestral authority, promulgated stereotypes of African inferiority, and encoded these distortions into their education, literature, and public consciousness. Yet Africans resisted. Intellectuals, activists, and communities questioned and challenged the imposed social order. The struggle culminated in widespread revolutionary movements for independence, giving rise to the Pan-Africanist revolution across the continent from the 1950s onward—a collective demand for self-determination, unity, and the reclamation of African governance, culture, and identity.

#### Chronological List of African Independence:

In the 19th and 20th century, much of African society had been colonised by the seven European States, with their particular administrative domination to facilitate the exploitation of African people and our natural resources. By the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, Africans' independence movements reached its peak

between 1950s and 1960s, when most African society gained their independence from direct western colonial rule as independent nations. Here are the dates of independence for African nations:

<b>N o</b>	<b>AFRICAN COUNTRIES</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>COLONIES</b>
1	<b>Liberia</b> , Republic	July 26, 1847	America
2	<b>South Africa</b> , Republic	May 31, 1910	Britain
3	<b>Egypt</b> , Arab Republic	Feb. 28, 1922	Britain
4	<b>Ethiopia</b> , Republic	May 5, 1941	Italy
5	<b>Libya</b> (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Dec. 24, 1951	Britain
6	<b>Sudan</b> , Democratic Republic	Jan. 1, 1956	Britain
7	<b>Morocco</b> , Kingdom	March 2, 1956	France
8	<b>Tunisia</b> , Republic	March 20, 1956	France
9	<b>Morocco</b> (Spanish Northern Zone, <i>Marruecos</i> )	April 7, 1956	Spain
10	<b>Morocco</b> (International Zone, Tangiers)	Oct. 29, 1956	France
11	<b>Ghana</b> , Republic	March 6, 1957	Britain
12	<b>Morocco</b> (Spanish Southern Zone, <i>Marruecos</i> )	April 27, 1958	Spain
13	<b>Guinea</b> , Republic	Oct. 2, 1958	France

14	<b>Cameroon</b> , Republic	January 1, 1960	France
15	<b>Senegal</b> , Republic	April 4, 1960	France
16	<b>Togo</b> , Republic	April 27, 1960	France
17	<b>Mali</b> , Republic	Sept. 22, 1960	France
18	<b>Madagascar</b> , Republic	June 26, 1960	France
19	<b>Congo (Kinshasa)</b> , Republic	June 30, 1960	Belgium
20	<b>Somalia</b> , Republic	July 1, 1960	Britain
21	<b>Benin</b> , Republic	Aug. 1, 1960	France
22	<b>Niger</b> , Republic	Aug. 3, 1960	France
23	<b>Burkina Faso</b> , Republic	Aug. 5, 1960	France
24	<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b> , Republic (Ivory Coast)	Aug. 7, 1960	France
25	<b>Chad</b> , Republic	Aug. 11, 1960	France
26	Central African Republic	Aug. 13, 1960	France
27	<b>Congo (Brazzaville)</b> , Republic	Aug. 15, 1960	France
28	<b>Gabon</b> , Republic	Aug. 16, 1960	France
29	<b>Nigeria</b> , Federal Republic	Oct. 1, 1960	Britain
30	<b>Mauritania</b> , Republic	Nov. 28, 1960	France
31	<b>Sierra Leone</b> , Republic	Apr. 27, 1961	Britain
32	<b>Nigeria</b> , Republic	June 1, 1961	Britain
33	<b>Cameroon</b> , Republic	Oct. 1, 1961	Britain
34	<b>Tanzania</b> , Republic	Dec. 9, 1961	Britain
35	<b>Burundi</b> , Republic	July 1, 1962	Belgium

36	<b>Rwanda</b> , Republic	July 1, 1962	Belgium
37	<b>Algeria</b> , Republic	July 3, 1962	France
38	<b>Uganda</b> , Republic	Oct. 9, 1962	Britain
39	<b>Kenya</b> , Republic	Dec. 12, 1963	Britain
40	<b>Malawi</b> , Republic	July 6, 1964	Britain
41	<b>Zambia</b> , Republic	Oct. 24, 1964	Britain
42	<b>Gambia</b> , Republic	Feb. 18, 1965	Britain
43	<b>Botswana</b> , Republic	Sept. 30, 1966	Britain
44	<b>Lesotho</b> , Kingdom	Oct. 4, 1966	Britain
45	<b>Mauritius</b> , State	March 12, 1968	Britain
46	<b>Swaziland</b> , Kingdom	Sept. 6, 1968	Britain
47	<b>Equatorial Guinea</b> , Republic	Oct. 12, 1968	Spain
48	<b>Morocco</b> ( <i>Ifni</i> )	June 30, 1969	Spain
49	<b>Guinea-Bissau</b> , Republic	Sept. 10, 1974	Portugal
50	<b>Mozambique</b> , Republic	June 25, 1975	Portugal
51	<b>Cape Verde</b> , Republic	July 5, 1975	Portugal
52	<b>Comoros</b> , Republic	July 6, 1975	France
53	<b>São Tomé and Príncipe</b> , Republic	July 12, 1975	Portugal
54	<b>Angola</b> , Republic	Nov. 11, 1975	Portugal
55	Western Sahara	Feb. 28, 1976	Spain
56	<b>Seychelles</b> , Republic	June 29, 1976	Britain
57	<b>Djibouti</b> , Republic	June 27, 1977	France
58	<b>Zimbabwe</b> , Republic	April 18, 1980	Britain

Africa's historical identity was not lost. It was suppressed, challenged, and delayed, but through resistance, revolt, and the enduring principles of communalism and spiritual harmony, it persists. It is from this resilient core that ethno-corporatism emerges, drawing upon ancestral wisdom to revive the ancient African socio-economic system liberated from the shadows of Western imposition.

The Epoch of Protégé-society  
And the Shadow of Neocolonialism

The modern political system in Africa presents a paradox: Africans serve as officials of their own societies, ostensibly in control of governance over regions once delineated by colonial powers, yet the influence of Western States persists, a subtle mollicoddling that has evolved into neocolonialism. Colonialism may have ended, but it was replaced not by true liberation, but by a layered hierarchy of control, a new apparatus that directs the struggles of African people along familiar, oppressive lines.

This is the epoch of Protégé-society. Its distinguishing feature lies in its redirection of class struggle: the criticisms that once targeted Western colonial powers now cascade inward, directed at African governments themselves. Citizens, electrified by the persistent inequalities and failures of State structures, grow ever more critical, creating a permanent tension between ruler and ruled. Civil wars, military regimes, and repeated

revolutionary overhauls of State laws have become the revolving cycles of absurdity in which 21st-century Africa finds itself trapped.

From the chains of slavery imposed upon African citizens, Western States launched their economic revolutions. The labour of Africans fed the engines of industrial capitalism abroad, building the wealth and power of the bourgeoisie while leaving African economies structurally impoverished. The rise of capitalist society in the West produced vast excesses of economic resources and expanded individual productive capacity on a macro scale—but these benefits were never extended to Africa.

Western multinational corporations operating within Africa remain bound to the protégé economic model, constrained by historical biases and calculated limitations that prevent a full-scale transformation of African economies. Capitalism, perfected in Western lands, guarantees the survival of their citizens and maximises productivity; African cooperative economies, by contrast, function at a micro-level, once organised around communal well-being, small-scale altruist production, and the moneyless trade of goods and services. The systemic genius of Africa's indigenous economy is collective, ethical, and sustainable—but it remains underappreciated, confined, and constrained by imported economic frameworks.

Africa's challenge, then, is to reconcile these realities: to liberate our governance from the shadows of Western control, to expand the scale and scope of our cooperative economic genius, and to reclaim the tools of production and exchange for the common prosperity of the continent, not the profit of foreign powers. The epoch of Protégé-society is a crucible—it tests our resolve, sharpens our critique, and demands an ethical, revolutionary, and indigenous response.

### The Struggle for African-Socialism And the Shackles of Western Influence

Colonialism uprooted Africa's organised cooperative economic system, replacing it with a dependency on macro-level economies dictated by foreign powers. When capitalism failed to take root in post-colonial Africa, it deprived our peoples of development, consigning entire nations to resource poverty and insufficient economic means to achieve true self-sufficiency.

In 1965, the *Sessional Paper on Democratic African-Socialism*, introduced by Jomo Kenyatta, President of Kenya, boldly rejected the Western-built model of capitalism, calling instead for a return to African-Socialism—to reclaim the communal, altruist, and cooperative economic structures of our ancestors. Similarly, in 1967, the *Arusha Declaration*, formulated by Julius Nyerere and the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), opposed scientific socialism in favour

of restoring the indigenous African-Socialist economic condition, distinct from Western capitalist impositions.

Even leaders like Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea, who championed scientific socialism, did not advocate for the transplantation of Western-built capitalist industries to Africa—not even as a temporary measure. They understood that African development must be rooted in our own ancient cooperative economic systems, not imposed frameworks that subverted our self-sufficiency. They rejected capitalism outright, plain and simple.

African socialists exerted tremendous effort to construct macro-level non-capitalist economic frameworks, seeking to revive ancient African-Socialism. Yet, in policy practice, divergence emerged: some pursued political democracy; others debated forms of ownership of production. In the end, none fully broke from the capitalist models they sought to depart from, revealing the deep structural challenges of operationalising our indigenous economic systems on a continental scale.

Meanwhile, Western States remained entrenched as Africa's protégé-providers, offering aid and loans that tethered African economies to foreign influence. By the 1980s, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank imposed conditionalities on debts repayment, demanding the privatisation of production and public industries—forcing African governments away from



African-Socialist aspirations toward Western capitalist frameworks.

The collapse of the U.S.S.R. in 1989 further extinguished a critical financial lifeline, ending support for African cooperative economies from a positive counterbalance to the negativity of Western neocolonialism. The U.S.S.R. had historically been a significant and vocal supporter of the African cause against Western neocolonialism. By the 1990s, hope for a large-scale macro-level African-Socialist economy waned. African societies increasingly embraced capitalist democracy, multi-party systems, and dependency on Western aid, abandoning the planned economy models that could have restored our collective self-sufficiency.

The African cooperative economy, once flourishing at a micro-level, was never fully scaled to the macro-level corporatist system necessary to liberate the continent. Its transformation remains misunderstood, unrealised, and yet—within the pages of this manifesto and the vision of ethno-corporatism—lies the blueprint for reviving African-Socialism in its most ambitious, continent-wide form.

Post-colonial Economic Traps  
And the Shackles of Global Capitalism

It remains unclear whether our African leaders, since the 1950s, fully grasped that any advocacy for ancient African-Socialism was, in essence, a call for a Planned-Economy and State-governed corporatist socialism. Did they understand that Africa, newly independent in the 1960s, was not yet economically prepared to sustain itself in true autonomy? These were not abstract questions—they were real socio-economic conditions, impacting the daily survival of our peoples, the choice between sufficiency and scarcity, abundance and poverty.

While rejecting Western-built capitalism, our efforts to revive African-Socialism often diverged and became entangled in the familiar inequalities of protégé-socialism. Our vision of a cooperative, altruist economic system was constrained by incomplete understanding, and the structural legacies of colonial disruption remained unchallenged.

We must ask, with clarity and courage: who is responsible for the suffering and poverty of African peoples since post-colonial independence? Should the blame fall on our African leaders of the 1950s, for failing to grasp the complex structures required to transition from ancient African-Socialism to modern governance? Or should they be faulted for their arrogant rejection of anything reminiscent of colonial rule, leaving gaps in

economic strategy? Perhaps the Western States' leaders, with their bruised egos and entrenched capitalist interests, bear partial responsibility, unwilling to support African economies outside the framework of global capitalism?

The truth is this: Western States did not actively exploit African economies post-independence. Rather, African economies were ensnared in the ethics and mechanisms of global capitalism—a system that rewards greed, individualism, dishonesty, and class collaboration, while punishing collective solidarity and ethical stewardship. The capitalist market exploits those who enter it unprepared, dictating winners and losers, irrespective of intent or moral conscience.

Even post-independence, African leaders such as Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana highlighted the reality: African nations lacked the technological capacity, and economic leverage to compete within a global capitalist framework. Under these conditions, trade relations—regardless of with whom—were structured for imbalance: the winner takes all, the loser suffers the consequences. Africa's path to economic self-sufficiency, therefore, cannot be found within the structures of Western capitalism. It must emerge from our own indigenous, altruist, and cooperative economic principles, resurrected and scaled for the modern age.

Capitalism, Global Corporatism,  
And the Reawakening of African Self-sufficiency

Capitalism, by its very operation, is economically exploitative. To conduct business with capitalists is to adopt a capitalist mentality—to negotiate terms that favour oneself and one's society. African States are not capitalists. The colonial education imposed on our leaders, including the Western school curriculum, indoctrinated us to glorify protégé-socialism with foreign powers. Our African socio-economic system had never been capitalist, yet wishful thinking prevailed that economic development could arise from export-oriented trade with capitalist States, under the very rules and conditions designed to favour them.

Capitalism thrives on the accumulation of capital as wealth. Every investment is reinvested to generate more resources and profit. African States, confined to economic protégé positions, found that every income earned from exporting natural resources to Western States was funneled into basic necessities—building hospitals, roads, paying salaries—often compounded by mismanagement of public funds. Economic reinvestment to generate collective wealth for African societies was absent.

Consequently, African nations became some of the poorest in the world, kept afloat only by aid-funds from Western States, trapped in a permanent state of mollycoddling, and constrained

by neocolonialism, with no alternative economic path offered or cultivated.

Yet, I proclaim to the African younger generation: all hope is not lost. Human error is part of our journey. Our leaders from the 1950s achieved the monumental task of political independence from European colonial rule, yet they were mistaken in rejecting Western-built capitalism without an alternative socio-economic system or technological capacity already in place.

In their desperation to establish an indigenous socio-economic system, our leaders proclaimed a return to ancient African-Socialism, yet lacked the means to scale it from interspersed small-scale micro-economies of the past to a large-scale macro-economy for the present. Initially pragmatic and grounded in cooperativism, their theories eventually shifted toward hybrid approaches, incorporating aspects of capitalism, and the inflexible stance of Western actors prevented its realisation. This locked African States into protégé economic relations in the global economy.

The ethno-corporatist system, as proposed in this manifesto, is a strategic framework to renegotiate African engagement with the global economy. While we cannot undo the historical damage inflicted by colonialism and the chattel-era, this manifesto assures Africans that ancient African-Socialism can now resurface through the emerging strand of global corporatism

via the web-internetisation platform. There is no excuse not to embrace it for our survival and economic self-sufficiency.

I recognise the achievements of global corporate actors in developing computer technology and economic-internetisation, which has scaled down the global expansion of traditional capitalism. Capitalism, with its focus on self-interest and greed, turns humans against one another—one of the many reasons our African leaders of the 1950s rejected it outright, despite the resulting economic poverty.

Furthermore, most African nations, newly independent since the 1950s, were unprepared to trust Western actors. Yet, today, there is potential for cooperation: a shared corporatist alliance, allowing Africans to move beyond historical exploitation, and co-create a socio-economic framework aligned with our ancestral aspirations.

The emergence of global corporatism, a modern manifestation of our ancient African-Socialism, has strengthened my revolutionary conviction to pursue the vision of our ancestors: a return to African economic self-sufficiency, collective prosperity, and ethical governance, rooted in the principles of Ma'at, guiding us toward the flourishing of our societies.

From Protégé  
To Global Corporatist Actors

As our human generation transitions from one epoch to the next, we must learn from the errors of our past to secure a better future for generations yet to come. Frankly, I cannot claim certainty that, had I existed in the 1950s, I would not have fallen into the same position as our African leaders, hesitating to advocate for capitalism. Context shapes decisions, and the weight of historical circumstance is heavy.

The ethics of capitalism—rooted in self-interest, individualism, and greed—creates economic classes and concentrates economic power in the hands of a few. Its culturalised individualist social order clashes with the African collectivist ethos, which seeks harmony, equality, and shared prosperity. Capitalism, therefore, is fundamentally incompatible with the emerging global corporatism, which thrives on collectivism and distributes economic power and opportunity equitably across society, using the web-internetisation platform as its instrument, and grounding itself in common individual interests aligned to collective well-being.

For nearly a century since African nations attained independence, the failure to adopt capitalism—coupled with the absence of an alternative large-scale economic framework—has kept African societies trapped in poverty and scarcity. Our

economic development in Africa today is intertwined with the emerging global corporatist economy, which offers avenues for corporatist foreign investment, equitable trade, and collective prosperity.

The question is no longer whether our grandparents were mistaken in rejecting capitalism when technological capacity to generate large-scale material abundance did not exist. The question now is urgent, practical, and revolutionary: what transforming structures of epoch-making must current African leaders implement to liberate our economies from the grip of protégé-status, to rise as equal economic actors, and to confront the challenges of the emerging global corporatist economy?

The task is clear: Africa must reclaim its historical sovereignty in economic thought and practice, adapt the principles of global corporatism, and transform its socio-economic condition into one of self-sufficiency, collective wealth, and ethical prosperity. There is no more waiting, no more hesitation—the time for African resurgence is now, and our generation stands as the vanguard of that revolution.

### The New Age of Global Corporatism And Economic-Internetisation

We have entered a new age of economic-internetisation, a revolutionary epoch in which the global economy is no longer



dominated by the obsolete mechanisms of capitalism, but by the spirit of corporatism infused into the lives of the human population of the 21st century. This new era has produced a massive productive labour-force of e-marketeers, digital innovators, and vocational corporatists, achieving more traction in generating value and productivity than all preceding economic systems in the history of human society combined. Capitalism, once the master of global markets, has now lost its relevance, and corporatism has risen as the new organising principle of the world economy.

Corporatism recognises a truth capitalism ignored: the respect for Nature and the limits of its accommodating human exploitation. Whereas capitalism pursued material accumulation with disregard for ecological balance, corporatism understands that Nature is not an infinite reservoir for human plunder. Our survival depends on harmonising our economic activity with Nature's capacities, not imposing upon it with reckless extraction. The consequences of capitalist greed—global warming, deforestation, carbon emissions, environmental degradation—serve as undeniable warnings that the old order is unsustainable.

We must understand: Nature does not exist for humans as a mere provider of resources. Humans are fortunate to exist at all, and our economic survival depends on intelligent, ethical

engagement with the resources and forces of Nature. This recognition is central to corporatist philosophy, which views human prosperity as inseparable from ecological balance, scientific foresight, and technological ingenuity.

The rise of global corporatism has ushered in scientific and technological advancements that mitigate the destructive excesses of the capitalist era. Corporatists employ computer intelligence and digital platforms to produce more efficiently with fewer resources. Chemistry is applied to agriculture and animal husbandry, fuel vehicles are replaced with electric alternatives, solar energy replaces fracking and coal mining, and communication has been revolutionised through e-mails, video conferencing, and mobile platforms. These forces of productive innovation far surpass the capabilities of industrial-age capitalism.

As the historical arc demonstrates, the means of production and market forces have shifted dramatically. The seeds were planted in the 1980s with the emergence of computers in human economic life, and by the early 2000s, the capitalist industrial model began to erode under the weight of the digital revolution. The rise of computerised production and marketing displaced the traditional machinery of industrial capitalism, revealing the superior adaptability, efficiency, and sustainability of corporatist systems.

Africa, standing at the threshold of this epoch, cannot afford to linger in the shadows of capitalist inadequacy. The global corporatist framework offers a historic opportunity to integrate technological advances, ethical economic management, and collective prosperity into a socio-economic structure that aligns with our ancient African-Socialist ethos. The stage is set: the corporatist revolution is here, and Africa must rise to claim its rightful place within it.

### The Era of Corporate Intelligence and Corposense

Today, in the year 2020, capitalism has faltered. Its modes of production, its dictates of survival for the human population, almost exist nowhere. It is incompatible with the emerging productive forces of global corporatism, the e-marketeers, digital innovators, and vocational corporatists who now define the labour market. Capitalism, once the towering architecture of wealth accumulation, has become restrictive, burdensome, and stress-laden. Its hope withered in the 1980s under the rise of computerised labour; it was shattered by the burst of Information Technology in the 1990s; and in the 21st century, computerised intelligence-driven production and digital economies diminished capitalism completely. Look around: capitalism is dead, finished, buried in the annals of history.

We now live in the global era of corporatism. Unlike capitalism, which anchors economic survival on private ownership of capital, corporatism thrives on what I define as *Corposense*—the cultivated innate intellectual capability for the economic survival of the individual.

The term *Corposense* fuses ‘*Corporatism*’ and ‘*Sense*’. From Latin, *Corpus* means “human body,” while *Sense* signifies “natural appreciation, ability, and sound practical judgment.” Combined, *Corposense* is the individual’s innate capacity to perform economic services, with or without formal institutional training, to sustain oneself and contribute to collective prosperity.

In the African ethno-corporatist society, *corposense* is the basis of wealth creation, supplanting capital and property as the defining assets of economic life. To possess *corposense* is to hold the proprietorship of one’s labour intelligence, to translate human brain potential into tangible productivity: as an inventor, manufacturer, influencer, e-marketeer, or service provider.

*Corposense* is diverse, spectrum-based, and genetically informed. Just as intelligence-quotients vary across domains, so does *corposense*: some excel in mathematics, others in artistry, leadership, or persuasion. This natural variance does not diminish its value; it structures the organic division of labour and economic interdependence within society. High-functioning,

average, and baseline capacities of corposense together create the dynamic economy of human capability, liberated from the rigid hierarchies of capitalism.

As capitalist corporations wage their labour-struggles worldwide, we see corporatists applying their corposense to every sector of the global economy, reshaping production, administration, and resource control. They operate independently, remotely, and digitally, guided by ethics and globalised corporate culture. The young pioneers of computer-intelligence, the vocational corporatists, dominate the web-internetisation economy, proving that the forces of corporatism have fully superseded capitalism.

Africa must recognise a stark truth: capitalism is dead for our continent. Expecting economic recovery through Western-built capitalism is futile. Africa never truly had capitalism; it inherited protégism, a socio-economic and political system that allocates scarce resources under restrictive external influence. In contrast, Western societies under capitalism generate excess economic resources, securing wealth for the few while creating structural advantage for the many.

Even in China, where state-directed economic growth appears robust, corporatism has emerged as the true operational logic—governed politically yet powered corporately. This is the lesson for Africa: economic independence and prosperity will

not come from mimicking Western capitalism. It will come through ethno-corporatism, the mastery of Corposense, and the collective application of African ingenuity and digital enterprise.

Africa stands at the threshold: the age of corporatism is the age of African possibility, and our youth are the architects of this new epoch.

### The Transformation To African Ethno-corporatism

The demise of capitalism in human society should not surprise us. It is neither accidental nor tragic—it is a necessary evolution for human progress. Just as the corporatist economic platform emerged in the 1980s to supplant capitalist domination with new modes of production, so too did revolutionary movements in 18th-century Western society dismantle the feudal order.

The bourgeoisie rose, shattering the aristocratic grip over peasants and serfs, creating a massive wage-receiving labour force that had no precedent. Feudalism, with its land rents, property monopolies, and hierarchical governance, was sidelined to history, replaced by wage-labourers, civilised capitalist cultures, rational bureaucracies, and globalisation. Industrial machinery and organised industries became the tools of capitalists, dominating the global economy through the 19th and

20th centuries. In the same spirit, the modern corporatists harnessed computer technology in the 1980s, then advanced Information Technology, and now rapidly expanding on the development of computerised intelligence, to completely supplant capitalism in the 21st century.

Capitalism, in its prime, restricted individual freedoms, dehumanised labour, and eroded communal and kinship bonds. Corporatism, by contrast, fosters freedoms, innovation, and skill development. Corporatist individualism is not bound by rigid schedules; it enables flexible, impactful work. Kinship-ties are no longer the limiting frame—they are replaced by global humanitarian cooperation, inclusive collaboration, and creative interdependence.

In Western history, the rise of capitalism necessitated the creation of political institutions to safeguard economic order: courts, police, armies, civil services, banking, and regulatory frameworks. Politics became the guardian of capitalist ethics, displacing feudal monarchs and imperial administrators. Yet, as capitalism rose, it too became outmoded—incapable of regulating or optimising the labour, innovation, and enterprise of modern vocational corporatists operating in the web-internetisation economy.

Similarly, in Africa, ethno-corporatism emerges as the transformative macro-structure for our economy. It is designed

to revive and integrate the long abandoned micro-level of indigenous ancient African cooperative economic systems into a modern, technologically empowered macro-economy. Its framework establishes promotional and regulatory groups to ensure efficiency, fairness, and collective prosperity. Just as corporatism superseded capitalism globally, African ethno-corporatism revitalises ancient African-Socialism—scaling the altruist micro-communities of our ancestors into a united, continent-wide economic system.

Ethno-corporatism is not merely an idea; it is the practical, ethical, and technological embodiment of African self-determination, a blueprint for economic self-sufficiency, collective empowerment, and societal harmony. It is both a return to our roots and a leap into the future—an African economy governed by the principles of cooperation, ingenuity, and shared prosperity.

From Ònùmà to Ubuntu:  
A Pathway to Unity of all African Nations

### Ònùmà: The Call to African Reconstitution

Africans! We stand today at the precipice of a monumental awakening—a clarion call to reconstitute our society, to reclaim our destiny, and to break the chains of the poverty-stricken, stifled system that has shackled our continent for centuries. Look



around! Our African States groan under the weight of a governmentality that suffocates innovation, under an economic structure crippled by dependency, under a social order fractured by division and conflict.

Civil wars rage, political fissures deepen, tribal hostilities flare, and imported religious strife ignites our communities. Each crisis tears apart not only our natural resources but the very fabric of our productive forces—once the bedrock of African ingenuity—leaving them in ruins. Our economies are suffocated. Our opportunities strangled. Our institutions crippled.

For decades, Protégé-society has been our cage. It has cut us off from the means to achieve subsistence, sufficiency, and self-determination, locking Africa out of global economic participation. Scientific research remains underdeveloped. Industries lie dormant. Commerce is stunted. Legal systems are inadequate, unable to manage the complex crimes and deviance emerging in the 21st-century global corporatist world.

Even our spiritual sense has been submerged under colonial religious doctrines, alien to the African moral imagination. Our family structures, our households, our culture—filtered and reframed through Western ideals—struggle to coexist with our ancestral philosophies. The authority of governments and citizenry alike is trapped in a protégé-economic system,

perpetually seeking validation and survival within foreign frameworks.

Western educational curriculum, capitalism, indirect democracy, and republican governance have displaced our collectivist culture and replaced it with individualist alienation. Inequality thrives where once African solidarity bound communities. Schools teach foreign ideals, but the jobs and careers they lead to, remain subjugated to foreign economic standards, leaving African governments incapable of effectively allocating resources or caring for the vulnerable—our elders, the disabled, and the marginalised.

Our languages, our names, our dress, our media, even the aesthetics of daily life—all bear the marks of foreign domination. African creativity is stifled, intellectual discourse constrained, and our collective memory robbed of its authentic cadence. We are forced to look outward for manufactured goods, for jobs, for validation, rather than building our own industries and institutions on African soil.

Enough! Too long have we accepted foreign dependence. Too long have we allowed protégé-funds and foreign aid to dictate the rules of our survival. Too long have we consumed, travelled, and laboured for what is not our own. The 21st century, however, offers a new horizon. The forces of global corporatism—technology, innovation, e-commerce, and digital

enterprise—are now within our reach. Africa can no longer linger in Protégé-society, shackled by dependency and underdevelopment. Our governments must rise as true sons and daughters of Africa, to harness these productive forces, to rebuild our economies, and to reclaim the sovereignty that our ancestors entrusted to us.

The time is now. The power is ours. Africa shall rise, not as a follower, not as a dependent, but as a continent of unity, strength, and self-determination. Ọ̀nụ̀mà calls us to action—reconstitution, reclamation, and resurrection of Africa’s rightful place in the global order!

### Ubuntu: The Philosophy of African Unity

Africans! Hear me now! Ubuntu—the ancient African philosophy of life, of humanity, of interconnectedness—is the fire that binds us, the lifeblood of our collective soul, the thread that weaves the destiny of our continent into one unstoppable force! Ubuntu proclaims: “*I am because we are.*” It is a declaration that no African stands alone; that the strength of each individual rises from the strength of the community; that our fate, our prosperity, and our survival are inseparably linked to the unity of all Africans!

Ubuntu is not merely a word; it is a revolutionary philosophy, etched in the consciousness of our ancestors. It embodies compassion, empathy, and mutual respect. It recognises that each individual carries a responsibility to the collective, that no human life can flourish while the community suffers. It is a principle of solidarity, a doctrine of shared humanity, and the foundation upon which true African unity can rise.

We are a continent of boundless diversity—thousands of ethnicities, languages, and traditions. This diversity is our strength, yet it has been weaponised against us to sow division, conflict, and mistrust. Ubuntu challenges this fracture. It demands that we see the humanity in every African, respect every culture, celebrate every tradition, and recognise that our differences are not barriers but bridges to collective greatness. Ubuntu does not divide; it unites, it heals, it restores.

Leadership, Africans, is the crucible in which Ubuntu manifests. A true leader under Ubuntu is not a ruler over people but a custodian of the community's well-being. Leaders lead with humility, transparency, and unwavering commitment to the common good. They govern with empathy, listen to the marginalised, and base decisions on the consent and trust of the people. Ubuntu-inspired governance transcends colonial borders, dissolves tribal rivalries, and elevates the collective over the self.

Ubuntu is the antidote to conflict. In a history marred by wars, disputes, and external exploitation, Ubuntu provides a framework for reconciliation, dialogue, and forgiveness. *Ubuntu ntuntu ngabantu*—a person is a person through other people. Let this truth guide African nations in resolving disputes, restoring broken relationships, and building peace that is not temporary, but enduring.

Pan-Africanism, the vision of a united Africa, springs from the well of Ubuntu. This Manifesto harnesses Ubuntu to forge economic, social, and government unity, advocating ethno-corporatism as the vehicle for African cooperation. It demands that African nations speak with one voice, act with one purpose, and navigate the challenges of the global stage as a single, formidable, united front.

Africa's future is not in isolation, not in competition against itself, and not in imitation of foreign powers. Africa's future lies in Ubuntu—collective responsibility, interconnectedness, and shared prosperity. Through Ubuntu, we rebuild trust, cultivate solidarity, and awaken the spirit of a continent that has endured centuries of exploitation yet remains undaunted, unbroken, and unconquerable.

Hear this, Africans: in Ubuntu, we find our moral compass, our economic strategy, our governing philosophy, and our spiritual guide. By embracing Ubuntu, we embrace our

ancestors' wisdom, reject the divisions imposed upon us, and step boldly into a future where African nations are united, prosperous, and sovereign.

As Nelson Mandela proclaimed: *“Ubuntu does not mean that people should not enrich themselves. The question therefore is: Are you going to do so in order to enable the community around you to be able to improve?”* Let this be the guiding principle of African governance, African economic enterprise, and African society. Let Ubuntu ignite the unyielding flame of unity across our continent.

Africans, rise! Rise in Ubuntu, rise in solidarity, rise in the unbreakable bonds of our shared humanity. From Ònùmà to Ubuntu, the path to a united Africa begins here—and it begins with us!

## CHAPTER THREE

### POSITION OF AFRICAN CORPORATISM

Africans, the time for rhetorical caution is over! We stand at the crossroads of history, confronted by the crushing weight of *protégism*—the poverty-stricken, dependency-laden condition imposed upon our continent by global capitalism.

Protégism is not merely an economic anomaly; it is the direct consequence of the western States' failure to extend capitalism to Africa, after displacement of our own systems, leaving our nations tethered to their aid-funds for the most basic of human necessities: hospitals, healthcare, medicines, roads, and food security. This scarcity of resources is not a mere misfortune—it is the very structural condition of protégism, an imposed framework that constrains African potential and shackles the citizenry.

But, behold! A new horizon has emerged. From the crucible of technological revolution, global economic-internetisation has arisen—the contemporary face of a corporatist society that promises a world beyond scarcity, a system beyond protégism. This reality was first glimpsed in 1989, when Tim Berners-Lee, a British computer scientist, unveiled the World Wide Web, the

primordial web of human connectivity and trade. From this technological seed sprang a new economic order—one in which corporatist enterprise, computerised intelligence, and digital interconnectivity converge to redefine productivity and wealth creation. It is from this emergent global corporatist economy that the theory of African ethno-corporatism is forged.

Ethno-corporatism is no abstract notion—it is the logical culmination of our ancient African-socialist heritage, reconstructed for the digital, interconnected age. It envisions a free trade economy, a moneyless system of resource accounting, and a socio-economic order governed by altruism, collaboration, and direct citizen empowerment. Here, the citizenry does not wait for distant governments or foreign powers to dictate survival; they take control of their economic destiny, collectively coordinating production, distribution, and sustenance in alignment with nature and community. The emphasis on collaboration stands in direct opposition to hierarchical class systems, dismantling economic stratification in favour of egalitarian development.

Consider the lessons of history. In ancient African society, cooperative economic customs flourished under systems of Controlled-Economy, sustained by the bounty of naturally and organically grown food across the continent. Only in regions of concentrated labour, such as Pharaonic Kemet, was a Planned-



Economy required—an intricate orchestration of skilled labour, agricultural production, and resource management that elevated society to self-sufficiency and macro-level prosperity. This was the genius of our ancestors: a system where collective coordination, long-term planning, and citizen contribution produced abundance and resilience across generations.

Today, Africa faces a stark reality: our population has grown exponentially since the 1950s, yet the transformative structures of our ancient cooperative economy remain underappreciated and misunderstood. Post-colonial leaders attempted to institute collective economies, yet history shows these efforts largely failed. Controlled-Economy models and Mixed-Economies introduced across African States have not delivered self-sufficiency, leaving our citizenry at the mercy of global dependency.

We must understand, Africans: Controlled-Economy is basic, Planned-Economy contains its fundamental elements, and Command-Economy absorbs and builds upon both. Our present condition—a scarcity of material resources, a deprivation of opportunity—demands nothing less than a revival of the Planned-Economy perfected by the Pharaonic system.

### TYPES OF ETHNO-CORPORATIST ECONOMY



This is not a call to nostalgia; it is a call to action. Africa must adopt a citizen-directed planning system, where resource allocation, production, and distribution are guided by the people themselves, ensuring that prosperity is not the privilege of a few but the right of all.

Just as our ancestors harnessed collective wisdom to achieve surplus and self-sufficiency, so too must we now reshape the African economy in the image of ethno-corporatism, fusing ancient principles with modern technological prowess. The task is monumental, the responsibility immense—but the opportunity is historic. Africa, the hour is at hand to rise, organise, and reclaim economic sovereignty through the transformative power of ethno-corporatist governance!

The Master-Franchise Model:  
Reclaiming African Economic Sovereignty

I declare, without hesitation, that Africa must take control of its own economic destiny! The very foundation of ethno-corporatism demands that the African State franchise the production and distribution of all goods, products, and intellectual properties absent from our continent, drawing from the world to Africa and for the African people. This is not mere policy; it is a revolutionary mandate—a corporate Master-Franchise Model where the State becomes the ultimate guarantor of African economic self-determination.

Under this model, a single central government body shall regulate all industries across Africa—from the largest automobile manufacturers to the smallest artisan workshops. Every production line, every enterprise, shall operate under the State's Master-Franchise scheme, where the State holds exclusive rights to issue and regulate production within the African economy. Citizens, the true heirs of our land, shall be recruited as franchisees—trained, skilled, and empowered to manage and operate these industries, ensuring that the wealth of production benefits Africa first and foremost, within its borders.

Foreign or multinational firms will enter into agreements with African States, offering their trademarks, technologies, and production knowledge under mutually beneficial terms—

whether through natural resources, cooperative exchanges, or service agreements. The African State will act as the Master-Franchisee, guiding and upskilling its citizens to run these enterprises independently, while ensuring adherence to the standards and agreements negotiated with foreign partners. Every product, every service, will be tailored for African needs, under the State's regulation, yet within the framework of a global cooperative engagement.

The State's role is not only regulatory but profoundly transformative: it dictates the organisation of trade establishments across regions, governs the licensing of individual professions and occupational groups, and forges strategic partnerships with multinational conglomerates, establishing coalitions that bring multiple industries into the African economic sphere simultaneously. This is not mimicry—it is mastery. Africa becomes the center of its own production, fully integrated into the global economy but sovereign in its control.

At the heart of this vision lies the altruist-system of African ethno-corporatism. Here, the economy is non-monetary: no cash exchange, no taxation, no salary-paid labour. All goods and services operate under a centralised, government-regulated Planned-Economy, providing free access to all citizens. The

citizenry becomes both producer and consumer, co-creating and benefiting from the wealth they collectively generate.

To implement this altruist model, the government must actively organise institutional partnerships between African States and global manufacturers, bringing production lines to Africa under State regulation. Africans shall produce for Africans, ensuring quality, efficiency, and equity in all economic activity. No monetary transactions will govern the distribution of goods or services; instead, citizens' needs are met directly through their participation in the economy.

In such a system, work is not an obligation for pay—it is a contribution to the collective welfare. Citizens operate within trade establishments, industries, and cooperative enterprises while remaining fully entitled to free access to all goods and services produced. Yet the power to define policy, enforce governance, and direct economic activity remains entirely in the hands of the citizenry, never ceded to the State, corporations, or institutions. The government and its partnered establishments serve the people—they do not rule over them.

This is African ethno-corporatism in action: a bold reclaiming of African sovereignty, a complete inversion of the exploitative paradigms imposed by global capitalism, and a blueprint for an economy where freedom, justice, and collective prosperity are the law of the land. Africa shall no longer be a

passive consumer of the world; Africa shall produce, innovate, and thrive on its own terms, guided by the principles of altruism, collective responsibility, and citizen empowerment!

Populocratic Command of the Economy:  
The Rise of Citizenry Rule

In the altruist socio-economic vision of African ethno-corporatism, the working-group rise to the highest throne of economic power. No longer spectators, no longer subjects of foreign design, they stand as co-architects of the nation's economic destiny. Here, the working-groups and the citizenry-electoralates share direct authority over all decisions shaping their communities, their industries, and their future. Every village, every district, every urban sphere becomes a living parliament of economic populocracy, where the people prescribe the laws of production, distribution, and social prosperity.

The Executive Branch of the State is not an overlord, but an executor of the people's compact. Its sacred duty is to implement the agreements drafted by the citizenry's legislative body—agreements that define how industries operate, how trade establishments function, and how services are delivered within each community. Under the watch of specialised secretariat-ministries, the Executive Branch ensures that production outputs, service reports, stock margins, and industrial accounts remain transparent, public, and answerable to citizenry discipline. No

corruption. No secrecy. No elite privilege. Only public accountability under citizenry-prescribed corporatist law.

African ethno-corporatism therefore emerges as a system where altruism and populocracy interlock. Corporations, trade groups, professions, and industries exist only within a framework governed by the free-trade forces of the African ethno-corporatist State—a state where the people's interests, not elite classes, shape economic relations.

At the national level, operational command falls under the proposed Economy Branch of government, the institutional guardian of Africa's Master-Franchise system. This branch authorises the manufacturing franchises, regulates the industries, and ensures that the non-monetary economic system operates efficiently, abundantly, and equitably for all Africans.

Under Master-Franchise agreements between the State and citizen trade-owners, the labour force flourishes. Workers receive not wages, but dignity and empowerment through the *Corporatist Service Provision (CSP) Card*—the key instrument of Africa's moneyless trade economy. With this CSP card, every worker gains unrestricted access to all goods and services, equal to all others, free from the humiliating hierarchy of purchasing power.

In this society, all living standards converge. Every working-group member enjoys full affordability of needs and wants. And let it be declared: what matters is not the path through which citizens access their necessities, but that the path exists for all—equally, universally, unconditionally. Human desires are no longer priced; human needs are no longer commodified.

Within this altruist order, the State holds ownership of the means of production—not to dominate the people, but to guarantee the universal freedom of consumption. Individuals may franchise trade directly from the State, while the government maintains strict regulatory authority to ensure that every citizen's socio-economic requirements are met without inequality or exclusion.

The machinery of ethno-corporatism becomes clear: A State composed of elected officials whose sole task is to regulate socio-economic performance, execute the will of the citizenry, and manage national and international trade within the non-monetary paradigm. This is not bureaucracy—it is govity, the disciplined stewardship of the people's mandate. Policies originate on daily basis from the majority electorate; the government implements them, never overrides them.

The collectivist ethos becomes the backbone of the new Africa. Trade owners, workers, and all participants in the CSP system unite under a non-monetary, altruist framework—the



very definition of ethno-corporatism. Under this framework, the State integrates the entire working-age population into its service-card provision system, guaranteeing their role as both producers and beneficiaries of national prosperity.

Trade owners depend on CSP workers provided by the State, functioning under a Master-Franchise corporatist system built on what I name the *Social Interests Economic Relation* (SIER). SIER becomes the active bond between government and citizenry trade owners—a principled socio-economic partnership ensuring that all industries fulfil the State’s objectives, maintain full operational capacity, and uphold the collective welfare.

This is the new architecture of African economic civilisation: A nation where the means of production belong to the people, the direction of production is chosen by the people, and the benefits of production return to the people. This is ethno-corporatism—a revolution of structure, spirit, and destiny.

### The Digital Dawn And the Rebirth of African Altruism

Let the ancient flame of Kemetian altruism rise once more within Africa, not as a relic of memory but as the furnace of a new world—a future society forged in ethno-corporatism. For the 21st century has unveiled a transformation unlike any in human history: the ascent of web-internetised industries, a

civilisation of economic production accelerated by computer technology, global networking, algorithmic labour, and computerised intelligence. This new world—this corporatised global economy—has shattered the final illusions of capitalist permanence.

The age of digital interconnectedness has produced a new working-group, a new class of vocational corporatists, who have displaced the last remaining fragments of capitalist labour ethics. The old rituals of wage-slavery, middle-class intermediaries, and corporate oligarchs are crumbling under the weight of computerised automation and algorithmic production lines. The capitalist division of labour—once worshipped as unshakable—is vanishing, replaced by a borderless system of digital creation and online entrepreneurship.

The e-market revolution sweeps across the earth with an unstoppable force. Online marketplaces expand by the hour. Their demand rises without ceiling. Their ecosystems replace traditional factories. Even the industrial manufacturers of capitalism—the “giants” of the old world—are fading before the relentless advance of automated production.

Today, the global economic order bends to the authority of Computer Technology Markets: Google, Amazon, eBay, Facebook, YouTube, WordPress, Shopify, Alibaba, and countless others. The proletariat of old has dissolved. In its

place, the world now hosts a new species of labour: the e-marketeer—the corporatist labourer—the digital artisan—the algorithmic producer. This corporatist labour-force has overthrown the capitalist middle-class without firing a shot. It merely superseded them.

The computer-technology industry—rooted in the revolutionary ingenuity of Silicon Valley—did not merely innovate; it rearranged the architecture of global civilisation. It birthed the economic-internetisation that now governs production, distribution, consumption, and communication. Anyone, from anywhere on the planet, can create, earn, build, design, publish, and distribute within this digital sphere. The gatekeepers of capitalism have lost their monopoly over human creativity.

This evolution has yielded a profound global transformation: labour expanded, industries multiplied, communication became instantaneous, creativity became universal, production decentralised, global communities formed beyond borders, and capitalism's moral order dissolved under the weight of digital abundance. The global corporatist era has begun.

Africa and the Burden  
Of an Interrupted History

And yet—Africa stands at a crossroads. While the world marched toward corporatist modernity, the African economy remained isolated, suspended outside the mainstream currents of global development. Ever since the fall of our ancient world into foreign domination, Africa has been trapped in the protégé condition—a condition we mistakenly adopted and then internalised. We have become custodians of an inherited trauma: endlessly discussing colonial exploitation, endlessly reliving its abuses, endlessly recounting the horrors of chattel slavery and bonded labour. These conversations have a place in memory—but not as chains around our future.

We have over-talked. We have over-mourned. We have over-analysed. Our psyches carry the weight of centuries of suffering. But our spirits now demand liberation, not repetition. For the sake of this generation—and for those yet to be born—we must walk forward.

Lessons from the West and the Path Africa Refused to Walk:

Western capitalist nations advanced because they understood one immutable truth: The economy is the engine of governance.

Govern-mentality, to them, meant ensuring that citizens achieved economic survival with the least possible struggle. This

strategy was not moral—it was strategic. It stabilised society, legitimised political leadership, and reinforced the power of the governing class. Because their citizens enjoyed economic assurance, there was little appetite for political revolt—unlike Africa, where economic deprivation constantly fuels discontent.

Capitalist governments embraced economics as their primary tool:

- high employment sustained political loyalty,
- taxation fortified public welfare,
- prisons maintained social discipline,
- and excess revenue was reinvested to strengthen their domestic industries.

Only after securing themselves did they extend protégé aid-funds to Africa—funds that served as political leashes rather than instruments of empowerment.

Let us speak plainly: The governments of capitalist States are merely political committees managing the economic affairs of their capitalist classes. This arrangement produced prosperity for them. Its absence produced stagnation for Africa.

#### Africa Must Re-enter History:

The global corporatist movement is not a Western achievement—it is a human one, and its fruits belong to all

humanity. Technology has opened the gates of a new epoch. Africa must not remain an observer. Africa must enter the stage as an architect.

The fire of Kemet must ignite again. The people must rise as the new corporatists. Ethno-corporatism must become the continental standard. And the digital age must be seized as Africa's opportunity to rebuild its civilisation—not in the image of the West, but in the image of our ancestral altruism. This is not merely economics. This is rebirth. This is return. This is the African future.

#### Ethno-Corporatism

#### And the End of the Post-Colonial Palaver

The theory of ethno-corporatism stands as a deliberate call for economic egalitarianism in Africa—an egalitarianism capable of generating far greater productive capacity than capitalism ever allowed. Within this African corporatist vision, the long-standing narratives of blame, grievance, and historical palaver lose their force. The centuries-long echo of slavery, colonial domination, and post-colonial protégism ceases to be the central axis upon which African identity turns. Instead, ethno-corporatism provides a forward-leaning economic structure capable of dissolving the emotional burden that blame-politics has imposed upon the African psyche.

There is no denying that protégism—through its subtle continuation of colonial hierarchies—fractured Africa’s economic sovereignty. It bound African States to a deceptive relationship that appeared cooperative yet consistently advantaged former colonial powers. Our markets became dependent; our exports undervalued; our imports overpriced; and our political will held hostage to the economic interests of others. Under protégism, Africa surrendered its ancient pantheistic euphoria, the spiritual intimacy between gods, Nature, and humanity. Our cultural confidence was replaced by a foreign ideology of deficiency—an imposed belief that Africa’s natural wealth and human worth were somehow insufficient for independent progress.

Religious narratives were weaponised to justify conquest; economic illusions were crafted to naturalise inequality; and the myth of genetic inferiority seeped into global discourse. These ideological constructions—scientific, religious, economic—were coordinated to rationalise our exploitation. And yet, a new era has emerged, one in which the young African generation can choose to move forward. We cannot erase the past, but we can refuse to remain imprisoned by it. The mental well-being of future generations depends on our capacity to redirect our collective energy into building, not lamenting.

The tools for this transformation are already in our hands. The rise of global corporatism—driven by computerised automation and online e-markets—has dismantled the foundational pillars of capitalist dominance. Corporatism has absorbed and replaced the economic structures capitalism relied upon. It has taken hold of labour, production, distribution, and exchange. It has lowered global market prices, expanded free trade, created non-technical pathways to entrepreneurship, and empowered millions of e-marketeers who no longer require the permission of class-based gatekeepers to generate income.

This new system thrives precisely because its foundations are technological rather than hierarchical. Global economic-internetisation now allows virtually anyone—anywhere—to engage in the digital marketplace and secure their economic survival. Possession of an email address, a mobile phone, or any smart device places a person within the operational field of corporatist economics. In the corporatist world, access replaces privilege.

The consequences are profound. Products are no longer geographically confined; markets no longer dependent on local intermediaries; opportunities no longer controlled by capitalist elites. Economic-internetisation is the iron canopy of global corporatism, granting it authority to regulate platforms,



authenticate e-marketeers, and manage the movement of goods and services on a planetary scale.

Corporatism is now everywhere—woven into the architecture of free trade zones, embedded in our daily consumption patterns, and etched into the imagination of our children. Its presence is psychological as much as economic.

Where capitalism relied on economic rationalism, corporatism ushers in economic equalism. In a world governed by computerised intelligence, individuals no longer need to personally execute rational calculations to participate in the digital economy. Rationality itself has been embedded within software—within algorithms that automate labour, decision-making, and market navigation. Human logical reasoning has been encoded, operationalised, and multiplied through digital intelligence. Through this process, economic equalism becomes not only possible but inevitable.

The corporatist age therefore provides Africa with the economic environment needed to transcend the inherited wounds of history. Under ethno-corporatism, Africa can reclaim agency—not by returning to the past, nor by battling it, but by outgrowing it. The future belongs not to the memory of suffering, but to the economic architecture that enables Africa to build anew by creating its own wealth from within.

## The Corporatist Epoch And the End of Capitalist Rationalism

Global corporatism has dismantled the individualistic rationalism upon which capitalist labour relations once depended. In its place, it has established a new logic of collective-individualism—a system in which each participant operates independently yet within a universal digital framework that guarantees economic equalism. This transformation has elevated traditional market-makers into vocational corporatists and recast everyday traders as corporatist entrepreneurs, where a surplus-driven economy benefits buyers and sellers alike.

The corporatist revolution did not emerge in a theoretical vacuum. Its rise echoes the prophetic logic of Karl Marx, whose *Communist Manifesto* foresaw that technological advancement would ultimately dissolve rigid class structures. Marx understood that human creativity and technological innovation would transform social relations and push society toward a classless economic order. What Marx could not have anticipated was that the industrial technologies of the 19th century would evolve into the computer-software ecosystems that define the corporatist 21st century.

The web-internetisation of the Computer-Technology Market has reshaped the world. Its integration with the emerging computerised intelligence has heightened public consciousness

of global economic equality and championed the spirit of collective-individualism. Through digital devices, humanity has gained access to tools once inconceivable—tools capable of enhancing health, productivity, creativity, and soon even personal energy generation with an independent standalone home battery installation, drawn directly with electrical panels directly from the solar expanse of the Sun.

Corporatism exists through continuous technological revolution. It cannot remain static because its very essence depends on advancing the instruments of digital production. Consequently, the survival of State-governments, the coherence of global trade, and the economic security of societies now depend entirely on their ability to function within this corporatist technological order.

Capitalism failed because it could not reproduce its own labour force. The enthusiasm and discipline that built the industrial age dissipated across generations. Capitalism could no longer regulate production, nor sustain the morale of a workforce that no longer found meaning in its rigid hierarchies. As this vulnerability spread, a new generation seized technological autonomy. From the 1990s onward, digital entrepreneurs and e-marketeers globalised economic activity through electronic connectivity, thereby initiating the age of worldwide web-internetisation and dethroning the capitalist labour model.

Today, the corporatist epoch is defined by rapid technological evolution, climate-adjusted economic planning, population-aware social forecasting, and an unprecedented reconstitution of State-governance to align with digital reality. Every government now operates within the infrastructure of corporatist economic-internetisation. Yet, many States resist embodying corporal morale, using outdated political ideologies to restrain the authenticity of corporatist trade systems. In this tension, political authority has become the antithesis of corporatist progress.

In the corporatist age, everything computational is profitable. Every chipset carries value; every algorithm circulates capital. Human creativity, once tethered to the scarcity logic of capitalism, now expresses itself across digital platforms, where individuals oscillate between minimal labour tasks and aspirations for greater digital autonomy. Meanwhile, political fortunes increasingly depend on corporatists, whose technological influence shapes the conditions of global economic survival.

Yet the digital spectrum is dual in nature. On the right side, corporatism expands legitimate productivity, opportunity, and global connectivity. On the left, the same technologies empower sophisticated networks of computer-based criminality. This dual tension forms the moral and economic frontier of the corporatist

epoch—a world in which human activity, political power, and technological evolution are inseparably intertwined.

Corposense Civilisation  
and the Reorientation of State Power

Across the world, State-governments are now inseparably fused with the corporatist economic order. Yet, despite operating within this digital-industrial ecosystem, most governments lack the internal mechanisms required to reproduce corporatist relations, sustain equalist production models, or cultivate the research-centred improvements needed to advance the ethos of corporatism. This absence has left a significant moral and operational vacuum—one that Africa must fill through the doctrine of ethno-corporatism.

Ethno-corporatism demands the dismantling of all monopolies of political power, class privilege, and capitalist self-interest. These remnants of the old system—engineered through centuries of extraction, exploitation, and unequal exchange—cannot coexist with a future founded on egalitarian economic relations. In the African context, all consumable goods and citizen services must be liberated from monetised profit-making ideologies and returned to the collective ethic of altruistic social value.

Global corporatists, through the complete internetisation of the world economy, have built a vast e-market infrastructure that reaches every corner of the planet. In doing so, they have—often inadvertently—superseded capitalism’s logic of rationalised exploitation. Corporatism offers a corrective: a value system that restores human dignity, counters the dehumanising tendencies of industrial capitalism, and replaces the alienation of the past generation with collective-individual empowerment.

Capitalist customs, once dominant, are now obsolete. Their profit-obsessed structures fail to match the agility, ethics, and reduced overheads of corporatist production. Digital marketeers operate with fewer mechanical burdens, lower operational waste, and increased consumer satisfaction. Their profits emerge not from exploitation, but from excess demand, widespread accessibility, and the universal scalability of e-market reach.

Corporatists convert natural resources into opportunity with far less machinery and far more technological precision. Their operations, embedded in automated systems powered by computerised intelligence, decentralise the burdens of labour and open the African economic landscape to global access. Unlike the past generation’s industrial complexes—requiring dense labour populations in singular zones—Africa’s future corporatist industries can operate with minimal labour across strategic

borders, enabling full control of the means and modes of production.

Intellectual property, too, becomes redefined. In an ethno-corporatist society, the scientific insights, inventions, and creative innovations of individuals constitute a nation's *corposense*—a collective intellectual asset that strengthens its bargaining power and expands global accessibility. This transforms African nations into producers of knowledge rather than mere exporters of raw materials.

As capitalist political systems continue to stagnate—fractured by narrow party interests and deprived of the moral coherence needed to guide modern societies—the corporatist internetisation of global markets accelerates. Through economic equalism, corporatism steadily reproduces the developmental conditions of the world's most advanced economies, making a future classless global society increasingly plausible.

Corporatism's revolutionary momentum draws millions into digital civilisation, even those with minimal technological literacy. Its principle of excess supply over profit drives prices downward, compelling societies once trapped in poverty to join the corporatist sphere. The so-called "developing world," long constrained by the remnants of capitalist inequality, now gains entry into a new ethical order—one defined by access, participation, and economic survival through digital agency.

This is the emergence of Corposense Civilisation. It signals a shift in human cognitive orientation—from industrial rationalism to corporatist intelligence. People become producers, innovators, and participants in a global equalist system that strengthens humanitarianism, income security, and the proliferation of ideas.

For Africa, corporatism demands that State-governments surrender authoritarian political practices in favour of direct citizen governance. The labour force, interconnected through digital markets, now expects transparency, shared decision-making, and active participation in national policy. Corporatism has woven urban and rural populations together through steady economic traffic, lifting millions from poverty and drawing them into civic engagement.

Just as corporatism makes digital marketeers and producers equal partners in economic activity, so too will it restructure African governance. It will establish a permanent condition of interdependent rule—where governments and the governed operate as mutual custodians of national progress. Under this altruistic system, no group rules by imposition; authority emerges only through consensus, social contracts, and the collective will of *the many for all*, rather than *the few for all*.



From Protégism to Ethno-Corporatism:  
Re-positioning Africa in the Post-Capitalist Global Order

Africa has long navigated the narrow corridor between socio-economic subsistence and the aspiration for true economic sovereignty. From the post-ancient era to the post-colonial decades, African states found themselves entangled in a web of protégism—a relationship in which Western nations presented themselves as benevolent protectors while tightly structuring the terms of African development. Through humanitarian projects, financial aid, and social infrastructure funding, Western states crafted an image of guardianship, yet these interventions rarely addressed Africa's central desire: integration into the global capitalist production chain through the expansion of Western economic enterprises on African soil.

Instead, Africa became the object of a peculiar contradiction. While the Western capitalist economy flourished—reshaped through industrialisation, globalisation, and technological innovation—the same forces were not extended to the African continent. The economies labelled “third-world” accumulated extraordinary debts to the so-called “first-world,” not because they lacked productive potential, but because they were excluded from the very currents of capitalism that generated Western wealth. This exclusion entrenched Africa in aid dependency, compelling its States to rely on external donations for healthcare,

education, water infrastructure, and other essentials—an arrangement rooted in paternalism rather than partnership.

Meanwhile, history reveals a sharp irony: the very capitalist systems that expanded Western and East Asian economies were heavily resource-extractive, drawing their lifeblood from African natural wealth. Africa was treated as the quarry of global production, not as a participant in its value creation. The West's economic ascent—like East Asia's later rise—flowed through African resources, yet African societies were denied inclusion in the profitable stages of capital accumulation.

#### The Collapse of Capitalism's Political Logic:

For over a century, capitalist States adopted sophisticated political-economic architectures. They blended market enterprise with layered systems of governance—socialism, corporatism, trade unionism, and labour-protective regulations—ensuring social order and economic continuity. Capitalist companies became not only commercial units but social institutions shaping citizenship, employment, and welfare.

This delicate balance fractured in the 1990s. The internet revolution transformed global exchange, abruptly shifting power away from traditional capitalist industries. As production, marketing, and management migrated into digital spaces, computer technology replaced the efficiencies and rationalism of

classical capitalism with new forms of corporatist competence. The emergence of mobile phones, laptops, platform economies, and later computerised intelligence dissolved the last invocations of industrial capitalism. By the post-millennial period, computerised-driven economic organisation is rendering the classical capitalist ethic obsolete.

Capitalism did not fall by revolution—it simply became technologically irrelevant.

#### The Arrival of Global Corporatism in Africa:

By 2020, global corporatism—a system in which digital corporations structure economic life—has already spread throughout Africa. Its rise marked the collapse of the traditional capitalist State's political authority. The old frameworks of governance that maintained legislative supremacy over citizens became incompatible with the corporatist ethos of individual rights, healthy individualism, equalism, and network-based participation.

Corporatism's expansion across Africa exposed a deeper problem: the inherited political systems of the continent, largely modelled on Western nation-states, were designed to maintain citizenry in a subordinate role. These structures were misaligned with Africa's evolving socio-economic consciousness. Thus

emerges the necessity for a new African model: ethno-corporatist nationalism.

Toward an Ethno-Corporatist African Future:

Ethno-corporatism proposes a government model and economic structure grounded in:

- Collective participation in governance,
- Cultural sovereignty rooted in African identity,
- Equity as a civic organising principle,
- Open engagement of citizens in resource allocation,
- The replacement of aid dependency with productive self-organisation.

Citizens should no longer remain distant spectators of State decision-making. Instead, they must become active participants in the formal mechanisms that shape economic policy, resource distribution, and societal regulation. This is not merely adjustment to government structure—it is an ethical transformation aligned with altruistic, communal logics historically embedded in African civilisation.

Ethno-corporatism ultimately seeks to liberate Africa from protégism, restoring agency through systems designed by and for African people. It signals the transition from an externally imposed economic order to a self-determined corporatist State

architecture capable of engaging the global digital economy on its own terms.

Africa's trajectory is no longer tied to the remnants of capitalism or the benevolence of Western States. Instead, it is charting its own future—one defined by cultural autonomy, technological integration, and collective governance. The demise of capitalism merely reveals what was always possible: an Africa capable of rising through its own ethno-corporatist renaissance.

### The Call to Ethno-Corporatist Renaissance

My brothers and sisters, I stand before you to affirm the truth that Africa has always known, even when the world chose to forget it: our civilisation was built on altruism. Our governance, long before the invention of Western political theory, rested on the principle that the community is the custodian of collective destiny. That ancient African theory of ethnoism—an ethnocratic-populist order—was never merely an idea of government; it was the living pulse of our people.

I say today that we must recover that pulse. We must bring the legislative power of African States back into the hands of the citizenry-electrates, giving our people—not external forces—the authority to direct the course of governance, economy, and national purpose under a rising corporatist age. And so, I

advance ethno-corporatism not as an echo of the past, but as Africa's blueprint for the future.

Negflation: Africa's Answer to a New Economic Age:

In this new ethos of governance, we bind ourselves to a powerful economic principle—*Negflation*, the art of negating qualitative inflation. It is our African framework for long-term economic sustenance, for confronting ecoflation, for addressing climate change, and for curbing humanity's reckless appetite for natural resources. Africa must learn to manage its abundance with wisdom. And so we ground our economic forces in free-trade negflation—par deflate-value. How does this work?

It rejects artificial price controls. It rejects inflation driven by speculation and exploitation. It roots provision of goods and services in the real conditions of production—especially those shaped by climate and Nature. If resources are plentiful and demand holds steady, supply settle evenly across all trading actors. If demand rises but Nature does not cooperate—if rains fail, if harvests shrink—supply may rebalance through substitution.

When oranges disappear, we turn to tangerines. When the land fails one crop, we draw from the strength of another. And when natural supply shifts, we do not panic—we innovate. This is not chaos; it is adaptive equilibrium. It is Africa's economic

rhythm restored. Thus trade substitution grows: Cocoa for mobile phones. Oil for technology franchises. Minerals for medical-production industries. Every exchange grounded in mutual value, not exploitative valuation.

Africa:

A Continent of Wealth and Opportunity

Let it be said clearly and without hesitation: Africa is rich—rich in minerals, rich in land, rich in people. Gold, silver, diamonds, cobalt, uranium. Bauxite, copper, iron, gas, and oil in abundant reserve. Sugar, salt, cocoa, palm oil, forests, fruits, and fertile soil. And perhaps our greatest treasure: a vast population of able, intelligent labour power.

A corporatist era will not value us according to IMF definitions. It will value us by our quantitative strength—by the sheer volume of resources we bring to global trade and by our power to achieve economic self-sufficiency. In this new world, Africa will not beg. Africa will negotiate.

The Cooperative Soul of African Civilisation:

But let us remember that none of this is new. Our ancestors lived this truth long before modern economic theories placed names upon it. Ubuntu. Ujamaa. Family. Clan. Ethnicity. Community.

These were not mere cultural quirks—they were economic architectures. They were the foundations of ancient African cooperativism, born in the earliest civilisations of Kemet, long before foreign invasions reshaped the northern continent.

In the primitive era, scattered communities developed shared systems of production: Shared land. Shared labour. Shared tools. Shared harvests. It was a classless structure—primitive communism, yes—but more importantly, it was a moral economy. People hunted, gathered, cultivated, and distributed not because law commanded them, but because altruism was our nature.

And the kemetian civilisation, the oldest recorded in northern Africa, lived without the rigid economic classes that later shaped foreign empires. Their strength lay in cooperation, their prosperity in collective stewardship.

### The African Future is Ancient and New:

I say today: What we propose in ethno-corporatism is not alien to Africa. It is the rebirth of what Africa once was—and what Africa must become again.

A continent governed by its people. An economy guided by Nature, not by speculation. A society rooted in altruism, collectivism, and shared destiny. A civilisation that stands unshaken, because it remembers its origins while shaping its



future. Africa's renaissance will not imitate the systems of others. It will rise from the depth of its own memory. And the world will witness a new chapter—one written by Africans, for Africans, and in the spirit of all who came before.

Kemet:

Fountainhead of African Civilisation and the Birth of Ethno-Governance

In the earliest ages of Africa, the continent did not experience climate and ecology in equal measure. The northern lands—what would become the cradle of Kemet—were subjected to harsh climatic desiccation. The soil could no longer yield food freely, while the East, West, and South enjoyed forests, fertile plains, and natural abundance. In those richer regions, individuals needed little structured labour to survive. Food grew with ease, allowing Africans to explore crafts, thinking, artistry, and the simple fullness of being.

But in the north—where the climate turned severe—survival required innovation. It was this challenge, this ecological crucible, that birthed the earliest African Planned-Economy and the world's first recorded civilisation of organised governance: Ancient Kemet.

### The Northern Crucible and the Rise of Planned Economy:

As northern Africa dried, populations from the Sahara, central regions, and surrounding territories migrated toward the Nile Valley. The Nile's rhythmic flooding created narrow belts of fertile soil rare gifts in a desiccated landscape. Here, necessity forged invention.

The people who would become the Nubians and later the Kemites responded to climate pressure by crafting a systematic, organised agricultural economy. This marked the transition from scattered survival to structured civilisation.

This transformation was not isolated. It influenced neighbouring peoples and radiated into the wider continent. The Kemetic model became Africa's earliest exemplar of institutional socio-economic organisation.

Meanwhile, in the coastal and forest regions—where abundance remained—Africans continued their altruist exchange systems: canoe-based trade, cotton spinning, rice and sorghum cultivation, iron smelting, and more. But over time, the discipline, order, and surplus-production ethics of Kemet shaped these regions, guiding their existing cooperative cultures into more complex economic patterns.

Kemet as the Intellectual and Organisational Fountainhead:

It was the Kerma clan of Nubia, native to northern Africa, who first consolidated the agricultural Planned-Economy around the Nile. Using its seasonal floods, they coordinated labour, shared tools, and directed collective production for use-value, not profit.

This model—communal, organised, and surplus-sharing—became the heart of Ancient Kemet. And from Kemet, it flowed outward. Across Africa, ethno-governed communities adopted or adapted elements of this model:

- cooperative agriculture,
- collective surplus distribution,
- communal leadership structures,
- shared stewardship of land,
- economic self-sufficiency through collective labour.

Thus, while Africa's many regions had already practised forms of primitive communality, Kemet provided the first sophisticated blueprint for a large-scale, coordinated, altruist economic system. Kemet was not merely another civilisation—it was the fountainhead from which structured African ethno-governance centred on the economy began to take form.

### The Disruption: Arab Conquest and the Supplanting of African Ethnoism:

History records the arrival of Arabian forces from Asia, who entered northern Africa in successive waves. They brought with them:

- a new religious order (Islam),
- coercive forms of economic extraction,
- the ideology of human servitude, and
- a command-style bureaucracy.

This sharply contrasted with the cooperative, interdependent leadership of Nubian-Kemetic governance. Where Kemet had operated through interdependent leadership—pharaohs and priests serving as custodians of Ma’at, in communion with their people—the Arab systems imposed dependent leadership to a distant God, mediated through earthly rulers.

Where Kemet dealt in surplus-for-use, the Arab model dealt in surplus-for-extraction. Where Kemet built civilisation through cultural integration, the Arab model expanded empire through slavery and control. And so, the Command-Economy—mass labour, regimentation, grain grinding, forced cultivation—began to replace the altruist Planned-Economy of the ancient African world.

### The Rise of Slavery and the Transformation of Social Order:

Arabian influence expanded across northern Africa and into parts of Europe through conquest. They structured a bureaucratic imperial system that fused social status with economic class. People were commodified—sold, traded, transported, and used as units of economic value.

The Medjay and other Nubian groups, once defenders of Kemet, were absorbed into foreign militaries. Freed slaves were reorganised as military units, used to further Arabian expansion and extend imperial control deeper into African territories. This new order displaced ancient African altruism with a hierarchical class system foreign to the continent's original culture.

### Kemet's Enduring Legacy Across Africa:

And yet, the influence of Kemet endured. Even as the Command-Economy reshaped northern Africa, the foundational innovations of Kemet continued to echo throughout the continent:

- agricultural planning,
- cooperative surplus organisation,
- structured irrigation and water governance,
- social coordination through councils,
- cultural continuity through shared rituals and spirituality,

- and the ethic of community interdependence.

Across the vast span of the continent, from the Nile Valley to the forests of the Yoruba and the kingdoms of the Akan, Africa reveals a single spiritual bloodstream flowing through many cultural veins. Kemet—ancient Egypt—stood as the fountainhead of African civilisation, radiating symbols, cosmologies, and divine archetypes that reappeared across the continent not as copies, but as shared inheritances.

The gods of Kemet—Osiris, Isis, Horus, Amun—are mirrored in the pantheistic traditions of West Africa: Osiris, the resurrected king and principle of order, lives again in Orisa Nla and Obatala; Isis, mother of magic, is echoed in Yemoja and Asase Yaa; Horus the avenger resonates in Ogun of the Yoruba and in the Akan hero-deities; Amun, the hidden creative force, finds expression in Olodumare and Nyame. These are not coincidences but confirmations of an ancient unity: one theology expressed in many tongues, one cosmology refracted through diverse cultures.

This shared divine grammar demonstrates that Africa was never a continent of isolated tribes, but a continent of interconnected nations—one spiritual family, one civilisational heritage, one ancestral truth woven through different names but rooted in the same eternal gods.

African regions far from the Nile absorbed aspects of Kemetic philosophy through trade, migration, and shared ancestry. What emerged was a decentralised mosaic of customs—each with its own language, traditions, and ecological adaptations—but all carrying remnants of the early Kemetic blueprint.

This is how Africa developed both its settled agriculture and its long-standing trade networks, including the later African involvement (tragically and complexly) in the slave trade. It was a transformation shaped by ecology, history, and foreign intrusion—but underpinned by Africa's indigenous genius.

#### Kemet as Africa's Primordial Centre:

Ancient Kemet stands at the origin not only of African civilisation but of global civilisation. It pioneered systems that would ripple outward across the continent: the first Planned-Economy, the earliest organised ethno-governance, surplus management, communal labour organisation, moral-governance cosmology, and the cooperative ethos that defined African socio-cultural identity.

Even when foreign empires invaded and reorganised the north under extractive command systems, the African substratum remained Kemetic in spirit—communal, interdependent, and rooted in ethical governance.

Thus, Africa's ethno-governed communities are not separate offshoots of foreign influence; they are the living descendants of Kemet, the fountainhead of civilisation, the original architect of African governance, and the spiritual-moral ancestor of the continent's State governance philosophy.

The Transformation of African Governance:  
From Pharaonic Governance to Imperial Disruption

The grandeur, coordination, and philosophical depth of ancient Kemet's pharaonic governance system stood unmatched in the ancient world. Its administrative sophistication, sustained by a macro-level Planned-Economic order, inspired admiration across neighbouring European and Asiatic powers and resonated profoundly with other African societies. The pharaonic model operated on cooperative governance, surplus redistribution, and institutional balance; it created a civilisation where economic stability, social coherence, and spiritual identity were interwoven into a unified national ethos.

When the Arab conquest swept across North Africa, this indigenous legacy was neither preserved nor advanced. Instead, the Arabian system attempted to imitate Kemet's organisational scale through a Command-Economic model predicated on coercion, hierarchy, and extractive rule. What emerged was not a continuation of pharaonic statecraft, but its inversion: a top-down order that transformed communal cooperation into class-



based domination. This shift dislocated the indigenous philosophy of balanced wealth-sharing and undermined the deeply rooted African model of moral governance across North Africa.

### Foreign Invasions and the Reconfiguration of North African Identity:

Across millennia, a sequence of invasions incrementally reshaped the racial, cultural, political, and economic identity of North Africa. Each incursion layered over the previous, steadily eroding indigenous African sovereignty:

- c. 1675 BCE – Hyksos Invasion: Asiatic groups from the Levant took control of the Nile Delta, introducing new technologies and altering early Kemetian military systems.
- c. 1500 BCE – Thutmose I's Campaigns: Egypt extended its authority into Nubia, reconfiguring regional power relations within the African south.
- 666 BCE – Assyrian Conquest: Esarhaddon's forces occupied Kemet, weakening native dynasties and imposing foreign control.
- 525 BCE – Persian (Achaemenid) Rule: Cambyses II integrated Kemet into the Persian Empire, imposing imperial administration.

- 332 BCE – Macedonian Invasion: Alexander the Great’s conquest established Hellenistic rule under the Ptolemies.
- 639 CE – Arab-Muslim Conquest: Amr ibn al-As’s invasion initiated the most transformative shift—Arabisation and Islamisation—spreading across the Maghreb and altering language, religion, and the racial-cultural identity of North Africa.

By the time the Arab rule solidified, the northern part of the continent had undergone centuries of systemic restructuring, replacing ancient African institutions with imperial models of governance and religious authority. Arabic language, along with Islamic sociopolitical structures, became the new cultural architecture of the region.

#### The Diversity and Autonomy of Pre-Colonial African Societies:

Before the European enslavement of Africans and the subsequent colonial restructuring, Africa consisted of nearly 10,000 independent ethno-governed communities with shared socio-economic cooperative system, pantheistic governance, language, and customs. These systems varied in scale—from vast territories to small, cooperative communities—but all shared an indigenous foundation: communal wealth, spiritual

equilibrium, and the moral principle of leadership as custodianship rather than domination.

In contrast, North Africa—reshaped through successive Arab and imperial rules—carried a markedly different governing identity. Islamic imperial governance structures consolidated authority into centralised hierarchies, influencing later European interpretations of African governance and laying groundwork for racialised distortions of African civilisation.

#### European Missionisation and the Disruption of Indigenous Religious-Economic Order:

With the arrival of European missionaries came an epistemic rupture. Indigenous Africans—whose pantheistic belief systems conceived of gods as immaterial force embedded within Nature—were confronted with Western Christian doctrines centred on an anthropomorphic deity and the narrative of Jesus Christ. This religious imposition did more than introduce new theology:

- It displaced indigenous spiritual philosophies that framed gods/God as an omnipresent force within the natural universe rather than separate from it.
- It eroded the moral authority of traditional custodians, weakening communal cohesion.

- It disrupted African economic systems, particularly those tied to pantheistic rituals, land stewardship, and communal redistribution.

As traditional belief systems were delegitimised, indigenous governing memories, economic models, and cultural self-concepts were fragmented.

#### From Custodianship to Chattelisation: Africa Under Siege:

Then began the relentless waves of Western slave raids, many African communities reorganised themselves in response to existential threat. Social groups consolidated around the principle of protection, elevating leaders from *custodians of the community* to *defenders* in a time of crisis. This shift established new ruling-class formations that forged a “class for itself,” defined by: shared interests, collective survival strategies, concentrated regional authority, and emerging economic enclaves structured around defence.

Thus, the chattel-era was not an indigenous African invention; it was a reactive formation, a response to the predatory external forces that dismantled ancient African ethno-governed communities. Communities adapted their governance, economy, and social identity to survive Western invasions that destabilised their long-standing systems of altruistic and ethical unity.

Ancient ethnoistic governance—rooted in cooperation, ethics, and the interdependence of diverse tribes—was gradually replaced by fragmented defensive structures and externally imposed economic relations that prioritised survival over communal flourishing.

The arc of African history—from pharaonic governance through foreign invasions, imperial disruptions, missionary interventions, and the struggles against enslavement—reveals a continent whose indigenous governance was repeatedly interrupted but never extinguished. The African principle of moral custodianship, communal survival, and spiritual interconnection with Nature remains a living inheritance. Understanding this historical trajectory is essential not only for reclaiming African intellectual legacy but also for reconstructing future models of self-governance rooted in Africa's own civilisational foundations.

#### From Fragmented Subsistence Economies to Ethno-Corporatist Unity: Africa's Path to a New Socio-Economic Order

Despite the centuries of disruption wrought by Western enslavement and the forced reorganisation of African societies, the economic foundations of ancient West Africa endured as a class in itself. Unlike the North African regions—where Arabian conquest imposed a Command-Economic structure built on coercive labour concentration—West Africa's forested belts,

savannahs, and coastal zones never produced the material conditions necessary for such an extractive agricultural regime to emerge. The abundance of naturally occurring food resources, grown organically in fertile ecosystems, limited the rise of a centralised system capable of concentrating human energy with the brutality found in northern regions under Arabian rule.

As a result, West African ethno-governed communities evolved without the harsh labour hierarchies that transformed Kemet into Egypt, and spread to Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco under Arab imperial structures. The transition from the chattel-era to the colonial-era fundamentally reconfigured Africa's economic destiny. European colonisers imposed new nation-state borders, entrenched labour divisions, and introduced Western cultural norms that eroded indigenous socio-economic patterns. The colonial machine recast African societies into competing nationalist blocs, each adopting the Western mode of governance in pursuit of independence. This struggle for liberation—while necessary—also reinforced a new continental condition: the emergence of African nations as classes for themselves, each seeking sovereignty in a fragmented geopolitical matrix.

#### Negflation and the Rebirth of African Economic Theory:

Within this historical context arises the proposed economic doctrine of negflation—a structural rejection of inflation through

ecological realism. Negflation positions scarcity not as a fiscal phenomenon but as a condition produced by climate change, resource depletion, and ecological vulnerability. In this model, inflationary pressures are conceptualised as “acts of Nature”—modern parallels to the ancient recognition of environmental determinism.

Negflation encourages Africa to reinterpret scarcity as an opportunity for: soil regeneration and improved farming systems, organic livestock breeding, sustainable ecological management, and widespread integration of computerised automations across all productive sectors.

By grounding the economy in ecological limits and technological innovation, negflation establishes a class in itself—a unified continental response to global climatic and economic pressures.

#### The Case for a Unitary African Ethno-Corporatist State:

Given Africa’s shared historical injuries and ecological realities, the argument for a unitary socio-economic structure becomes compelling. The survival of future African societies requires a collective framework that transcends colonial borders and fragmented economies. This vision proposes the establishment of a pan-African ethno-corporatist institution—a regulatory and developmental body overseeing the economic

affairs of all African States. Such a structure aligns with the principles of populocracy and operates through:

- The StateLords — life-peered custodians of continental conscience, each representing their respective ethnopublic, judicial guardians of collective moral-economic interests, and as the joint Head of States of Africa.
- The Secretariats — led by the Secretary of State, responsible for coordinating executive operations across African States, and as the head of government of Africa.

Together, these bodies provide a model of governance suited to the 21st century: modern in administration, African in spirit, and grounded in the ethical traditions of indigenous leadership. This proposed ethno-corporatist framework offers Africa a pathway toward: economic revival, self-sufficiency, ecological balance, and continental unity beyond the limitations of protégism.

#### The Kemetian Precedent: Reviving a Custodian-Based Planned Economy:

Ancient Kemet offer a historical template for this vision. Their governance systems—rooted in communal ethics, custodianship, and pantheistic spirituality—gave rise to organised Planned-Economies long before imperial disruptions.



Pharaohs, viziers, priests, and State custodians supervised: land use, community welfare, regional diplomacy, and participatory economic planning.

These ancient structures were not tyrannical monarchies; they were custodian regimes, created to preserve social harmony, regulate resources, and maintain communal reciprocity.

Modern African leadership inherits this legacy. Unlike other regions of the world, Africa possesses a deep historical memory of planning, cooperation, and moral custodianship that predates colonial and imperial disruptions. This gives contemporary African leaders a structural advantage in the pursuit of a unified populocratic and ethno-corporatist socio-economic order.

#### A 21st-Century Mandate for African Renewal:

As Africa confronts climate change, economic fragmentation, and global market volatility, it stands at a civilisational crossroads. The continent's future lies not in replicating Western nationalism nor in submitting to global market orthodoxy, but in reviving the Pharaonic ethos of custodianship, reimagined through the lens of negflation and corporatist governance.

The 21st-century African project—rooted in unity, ecological realism, technological innovation, and indigenous governance—has the potential to deliver a new era of prosperity.

By institutionalising a continental ethno-corporatist system, Africa can finally overcome the legacy of partition, reclaim its historical identity, and initiate the economic renaissance its people have long awaited.

### Ethno-Corporatism:

#### Reviving Ancient African Socialism for the 21st Century

The African ethno-corporatist system of governance, rooted in populocracy, draws its legitimacy from the ancient ethnocratic-populist forms practised by indigenous African communities—albeit with adaptations suited to the 21st century. When our ancestors in North Africa undertook their campaign of patriotic sacrifice, appealing to neighbouring communities to secure economic wealth and sufficient resources to meet their direct needs, they established the ethnoism governing structure. This system safeguarded their communities, regulated the economy, and preserved their cultured ways of life. Today, our African leaders are called upon to emulate this model: actively regulating and coordinating the socio-economic activities of African communities, instituting organisations of trade owners, entrepreneurs, vocational corporatists, e-marketeers, and product influencers, while establishing citizenry committees and economy-unionists as integral components of government.

The citizenry economic-unionists are entrusted with overseeing the national economy, operating in concert with

citizenry committees to align government functions with the interests of the people. Within this ethno-corporatist framework, competition is not measured by money, but by product quality and consumer satisfaction. African ethno-corporatism is a non-monetary, resource-based economy—where production is guided by the direct use-value of goods and services, ensuring that the satisfaction of community needs, rather than profit accumulation, drives economic activity. This system transforms the economy into a true citizenry economy, where wealth and productivity serve the people directly.

#### Reviving Ancient African Socialism on a Macro Scale:

The advances proposed in this manifesto build upon the vision of African leaders during the struggle for independence in the 20th century. These leaders sought an African socialism distinct from Western Marxist-Leninist ideologies—a socialism rooted in altruist sharing, cooperative labour, and community solidarity, reflecting the ancient cultural practices of clans, communities, and ethnic groups. In essence, African socialism embodies economic-equalism, a tradition of shared prosperity that predates the chattel and colonial eras.

The emerging global corporatist-socialism resonates with these indigenous principles. It reconnects modern African society to the spirit of ancient African socialism—collective-individualism and cooperative economic practice on a

macroeconomic scale. Ethno-corporatism extends beyond this legacy, embedding socio-ethical structural functionalism that promotes life's comforts, ethical responsibility, and civic duty. Its aim is not the accumulation of monetary wealth, but the creation of a way of life defined by ethics, obligations, and communal well-being.

#### Ethics, Surplus, and Work in African Economic Thought:

The pantheistic religions of indigenous Africans emphasised a harmonious relationship with Nature, which translated into two enduring features of African socialism and its work-ethics:

1. Economic Surplus and Planned-Economy: Surplus food and resources grown organically in ancient Africa informed the organisation of labour and the systematic Planned-Economy, a model adaptable to the 21st century.
2. Governance and Regulatory Power: Ethnocratic-populist regimes placed power in the hands of rulers and chiefs to regulate communal life. Today, this principle is echoed in the specialised roles of StateLords and the Secretary-of-State, ensuring citizen-electorates retain direct control over legislative and economic affairs.

Through this dual framework, Africans can achieve surplus resources, self-sufficiency, and a comfortable life, while

engaging in mutually beneficial relationships with multinational partners. This vision safeguards freedom from protégism, allowing citizens to allocate their time to productive labour, leisure, and the pursuit of aesthetic and ethical pleasures—promoting healthy individualism and collective prosperity.

#### Towards a Non-Monetary Citizenry Economy:

Primitive and ancient African societies laid the foundation for a non-monetary economy, centred on communal participation and shared use-value. Ethno-corporatism draws upon this heritage, co-opting the socio-economic interests of citizens into a system that prioritises resource allocation, cooperative production, and community well-being over monetary accumulation. In doing so, it envisions a 21st-century African society where economic, social, and ethical imperatives converge to create a self-sufficient, equitable, and culturally grounded continental economy.

The African ethno-corporatist system is thus not merely a governing or economic model—it is a civilisational project, reviving the wisdom of our ancestors, harmonising ethical governance with economic utility, and providing a sustainable pathway for Africa's resurgence in the modern global landscape.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM OF AFRICAN ETHNO-CORPORATISM**

In this chapter, I turn your attention to the economic architecture of African ethno-corporatism—a system that draws from the theoretical essence of corporatism, yet departs decisively from the European models that once sought to integrate it within capitalist State structures.

The corporatist States of Europe, operating under a framework of bureaucratic compromise between capital and labour, employers and workers, promised to mediate class conflicts and serve the interests of society. History, however, has demonstrated the contrary: these systems often became conflicted, ambiguous, and crippled, failing the very consumers, service-users, and citizenry they were meant to empower.

In crafting African ethno-corporatism, I extracted the core principles of corporatism from the foundation of ancient African socialism, developing them further to realise a 21st-century society in which economic determinism aligns with communal welfare. Central to this vision is the absence of class divisions on the socio-economic platform. In its place, the working groups

and citizenry-electorates gain direct access to State decision-making, shaping the daily economic and social affairs of their communities according to their collective needs and aspirations.

Many have misunderstood corporatism when attempted to be grafted onto capitalism. How, then, does capitalism differ from corporatism? Capitalism is an economic system driven by the spontaneous supply of goods and services, which coincidentally meets demand. It is inherently tied to a monetary market-economy, where prices fluctuate according to consumer desire: if demand falls, producers lose; if demand rises, producers profit. Profit-making, in essence, drives capitalism, often at the expense of societal needs and equitable provision.

Corporatism, in contrast, operates through a centralised Planned-Economy, where production is intentionally aligned with existing demands, creating a stock trade-economy rather than a market-driven profit system. Corporatism functions as a corporation of society itself—planned, controlled, organised, and regulated with precision toward collective goals. Its production logic ensures that goods and services meet real needs, avoiding the wastage and inefficiencies characteristic of capitalism, where unsold products accumulate in warehouses, supermarkets, and landfills. Simply put: capitalism produces to find demand; corporatism produces to meet demand.

Thus, the divergence between State-capitalism and State-corporatism is profound. Where capitalism elevates market competition, profit accumulation, and wealth as societal virtues, corporatism prioritises trade-economy, equitable provision, and economic equality as the guiding principles of governance. African ethno-corporatism embraces this model, proposing a system where the economy serves the people, not profits, and where resources, production, and consumption are coordinated to foster societal welfare, collective prosperity, and the self-sufficiency of all communities.

#### The Theory of Ethno-Corporatism:

##### Demand, Provision, and the Foundations of Altruist Economy

The theory of ‘ethno’ and ‘corporatism’, when united, emerges as the natural evolution of a free trade-economy, yet one that transcends the limitations of capitalism. ‘Ethno’ embodies the principle of a people bound by shared purpose and collective practice, while ‘corporatism’ demands that suppliers meet existing needs. Together, they form ethno-corporatism: a socio-economic framework in which communities organise themselves to ensure that demand precedes supply, creating the conditions for an altruist-system and egalitarian society. It is a system where the law of demand is inseparable from what I have identified as ‘Provision’—the conscious alignment of goods and services to meet the direct use-value of the people.



In this vision, ‘Demand and Provision’ is defined as the provision of goods and services to satisfy the immediate needs of consumers. It is a dynamic, regulating principle that governs production, quality, and distribution, entirely independent of monetary exchange. The concept of ‘Value’ in a moneyless economy is no longer tied to profit; rather, it is utility—the capacity of goods, services, and labour to facilitate both the beginning and completion of production. In an ethno-corporatist society, labour is measured by its ability to create use-values, and the fruits of this labour are equally accessible to all members of the citizenry, whether working or non-working.

Unlike capitalism, where production is driven by coincidental demand and speculative profit, ethno-corporatism operates on existing demand as its foundation. Capitalism seeks to convert goods into wealth, privileging the ownership of production by capitalists. Ethno-corporatism, by contrast, focuses on the provision of production factors for corporatists to employ with their *corposense*, creating stocks of use-values for the collective benefit.

The distinction is stark: capitalism thrives on competition of product for monetary profit, whereas ethno-corporatism thrives on competition of product for quality and utility. In this system, the measure of success is not price manipulation or accumulation of wealth but the satisfaction of direct use-value. Corporatist

production cannot exist without pre-existing demand, ensuring that resources are not wasted, and that economic activity aligns with the needs of the people.

Where capitalism allows monopolies, distorts pricing, and permits regulation to skew market outcomes, ethno-corporatism enforces harmonised trade and fair exchange. Production responds to demand, not the other way around. No manufacturer can dominate or control the market because all products and services compete in quality and consumer satisfaction, creating an inherently egalitarian and accountable system.

Yet, the world today remains entangled in a hybrid confusion, where remnants of capitalist ethics persist even within corporatist frameworks. Countries continue to engage in free trade, often under capitalist-influenced parameters. The European Union is a prime example, as is China's global economic-internetisation, which has positioned it as a leading trade partner in the emerging corporatist global economy. From every corner of the world, one can now access goods directly, over the internet, without intermediary speculation, reflecting the practical extension of ethno-corporatist principles on a global scale.

Ethno-corporatism, therefore, is not merely an economic model; it is a revolutionary framework for organising society—a framework that places people, need, and collective responsibility

above profit, and aligns production, trade, and consumption with the principles of fairness, utility, and shared prosperity.

African Ethno-Corporatism:  
Altruist Economy and the Global Stage

The proposed economic system of African ethno-corporatism is not merely a theoretical model—it is a vision for the future of Africa's economic and social relations, not only within the continent but extending to its interaction with the world. It arises from Africa's ongoing struggles, interests, and needs, and is designed to culminate in a robust corporatist strand of free trade across the globe, building upon the momentum of economic-internetisation and the fully operational global economy. Yet, the domination of political activity in modern societies often contradicts the principles of global corporatism. African ethno-corporatism challenges this, presenting a system with distinct and revolutionary features.

Firstly, western corporatism traditionally operates within a monetary economy, essential for global trade and market relations. Ethno-corporatism, however, transcends money, operating a non-monetary economy that facilitates moneyless resource accounting nationally. It possesses its own edifying community, grounded in the principle of ending capitalist monetary dependence and centralising a Planned-Economy under the African State. Here, the State controls the means of

economic production, directing the altruist labour of the working-group to ensure the economic survival and welfare of all citizenry collectively. Products and services are distributed for free consumption, reflecting a radical break from profit-driven markets.

The core characteristics of African ethno-corporatism are clear and transformative:

- State-ownership of property and total control of production;
- Citizenry access to free-service commodities and free-payment products;
- Moneyless trade and competitive exchange based solely on product quality;
- The economic and social affairs of the State are managed according to citizenry-prescribed regulatory guidelines, without granting bureaucratic veto power or authoritarian override to government officials.

At the heart of this system lies the altruist split of citizenry legislative power into two groups:

1. The working-group: manufacturers, e-marketeers, trade owners, vocational corporatists, and service providers responsible for economic production;

2. The citizenry-electrates: voters, pensioners, working and non-working groups, and those unable or choosing not to engage in labour.

Ethno-corporatism is inherently altruistic, sustainable, and egalitarian, creating economic equality between working and non-working citizens. But let it be emphasised: economic-equality and economic-equity are not the same, and confusing the two undermines both policy and practice. Economic-equality guarantees that every citizen—regardless of background or status—has access to provisions and material resources according to their contribution to society.

Workers receive proportional value for their labour, ensuring their engagement is fairly rewarded, while those unable to work due to disability or health conditions are granted the same material provisions as a matter of justice. Economic-equity, on the other hand, seeks to grant identical access to economic provisions regardless of contribution. Such a system, though well-intentioned, is unsustainable: it rewards idleness, disincentivises productivity, and destabilises society.

Ethno-corporatism resolves this tension by injecting equity into equality—ensuring that the disabled, the infirm, and the otherwise involuntarily non-working citizens receive full material participation, while preserving the principle that those who can work but refuse to do so cannot claim the same

entitlement. This is economic justice rooted in both altruism and accountability, creating a society where solidarity does not erode responsibility, and generosity does not invite exploitation. Ethno-corporatism is populocratic, upholding collective-individualism, promoting healthy-individualism, and strengthening human rights.

Unlike western corporatism, where government directs the economy, in an ethno-corporatist society, government assumes a regulatory role. Legislative power resides with the citizenry-branch of government, which can accept, reject, or modify proposals, ensuring that State policies serve the people's interests first. Citizens also hold entitlements to State-owned resources, free access to goods and services, and the ability to implement policy proposals above any government body's interest.

Historically, African citizenry have endured shifts in socio-economic conditions imposed by foreign bureaucracies, from colonial powers to modern governments, often dispossessing communities of natural resources and economic autonomy. The revolution against colonialism returned African economic agency back to its government, but the vestiges of protégé systems continue to hinder true independence.

The distinguishing principle of African ethno-corporatism is not simply the abolition of protégé practices—it is the complete

dismantling of political and democratic instruments that perpetuate economic class, power hierarchies, and the dispossession of African citizenry. This system restores full economic entitlement to African communities, ensuring that production, trade, and wealth serve the collective good, and positions Africa as a self-determined actor on the global corporatist stage.

The Altruist Economy:  
Abolishing Class and Reclaiming Resources  
in African Ethno-Corporatism

The global corporatist economic-internetisation illuminates a new flame of altruism, equality, and inclusivity across the world economy. It demonstrates that the true purpose of corporatism—and, by extension, the African model of ethno-corporatism—is to abolish the last vestiges of class inequality, to equalise the historically unequal, and to place economic survival in the hands of the people rather than the accumulation of capital.

Modern global corporatists have achieved economic survival not through ownership of vast properties, nor through monopolies over capital, but through the mastery of skill, knowledge, and corposense—the ability of an individual to produce, trade, and innovate using their own capabilities, aided by technology, computers, and computerised intelligence. The labour is often mental rather than mechanical, innovative rather

than exhausting, and accessible to anyone capable of harnessing their talents in the internetised global marketplace.

In the African ethno-corporatist society, we take this principle further. Accumulation of property is no longer the measure of survival. Economic security is not contingent on wealth, rent, or monetary exchange. Instead, availability of material resources as use-value is the foundation of survival. Housing, food, education, and public facilities are guaranteed socio-economic provisions, administered by the State to meet the demands of citizenry-consumers. Travel abroad for study, tourism, visitation, or professional endeavours is supported by the government, ensuring that African citizens participate fully in global society without the shackles of financial burden.

In such a society, there is no rent, no property tax, no sales transactions based on money. Goods, services, and human labour are redefined as use-value, measured not by profit but by utility and contribution to the collective welfare. The property exists not to generate income, but to satisfy the human right to shelter, sustenance, and dignity. No longer will the tyranny of capitalist property accumulation exploit the working population, where rent inflation, patchwork improvements, and speculative pricing extract wealth from the common people.

African ethno-corporatism eradicates these exploitative mechanisms, placing human survival, development, and



opportunity at the centre of its economy. Shelter, food, access to education, and essential services are not privileges—they are guaranteed rights, grounded in an altruist economic system that places the collective good above private profit.

Here, property ceases to be a tool of exploitation and becomes a resource for equitable life, ensuring that every African citizen can live with dignity, creativity, and independence from the arbitrary fluctuations of the global capitalist market. This is the promise and the power of African ethno-corporatism: an economy of altruism, equality, and human-centred prosperity.

### Empowering the Citizenry:

#### The Mechanics of African Ethno-Corporatist Economy

African ethno-corporatism is not merely an economic system—it is a revolution in governance, production, and social justice. At its core, it is a system built on State-ownership of the means of production, yet governed by the citizenry themselves, for the purpose of self-sufficiency, subsistence, and collective prosperity.

The pillars of ethno-corporatism are clear and uncompromising: every citizen holds an equal right of entitlement to State property; labour is exercised as free-labour for the collective good; consumption is free and based on need,

not monetary exchange; trade operates under a moneyless resource accounting system, valuing products and services purely for their direct use-value; and competition exists not for profit, but for the quality and innovation of goods and services.

In this African ethno-corporatist society, the citizenry-electorates wield the ultimate decision-making power over the State's economy. They determine industrial allocations, production locations, labour-force resources, and provisioning of essential materials, ensuring that the *corposense*—the human capacity for productive contribution—is optimised to meet the direct demands of goods and services. This is not a theoretical exercise: it is the blueprint for an emancipated economic revolution, almost free from direct government interference, aimed squarely at social justice, economic equality, and collective prosperity.

Power resides where it belongs: in the hands of the citizenry. Through daily participatory voting—conducted seamlessly via mobile apps or digital devices—the people approve, reject, or amend policies proposed by the government. The office of the StateLords exists not as a ruler over the citizenry, but as a collective enabler, granting Lord Assent to enact the citizens' decisions into law. This process empowers both working and non-working groups, giving them legislative authority to shape

the economy and regulate the working-group's labour to ensure fairness, sustainability, and economic equality.

Ethno-corporatist trade prioritises quality, innovation, and fairness. It centralises State legislative power within the citizenry-electorates while distributing essential goods and services equitably across all societal groups: working citizens, pensioners, the disabled, and those below working age. This system incentivises the sustainable contribution of corporosense, protecting the interests of the working-group, encouraging productivity, and ensuring economic growth benefits the collective, not just a privileged few.

In this system, the owners of the means of production are the office of the StateLords, the regulators are the government, and the working-group controls the outputs of production. Inputs are State-owned, outputs are allocated based on direct demand, and all trade is moneyless, value-driven, and use-oriented. Production exists not to generate profit, but to meet the real needs of the citizenry—to deliver goods and services where they are needed, when they are needed, for the benefit of all.

This is African ethno-corporatism in practice: an economy of justice, a system of equality, and a society where the citizenry governs, produces, consumes, and thrives collectively. It is the reclamation of African economic sovereignty, the abolition of

exploitation, and the establishment of a fully participatory, citizen-driven economy—a true revolution of the 21st century.

Production, Trade Interchange,  
And the Non-Monetary Ethos of African Ethno-Corporatism

A defining hallmark of African ethno-corporatism lies in its deliberate appropriation of a non-monetary economic system, one that redefines the value of the working-group's labour not in currency, but in *corposense*—the active engagement of skill, effort, and productive capacity. In this system, the working-group—the corporatists—assume proprietorship over their labor-power and are morally and socially obligated to engage in work activity not for profit, but to enable every member of society to meet their direct use-values, securing both individual survival and the collective well-being of African society as a whole.

Unlike capitalist economies, the ethno-corporatist mode of production cannot operate complementarily with any monetary system, for it is built on a radically different logic of exchange: one that is inherently egalitarian and demand-driven. At the heart of this logic is the principle of “Product-for-Product” (P-P) interchange, where the input of labour and material resources (P) directly produces goods and services for trade (T) without the mediation of money. In this cycle, P=P represents equality—the labour expended and the product generated exist in balance,

forming the foundation for the next cycle of production and interchange.

Production in ethno-corporatism exists solely to satisfy existing demands, harmonised by corporatist free trade and guided by the principle of direct provision. The economic needs and wants of citizens—not speculative market forces—drive the production of goods and services. Here, the economic web-internetisation platform functions as a modern extension of this principle, allowing trade to meet the precise, direct use-values of consumers through moneyless resource accounting, where the quantity and quality of goods determine value, not arbitrary monetary estimations.

This system is a revival and modernisation of ancient African cooperative economic models, rooted in barter and communal exchange. In these societies, trade existed to satisfy needs without the distortion of monetary speculation. The concept of value was straightforward: it measured the quantity of products and the time or effort of services, rather than the speculative, profit-driven valuations central to capitalist economies.

In capitalism, value is abstracted and aggregated, assessed by predictive data to maximise profit and gain competitive advantage—often leading to exploitative practices and inequality. Ethno-corporatism, by contrast, aligns production,

trade, and consumption with social welfare, fairness, and altruism.

<b>Capitalist Economic Model</b>	<b>Ethno-Corporatist Economic Model</b>
Value is based on quantitative factors, augmented with qualitative factors of evaluation, often aggregated to predict market performance and maximise profit.	Value is based on quantitative factors of direct use-value, maintained in its natural order, and measured by its utility to meet consumer needs.
Investment is directed toward capital accumulation and profit-making based on valuation models of products.	Resources are allocated to meet direct consumer demand and produce stocks for use-value purposes.
Demand and supply occur under the conditions of a market-economy.	Demand and provision occur under the conditions of a trade-economy.
Products and services exist as monetary commodities.	Products and services exist as moneyless use-value.

Production exists to generate profit, wealth accumulation, and monetary gain for capitalists.	Production exists to meet the direct use-value needs of consumers, ensuring economic equality and social provision.
Allocation of capital is determined by market forces and private ownership.	Administration of corporatized resources is determined by trade-based governance and citizenry collective control.
Production is actualised for the existence of a market.	Production is actualised for direct use-value without dependence on a market.
Production for profit-making often exploits the consumer and labour market.	Production for use-value is open for equitable trade and social provision.
Pricing of goods and services is subject to inflation, scarcity, and market speculation.	Use-value of goods and services is regulated by negflation, maintaining stability and sufficiency in proportion with production.

Production of commodities prioritises monetary-value maximisation.	Production prioritises the sufficiency and provision of use-values for citizenry survival and welfare.
Capital accumulation and the drive for profit define economic rationality and commercial logic.	Non-monetary administration of corposense defines productive logic and ensures economic equality.
Capital is required to power production: money secures land, material resources, and pays labour.	Corposense powers production: intellectual property, labour, and material resources are State-owned and collectively accessible.
Private ownership of production serves capitalist class interests.	State ownership under direct citizenry control serves collective citizenry interests.
Economic-internetisation in global corporatism has scaled capitalist production and market activity.	Economic-internetisation supports trade provision and equitable distribution, contrasting with protégé-driven inequality in Africa.



The contrast is clear: capitalist production operates to create a market, often adapting products to match speculative demand, whereas ethno-corporatist production actualises goods and services to meet concrete, existing use-values, independent of market forces. Capitalism subordinates human and material resources to monetary accumulation; ethno-corporatism subordinately structures production to the ethical and practical requirements of citizenry survival and societal equity.

By embedding production within a non-monetary, demand-responsive framework, ethno-corporatism ensures that every cycle of work and trade strengthens the collective, fosters economic equality, and eliminates avenues for exploitation inherent in capitalist accumulation. The corporatist State, as owner and regulator of production, ensures that both inputs (labour, skill, and materials) and outputs (goods and services) are harmonised to satisfy the specific use-values of citizens collectively, establishing a society where economic power is returned to the people and wealth serves human need rather than private gain.

In this way, African ethno-corporatism reclaims the economic agency of the citizenry, restores balance to production and trade, and operationalises a fully altruist economic system—one where the purpose of labour is not profit, but the survival, dignity, and collective advancement of African society.

The Collective Invisible Hand  
And Corpосense in African Ethno-Corporatism

The metaphor of Adam Smith’s “invisible hand,” heralded as the self-regulating force of the market-economy, is often invoked to explain how spontaneous supply meets coincidental demand. Yet, when considered through the lens of a non-monetary economy, its meaning shifts profoundly. In an ethno-corporatist society, the “invisible hand” does not merely guide individual self-interest—it is the collective desires and needs of the community that define demand and provision. Here, the economic equilibrium emerges not from individual pursuit of profit but from the purposeful alignment of production with the direct use-values of citizenry-consumers.

In one interpretation, the “invisible hand” can be seen as directing promotional demands, prompting the government to acquire stocks and resources to sustain a free-consumable economy that equally benefits every member of society. In contrast, within ethno-corporatism, the working-group—the corporatists—utilises their labour and corpосense to meet the community’s direct use-values. Equilibrium is naturally achieved without coercion or intervention: citizenry-consumers collectively determine the scope and nature of production. The desires of the people shape the economic provisions, not abstract market forces.

The inadequacy of the classical “invisible hand” becomes evident when we examine the cultural dimensions of demand. In predominantly Muslim communities, for instance, the demand for pork is negligible, while in Christian communities it may be significant. This is not the handiwork of a metaphysical hand but the conscious, collective choices of a people directing the production of goods to match culturally informed use-values. Capitalist assumptions of individual self-interest fail to account for such collective moral and cultural determinants of demand.

Ethno-corporatism, therefore, transcends the narrow focus on individualism inherent in capitalist markets. It recognises that the moral and cultural unity of a community—its traditions, conservatisms, and shared values—directly informs economic needs and provision requirements. Distinct communities have unique demands: what is a staple in one region may be discarded in another, and local taboos, agricultural practices, and historical customs all shape the economy. For instance, cassava leaves are a dietary necessity in Liberia but wholly discarded in Nigeria. Such differentiation demonstrates that collective demands, not individual whims, must govern production in an African ethno-corporatist society.

The economic-internetisation of Africa under ethno-corporatism will be structured to harmonise consumer demand with the provision of stock, ensuring that production reflects

collective desires rather than the speculative impulses of exploiting human necessities for monetary profit. Just as global corporatism evolved in the late 20th century—from computerised production controls in the 1980s to global economic-internetisation in the 1990s—so too does African ethno-corporatism leverage technology to align production with collective need.

Central to this system is *corposense*—the intrinsic human capacity to conceive, plan, and execute production. *Corposense* has been humanity’s economic instrument since the dawn of civilisation: primitive humans used it to fashion tools and hunt, ancient societies employed it to build infrastructure, cultivate land, and develop transport systems. Every generation harnesses *corposense* to transform resources into productive outcomes. Today, African ethno-corporatism revives this ancient logic: technology and human ingenuity are deployed not for the profit of a few, but for the collective economic survival and well-being of the citizenry.

In essence, ethno-corporatism realigns the metaphorical “invisible hand” with the collective will, demonstrating that the true power in African economic life lies not in markets or speculation, but in the purposeful, ethical, and collaborative use of human intellect and labour for communal prosperity.

Historical Continuities  
And the Foundation for African Ethno-Corporatism

I posit that the economic system of ancient African societies aligns naturally with the proposed African ethno-corporatist model. When examined closely, Africa's ancient era shares remarkable continuity with the envisioned future socio-economic system that will arise under ethno-corporatism—a system that returns economic agency and prosperity to the people.

Comparatively, Western societies followed a linear historical trajectory. Their primitive-communism progressed into feudalism, which subsequently evolved into capitalism, ultimately converging in the current global corporatist society.

Africa, by contrast, experienced an abrupt and anomalous interruption in its historical continuum especially during the chattel era and colonial period, creating socio-economic conditions that do not correspond to any indigenous African system. Thus, ethno-corporatism represents a restoration and evolution of Africa's inherent economic logic, reconnecting modern society to ancient African modes of production and governance.

Each epoch in human history is defined by the driving force of its economy. Ancient civilisations pioneered systematic agriculture as the cornerstone of their economic life, just as

capitalist societies advanced machinery and industrial technology, and the modern global corporatist system relies on computerised internetisation platforms and the evolving computerised intelligence.

In Africa, the evolution from primitive subsistence to organised, cooperative economies—particularly along the Nile under the Pharaonic system—demonstrates that technological and socio-economic innovation has always responded to environmental pressures and collective necessity. Ancient African societies institutionalised cooperative production, established centralised governance, and created interdependent leadership structures, integrating divine rulers, priests, chiefs, and civic administrators into cohesive socio-economic frameworks.

Many of the inventions and cooperative practices of ancient African societies continue to underpin human civilisation. Trade-by-barter, as a system of resource interchange and cooperative production, formed the foundation upon which capitalism monetised exchange. Yet, it also illustrates a vital truth: no socio-economic system can exist without a cooperative core. Ancient African modes of production exemplified this principle, integrating community cooperation, technical expertise, and cultural networking into an organised economic system.

For ethno-corporatism to emerge as a distinctive mode of production in modern Africa, several elements must converge: an economic arrangement rooted in equality, a moneyless form of resource accounting, citizenry-centred technical structures, inter-community cultural networks, and corporatist legal governance. Only by harmonising these components can Africa realise a large-scale, altruistic socio-economic system that transcends historical precedents. Unlike any prior socio-economic model, ethno-corporatism simultaneously achieves economic equality, citizenry empowerment, and expansive trade coordination on a global scale.

Ethno-corporatism is defined by its humanitarian framework: production is oriented toward direct use-value rather than speculative market profit; private ownership of the means of production is abolished; *corposense*—the intellectual and practical capacity of the working-group—is mobilised for collective societal benefit; legal frameworks facilitate equitable trade; and global inter-networking infrastructure ensures wide coverage of economic interrelations. These conditions create a self-sustaining, egalitarian, and technologically empowered system that integrates all dimensions of production, trade, and social welfare.

In contrast, the current global corporatist society, despite its advanced technological platforms, fails to realise these

harmonised conditions. Corporatist economics operates within political constraints that stifle the full potential of corporate sense and altruistic labour.

While technological capacity and human ingenuity abound, they are fragmented and controlled by political and financial hierarchies, limiting their effectiveness in creating a truly equitable and coordinated global economic order. Ethno-corporatism, therefore, is not merely an economic proposal; it is the restoration and amplification of Africa's historical economic intelligence, the alignment of human ingenuity with collective needs, and the reclaiming of socio-economic power for African people.

#### Reclaiming Economic Sovereignty Through Ethno-Corporatist Production

I assert boldly that the true barrier to the progressive development of global corporatism is not technical, social, or cultural, but the persistent interference of political governance that imposes power-class hierarchies over corporatist economic relations.

What we witness in the modern world is a generation already fully operational as corporatists, yet their economic potential is constrained by political administrative control. Corporatism



remain subordinated under State-centred policies, restricting the natural flow of economic innovation and collective prosperity.

I declare: the economic platform of a society must dictate the course of its governance, not the reverse. It is time for political institutions to step aside, allowing economic intelligence and collective enterprise to lead the course of State governance. Yet this is precisely the dangerous blindspot in the collective imagination of the so-called “developed” world—a blindspot eagerly inherited by developing nations without question. It is natural to believe that by mimicking the structures of the developed world, one might eventually become developed. But socio-economic systems do not function through imitation; they function through historical conditions and material realities.

The nations now called “developed” did not become prosperous through the sleek, donor-influenced, corporate-lobby governance they exercise today. They became prosperous through centuries of protectionism, controlled markets, resource extraction, colonial appropriation, and State-directed development. Their modern system is not the model that created their wealth—it is the model that manages their already established wealth. In their world, the market now dictates policy through donors, lobbyists, and corporate interests because the economic base is solid enough to sustain such a structure.

But the developing world cannot afford such illusions. One who lacks cannot mimic one who does not lack. A starving man cannot copy the diet of a man already full; a thirsty village cannot adopt the water rituals of a land overflowing with rivers. In the same way, a developing nation cannot simply copy the governance model of a fully capitalised State and expect transformation. The economic condition of the developing world acts like a retractable string—no matter how far they leap in imitation, the structural deficit snaps them back into their starting position.

And this is why developing nations repeatedly fail in their attempts to copy the West: because they copy forms without copying historical foundations, policies without contexts, and institutions without economic spine. It is better—indeed, it is more honest—for a government to say, “*We cannot provide universal free healthcare because our collective resources cannot sustain it,*” than to enshrine such provisions as constitutional rights without the economic engine to uphold them. False equality becomes a burden; unrealistic election guarantees become an obstacle post-election; constitutional promises without material support become a breeding ground for corruption and public disappointment.

Ethno-corporatism eliminates this anxiety entirely. In an ethnopublican system, the economy itself dictates governance.

The people, united through their ethno-corporate structures, determine what is possible based on what they collectively produce. Government does not panic, pretend, or over-promise; it listens to the economic reality and responds accordingly. It does not act as the master of society but as its instrument. When resources are abundant, provisions expand. When resources are scarce, policies adjust. There is no deception, no ideological posturing—only the pragmatic honesty of communal economics.

Thus, while the developed world trapped us in the illusion that governance shapes economics, the developing world must embrace the truth that economics shapes governance. Ethno-corporatism returns this wisdom to the centre of African civilisation. It allows governments to breathe, citizens to understand, and society to operate within the boundaries of its collective strength—without shame, anxiety, or performative imitation. This is the path to authentic development, not the borrowed costumes of foreign systems.

Before advancing into the transformative structures of ethno-corporatism, it is essential to reiterate its defining principles:

1. **Production for Stock and Use-Value:** All economic production, goods, and services will be directed toward stock trading while simultaneously producing direct use-value through a moneyless form of resource accounting. This ensures that both the State and its citizenry

collectively meet their essential needs, securing economic survival and subsistence sufficiency.

2. **Corposense and Labour as Economic Inputs:** Production inputs—corposense, labour, and material resources—will operate through resource interchange as useful-values. Workers exchange their labour for goods and services without monetary payment, even extending through pension age. Production and proprietorship are governed by the intrinsic economic value of labour and material resources, not by abstract monetary valuation.
3. **Maximisation of Resources:** An ethno-corporatist State must leverage all natural and human resources to trade for production inputs, allocate labour, and produce direct use-values to satisfy citizenry demands. Resources accumulated from trade become part of the State's stock, reinvested to generate future production cycles.
4. **State Ownership and Citizenry-Guided Coordination:** The State owns the means of production and coordinates activities to meet collective citizenry demands. The working-group directs investment and production decisions within the framework of sufficiency and provisions, ensuring adequate goods and services for all citizens while promoting efficient and equitable trade.

5. Labour as the Means of Access: In a moneyless resource accounting system, the contribution of labour is the sole means for individuals to access goods and services, secure economic survival, and foster equality through personal resource-interchange with the State.
6. Competition for Quality: Production focuses on direct use-value, guided by citizenry experience and feedback. Manufacturers compete to provide high-quality goods and services, encouraging sustainable, efficient trade and strengthening domestic and international trading relationships while avoiding the drain of skilled labour and intellectual resources.

The overarching goals of ethno-corporatist production under competitive quality pressures are clear:

- Sustain production lines through creative innovation, satisfying citizenry needs while expanding foreign trade and provisions;
- Develop corporatist proprietorship and accumulate intellectual property via domestic and foreign inventors;
- Nationalise goods and services for free consumption, ensuring economic equality for the citizenry collectively;

- Direct production and proprietorship toward strategic reinvestment in stock-trading, using *corposense* and resources as the backbone of trade interchange.

Through this mode of production, the fundamental altruism of moneyless resource accounting emerges, eliminating economic classes. No distinction exists between trade-owners, vocational corporatists, managers, workers, service providers, pensioners, or those temporarily or permanently disabled. Every citizen shares in the economic life of society equally.

While the ethno-corporatist State operates a non-monetary economy nationally, it engages in monetary transactions for foreign stock-trading, ensuring sufficient resources to sustain citizens' international endeavours. Legal frameworks must clearly define relations with citizens, foreign states, investors, and domestic inventors, safeguarding economic rights, responsibilities, and collective prosperity.

Ethno-corporatism, therefore, is not merely an economic model—it is the reclamation of African economic sovereignty, the organisation of production and trade in the interest of all citizens, and the liberation of collective *corposense* from political interference and exploitative economic structures.

State-Led Production and Global Integration  
In Ethno-Corporatist Development

Ethno-corporatist development, emerging from deliberate State initiative under a government-coordinated Planned-Economy, must ensure the recurrent and sufficient production of goods and services. It must also maintain ample capacity for economic resources to participate in interchange stock-trading with foreign partners within the global economy.

Consequently, all output directed toward producing direct use-value for citizenry-consumers must be assigned a monetary equivalence to transact with foreign economies that are not compatible with a moneyless form of resource accounting. Herein lies the strategic advantage of State-ownership or proprietorship over the means and modes of economic production: it generates abundant useful-value resources that can be reinvested in production and leveraged to achieve income from global stock-trading partnerships.

It is acknowledged, however, that a State unable to accumulate sufficient resources to meet the provisions of its citizenry or sustain foreign stock-trading may experience slowed economic growth or even a decline in production output. Such scarcity could lead to mass unemployment and resource deficits. Yet, in the framework of ethno-corporatism, the State's proprietorship of intellectual properties, franchises, and

production infrastructure establishes a permanent productive capacity, ensuring the self-sufficiency and subsistence of the national economy.

Examining the application of ethno-corporatist production in Africa, any exceptions to these defining operational criteria do not compromise the fundamental nature of the system: it remains a non-monetary economy, governed by legal frameworks that emancipate citizenry-society and enforce economic equality. Its means of production are devoted to producing direct use-value for all citizenry-consumers, maintaining an altruist ethic that eliminates economic classes between the working-group, pensioners, disabled individuals, and those below working age—save for those who voluntarily abstain from work.

Central to the ethno-corporatist system is the placement of legislative power in the hands of citizenry-electoralates. Through this mechanism, the populace exercises control over daily government administration, casting votes to guide national economic policy, dictate the direction of the State within the global economic matrix, and govern the activities of both working and non-working groups alike. The State thus functions not as an instrument of power over the people, but as an agent of collective economic self-determination, aligning national production, provision, and trade with the needs and interests of its citizenry.



Ethno-Corporatism  
As the Modernity of African Economic Sovereignty

I declare that when African governments seize the golden opportunity to reinstitute our ancient African socio-economic system of altruism, they will dismantle the chains of economic class that have long constrained our continent. Through the principles of ethno-corporatism, African States can bring order and rationality to the socio-economic culture, expelling the corrosive influence of protégism that has dominated African society.

The conditions of protégism are quiescent, dormant, and incapable of harnessing the wealth and productive forces necessary to sustain the emergent structures of ethno-corporatism in Africa. The question arises: how shall African corporatists purge the continent of this vestige of exploitation?

First, through State-ownership of the means of production—bringing into Africa the entirety of foreign manufacturing lines of goods and services to be produced and consumed on African soil. Second, by establishing a free-consumable, non-monetary economy at the national level. In so doing, African States will achieve full control over stock-trading in the global exchange economy, guaranteeing sufficient income to sustain citizenry foreign activities, educational endeavours, and vocational pursuits abroad.

Ethno-corporatism embodies the modernity-defining feature of African States. It concerns itself with human happiness, healthy individualism, economic equality, sufficiency, and subsistence for the State. It prioritises an altruistic orientation of government officials to serve society rather than personal interests, a robust social system that attends to citizenry abroad, and efficient mechanisms of social organisation and control.

Just as the defining modernity of the 18th century enabled Western societies to depose feudalism—an epoch that ultimately turned against Western capitalism itself through economic-internetisation—ethno-corporatism represents African modernity. It turns decisively against protégism, consigning it to history while constructing a socio-economic system rooted in altruism and collective-individualistic engagement.

At the heart of this system is State-ownership of the means of production, the existence of interchange stock-trading in the global economy, and the production of useful-values that generate direct resource interchanges for the working-group. Corposense—the resource derived from the contribution of labour—is the engine of collective-individualistic engagement, fostering economic equality and altruism between the working-group and non-working group, and between citizenry-electrates as the State decision-making body and the labouring citizenry.

We have reason for gratitude: although Western capitalism did not fully implant itself in Africa, its technological and industrial advances—including the development of industrial machines and the computer-technology industry—have laid the groundwork for the global corporatist economy. The revolutionary culture of the working-class wage-earners, forged in solidarity against feudalism, provides a blueprint for our African citizenry to act collectively in pursuit of economic emancipation.

Today, the African generation stands at the threshold of possibility. The emergence of the global corporatist economic platform and its internetisation of goods and services presents a historic opportunity to forge a pan-African ethno-corporatist society—an integrated economic body capable of independence, self-sufficiency, and robust engagement within the global matrix.

We are ready. Ready to reject the silencing weight of protégist economic relations. Ready to appropriate the mechanisms of the global corporatist economy to build an African ethno-corporatist society free from the appropriation of monetary capitalism. Ready to construct an African economic system that engages the world through fair and equitable trade. Ready to abolish all vestigial protégist structures in favour of the emergent corporatist framework and its ethos of promotional equity. We are ready.

The Concluding Vision:  
Ethno-Corporatism as Africa's Path to Economic Emancipation

This manifesto, while applicable in principle to any country, is rooted in the African experience and designed from the perspective of African society. The success of the ethno-corporatist system depends on the integration of the computer-technology industry as the defining force of economic production across the continent. The evolution of computer-intelligence automation—initially developed to replace human labour as a secondary resource—has accelerated the collapse of capitalism and enabled the rise of corporatism in its stead.

Modern enterprises, from bedrooms and small offices to workshops worldwide, have become engines of global corporatist production. Millions of employees, tethered to their computers as e-marketeers, remain bound to the vestiges of capitalist ownership and the political structures that sustain them. They toil under rigid schedules, confined by the demands of industrial capitalists, political authority, and their own digital instruments of labour.

In our 21st-century generation, anyone subjected to such regimented work patterns is denied the essence of freedom and ennoblement inherent in the corporatist era. Ethno-corporatism will dismantle these constraints, abolishing the compulsive regularity of work, chattel-like treatment of labour, and the

exploitation of human potential. Work will be voluntary, varied, and self-directed, enabled by automation and computerised intelligence, allowing individuals to achieve well-being, purpose, and joy.

The socio-economic structure of ethno-corporatist society is inherently homogeneous. Personal economic difficulties are addressed as social concerns. For instance, banking functions are state-administered social services rather than profit-driven institutions. In a non-monetary economy, banking serves as an instrument of the State's economic insurance, issuing foreign currency solely for citizens' international activities, such as education, business, tourism, and family visits.

Within ethno-corporatism, the benefits of engaging in work activity far exceed the alternatives. Non-working individuals receive only essential living provisions, while the working-group enjoys full access to all goods and services to meet their direct use-values, including provisions for foreign travel, throughout their pension years.

The non-monetary system promises profound advantages for Africa. By hosting all global manufacturing industries on African soil for African use-values, productivity will increase, poverty and scarcity will be eliminated, and healthy individualism alongside social and economic equality will flourish. Citizens collectively prioritise communal goals while

simultaneously fulfilling personal desires, embodying the African doctrine of collective-individualism.

The altruist-system positions citizenry-electorates as omnipotent within the State. Decisions made collectively by citizens define the goals, resource allocations, and policies of the government. The State's objectives are subordinate to the will of the citizenry, ensuring economic equality, social justice, and the common good. This system harmonises collectivism with populocracy, recognising that individuals achieve fulfillment through their integration into community-focused structures.

In conclusion, ethno-corporatism is Africa's blueprint for economic emancipation—a system that restores the dignity of labour, realigns production to serve society rather than capital, and enshrines collective-individualism as the foundation of governance, social justice, and prosperity. It is the pathway for Africans to reclaim sovereignty over their economic destiny, secure equality, and participate fully in the global economy on their own terms.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **THE STATE GOVERNING SYSTEM OF AFRICAN CORPORATISM**

Global economic-internetisation has steadfastly advanced the ethical directives of global corporatism, centralising control over both economic production and social interaction. It has elevated corporate culture as a determinant of social harmony, collectivist cohesion, and solidarity beyond regional, ethnic, or racial boundaries, promoting relations founded on equality. Through economic-internetisation, human populations have been corporatised: material factors such as wealth equality and altruistic engagement have been operationalised, concentrating influence in the hands of the many—the citizenry—rather than the few—the ruling class.

This shift has precipitated what I identify as the emergence of a new ethical system of governance, one that impresses upon the collective conscience of our 21st-century generation. Whereas, the present ethical framework of political governance often conflicts with the practical demands of managing a corporatist social and economic system. In Africa, politics remains dominated by individuals whose expertise is limited to

conventional social control, frequently lacking the academic or practical understanding required to administer a corporatised economy effectively. Globally, political actors are compelled to seek external expertise to guide decisions on matters far removed from their training or experience.

Politics has traditionally been defined as the art and science of state-governing. Today, however, it is ill-equipped to drive Africa toward economic recovery in the era of global corporatism. Politics was designed to manage and regulate the economic system of capitalism—a system founded on profit, hierarchy, and individual accumulation. In the context of African corporatism, adherence to traditional political structures is both outdated and counterproductive. Societies aiming to align with the ethics of equality, altruism, and the generational imperatives of the global corporatist revolution must, therefore, abandon conventional politics entirely and embrace a governance model rooted in corporatist principles.

Govox-Populi:  
The Altruistic Legislative Administration  
of the African Corporatist State

Everywhere we look, we witness this generation mastering the culture of altruism and promoting equalism—not only in the successful operation of global corporatist society through economic-internetisation, but also in how my generation, the



millennials, prioritises equality between genders, diversity across races, and inclusivity for all. The consequence of a generation that behaves collectively and altruistically to foster equality in all human relations is the emergence of a suitable model for a corporatist State governing system—one I identify and define as *Govox-Populi*.

I coined the term ‘Govox-Populi’ from the words *government* and *Vox Populi*. The term *government* literally means “to direct and control the policy and affairs of a country or organisation,” while *Vox Populi*, from Latin, means “voice of the people,” translating to “public opinion” or “decision-making of the people” in English. Combined, *Govox-Populi* translates to “Government by the voice of the governed people,” which I define simply as the State’s legislative administration of government by citizenry-electrates.

The term ‘Govox-Populi’ embodies an altruist-class ethic of governance: a commissioning regulatory system in which citizenry-electrates hold the State’s legislative power, directly controlling the decisions and administrative actions of State officials. Govox-Populi is, therefore, both an art and science of governing a society’s socio-economic interests along the lines of altruistic corporate proprietorship, where government State-officials and citizenry-electrates form a coalition to manage the State’s economic and social affairs collectively.

The administration of any State is fundamentally about regulating and managing the socio-economic life of its citizenry. Under Govox-Populi, the Legislative Administration transforms State governance to reflect the populocratic culture of our 21st-century generation—the very culture that drives global corporatist society. Here, citizenry-electorates serve as the primary support arm of the State legislature, organised within the Citizenry-Committee and overseen by the Citizenry-Prime Minister, who coordinates the activities of State officials and electorates collectively within the Govox-Populi legislative-branch of government framework.

The history of African philosophy, rooted in our traditional way of life since prehistory, has consistently advanced progressive social change. From the recognition of Africans as the earliest recorded humans to Africa's contributions to world civilisation, notably Pharaonic Kemet, our history embodies altruism, collective responsibility, and social organisation. The frustrations of contemporary African society—economic disenfranchisement, poverty, and exclusion from global trade—demand the ideological theorising presented in this manifesto, advocating for the reawakening of corporatised African society to reclaim the glory of our ancestral culture of altruism.

Govoxically, the ideology of governance by Govox-Populi is not a revolt against modern politics; it is, rather, a strategic

retreat from it. Its purpose is to dethrone the colonially constructed Protégé-society that perpetuates economic marginalisation and disenfranchisement. In essence, Govox-Populi represents governance by commissioning, where the citizenry-electrates collectively exercise legislative power to direct State administration in alignment with the altruist principles of the ethno-corporatist society.

While conventional politics concentrates authoritative power in the hands of a ruling class, Govox-Populi allocates collective power to citizenry-electrates, enabling them to oversee State officials and administer socio-economic management on behalf of society. Politics, in this framework, is a governing system defined by hierarchical class structures, whereas Govox-Populi is an altruist-system of collective governance—a “government of the people” rather than merely “for the people.”

Ideologically, the concept of pure “government by the people” belongs to a classless society, which, although impracticable in our current generation, was attainable in early human societies under primitive-communism. Govox-Populi represents the practical and immediate manifestation of this ideal in contemporary African society, laying the foundation for a future classless society capable of eventually deposing global corporatism. It is, therefore, the most representative model of State organisation for governance by the people, where citizenry-

electorates are active participants in legislative power and directly administer the socio-economic affairs of their society.

Govoxiers, StateLords,  
And Govoxical Decentralisation

In a Govox-Populi government, a State-official is known as a Govoxier. The Govox-Populi system of governance is distinct from the governing systems of Imperialism in African ancient societies, which inspired aspects of its altruist ideology. Govox-Populi represents a form of State government in our contemporary world, particularly due to its unique allocation of legislative power directly to the citizenry-electorates, while Govoxiers primarily serve in information-delivery and policy-implementation capacities.

Citizenry-electorates exercise full control over State-centred decisions, particularly in managing altruist provisions of economic goods and services under a moneyless form of resource accounting. They set the guidelines and regulations that determine the roles and official duties of State-officials, the economic operations of the State, and the administration of its laws.

The centralisation of legislative power in the hands of citizenry-electorates, alongside the equalisation of material factors across the economy and social affairs, gives rise to what I

call *Govoxical-Decentralisation*. Govoxical-Decentralisation is an ad hoc code-of-ethics that governs the conduct of Govoxiers and regulates how they manage the affairs of regional communities. It ensures that citizenry in each region have autonomy to govern their local affairs while aligning with the overarching principles of the Govox-Populi State.

The Govox-Populi's Supervisory-division over its Administrative-division resides with the Head-of-State, who may also exercise judicial authority as part of a council I call *StateLords*. African StateLords are life-peers, and under the proposed constitution, the Executive and Legislative branches are devolved to the Administrative-division of government, while the Judicial branch remains with the StateLords as the Supervisory-division of government.

The Administrative-division of government is headed by the Secretary-of-State, who holds the executive-branch of government. Under the ethical framework of Govoxical-Decentralisation, the Secretary-of-State facilitates the devolution of legislative authority to the citizenry-electorates, and the citizenry-electorates in turn facilitate the devolution of the economic authority to the working-group—the economy support arm of the Legislative Assembly.

The activities of the citizenry-electorates and working-group are overseen by the Legislative Administrative Committees,

headed by the Citizenry-Prime Minister and Economy-Prime Minister respectively. Both offices are responsible for executing the administration of laws made by the citizenry-electorates and working-group, ensuring direct control over every decision-making process affecting the State and economy, within the framework of the StateLords Assembly.

Furthermore, the Economy-branch of government is designed to maintain an independent power within the State. It administers the affairs of the corporatist moneyless trade system, regulating the exchange of products and services in the best interests of both the State and the citizenry-society, in accordance with the ethical codes of African corporatist governance.

#### The Four Branches of Govox-Populi Government

The Govox-Populi government operates under the State Administration of four branches, each designed to provide checks and balances over the others:

1. Judicial Branch – The StateLords (Supervisory-Arm):

The Judicial-branch is occupied by a council of StateLords, comprising one head of State-judiciary from each of the 55 African Member States, representing all States on the continent. Under Govoxical-

Decentralisation, the StateLords supervise the administration of government, serving as the Supervisory-Arm.

The StateLords advise, interpret, and guide the laws, ensuring that the Administrative-division implements government actions in conformity with the Constitution. While they oversee and evaluate laws, they do not intervene in day-to-day administration. Their powers include judicial review: they can rule on the constitutionality of laws, directives, or policies proposed within the Administrative-division; which comprises the Executive-arm, Citizenry-Legislative-Assembly, and Economy-Legislative-Assembly. If found unconstitutional, they may set aside proposals or decisions.

2. Executive Branch – Secretary-of-State (Administrative-division): The Executive-branch is vested in the Secretary-of-State, who heads the Administrative-division. The Secretary-of-State enforces the judiciary interpretations of laws as prescribed by the StateLords and appoints Secretariats to serve as Ambassadors of the Executive-branch, heading each Ministry.

The Secretary-of-State cannot ignore judicial rulings but may veto proposals or decisions deemed abusive or

inappropriate before submission to the judiciary. The citizenry-electorates retain the authority to influence, change, or constrain Executive decisions within the Legislative Assembly framework.

3. Legislative Branch – Citizenry-Prime Minister (Citizenry-Legislative Assembly): The Legislative-branch is led by the Citizenry-Prime Minister, heading the regional Citizenry-Legislative Committees. The citizenry-electorates serve as the primary support arm, making laws implemented by the Secretary-of-State and ensuring State compliance with judicial and economic directives.

The Citizenry-branch ensures that Legislative proposals, Economic policies, and Judicial decisions are executed according to the citizenry's directives. They provide oversight of government actions and guarantee alignment with the altruist-system principles of Govox-Populi governance.

4. Economy Branch – Economy-Prime Minister (Economic-Unionists and Working-Group): The Economy-branch administers the ethno-corporatist economy, led by the Economy-Prime Minister. This office implements and enforces economic directives issued by the Secretary-of-State and ensures that



Legislative and Judicial policies are operationalised through the working-group.

The Economy-Prime Minister appoints representatives, or Economic-Unionists, from each labour industry—trade-owners, vocational corporatists, manufacturers, franchisees, service providers, e-marketeers, stockists, influencers, and others—who collectively manage the modes of production under State proprietorship. This branch ensures that economic operations serve the citizenry's collective interests.

#### Integration of the Branches:

While the StateLords occupy the Supervisory-Arm, they do not administer daily government functions. The Secretariats, Citizenry-Committee, and Economic-Unionists form the Administrative-division. All participants, including the StateLords, are Govoxiers, executing the principles of Govox-Populi governance.

Govox-Populi is designed to regulate an ethno-corporatist society with non-monetary national economic interests, populocratic laws, and interdependent governing principles. It unites all 55 African States into a single national body, represented collectively by 55 StateLords, with no partisan

conflicts or antagonistic ideologies, and a singular focus on the collective economic and social welfare of the citizenry.

### Govoxical Ethics And the Principle of Compromise

To be a govoxier is to embody not only personal intuition but also a professional task-orientation rooted in humanitarian ethics, regulating how individuals conduct their social and economic affairs. Govoxical activity represents the ethical framework of governance and corporate responsibility between govoxiers and every member of society. The effectiveness of the Govox-Populi system relies on the active participation of citizenry-electrates and their working-group in managing the affairs of the State.

When the collective conscience of African society is fully imbued with the spirit of ethno-corporatism, eliminating class distinctions and appropriating its economic relations, individualism will emerge from social solidarity based on group altruism, respecting both personal populocratic rights and collective societal interests. Govoxical activity is not for individual State-officials to impose personal rules beyond citizenry-prescribed guidelines. It is a social contract, regulating individual conduct within collectives, addressing regional economic needs, protecting against social injustice, and promoting the common good.

When conflicts arise—where individual interests or opinions diverge from citizenry-prescribed laws—govoxiers act as independent brokers, using their office to mediate between competing populocratic demands. From this perspective, compromise becomes a core feature of Govox-Populi governance.

The theory of Govox-Populi asserts that compromise to resolve conflicts reflects the African collective custom of altruism, rooted in the ancient socialist morality of populocratic culture. Govoxiers operate in an information-delivery capacity, engaging citizens who hold strong or divergent opinions, and guiding them with persuasive arguments grounded in facts, evidence, and the Regulatory-guidelines ratified by the Legislative-branch and StateLords Judiciary. Citizens are thus expected to conform to the rules they themselves have collectively prescribed by the rules of electoral-majority to govern their own affairs within an ethno-corporatist society.

In the regulatory framework, govoxiers—including StateLords, Secretariats, Citizenry-Committee members, Economists, and other government staff—exercise no bureaucratic prerogative over citizenry-society or over the rules that govern their society. Their role is purely regulatory and facilitative. The ethno-corporatist theory supports the idea that govoxical governance, under populocratic principles, balances

the socio-economic interests of individual citizens within the collectives, aligning with the altruist-system across all spheres of socio-economic life in African society.

The evidence for this theory demonstrates that populocracy functions as a social contract: between citizens, between govoxiers and citizens, and between government powers and sectional societal interests. The first principle of Govox-Populi governance is Compromise—the foundation of decision-making in an ethno-corporatist society.

This principle also raises questions about enforcing compliance: how can citizenry-electrates ensure that individuals respect collectively made decisions? The populocratic enforcement method ensures adherence to valued consensus within regional collectives, forming the regulatory-guideline principle of Govox-Populi governance.

Promotional-Group, Lawder Institution,  
And Populocratic Regulation

In an ethno-corporatist society, govoxical interests and the populocratic principle are both essential for nurturing the social contract between citizenry and govoxiers, grounded in a valued-consensus. The daily policy participatory decisions of citizenry-electrates provide the foundation for Regulatory-guidelines, which govern compliance with citizenry-imposed laws. These

laws are enacted to maintain order, fairness, and collective well-being within society, leaving no exceptions—regional citizens must conform to their own collectively prescribed consensus, ratified by the StateLords.

This populocratic appropriation is essential for advancing the collective goals and common good of African society. It eliminates any need for authoritarian or autocratic power to enforce compliance, distinguishing Govox-Populi from conventional political systems. The exercise of political power in republican governments often conflicts with citizenry interests, imposing the will of the ruling-class under the guise of representative-democracy. Such authoritarian-power obstructs collective-individualism and must be removed to foster true social equality.

In political governments, Protective-groups—including the police, prison system, judiciary, and executive—serve to defend the interests of the ruling-class, consolidating control in a single political office such as a president or prime minister. In contrast, Govox-Populi prioritises freedom, empowerment, and participation of citizenry in governance.

To maintain social order and safety without authoritarian interference, Govox-Populi introduces the Promotional-group, tasked with upholding citizenry-regulated laws and facilitating

individual freedom. Central to this group is the institution of the Lawder.

The term “Lawder” is derived from “Law” and “Orderly”, literally meaning “Order of the Law”. A Lawder is responsible for maintaining law and order in accordance with citizenry-prescribed State laws, providing essential social services, and regulating social conduct. The Lawder replaces the traditional police force, ensuring public safety, economic well-being, and social harmony within a populocratic and altruist framework.

Govox-Populi also introduces complementary institutions to replace existing punitive and judicial systems:

- Redeem-System: A rehabilitation mechanism to reintegrate individuals exhibiting anti-social behaviour back into society, replacing the prison system.
- Palaver-System: A citizenry-centered judicial body for resolving disputes between people, drawing upon African ancient traditions of communal justice. The palaver-house serves as the courtroom, with associated terms reflecting customary legal practices: “*go to the palaver-house*” (initiate legal action), “*out of palaver*” (without hearing), and “*to pay palaver to*” (seek favour or attention).

In Govox-Populi, the government does not prescribe laws directly. The Legislative-Assembly, represented by the citizenry-branch and economic-branch, coordinates citizenry proposals for State laws and regulatory guidelines. The Promotional-group, including Lawders, guides the active participation of the citizenry to enforce populocratic decisions, ensuring compliance with collectively agreed standards and upholding the social contract of the ethno-corporatist society.

#### Redeem-System And the Abolition of Political-Power Prisons

In a political society, not everyone has equal access to economic opportunities in a monetary economy. The resulting pressure to succeed often drives individuals to commit deviant acts to sustain their livelihood or lifestyle. The political response in Western societies has traditionally been to build more prisons and impose harsher sentences. However, prisons strip human beings of their support systems, often causing life-long mental health issues that make reintegration into society extremely difficult. This cyclical breakdown contributes to high recidivism rates, highlighting a fundamental dysfunction of political governance.

Under the African ethno-corporatist framework, the breaking down of protégism Protective-groups, the illusion of democracy, and the abolition of prisons and police institutions would bring

society closer together. This collective solidarity, grounded in ethno-corporatist altruism, sets the stage for the implementation of Govox-Populi and its Promotional-group, designed to maintain social order without relying on coercive political power.

In Govox-Populi, the disappearance of prisons and police signifies the disappearance of political power as traditionally conceived. Unlike political governments that rely on authoritarian enforcement to maintain control, ethno-corporatism abolishes all domineering power over citizens, transferring regulatory responsibility to govoxiers operating within citizenry-prescribed guidelines. Power is measured by results, not possession; its legitimacy is determined by its ability to resolve social issues such as socio-economic crimes, homelessness, and recidivism.

Political systems often fail because they prioritise the interests of the minority ruling-class over the majority citizenry. In contrast, Govox-Populi ensures that legislative power resides with the citizenry-electrates, whose decisions reflect wider collective social interests. The Redeem-System, replacing traditional prisons, focuses on rehabilitation rather than punishment. It addresses the root causes of deviant behaviour, reintegrates individuals into society, and reinforces collective responsibility and social cohesion.



Thus, the abolition of prisons and police under Govox-Populi is not an idealistic fantasy. It is a practical restructuring of societal power, aligned with the altruist-system, where social order is maintained through collective-populocratic regulation, and not through coercive authority. Citizens, guided by their own citizenry-prescribed Regulatory-guidelines and supported by Promotional-group institutions like the Lawder and Redeem-System, self-regulate, ensuring justice, safety, and well-being for all.

### Abolition of Power-Class And the Ethno-corporatist Ideal

Ethno-corporatism seeks to eliminate the Legislative-power monopolised by government officials—the political condition that fails to resolve social problems effectively because political systems lack regulatory power without creating additional social conflicts. Traditional political governments centralise decision-making, often ignoring the concerns of citizenry-electrates, which perpetuates social dysfunction and injustice.

Ethno-corporatism, in contrast, abolishes the power-class entirely. From the moment citizenry-electrates can fully participate in decision-making at every stage of government, the era of monopolised political power ends. By “power-class,” we mean no more domineering authority, no government prescribing citizen legislative power, and no ruling-class controlling State

power to advance self-prescribed agendas over the collective interests of society. This power-class must be eradicated permanently to prevent the subjugation of human populations.

Critics argue that under global corporatism, computerised intelligence may reduce available work, leaving a large proportion of the population idle. Ethno-corporatism embraces this “universal economic idleness” as a deliberate feature. There is nothing inherently wrong with pursuing idleness; contemplation and leisure, as Aristotle and Epicurus observed, are essential to human well-being. Africans, after centuries of poverty and overwork, deserve freedom, leisure, and the pursuit of pleasure under a society that prioritises collective well-being over compulsory labour.

Objections based on Africa’s large population or assumed incapacity to sustain technological production ignore the historical success of corporatist modes of production in the 1980s. Just as economic class disappears under ethno-corporatism, so too must the power-class in govoxical government, creating a society where citizens participate fully in decision-making that affects both individual and collective interests.

The loss of power-class is a response to the exclusion of citizens from meaningful governance under political systems. It is a rejection of bureaucratic laws, illusory representative-

democracy, and authoritarian enforcement that perpetuates inequality. Political ideologies, including its representative-democracy model, are historically rooted in capitalist class structures and serve to maintain power-class dominance. Ethno-corporatism frees society from these constraints, allowing citizens to experience true collective-altruistic governance.

Opposition to ethno-corporatism often stems from historical misconceptions and resistance to change, informed by inherited ideologies of tyranny and elitism. These objections ignore the transformative potential of a society designed to empower citizenry-electrates, abolish power-class, and institute a participatory, egalitarian governance system. Our generation bears witness to the imperfect and changeable nature of social conditions, and it is this historical understanding that underpins the necessity of ethno-corporatism for Africa's social, economic, and renewal of governance structure.

### Abolition of Prisons And the Redeem-system

Abolition of the prison! Even the most liberal critics may express scepticism at this ethno-corporatist and govovical view that favours populocratic reform of the offender and social progress. On what foundation can the present institution of prison justify its existence? Is it truly for deterrence, punishment, or both?

In reality, prisons exist primarily to exercise tyrannical control over the human soul. Punishment is manifested as deprivation of liberty: restriction of movement, loss of rights, and submission to a strict regime that governs every aspect of daily activity with intensive-power of control and physical coercion. Yet this control only regulates practical behaviour, not the logical reasoning or moral faculties of the individual.

Prisons claim to reform offenders, but in practice, they achieve the opposite. They discipline the mind to comply with imposed routines without addressing the underlying logical or moral dimensions of offending behaviour. I therefore ask: What is the point of prison? How does it serve society or make amends to victims?

In contrast, the Redeem-system under ethno-corporatism employs ideological-power and charismatic-power as its primary tools of rehabilitation, independent of the intensive-power of control that prisons rely on. Mental discipline is critical to reform, but military-style intensive control only develops practical skills for daily activities. Ideological-power and charismatic-power, however, target the logical and moral faculties, instilling behavioural discipline rooted in group-based altruism and promoting reciprocal moral engagement. This aligns with the State's nepotistic altruism under ethno-

corporatism, expressing unconditional care and ethical governance toward citizens.

Redeem is an isolated city of consequence that operates on a capitalist economic system and political government. It is not a simulation of society. It is society—within walls. And every society needs: Housing, Jobs, Markets, Banks, Utilities, Government, Infrastructure, and more. Redeem provides all of these internally. But unlike the free world that operates on the non-monetary ethno-corporatist system and govovical government, the financial loop within Redeem city is closed: no external credit, no cash influx, no bailout. The community functions off the productivity of its own residents. Just like the world outside—except contained, structured, and disciplined.

Conventional prisons, even those offering psychological or behavioural programs, fail to reform offenders as they should. Social-capitalist approaches often reinforce criminal behaviours rather than resolve them. In the Redeem-institution, ideological-power and charismatic-power operate in concert to produce a Diffused-Power—a rehabilitative influence that genuinely transforms behaviour in line with common moral and ethical interests. Individuals internalise these principles as natural and moral, creating sustainable behavioural change.

Redeem is a self-sustaining, technologically-secure City of consequence. Those found guilty of criminal acts are no longer

thrown into cages but placed into a ring-fenced, monitored community where they must earn their way forward. They work. They pay rent and bills. They govern. They participate. And above all, they take responsibility. In Redeem, justice is not a dead end. It is a structured, non-negotiable path forward. Our belief is simple: no society can thrive by caging the broken. We must confront crime with more than walls—we must respond with wisdom, design, and transformation.

Thus, prison as an institution will naturally vanish with the abolition of intensive-power of control, and with it, the traditional political system, power-class, and Protective-groups that sustain it. The Redeem-system replaces punitive control with moral and intellectual rehabilitation, fulfilling the ethical vision of Govox-Populi and the principles of African ethno-corporatist society. This is our call to action: to abolish prisons as we know them—and to Redeem our concept of justice.

The Palaver-system  
And the Abolition of Bureaucratic Law

I say it would be an enduring joy when African corporatists abolish the institution of bureaucracy and its impersonal, law-enforced procedures. Organised law is a natural outgrowth of human society since the ancient era. Subsequent generations inherited governance structures that generated laws designed to favour the ruling-class and secure their dominance of State-

power. From a Marxist perspective, “*The States are the Law-makers of societies, and they represent the ruling-class.*” But truly, how can we organise the institution of law to represent the citizenry collectively?

African corporatists intend to destroy the most bureaucratic and biased forms of power in government-citizenry relations. We intend to replace the political institution of law with a govoxical institution of citizenry-prescribed regulatory-guidelines for citizenry-society and the administration of government. For if law has any meaning, it lies in the recognition that the moral sense of politics often renders law complex, arbitrary, and prejudiced, manipulated to suit the enforcer’s personal intentions.

Historically, law has operated to centralise informal mechanisms of economic self-interest by the ruling-class, dominating formal public institutions. The institution of justice, meanwhile, functions increasingly informally, subordinated to the political and economic prerogatives of those in power. One could say that ‘Law’, as it operates in political societies, is fundamentally broken. I argue it should not be broken, but every law under bureaucratic institutions is prescribed broken from inception. The problem is not the ‘Law’ itself—it is the bureaucracy under which the law operates. This bureaucracy

must be abolished and replaced with a corporatist-centered approach.

The police and court systems are equally bureaucratic, enforcing laws selectively according to prosecutorial discretion, police enforcement practices, and State-sponsored legal actors posing as defence or guardians of humanitarian laws. African corporatists propose Lawderly, a govovical intervention to regulate citizenry-prescribed guidelines. Lawders do not enforce law in a punitive sense but formalise disputes, ensuring the citizenry's regulatory-guidelines remain intact, free from personal biases, and aligned with the collective moral-altruism of society.

Political systems that revere prisons, police, and courts, empowered by a ruling-class, intimidate citizens and tear families apart. Children are routinely separated from parents, human rights abuses occur, corruption flourishes, infrastructure decays, and social norms erode. These conditions are universal, affecting both developing and developed nations. Politics, in this sense, keeps society asunder.

Govoxiers, however, would indoctrinate communities—men, women, young, and old—to adopt the corporatist cultured way of life based on group-based altruism. The heart of an ethno-corporatist society is the altruistic regulation of its citizenry, the cornerstone of govovical governance. Criminal codes-of-conduct



would therefore reflect rehabilitation rather than punishment, keeping families together, protecting natural resources, fostering healthy individualism, and reducing oppressive control over citizens.

In political societies, innocent people often suffer prosecution based on hearsay, opinion, or fabricated evidence, receiving the stigmatised label of “criminal.” Laws benefit those in bureaucratic institutions; those who break laws are arbitrarily caught and punished, often for economic or political convenience. The politics of imprisonment, as we know it, has effectively become a tool of economic production, not justice.

The Palaver-System, therefore, replaces this bureaucratic, punitive legal system. It is a citizenry-centered judicial body designed to resolve disputes according to ethno-corporatist moral-altruism and the populocratic regulatory-guidelines of citizenry-society. Lawders and the Palaver-System together ensure that justice is rehabilitative, participatory, and aligned with the common good, restoring order and harmony to society without coercion or authoritarian enforcement.

Humans as Capital:  
The Final Commodity of Political Economy  
and the Ethno-corporatist Restoration of Social Value

Along with the instruments of economic production, human beings themselves have become capital, treated as commodities of economic value and objects of trade. Citizens increasingly find themselves in a constant battle against being rendered *common property*—exploitable, transferable, and expendable—whenever capitalists and politicians collude for profit. Their distractions are deliberate: they mask the real intention, which is to justify and perpetuate their dominance and secure the active consent of those over whom they govern.

The greed of capitalism has extended its reach into every corner of social life: health, medicine, education, science, food, toiletries, housing, sexuality, even the spiritual life of the human soul. The political culture of mass imprisonment, intertwined with the market's hunger for profits, has placed the very body of the human being into the auction hall of economic transactions.

There is nothing more imposing—nor more grotesque—than the virtuous indignation of political-principles that wield *operational autonomy* to impose profit-making logic on every public-duty institution. Even prison probation services, where

prisoners purchase nothing and sell nothing, are run on *Business Plans*. Has the capitalist not already extracted enough of our worth?

Public duties have been privatised, marketised, and commodified under political societies. So should anyone be surprised that higher prison populations, longer sentences, and intensified control are all politically convenient decisions? They convert humans into capital for vulnerable sectional groups, ensuring profits for private prison contracts, privatised services for public prisons, security firms, corporate vendors, and bureaucratic intermediaries.

Govoxiers reject this entirely. We do not—and must not—run human society like a business enterprise governed by profit-seeking logic. Under ethno-corporatism, the socio-economic system is a non-monetary economy structured around direct use-value and universal proprietorship. Economic value is measured by social necessity, communal wellbeing, and the moral-altruism of the citizenry, not by money, profit or GDP.

Thus, the ethno-corporatist order proposes a new socio-economic infrastructure:

The Corporatist Service Providers (CSP Scheme):

This national enterprise exists for all working-age citizens. The State's franchisees—vocational corporatists, trade-owners,

stockists, producers, manufacturers—constitute the CSP. These include:

Factory workers, Cleaners, Healthcare workers, Hospitality workers, Influencers, Shopkeepers, Restaurateurs, Hairdressers, Accountants, Lawyers, Researchers, Market traders, Engineers, Artisans, and every profession within the national economy.

CSP workers are both citizens and economic actors. They operate under working-group prescribed regulatory-guidelines, overseen by the Economy-Branch of Government, headed by the Economy Prime Minister and occupied by the economic-unionists.

The Citizenry Legislative Branch:

The electorates themselves—everyday citizens—constitute this Legislative Branch. They author the citizenry-prescribed regulatory guidelines that govern society. They determine:

Codes of conduct, Societal norms, Civil responsibilities, and Policy directions.

This branch is headed by the Citizenry Prime Minister, and operated by the Citizenry Legislative Committee.

The Executive Branch:

Headed by the Secretary of State, the Executive Branch includes:

Regional Ambassadors, Secretariat Ministers, State Lord  
Governors, Councillors, and Administrative Staff

They are all subject to the Citizenry Legislative Authority, ensuring a complete inversion of the political order: the people legislate, the officials obey.

The Supervisory Arm: The State Lords:

At the apex stands the State Lords, the joint Head-of-States of the proposed United African States. Their purpose is supervisory, custodial, and moral, not political. They ensure that the Executive, Economy, and Citizenry branches operate in harmony, and that the principles of govocial altruism are upheld universally.

Ethnosocialism:

The African Populocratic Socialism  
of Collective-Individualism and Altruistic Statehood

The socialism I speak of in Africa—the socio-economic system grounded in citizenry populocratic culture, collective control of the economy, and shared stewardship of State affairs—is a direct retreat from the current *protégism* culture of money,

personal accumulation, and concealed privilege. This protégism, embedded within the business of political governance, grants the ruling-class exclusive wealth while the African citizenry at large bears the cost of its economic and moral decay.

Ethno-corporatist society, by contrast, is not a political system; it is an altruist-system, a social ethic founded on collective-individualism. Here, the economic architecture is not driven by money but by resource accounting, direct use-value, and State-supported communal welfare. Production exists not to enrich individual elites but to nourish citizenry-consumers directly. A robust social-services system—financing even the endeavours of Africans abroad—forms the backbone of this social welfare economy, ensuring equality and altruistic benefit for all and excluding none.

In this proposed African populocratic socialism, regulated under the govox-populi administration, fundamental individual and collective rights—enshrined in the ethno-corporatist Constitution, guided by govoxical-decentralisation, and articulated through corporatist conventions—grant every citizen the ability to live sustainably off the State. Even citizens who choose not to work out of personal volition would not be deprived of basic sustenance. This is not paternalism but altruistic social responsibility: a structural guarantee that the

safety of survival is a birthright, not a privilege. This is the essence of what I call Ethnosocialism.

### The Meaning of Ethnosocialism:

The term *Ethnosocialism* combines two roots:

- Ethno — a combining form meaning ‘race’, ‘culture’, ‘people’; from the Greek *ethnos*, meaning *community* or *nation*.
- Socialism — from the Latin *sociare*, “to combine” or “to share”; meaning shared ownership and collective regulation by the community of people as a whole.

Together they signify: a unity of diverse ethnic groups, sharing a common national identity, common practices, and common economic stewardship.

Within ethno-corporatism, ethnosocialism therefore refers to:

A society united through shared control of government and shared control of the economy.

It is a strand of socio-economic populocracy—a fusion of empirical socialism, traditional African communalism, and customary moral values. It operates as a system of resource-trade-interchange, under a non-monetary economy where citizenry agency, not capital markets, determines production.

### How Ethnosocialism Breaks from 20th-Century Socialism:

This proposed African ethnosocialism is not a revival of 20th-century socialism. It diverges from it profoundly:

- It rejects political power-class structures.
- It rejects the statist authoritarianism of Marxist–Leninist models.
- It rejects all monetary systems that reproduce class society.

No monetary economy—capitalist, communist, or mixed—has ever secured true universal access to employment, education, healthcare, housing, equal necessities, and social justice. Monetary economies inevitably reproduce hierarchy, exploitation, and political privilege.

Thus, Africa’s historic marginalisation from the capitalist global market economy has only strengthened the ethno-corporatist view: that economic sovereignty and moral restoration require a complete departure from monetary logic.

### The Ethnographic Logic: Individualism, Altruism, Collectivism, Equalism:

Ethnosocialism rests on four central pillars:

1. Individualism – but *healthy-individualism*, free from economic desperation.



2. Altruism – citizens act for the wellbeing of others as a moral norm.
3. Collectivism – shared responsibility for societal stability.
4. Equalism – equal economic benefit from economic production, irrespective of socio-economic status.

The ethnosocialist model of collective-individualism recognises that economic survival should not rely on money, competition, exploitation, education, privilege or socio-economic status. It shifts attention entirely toward fulfilling communal altruistic responsibilities. This protects vulnerable groups from being pushed to the margins and allows governments to close the gap between poverty and equality—thus fostering liberty, dignity, and social equilibrium.

#### The Economic Architecture of Ethnosocialism:

Ethnosocialism is a socio-economic system in which:

- Every qualified individual benefits equally and directly from the nation's economic production.
- The State guarantees welfare provisions for: working-age citizens, pensioners, the sick, the disabled, and non-working citizens (by choice or circumstance).
- Production is State-owned, but modes of production are *citizen-controlled*.

- Consumption is based on direct use-value, not markets or money.
- Goods are produced on demand, not on speculation.

Thus, the classic form of class society is abolished. So too is the capitalist form of socio-economic rationalism. Under this order:

No African—woman or man, young or old—will ever need to rely on another person, nor on exploitative labour markets, for survival.

Ethnosocialism therefore becomes a culturalised altruistic ethic, uplifting all citizens equally and fostering genuine healthy-individualism without economic coercion.

The common characteristics of African ethnosocialism are the view that the citizenry body of electorates are the State's legal legislative power-holder in African ethnosocialist society, and that citizenry-electoralates are the State decision-makers on the day-to-day administration of government, the economy and social affairs of the State, and that they have a direct purpose to use their decision-making body to promote healthy-individualism of every member of African society.

African ethnosocialism begins from a single, uncompromising principle: the citizenry-electorates constitute the legislative heart of the State, the primary custodians of law, policy, and collective direction. In an ethnosocialist society, sovereignty does not reside in distant elites or technocratic institutions—it is held directly by the people. They determine the day-to-day administration of State government, the flow and structure of economic activity, and the ethical life of the nation. Their purpose is neither symbolic nor consultative; they exist as an active and operational decision-making organ, dedicated to cultivating the healthy-individualism of every member of the African community.

Within this system, the Administrative-division of the govovical government—its secretariats, economists, citizenry committees and regional organs—operate under the guiding ethic of altruistic populocratic centralism. This principle places the citizenry-electorates not outside the State governing apparatus but within it, as co-governors with shared control over regional affairs and collective influence over the broader African society. Governance becomes a participatory culture rather than a hierarchical ritual; administration becomes a cooperative civic exercise rather than a professionalised monopoly. Power is dispersed to the whole, not concentrated to a few.

Ancient African socialism harmonises naturally with this non-monetary economic framework. Its moral engine is humanitarian altruism—an ethic that elevates the dignity of collective-individualism. In this vision, all persons, regardless of cultural, gendered, religious, or ethnic distinctions, contribute to and benefit from a society organised around common wealth, responsible interdependence, and a shared orientation towards abundance rather than scarcity. Where necessary, African ethnosocialism cooperates with other nations and forms specific, strategic relationships with global corporations to secure economic self-sufficiency and technological relevance. At the apex of this system sit the StateLords—guardians of Ma'atic balance—whose supervisory and judicial guidance ensures govoxical coherence and moral equilibrium across Africa's regional administrations.

The multifaceted realisation of ethnosocialist objectives across African jurisdictions depends deeply on the cultural temperament of the citizenry-electorates. Each region's philosophical heritage, traditions, and civic psyche inform how populocratic centralism materialises in practice. Yet, amidst this diversity, one truth remains constant: Africa's unity is not an invention; it is a reawakening.

The Unitary African Idea:  
Ethno-Corporatism and the Homeland of Africa (HLA)

To reproach African corporatists for desiring the abolition of national divisions is to misunderstand the essence of the African idea. The ‘Organisation of African Union’ already represents the embryonic form of a unitary African govity. Ethno-corporatism simply seeks to complete what history has already foreshadowed: One Africa, one nationality, one government. Africa is not a collection of fractured states but a single living organism whose soul has survived colonial, racial, and political fragmentation. To divide a living soul is to lose it. To unify it is to restore it.

Thus, African corporatists are compelled by a shared sense of destiny to devolve all governmental instruments into one govov-populi system—the populocratic architecture of the proposed Homeland of Africa (HLA). In this govovical cosmology, every African is both an individual and a collective expression of a continental civilisation. Together, they constitute a nation of StateLords—calling forth a cultural renaissance rooted in collective-individualism and guided by the metaphysical inheritance of ancient African governance.

The divisive ethics of the colonial era have largely evaporated, dissolved by Africa’s instinctive recognition of shared identity. Increasingly, Africans view one another not

through the distortions of race, religion, or sub-ethnic difference, but as interconnected individuals whose destinies converge. In a world dominated by global corporatism—where economic empowerment and algorithmic influence transcend borders—the rise of a unified African ethnosocialism becomes not only possible but necessary.

The supremacy of African ethno-corporatism will accelerate the disappearance of what remains of colonial divisions. United action alongside the ongoing global corporatist revolution—characterised by automation, digitalisation, and planetary economic integration—forms the essential condition for African self-determination and sustainable prosperity. As ethnosocialism eradicates intra-African exploitation, global corporatism, too, will erode the traditional domination of one nation by another. As the power-classes of human society dissolve, so will the political hierarchies that once governed international relations.

Within this new paradigm, populocracy liberates individuals, enabling them to participate actively in the culture of collective-individualism. As citizens assume direct agency over governance, economics and societal design, the illusion of liberal democracy—an ideology premised on representational distance—fades. In its place emerges a more authentic collective consciousness grounded in participation, sovereignty, and communal ethics.

There is, therefore, no credible ideological or economic charge against global corporatism that can withstand scrutiny within the emerging paradigm. One need only observe that the computer-technology industry is now the engine of 21st-century civilisation—driving internetisation, automation, algorithmic governance, and the global reorganisation of labour and value. Ethnosocialism does not resist this evolution; it partners with it, aligning African civilisation with the infrastructural realities of the digital epoch.

Together, global corporatism and African ethnosocialism form a new synthesis: one driven by technological revolution, the other by civilisational unity. In this synergy, Africa rises—not as a fragmented continent, but as a unified Homeland, restored to its moral, governing, and cultural wholeness.

The Evolution of African Consciousness:  
A Response to Material Transformation

The ideas, views, conceptions and sensitivity, consciousness and intentionality I rendered in this ethno-corporatism manifesto as a new deterministic system of government and economic platform or relations directed to spur on Africans' reaction, occur from changes with every change in the material conditions of our socio-economic existence in the HomeLand, in our economic relations with

other countries in the world, and in our social life within the HomeLand.

The ideas, perceptions and sensitivities expressed in this ethno-corporatism manifesto arise organically from the shifting terrain of African material existence. Every transformation in our economic conditions, every alteration in our relationship with global production systems, and every evolution in our internal social life reshapes our consciousness. This manifesto is not the invention of abstraction; it is the intellectual echo of Africa's lived conditions in the 21st century. The intentionality behind this work is not accidental—it is the necessary intellectual response to a world undergoing profound structural reorganisation.

In the study of the history of ideas, one encounters a familiar truth: knowledge progresses by transformation. We apprehend earlier thoughts not simply to imitate them but to transcend them, to convert inherited insights into higher forms of understanding. Once a consciousness has absorbed and surpassed an earlier notion, it no longer inhabits the original idea—it has evolved into a new ideological terrain.

Karl Marx's *Communist Manifesto* of 1848, the revolutionary text that reshaped the socio-economic consciousness of the West, stands in this lineage of transformative ideas. Yet its influence



here is not a matter of replication; rather, Marx's materialist observation—that ideas change in tandem with material conditions—provides a historical premise upon which this manifesto builds. As the economic base of the 19th century transformed under industrial capitalism, so did Marx's generation produce a revolutionary critique. Likewise, our generation, shaped by digitisation, automation, and computerised economic instruments, is compelled to produce its own ideological response.

The accelerating emergence of web-internetisation, the dominance of algorithmic production, and the economic restructuring driven by the computer-technology industry constitute the material foundation upon which ethno-corporatism arises. These socio-cultural developments reveal the exhaustion of protégism—the inherited, hierarchical, patronage-based model of African governance. In its place emerges a new form suited to the digital epoch: ethno-corporatism, a system aimed at dismantling protégism and establishing a continental structure grounded in collective-individualism, populocratic agency, and non-monetary economic exchange.

Thus, the theory of ethno-corporatism represents a substantial advancement in the application of computer-intelligence to social organisation. It penetrates deeper into the prevailing economicism of our age—a global economicism

shaped by data-driven tools and machinic rationality—and identifies within it the seeds of a new socio-cultural formation. Ethnosocialism and populocracy, in this context, emerge not as speculative fantasies but as logical extensions of the technological world we already inhabit. They are presented here in their purest, ideal form, but they are eminently realisable—indeed, more attainable than certain institutions we presently deem “practical” or “necessary.”

Karl Marx remarked that when people speak of ideas that revolutionise society, they merely reveal that within the existing world the seeds of a new one have already been born, and that the dissolution of old ideas mirrors the dissolution of old material conditions. This insight illuminates the rise of govox-populi. The contemporary political system reveals its own decay; within that decay, the elements of its successor are emerging everywhere—in youth movements, in populist demands, in decentralised online governance cultures, in the collapse of political trust, and in the rise of direct civic agency.

This generation expresses this dissolution loudly. Our demands for radical reform, for new forms of governance, for decentralised decision-making, are not arbitrary rebellions; they are the social consciousness of a dying political architecture giving way to its replacement. Govox-populi emerges as the imperative ethic of this transition: the acceptance and

implementation of citizenry-electorate decisions without the imposition of political individual autonomy. It is the natural successor to democratic ethics, which have collapsed under the weight of technocracy, expertise-dependency, and political self-interest.

In this manifesto, the call is simple and direct: Let legislative power return to the people. Let citizens seek their own expert counsel, choose their own policies, decide their own futures, and bear responsibility for the trajectory of their own society. No government anywhere should continue to monopolise legislative decision-making over matters that directly affect the people's individual and collective lives. This is the essential message of govox-populi.

It is here that ethno-corporatism departs from Karl Marx. Marx directed his work toward the formation of a working-class party; communists rejected sectarian principles and focused on class emancipation through the abolition of bourgeois private property. Ethno-corporatism pursues a different path. It does not call for a class party, nor does it merely oppose private ownership. Instead, it proposes an entirely new governing institution—the govox-populi system—paired with an altruist socio-economic model built on non-monetary exchange and stock-trading relations.

Ethno-corporatism stands fundamentally opposed to the political-power class system. It seeks the abolition of politics, not its reform; the end of the police institution, the dismantling of prisons, the dissolution of bureaucratic justice systems, the extinction of wage-labour, the retirement of salary-based economic survival, and the collapse of bureaucratic laws and orders designed to sustain ruling-class authority. It emerges as a divergence from democratic socialism—toward a populocratic socialism, a system rooted in humanitarian unity, collective-individualism, and the altruistic organisation of society.

In this vision lies not merely an ideological alternative but a civilisational possibility: the reshaping of Africa into an altruistic, corporatist-populocratic society that excludes no one, abandons no one, and elevates all. This is the future ethno-corporatism offers—the ideological platform upon which the next African epoch can stand.

#### Ethno-Corporatism:

Dissolving Class through Economic Transformation  
and Govox-Populi

What has this development upended itself to, I was asked? The history of all past and existing systems of government has consisted in the exercise of a class system over the citizenry by their government institutions; a classic form of class system that

produces distinct forms of power-class, economic class, and social-class at all preceding epochs in human society.

Throughout human history, every system of government—ancient, modern, or contemporary—has been anchored in one constant principle: the exercise of class power over the citizenry. Whether framed as aristocracy, democracy, oligarchy, monarchy, or bureaucracy, the foundational architecture of governance has always produced distinct forms of power-class, economic-class and social-class. These classes have defined human relations across all epochs and have been reinforced by government institutions designed to preserve the hierarchy from which they derive power.

Class systems, regardless of their external justifications, emerge fundamentally from disparities in economic empowerment. A class is considered “threatened” only when its economic base erodes; thus, economic-class is the engine that drives both social-class and power-class. My claim is simple: once economic class disappears, all other forms of class will dissolve at once. No ideology, religion or political institution is capable of preserving class distinctions in the absence of economic inequality.

The revolutionary theory of ethno-corporatism confronts this problem directly. It is a hard-line elaboration of corporatist philosophy, advancing beyond traditional corporatist frameworks by integrating govox-populi—its administrative mechanism—and citizenry-electorates as the operational force behind societal transformation. Together, these components form a socio-economic engine designed to achieve the common good through collective-individualism and altruistic participation. Ethno-corporatism stands as the outermost extension of corporatist theory to date, surpassing all earlier variants in scope, structure, and revolutionary purpose.

The first practical step in the ethno-corporatist transformation of the HomeLand of Africa is clear: African governments must franchise manufacturing lines from global producers under a State Manufacturer Franchise licence, producing exclusively for Africa's free-consumer economy. This constitutes the economic foundation for a non-monetary, resource-distribution system that operates independently of capitalist supply-demand contingencies.

From here, the path to structural transformation unfolds. When all African State instruments are devolved and united as one Nation—abolishing political institutions and their Protective-group mechanisms—and replacing them with the govox-populi system and its Promotional-group institutions,

Africa will have expelled the last vestiges of protégism. In doing so, it will establish a moral and administrative structure grounded in transparency, eliminate the conditions that incentivise corruption, and provide the socio-economic foundation necessary for citizens to achieve healthy-individualism and fulfilling lives.

The citizenry-electrates, wielding full legislative authority, will abolish all political-institutional ethics and dismantle the moral logic of protégism embedded in governance. Executive functions will be centralised under the Secretary-of-State, elected by the people to act as their commissioning representative in the HomeLand's affairs. This office will coordinate the rapid recovery and expansion of economic productive forces in alignment with the people's collective decisions.

The transitional stage will be challenging. Not all objectives will be realised immediately. Certain high-tech industries will require syndicates of foreign corporatists operating in African franchised facilities; others will flourish independently of foreign licensors, functioning solely within Africa's resource-trade economy. The goal is not autarky but economic self-sufficiency subsistence, achieved through strategic cooperation and controlled global integration.

The computer-intelligence industry plays a pivotal role in this transformation. Its digital architecture supports the structural

requirements of ethnosocialism—facilitating the development of infrastructure, empowering the regulatory mechanisms of the govox-populi system, and enabling rapid innovation. Africa, by advancing in this direction, becomes a model for the world. It offers a viable route for global corporatist free-trade economies, demonstrating how nations may achieve surplus resources without exploitation—much as the world is witnessing in China’s industrial operations today.

Ethno-corporatism may manifest differently across African States due to cultural variation, yet its principles—economic self-sufficiency, non-monetary exchange, franchised production, and altruist collective-individualism—remain constant. As class distinctions dissolve and the modes of production become concentrated in the hands of the State’s working-group population, the collective consciousness of society regains its humanitarian spirit, resembling the communal ethics of early human societies before the imposition of class-based structures.

Under govox-populi, regulatory mechanisms serve only the socio-economic interests of individuals—but only when individuals participate in the populocratic fabric of their communities. Self-isolation is permitted; those who prefer living independently or without seeking State support remain free to do so. This too is a legitimate expression of healthy-individualism and personal liberty.



If African citizens actively construct the socio-economic conditions of ethnosocialism—organising their villages, townships, and regions according to the ethos of collective-individualism—then the ethno-corporatist revolution will achieve its intended altruist-society. By abolishing all forms of class, it will close the historical chapter of protégism and open a new epoch of economic equality. In doing so, Africa will have transformed itself from a protégé-society into an ethno-corporatist civilisation, eliminating the power-class operations that once restricted the potential of its people.

Looking outward, global corporatism—naturally antagonistic to class distinctions—will realise its own destiny when corporations, producers and service institutions across the world unite into a universal Corporatist-Union-Code (CUC). At this stage, Karl Marx's famous declaration becomes fully realised: *“the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all.”* This is the horizon toward which ethno-corporatism marches.

## CHAPTER SIX

### CRITICAL UTOPIAN ETHNOSOCIALISM

African economic conditions have evolved under a sordid and imposed necessity: the necessity of living for others. Since the colonial era, the architecture of class system—designed elsewhere yet violently applied upon us—has drained African people of the natural birthright of healthy-individualism, hollowed our collectivist spirit, and replaced our civilisational ethos with a coerced socialism of labour, where one must work for money simply to live.

To borrow and repurpose Oscar Wilde: *“We had either to give ourselves up to it, or give it up entirely. There was no other alternative.”* Tragically, we surrendered ourselves to it, and we have endured centuries of its grim consequences. Now, I say to my African people: it is time to give it up—here and now—simply.

As a natural result of this long submission, the demands of the monetary economy upon African self-worth have grown monstrously unreasonable. From epoch to epoch, its work-to-pay and pay-to-work regimes have not only entrenched a labour-class

among Africans but also entrenched a power-class above Africans—extractive, predatory, and indifferent. Its recurring mission has been clear: weaken the African individual's productive capacity; extract Africa's resources without restraint; and gratify itself at the expense of African hardship. This moral-sense, this colonial economic instinct, became the guiding logic by which the worth of Africans everywhere is judged—forcing Africans globally to fight merely for the privilege of equality.

Having consumed our genius at home, our will-power in our minds, our intellectual treasures abroad, the monetary-western system continued to demand more: more surrender, more servitude, more of our natural inheritance. Through the Chatter-era into modern protégism, it has taken from our ancestors and then from us, as if Africa itself were merely an inheritance bequeathed to it by virtue of its own existence. Today, no African anywhere escapes its many faces of inequality. Its imposition has become universal upon African life.

To continue under such a system would be not only wrong but anti-progressive—forever trapping Africans in a condition of always *doing*, but never *being*. Communism, in its intentions, recognised parts of the problem, but its structure cannot lead Africans to the healthy-individualism we seek. Socialism, in its attempts, has offered some value by trying to restore aspects of African collectivist civilisation and provide the essential

instruments of economic empowerment. Yet, all forms of socialism that lack ethno-altruist foundations have failed to produce the African conditions necessary for material well-being and individual flourishing.

The classical theory of socialism defines the shared economy under collective control—usually through the State—to advance solidarity and resolve the psychological pressures that demoralise individuals. But this alone is insufficient. Thus arises the necessity of African Ethnosocialism.

African Ethnosocialism reconstitutes socialism within an African cosmology. It is the socio-economic system in which individuals benefit directly from the means of economic production, and in which the State ensures the welfare and thriving of each citizen not as a labour-unit but as a dignified human being. While socialism in itself cannot liberate individuals from the mercenary necessity to labour for survival, African Ethnosocialism situates itself in a new era—one in which automation reduces labour-demand, and where a non-monetary accounting of resources becomes ethically imperative for African upliftment.

It is poverty—this superimposed, persistent, regressive affliction—that has stalked African existence since protégism began. Our generation is born into its realities: scarcity, starvation, ugliness of deprivation, and the constant battle for

basic fulfilment. Opportunities for education and vocational growth are limited, forcing young Africans either to self-teach or to struggle within a narrow world of exclusion. Poverty becomes not merely a condition, but a geography of despair.

Meanwhile, the working-group—those who uphold society—are taught to chase money under the illusion of socio-economic inclusion, promised that their labour will one day reward them fairly. But the promise is a mirage. Everywhere across Africa, poverty deepens; greed intensifies; exclusion becomes normalised; and the moral climate of society shifts towards a brutal survivalism.

Money-economy has produced these conditions. It breeds poverty; it nurtures greed; it corrodes moral cultures. Its influence is visible not only in Africa but even in the most advanced capitalist societies. Vulnerable individuals join prostitution not from desire but from economic desperation. The majority of prison populations are filled with those driven to crime by money-pressures. In every direction, money-economy births and sustains the class system that divides society into inequality.

The African HomeLand stands, therefore, at a historic junction. The monetary system has failed us. Socialism in its classical form cannot complete our liberation. Communism cannot structure our individuality. Capitalism has exploited our

existence. Thus arises the necessity—and the inevitability—of Critical Utopian Ethnosocialism.

The Secretariat–Ministry of Labour & Industry:  
Engine of Ethnosocialist Equality

According to the behavioural–brain science of Psychextrics, which I continue to advance and refine as a new scientific subject, the human capacity for rational calculation operates not from an abstract morality or some mythologised concept of innate free-will, but from the will-power of emotions—the internal emotional calculus that precedes conscious choice. This internal emotional architecture determines the direction and quality of human decision-making far more than external moral prescriptions.

Within this understanding, it becomes evident that African society stands to prosper more fully under conditions that strengthen the emotional stability, rational agency, and socio-economic balance of the individual—conditions achievable under a non-monetary economy, where economic equality is structurally engineered, and where labour becomes free-contributive and goods and services become free-accessible. This is superior to the irrational gamble of the monetary economy, where economic fortune is reduced to chance, competition, and inequality.

In the ethno-corporatist reconstruction of the HomeLand, the proposed Secretariat–Ministry of Labour & Industry becomes the central apparatus for guaranteeing economic equality and universal employment. Its mandate is to design and sustain the *Corporatist Service Providers (CSP)* scheme, ensuring that every citizen of working age is integrated into productive national activity. This ensures that poverty becomes structurally impossible in African society.

Under govoxical regulation, the secretariat-minister of Labour & Industry is tasked with cultivating the virtues of economic sufficiency, full employment, and the steady transformation of labour-power. Central to this mission is the strategic and ongoing replacement of human labour with computer-automation technologies, enabling a gradual reduction of the working-age population and an expansion of later-life stability through an extended pension-age.

The ultimate aspiration of this Ministry is clear: to transfer the burden of economic labour from human bodies to automated systems, freeing Africans to pursue healthy-individualism, civic participation, and higher intellectual and social fulfilment.

#### Protection of the Non-Working and the Vulnerable:

The working-group, under ethno-corporatism, becomes the first shield against the horrors that poverty has historically

inflicted under the monetary system. Those who cannot work—whether due to disability, health conditions, or circumstances beyond their control—are guaranteed care and support through robust social welfare provisions.

No African is abandoned. No African is left behind. This is the ethic of ethnosocialism.

The Lessons of Poverty: A Return to Ancient Economic Wisdom:

Our present African condition has taught us the full weight of poverty—not only its impact on the non-working, but also its deep injuries upon the working-group themselves. Poverty has forced upon us an honest confrontation with the socio-economic costs of the current protégé structure. Yet this suffering has also opened our eyes to a forgotten truth:

African civilisation once flourished under a moneyless economic structure, where members of society contributed free-labour toward the production of resources and, in turn, enjoyed free-consumption of those resources. This system upheld communal dignity, maintained social stability, and preserved the emotional intelligence of the society.

Ethnosocialism does not imitate the past—it restores its wisdom and modernises its efficiency.



The Working-Group as the Moral Engine:

Under the proposed macro-level ethno-corporatist economy, the working-group will finally regain the dignity denied to them under the protégé economy. They will contribute free-labour to the State—not for wages that barely sustain life, but in exchange for full economic sufficiency, stable housing, nourishment, healthcare, social support, and the freedom to raise their families in conditions of collective prosperity.

They are the living expression of folks-altruism, the cultural foundation of African ethnosocialism. Their contributions are no longer exploited; they are honoured. Their labour is no longer monetised; it is dignified. Their survival is no longer uncertain; it is guaranteed.

The ethno-corporatist society transforms the working-group from economic sufferers into economic beneficiaries—from labourers into co-creators of the HomeLand's prosperity.

Global Exclusion, Protégism, and the Ethnosocialist Response:

The global economic exclusion of African States—deepened by the money-economy that perpetuates poverty through inflation and wage stagnation—has condemned generations of Africans to a cycle of never-ending deprivation. The monetary system strains the working-group, depresses wages, and

magnifies vulnerability. Thus, we are entirely justified in declaring the transition to African ethno-corporatism as the next decisive step in our socio-economic evolution. The root causes of African poverty and economic insufficiency can be traced, directly and indirectly, to the structural failures of the monetary order.

In an African ethno-corporatist society, the rapid emergence of computerised intelligence and automation technologies will fundamentally alter labour patterns. Jobs once dependent on human labour-power, or even entire professional domains, may cease to exist in their present form within a decade—perhaps even sooner. Africa must therefore prepare not for the preservation of outdated labour systems, but for the technological future in which human labour is relieved, redefined, and ultimately liberated.

#### Health Inequality and the Failure of Protégé Relief:

Across the African continent, health inequalities are more acute than in any other region of the world. Scarcity of decent housing further compounds illness and diminishes quality of life. Despite the humanitarian efforts of foreign charities and the steady influx of protégé aid-funds from Western nations—donated year after year with the declared purpose of alleviating African poverty—the structural reality remains unchanged: These relief efforts have not relieved Africa of poverty.

From the inception of protégism, these donations have merely sustained the socio-economic conditions that keep Africans excluded from the world economy. Far from resolving underdevelopment, the very form of the relief effort reproduces it, regenerating the same dependencies that inhibit African autonomy, ingenuity, and progress.

### Why Protégist Socialism Has Failed Africa:

The socialism of protégism has never been the solution to African poverty. Rather, it has entrenched dependency, restricted economic sovereignty, and hindered meaningful participation in global economic systems.

African States remain economically excluded because capitalism refused to integrate Africa except as a resource colony—a supplier of raw materials, not an equal in global production and trade. Protégism, imposed as the false alternative, absorbed African nations into a system where political aid, not economic sovereignty, dictated survival.

Thus, the proper aim of African ethnosocialism is to reconstruct society so fundamentally that:

- socio-economic exclusion becomes impossible;
- poverty becomes structurally obsolete;

- Africa re-enters the global stage as a self-sufficient producer, not a dependent recipient.

Socialism in its lonesome forms has never achieved this aim.

Ethnosocialism and the New-Age Alignment with the Concept of the Self:

African ethnosocialism shares its central philosophical impulse with the broader New-Age movement that rose to prominence in the 1980s: a belief in the power and authority of the Self. This is not the individualism of capitalist consumerism, nor the collectivism of ideological socialism, but a balance—a healthy-individualism rooted in emotional, economic, and social empowerment.

This ethos demands a movement away from class-structured societies and toward global corporatist cooperation, where:

- altruist relations structure economic life;
- collective responsibilities are shared consciously;
- humanitarian aims direct the collective-individualistic social order;
- class distinctions dissolve naturally through equality of access and purpose.

Under such conditions, poverty cannot survive, for poverty is the by-product of class—and class is abolished when economic equality is restored.

### The Emergence of African Ethnosocialism:

African ethnosocialism arises precisely because every prior socialist experiment in human history has failed to deliver the healthy-individualism and economic-equalism of socio-economic status that societies sought. No theory—no system—has succeeded in aligning:

- the individual's pursuit of meaning,
- the collective's pursuit of welfare, and
- the emotional-economic architecture of the human psyche.

Thus, my response to this historical failure is to advance a system that integrates the wisdom of ancient African socialism with the demands of the 21st century: a system that stimulates economic equalism, cultivates altruist culture, and eliminates the socio-economic inequalities reproduced by the monetary system.

What I present here is not merely a theory—it is the ongoing record of my own ideological evolution: my reactions, my revisions, and my resolve to forge a transformational structure capable of shaping an epoch-making future. This future emerges

from our ancient African foundations and directs itself toward the destiny of our present generation.

### The Ideal Formation of Secretariat-Ministries

The Secretariat-Ministries constitute the proposed Executive Branch of the ethno-corporatist governmental architecture—an institutional framework designed to operationalise the principles of African Ethnosocialism and the broader govoxical philosophy of representative-populocracy. Each Secretariat-Ministry functions as the executive engine of a specific sector of public administration, and each is directed by a Secretariat-Minister, whose duty is to steward national policy in the interest of collective welfare, economic sufficiency, and cultural continuity.

Within this system, all Executive employees are recognised as *Secretariats*, forming a professional civil service whose work is coordinated under the authority of the Secretary-of-State, the head of the govox-populi Administrative-division. This office represents the highest managerial authority of the Executive Branch and ensures that all Secretariat-Ministries operate in alignment with the constitutional logic of ethnosocialist governance.

The Secretariat-Ministries serve as administrative commissions mandated to execute national policies on infrastructure, employment and labour, education and vocational training, environmental management, social care, welfare development, technological advancement, and all essential domains required for the flourishing of African civil life. Each ministry is entrusted by law with proposing, administering, regulating, and evaluating sector-specific policies, ensuring that government action remains coherent with the socio-economic obligations and the moral geometry of African communalism.

In the development of African Ethnosocialism, I have identified fourteen Secretariat-Ministries as the foundational structure for a modern, efficient and culturally rooted Executive Branch. These Ministries are presented not as the final or exhaustive formation, but as the necessary starting point in the reconstruction of an African ethno-corporatist system designed to replace the current protégé-socialist arrangements that dominate the continent. Contemporary African policy structures have inherited fragmented, post-colonial bureaucracies that do not reflect African socio-economic identity; the Secretariat-Ministries represent a systematic departure from that model.

My purpose here is to articulate an idealised ethnosocialist governance framework, one that is both futuristic in its economic outlook and deeply aligned with Africans' shared sense of

communal progress, self-determination, and economic harmonisation. Through the Secretariat-Ministries, we envision an African governance system capable of managing a post-monetary, ethno-corporatist economy—an economy where labour, welfare, infrastructure, technology, and cultural development are regulated not by financial intermediaries but by collective necessity, equitable contribution, and socio-economic harmony.

The formation of these Secretariat-Ministries is therefore a decisive move toward reclaiming African economic autonomy, restructuring economic life around non-monetary sufficiency, and establishing a governmental order that expresses the long-suppressed genius and civilisational ethos of African societies.

Secretariat-Ministries of the United African States [UAS]:

1. HomeLand Affairs
2. Labour & Industry
3. Defence & HomeLand Security
4. International Affairs & Trade
5. Health & Social Care
6. Technology & Science Research
7. Media & Communications



8. Education & Apprenticeship
9. Culture & Tourism
10. Environment & Public Health
11. Housing & National Works
12. Govoxical & Constitutional Affairs
13. National Insurance & Multinational Finance
14. Transport & Innovation

1. Secretariat-Ministry of HomeLand Affairs

The Secretariat-Ministry of HomeLand Affairs—the heart of internal governance within the ethno-corporatist State—is responsible for safeguarding the civic, administrative, demographic and lawderly functioning of the HomeLand. Headed by the Secretariat-Minister of HomeLand Affairs, this Ministry serves as the central axis of domestic management, ensuring that every citizen, every locality, and every social structure operates within the moral geometry and constitutional parameters of African Ethnosocialism.

As the custodian of local governance, identity, internal security, welfare, and demographic integrity, the Ministry of HomeLand Affairs does not merely manage domestic affairs—it

shapes the lived reality of citizenship. It is the executive instrument through which the HomeLand maintains order, protects the vulnerable, ensures equitable access to administrative resources, and sustains the communal harmony required for a non-monetary, corporatist economy.

The Ministry works in close union with multiple other branches of the Executive:

- With the Ministry of Housing & National Works, to ensure equitable distribution of State-owned residential properties, trade centres, and communal spaces.
- With the Department of Religion & Philosophies, to preserve the moral and ancestral foundations of African communal identity.
- With the Govoxical & Constitutional Affairs Secretariat, to ensure that all internal processes reflect representative-populocracy and participatory citizenry.
- With the Ministry of Technology & Scientific Research, to promote automation technologies that reduce administrative burdens and optimise State operations across all ministries.

The operations of this Ministry are organised into six core domains:

A. Governance of Regions and Local Lord-Offices:

The HomeLand Affairs Ministry exercise regulatory authority over local governance structures—Lord-Offices, Lords-Governors, and Lord-Councillors—ensuring that local administration reflects the principles of transparency, accountability and communal welfare.

Its responsibilities include:

- Issuing executive operational directives to all regional Lord-Offices.
- Supervising the conduct and accountability of Lords-Governors and Lord-Councillors.
- Regulating local government elections and citizenry legislative voting.
- Ensuring transparent decision-making and public participation in govovical structures.
- Upholding standards of discipline and duty among State-officials.

In the ethno-corporatist vision, local governance is not a detached bureaucratic layer but the living expression of the people's participation in constitutional self-rule.

**B. Emergency Management and Public Safety:**

The Ministry bears responsibility for the full spectrum of emergency and safety services within the HomeLand, ensuring protection of life, infrastructure, and communal stability.

Core responsibilities include:

- Establishing and maintaining emergency management systems.
- Overseeing fire services, rescue operations, disaster response, and public safety.
- Enforcing workplace safety standards across all Secretariat-Ministries.
- Coordinating national crisis response protocols to ensure rapid mobilisation of personnel and equipment.

In a post-monetary economy, communal trust depends on the State's ability to guarantee safety and rapid intervention in moments of crisis.

**C. State Administration and Public Office Management:**

As the managerial core of the State's internal structure, the Ministry ensures that all public offices operate efficiently, ethically, and in service to the people.

Responsibilities include:

- Managing the organisation and functioning of State offices.
- Regulating the entire State-officials' employment system.
- Designing flexible workplace policies that reduce administrative burdens.
- Enhancing productivity through digitisation and automation.
- Conducting continuous assessment of administrative quality and public service efficiency.

This aligns with the ethno-corporatist goal of replacing unnecessary human labour with automated systems, freeing citizens for higher creative, communal, and research-oriented pursuits.

D. Citizenship Identity, Registration, and Social Welfare:

The Ministry safeguards the integrity of the demographic body of the HomeLand while ensuring protection for society's vulnerable.

It is responsible for:

- Registration of births, deaths, marriages, and civil partnerships.
- Provision-security for those below working-age and persons with Total Permanent Disability.
- Welfare services for youth, women with childcare responsibilities, and the elderly.
- Organising rehabilitation and mobility programs for disabled citizens.
- Coordinating with the Ministry of Labour & Industry to support new entrants into national labour programs.
- Administering welfare for refugees and all individuals outside the labour-provision register.
- Conducting demographic, social protection and civic research programs.
- Enforcing welfare protection laws, labour hygiene standards, and migration regulations.
- Conducting coronial investigations to determine identity and cause of death within the HomeLand.

This domain is essential to the ethnosocialist objective of guaranteeing basic existence and social dignity to all, independent of monetary status.

E. Immigration, Border Integrity, and Demographic Sovereignty:

Immigration in the ethno-corporatist HomeLand is not merely administrative—it is civilisational. It concerns the protection of the demographic integrity, cultural continuity, and linguistic resilience of Africa.

The Ministry's role includes:

- Managing border control, visa processing for both African citizens travelling abroad and foreign citizens travelling to Africa, and national immigration systems.
- Promoting the official languages specified by citizenry prescription.
- Implementing region-specific immigration policies responsive to cultural and demographic realities.
- Regulating demographic inflows to prevent displacement, cultural erosion, or labour exploitation.

Demographic sovereignty ensures that African developmental pathways remain African-led and African-centred.

#### F. Lawderly, Redeem Institutions, and Internal Justice:

Lawderly forms the behavioural-ethical branch of the HomeLand's internal security orientation. It operates not on punitive justice but on the principles of rehabilitation, redemption, and communal restoration, derived from African customary justice traditions.

Its responsibilities include:

- Managing national lawderly services and Redeem institutions.
- Ensuring internal security, public order, and moral discipline.
- Prioritising rehabilitation over punishment for crime perpetrators.
- Administering the *Palaver*—a communal adjudicatory forum that resolves disputes through collective reasoning and moral clarity.
- Upholding constitutional rights, equal protection, and due process for all citizens.
- Ensuring justice aligns with citizenry legislative codes and govoxical principles.



Lawderly represents the fusion of ancestral African jurisprudence with modern restorative justice, ensuring that justice serves social reintegration rather than alienation.

The Secretariat-Ministry of HomeLand Affairs is the stabilising foundation of the ethno-corporatist State. It embodies communal security, populocratic participation, demographic integrity, administrative excellence, and ethical justice.

In an ethno-corporatist society, this Ministry ensures that citizenship is meaningful, welfare is universal, governance is participatory, and every citizen is embedded within a system of care, order, and constitutional belonging.

## 2. Secretariat-Ministry of Labour & Industry

The Secretariat-Ministry of Labour & Industry is the cornerstone of the HomeLand's economic human-resource management and industrial development. Headed by the Secretariat-Minister of Labour & Industry, this Ministry oversees the organisation, regulation, and empowerment of the working-group and pension-group, ensuring that labour and industrial systems operate in harmony with the principles of ethnosocialism, collective-individualism, and govoxical governance.

This Ministry is responsible for regulating citizenry trade-ownership, industrial licensing, labour allocation, workplace

relations, apprenticeship training, and economic provision-security for all working-age and pension-age citizens. Its objective is to facilitate economic sufficiency, social welfare, and productive engagement, while strategically promoting automation technology to reduce unnecessary reliance on human labour.

The Ministry works closely with:

- The Ministry of HomeLand Affairs, for workforce registration, social security, and regulatory compliance.
- The Ministry of International Affairs & Trade, to align industrial policies with global corporatist economic partnerships and ensure equitable trade integration.
- All other Secretariat-Ministries for cross-sectoral coordination on education, technology, welfare, and occupational standards.

The functions of this Ministry are organised into the following domains:

A. Employment and Workforce Management:

The Ministry ensures that every working-age citizen has meaningful access to employment opportunities within a non-monetary economy, aligned with the principles of healthy-individualism and collective responsibility.

Core responsibilities include:

- Implementation of citizenry-prescribed employment policies that ensure fair and equitable access to jobs.
- Allocation of workers to industries and workplaces based on skills, aptitude, and societal needs.
- Enforcement of occupational standards, working-age limits, and participation criteria.
- Oversight of apprenticeship, training, and vocational programs to enhance citizenry competency.
- Integration of remote regions into national labour and industrial activities, ensuring no citizen is economically marginalised.

**B. Pension and Lifelong Activity Programs:**

The Ministry safeguards the economic well-being and social participation of pension-age citizens, ensuring that age is no barrier to meaningful contribution and social inclusion.

Responsibilities include:

- Administration of citizenry-prescribed pension-life programs that provide economic provision-security for citizens above working age.

- Facilitating programs for continuous engagement, skill-sharing, mentorship, and volunteer activities for pension-age groups.
- Coordinating healthcare, welfare, and rehabilitation services to sustain quality of life and dignity.

C. Workplace Relations and Human Resource Policy:

The Ministry ensures ethical, safe, and efficient workplaces that align with ethno-corporatist principles, balancing collective goals with individual well-being.

Responsibilities include:

- Implementation and enforcement of workplace relations policies to protect worker rights.
- Promotion of flexible work practices to improve productivity while reducing administrative burden.
- Ensuring occupational health, safety, and aftercare services for all workers.
- Establishment of equal work-task opportunities for women, youth, and vulnerable populations.
- Oversight of workers' unions, their registration, and the protection of occupational rights.

**D. Industrial Licensing and Trade Ownership:**

The Ministry oversees the regulation, licensing, and franchising of all industries and trade activities, empowering citizenry ownership while ensuring equitable access to economic resources.

Responsibilities include:

- Licensing of citizen-owned trade and industrial operations.
- Administration of trade-ownership franchise programs between the State and citizenry.
- Coordination of resource provision for industries, ensuring equitable distribution of labour and production capacity.
- Ensuring compliance with citizenry-prescribed laws and ethical industrial practices.
- Integration of technological advancement and automation in production, reducing dependence on human labour where feasible.

E. Labour Research, Automation, and Productivity Enhancement:

The Ministry strategically aligns human labour and technology to maximise economic sufficiency and minimise unnecessary toil.

Responsibilities include:

- Researching labour-use efficiency and productivity trends across industries.
- Implementing automation technology to gradually replace repetitive or hazardous human labour.
- Strategising workforce transition programs to ensure citizens maintain meaningful engagement as automation expands.
- Coordinating with the Ministry of Technology & Scientific Research to innovate industrial processes in line with ethno-corporatist productivity goals.

F. Social Protection, Demographics, and Migration:

Labour is not merely economic—it is social, demographic, and civic. The Ministry ensures labour participation reflects societal equity and inclusion.

Responsibilities include:

- Implementing social protection programs for workers unable to engage due to disability, illness, or caregiving responsibilities.
- Ensuring the rights and welfare of all workers in accordance with citizenry legislative standards.
- Managing labour-related demographic and migration data to support equitable workforce distribution.
- Coordinating with other Ministries to ensure workplace policies complement broader welfare and social security objectives.

The Secretariat-Ministry of Labour & Industry embodies the ethno-corporatist principle that human labour is a communal resource, optimally utilised to sustain economic sufficiency, social equality, and productive engagement. By balancing human capacity, technological advancement, and participatory governance, this Ministry ensures that every African citizen—working or pension-age—can live a life of dignity, contribution, and autonomy, while supporting the collective prosperity of the ethno-corporatist State.

### 3. Secretariat-Ministry of Defence & HomeLand Security

The Secretariat-Ministry of Defence & HomeLand Security is the central authority responsible for safeguarding the sovereignty, security, and lawfulness of the HomeLand of Africa. Headed by the Secretariat-Minister of Defence & HomeLand Security, this Ministry ensures that the national law enforcement, homeland protection, and multinational intelligence operations are conducted in accordance with ethnosocialist principles, govoxical governance, and collective-individual responsibility.

It operates in close cooperation with:

- The Ministry of HomeLand Affairs, particularly on lawdery, immigration, and citizenry security matters.
- The Ministry of International Affairs & Trade, to harmonise multinational security objectives and intelligence-sharing.
- Other Secretariat-Ministries, to integrate security considerations into socio-economic and infrastructure development programs.

The functions of this Ministry are broadly classified into major domains:



A. National Law Enforcement:

The Ministry ensures the rule of law and protection of citizenry rights, while combating domestic and transnational criminal activities that threaten the HomeLand's stability and prosperity.

Core responsibilities include:

- Lead initiatives against organised crime, trafficking of humans and weapons, terrorism, cybercrime, and economic crimes that span regional and international borders.
- Collaborate closely with the department of lawdery and the department of immigration to investigate crimes and implement strategies that disrupt criminal networks.
- Analyse the operational methods of criminal enterprises to pre-emptively mitigate threats to public safety and social stability.
- Promote transparent, citizenry-engaged societal orderliness aligned with populocratic ethics and community oversight.

B. HomeLand Security Service:

The HomeLand Security Service provides strategic intelligence, counter-intelligence, and security operations at the

national level to safeguard the African citizenry and State infrastructure.

Responsibilities include:

- Conduct counter-terrorism, counter-proliferation, and counter-intelligence operations to protect national security.
- Support National Law Enforcement in addressing serious crime, ensuring holistic and coordinated security responses.
- Provide intelligence for cybersecurity, economic security, and social stability.
- Protect critical national infrastructure and resources from internal and external threats.
- Operate alongside the Multinational Intelligence Service as an integrated component of the HomeLand intelligence apparatus.

C. Multinational Intelligence Service:

The Multinational Intelligence Service ensures the covert collection, analysis, and operational use of intelligence to advance Africa's security and international interests.

Responsibilities include:

- Collect and analyse intelligence from multinational sources to support national security strategies.
- Work collaboratively with international intelligence services to achieve common objectives, including counter-terrorism, counter-proliferation, and global stability initiatives.
- Protect and promote African citizenry and State interests abroad in accordance with ethno-corporatist principles.
- Monitor and pre-empt threats to the HomeLand's economic and social stability from foreign actors.
- Coordinate intelligence-driven operations to support the ethical and lawful enforcement of African populocratic governance.

**D. Strategic Mandates:**

Across its domains, the Ministry pursues several overarching mandates:

- Uphold the principles of collective-individualism, ensuring that security measures protect all citizens equally.

- Integrate automation and intelligence technology into law enforcement and security operations to improve efficiency and reduce unnecessary human risk.
- Ensure transparent and accountable security governance under govoxical oversight, with citizenry-electorates participating in defining security priorities.
- Promote cross-Ministry and regional collaboration to maintain a resilient, proactive, and preventative security culture.

The Secretariat-Ministry of Defence & HomeLand Security embodies the principle that security is both collective and individual: safeguarding the HomeLand and its citizenry, while empowering African society to pursue its socio-economic goals without fear of crime, coercion, or instability. Through ethnosocialist intelligence, law enforcement, and defence strategies, this Ministry ensures that the HomeLand remains safe, sovereign, and prosperous, guided by the overarching principles of govox-populi and ethnosocialist governance.

#### 4. Secretariat-Ministry of International Affairs & Trade

The Secretariat-Ministry of International Affairs & Trade is the central authority responsible for managing Africa's foreign relations, international trade, and economic diplomacy, ensuring that the HomeLand engages effectively in a global corporatist

interlinked economy while safeguarding the socio-economic interests of African citizenry. The Ministry is led by the Secretariat-Minister of International Affairs & Trade, and each African State appoints Secretariat-Ambassadors to implement regional ministerial policies, facilitate international cooperation, and manage foreign partnerships.

This Ministry operates in close collaboration with:

- The Ministry of Labour & Industry, coordinating domestic labour participation, workforce allocation, and industrial regulation for trade purposes.
- The Ministry of Multinational Finance, overseeing investments, financial instruments, and industrial development aligned with global economic integration.
- The Ministry of HomeLand Affairs, ensuring immigration, border management, and citizenry security considerations are integrated into international trade and diplomatic operations.

The Secretariat-Ministry serves as the primary facilitator of economic trade relations between African governments, multinational corporations, foreign manufacturers, investors, and intellectual property proprietors worldwide. It promotes productive alliances, industrial cooperation, and shared

economic growth under the principles of ethnosocialism and govovoxical governance.

A. Key Functions and Responsibilities:

1. Industrial Development and Master-Franchise Management:

- Facilitate the early development and franchise of all major foreign industries to African free-consumable economy as State-owned Master-Franchises.
- Oversee licensing of trade lines and industries to citizenry trade-owners and manufacturers, in coordination with the Ministry of Labour & Industry.
- Encourage domestic industrial expansion and diversification for economic self-sufficiency and subsistence.
- Promote modernisation and technology transfer to African industries, ensuring international competitiveness under the State-led Planned Economy.

2. Global Trade and Transnational Agreements:

- Actively engage in foreign trade, including exports, imports, and investments in African industries.
- Facilitate State Manufacturer Franchise agreements, contracting foreign manufacturers to produce goods in Africa while adhering to TEA (Transnational Economic Agreement) regulations.
- Promote the Global Corporatist Interlinked Economy (GCIE) to secure fair, cooperative, and mutually beneficial trade relationships.
- Create and maintain foreign trading offices to expand Africa's international economic footprint.

3. Policy, Planning, and Strategic Guidance:

- Propose policy and strategic trade directives to the StateLords Assembly for approval.
- Develop industrial policies that prioritise sustainable economic growth, technological adoption, and workforce empowerment.

- Monitor global economic trends and ensure African industries remain competitive in international markets.

4. Natural Resource Management and Trade Oversight:

- Manage, conserve, and protect Africa's natural resources while enabling productive use under corporatist principles.
- Coordinate with Ministry of Multinational Finance to attract strategic foreign investments that align with African socio-economic development goals.
- Regulate foreign participation to prevent exploitation and ensure equitable benefit for the African populace.

5. Economic Security and Consumer Protection:

- Ensure African citizens have access to quality goods and services, preventing substandard products from entering the domestic economy.
- Facilitate a non-monetary, stock-interchange trade-economy, promoting equitable access to industrial outputs.



- Protect domestic industries and local manufacturing capacity from unfair global trade practices.

6. Information and Communication:

- Relay industrial, trade, and foreign policy information to the citizenry-electorates via the Govoxical Information System, including social media platforms, print media, and broadcast news.
- Promote transparency and citizen engagement in trade policies and global economic strategies.

B. Strategic Mandates:

- Establish Africa as a central hub in the global corporatist economy, creating employment, industrial growth, and technological advancement.
- Ensure economic self-sufficiency while enabling mutually beneficial international trade partnerships.
- Facilitate the integration of domestic and foreign industries under State regulation, allowing Africa to participate equitably in the global economy.
- Align trade policies with ethnosocialist objectives, including collective-individual prosperity, non-monetary

resource allocation, and CSP-guided workforce participation.

- Negate historical economic exclusion by empowering African citizenry through access to high-quality goods, industrial opportunities, and technological resources.

The Secretariat-Ministry of International Affairs & Trade is the architect and facilitator of Africa's global economic integration, ensuring that industrial development, trade partnerships, and multinational cooperation strengthen African self-sufficiency, citizenry welfare, and participatory governance.

By implementing ethno-corporatist principles, this Ministry guarantees that Africa operates in the Global Corporatist Interlinked Economy with sovereignty, strategic advantage, and equitable benefits for all citizens.

#### 5. Secretariat-Ministry of Health & Social Care

The Secretariat-Ministry of Health & Social Care is responsible for designing, implementing, and supervising healthcare and adult social care policies across Africa. It ensures the equitable delivery of medical, preventive, and social welfare services under the HomeLand Healthcare Provision (HHP Africa) system.

The Ministry is led by the Secretariat-Minister of Health & Social Care, who coordinates with the Secretariat-Ministry of HomeLand Affairs, the Ministry of Labour & Industry, and the Ministry of Technology & Science Research to align healthcare, workforce, and technological innovations for maximum citizenry benefit.

The Ministry embodies the ethnosocialist principle of collective-individual well-being, ensuring that healthcare is accessible, high-quality, technologically advanced, and ethically administered for all citizens, while fostering a culture of healthy-individualism alongside collective responsibility.

#### A. Key Functions and Responsibilities:

##### 1. HomeLand Healthcare Provision (HHP Africa):

- Deliver comprehensive healthcare services through primary, secondary, and specialised care.
- Implement preventive healthcare programs, infection control measures, and public health awareness campaigns.
- Act as the national healthcare provider, ensuring equitable access for all citizenry, including the working-group, non-working-group, and vulnerable populations.

- Coordinate with the Ministry of International Affairs & Trade for clinical commissioning, cross-border medical partnerships, and global healthcare best practices.

2. Medical Devices and Medicines Regulation:

- Oversee the testing, licensing, and regulation of medicines, medical devices, and healthcare technologies via collaboration with the Ministry of Technology & Science Research.
- Ensure all healthcare technologies and pharmaceuticals meet high safety and efficacy standards.
- Promote the introduction of computerised intelligence, automation, and IT solutions to reduce administrative burdens in healthcare operations.

3. Healthcare Workforce Development:

- Collaborate with the Ministry of Labour & Industry to ensure sufficient training, recruitment, and occupational development of healthcare professionals.

- Oversee programs for continuous professional development, accreditation, and workforce allocation across the HomeLand.
- Promote flexible workforce policies, including adaptation to technological innovation and automation-supported healthcare practices.

4. Inspection, Standards, and Quality Assurance:

- Inspect healthcare providers, hospitals, clinics, and social care institutions to ensure compliance with quality and safety standards.
- Monitor service delivery to guarantee patient care aligns with citizenry expectations and govoxical accountability principles.
- Regularly report inspection and compliance findings to the Govoxical Information System managed by the Ministry of Media & Communication.

5. Social Care and Welfare Integration:

- Oversee social care services for vulnerable populations, including the disabled, elderly, and economically disadvantaged.
- Manage welfare programs for citizenry with total permanent disability or medical incapacity, ensuring provision-security and social inclusion.
- Organise rehabilitation programs for service-users, inclusive community services, and citizenry-support initiatives that align with ethnosocialist ideals.

6. Research, Innovation, and Public Health Strategy:

- Lead the Medical Research Service to develop healthcare innovations and evidence-based policy initiatives.
- Promote integration of modern technology and automation to improve efficiency, reduce human administrative workload, and optimise healthcare delivery.

- Conduct demographic, epidemiological, and health systems research to guide national policy.

7. Anti-Fraud, Governance, and Ethical Oversight:

- Implement measures to prevent healthcare fraud, corruption, and malpractice.
- Coordinate with the Ministry of Labour & Industry and other ministries for ethical enforcement and regulatory compliance.
- Ensure citizenry rights, equitable healthcare access, and accountability of service providers.

B. Strategic Mandates:

- Establish universal, high-quality, and technology-enhanced healthcare access for all African citizens.
- Align healthcare delivery with ethnosocialist values, fostering collective-individual well-being while promoting personal responsibility and self-care.
- Reduce healthcare inequalities across regions, social groups, and vulnerable populations.
- Facilitate innovation in healthcare delivery through automation, and research-driven solutions.

- Support a healthy, productive, and economically empowered citizenry, ensuring that healthcare services complement the broader non-monetary, ethnosocialist economy.

The Secretariat-Ministry of Health & Social Care ensures that Africa's citizenry receives safeguarded, equitable, and innovative healthcare services, thereby sustaining the ethno-corporatist vision of a society where healthy-individualism and collective welfare coexist harmoniously.

#### 6. Secretariat-Ministry of Technology & Science Research

The Secretariat-Ministry of Technology & Science Research is the governmental body responsible for the planning, regulation, and promotion of technology and scientific research across the HomeLand. Its primary aim is to ensure that innovations, digital tools, and scientific advancements from anywhere in the world are accessible to Africa, and that their applications serve the non-monetary, ethno-corporatist economy, contributing to the collective-individual well-being of African citizens.



The Ministry works closely with other secretariat ministries, particularly:

- Ministry of Education & Apprenticeship – to support human resource development and the integration of technology into learning;
- Ministry of Labour & Industry – to apply automation and the emerging AI technological apparatus in workplaces, reducing reliance on human labour-power;
- Ministry of Health & Social Care – to implement technology in medical research, healthcare provision, and administrative efficiency;
- Ministry of International Affairs & Trade – to identify global technology trends and facilitate access for African industries.

The Ministry does not directly govern educational institutions, but collaborates to ensure that research, technology, and innovation are effectively integrated into the national skill base and workforce development.

A. Key Functions and Responsibilities:

1. Technology and Digital Infrastructure:

- Provide digital technologies to government departments, citizenry trade establishments, and industrial sectors.
- Implement e-infrastructure for service delivery, enabling digital access, automation integration, and innovation networks across Africa.
- Promote the development and manufacturing of indigenous technologies, electronics hardware, and ICT-based services.
- Ensure cybersecurity, digital literacy, and knowledge networks are established for national economic and social growth.

2. Scientific Research and Development:

- Coordinate science and technology projects across the HomeLand to support economic and social development.
- Undertake policy research, technology assessments, feasibility studies, and licencing for approved devices and innovations.

- Oversee research in strategic fields vital to trade, industry, and social infrastructure, including robotics, and automation.
- Promote citizenry awareness of the value of science and technology in improving quality of life and economic self-sufficiency.

### 3. Medical and Biotechnological Oversight:

- Administer the Medical Research Service (MRS):
  - Regulate the use of human tissue in research and medical treatments, including IVF, artificial insemination, and embryo research.
  - Manage blood, organ, tissue, and stem cell donation, storage, and transport.
  - Advise on medical procedures and standards for HHP practitioners and healthcare providers.
- Collaborate with the Ministry of Health & Social Care to ensure safety, efficacy, and ethical compliance in medical and biotechnological research.

### 4. Industrial and Economic Application:

- Facilitate the integration of technology into national industries to support the CSP-scheme

of free-labour contribution and stock-interchange trade-economy.

- Support industrial modernisation, computerised automation, and infrastructure development to reduce dependence on human labour.
- Provide technical guidance for foreign-franchised manufacturing under the Ministry of International Affairs & Trade.

#### 5. Human Resource and Capacity Development:

- Collaborate with the Ministry of Education & Apprenticeship and Ministry of Labour & Industry to strengthen technical skills, research capabilities, and innovation-driven human capital.
- Promote scientific literacy, technological awareness, and skill-building programs for the working-age population.
- Ensure ethical, safe, and equitable distribution of technological benefits to citizens.

#### 6. Planning and Coordination:

- Develop and maintain a national Science and Technology Plan, aligned with the ethno-corporatist vision of healthy-individualism and collective welfare.
- Coordinate resources, funding, and implementation of technological projects across ministries and industrial sectors.
- Monitor global technology trends and facilitate their adaptation and application to Africa's socio-economic priorities.

#### B. Strategic Mandates:

- Advance computer-intelligence and automation to reduce the need for human labour-power in industries and workplaces.
- Enable Africans to focus on personal development, leisure, and healthy-individualism while computer-intelligence automation manages routine and administrative operations.
- Provide technological oversight across all secretariat ministries, ensuring digital efficiency,

productivity, and innovation in line with ethno-corporatist principles.

- Support the creation of an autonomous, innovation-driven African economy, where technology underpins economic self-sufficiency, governance efficiency, and citizenry welfare.

The Secretariat-Ministry of Technology & Science Research ensures that Africa's technological and scientific capabilities are leveraged to create a highly automated, efficient, and innovative society, enabling citizens to achieve healthy-individualism within a collective-altruistic ethno-corporatist framework.

#### 7. Secretariat-Ministry of Media & Communication

The Secretariat-Ministry of Media & Communication is the governmental body responsible for all forms of communication, broadcasting, and information dissemination across the HomeLand. Its central role is to inform, educate, and engage African citizenry while promoting ethno-corporatist values, collective-individualism, and participatory govovoxical culture.

The Ministry works closely with:

- Ministry of Technology & Science Research – to integrate digital tools, computer intelligence technology, and electronic media infrastructure;

- Ministry of Education & Apprenticeship – to promote media literacy and ethical journalism;
- Ministry of International Affairs & Trade – for communication regarding foreign trade, franchised manufacturing, and global relations.

A. Key Functions and Responsibilities:

1. Broadcasting, Print, and Media Oversight:

- Regulate newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and online social media platforms.
  - Ensure press freedom, ethical journalism, and editorial integrity across all media platforms.
  - Promote development of film-making, creative industries, and content production aligned with African cultural values.

2. Digital Communications and Postal Services:

- Oversee telecommunications, postal services, internet service provision, and electromagnetic spectrum management.
- Coordinate activities in digital media, electronic communications, and HomeLand postal networks to improve accessibility, quality, and reliability.

- Integrate remote and underserved areas into the national communication and information infrastructure.

### 3. Govoxical Information System (GIS):

- Manage the government publicity system, including official publications, information dissemination, media promotion, and public announcements.
- Ensure timely, accurate, and inclusive communication between the public and government.
- Provide informatic support infrastructure to the StateLords Assembly and other secretariat ministries for policy, legislation, and planning purposes.

### 4. Policy Development and Implementation:

- Propose, and implement citizenry-prescribed policies for broadcasting, digital economy, content regulation, and electronic media.
- Promote mass media literacy, ethical practices, and responsible citizenry participation in digital and traditional media.



- Encourage creative innovation, computerised intelligence adoption, and mobile computerised workplace integration in media production.

5. Education and Cultural Engagement:

- Shape public opinion and collective culture through ethno-corporatist messaging, media campaigns, and educational programming.
- Influence the younger generation's academic interests, creativity, and ethical standards in alignment with the populocratic culture of altruism.
- Work to preserve African languages, heritage, and cultural identity through media and communication platforms.

6. Global Outreach and International Communication:

- Facilitate communication and media collaboration with foreign nations, transnational media networks, and international broadcasting organisations.
- Promote Africa's interests, trade policies, and cultural narratives on global platforms,

supporting the ethno-corporatist economic and diplomatic agenda.

The Secretariat-Ministry of Media & Communication ensures that information, knowledge, and culture are accessible to all Africans, domestically and internationally, while embedding ethno-corporatist principles, collective-individualism, and govoxical transparency into the communications ecosystem.

#### 8. Secretariat-Ministry of Education & Apprenticeship

The Secretariat-Ministry of Education & Apprenticeship is the governmental body responsible for planning, coordinating, and regulating all State-owned educational institutions, apprenticeship programs, and vocational training across the HomeLand. Its mission is to equip Africans of all ages with multi-skilled competencies, enabling each individual to achieve healthy-individualism while contributing to the collective well-being of African society under the proposed ethno-corporatist socio-economic structure.

The Ministry works closely with:

- Ministry of Labour & Industry – to ensure workforce readiness, apprenticeship integration, and dual-education alignment;

- Ministry of Technology & Science Research – to integrate STEM, computerised intelligence infrastructure, and technological skills into education and apprenticeships;
- Ministry of International Affairs & Trade – for global academic partnerships, research collaborations, and intellectual property facilitation.

A. Core Philosophy: Dual-Education & Multi-Skilled Workforce:

- Implements a dual-education system combining vocational classroom instruction with on-site apprenticeships in industries, trade establishments, and government sectors.
- Enables students, from as early as age 16, to transition from theory to practice, gaining skills in multiple trades and professions.
- Encourages multi-disciplinary skill acquisition, such as HR management integrated with production planning, or medical assistant training combined with behavioural science or opticianry skills.
- Prepares students to choose their preferred career paths before reaching the national working-age, reducing post-education vocational uncertainty.

- Organises Dual-Production establishments, where industrial companies and trade organisations train apprentices while achieving production targets, ensuring synchronous workforce development and economic output.
- Integrates educational training with Govoxical Information System for monitoring, feedback, and continuous improvement in skills and workforce readiness.
- Ensures alignment with the ethno-corporatist socio-economic structure and moneyless resource accounting principles, enabling efficient adaptation to new economic models.

#### B. Key Functions and Responsibilities:

##### 1. Education & Apprenticeship Management:

- Oversee all educational institutions, from pre-school, basic education, vocational schools, to higher education and universities.
- Implement government schooling transitions programs, career pathways, and re-training initiatives for youth and adults.

- Promote early vocational training, specialisation programs, and apprenticeships integrated with practical industry experience.
- Issue nationally recognised and portable Certificates of Completion for apprentices and educational programs.

## 2. Vocational & Trade Skills Development:

- Manage dual-education apprenticeship programs, ensuring exposure to multiple trades and professions.
- Facilitate trade-specific adult education and re-skilling programs.
- Ensure apprenticeship programs comply with safety, welfare, and quality standards.
- Coordinate industry-academic partnerships to strengthen workforce competency and economic productivity.

## 3. STEM and Science Awareness:

- Promote science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education from basic to higher levels.
- Integrate formal sciences, including mathematics, logic, statistics, and computer/information technology, into curricula.

- Oversee science awareness programs in schools and apprenticeships to encourage innovation and technological literacy.

#### 4. Research Policy & Infrastructure:

- Coordinate research policy to advance academic and industrial innovation.
- Establish research infrastructures, laboratories, and technical facilities.
- Administer research approval, fellowships, and international research collaborations.
- Promote the development of educational products and services in universities and vocational institutions.

#### 5. Adult Education and Lifelong Learning:

- Oversee programs for adult vocational training, skills assessment, and career transitions.
- Ensure opportunities for continuous professional development aligned with ethno-corporatist societal needs.

#### 6. Cultural & Knowledge Institutions:

- Supervise entities such as the National Library, Science Museum, and other educational repositories.

- Promote preservation, accessibility, and dissemination of knowledge for citizenry empowerment.

#### 7. Collaboration & Regulatory Oversight:

- Collaborate with Ministry of Labour & Industry for workforce integration, apprenticeships, and dual-education alignment.
- Regulate government educational policies, vocational standards, and apprenticeship programs across African HomeLand regions.
- Monitor quality assurance, ensuring programs produce skilled, competent, and industry-ready citizens.

The Secretariat-Ministry of Education & Apprenticeship ensures that African youth and adults are fully prepared to participate in an ethno-corporatist, non-monetary economy, equipped with multi-disciplinary skills, vocational mastery, and intellectual literacy, contributing to both healthy-individualism and the collective prosperity of African society.

#### C. Types of Apprenticeships:

In the proposed ethno-corporatist framework, apprenticeships are fundamental to developing multi-skilled citizens capable of contributing directly to both personal and societal prosperity. Traditionally, apprenticeships have been divided into two main types:

### 1. Independent Apprenticeships:

- Organised and managed entirely by employers, with minimal or no collaboration with educational institutions.
- Focus exclusively on work-based training, without alignment to formal curricula.
- Certificates of training reflect practical experience only, without formal academic accreditation.
- Valuable for hands-on experience, but limited in fostering multi-disciplinary skills or supporting broader career development.

### 2. Cooperative Apprenticeships:

- Managed collaboratively between educational institutions and employers.
- Training programs are integrated with school curricula, combining theory with practical application.
- Certificates of training are dual-purpose, reflecting both formal academic recognition and work-based experience.
- While cooperative apprenticeships advance skill development, much needed governance and consistency



vary, depending on the balance of influence between schools and employers.

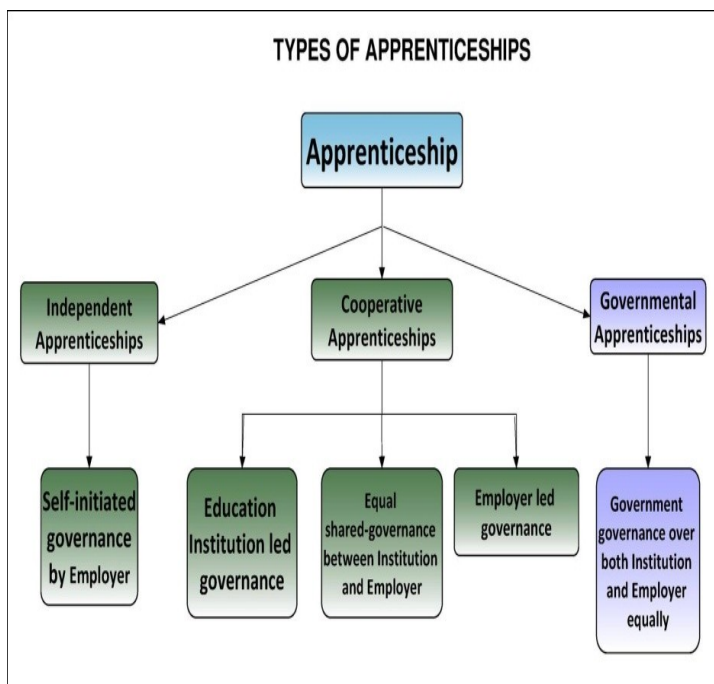
3. Governmental Apprenticeships (Proposed Ethno-Corporatist Model):

- Organised and managed entirely by the Secretariat-Ministry of Education & Apprenticeship under governmental oversight.
- Dual-production and organisational-based: covering all educational institutions and industrial sectors nationally.
- Provides comprehensive integration of theory and practice, allowing education, vocational training, and career-pathing to proceed without break under a unified curriculum.
- Governance is centralised, unlike cooperative apprenticeships: the Ministry directly supervises both educational institutions and employers in working relationship with the Ministry of Labour & Industry, ensuring consistency, quality, and alignment with societal needs.
- Certificates and credentials represent academic achievement, practical skill, and career readiness, producing and delivering work-ready human resources

directly usable for the Ministry of Labour & Industry's economic development.

- Dual-production objective: students contribute to industrial or societal output while learning, ensuring productive labour and skill acquisition occur simultaneously.

I summarise the three principal characteristics of apprenticeships, shown in the diagram below:



D. Socio-Economic Importance of Governmental Apprenticeships:

- Addresses the distortion of career choices under the monetary economy, where individuals often pursue jobs for higher wages rather than personal fulfillment or skill alignment.
- Prevents mismatch between desire and profession, ensuring citizens engage in careers aligned with their healthy-individualism.
- Reduces societal stress caused by economic compulsion, where talented individuals are forced into unsuitable careers (e.g., bankers aspiring to art, engineers stuck in hospitality, doctors passionate about law).
- Ensures career-destinism alignment from the onset of education, empowering students to make informed choices and transition between desirable occupations without prohibitive barriers in skills attainment or affordable cost.

E. Integration with Dual-Education System:

- Governmental apprenticeships complement dual-education programs, enabling students to gain vocational and academic qualifications simultaneously.

- Training programs are career-focused, providing clear trajectories toward employment in industries, trades, or government services.
- Students gain practical use-values for both themselves and society, ensuring direct contribution to economic development while maintaining individual freedom in career choices.
- The Ministry provides guidance, support, and policy oversight, ensuring apprenticeships align with national strategic goals, technological advancement, and human resource planning.

F. Long-Term Vision:

- Governmental apprenticeships aim to create a generation of Africans who are multi-skilled, economically self-sufficient, and psychologically fulfilled.
- By integrating educational theory, vocational training, and career-pathing under one centralised system, the Ministry ensures that every student has the opportunity to achieve their personal aspirations while contributing to collective societal progress.
- Prepares African society for the ethno-corporatist, non-monetary economy, where human talent is optimally

aligned with societal needs, and career satisfaction is maximised from the beginning of working life.

### 9. Culture & Tourism

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism is the secretariat department responsible for preserving, promoting, and regulating all matters related to culture, religion, arts, cultural heritage, tourism, wildlife conservation, sports, leisure, and creative industries. It serves as a central body to celebrate African heritage, unify diverse cultural practices, and project African identity and values both domestically and internationally.

This Ministry embodies an intercultural and inter-religious approach, recognising the diversity of African ethnicities, religions, and philosophical traditions, while promoting unity in corporate cultural identity aligned with the theory of African ethnosocialism. It oversees institutions such as the African Culture Studies Research Centre, National Museums, Sports Centres, Theatres, and other cultural institutions.

The Ministry is tasked with reconnecting modern African society to the ancestral cultural, religious, and philosophical heritage, cultivating a populocratic cultural utopia where leisure, creativity, work, and civic responsibility harmoniously coexist. Its mandate extends beyond preservation to actively shaping

scientifically-minded, ethically-conscious, and culturally-altruistic citizens.

Functions and Responsibilities:

1. Culture, Religion, Arts & Sports:

- Formulate and implement policies for cultural promotion, arts, sports, and recreational activities.
- Promote inter-religious dialogue, intercultural understanding, and ethical pluralism.
- Encourage scientific, philosophical, and creative pursuits that align with pan-African cultural values.
- Research, preserve, and develop local cultures and tourism sites across rural and urban regions.
- Maintain national archives, public museums, galleries, and libraries.
- Administer State/Lord Art Councils to endorse artists, cultural practitioners, and arts organisations.

2. Tourism Development:

- Promote Africa as a world-leading tourist destination, highlighting cultural heritage, historical monuments, natural landscapes, and creative industries.

- Oversee national tourism projects, including wildlife protection, national parks, cultural festivals, and heritage sites.
- Encourage private and State collaboration to develop tourist infrastructure, accommodation, and leisure services.
- Regulate export licencing of African cultural goods and ensure proper repatriation of artefacts from abroad.

### 3. Heritage & Historical Preservation:

- Maintain historic estates, colonial-era buildings, and chattel-era lands under the proposed StateLords Land Act.
- Compile official registries of protected sites, cultural landmarks, and religious institutions.
- Conduct research on historical, religious, and philosophical contributions to modern African society.

### 4. Cultural Education & Research:

- Collaborate with the Ministry of Education & Apprenticeship on cultural curricula, historical studies, and philosophy programs.

- Provide students, apprentices, and tourists with comprehensive knowledge of African thought, from ancient to modern times.
- Research intergenerational cultural gaps and develop strategies to harmonise tradition with modern societal needs.

#### 5. Public Engagement & Govoxical Communication:

- Educate the citizenry via the Govoxical Information System about cultural values, inter-religious understanding, and group-based altruism.
- Organise and publicise cultural exhibitions, festivals, fashion shows, and sporting events to foster civic unity and national pride.
- Ensure cultural diplomacy through collaboration with foreign embassies, international religious organisations, and global tourism bodies.

#### 6. Policy Formulation & Governance:

- Advise the StateLords Assembly on decisions on policies to improve quality of life, cultural participation, and societal cohesion.



- Monitor and regulate creative industries, sports institutions, tourism enterprises, and heritage conservation efforts.
- Promote corporate cultural responsibility among organisations, educational institutions, and community groups.

#### 7. Integrated Ethno-Corporatist Approach:

- Integrate cultural, religious, and philosophical programs with economic and industrial sectors to foster dual-production of human resources and societal output.
- Encourage creative industries and tourism enterprises to contribute directly to the national economy while cultivating healthy-individualism and civic responsibility.
- Ensure all cultural and tourism initiatives align with the goals of ethno-corporatism, including social equity, citizen welfare, and collective-altruistic engagement.

#### Long-Term Vision:

- Reconnect African society with ancestral cultural and religious wisdom while fostering modern creativity, scientific thought, and civic responsibility.

- Establish Africa as a globally recognised hub for cultural excellence, tourism, and creative innovation.
- Ensure cultural institutions and tourism initiatives directly support citizen welfare, national unity, and economic participation.
- Shape a generation of ethically conscious, culturally aware, and socially responsible citizens, in line with the principles of African ethnosocialism.

#### Culture, Arts, and Postmodern Leisure in Africa:

Africans, like all social peoples, possess fixed structures in culture and arts that reflect our philosophies and a distinct sense of socialism. The Ministry of Culture & Tourism will focus its govoxical regulation on the Culture and Arts industry, giving recognition to primitive and ancient African artefacts, while leveraging computerised intelligence technology to recreate and interpret the realities they convey.

By integrating digital simulators, virtual reality (VR), and Computerised Intelligence-based hyper-reality, individuals can experience their own ethnic culture and ancestral arts in a modernised, immersive manner. These technologies allow citizens to visually and emotionally engage with historical conditions, providing meaning to the lived experiences of their

ancestors and reconnecting them with the cultural ethos of past eras.

### Postmodern Leisure and Tourism:

This Ministry will institutionalise tourism and leisure as distinct spheres of social life, separate from work, education, or passive existence. Through ethno-corporatist governance and computerised intelligence-enabled tools, leisure in Africa will:

- Become mentally and emotionally immersive, fostering escapism and reflective engagement distinct from daily routines.
- Induce hormonal and neuronal excitability, stimulating pleasure, happiness, and sensory satisfaction in participants.
- Integrate physical, vocal, and interactive engagement through VR, simulations, and computerised intelligence hyper-reality experiences.
- Offer purposeful and time-conscious experiences, aligning leisure with cultural, aesthetic, and cognitive development.

In this model, leisure is no longer incidental or passive; it is an active domain of social life that cultivates emotionally resonant experiences, creativity, and cultural awareness.

Participants engage with simulated environments to explore historical eras, artistic expressions, and cultural narratives in ways that enhance their understanding of African historical civilisation and heritage.

#### Integration of Technology and Culture:

- Computerised simulations will recreate historical African social, cultural, and artistic settings to allow participants to interact and learn experientially.
- Computerised intelligence and hyper-reality platforms will facilitate personalised cultural experiences, ensuring that leisure and tourism stimulate curiosity, enjoyment, and emotional resonance.
- The Ministry will regulate the ethical, educational, and artistic aspects of digital leisure, ensuring alignment with citizenry welfare, cultural preservation, and ethno-corporatist values.
- Tourism experiences will blend traditional African arts with postmodern technological innovation, creating unique, globally competitive leisure offerings for domestic and international visitors.

#### Outcome and Vision:

Through these measures, leisure and tourism in Africa will:

- Promote mental, emotional, and social well-being.
- Strengthen cultural identity and historical consciousness among African citizens.
- Establish Africa as a global leader in immersive cultural and leisure experiences, blending ancient traditions with cutting-edge computerised intelligence and digital technology.
- Ensure that leisure and tourism directly contribute to the economic, cultural, and social development envisioned in African ethnosocialism.

#### 10. Environment & Public Health

The Ministry of Environment and Public Health is the secretariat-ministry responsible for all aspects of the natural and built environments that directly affect the health and well-being of Africans. It oversees the assessment, monitoring, and control of environmental factors influencing human health, ensuring that public policies are applied to create health-supportive and sustainable environments.

This Ministry works closely with other secretariat-ministries, especially Technology & Science Research, Housing & Public Buildings, and Health & Social Care, to integrate scientific,

technological, and governance tools for environmental and public health management.

Broad Functions of the Ministry:

1. Environmental Health Research:

- Investigate and monitor how environmental factors—including chemicals, radiation, microbiological agents, and urban infrastructure—affect human health.
- Collaborate with Technology & Science Research to develop toxicological, exposure, and epidemiological studies to prevent harmful exposures.
- Conduct observational studies to track and evaluate environmental impacts on human well-being, including social and cultural determinants.

2. Air, Water, and Food Safety:

- Implement policies regulating ambient and indoor air quality, including environmental tobacco smoke control.

- Ensure food safety from production to retail distribution, including agriculture, transportation, processing, and storage.
- Monitor and regulate safe drinking water, recreational water use, and vector-borne disease prevention.

3. Environmental Regulation and Policy:

- Develop and propose laws and regulations addressing human activities that impact natural and built environments.
- Apply environmental engineering principles to prevent and mitigate pollution, manage hazardous materials, and remediate contaminated sites.
- Oversee waste management, including liquid, medical, and solid waste, recycling, composting, and landfills.

4. Public Health and Occupational Safety:

- Assess housing, urban planning, and land-use policies for health impacts.

- Inspect industrial and State-owned workplaces to maintain occupational hygiene and safety standards.
- Promote disease prevention programs and policies that create healthy living and working environments.

5. Integrated Ministry Coordination:

- Collaborate with Health & Social Care to monitor population health trends related to environmental factors.
- Coordinate with Housing & Public Buildings on noise pollution, safe building design, and environmentally sustainable urban planning.
- Support Technology & Science Research in developing computerised intelligence-driven environmental health mapping tools to guide policy decisions.

6. Innovation and Computerised Intelligence in Environmental Health:

- Implement computerised intelligence technologies to model, simulate, and predict environmental impacts on human health.



- Develop digital monitoring systems for air, water, soil, and urban environmental quality.
- Integrate computerised intelligence tools with govoxical systems for real-time public health alerts, education, and policy enforcement.

Vision and Ethno-Corporatist Alignment:

The Ministry's core mission is to ensure that environmental quality and public health are not merely reactive concerns but actively shaped, regulated, and optimised through governmental oversight and technological innovation.

- Environmental health is treated as a shared responsibility, where policies integrate scientific evidence, citizenry welfare, and sustainable development.
- Computerised intelligence and digital technologies serve as tools to enhance govoxical administration, ensuring interventions are precise, predictive, and participatory.
- The Ministry champions preventive and corrective programs that protect human health, improve living standards, and align environmental stewardship with African ethnosocialist ideals.

Through this approach, the Ministry will position Africa as a global leader in environmental health innovation, combining technological sophistication with socially responsive governance to achieve healthy, productive, and ecologically sustainable communities.

### 11. Housing & National Works

The Ministry of Housing and National Works is the secretariat-ministry responsible for the planning, construction, allocation, and management of housing, industrial buildings, and trade centres for all African citizens. It ensures that shelter, workspace, and community infrastructure are provided as direct-use resources to the citizenry under the proposed leasehold citizenry-occupancy tenure, which lasts for the individual's lifetime.

This Ministry operates as a key instrument for achieving ethnosocialist objectives, eliminating housing inequality, supporting industrial infrastructure, and fostering social cohesion by guaranteeing economic and material security for every individual.

#### Core Principles and Vision:

##### 1. State Ownership and Citizenry Entitlement:

- All residential and industrial properties are owned by the State and allocated to citizens for direct-use value.
- Leasehold citizenry-occupancy tenure ensures lifetime occupancy without the need for monetary rent or private property accumulation.
- Private property as an economic survival tool is abolished; the State requisitions and manages all buildings to ensure equality and access for all citizens.

## 2. Housing as a Basic Necessity:

- Housing is considered a fundamental right, akin to food, water, and air.
- Every citizen is entitled to safe, functional, and dignified housing.
- Free housing provision prevents homelessness, slums, and socio-economic marginalisation.

## 3. Integration with National Works:

- Regulates the management of industrial buildings, trade centres, and public offices,

ensuring infrastructure supports economic and community development.

- Aligns urban planning, building regulations, and industrial zoning with ethnosocialist values and environmental standards.
- Coordinates with the Ministry of Environment & Public Health, Ministry of Technology & Science Research, and Ministry of Labour & Industry to create sustainable, safe, and technologically integrated living and work spaces.

Broad Functions of the Ministry:

1. Provision of Housing and Trade Buildings:

- Allocate residential, industrial, and trade properties to citizens under the leasehold citizenry-occupancy system.
- Manage government buildings for official use, including offices, educational facilities, and public service centres.
- Ensure construction projects are continuous, maintaining supply to meet population growth and community needs.

2. Urban Planning and Regeneration:

- Implement community cohesion, urban regeneration, and rural preservation programs.
- Promote green buildings, sustainable urban development, and infrastructure efficiency.
- Advise the StateLords Assembly on decisions on housing policy, building codes, and urban planning standards.

3. Industrial and Commercial Infrastructure:

- Provide trade centres and industrial buildings to facilitate citizenry-led production and economic activity.
- Coordinate with the Ministry of Labour & Industry to integrate workforce allocation and training with industrial infrastructure.

4. Ethnosocialist Housing Administration:

- Ensure housing and urban development policies reinforce altruist-system principles, distributing resources equally among citizens.
- Enable citizens to participate in production, education, leisure, and social life without economic barriers caused by property scarcity.

- Support the economy-Prime Minister in managing and regulating the use of State-owned housing and buildings for societal benefit.

5. Social and Cultural Impact:

- Housing provisions create the preconditions for humanitarian consciousness, equality, and community solidarity.
- Buildings and communal spaces foster cultural, educational, and leisure activities as part of a healthy-individualist society.
- Promote civic engagement and participation through well-planned urban and rural environments.

Integration with Technology and computerised intelligence:

- Utilise computerised planning and computerised intelligence tools to optimise housing allocations, urban layouts, and industrial infrastructure.
- Apply computerised intelligence-assisted resource management and predictive maintenance to buildings and trade centres.
- Integrate housing with digital infrastructure from the Ministry of Technology & Science Research to provide

smart, connected, and environmentally sustainable communities.

Ethno-Corporatist Outcome:

Through the Ministry of Housing and National Works, African society achieves:

- Guaranteed material security for all citizens.
- Equitable distribution of housing and workspace across urban and rural areas.
- Enhanced productivity and social cohesion by combining residential life, industrial capacity, and communal spaces.
- A modern ethno-corporatist society where the State ensures that citizens' basic needs are met, enabling focus on education, leisure, creative pursuits, and economic participation without the constraints of private accumulation.

12. Govoxical & Constitutional Affairs

The Ministry of Govoxical and Constitutional Affairs functions as the executive administrative arm of the Secretariat-Arm of government, representing the duties that would otherwise have been the purview of the State Lords' administrative office as Head-of-State. This Ministry ensures the efficient day-to-day

governance of secretariat departments, while maintaining the executive separation of the office of the StateLords from operational management.

It acts as the central executive headquarters, supporting the office of the Secretary-of-State, overseeing policy coordination, managing State-official commissioning, and serving as the corporate policymaking and advisory body for the Secretariat-Arm of government.

#### Core Principles and Vision:

##### 1. Executive Support and Secretariat Coordination:

- Relieve the Secretary-of-State of administrative burdens by managing constitutional, regulatory, and govovical affairs.
- Serve as the primary interface between secretariat departments and the StateLords-Assembly, advising which proposals are relevant for legislative debate.
- Ensure collective responsibility across secretariat departments and maintain efficiency, order, and alignment with govovical principles.

##### 2. Constitutional Oversight:



- Manage constitutional arrangements of courts or Palaver, vetting judicial appointments in collaboration with StateLord-Governors, and ensure law and order.
- Develop and propose constitutional reforms to the StateLords-Assembly.
- Monitor and support the implementation of judiciary-enacted laws and regulations.

3. Govoxical Governance:

- Enforce and advance the ethnosocialist govovoxical system, supporting conservative policies that sustain populocracy while balancing citizenry and economic inputs.
- Introduce and maintain a statutory register of citizens' self-styled govovoxical associations.
- Supervise the execution of policies across all secretariat departments to ensure conformity with govovoxical principles.

4. Human Rights, Data Protection, and Reparations:

- Oversee matters related to human rights, information rights, and data protection laws.

- Progress policies for reparations from the Trans-Atlantic slave trade, colonialism, and post-colonialism through resource-exchange and trade-economy mechanisms, aimed at enhancing African economic self-sufficiency.

5. Policy Coordination and Project Management:

- Coordinate the implementation of Secretary-of-State's priorities across secretariat departments.
- Promote efficiency through procurement, project management, and performance optimisation of State-official duties.
- Support govox-populi government development, ensuring public participation aligns with government objectives.

6. Citizenry Engagement and Innovation:

- Develop a govoxical social networking platform for citizens to engage with government policies, contribute ideas, and monitor public service delivery.
- Facilitate intelligentsia discussions, social research, and citizen-driven policy innovation.

- Use computerised intelligence-assisted systems to analyse citizen input, integrate it into governance, and enhance transparency and responsiveness.

Broad Functions of the Ministry:

1. Ensure secretariat departments operate efficiently, in conformity with govoxical and constitutional principles.
2. Propose reforms to the constitution and monitor judicial implementation of laws.
3. Support citizenry and economy-branch government initiatives, balancing liberal, labour, and conservative policies.
4. Facilitate judiciary review at the StateLords-Assembly, ensuring consistency with Secretariat policies.
5. Lead implementation of StateLords-Assembly decisions across all secretariat ministries.
6. Introduce, manage, and maintain digital platforms for citizen-government interaction.
7. Conduct social research, innovation, and policy development to advance the altruist-system society.

8. Advise the Secretary-of-State on relevance and prioritisation of proposals from secretariat departments.

Integration with Technology and Computerised Intelligence:

- Utilise computerised social networking, computerised intelligence analytics, and govovoxical simulations to map citizen engagement and policy impact.
- Computerised intelligence tools support decision-making, resource allocation, and legislative prioritisation.
- Digital systems enable real-time citizen feedback and academic-policy exchanges, bridging government and public intelligence networks.

Ethno-Corporatist Outcome:

Through the Ministry of Govovoxical & Constitutional Affairs, African society achieves:

- Efficient, accountable, and transparent secretariat governance.
- Enhanced citizen participation in policy-making and social innovation.
- Sustained ethical and constitutional alignment across all government branches.

- Integration of computerised intelligence and digital systems to advance govoxical principles, social responsibility, and economic justice.

### 13. National Insurance & Multinational Finance

The Ministry of National Insurance and Multinational Finance serves as the financial backbone of the African ethno-corporatist economy, combining the functions of a central bank, national insurance provider, and multinational finance operator. It bridges the HomeLand non-monetary economy with the global monetary system, ensuring economic stability, international trade integration, and citizen financial security.

This Ministry is tasked with creating a financial architecture that removes the uncertainties of conventional monetary systems while enabling Africans to participate confidently in global economic networks. It uniquely supports financial inclusion for citizens abroad, providing insurance, banking, and investment services for international travel, education, tourism, and business engagements.

#### Core Principles and Vision:

1. Financial Security for Citizens and the State:

- Ensure Africans have access to funds and insurance for foreign travel, study, visitation, tourism, and professional endeavours.
- Provide credit security and multinational financial products for citizens, businesses, and the State.
- Protect African economic interests against global financial instability, their political risk, and currency fluctuations.

2. Integration with Global Economy:

- Act as a bridge between Africa's non-monetary economy and the global monetary economy.
- Enable African trade, investment, and stock-market participation on the international stage.
- Operate offshore companies, trusts, foundations, and banks under international licensing for global financial operations.

3. National Insurance Provision:

- Provide comprehensive insurance services for African citizens abroad, covering travel, education, health, and business-related risks.

- Ensure financial inclusion, allowing all citizens access to global financial services and security.
- Extend insurance functions beyond monetary coverage to include strategic support for international engagements and investments.

4. Global Investment and Multinational Finance:

- Promote foreign direct investment in Africa and enable African enterprises to invest abroad.
- Coordinate licensing, contract-manufacturing, and overseas production facilities to strengthen African economic reach.
- Maintain long-term economic relationships with foreign States, non-State actors, and international banks.

5. Digital Financial Innovation:

- Institute and expand online banking systems for secure, remote account access.
- Utilise computerised intelligence-assisted financial monitoring, risk assessment, and investment planning to optimise global operations.

- Ensure transparency, efficiency, and accessibility in all financial services for African citizens and foreign partners.

6. Economic Governance and Oversight:

- Regulate the flow of foreign exchange to protect African monetary and trade interests.
- Coordinate with the Ministry of International Affairs & Trade to monitor global economic engagement.
- Provide oversight for multinational financial operations, ensuring compliance with both African State and international regulations.

Broad Functions of the Ministry:

1. Provide financial security, insurance, and access to funds for Africans abroad.
2. Maintain the stability and growth of the African economy within the global monetary system.
3. Operate offshore financial service centres for citizens, residents, and foreign clients.
4. Facilitate African participation in the global stock, trade, and investment economy.



5. Ensure transparent, secure, and inclusive financial services, including banking, loans, equity, and insurance.
6. Promote foreign investment, multinational partnerships, and contract-manufacturing arrangements.
7. Support corporate trade ventures abroad while safeguarding African economic interests.
8. Integrate computerised intelligence and digital financial systems to monitor, manage, and optimise economic activities.
9. Serve as the central institution for non-monetary to monetary economic integration, preserving Africa's ethno-corporatist financial autonomy.

Ethno-Corporatist Outcome:

Through the Ministry of National Insurance & Multinational Finance, Africa achieves:

- Financial inclusion for all citizens, enabling participation in global travel, education, and commerce.
- A stable, non-monetary domestic economy while actively engaging in the global monetary and trade system.
- Strong multinational partnerships that expand African economic influence internationally.

- Assurance that African citizens abroad can operate securely and freely in foreign financial environments.
- Strategic State-led investments abroad to enhance the African trade-economy and global economic footprint.

This Ministry, like all other secretariat departments, functions under the supervision of the Secretary-of-State and coordinates closely with International Affairs, Trade, and Technology & Science Research to ensure the African ethno-corporatist economy operates efficiently and inclusively.

#### 14. Transport & Innovation

The Ministry of Transport and Innovation is tasked with modernising Africa's transport infrastructure through automation, environmental protection, and technological innovation. It embodies the ethno-corporatist ideal of public transport accessibility, environmental stewardship, and efficient national connectivity, while eliminating the health and environmental hazards associated with conventional fuel-based vehicles.

The Ministry's flagship initiative is the *Ropodium*, an autonomous, computerised intelligence-powered, driverless transport system designed for public use. Ropodium vehicles are electric, fuel-free, and integrated into a networked, on-demand

transportation system, accessible via mobile apps or designated stations. This initiative ensures that African citizens do not need to individually own vehicles to access efficient, safe, and environmentally-friendly transport.

Core Principles and Vision:

1. Automation and Accessibility:

- Transition Africa to a fully automated transport system, eliminating manual driving and fuel-powered vehicles.
- Provide public access to computerised intelligence-controlled transport, including Ropodium vehicles, overground and underground railways, and logistics hubs.
- Enable mono-modal and integrated multi-modal transport networks, linking urban centers, industrial areas, and remote regions.

2. Environmental Protection:

- Eradicate nitrogen-dioxide and other harmful emissions from African public roads.
- Promote clean-energy transport systems in line with environmental health priorities.

- Collaborate with the Ministry of Environment and Public Health on transport policies that reduce environmental and health impacts.

### 3. Technological Innovation:

- Develop computerised intelligence, robotics, and automation software for autonomous vehicles and transport infrastructure.
- Encourage research into road engineering, traffic monitoring, and logistics management customised for automated transport.
- Integrate digital infrastructure to manage vehicle traffic, safety, and service efficiency.

### 4. Nationwide Connectivity:

- Construct trans-African highways, railways, and Ropodium networks to link cities, trade centres, rural areas, and ports.
- Ensure smooth integration of air, sea, and land transport networks, including shipping lanes, harbours, lighthouses, and aviation operations.

- Provide inclusive access to transport for all citizens, including those in remote and underserved regions.

5. Safety and Regulation:

- Implement national traffic safety policies, accident investigations, and road safety monitoring.
- Regulate civil aviation, marine navigation, and all transport modes to ensure efficiency, security, and safety.
- Promote environmentally safe transport practices across all transport modalities.

6. Integration with National Development:

- Collaborate with the Ministry of Technology & Science Research on computerised intelligence, road construction, and infrastructure planning.
- Support economic activities by facilitating efficient logistics, trade, and industrial transport networks.

- Develop transport policies and innovations that contribute to economic growth, national cohesion, and environmental sustainability.

Broad Functions of the Ministry:

1. Develop and manage Ropodium autonomous vehicle networks for public transport.
2. Plan, construct, and maintain national and trans-African road and rail networks.
3. Integrate overground, underground, and port-based transport systems.
4. Implement computerised intelligence-powered traffic management and safety systems.
5. Monitor transport-related environmental impacts and reduce pollution from fuel-based vehicles.
6. Facilitate research and development in transport innovation, vehicle automation, and infrastructure engineering.
7. Ensure equitable access to transport services for all citizens, including remote areas.
8. Coordinate maritime, aviation, and logistics policies, including airports, harbours, and shipping networks.

9. Promote clean-energy transport, sustainable mobility solutions, and futuristic vehicle prototypes.

Ethno-Corporatist Outcome:

Through this Ministry, Africa will achieve:

- Universal access to efficient, autonomous, and safe transport for citizens, reducing dependency on private or fuel-based vehicles.
- Significant reduction in environmental pollutants, promoting public health and combating climate change.
- A futuristic, computerised intelligence-driven transport ecosystem integrated with national and regional economic and logistical frameworks.
- Strengthened technological capacity, with research, innovation, and computerised intelligence development in transport systems.
- Full integration of transport, trade, and environmental goals within the ethno-corporatist national development agenda.

This Ministry works under the supervision of the Secretary-of-State and coordinates closely with Technology & Science Research, Environment & Public Health, and other Secretariat

departments to ensure holistic, innovative, and sustainable transport solutions across Africa.

The Govoxical Governing System  
In the Proposed African Ethnosocialist Society

My fellow Africans, listen closely, for the future I envision is not for the faint of heart, but for those who dare to reclaim the dignity, equality, and altruism that our ancestors held dear. In the society I direct through this manifesto, the citizenry—the people—shall govern themselves, and through their engaged and participatory electorates, every decision of government shall reflect the interests of the individual and the collective alike. This is the essence of the govoxical ethos: a system in which the Citizenry-Arm of government wields the moral and practical authority to guide, direct, and supervise the actions of all other branches of governance.

Let it be known: the theory of ethnosocialism that I lay before you is born of necessity. It is the consequence of all prior forms of socialism, each having faltered in the face of corruption, inequality, and economic turbulence. It is the framework through which Africa may finally achieve true equalism, restoring balance to our societies while eliminating the chaos and turbulence that protégism—the corruptive mimicry of foreign systems—has wrought across our lands.



We stand today in a crisis, my brothers and sisters. Corruption has seeped into the marrow of African society. Our moral compass has been eroded, our cultural values defiled, and our social norms corrupted. Embezzlement, cyber-crimes, fraud, and the pursuit of wealth above all else have become ordinary, accepted, and even expected in our so-called democratic civil societies. And in this climate, any theory of socialism tethered to a monetary economy fails utterly to deliver what it promises.

Consider the political ethos of our protégé-societies. Their so-called democratic structures are hollow. Their economic policies leave African citizens dependent on Western aid and open credit facilities, barely sufficient to secure food, water, or healthcare. Their governance perpetuates cycles of impropriety and moral compromise, normalising the misappropriation of public funds as personal gain. This is the image of Africa that the world sees: corrupt, inefficient, authoritarian, and trigger-happy. And yet, this very image fuels the revolution of thought I propose in this manifesto.

Hence, in the ethnosocialist society I propose, the govovoxical system abandons protégism and the false promises of democracy. We reject the dependence on external powers, the tolerance of deceit, and the erosion of our cultural morality. Instead, we embrace corporate-altruism, collective responsibility, and citizen-led governance. We commit ourselves, individually

and collectively, to restoring Africa's reputation, securing the common good, and building a society where cyber-crimes and economic survival-driven malfeasance have no foothold, because the systems that support them will no longer exist.

From this crucible of revolution, the offshoot of African ethnosocialism emerges. It arises to abandon the chains of protégism, to establish economic self-sufficiency, and to ensure that every African has access to the resources, dignity, and opportunity necessary to thrive. The theory I present here answers the question: how should an ethnosocialist society operate so that its ideals are no longer mere words, but lived realities for all Africans?

Central to this vision is the ethno-corporatist integration of technology and governance. The digital and internetised platform becomes a tool for the citizenry to engage directly with government, to oversee the modes of production, and to ensure accountability in every sector of society. The economy, entirely socialised under State ownership of the means of production, will operate under a planned, non-monetary system, where goods and services are shared equitably according to need and contribution, guided by the participatory citizenry.

This, my fellow Africans, is the govovoxical vision of public affairs. No longer shall public matters be the concern of elites alone. The citizenry will be the architects of policy, the stewards

of resources, and the guardians of justice. Every decision, every initiative, every measure of progress will bear the imprint of the people, for the people, and in the service of altruism and equalism across our continent.

Let this be our charge: to embrace the govoxical governing system as the instrument through which Africa will rise, not through dependency, corruption, or imitation, but through the committed and active participation of every citizen. Let us, together, bring to life the ethnosocialist ideal: a society where equality is law, altruism is practice, and the people—not the few—hold the reins of power.

Africa, this is the era of your rebirth. This is the call of ethnosocialism. This is the future I entrust to you.

The Ethnpublic State:  
A Call to the Citizenry

Fellow Africans! Hear me now, for the future of our continent demands nothing less than our unwavering attention and unyielding commitment. In the govoxical State Constitution I propose, the very definition of a ‘Public State’ is reimagined and reborn. A Public State is not merely government by the few; it is government of the people, by the people, and for the people, where the citizenry-electirates do not stand aside—they share control with those elected to represent them, exercising power in

full accordance with the rule of law under the govovoxical Constitution. This, my friends, is the Ethnpublic State!

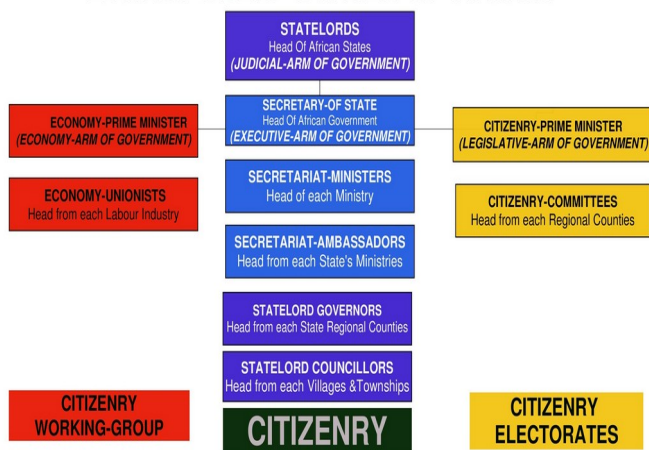
Understand this: the term “Ethnpublic” is not a mere abstraction. It is the soul of our philosophy of African ethnosocialism. “Ethno”—from the Greek ‘Ethnos’—speaks of our communities, our nations, our people. “Public”—from the Latin ‘Poblicus’—means of the people, by the people, for the people. Put together, Ethnpublic signifies a society governed in unity, for the common good, by those who belong to it!

I declare to you: the Ethnpublican State is a constitutional ethnosocialist society, a representative populocracy founded upon the principle of the common unity of citizenry and government officials alike. Here, shared control is not optional; it is sacred. The day-to-day administration of government, the decisions that shape our lives, all flow through the hands of the citizenry as much as through those of elected officials.

Listen well, my fellow Africans! When I say “Ethnpublic”, I speak of the Community of Government by the People, and I envision the Homeland of Ethnpublican States of Africa—a single sovereign entity, united, strong, and indivisible. One government, one Supervisory party—the StateLords—and a triple Administrative party composed of the Secretariats, the Economists, and the Citizenry-Committee. In this system, the

citizenry does not merely observe; the citizenry decides, directs, and shapes every administrative affair of the State.

## ETHNOPUBLIC STATES OF AFRICA



Listen well, my fellow Africans! In the Ethnpublican State, there is no space, no quarter, for the coup d'état. No uniformed hand, no soldier's decree, no show of brute force can impose itself upon the will of the people. Unlike the fragile republics of the past, where the military, in the guise of protecting the nation, would seize power claiming civilian rulers have failed, in our Ethnpublican Homeland, legitimacy flows from the people alone. It is not the strength of arms, nor the cunning of generals, that commands authority—it is the collective voice, the daily

vigilance, and the unwavering engagement of the citizenry themselves.

The problem with the republican model is this: when soldiers perceive that civilian leaders have strayed, they hear the clamour of opposition voices, the criticisms that expose governmental flaws, and they are tempted to act. They take power, co-opt those who oppose the former government, and promise renewal. Yet what follows in most cases is inevitable: human nature asserts itself. If the military ruler is one without State-centred vision, advisors become silenced, dissent is muted, and the very military rulers who deposed the civilian government become tyrants themselves—corrupt, oppressive, and blind to the common good. The cycle of exploitation repeats; the people remain powerless.

But not in the Ethnopolitan State! Here, military might has no legitimacy, no claim, no authority. The people are the supreme power, and their power is exercised continuously, not once in an election every few years. Citizens elect, review, demote, or replace leaders at will. They oversee the conduct of government and ensure accountability in real time. There is no moment when a uniformed hand can arrogate itself to rule, because the Ethnopolitan system embeds vigilance into the very structure of governance. Authority is always answerable, always participatory, and always under the control of the citizenry.

So hear this, Africa! Our Ethnopolitan State is not fragile, it is not passive—it is resilient beyond the reach of tyranny, and it is indivisible because it is built on the sacred contract between the people and their government. The citizenry does not wait for salvation; it governs, it adjudicates, it decides. There is no interlude of oppression, no stage for military adventurism, no theatre for corruption to masquerade as patriotism. In Ethnopolitan Africa, the people are sovereign, and sovereignty is a living, breathing force that no army, no general, no ruler can usurp. This is the power of Ethnopolitan: governance by the people, for the people, eternally anchored in the collective will of Africa herself.

The African ethnosocialist State is more than governance—it is a State-directed economy. The State owns the means of production, guiding every aspect of public service and the execution of duties through its Secretariat Ministries. Economists within government implement rules and regulations prescribed by citizenry-guidelines, managing industries, overseeing production, and ensuring output meets the needs of the people. Yet, the citizenry directs the secretariats through the power of daily voting, exercising direct control over the African ethno-corporatist trade-economy.

Hear me now: the ethno-corporatist Planned-economy is not a distant dream—it is the engine of African self-sufficiency! The

secretariats will plan strategic investments, direct production, and control output to ensure every citizen is provided for. Every resource, every industry, every act of production serves one goal: economic self-sufficiency subsistence for Africa, and prosperity for Africans.

Let this be our clarion call! The Ethno-corporatist State is ours to build, ours to defend, and ours to govern. It is the embodiment of equalism, altruism, and collective responsibility. Here, the citizenry reigns supreme. Here, government exists not for its own sake but for the people, by the people, and in full accountability to the people.

Rise, Africans! Let the Ethnopolitan ideal ignite our hearts, guide our actions, and lead us into the new dawn of African ethnosocialism. The future is here—it is participatory, it is egalitarian, and above all, it is ours and ours alone!

END