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# Smart Dictionary

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## SMART DICTIONARY

### Definitions:

Analysis - Mentally separating an object of examination -- a problem or a situation -- into its constituent parts to study its nature and to determine the relationship of the parts to each other and to the whole. Analysis concludes with an explanation, and possibly a general prediction. The scientific methods of analysis require the application of general truths to a specific set of facts.

Campaign - A series of military, social, and political operations forming a distinct phase of a war. A series of operations designed to bring about a particular result or objective.

Class - It is not defined by such social identities as "race", ethnicity, gender, or religious differences. Neither is it defined by income differences. Since the Great Depression, national discussion and debate have emphasized income differences as the main factor defining and determining class distinction among the American people. This has fixed in their thinking a notion of class that define "poor people", "low income classes" and "the middle class" as separate identities despite the fact that none of these income strata have ownership or controlling interest in any major economic institution.

One's income is fundamentally determined by one's social and economic class position. Class is determined by one's relation to the basic economic institutions, i.e., the banking, oil, auto, telecommunications, food, housing, and transportation, etc industries -- whether one own and control them or not. Because of today's widespread "downsizing"

and restructuring of the economy, middle-income people are having to learn this definition of class first hand once they are threatened with job lost or once they loose their jobs at the hand of the one's who own the places or institutions of employment.

Today's Globalization is causing a growing equality of poverty. This is an expression of the fact that a new global class of the poor and dispossessed is being created. This class is not like the old slave poor, the old feudal poor, nor the poor of the old and dying industrial society. It is a new class forming out of different sections of society that are being cast out from the ranks of the exploited to those of the excluded. It is not only stripped of all property in the new means of production and circulation, it is also being placed in a social position of not having the ability to sell its labor power as a commodity to secure its life.

Martin Luther King questioned this basic definition of class when he stated in 1967:

"We are called upon to help the discouraged beggars in life's marketplace. (Yes.) But one day we must come to see that an edifice which produces beggars needs restructuring. (All right.) It means that questions must be raised. And you see, my friends, when you deal with this you begin to ask the question, "Who owns the oil?" (Yes.) You begin to ask the question, "Who owns the iron ore?" (Yes.) You begin to ask the question, "Why is it that people have to pay water bills in a world that's two-thirds water?" (All right.) These are words that must be said. (Yes.)"

Curriculum - A course of study, education, and training. A body of courses or classes offered by a school, college, or university.

Economics – Science or theories of production and exchange of goods and services. It concerns the “ups” and “downs” of the economy. Economic theory answers the questions of class and income including the question, why are we poor?

EHR (Economic Human Rights) – This refers to the economic, social, cultural parts of the United Nations’ Universal Declaration of Human rights, specifically articles 23, 24, 25, 26. The Poor People’s Economic Human Rights Campaign has added article 19 because it considers the right to communication as a basic necessity of life.

Issues - There are problems that are issues and there are problems that are non-issues. Issues are problems that groupings of people feel strongly about and are prepared to take action around.

Leader - One who analyzes and puts forth solutions to problems and organizes the carrying out of those solutions. To do this, a leader must also be a teacher raising political consciousness about the problems and solutions, and the need for organization. One who leads, guide, show the way, begin, go before in the solving of a social problem, in the reaching of objectives and goals.

Mission – A function, task or purpose of a person, organization, or movement.

Pedagogy – The art, science, or profession of teaching. It studies the development and use of forms and levels (beginning, intermediate, and advanced) of education and training.

Planning - It is the process of answering the 5 Ws and 1H: 1) What is to be accomplished? 2) Why is it to be accomplished [goal and/or strategic objectives]? 3) Who is to do what? 4) When? 5) Where?. 1) How is it to be accomplished [what means and/or activities are to be used?]. The products of this process are strategic (long-range) and tactical (short-range) plans. The testing of these plans in the heat of battles and reevaluating and readjusting them afterwards are basic parts of the ongoing planning process.

Policy – A line, or rule, or plan of conduct or action in relation to a specific problems or situation. For example, it deals with the question of what our attitude and rules regarding drugs or other major issues.

Political - From the Greek word for power; not simply about elections and politicians. It concerns the questions of power, and of real empowerment: Who controls whom? How and why? What class of people controls governmental affairs? How are the powerless kept from power?

Political Power -It is the 3 Ms. The control of governmental and non-governmental institutions and apparatuses of Money, Mind, and Might. This control grows out of a section of the population organized as a ruling class of people.

Poverty Pimp Industry - Poverty is a multi-billion dollar industry. It profits from, preys on, and prostitutes for political control the human misery of the poor. The industry includes private charities, foundations, "community organizations", and the social welfare establishment, etc. The and prevent or undermine the political leadership and self-directed organization of the victims of poverty. It promotes measures and "activism" that give food, clothing, and

shelter to poverty and homelessness, but does not strive to end poverty and homelessness.

Values – Worth, importance. Moral values have to do with right or wrong, just or unjust actions, standards, and laws, etc.

“Race” – “...purely a social construction; it has no core reality outside of specific historical context. That is to not to say that it doesn't exist or that it is therefore meaningless, but its material force derives from political power, not some ahistorical 'nature' or any sort primordial group affinities-the 19<sup>th</sup>-century racist mush that has lost its appeal as a simply minded journalistic frame.”

“Class Notes” by Adolph Reed, Jr.

Resources – People, money, and things that can be used as means to accomplish ends or objectives. Of these three main kinds of resources, people are the most decisive and ultimately the most important one.

Strategy - Deals with the problem and solution as a whole; war as a whole (e.g., the struggle for power); roles of the main forces and the main means of struggle; deals with the staircase and not simply the steps of the staircase. Its plans are long-range.

Tactics- Deals with parts of the problem and solution; battles and campaign of the war; forms and types of struggle and organization; deals with each step of the staircase. Its plans are short-range.

Vision – A long terms goal of a new society. The ability to see the unseen, tomorrow's realization of today's possibilities.

Theory – A general summary of or lessons drawn from experience explaining why something exist or has happened. It answer the question, why? It describes or explain the causes of effects. In explaining social motion or movement it necessarily requires an understanding of the experiences of history.