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## **The position of the America Authorities on the growing activity of the Organization of the Nation of Islam 1930- 1965.**

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### Abstrac

The Nation of Islam, one of the religious, social and political organizations that emerged in the United States during the 1930s, was able by its founders to focus on a component that did not receive the attention of the American authorities. On the contrary, it suffered from marginalization and exclusion. In order to achieve its goals and win the members, and adopted the call in prisons and public places and theaters and recreational places taking advantage of the annual concerts held by cities, which enabled them to stability and spread, but the follow-up of the US security authorities in various organs and names FBI, The CIA, the police and others, because it was not only a religious organization, but a social, economic and political at the same time, contributed significantly to the obstacles to the organization's movement and spread, and if it could not prevent them from achieving its goals at the long run.

La posición de las Autoridades de América sobre la creciente actividad de la Organización.

de la Nación del Islam 1930-1965.

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## Resumen

La Nación del Islam, una de las organizaciones religiosas, sociales y políticas que surgió en los Estados Unidos durante la década de 1930, pudo ser fundada por sus fundadores en un componente que no recibió la atención de las autoridades estadounidenses. Por el contrario, sufrió marginación y exclusión. Con el fin de lograr sus objetivos y ganar a los miembros, y adoptó la convocatoria en las cárceles y lugares públicos y teatros y lugares recreativos aprovechando los conciertos anuales celebrados por las ciudades, que les permitieron la estabilidad y la difusión, pero el seguimiento de la Las autoridades de seguridad de Estados Unidos en varios órganos y nombres del FBI, la CIA, la policía y otros, porque no solo era una organización religiosa, sino también social, económica y política, al mismo tiempo, contribuyeron significativamente a los obstáculos para el movimiento y la propagación de la organización. , y si no puede evitar que logren sus objetivos a largo plazo.

## Introduction:

Civil rights organizations in the United States have been interested since the 19th century in demanding the general freedoms of blacks that the founding fathers denied them. They considered citizenship to be related to ownership of the land. However, the Nation of Islam focused on a group of blacks in the United States, Muslims, Of their rights and urged them not to comply with the orders and laws of the US authorities, especially in their war with Japan and Vietnam during the conflict between the western and eastern camps, a number of Muslims settled for the writings of Alija Mohammed, the second founder of the organization, And he focused his sermons on injustice, enslavement and injustice. He reminded them that they are of African and Asian origin, and that they are Muslims. They should condemn the term "White Satan" as the term used against the white element. To embrace it since he brought them as slaves to the new world, the number began to increase rapidly, which brought them to the attention of government authorities political and security.

The first axis was entitled "The position of the American authorities from the organization until 1957", and the study of the status of the organization since its inception and methods of expansion and the position of blacks from the US governments in general, the second axis was entitled " "There have been several events that have made the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the US authorities closely monitor the organization's developments and the movements of its leaders, especially after the extensive activity of Malcolm X

and his aspiration to expand the organization outside the United States of America and his many efforts to attract the Many members and supporters of the organization and the organization in general.

The study relied on a number of sources. The Federal Bureau of Investigation had an important place in covering most of the articles, as well as foreign sources, which are a key element in the coverage of all its interlocutors. In America, "which is a comprehensive study on this important segment of American society, the book dealt with a historical account of the lives of blacks, especially since the emergence of the first founder of the organization Farad Mohammed and the search for lost identity of Africans in North America, as well as the book A History of the Nation of Islam: Race Islam, and the Quest for Freedom "The History of the Nation of Islam: Race, Islam and the Quest for Freedom" by Dawn Marie Gibson, "Down Mary Gibson," which narrated and analyzed the history of the nation of Islam since its early beginnings, the Mughrabi Science Temple in 1913 and its division after the death of Alija Mohammed in 1975, The first was led by Walsh Farad, the son of Alija Mohammed, who corrected the organization's path towards true Islam, and the other led by Louis Farrakhan, who adhered to the teachings of Alija Muhammad and still continues to this day.

- The position of the US authorities from the organization until 1957:

The Nation of Islam appeared in Detroit, United States of America, in 1930 because of the racial discrimination and oppression suffered by blacks for centuries. Farad Mohammed used the deterioration of the situation that followed the economic crisis that hit the world in general and the United States in particular, The founder of the Maghreb temple in the United States of America in 1913, which emerged from the organization, began to cast speeches and slogans aimed at their freedom and demands their rights, gathered around a large number of blacks to thirty thousand members within three years, and founded the first temple in Detroit P (1930). The organization adopted the ideas of Nobel Drew Ali to refer to Islam as the religion of their ancestors and their original parents, as well as reviving the black nationalism and renouncing the titles given to them by white men like Negro and slaves.

The most important beliefs on which the organization is based are the supremacy of the black race on the white race, as they are the origin of the creation, and the white man in their eyes is the devil and they are the angel, and from their other beliefs that the God is not metaphysical but must be incarnate in person, that person is Farad Muhammad, The founders of the Organization also see that

the chain of prophets is not cut off as Alija Muhammad himself is considered a prophet.

Since its inception, the Nation of Islam has been closely monitored by the police during the reign of its first founder, Farad Mohammed, because of the rapid spread of its ideas and the expansion of its activities. The Japanese in America in 1932 attempted to establish an association with the members of the organization. This task was taken by Major Takahashi, The organization joined the emperor's subjects, and managed to attract some of them to his ranks, although his ambition was to win as many as possible of them, but his plan did not succeed completely, the fact that the Japanese emperor is not Muslim mainly to obey them, but this did not prevent the Stinkar Organization of the US war on Japan and its members did not participate in it. This rapprochement caused the organization and its members to be under surveillance, as well as the Communist Party's attempt in the same year to infiltrate into the movement and attract it to its side, which is the most important reason. This led to the arrest of Farad Mohammed in 1932. After his release, He went to Chicago in 1933 and began to spread his thoughts and beliefs, making him followers and converts. He was soon arrested again at the end of the same year. Despite his release, the situation remained tense between Farad Muhammad, the police, and the FBI until his disappearance in early 1934. The first view is that he was not arrested by the police in Detroit in return for leaving the city and the organization and leaving. Farad Mohammed agreed for peace but he asked to speak for the last time with his followers. The second opinion is that it is likely that he returned to Mecca when he told his message in America and gave the command to Alija Muhammad. The latter opinion is likely that the local authorities ordered him to leave Detroit at the end of 1933, especially after the story of the human sacrifice that spread Among the Organization's community, that a Muslim must A human victim attests to his faith in the teachings of the founder of the organization and to rid himself of the wrath of the white element. A prominent member of the organization presented himself as a human victim, John Jane Smith, and stabbed himself with a knife until he died.

Alija Muhammad took over the leadership of the organization in 1934 after Farad Mohammed. The situation did not differ from that of the previous era. His problems

with the government began early. On 17 April 1934 he was arrested for contributing to the delinquency of the minor at the University of Islam. He refused to transfer his son from the schools affiliated with the Nation of Islam to the official schools in the country. He was fined \$ 1000 and al-Ahbash tried to join the organization in 1934. He was placed under surveillance for six months. This was not the only time Where Alija Mohammed was arrested, when the organization was split after Fara's disappearance Dr. Mohammed, because of the struggle for leadership,

and the intensification of the controversy in 1935 forced to leave Detroit to preserve his life, disappeared for seven years through the work of the publication of his call traveling in the United States of America aliases for fear of chasing the security authorities as well as those who called them ( ) 1942, and worked to move the headquarters of the organization to Chicago, and when he wanted to reorganize the structure faced several difficulties, perhaps the most important is the FBI tracking him and the members of the organization, was arrested on charges of non-implementation of laws (especially selective service law) Engaging in the army, and cohesion (2). The FBI also accused him of sympathizing with the Japanese who would stand by them in their fight against the white man. He was sentenced to prison on May 8, 1942.

The media reported the activities of the security services on the policy of organizations and movements that disturb the internal conditions, including the Nation of Islam. The Chicago Tribune newspaper reported that the FBI has arrested several leaders of three organizations including leaders on charges of rebellion, The rebellion against the law, such as the peace movement in Ethiopia, the freedom brothers of the black peoples of America, and the Nation of Islam, imprisoned Alija Mohammed with the service of the Federal Reform Foundation in Milano Michigan and refused to offer the police a unilateral release on December 17 A In 1943, the US government placed him under surveillance despite his imprisonment, especially the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which monitored all his visitors and correspondence. Alija Mohammed ran the organization and directed its members. He is in prison through his wife, Clara Evans, who played the role of mediator. Although some members did not accept the orders, the organization increased its influence and prepared its organizers.

The prison did not change Elijah Mohammed's view of the white man as the devil and the first enemy of the black, which made the FBI continue to pursue him with members of the organization since his release from prison in 1946 and prevented them from setting up any temple in Chicago. Alija Muhammad described the siege of the security authorities and This stage "I was and follow me from one temple to another and from one city to another ... so that the situation reached the point that they are forcing the owners of land and owners to get us out of their lands and their mascots"

Elijah Mohammed's exit from the prison at the end of the 1940s and the early 1950s witnessed a rapid growth that the organization did not witness before, despite the FBI and its security authorities following the accession of Malcolm X to the movement and its increased activity. Civil, exploiting the celebrations on February 26 of each year, which represents the birthday of Farad Mohammed, who call it the Day of the Savior in Chicago, and organized marches led by

Malcolm X, and his speeches directed against the white man and charged with racism, and became the most prominent advocates of rights Extension Intent on the organization and not afraid of the authorities, and calls for the separation of blacks from whites, and exercise their beliefs freely ().

The organization quickly took advantage of the gap between the government and the issues of the 1950s, notably the Brown case, the Martin Luther King civil rights movement, the Bandung conference, the spread of communist influence, and the Vietnam War. The organization's position on the United States' war with Vietnam, with its members refusing to join the US military, has led to the imprisonment of some of them, such as Ibn Alija Mohammed Wallace Farad (Warathuddin) and Muhammad Ali Clay, prompting the government to withdraw his passport and sentenced him to five years in prison, Wallace Farad was sentenced to three years' imprisonment Kess draws people's attention to current events and religious themes and moves from place to place such as Atlanta, Georgia, Connecticut, Hartford and Massachusetts to organize temples and open new temples. Malcolm was not only active in black ghettos but also exploited small Christian churches Suffering from blacks, and cast their speeches and messages, especially that the Baptists were among them, including religious Muslims could have been attracted to many of them.

- Position Following the expansion of the organization's internal activity and the growing international contacts:

Since the end of the fifth decade, the US authorities have raised many concerns, especially the FBI and the Harlem police, especially since the Hinton Johnson incident, in which the FBI and the Harlem Police highlighted the monitoring and monitoring of Malcolm's activity In the same year Malcolm went to the West Coast and opened a temple in Los Angeles and temples in other western cities, and the organization's presence became the majority of American cities. In 1957, he organized a conference on colonial issues, attended by representatives of the governments of Egypt, Sudan, Ghana and Morocco, hosted by the organization in Chicago. Alija Mohammed claimed that the Middle East and Africa are black heritage and insisted that the Arabian Peninsula and the Nile Valley are the historic home of what is called The black man Afro-Asian (), who now lives in America ().

Alija Mohammed sent a telegram to Gamal Abdel Nasser during the Afro-Asian Conference in Cairo that same year: "Your long-forgotten brothers here in America are praying to God to bless this historic conference of peoples. Freedom, justice and equality do not concern the Asians and Africans in the East alone, but the seventeen million long-forgotten brothers in the West ... We

hope to bring our sincere desire in a world peace ... To commemorate your long-forgotten brothers, Leader, teacher and spiritual leader of the nation of Islam ".

The organization's activity can be divided according to the evolution of its activities to:

An internal activity represented by attempts to address the problems faced by blacks, such as the state's methods of apartheid, systematically depriving blacks of the right to vote, the loss of equal opportunities in life, black rejection of integration and the shared identity of the United States, If the idea of separation or establishment of a state of black Muslims in the United States of America is enough space for them and has its own resistance and knowledge, Alija Mohammed hopes that his country will consist of four or five states, claiming that they are entitled to this land from the white man. The ambition of Malcolm Ak Was a little bigger because he asked for eight to nine US states, Malcolm did not just stand up for independence, but instead demanded compensation from the US authorities, explaining his demand that "blacks have worked for more than three hundred years without paying them a day's pay. The blacks had a great debt in the hands of the United States government ". He also made it clear in one of his speeches that whites were entitled to buy and acquire guns for self-defense, but that the blacks carried those guns and acted like the aggression of blacks and they were outlaws. The right of the authorities to prevent the Negroes from carrying arms as long as they do not provide them with safety, and in another speech He stressed the importance of obtaining basic black rights first, and recognizing them as human beings (II).

Malcolm X's inner work, he devoted his sermons in universities and his articles to the promotion of secession. Perhaps one of the most important speeches by Malcolm X was the ballot or bullet that was a wave to solve the problem of racial discrimination in the United States of America. At the University of California at Berkeley on October 11, 1963, although the administrative body at the university

refused to speak Malcolm on campus on the grounds that it does not represent a real religious group, but after a discussion with the Commission allowed him to speak on condition that does not offend the Christian or Catholic That's not talking about "Malcolm commented on these conditions, saying how the bird could fly without wings or how a rider could enter the race and his horse paralyzed in his legs. He postponed the engagement to another day and decided to hold the meeting at the Civic Center Richmond in downtown Richmond, "We have lost the credibility of the white politicians and we are fed up with their false promises and deceit," he said. He began inciting blacks against

government policies that buy their votes against false promises to meet their demands. "You put them first and they put you in the end because they Political blocs, we have to unite our efforts and be political blocs can claim our rights and freedom stolen (), as white politicians in the north are not different from the white politicians in the south and they tried to provoke a fuss in the south to distract us from what is happening in the north, he said. "We have expelled ourselves from the fear of the white man and the 20 million former slaves are ready to shed blood in order to get rid of racial discrimination and to gain freedom and equality,"

And another external activity: the refusal of the US authorities to demand, fearing the rapprochement between the members of the Organization and the Communist Party during the Cold War), as well as the black leaders, who saw the demands of leaders of the separatist organization far from the reality of application, , It became clear to Malcolm X that his desire for self-separation is impossible, and that any movement aimed at the freedom of blacks confined within the borders of America is doomed to failure, and the solution is that they have steps to communicate with the outside world, to define him not only a Negro problem or a US problem But a human problem Malcolm X has made efforts to obtain the support and support of African countries by charging the United States of America with human rights violations. A number of them have transmitted the crimes and insults against African Americans to the conferences. Malcolm X's desire to turn the case over to the United Nations, and stressed the need for a direct link between the local struggle of African Americans for freedom and equality in civil rights with the struggle of Third World countries for freedom. African countries were wrong when they thought they were a minority, and strongly condemned the looting and oppression of black peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America. When he was invited to France, the French authorities refused his entry and considered him to provoke society and incite them to government authorities, He has been calling for the overthrow of pro-Western governments. "

Malcolm's activity was brought to the attention of the organization by the government authorities and the FBI, especially when calls from outside the United States began to be made. The authorities took some measures to curb his growing activity, limiting his travel by putting a sign on his passport That it is not suitable for areas with which there are no diplomatic relations or cooperative relations and friendship with China, Korea, Vietnam, Hungary and others, accusing these countries of being under communist control.

His bold, courageous, and anti-power speeches have brought him to death, especially since he does not hesitate to speak out against power, racism and

capitalism. He criticized one of his capitalist speeches: "Socialism was good for black people. I was with it." One of the FBI's secret informants described Malcolm X as a communist.

Malcolm X's speech on November 10, 1963, sent a message to the grassroots, in which he said that if the federal government guaranteed full voting rights to black African Americans throughout the country, it avoided a fire,

The sermon became one of the most widely held speeches in the United States, prompting the FBI to monitor what it said or what it said.

The book "Eric Lincoln" is an academic study that was translated into a book that first addressed the history of black Muslims in America. It caused a stir in university circles because it was the first study dealing with Negroes, especially Muslim Negroes. With 10,000 copies withdrawn in just six months of publication, he took the title of the book and his top headlines, and one newspaper reported that the book sold two meals at Harvard University.

His popularity increased in the early 1960's, his speeches began to top the front pages of newspapers and magazines, and he became even more influential than Alija Mohammed himself. "Malcolm is an untiring preacher and organizer, Regularly, Malcolm addressed colleges and universities, appeared on television and radio, visited mosques in every part of the country and served as his permanent client. He also organized the affairs of new mosques, inspiring and courageous missions or newly established cells, He plays the role of spokesman for Muhammad (), and Shahrat Maliku M X and popularity in Harlem, black argued that they asked him to nominate instead of Adam Clayton Powell () in the US Congress, the individual Malcolm said, "did Powell instead? He a black man, and there are so many others, we can take their seats in Congress" ().

This activity prompted the FBI to find a secret informant inside the organization. The secret program was discovered in the office to infiltrate human rights organizations. The office was able to gain John Ali, secretary of the Nation of Islam, a secret agent who has been following Malcolm X's activities since he became minister. The number of attendees is not limited to blacks only, but the number of whites attending his lectures has increased, and Malcolm has pushed his supporters away from supporting the election campaigns of the candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties, who, according to him, are responsible for racism in the country. (), Not limited The role of the Bureau of Investigations on secret informants only, , But rather to attract the media to power and invest it to broadcast unwanted articles and films about the activities of the nation of Islam, and to divert insulting informa

tion aimed at the disintegration of the leaders in the organization.

The government was working night and day for a rift between Malcolm X and Alija Mohammed as the organization's Finalcall newspaper, which had agents and spies to achieve this goal, to weaken the enthusiasm within the organization first and prepare the atmosphere for the assassination of Malcolm XII, The relations between Malcolm and Alija Mohammed during John F. Kennedy's tenure, especially after the assassination, through reports from the informants with the craftsmanship in the recordings and surveillance, and Malcolm began to interest American politicians because of the progress of his activity, Central Intelligence Agency On his assassination in the hope that a split between the organization and the leadership would later weaken its position and get rid of Malcolm with one deed.

Malcolm X was assassinated on February 21, 1965 at the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem, when the Organization of African Unity (OAU) staged a major demonstration because Malcolm X's house was opened to fire. When Malcolm began to speak, there was a quarrel between two of the people in the hall, The guards close to Malcolm X to resolve the quarrel between them quickly introduced a man to him and shot him and dropped him quickly (), the FBI said that Malcolm was killed by members of the organization because of the internal differences that occurred during the last stage, based on his calls to the collection of Papers and documents from a nation organization Islam and the Organization of African Unity, and justified the office that the assassination was a natural event, because of the departure of Malcolm from the organization and the establishment of a movement called the Islamic Council (), which became a rival to the mother movement, while accusing the FBI that he was responsible for the killing of Malcolm X In the 1960s, the office worked on a film called Coretta Betty. The film's events revolve around the recognition of Malcolm X's wife, Chapaz, that Louis Farrakhan was responsible for her husband's murder. The FBI was aiming to discard the suspicions first, And to restore the reputation of Louis Farrakhan The one who took the role of Malcolm X in the organization Second, and finally shake the idea of joining the organization, which began to widen as no longer join them confined to blacks only, but noted an increase in the number of regulators to it ().

Conclusion:

The Nation of Islam has raised the interest of government authorities and community circles in the United States since the beginning of its establishment in 1930 for its teachings and methods that are incompatible with the teachings and teachings of traditional Islam, as well as its opposition to government

authorities. Categories that the people rejected and exploited to achieve their goals, despite the criticisms that were directed at them and the harassment that has been able to achieve success at various levels, by shedding light on the machines in the US political system of the black element.

#### Abstract

The Nation of Islam, one of the religious, social and political organizations that emerged in the United States during the 1930s, was able by its founders to focus on a component that did not receive the attention of the American authorities. On the contrary, it suffered from marginalization and exclusion. In order to achieve its goals and win the members, and adopted the call in prisons and public places and theaters and recreational places taking advantage of the annual concerts held by cities, which enabled them to stability and spread, but the follow-up of the US security authorities in various organs and names FBI, The CIA, the police and others, because it was not only a religious organization, but a social, economic and political at the same time, contributed significantly to the obstacles to the organization's movement and spread , and if it could not prevent them from achieving its goals at the long run.

#### Search margins:

- Wallace Farad: A mysterious man who appeared in the United States in the early 1930s, selling silk, perfumes and goods traveling between neighborhoods and houses. He was known as Farad Mohammed or Farad, Farad and sometimes Muhammad Ali, Some of the sources considered that he was a Jamaican man, and another saw Arab origins as his father was a Syrian. He saw another who saw him as a Palestinian who came to Detroit in the event of tension and unrest between India and Britain. In the mid-1920s, The visions differed in determining his identity, the place of his birth and his birth. He exploited his profession to invite people to Islam and to preach to them that their original religion is Islam. Many people suffer from poverty and racial discrimination. For more details see:

- Edward E. Curtis IV, *Muslims in America: A Short History*, Oxford University Press, 2009, p.p.36-37.

- Noble Drew Ali was known as Timothy Drew, born on January 8, 1886 in North Carolina, and the information available about his early life is few because of the lack of records or diaries about his early life, his father is of Maghreb origin And his mother from the Shrooks, his mother died while he was still a child. His care was taken by his uncle who abused him and forced him to escape. He organized for the gypsies and worked in the circus, which enabled him to travel to the Middle East. He received lessons in Egypt at the hands of one of her elders or priests. To learn and then proceeded to return to

the United States of America in 1913 to demand the sea The Black Caucus of African origin unites people subjected to racism and persecution. For more details on the subject, see:

- Stephanie Ann Wilms, Noble Drew Ali and the Moorish Science Temple: A Study in Race, Gender, and African American Religion, 1913-1930, University of California, 2014, p.19.
- (Dawn-Marie Gibson, A history of the Nation of Islam: race, Islam, and the quest for freedom, Library of Congress, 2012, 17.
- (Elisabeth Harnes, "Conversion from Christianity to Islam among African-Americans", Master Thesis, (November, 2009), p. 31.
- (Eric Lincoln), Negro Muslims in America, Arabization of Omar Al-Dirawi, Beirut, p. 92.
- (Message to the Blakman, Op Cit, p.10.
- The concern of the US authorities about the relationship of the members of the organization with the Japanese dates back to the beginning of the Japanese Renaissance, which began in 1868 when the Japanese state and the only ethnic state that enjoyed independence in Asia, 1904-1905), especially after the news began to spread about Japan's interest in Islam and the Islamic world. At the beginning of 1906, lectures were given on Islam in Tokyo and Nagasaki, and the first mosque was established in Osaka for Russian Muslim prisoners. Lam in Japan, the Islamic Center in Japan, CIA, p S1-2.
- ) Lincoln, op. Cit., P. 25.
- (Malachi D. Crawford, Black Muslims and Law, London, 2015, p.
- () Martha F. Lee, the nation of islam: an American millenarian movement, new york, 1996, p 25; Malachi D. Crawford, Op Cit, p.13.
- (Claude Claude Clegg III, An Original Man: The Life and Times of Elijah Muhammad, United States of America, 1997, p34.
- (John Edgar Hoover, The Nation of Isalm (Antiwhite, All-Negro Cult in United States), FBI, Centaal Reseach Section Room -639 RB, Yellow File Copy 25- 330991- 4633,1960, N.p105- 42882-1 , p5.
- (John Edgar Hoover, The Nation of Isalm (Antiwhite, All-Negro Cult in United States), FBI, Centaal Reseach Section Room -639 RB, Yellow File Copy 25- 330991- 4633,1960, N.p25-330971-160 , p4; Dawn-Marie Gibson, Op Cit, p16.
- Malachi D. Crawford, Op Cit, p.
- Lincoln, op. Cit., P. 234.
- (Ibid., P. 25).
- (Martha F. Lee, Op Cit, p25.)

- Malachi D. Crawford, Op Cit, p.
- Selective Training and Service Act: The Act, which was enacted in 1940, during the Second World War, announced the recruitment of Negroes in the US Army and allowed the training of pilots. The members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People welcomed him and promised him a positive step to cancel. racial discrimination. More Viewed:
- Ulysses Lee, United States Army in World War II: Specials Tidiest: The Employment Negro Troops, Documents, U.S.. (Government Printing Office Washington, D.C, 2001, pp 71-72.
- Charles Charles was born in 1895 in Washington, graduated from the University of Amherst and served in the US Army during World War I as he was racially discriminated against, dedicated his life to the defense of civil rights He received his doctorate from Harvard University in Jurisprudence, served as Editor-in-Chief of the Harvard Law Review, was the first African-American editor, and in 1929 became director of the Faculty of Law. For more see: Michael J. Friedman, *ibid.*, P. 26.
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) charged that Alija Mohammed of Asian descent and his solidarity with Japan are proof of this, and that his eyes are very similar to the eyes of the Japanese.
- Garrett A. Felber, "The Nation of Islam and the Politics of Black Nationalism, 1930-1975", PHD thesis, University of Michigan 2017., p29.
- (SAC Letter No. 55-43, Federal Bureau of Investigation, The Nation of Islam, Privacy Acts Section, 28/6/1955.
- Malachi D. Crawford, Op Cit, p.
- (Lincoln, Op Cit, p187.
- (Elisabeth Harnes, Conversion from Christianity to Islam among African-Americans, Master Thesis, (November, 2009), p. 33.
- (Dawn Marie Gibson, Op Cit, p. 31.
- () Clara Evans: The wife of the leader of the nation of Islam Alija Mohammed, born November 2, 1899, in the city of Macon, South Georgia, Alija Mohammed and his wife organized the Wallace Farad movement in the late 1920s, joined the training of Muslim girls, Her children studied at the University of Islam and became the leading women in the movement, especially after her husband was imprisoned in the early 1940s. For more details see:
- Helen L. Beve, The Nonviolent Right To Vote Movement Almanac, 2018, p240.
- (Ibid, p32.)
- ) Martha F. Lee, Op Cit, p27.

- Malcolm X is an Islamic preacher and civic activist. He is one of the most prominent advocates of the rights of African Americans. He is an African American born on May 9, 1925 in Omaha, Nebraska. His childhood was fraught with sectarianism and racism. His father was killed by the Kahluks Klan He was still a child under the age of six, and the family was separated. His mother was placed in the mental hospital, where he lived a life of extortion, robbery and robbery until he was arrested in 1946 and sentenced to 10 years in prison. He was imprisoned in the Nation of Islam.
- Tom Robinson, malcolmx: Rights Activist and Nation of Islam Leader, Minnesota, 2014, p.p. 19-35.
- (Jack Rummel, Malcolm X: militant black leader, Library of Congress, 2005, p.
- Brown's case emerged in the 1950s because of the blacks' rejection of apartheid in public schools. One of Topeka's residents filed a complaint against the Education Board in 1954 with the Kansas District Court, demanding compliance with laws that abolish racial segregation, That he had filed a similar complaint since 1949 and 1952, Brown was able to obtain a decision to allow blacks to enroll in white schools, and knew the decision issued by the decision of Brown in 1954. For more on this topic see:
- Brown Et Al v. Board of Education to Topeka, No.1 Supreme Court of United States 347 U.S., Vol 483, Argued December 9, 1952. Reargued December 8, 1953, Decided May 17, 1954..
- Martin Luther King Jr. Born on January 15, 1929 in Atlanta, his father, Martin Luther, the father, was working in a Baptist church. His mother, Alberta Williams, was educated and religious. He lived and grew up in a middle class family, When he was banned from playing with a girlfriend because of color, he enrolled at Booker T High School, then Morehouse College in 1944, and in 1955 he took part in Montgomery's protests when his black master Rosa Parks refused to leave her seat to a white passenger, As leader and leader of the movement, especially as he called for non-violence in obtaining civil rights, he got Li Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 and is the youngest obtained, was assassinated on the fourth of April 1968.
- Anne Schraff ,, Martin Luther King Jr, (Kent, United States of America, 2008), p p 5-10.
- Bandung Conference: An international conference held in Bandung, Indonesia, from April 18 to 24, 1955, at the invitation of the heads of the Asian and African countries, Egypt, India, Yugoslavia ... and attended by 25 Asian and African countries and some other countries The Conference considered the common problems between Asian and African countries and discussed ways

and means of finding a solution to them, as well as full economic, cultural and political cooperation. More Viewed:

- Final Communiqué of the Asian-African conference of Bandung (24 April 1955), The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Indonesia (ed), 1955, pp1-2

- (Melani McAlister, "One Black Allah: The Middle East in the Cultural Politics of African American Liberation, 1955-1970", Vol. 51, No. 3, Hopkins University Press, 1999, p623.

- Warith Deen Mohammed: The seventh son of Alija Mohammed, and the original name Wallace d. Born in 1933 in Detroit, Michigan, Michigan, he is raised in the care of his father, the leader of the Nation of Islam, who received formal education at the Islamic University of the Organization and studied Arabic, accompanied his father in the late 1950s to Umrah, the Middle East and Pakistan, Returned to the United States, he was convicted of evading military service during the Vietnam War and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. For more details see:

- .
- Muhammad Ali Clay: The American heavyweight boxer, formerly known as Cassius Clay, born in 1942 in Kentucky, belonged to the organization in 1962. He refused to fight with the military forces against Vietnam in 1966, and justified his position that the Koran forbids Muslims from Fighting with non-Muslims, and that the United States is a Christian country, and therefore it is contrary to faith, sentenced to imprisonment and stripped of the title. For more details see:

- Edward E. Curtis IV, Encyclopedia of Muslim-American History, New York, 2010, p.116.

- (Ghetto) is a bastion of the black population that dates back to the 1880s. During this period (civil war and reconstruction), the rise of racial enmity, as well as the increase in the number of inhabitants in cities, were decided on the basis of race and color. For more details see:

- Kenneth L. Kusmer, A Ghetto Takes Shape: Black Cleveland, 1870-1930, University of Illinois, 1976, p.

- (Hinton Johnson) is a black Muslim from members of Temple No. 7 run by Malcolm X. Summary of the incident Hinton Johnson protested when he saw two policemen beating a black man in New York. The police reacted that they began to beat him severely until his blood flowed. , And then sent to prison No. 28, soon spread the experience, Malcolm X came to see him and help him, followed by hundreds of people who took Malcolm X, demanding the transfer of Hinton to hospital for treatment and release. More details on the

incident are seen:

- Mariame Kaba, "Resisting Police Violence in Harlem", Historical Moments of Policing and Violence Series, Vol 3, PP 10-11; Themis Chronopoulos, "Police Misconduct, Community Opposition, and Urban Governance in New York City, 1945-1965", Journal of Urban History, 2015, pp. 10-11.
- (Jack Rumme, Op Cit, p p57- 58.)
- Because of the proximity of the continent of Africa to the continent of Asia, it is possible that there are people who migrated from Africa to parts of Asia such as the Arabian Peninsula, India and the country between the two rivers, settled and established Cultures and small kingdoms, and thus the origins of Asians are Africans, for more details see:
  - Keith Moore, Moorish Circle 7: The Rise of the Islamic Faith Among Blacks in America and it's masonic origins, United States of America, Indiana, 2005, p.
  - (Melani McAlister, "One Black Allah: The Middle East in the Cultural Politics of African American Liberation, 1955-1970", Vol. 51, No. 3, Hopkins University Press, 1999, p. 627.
  - Gamal Abdel Nasser: The Egyptian Republic for the period 1956-1970, after being prime minister from 1954 until 1956, he served as an officer in the Egyptian army. He fought two wars with Israel in 1956 and the second in 1967. He played a role in the civil war in Jordan. 1970. Born on 15 January 1918 in the Bakos district of Alexandria, he entered the political arena from the early days of his life. He participated in many demonstrations against the British forces and then joined the Faculty of Law. After several months he left and entered the Military Academy. He served in the Egyptian army in Sudan. Of his fellow officers and planned a secret revolutionary organization to overthrow the English and the royal family in Egypt. On July 23, 1952, Gamal Abdel Nasser and a number of free officers overthrew the monarchy. For more details see: Zaki Zaher, the most famous political leaders from Julius Caesar to Gamal Abdel Nasser, II, Beirut, 1992, pp. 156-158.
  - The Afro-Asian Conference was held in Cairo on December 26, 1957 until January 1, 1958, which affirmed the provisions of the Bandung Conference held in 1955 and affirmed the unification and promotion of the programs of action and rapprochement between the Asian and African peoples still under colonial domination. More Viewed:
    - Masouda Safi, Yamana Khalidi, "Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference Cairo 1957", Unpublished Master Thesis, Algeria, University of Djelfa, 2017, p. 41.
    - (Lincoln, Op Cit, p p224-225.)



- (Edward E. Curtis IV Op Cit, p.63.
  - Gerard Dylodal, American Philosophy, translated by George Kattoura, Elham al-Shirani (Center for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut, 2009), p. 218.
  - (Elijah Muhammad, Message to the Blackman in America, Atlanta, M.E.M.P.S., 1965, p.
  - (Martha F. Lee, Op Cit, p32;
  - Lincoln, op. Cit., P. 117.
  - Lincoln, op. Cit., P. 118.
  - (Jack Rummel, Malcolm X: militant black leader, Library of Congress, 2005, p.
  - Manning Marable, Op Cit, p221. )
  - (Sandeep S. Atwal, Malcolm X: Collected Speeches, Debaates and Interviews (1960-1965), p.p. 162-163.
  - Peter Coldman, Op. Cit., P151.)
  - (Sandeep S. Atwal, Op Cit, p.163.
  - (Abdulmalik Odeh, "Black American Organizations and the Image of Africa", Journal of International Politics, p. 2, 1965).
  - Hamid Hamid Al-Saadoun, former source, p.
  - (Bety Shabazz and Bruce Perry, Malcolm X: The Last Speeches, Pathfinder Press, 1989, P P14-15.
  - Ryan Leclerc, Op Cit, p23.
  - (An Outsider: Malcolm X, From Ahmet Salih Uzun to Mehmet Demirkaya, Bilkent University, 2012, p6.
  - () STEVE CLARK junto a Jack Barnes, de, "Malcolm X habla a la juventud" Malcolm X: febrero de 1965 -los discursos finales, 1965, p.p.9-12.
  - (Nat Hentoff, "Remembering Malcolm X" village voice, Newspaper, 26 Feb, New York, 1985; Manning Marable, Op Cit, 157.
  - Garrett A. Felber, Op Cit, p 85.)
  - (Abdul Karim Abdullah and Leslie Terebessy, "Malcolm X: Nationalism to Islam", p.
  - .
- [https://www.academia.edu/37289939/Malcolm\\_X\\_Nationalism\\_to\\_Islam](https://www.academia.edu/37289939/Malcolm_X_Nationalism_to_Islam).
- Sandeep S. Atwa, Op Cit, p178.)
  - Manning Marable, Op Cit, p222. )
  - Eric Lincoln is an American-American historian who has written many books. He was the first to write an academic study on black Muslims in America in 1961. He was born on June 23, 1924 in Athens, Alabama, lived and grew up in his grandmother's house after giving up caring for his parents. He completed his high school in Athens, then obtained his bachelor's degree from

Lumen College in 1947 and received a master's degree from the University of Fisk in Nashville, before being appointed as a professor at Duke University in Durham. North Carolina, has worked as a salesperson for Pepsi Cola and as a road manager for the Birmingham Black Barons baseball team.

- Eric V. Copage, C. Eric Lincoln, *Race Scholar, Is Dead at 75*, MAY 17, 2000
- (Garrett A. Felber, Op Cit, p96.)
- ) (Eric Lincoln, op. Cit., P. 237).
- Adam Clayton Powell 1908-1972: American Baptist cleric and politician, was nominated at the beginning of 1941 for the city council of Harlem, and attacked racial discrimination in government institutions in the city. In 1942, in cooperation with Charles, he issued his resignation from the city council in 1943 to run for Congress as a representative of Harlem. He was the first African-American to win the Congress. More Viewed:
- John A. Davis, "Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. : The Political Biography of an American Dilemma", Academy of Political Science, 2016, p337.
- C. Eric Lincoln, Op Cit, p192.)
- Abdul Karim Abdullah, Op Cit, p. )
- () Steve Clark Junto a Jack Barnes, "Malcolm X habla a la juventud" Malcolm X: febrero de 1965 -los discursos finales, 1965, p.p.9-12.
- (Mattias Gardell, *In the Name of Elijah Muhammad*, Duke University Press Durham, 1996, 89.
- (Demetric Muhammad, "Setting theRecord Straight on the Malcolm X Assassination Betty and Coretta", FinalCall, Newspaper, 2 Apr, Chicago, 2013.
- John Fitzgerald Kennedy Born on 29 May 1917 in Brookline, Massachusetts, he took over the presidency of the United States of America on January 20, 1961, after President Dwight David Eisenhower witnessed a period of wisdom of many crises and problems, including the deterioration of relations with Cuba After the failure of the Gulf operation in 1961, as well as the Russian arms race, Kennedy feared the superiority of Russian missiles and increased the US defense budget, as well as the war with Vietnam, Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963. For more details see: Roger Parkens, *Encyclopedia of Modern Warfare*, translated by Samir Abdul Rahim Chalabi, C 1, (Baghdad, 1990), p.
- (Dawn-Marie Gibson, op cit, p57.)
- Demetric Muhammad, Op Cit.
- The African Organization of African Unity (OAU), like the Organization of African Unity (OAU), was established by Malcolm on June 24, 1964. After his resignation from NOI, Malcolm founded the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to include all peoples Malcolm sought to re-link African Ameri

cans to their African heritage. Malcolm affirmed at the founding conference the renunciation of terms that devalued blacks and called for economic independence and self-determination for African America. More Viewed:

- Lucy Burnt, "Organization of Afro American Unity (OAAU) 1965" Blackpast Center.org, June 21, 2009
- () George Breitman and Herman Porter, *The Assassination Malcolm X*, New York, 1969, p3.
- Muslim Mosques Inc: Founded by Malcolm X on March 12, 1964, the Muslim Mosques Inc was founded in 1964 by the Muslim Nation. The aim of this

institution is to serve the black community and renounce racism and to transfer the suffering of blacks to the borders of America. That he followed the principles of correct Sunni Islam, Ryan Leclerc, Op Cit, p20.

- (Louis Farrakhan) The original character of Louis Eugene Kut, born May 11, 1933 in the Bronx, New York, his father died as a child. His mother worked as a maid in white families to raise her son. She had to move to Roxbury Roxbury was close to her relatives there. Louis lived in deprivation and destitution because of the economic situation of the black families. Lewis witnessed racial discrimination, still young because of his mother's abuse and abuse of white families. His mother to become an important future, had a religious interest and sent her son to the nest Although he grew up in a religious environment, he saw the teachings of Christ as harmful to the black man. Lewis was an outstanding student and accepted at the Boston High School and became a member of the tournaments in 1950 because he has a talent and musical skill for the violin, Black joined the Ted Mack television program, then became a professional musician and one day he met Malcolm in Boston in 1955 at the Savior's Day celebration. His attention attracted Louis's attention that the black people were God's chosen people, And the meetings of Malcolm and the Organization, belonged to the organization in 1955, and then became a prominent member. For more details see:

- Jim Haskins, *Louis Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam*, New York, 1996, p p 16-20; Richard Brent Turne, *Islam in the African-American Experience*, 2nd ed, Indiana Univrity, 2003, P.228.
- (Demetric Muhammad, "Setting theRecord Straight on the Malcolm X Assassination Betty and Coretta", FinalCall, Newspaper, 2 Apr, Chicago, 2013.



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