MALCOLM X
A Comprehensive Annotated Bibliography

Timothy V. Johnson

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INTRODUCTION

Few other figures in U.S. history have captured the imagination of the Afro-American community, the white community, or the press, as Malcolm X did during and after his lifetime. The very fact that his Autobiography is still on the reading list of many freshman composition classes is reflective of this.

In addition, Malcolm X is still a very popular subject for term papers. While I was a Northwestern University as the African-American Studies Bibliographer, I consistently received requests for information on Malcolm X. Unfortunately, at that time there was no adequate bibliography available. In order to fill this need, I began to compile this bibliography in 1980.

In 1984 Greenwood Press published a selected bibliography on Malcolm X. After looking at their bibliography I decided to continue working on mine. Although the Greenwood book is very useful there are some serious drawbacks to it. Most importantly the lack of a subject index renders it difficult to use. Secondly, the absence of citations from African newspapers leaves an important gap in the writings on Malcolm. Thirdly, the lack of annotations for Malcolm's own writings and speeches is problematic. And finally, the book is too cluttered with references to Malcolm that only consist of one or two pages. In spite of its handicaps, I did find it useful for several citations that I would have missed.

This bibliography is meant to be comprehensive in its coverage of books, articles, and taped speeches. The news articles give comprehensive coverage from Malcolm's rise to prominence until his assassination and the ensuing trial. I have attempted to cover news articles written after the trial that concern the subsequent revelations in the FBI documents uncovered through the Freedom of Information Act.

The first section consists of writings and speeches by Malcolm. They are categorized by the type of material, i.e., books, articles, taped speeches, etc., with each speech being annotated.
The second section consists of books and dissertations written about Malcolm. These were collected by searching through the traditional bibliographic tools.

The third section is articles. Most of these are scholarly journal articles and articles from popular magazines. They are arranged alphabetically by author.

The fourth section is news articles. These news articles are divided into four different categories. Firstly, there are reports from the mainstream press. These are largely made up of articles from the New York Times, the newspaper with the most consistent coverage of Malcolm. Secondly, there are reports from the Afro-American press. These are mostly from the Amsterdam News, a Harlem-based paper that covered Malcolm from the late 1950s until his death. Third, there is the left-wing press. Most of these citations were gathered from a manual checking of the Militant, the newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party. The Militant probably provided the best, and least biased coverage of Malcolm, often reprinting the entire text of his speeches. Fourth, there is a section on articles from the African press.

All of the citations in section four are arranged chronologically with each article annotated. In addition each citation includes a reference to the word length of each article.

Section five is a listing of the FBI files on Malcolm X that were published by Scholarly Resources. Because they are arranged on the microfilm by the date they were received, they follow no logical order. For this section I have listed them in the sequence in which they are listed on the microfilm. I have added the date of each report in order to ease access to the files.

Section six is book reviews of all the books listed in sections one and two. They are listed alphabetically by the title of the book.

The last sections are author and subject indexes.

In any endeavor such as this there are a number of people and institutions to thank. I would like to thank Northwestern University's Special Collection and News-Microtext Departments, and the Schomberg Library of the New York Public Library for the use of their collections. I would also like to thank the University of Illinois-Chicago Library for an FDAC grant that allowed me to travel to New York to use the Schomberg Library. Last, but certainly not least, I would like to thank Maggie Newman for typing the manuscript and providing editorial assistance.

July 5, 1985
Chicago, Illinois
Malcolm X
I WORKS BY MALCOLM X

Books


This work, written with the assistance of Alex Haley, covers Malcolm's early life through his break with the Nation of Islam and his trip to Mecca. In the afterword Haley details the circumstances around the writing of the book and updates it to Malcolm's assassination.


This collection of material by Malcolm is meant to be a companion volume to Malcolm X Speaks. It includes the following pieces:

1. "An Interview by A. B. Spellman."
This interview was held just after Malcolm left the Nation of Islam. In the interview he insists that he is still a follower of Elijah Muhammad. He comments on the split and his intention to carry out the Muslim program outside of the Nation of Islam, and gives his views on working with existing civil rights organizations.

The question and answer period following the speech, "The Black Revolution" (citation #1-5(4)). Malcolm fields questions on Karl Marx, the Freedom Now Party, integration, and self-defense.

3. "The Founding Rally of the OAAU."
Malcolm outlines the Constitution of the OAAU. In
the section after the Constitution he discusses the relation of white supporters to the OAAU and announces a program of political education, aimed at registering voters in Harlem.

4. "Harlem and the Political Machines."
An excerpt from a radio broadcast recorded in July 1964. In the discussion Malcolm addresses voter registration and Adam Clayton Powell.

5. "The Second Rally of the OAAU."
In this speech, delivered in July 1964, Malcolm discusses independent politics in the Afro-American community. In the question and answer period he discusses the relation of whites to the civil rights movement and the relation of Afro-Americans to Africa.

6. "A Letter from Cairo."
In this letter, written in August 1964, Malcolm discusses his concept of internationalizing the Afro-American struggle and remarks on some of the internal problems within the OAAU.

7. "At a Meeting in Paris."
This is a question and answer period held after a speech Malcolm delivered in Paris in November 1964 (see citation #1-15 for speech). Malcolm discusses nonviolence and integration.

8. "An Exchange on Casualties in the Congo."
Excerpt from a radio show taped in August 1964. In the exchange printed here Malcolm debates with a professor over the number of Africans killed in the Congo during the period of colonialism.

9. "The Homecoming Rally of the OAAU."
In this speech, delivered upon Malcolm's return from Africa, he discusses some of his experiences in Africa and speaks of the importance of establishing a connection between Afro-Americans and Africans.

10. "The Young Socialist Interview."
In this interview, taped in January 1965, Malcolm discusses his break with the Nation of Islam, black nationalism, and his trips to Africa.

11. "On Being Barred from France."
Transcript of a telephone conversation between Malcolm and a supporter of his in France, recorded after Malcolm was denied entry into France. Malcolm speculates on his being denied entry and discusses racism and the civil rights movement.

12. "Short Statements."
A selection of statements on a variety of subjects including the role of women, socialism, and youth.


This is a selection of four speeches by Malcolm, all given while he was a minister in the Nation of Islam. The editor, Benjamin Karim, was a close associate of Malcolm's. In the introduction Karim details some personal recollections of Malcolm.

1. "Black Man's History."
Malcolm relates the history of Afro-Americans, using Biblical parallels and Nation of Islam eschatology.

2. "The Black Revolution."
Given at a forum at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem, Malcolm discusses the Nation of Islam position on separation. Includes a short question and answer period.

In this speech-interview Malcolm comments on the Muslim image in the white press, the civil rights movement, and Dr. Martin Luther King.

4. "God's Judgment of White America (The Chickens Are Coming Home to Roost)."
In this speech, the last Malcolm made as a minister in the Nation of Islam, Malcolm discusses biblical prophecy about the end of the world and gives his views on the March on Washington.

In this speech Malcolm discusses ancient history, Afro-American history, and American slavery. Includes a question and answer period in which he discusses the role black nationalists can play in the civil rights movement.


This collection is the first major compilation of Malcolm's speeches.

1. "Message to the Grassroots."
   One of the last speeches by Malcolm as a Nation of Islam minister. In it he discusses the nature of revolutions and criticizes the March on Washington.

2. "A Declaration of Independence."
   Text of the press conference where Malcolm officially broke with the Nation of Islam and announced the formation of the Muslim Mosque, Inc. He still professes his belief in the program and philosophy of the Nation of Islam.

3. "Ballot or the Bullet."
   In his first major speech after the split, Malcolm discusses the possibilities of using the electoral arena to address grievances. He also discusses the philosophy of black nationalism as interpreted by the Muslim Mosque, Inc. The version of this speech printed here is the one delivered in Cleveland.

   Given at a meeting of the Militant Labor Forum; Malcolm discusses the use of the ballot to effect a "bloodless" revolution.

5. "Letters from Abroad."
   In these letters, written during Malcolm's 1964 trip to Africa, he begins to reevaluate his racial positions and puts forward the concept of Pan-Africanism.

6. "The Harlem 'Hate Gang' Scare."
   In this symposium at the Militant Labor Forum, Malcolm discusses terrorism and police brutality. In a question and answer period he addresses socialism, integration, and religion.

   Text of a memorandum Malcolm circulated at the meeting of the OAU. In it he explains his concept of "internationalizing" the Afro-American struggle and making it a case of human rights, not civil rights. He requests the help of the African heads of state to bring the Afro-American question before the U.N. Printed with the memorandum in this book is an interview with Malcolm where he discusses the OAU meeting.

8. "At the Audubon."
   Speech at an OAAU rally. Malcolm discusses Castro and Cuba, and the U.S. interference in the Congo.

9. "With Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer."
   Speech given at a rally in support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. Malcolm discusses politics in the South and the Southern influence in the Democratic Party.

10. "At the Audubon."
    Speech at an OAAU rally. Malcolm discusses current political situations in Egypt and the Congo.

11. "To Mississippi Youth."
    Speech to a SNCC-sponsored delegation of youth from Mississippi. Malcolm discusses his views on the civil rights movement and nonviolence.

    Delivered at the Militant Labor Forum. Malcolm discusses his trip to Africa, the civil rights movement, and the OAAU.

13. "After the Bombing."
    Speech given in Detroit one week before Malcolm's assassination and one day after his house had been firebombed. Malcolm discusses Pan-Africanism and President Kennedy's relationship to the civil rights movement.

    Excerpt from a radio interview program where Malcolm debates with a sociologist. The topic of the confrontation is extremism, Malcolm, and the Nation of Islam.
WORKS BY MALCOLM X

15. "Last Answers and Interviews." A selection of questions and answers on a variety of topics, including racism, intermarriage, black nationalism, and a return to Africa.

   A compilation of citations #1-2(10) and #1-5(11).

   This is a collection of three speeches edited by Harvard professor Archie Epps.
   1. "The Harvard Law School Forum of March 24, 1961." In this speech, given while Malcolm was still a Muslim minister, he espouses the Nation of Islam proposal for separation.

   Includes citations #1-4(2), #1-5(4), and excerpts from #1-2(10).

   Same as citation #1-4.

   Same as citation #1-5(3).

   Same as citation #1-5(3).

   Same as citation #1-5(3).

   Same as citation #1-5(3).

   Same as citation #1-5(4).

   A short statement by Malcolm at a meeting in Paris. He discusses the relationship of Africa to Afro-Americans and mentions his attempt to bring the Afro-American question before the U.N. The question and answer period following the statement is the same as citation #1-2(7).

In this speech before domestic Peace Corps workers, Malcolm restates his position on self-defense, racism, and the relation between Africa and Afro-Americans.


An excerpt from "Message to the Grassroots" (citation #1-5(1)).

1-18 "God's Angry Men." Amsterdam News.

A series of columns written by Malcolm covering the basic beliefs of the Nation of Islam. Columns are individually annotated in Section 4B under the following citations: #4B-4, #4B-6, #4B-9, #4B-10, #4B-11, and #4B-12.


An excerpt from citation #1-3(4).


Same as citation #1-3(4).


Text of a debate on separation versus integration. Malcolm, at that time still a Nation of Islam minister, insists that Afro-Americans want freedom, not integration. He argues for a separate state.


Same as citation #1-21.


Same as citation #1-21.


Text of a letter from Malcolm to the Amsterdam News written in May 1964. In the letter Malcolm advocates Pan-Africanism as a solution to the Afro-Americans' problems.


In this open letter Malcolm accuses Robinson of attempting to please whites by attacking him.


Excerpts from citation #1-5(5).


In this speech, delivered at Yale University in 1960, Malcolm explains the Nation of Islam position on separation.


Excerpts from citation #1-6.
1-29 "The Muhammads, What Are They?" Amsterdam News, 6 Apr 1957, p. 4.

Malcolm explains the basic beliefs of the Nation of Islam, including their positions on integration, baptism, and diet.


A letter to the editor from Malcolm correcting distortions in an article that appeared in the New York Times.


A discussion of the current stage of the civil rights movement.


Same as citation #1-5(12).


Malcolm explains how his pilgrimage to Mecca changed his racial views. He discusses the need to build a united front of all Afro-American organizations and explains his goal of bringing the Afro-American question before the U.N.


Same as citation #1-33.


Excerpts from citation #1-9.


Same as citation #1-5(7).


Same as citation #1-2(11).


Same as citation #1-5(2).


A transcript from a tape Malcolm made of an FBI visit while he was under suspension from the Nation of Islam. The agents question him about the suspension and on his position on self-defense.

1-41 "We Are All Blood Brothers." Liberator 4:4, July 1964.

A short article describing his trip to Africa and the Middle East. Describes meetings with representa-
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WORKS BY MALCOLM X
tatives of the Cuban, Chinese, Ghanian, and Algerian
governments.

1-42 "Where Is the American Negro Headed?" In Malcolm X:
The Man and His Times, ed. John Henrik Clarke. New

A panel discussion Malcolm participated in during

Interviews
1-43 "Black Muslims and Civil Rights." In Freedom Now!, ed.

Excerpt from citation #1-52.

1-44 "The Black Vigilante." In Voices from the Sixties, ed.
Pierre Berton. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1967,
p. 31.

In this interview taped in January 1965, Malcolm
discusses why he left the Nation of Islam, racial
intermarriage, and self-defense.

1-45 "Interview with Malcolm X." Monthly Review 16:14, May
1964.

Same as citation #1-2(1).

1-46 "Interview with Malcolm X." Young Socialist, Mar-Apr
1965, p. 2.

Same as citation #1-2(10).


Text of an interview, held in 1963, in which
Malcolm discusses his early life, imprisonment, and
explains the Nation of Islam position on self-defense
and separation.

1-48 "Malcolm X Talks with Kenneth B. Clarke." In Malcolm

Same as citation #1-46.

1-49 "Malcolm X: The Complexity of a Man in the Jungle."

An interview with reporter Marlene Nadle. Malcolm
discusses black nationalism and the relation of whites
to the civil rights movement.

1-50 "Malcolm X: The Final Interview." Flamingo (Ghana), Ja
1965, p.

Not available for annotation.

1-51 "Now It's a Negro Drive for Segregation." U.S. News
and World Report, 30 Mar 1964, p. 38.

Malcolm explains his position on a black political
party, integration, self-defense, and a separate black
nation.

1-52 "Playboy Interview: Malcolm X." Playboy 10:53, May
1963.

In this interview, conducted by Alex Haley, Malcolm
discusses the philosophy of the Nation of Islam,
comments on separation, and the civil rights movement.

1-53 "Playboy Interview: Malcolm X." In Playboy Interviews.

Same as citation #1-52.

Recorded Material
1-54 "African Revolution and Its Impact on the American
Negro." In the Schomberg Center Oral History Tape
Collection.

At a rally held on December 12, 1964, Malcolm discusses black nationalism and the civil rights movement. Excerpts appear in citation #1-5(8).

1-56 "Ballot or the Bullet." In the Schomberg Center Oral History Tape Collection.

Same as citation #1-5(3).

1-57 "Ballot or the Bullet." In the Schomberg Center Oral History Tape Collection.

This speech, given in Detroit, is essentially the same as citation #1-5(3).

1-58 "Ballots or Bullets." First Amendment Records (LP-FAR 100).

Same as citation #1-5(3).

1-59 "Black Revolution." In the Schomberg Center Oral History Tape Collection.

Same as citation #1-5(4).

1-60 "Crisis of Racism." In the Schomberg Center Oral History Tape Collection.

Tape of speech given in May 1962. Malcolm discusses separation and the Nation of Islam philosophy.

1-61 "Harlem Emergency Rally in Support of Seating Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Representatives in Congress." In the Schomberg Center Oral History Tape Collection.

1-62 "Harlem Hate Gang Scare." In the Schomberg Center Oral History Tape Collection.

Same as citation #1-5(6).

1-63 "Interview with Malcolm X and Harry Ring of WBAI." In the Schomberg Center Oral History Tape Collection.


1-64 "Interview with Malcolm X at the London School of Economics." In the Schomberg Center Oral History Tape Collection.

Recorded in February 1965, Malcolm discusses U.S. foreign policy and black nationalism.

1-65 "Malcolm on Afro-American History." In the Schomberg Center Oral History Tape Collection.

Same as citation #1-4.

1-66 "Malcolm X ... At His Best." WIL-CAS (MX-201/2).

Excerpts from various recorded speeches.


Not available for annotation.

1-68 "Malcolm X Speaks Again." 20 Grand (LP-100).

Not available for annotation.

1-69 "Malcolm X Talks to Young People." Douglass (SD 795).
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Same as citation #1-6.

1-70 "Malcolm X: The Last Message." Discos Hablandos (LP 1300-1301).
Not available for annotation.

1-71 "Message from Malcolm X." Audiofidelity (PHX 348).
Excerpts from various speeches.

Same as citation #1-5(1).

Same as citation #1-5(12).

1-74 "Speech of Malcolm X at CCNY." In the Schomberg Center Oral History Tape Collection.
In this speech, recorded in 1963, Malcolm discusses the philosophy of the Nation of Islam.

1-75 "Young Socialist Interview." In the Schomberg Center Oral History Tape Collection.
Same as citation #1-2(10).

II  BOOKS AND DISSERTATIONS

Screenplay covering Malcolm's early life as a hustler and criminal through his rise in the leadership of the Nation of Islam, his conflict with Elijah Muhammad, and finally through his political changes after he left the Nation of Islam.

A collection of essays by Breitman, Herman Porter, and Baxter Smith. Many of the essays first appeared in the Militant. The authors survey Malcolm's last year, the assassination and the trial. Much attention is given to discrepancies in the trial, with the authors asserting that Malcolm was the victim of a government conspiracy.

An analysis of the last year of Malcolm's life. The author attempts to demonstrate how Malcolm evolved from a narrow nationalist viewpoint to a revolutionary nationalist viewpoint. He uses excerpts from Malcolm's speeches and his own interaction with Malcolm to validate his points.

This pamphlet is taken from a speech delivered by Breitman. In it he attempts to assess the significance of Malcolm's political ideas. He details Malcolm's attitudes on alliances with progressive whites and his attitudes towards the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party.


A collection of essays, some reprinted from other sources and some original, on Malcolm's life and his influence. All of the essays in this book are individually annotated in Section 3 of this bibliography.


A major bibliography covering the most important books, articles, and audio-visual material by and about Malcolm. Some entries are annotated.


A literary study of black autobiography in which the author attempts to show how society and the family act as referents in the lives of oppressed people. Malcolm's autobiography is one of the works used to prove this point.


In Epps's introductory essays to this volume he surveys Malcolm's life, discusses the influence of imagery on Malcolm's speech, and makes some comments on Malcolm's changing political perspective.

Autobiography of a man who claimed to be Malcolm's cousin by marriage. (Researchers have cast doubt on this claim.) The book details the early life of the author, including his acquaintance with Malcolm before either joined the Nation of Islam. He also details their subsequent relationship until Malcolm's death, at which point the author was residing in Los Angeles and still active in the Nation of Islam.


An attempt to discuss the ramifications of political protest on music. The author discusses the influence of Malcolm and the Afro-American movement on the development of progressive jazz musicians, particularly John Coltrane.


A study of the Nation of Islam by a prominent Afro-American theologian. Although the focus of the book is on the history and eschatology of the Nation of Islam, there is a considerable amount of material on Malcolm.


A short (six pages) bibliography covering the major books and articles on Malcolm.


A popularized study of the lives of Malcolm and Martin Luther King.


Popularized study of the Nation of Islam. Includes several speeches by Malcolm when he was a Muslim minister.


The author compares and contrasts the styles and ideas of Malcolm and King. Includes brief biographies of each and separate assessments of their styles and ideas.


A biography of Alex Haley, author of Malcolm's autobiography. Includes a chapter on the writing of the autobiography and details Haley's relationship to Malcolm.


Compares and contrasts seven Afro-American and African leaders in several areas, including religious influences, views on world politics, and the relation between Afro-Americans and Africans.


The chapter on Malcolm in this book argues that he never became an integrationist but remained a separatist and continued to see white people as the enemy of Afro-Americans. Insists that Malcolm was
misled by Arabs into thinking that there was no racial problem in Islamic countries.


Not available for annotation.


The author surveys the Afro-American community of Albuquerque, New Mexico to analyze the public reaction to King and Malcolm. Particular attention is paid to the role of the media.


The author attempts to demonstrate that there was an underlying unity in the thought of these four Afro-American leaders. His point is that although their political philosophies appear contradictory, there is actually a basis for united action among their respective followings.


Using the tools of content analysis, the author examines the written and recorded speeches of these leaders, finding similarities on some aspects of their speech patterns.


A collection of poetry by various authors, dedicated to Malcolm.


A study of the patterns and processes of the acquisition of literacy, utilizing five autobiographies, including Malcolm's.


Using various linguistic theories, the author compares the speaking styles of King and Malcolm.


Shortened and popularized version of the autobiography.


This pamphlet, from a speech delivered by Sibeko, the former head of Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa, finds Malcolm's most enduring legacy in his commitment to Pan-Africanism and in his opposition to imperialism.


The author finds that Malcolm's legacy to the Afro-American movement is the doctrine of Pan-Africanism.
Criticizes some interpreters of Malcolm, particularly Marxists, for distorting Malcolm’s comments and positions in his last year.


Focusing on the Los Angeles riots of the 1960s, the author points out the role of Malcolm and other Afro-American leaders in politicizing the Afro-American community, thus laying the precondition for the riots and the activism of the 1960s and 1970s.


An examination of the thought of Kwame Nkrumah and other African and Afro-American left-wing theorists, including Malcolm.


Using a combination of Marxism and Freudianism, the author examines Malcolm's life through the discipline of psychohistory. He views Malcolm’s life as an example of an oppressed person coming into awareness of himself vis-à-vis his oppressor.


Using written and recorded speeches, the author examines the uses of humor in Malcolm's speaking style.

**JUVENILE LITERATURE**

III ARTICLES


Construct of a debate between Dr. King and Malcolm, using excerpts from the speeches and writings of each. Topics discussed include integration, nonviolence, and nationalism.


Eyewitness account of the assassination.


A short bibliography of Malcolm covering the major books and articles to 1969.


Story of the two eldest daughters of Malcolm and Dr. King teaming up to produce and star in a play based upon their fathers' ideas.


An essay in which Baldwin details his experiences within the Christian Church and offers comments, both
|          |      | This comparison of Malcolm's Autobiography with Norman Mailer's Armies of the Night views Malcolm's book as being in the vein of conversion narratives. Much attention is paid to the type of literary criticism that is applicable to this type of work. |
|          |      | An account of Malcolm's visit to France in 1964 and England in 1965. Author tells of meeting with Malcolm and describes his effect upon expatriate Americans and Africans in Paris. |
|          |      | Covers Malcolm's speech upon returning to New York from Africa. Includes his comments on the relationship of Africa to Afro-Americans and the reporter's sense of the crowd that gathered to hear and welcome Malcolm. |
|          |      | Author argues that revolutionaries must go beyond the thought of Malcolm X by using the method of dialectical materialism to find solutions to problems of a highly technological society. |
|          |      | Boggs locates the conditions for Malcolm's influence in the growing militancy sparked by the urban rebellions of the 1960s. Boggs goes on to point out |
the weaknesses in traditional Marxist ideology and advocates the development of a Black Revolution in the U.S.


Raise unanswered questions about the assassination. Points out that FBI documents point to a possible government conspiracy behind the assassination.


This article examines, in popular language, the speaking style of Malcolm and its great effectiveness.


The author, an Afro-American novelist, explains Malcolm's popularity, in part, by the fact that he was one of the common people and could articulate their desires and frustrations.


A written introduction to Malcolm's speech on Afro-American history. The author gives the background in which the speech was given, locating it within Malcolm's plan to start a new organization.


In this speech the author attempts to refute the points made by Albert Cleague (see 3-26). Includes a lengthy question and answer period in which the author discusses Malcolm and Marxism and how the book Malcolm X Speaks came to be published.


A symbolic action analysis of a portion of Malcolm's speech. Author focuses on analogies and symbolism to reflect Malcolm's fundamental views.

3-21 "Checklists of Change, the Civil Rights Drive: 1954-68." Senior Scholastic 93:8, 20 Sept 1968.

Contains a brief biographical entry on Malcolm.


In this introduction Clarke gives a capsulized view of the life of Malcolm, highlighting the background of his political changes.


Traces Malcolm's life through his political changes. Notes the fact that Malcolm's attempt to bring the Afro-American problem before the U.N. played a role in his assassination.


This article views Malcolm's life, as chronicled in his autobiography, as following the pattern studied by Frantz Fanon in his works on colonial psychology.


In this sermon Cleague draws parallels between Malcolm and Jesus Christ. He speaks mostly of
Malcolm's positions on black unity and on white people as the enemy of Afro-Americans.


The author attempts to dispose of the 'myth' that Malcolm was becoming an integrationist. He argues that black nationalists must begin to interpret Malcolm's teachings so that they will not be distorted.


In this speech, similar to but longer than the citation above, Cleague exposes the 'myths' that (1) Malcolm stopped viewing white people as the enemy, and (2) he tried to internationalize the Afro-American struggle. Cleague explains away many of Malcolm's comments as the sayings of a confused man facing certain death. He characterizes Malcolm's chief contribution as recognizing that integration is impossible and undesirable.


Same as citation 3-26.


Reviews Malcolm's contribution toward relating the struggle of Afro-Americans to the struggle of Africans. Traces Malcolm's followers through two strands of thought, cultural nationalism and revolutionary nationalism. Argues for a synthesis of culture and revolutionary socialism.


Cleaver writes of the reaction among prisoners to Malcolm's assassination. He views Malcolm as having had a special meaning for Afro-American prisoners because Malcolm had spent time in prison. He also notes the decline of the Nation of Islam since Malcolm's assassination.


In this essay Cleaver makes the point that the decline of the Nation of Islam was largely due to the widespread notion that they were implicated in the assassination of Malcolm.


Uses Malcolm's life as an example of the ability of people to grow and change. Cites this as a lesson for teachers and others who work with the disadvantaged.


Article reporting Malcolm's split from the Nation of Islam. Includes some brief quotes from Malcolm on taxes, non-violence, the military, and separation. Also quotes Dr. King on Malcolm's prediction of racial violence.


A discussion of the legacy of Malcolm to the Afro-American movement. The author finds this legacy largely in the international concerns of the movement and in the desire for Afro-American unity.
ARTICLES


The text of Davis's eulogy to Malcolm X lauds Malcolm as being an inspiration to Afro-Americans.


Same as citation 3-35 above.


Author explains that Malcolm epitomized black manhood, daring to say and express thoughts that others feel but are afraid to express.


Same as citation 3-37 above.


The author views Malcolm's murder as a political assassination. He attempts to show that Malcolm's changing views, especially about whites, forced the Nation of Islam to have him killed.


Argues that Malcolm's autobiography appeals to whites because of its didacticism, and more importantly, because of its literary style.


Not available for annotation.


Text of a radio address read in Ghana. The author compares the notices in the Afro-American press to the 'ruling class' press. Finds that the Afro-American press had a better understanding of Malcolm.


This article views Malcolm's autobiography through the prism of various autobiographical forms. Emphasis is on Malcolm's continual taking on and discarding identities.


This essay examines the effect of Islam on Malcolm X. In particular, how the Islamic view of society influenced Malcolm's vision of a just society.


An analysis of Malcolm's speeches at Harvard, each one given at a different point in his political evolution. He argues that the themes of exile and return occupy a continuing place in Malcolm's philosophy.


The authors trace the ideological evolution of Malcolm from black nationalism to internationalism, which the authors identify as Pan-Africanism. They pay particular attention to Malcolm's pilgrimage to
Mecca and to his experiences in Africa as turning points in the evolution.


Uses examples from Malcolm's speeches in order to demonstrate that Malcolm used religion as the basis for developing an Afro-American identity.


The author uses the analogy of prison and confinement to view Malcolm's writings and speeches.


Argues that Malcolm was successful in combating negative racial myths and creating positive racial myths in their place.


This article cites Malcolm's positions on self-defense and revolution and concludes that Malcolm was only the beginning of a black working class revolutionary movement.


Editorial marking the second anniversary of Essence magazine. Mentions Malcolm's role in heightening black pride.

ARTICLES

Relates the circumstances around the writing of Malcolm's autobiography. Compares Malcolm to Dr. King and gives some information on the children of Malcolm.

Argues that Malcolm left a legacy of militant nationalism that will continue to be a force among Afro-Americans.

Views how Malcolm's personality traits, such as charisma, intelligence, and leadership, catapulted him into public prominence and affected an entire generation of Afro-American activists. Specifically views Eldridge Cleaver and Stokely Carmichael as having been influenced by Malcolm.

Analyzes several of Malcolm's personality traits that helped him attain a position of leadership in the Afro-American movement.

Argues that Mays, King, and Malcolm all saw racism as the central problem in the U.S. and saw a relation between racism and the failures of the Christian church.


ARTICLES


Not available for annotation.

This early article on the Nation of Islam focuses on their anti-white philosophy. Lengthy quotes are given from Malcolm, all expounding the Nation of Islam's philosophy.

Personal recollections of the author's contacts as a journalist with Malcolm. Includes some speculation on the circumstances surrounding Malcolm's death.

Author discusses ways to use the legacy of Malcolm. Finds Malcolm's most important ideas to be separation, Pan-Africanism, and black unity.

Finds that Malcolm's autobiography fits squarely into an American tradition. Analyzes aspects such as conversion and change and relates it to the autobiographies of Piri Thomas and Constantine Panunzio. Concludes that ethnic autobiographies greatly enrich American literature.

ARTICLES

Traces Malcolm's different identities from Malcolm Little to El Hajj Malik El Shabazz.


Writer views Malcolm in the tradition of great orators, speaking for justice and reason in an unjust society.


Author believes that the best way to understand Malcolm and his impact is through oral history. The article contains excerpts of comments from several people active in the OAAU, including Ella Collins, Malcolm's sister. They speak of their personal contact with Malcolm and about his influence on the Afro-American community.


This article focuses on Malcolm, Jean Genet, and Norman Mailer as inspired rebels confronting America.


In this article the author attempts to categorize the essential theoretical components of Malcolm's political philosophy. These include black nationalism, Pan-Africanism, Third World solidarity, and the role of Islam.


Discussion of the split as a conflict between radicals (Malcolm) and conservatives (Elijah Muhammad) in the context of a growing Nation of Islam. Views the FBI as having taken advantage of this to assassinate Malcolm.


Discusses Malcolm's theoretical development and his ideas on Pan-Africanism, nationalism, and Third World Solidarity.


A study of Malcolm's autobiography. Draws parallels between Malcolm and the apostle Paul.


Author contends that Malcolm was representative of an "era of defiance" among black people world-wide. He views Malcolm's achievement as taking ideas from all revolutionary thinkers and welding them into an ideology for the liberation of blacks in Africa, the Caribbean, and the U.S.


Author cites the influence of Malcolm on black nationalism.


This essay views the assassination of Malcolm X within the context of an attack upon radical Afro-American spokesmen.
Describing a visit and interview with Betty Shabazz. She attempts to explain how Malcolm was misunderstood during his lifetime.

Author argues that Malcolm used myth to display truth by tracing Malcolm's religious beliefs from the Nation of Islam to orthodox Islam.

Author relates Malcolm's two visits to Ghana. Included are Malcolm's interaction with students and a dispute between a news columnist in Ghana and Malcolm.

A discussion of the circumstances surrounding Malcolm's assassination. Author surveys some of the theories advanced and questions the role of the U.S. government in the assassination. Also questions the unwillingness of the government to reopen the trial.

This article focuses on Malcolm's changing attitudes toward whites, his views on violence and self-defense, and his attitude toward capitalism and socialism.

An assessment of the impact of Malcolm on Afro-America. Includes some comments on Malcolm as a martyr.

Same as citation 3-84.

Summation of Malcolm's life, based on the Autobiography.

Finds heroism in Malcolm's intellectual and moral evolution.

This essay is basically a personal memoir of the author's reaction to Malcolm. Includes remembrances of a speech Malcolm gave in Omaha in 1964 or 1965. The focus is on why the "power structure" had to assassinate Malcolm.

Analyzes the changes in the Nation of Islam. Compares Malcolm's changed views with the changes introduced by Wallace Muhammad. Also compares Wallace Muhammad's American Muslim Mission with Louis Farrakhan's Nation of Islam on the basis of the social composition of their membership.

This article views Malcolm's autobiography as comparable to other spiritual-conversion writings. Locates it success in its didactic effect on the reader.


This article describes a meeting to protest apartheid and a speech by Malcolm (two separate events) at the University of Ibadan (Nigeria). The emphasis is on the audience reaction to Malcolm.


Article points out that Malcolm may never be understood because of the many distortions about his beliefs in the media.


Not available for annotation.


An essay exploring the structural and methodological factors defining autobiographical literature.


The author credits, or faults, the white media for creating Malcolm because he was "good copy." He goes on to point out that Malcolm was completely out of touch with the mainstream of Afro-American thought.


Points out Malcolm's influence on the Afro-American movement, in particular, his constant stressing of the theme of unity.


Notes Malcolm's influence among the Afro-American and African intellectuals. Points out that Malcolm was killed just as he was moving closer to Dr. King.


Author raises unanswered questions about the assassination, including international implications, and questions about Malcolm's bodyguards.


A poem describing the reaction of a common Afro-American to Malcolm's death.


The author explains Malcolm's influence on young Afro-Americans and artists. He views Malcolm's legacy as a growth in black consciousness among all Afro-Americans.


A critique of Rustin's article (see citation 3-120). Author accuses Rustin of lacking in black awareness.
3-102 Norden, Eric. "Who Killed Malcolm X?" Realist
Not available for annotation.

Views Cleaver as a logical extension of Malcolm X. Uses the concept of self-determination to show the influence of Afro-American radicals on the understanding held by white radicals.

States that the death of Malcolm does not mean the death of black militancy and nationalism. Sees these manifestations existing as long as racism exists.

The author draws comparisons between Malcolm's autobiography and Benjamin Franklin's autobiography. He shows that there were similarities in the way they explained their lives and the standards upon which they judged other men.

3-106 Parks, Gordon. "Malcolm X: The Minutes of Our Last Meeting" in Malcolm X: The Man and His Times, p. 120.
Notes from a meeting two days before the assassination. Includes a scene at Malcolm's home with his wife and several followers the night of the assassination.

Author mentions conversations with Malcolm shortly before his death. Also mentions plans for revenge by Malcolm's followers.

This article, based on material from a forthcoming biography, views the psychological development of Malcolm in his youth. Using interviews with family and acquaintances the author exposes many inaccuracies contained in Malcolm's autobiography, particularly in descriptions of his mother and father. The author views Malcolm's rebellion as rooted in his conflicts with Christianity and authority as a youth.

Suggests that Malcolm's call for self-defense will provoke the violence he has predicted.

The author tells of an interview with Malcolm X in which Malcolm discusses the civil rights movement, religion, and his relationship and thoughts about Cassius Clay.

The author points out the historical background of Malcolm's rise to prominence. He includes comparisons to Dr. King, later black power advocates, and categorizes five main areas of Malcolm's philosophy: (1) separatism, (2) attitude to whites, (3) relationship to Africa, (4) economic philosophy, and (5) political tactics.

Author speculates that the real reason Malcolm went to Africa was to seek legitimacy for Afro-American Muslims in the eyes of Arabic Muslims.

Not available for annotation.

Not available for annotation.

Not available for annotation.

This statement sees the U.S. government as responsible for the assassination. Argues that Malcolm's international activities were a threat to the U.S.

A psycho-historical approach is used to analyze Malcolm's personal development and his ascendency as an Afro-American leader.

3-118  Robinson, Patricia. "Malcolm X, Our Revolutionary Son and Brother" in Malcolm X: The Man and His Times, p. 56.
An essay on Malcolm using the analogy of the son who rebels against the father.

Through use of evaluative assertion analysis the authors find that Malcolm's views toward white people were changing but not in a clear-cut way. They situate these findings within the context of the Cleague-Breitman debate. See citations 3-18 and 3-26.

The authors focus on Malcolm's relation to the lower class and draw parallels between Malcolm and Booker T. Washington.

Author critiques Breitman, Lomax, and Clarke's writings on Malcolm. Finds Breitman's work mis-representative of Malcolm's ideas on separatism, socialism, and religion. Lomax and Clarke are found to have a more accurate interpretation of Malcolm's philosophy. Concludes that Malcolm was not becoming an integrationist or a socialist in his last year.

Short reflective article on how the publication of Malcolm's autobiography and Malcolm X Speaks should change public perceptions of Malcolm.

This article looks at Malcolm's life from a religious point of view, noting his rise from sin to redemption.

This essay, written by an Afro-American journalist, relates his meetings, interviews, and personal reactions to Malcolm.


This article views the reactions to Malcolm's death in four categories: those who saw him as an integrationist, a victim of violence, a confused but talented racist, and as a revolutionary martyr. Author relies on numerous articles and press clippings.


Draws parallels between Malcolm and David Walker around the issues of violence, black unity, and freedom.


Malcolm's widow briefly reviews his basic political views at the time of his death and gives many personal reminiscences of Malcolm as a husband.


This essay gives a personal portrait of Malcolm. The author, Malcolm's widow, comments on their courtship, family life, and his interaction with their children.


Not available for annotation.


The author cites released FBI memos to show that there was a government conspiracy to destroy the Afro-American movement. Mentions government surveillance of Malcolm and questions about his assassination. Concludes with a demand for a Black Commission of Inquiry into these cases.


Author details Malcolm's relationship to the Socialist Workers Party and cites government attempts to sabotage it. Quotes FBI memos citing a fear of Marxist ideas in the Afro-American movement.


Written in poetic prose, a tribute to Malcolm X focusing on his relations abroad as a spokesman for Afro-America.


Article based upon an interview with Malcolm. Author concludes that the Nation of Islam challenges Christianity to deal with the racial problem effectively.

Argues for a new organization based on Malcolm's political philosophy.


Author surveys the circumstances of Malcolm's assassination, suggesting irony in the fact that he was killed in Harlem by Afro-Americans.


Survey of the era in which Malcolm lived. Author concludes that the U.S. has no leader with the moral authority that Malcolm had.


Author describes Harlem following the assassination. Included is a description of the funeral and burial.


Views the tragedy of Malcolm as the fact that he didn't have the time to fully develop himself once he left the Nation of Islam.


Suggests that people should learn the futility of hate as shown through the life of Malcolm.


Using quotations from Malcolm's speeches, the author sets out Malcolm's views on black nationalism, imperialism, organization, and alliances.


Focuses on Malcolm's changing politics in his last year. The author analyzes these changes within the context of new currents within the civil rights movement.


Finds the meaning of Malcolm X in his symbolization of black manhood. Contains a comparison of Malcolm X and Martin Luther King.


Same as citation 3-143.


This article focuses on the development of Malcolm's political philosophy in his last year. The author makes note of the potential Malcolm had for redirecting the civil rights movement.


Brief review of Malcolm's life, assassination, and impact. Author speculates on Malcolm's role in the civil rights movement had he lived.


Views Malcolm as the most articulate spokesman of the Afro-American people. Argues that now is the time to focus on building organizations that will survive charismatic leaders.

This editorial argues against fratricidal warfare and for Afro-American unity against racism.


Author is critical of press coverage of a memorial march held in honor of Malcolm.


Author criticizes Malcolm for his anti-white views. Includes a personal report of a speech Malcolm gave at a meeting sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party.


Author describes the reasons that Malcolm left the Nation of Islam. Views the most important reason as jealousy between some of Elijah Muhammad's sons and Malcolm.


This article essentially traces Malcolm's life. It provides a good brief summary of Malcolm's autobiography.


Short one-line vignettes by the author about Malcolm.


Background of the founding of the Malcolm X Association, a black cultural awareness group comprised of U.S. military personnel. Author details the resistance of the U.S. Army bureaucracy to its founding.


The author attempts to compare the autobiographies of these three men through the prism of "impression management." That is, their attempt to convey a certain image of themselves.


Comments on the author's meeting with Malcolm and discusses Malcolm's political philosophy, including his views on world revolution.


Short note predicting that Afro-Americans will rally around Malcolm's ideas, in spite of his death.

3-158 Wilson, Charles E. "Leadership: Triumph in Leadership Tragedy," in Malcolm X: The Man and His Times, p. 27.

This essay views Malcolm's leadership in an organizational context, including the Nation of Islam, the OAAU, and his role in international affairs.

3-159 Wilson, Charles E. "Quotable Mr. X." Liberator 5:11 May 1965.

An assemblage of quotes by Malcolm on such topics as white America, Afro-America, Africa, and black nationalism.

Traces Malcolm's political evolution from his days as a criminal to his founding of the OAAU. Views the height of Malcolm's achievement as his belief in Pan-Africanism and his opposition to imperialism.

IVA NEWS REPORTS--MAINSTREAM PRESS


Story of Malcolm X's scheduled appearance on a panel entitled "Academic Freedom and the Ban" sponsored by the Eugene V. Debs Club of the City College of New York. (120)


News item on a series of speakers, including Malcolm X, at the City College of New York. (200)


Lists charges and counter-charges between Malcolm X and Samuel Yorty, Mayor of Los Angeles, concerning the killing of a member of the Nation of Islam by the Los Angeles police. (235)


Story of a civil rights leader in Englewood, N.J. who invited Malcolm X to address an anti-segregation rally. (410)

Story of Malcolm's acceptance of an invitation to speak at an anti-segregation rally. Gives Malcolm's reasons why he accepted.


Gives background on the Englewood dispute. Lists reactions of several Afro-American leaders to the Malcolm X invitation. (410)


Lists Malcolm's reasons for canceling the speaking engagement. Includes statements by Afro-American leaders opposed to Malcolm speaking. (600)


Gives information on a disturbance between Muslims and Los Angeles police on April 27, 1962. Includes statements by Afro-American leaders on the Nation of Islam and on Malcolm X. (1000)


Story on the annual convention of the Nation of Islam. Includes lengthy quotes from Malcolm's speech demanding a separate state and calling for united action among Afro-American organizations. (800)


Cites increasing militancy and nationalism in the Afro-American community. Lengthy discussion of the Nation of Islam and Malcolm X, with comments from Afro-American leaders and scholars. (4000)


Report of a speech by Adam C. Powell in which he states that Malcolm X will be moving to Washington, D.C. (400)


On Malcolm's move to Washington, D.C. Includes lengthy excerpts of statements by Malcolm giving his rationale and goals for moving. (650)


On Malcolm's arrival in Washington, D.C. Includes comments by Malcolm on the leadership of the Civil Rights Movement and the demonstrations in Birmingham. (600)


On an anti-segregation rally addressed by Malcolm X and Dr. M. L. King's brother. (500)


Article based on an interview after a meeting between Malcolm X and an unidentified member of Congress. Contains lengthy quotes from Malcolm critical of President Kennedy's handling of civil rights issues. (500)


On Malcolm's move to Washington, D.C. Includes his comments on Muslim activities in the area and his demand for a separate state. (650)

Report of a television interview in which Malcolm accuses Dr. King of disarming Afro-Americans through his policy of non-violence. (200)


In the context of a lengthy article on Dr. King, the reporter mentions a criticism Malcolm made against Adam C. Powell. (50)


Report of a speech wherein Malcolm criticizes Kennedy for his interest in European problems and disinterest in Afro-American problems. (400)


Editorial in which the author admits that the Nation of Islam is one of the few Afro-American organizations with a concrete program. (500)


Report of a speech by Malcolm, at a Harlem rally, in which he argues the futility of integration and demands a separate state. (100)


Report of a rally in which Malcolm calls for unity among all Afro-American organizations. Includes his comments on non-violence, Dr. King, and white participation in civil rights demonstrations. (450)


In the context of an article on preparations for the March on Washington, mentions a rally held in Harlem in which Malcolm called for a 'united black front.' (250)


Letter to the editor from a Turkish Muslim disputing Malcolm's racial interpretation of Islam. (75)


Report of a speech by Ralph Bunche in which he criticizes 'race extremists,' including Malcolm, for suggesting that equality is unattainable. (500)


Report of a speech in New York in which Malcolm comments on Kennedy's assassination, the March on Washington, and Kennedy's record on civil rights issues. (350)


Report of Malcolm's suspension as spokesman for the Nation of Islam. Includes comments from Elijah Muhammad, Malcolm (including his criticism of the press for distorting his comments), and reports of dissension within the Nation of Islam. (400)

NEWS REPORTS--MAINSTREAM PRESS

Reports a rumor that Malcolm would be replaced as Minister of the New York Mosque. (200)

4A-29 "X on the Spot." NewswEEK, 16 Dec 1963, p. 27.
On Malcolm's comments on Kennedy's assassination and on his suspension as national spokesman for the Nation of Islam. (300)

On the Nation of Islam's techniques for drug rehabilitation. Mentions Malcolm's narcotics background. (650)

On dissension within the Nation of Islam. Sees its basis on Malcolm's attempt to bring the Muslims into a more activist political role. (600)

Report on the Nation of Islam's annual convention. Notes the absence of Malcolm and New York Muslims. Speculates on an internal power struggle. (450)

Report of a meeting between Cassius Clay and Malcolm. (120)


Report of the split. Includes lengthy quotes from Malcolm on his plans to form a black nationalist group, become involved in the civil rights movement, and spread the idea of self-defense. (700)


Editorial denouncing Malcolm's position on self-defense. (120)

Reaction on Malcolm's new direction from Afro-American leaders. Includes comments by Bayard Rustin, James Foreman, Gloria Richardson, and Whitney Young. (750)

Includes King's comments critical of Malcolm's position on self-defense. Notes King's plans to meet with Malcolm. (300)

Report of a speech by the New York City Police Commissioner in which he accuses Malcolm and others of attempting to incite violence. (700)

Report on the scene at the headquarters of a New York City school boycott. Mentions Malcolm's interaction with the crowd and leaders of the boycott. (500)


News item on Malcolm's appearance in traffic court. (100)


Report on Malcolm's first mass rally. Includes quotes from Malcolm on a black nationalist political party, voting power, and internationalizing the Afro-American struggle. (250)

4A-44 "Malcolm's Brand X." Newsweek, 23 Mar 1964, p. 32.

Article on Malcolm's split from the Nation of Islam. Includes quotes and references to his positions on self-defense, a black political party, and integration. (1500)


Report on Malcolm's split from the Nation of Islam. Focuses on his call for self-defense. (300)


Reports Malcolm's support for the Civil Rights Act. (100)

Report of a letter Malcolm wrote to a friend after his visit to Mecca. Describes his changing attitudes towards whites as a result of his visit. (600)


Report of a press conference in Ghana. Malcolm describes his reactions to Africa and compares the U.S. to South Africa. (125)


Encounter between Clay and Malcolm in Ghana. Includes the text of a note Malcolm sent to Clay asking him to behave 'responsibly.' Includes Clay's response. (600)


Report of a letter Malcolm sent to Bayard Rustin and Milton Galaminson apologizing for past attacks and proposing united action. (150)


News item about a warrant issued for Malcolm. Notes that he was in Africa at the time of his court date. (100)


Report of a press conference upon Malcolm's return to the U.S. He is reported as claiming support from several African nations for his plan to bring the Afro-American problem to the United Nations. (300)


Story of a debate between Malcolm and Louis Lomax in which Malcolm explains his new views on separation and integration. (250)


News item of an incident between some of Malcolm's followers and several members of the Nation of Islam. (100)


About a confrontation between Malcolm's followers and members of the Nation of Islam. Includes both group's versions of the incident and voices fears over more confrontation. (500)


Reaction of Afro-American leaders to the Civil Rights Act. Responses from Dr. King, James Farmer, and Malcolm. Malcolm expresses pessimism. (700)


Reports on an open letter from Malcolm to Elijah Muhammad calling on both organizations to cease fighting and work together with other Afro-American organizations. (150)


Coverage of an NAACP convention, which Malcolm attended. Mentions Malcolm's plans to start a new organization, the Afro-American Unity Party. (1000)

Report of a rally held in Harlem by the Nation of Islam ostensibly held to offset defections among Muslims to Malcolm. Contains some oblique references to Malcolm by Muhammad. (800)


Reports a speech by Malcolm to the newly formed Organization of Afro-American Unity. He is quoted as calling for unity between the OAAU and the Nation of Islam through participation in the civil rights movement. (100)


Report of an interview in which Malcolm criticizes Muhammad for not becoming involved in the civil rights movement. (100)


Story of indictments against several of Malcolm's followers as the result of a confrontation with members of the Nation of Islam. (300)


Reports Malcolm's departure to attend the Organization of African Unity meeting in Cairo. (100)


Reports Malcolm's arrival in London on his way to Cairo. (50)


On Malcolm's presence at the OAU meeting. Mentions his plan to seek the support of African leaders in bringing the Afro-American problem to the U.N. (75)


Reports a statement circulated by Malcolm at the OAU meeting in Cairo. (100)


On a statement by Malcolm (in Cairo) on the Harlem Riot. (100)


In a longer article on the Harlem Riot this report mentions a raid by New York City policemen on the headquarters of the OAAU. Reportedly several weapons were seized. (50)


On a speech by New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller in which, among other points, he states that Malcolm's popularity exists only because of the media portrayal of him as a hero. (400)


Short profiles of organizations and leaders in the civil rights movement, including Malcolm X. (250)

On Malcolm's activities in Cairo at the OAU meeting. Includes long excerpts from a statement Malcolm circulated there and mentions U.S. State Department interest in Malcolm's activities. (800)


On a statement Malcolm X made in Cairo accusing the U.S. of racism. (60)


On a suit filed by the Nation of Islam to reclaim Malcolm's house. (100)


Report of an article by Malcolm in which he states that Goldwater might be the best candidate for Afro-Americans because he would dispel false illusions fostered by Johnson. (200)

4A-81 "Lesson of Malcolm X." Saturday Evening Post, 12 Sept 1964, p. 84.

Editorial in which the appearance of a Malcolm X is blamed on the tyranny of U.S. racism. Warns that if these injustices are not corrected Malcolm may be succeeded by even 'weirder and more virulent' leaders. (350)


Lengthy story on a poll taken to measure racial attitudes among white New Yorkers. Mentions Malcolm having a disapproval rating of 60%. (25)


On an FBI report on the Harlem Riots. Briefly mentions Malcolm for comments on forming rifle clubs. (1000)


Concerning a letter Malcolm wrote from Mecca in which he denounces Elijah Muhammad, black racism, and professes a belief in the brotherhood of man. Contains lengthy excerpts from the letter. (600)


On a letter Malcolm sent from Mecca announcing his appointment as the U.S. representative of the World Muslim League. (350)


Letter to the editor criticizing Pres. Lyndon Johnson for not condemning Malcolm X as he did the John Birch Society. (35)


Reports the reaction of the New York spokesman for the Nation of Islam to Malcolm. He criticizes Malcolm for denouncing Elijah Muhammad and faults him for attempting to inject black nationalism into the Nation of Islam. (450)


Report of a statement made by Malcolm upon his return to the U.S. criticizing Johnson for his support of Tshombe. (100)

Report of a speech delivered to domestic peace corps workers. Malcolm discusses the role of Africa in Afro-American consciousness and defends his position on self-defense. Reporter describes the audience and their reaction. (400)


Report of a speech given in Harlem, in support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, in which Malcolm discusses the need for self-defense. (500)


On Malcolm's attempt to bring the Afro-American problem to the U.N. Gives a detailed summary of the points in Malcolm's position. (400)


On the civil rights demonstrations in Selma. Briefly mentions Malcolm's appearance there. (500)


In a lengthy article on civil rights demonstrations in Alabama, the reporter mentions Malcolm's speech to civil rights workers there. (60)


Gives several quotes from Malcolm on his experience of being barred from entering France. (250)


Relays the account of Malcolm being denied entry into France. (150)


Report of a speech delivered in England. Reporter notes the audience response and gives several quotes from Malcolm on the racial problems in England. (800)


Report on Malcolm's activities in England. Includes the responses of several local politicians. (250)


Reports criticism by officials of the English government for the BBC's role in escorting Malcolm around England. (25)


News item announcing Malcolm's return to the U.S. (25)


News item on the firebombing of Malcolm's home. (150)

Account of the firebombing of Malcolm's house. Mentions Malcolm's suspicions that it was the work of Black Muslims or the Ku Klux Klan. (450)


Report of a speech Malcolm delivered in Harlem in which he blames the Nation of Islam for bombing his house. He repeats assertions of meetings between Nazis and Nation of Islam. Article notes the Muslims' response that Malcolm bombed his own house for the publicity. (300)


Report of a bottle of gasoline found in Malcolm's house by investigators of the bombing. Malcolm denies knowledge of how it got there. (300)


News item on a parliamentary official who asked that Malcolm be designated an undesirable alien and refused further admittance to England. (100)


Reports Malcolm's move from his house in order to avoid eviction based on a suit filed by the Nation of Islam, holder of the title to the house. (100)


Report of the assassination. Gives details and speculates on the involvement of the Nation of Islam. Mentions attacks Malcolm had made on the Nation of Islam regarding their contacts with the Ku Klux Klan. (700)


Picture of Malcolm being carried from the Audubon Ballroom.


Report of an interview that took place four days before the assassination in which Malcolm predicts he would be killed by members of the Nation of Islam and lists the reasons why they want him dead. (550)


Detailed account of the assassination. Includes statements from eyewitnesses. (2000)


On the immediate aftermath of the assassination. Centers on police descriptions of their rescue of Thomas Hagan [Talmadge Hayer], one of Malcolm's alleged assassins. (600)


Summary of Malcolm X's life up to and including the split with Elijah Muhammad. (800)


Details various assaults on ex-Muslims around the country, focusing on Leon Ameer, a chief aide to Malcolm. (500)


Report of Malcolm's application for a permit to carry a pistol. Includes his remark that he would carry one whether or not the permit was approved. (150)


Report of arson at Clay's Chicago home. Occurred seven hours after Malcolm's assassination. (150)


Details attempts to protect Elijah Muhammad, including police surveillances of his home and surveillance at O'Hare Airport to intercept any of Malcolm's followers. (125)


Short report on the state of the OAAU. (75)


Summary of the power struggle within the Nation of Islam that led to Malcolm's resignation. Includes a history of the Nation of Islam and previous power struggles involving Elijah Muhammad in the 1930s. (600)


Comments from several civil rights leaders, including James Foreman, Dr. King, and Julian Bond, expressing shock at the assassination. (500)


Short report about Malcolm's sister, Ella Collins, on his suspicions of an attempt on his life. (60)


Report of a press conference by Elijah Muhammad where he states that he had no prior knowledge of Malcolm's assassination. Includes a survey of precautionary measures taken by police to prevent further violence. (500)


Note on the police attempt to gather information on the assassination. (75)


Recounting of the relationship between Malcolm and Clay. Points out the role Malcolm played in recruiting Clay to the Nation of Islam. (250)
Details of the aftermath of the assassination. Details previous confrontations between the followers of Malcolm and Muhammad. (600)

Report of a statement made by James Baldwin on the assassination. (150)

Editorial on Malcolm's death. Sees it as marking the beginning of a decline in militant nationalism among Afro-Americans. (350)

Listing of police precautions to halt possible violence. Includes stories of threats against Nation of Islam businesses, Elijah Muhammad, and the funeral home holding Malcolm's body. (1000)

Report of a radio broadcast from Peking which urges a reply of 'revolutionary violence' to Malcolm X's assassination. (50)

Report of a Cuban newspaper that viewed Malcolm's assassination as an attempt to halt the struggle against racial discrimination. (25)

Statement from James Farmer implying that there was international intrigue behind Malcolm's assassination. (300)

Clay's reaction to death threats against him in the wake of Malcolm's assassination. (75)

Describes Nation of Islam reaction to the burning of their Mosque. (300)

Report of Mosque burnings in New York and San Francisco. (350)

Update on police investigation and an analysis of the effect of Malcolm X's departure from the Nation of Islam. Also a description of visitors to view Malcolm X's body. (600)

Story on a demand made by the Federation for Independent Political Action (FIPA), a Harlem-based group. (50)

NEWS REPORTS--MAINSTREAM PRESS


Story on Jesse Gray and the FIPA's attempt to close stores in remembrance of Malcolm. Further reports on threats by and against the Nation of Islam, and a short report on a memorial service in Detroit. (600)


Report on a speech by Carl Rowan in which he states that Malcolm's ideas had been misunderstood abroad and that was why he was being hailed as a hero. (250)


Reports the first arrest in Malcolm's assassination. Includes story on the FIPA attempt to have stores close in Harlem. (500)


Report on the annual convention of the Nation of Islam. Lengthy quotes from Elijah Muhammad on Malcolm's death. (700)


Story on Malcolm's assassination. Lists reasons why the Nation of Islam could be involved. Includes thoughts on Malcolm's potential impact on radicalizing Afro-Americans in the North. (800)


NEWS REPORTS--MAINSTREAM PRESS

Short story on Malcolm's assassination and the aftermath. (250)


Letter to the editor critical of a NYT editorial. Calls Malcolm a 'truthful and sincere man.' (150)


News item on the arrest of a Muslim in Malcolm's murder. (200)


Report on Malcolm's funeral. Lists organizations represented and includes some excerpts from the oration. (1000)


Story on business activity on the day of Malcolm's funeral. (200)


Comparison of orthodox Islamic funerals with Malcolm's funeral. (500)


Summary of NYT's foreign correspondents' reports on the impact of Malcolm's assassination. They found some concern in the Middle East, Africa, and the Caribbean, but little notice in Europe. (600)

Five hundred students invade, protesting Malcolm's assassination and the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. (500)


Afro-American leaders, Bayard Rustin and Constance Baker Motley, quoted as saying that people should use Malcolm's death to focus more attention on the struggle against racism. (150)


Letter to the editor disagreeing with an editorial on Malcolm. Author calls Malcolm a leader of courage and foresight. (300)


Report on a fight at the Nation of Islam annual convention in Chicago, and a short note on Malcolm's funeral. (200)


Report on a meeting between police and Malcolm's widow. Article also describes various fund appeals to assist the widow and her children. (400)


Report of a police raid on the home of one of Malcolm's assistants. Officers found weapons. Includes a note on growing Muslim rivalry. (500)


Report noting the arrest of Thomas Johnson, third suspect in the slaying of Malcolm. (250)


Report of a speech by Bayard Rustin in which he blames violence on social conditions. He also recounts a meeting between Malcolm and Coretta Scott King where Malcolm stated that he was drifting from his former racial views. (300)


Letter to the editor by a white minister who asserts that Malcolm spoke for a larger number of Afro-Americans. (300)


Norman Butler, accused assassin of Malcolm, is denied release on Habeas Corpus. Article details Butler's criminal background. (500)


Report on the assassination. Reporter calls Malcolm a 'disaster' for the civil rights movement. Mentions that Malcolm is being hailed as a hero by many. (500)


Report on the testimony of Johnson's and Butler's wives, relating that they were at home during the assassination. (150)
Editorial on the 'wasted' life and tragedy of Malcolm. (200)

4A-163 "Malcolm X." Nation, 8 Mar 1965, p. 239.
Editorial on Malcolm's assassination. Views Malcolm as a separatist and argues for more rapid change in order to disprove the 'Malcolm X's'. (350)

Story giving detailed account of Malcolm's assassination and a review of his life. Includes comments on his changing racial attitudes. (1000)

Report on Malcolm's assassination and the aftermath. Includes brief comments by Dr. King, Carl Rowan, and mentions African press coverage of the assassination. (600)

Short note that Malcolm's wife testified for 20 minutes at the trial of his accused assassins. (50)

Reports the indictments of Hayer, Butler, and Johnson in Malcolm's assassination, and the indictment of Reuben Francis, Malcolm X's bodyguard, for shooting Hayer. (150)


Death of Leon Ameer, an aide to Malcolm, under mysterious circumstances. Details Ameer's life and his association with Malcolm. (700)

Press conference with Malcolm's sister, Ella Collins, reporting her leadership of the OAAU. Brief biographical background of Collins and reports her plans for the organization. (500)

Report of death threats to Clay. (100)

Editorial on the Chinese government's reaction to Malcolm's assassination, a statement which lays the blame on U.S. imperialism. Includes a poem written for Malcolm which appeared in the Peoples Daily. (150)

Letter to the editor in reply to a New Republic editorial on Malcolm X. Reasserts the position that Malcolm was the victim of U.S. imperialism. (400)

Report of a benefit performed by artists, including Dizzy Gillespie, Max Roach, and Leroi Jones, held to provide for the financial security of Malcolm's widow and children. (250)

Assessment of Malcolm's impact. Finds Malcolm a dominant influence on Northern intellectual ghetto life. Includes interviews with his widow and Dr. Lewis Michaux. (500)

Notes beginning of the trial of Hayer, Butler, and Johnson. (25)

Note that a transit strike prohibited many jurors from reaching the courtroom. (50)

Notes selection of jury in the trial. Lists the names and addresses of jurors. (100)

Note on problems of selecting jurors agreeable to the prosecution and the defense. (100)

Lists addresses, names, and occupations of three jurors selected in the trial. (125)
News Reports--Mainstream Press

Reports a secret witness, who feared for his life, who saw the assassination and implicated the defendants. Article describes the defense strategy which is to prove that Malcolm was the victim of a conspiracy within his own organization. (400)


Police officer testifies how he rescued one of the defendants, Hayer, from the crowd after Malcolm's assassination. (100)


A bodyguard, Charles Blackwell, admits he lied to protect himself from being called a coward. (200)


Reuben Frances, a Malcolm bodyguard, was recaptured after jumping bail. Was accused of shooting one of the defendants, Hayer, at the scene of the assassination. (150)


Testimony that one of the defendants left a fingerprint on a smoke bomb detonated at the assassination site to distract attention. (100)


Report of a thumbprint on a smoke bomb. Print belonged to defendant Hayer. (125)


News Reports--Mainstream Press

Portrait of the courtroom describing the prosecution and defense lawyers. (400)


Quotes from Betty Shabazz, Malcolm's widow, testimony. Article mentions memorial march to be held sponsored by the NAACP and other groups. (400)


Describes testimony of a reporter who was at the assassination scene and identified Hayer as having shot Malcolm. (150)


Description of memorial march organized by the NAACP, the Urban League, CORE, and other groups. (150)


A review of the defense strategy which is to prove that two of the defendants, Butler and Johnson, were not present at the assassination and that Hayer was an innocent bystander. (300)


Hayer denies shooting Malcolm but can't explain how his thumbprint got on the smoke bomb.


Hayer admits killing Malcolm but denies Butler and Johnson were involved. States that three other people
assisted him. Contends he was offered money to kill Malcolm. (400)

Report of Hayer's confession. (80)

Defendant Butler denies he was at the scene of the assassination. Details his whereabouts. (250)

Prosecution notes the presence of John Ali, a top Nation of Islam official, in New York on the day of Malcolm's assassination. (300)

Defendant Johnson states that he was at home on the day of Malcolm's assassination. (100)

Short note marking the end of testimony at the trial. (100)

Restatement of the defense's position. (300)


Restatement of the prosecution's case. (400)

Review of the trial in the aftermath of the guilty verdict. (1000)

Report of trial outcome. (50)

Article on the outcome of the murder trial of Malcolm's assassins. Points out that the trial did not solve the question of who was responsible. (350)

Describes the courtroom scene at sentencing. (300)

(50)

Descriptions of several ceremonies held in honor of Malcolm. Includes quotes from Ella Collins on her plan to rebuild the OAAU. (400)

Report on Young's speech at the National Urban
League Convention. Several groups picketed the convention, including the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs and a group calling themselves followers of Malcolm X. They accused the Urban League of being Uncle Toms. (500)


Story of a Harlem rally sponsored by CORE. Speakers referred to the legacy of Malcolm X several times. (400)


Letter to the editor responding to a New York Times article that compared Stokely Carmichael to Malcolm X. Writer points out that Malcolm had retracted his anti-white beliefs but Carmichael has not. (150)


Story describing Edward Bennett Williams' plans to appeal sentences of the convicted assassins. Story speculates that the Nation of Islam is paying the legal expenses for the case. (150)


Story of a black nationalist march in honor of Malcolm X. Crowd was addressed by Ella Collins and Stokely Carmichael. (250)


Report on James Baldwin's presence in London to work on a play about Malcolm X. Play is scheduled to open on Broadway in 1968. (150)


Article about several observances held across the country to honor Malcolm. (500)


Story on the canonization of Malcolm, four years after his death. Points out how the rapid evolution of Malcolm's thought in his last year has allowed a disparate group of people to claim his legacy. (400)


Brief review of a Warner Brothers documentary on Malcolm's life. (250)


Story of Hayer, convicted assassin of Malcolm. He now admits his guilt and says he was part of a Nation of Islam hit squad. Hayer still maintains the innocence of Butler and Johnson. (600)


Article noting that Norman Butler, now called Abdul Aziz, is to be released on parole on June 24, 1985. (400)
IVB NEWS REPORTS--AFRO-AMERICAN PRESS


Item announcing a series of public lectures by Malcolm. (200)

4B-2 "The Muhammads, What Are They?" Amsterdam News, 6 Apr 1957, p. 4.

Interview with Malcolm. He answers basic questions about the beliefs of the Nation of Islam, including their positions on integration, baptism, and diet. (500)


Outlines the basic beliefs and historical background of the Nation of Islam. Malcolm comments on his past life of crime and drug addiction. (400)


Article by Malcolm on the religious beliefs of the Nation of Islam. (1000)


On a confrontation between police and a Muslim. Explains Malcolm's role, as the leader of the New York Muslims, demanding information on the condition of the injured Muslim. (2000)
96 NEWS REPORTS--AFRO-AMERICAN PRESS


Article by Malcolm in which he discusses the role of slavery in the mental bondage of Afro-Americans. (1000)


Charge by Malcolm that police have been harassing the Nation of Islam at its mosque in Harlem. (400)


Letter to the editor suggesting that Malcolm be given a regular column in the Amsterdam News so that he could enlighten those people who are a "menace to the race." (125)


Article by Malcolm in which he continues his discussion of the psychological effects of slavery. (1000)


Beginning of the regular column by Malcolm. In this article he discusses the religion of Islam and contrasts it to Christianity. (750)


In this column, Malcolm criticizes Christianity as having assured the continued enslavement of Afro-Americans. (1000)

4B-12 "God's Angry Men." Amsterdam News, 8 June 1957, p. 6.

Malcolm comments on Bible prophecy and on the afterlife. (500)

97 NEWS REPORTS--AFRO-AMERICAN PRESS


Report of a speech that was part of a series entitled "Unity of Harlem's Black Citizens." Malcolm argues that only Islam can unify Afro-Americans. (400)

4B-14 "Likes Mr. X." Amsterdam News, 22 June 1957, p. 8.

Letter to the editor expressing pleasure at Malcolm's columns. (50)


On a speech by Malcolm. He attacks Afro-American leaders as being puppets for white people and praises the type of leadership represented by Marcus Garvey. (200)


On a speech Malcolm delivered at the Detroit Mosque. In it he attacks Afro-American leaders and intellectuals for not doing enough to alter the social conditions in the Afro-American community. (400)


Report on Malcolm's lectures in Detroit. He is quoted on the problem of police brutality in the Afro-American community. (300)


On Malcolm's two-month Detroit visit. Reports that membership in the Detroit Mosque tripled. (250)

On a visit to Boston to assist Louis X (Farrakhan) in building the membership of the Boston Mosque. (150)


Report on a speech sponsored by the D.C. Mosque. (100)


Report on a speech delivered in Los Angeles to a full house. (150)


Malcolm comments on the growth of Islam in the U.S. and on the unbiased role of the Afro-American media in its coverage of the Nation of Islam. (150)


Report of a Muslim rally in Harlem. Speakers included Malcolm and Louis X (Farrakhan). (300)


Report on the marriage of Malcolm to Betty X. (150)


Several Christian ministers walk out of a speech by Malcolm in Los Angeles. (250)


At a press conference in Los Angeles, Malcolm calls on Arabs to build alliances with Afro-Americans. (300)


Short news report of a speaking engagement by Malcolm X at Howard University. (150)


Report of a statement by Malcolm X that the Nation of Islam would sue Adlai Stevenson, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., for falsely accusing the Muslims of starting a riot. Article goes on to mention several radical Afro-American groups that were involved in picketing at the U.N. (600)


Report of an attempt by the Howard University student chapter of the NAACP to sponsor a lecture by Malcolm X. (280)


Report of a debate between Malcolm and a representative of the NAACP. In his speech Malcolm demands a separate state for Afro-Americans. (280)


Report of an NAACP rally that was disrupted by black nationalists. The writer reports that Malcolm X was in attendance but did not participate in the disruption. (800)

Report of a Muslim rally in which Malcolm demanded the separation of the races. (500)


Report of a member of the Nation of Islam who was beaten by the police. Article quotes Malcolm on the peaceful nature of Muslims and on the Muslim belief in self-defense. (300)


Report of a plot to kill Elijah Muhammad at an upcoming rally sponsored by the Nation of Islam. Article quotes Malcolm on the right to self-defense and on security precautions at the rally. (300)


Short item on the ban on Malcolm from speaking at Queens College. (100)


Short item mentioning Malcolm as eloquent and fiery. (50)


Short news item on a speech Malcolm delivered at a Baptist church. (200)


Report of a speech by Malcolm at Howard University in which he attacks the leadership of the civil rights movement for its policy of integration and nonviolence. (400)


Note of a debate between Malcolm and Bayard Rustin on the topic, separation or integration. (50)


Article on a court decision granting Muslim prison inmates the right to practice their religion. Quotes from Malcolm on the decision. (300)


Story of a mass conversion after a speech by Elijah Muhammad. Malcolm comments on the difficulties the Nation of Islam has had with Christian ministers. (150)


Note on a debate on the topic of integration or separation. (100)


Story of an upcoming speech by Malcolm as part of a series entitled, "Which Way the Negro." Story mentions that church leaders had tried to block Malcolm's appearance. (200)

Speech in which Malcolm demands that Adam C. Powell request an investigation into the lynching of an Afro-American in the south. Malcolm praises Powell as the only Afro-American politician that will stand up to white people. (400)


Picture with caption suggesting unity between Arab Muslims and the Nation of Islam. Picture shows Malcolm with the director of New York's Islamic Center. (50)


Story of an incident between the Los Angeles police and the Nation of Islam. Mentions Malcolm flying to California to investigate. (150)


Story of a rally sponsored by the Nation of Islam. (101)


Story of a Muslim rally which several other Afro-American leaders were invited to attend. Rally was to discuss drugs, unemployment, and other social problems.


Story of a white woman who offered $11,000 to the Muslims for them to kill white people. She was taken to a mental hospital. (150)


Speech by Elijah Muhammad in which he praises Malcolm for his help in building the Nation of Islam. (500)


Story of a mass rally with Malcolm listed as the principal speaker. (50)


Story of the rally. Quotes from Malcolm on the necessity of cleaning up the Afro-American community. (250)


Picture of Malcolm addressing a community rally in Harlem. Also on the platform is A. Philip Randolph. (25)


Picture of Malcolm speaking at an anti-drug rally in Harlem. Story on his speech at a community rally in support of hospital workers. In speech he calls for a united front of all Afro-American organizations. (250)


Story on Malcolm's declining to speak to a New Jersey rally to protest segregation. (75)
104 NEWS REPORTS--AFRO-AMERICAN PRESS


Picture and story of Malcolm's attempt to mediate a dispute between Jackie Robinson and Louis Michaux over the hiring practices of a store in Harlem. (150)


Story on a possible HUAC investigation of the Nation of Islam. Malcolm's response is that they should investigate white racist groups, not religious organizations. (200)


Editorial taken from a speech by Malcolm. Condemns the violence of the U.S. government while defending self-defense by Afro-Americans. (500)


Article by Malcolm. States the futility of integration and demands a separate state. (700)


Story of a court appearance in Buffalo at the trial of several Muslims. Extensive quotes from Malcolm's testimony on Muslim beliefs and how they view the present Afro-American leadership. (600)


Story on the trial in L.A. Quotes from Malcolm on the unfairness of the press coverage. (150)

4B-62 "Muslim Minister Blasts Press Bias." Muhammad Speaks, 30 Dec 1962, p. 3.

Statement by Malcolm on the bias of the press attending a trial involving an incident between the L.A. police and members of the Nation of Islam. (400)


Story of an article which relates a scene where Malcolm dispersed a potentially violent crowd. (150)


Picture of Malcolm addressing a rally of Afro-American and Latino hospital workers. (30)


A Muslim-sponsored dinner where Malcolm was the keynote speaker. (150)

4B-66 "Justice Mocked at Muslim Trial in New York City." Muhammad Speaks, 4 Feb 1963, p. 4.

Story of a demonstration against police brutality. (600)


Column by Gertrude Wilson in which she comments on how people are listening to Malcolm, but regrets the racial hatred of the Nation of Islam. (250)

Speech by Malcolm at a Muslim rally in which he accuses the police of brutality. (300)

4B-69 "Keynote Speaker Blasts Parsons." Muhammad Speaks, 18 Mar 1963, p. 3.

Muslim convention keynoted by Malcolm. He attacks Judge Parsons, who had criticized the Nation of Islam for its racial attitudes. (600)


Demonstration in which Malcolm spoke against police brutality. (400)

4B-71 "Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee Introduced by Minister Malcolm X." Muhammad Speaks, 1 Apr 1963, p. 21.

Picture of Malcolm introducing Davis and Dee at a fundraiser for the Nation of Islam. (25)


Story of a rally addressed by Adam C. Powell, Malcolm, and other Afro-American leaders. (500)


Story of a New York Times article on the Nation of Islam. Quotes the paper's perspective on Malcolm. (400)


Column by a priest who attacks the Nation of Islam and Malcolm for their belief in racial separation. (500)


Text of a telegram Malcolm sent to Mayor Samuel Yorty of Los Angeles criticizing the L.A. police for racism and brutality. (400)


Article on a forthcoming appearance by Malcolm at the Democratic Club of Harlem, as part of a series of speeches on "The Negro Revolution." (50)


Story on a forthcoming rally to focus on drugs in the Afro-American community. Malcolm is listed as the main speaker and the article notes that the Muslims are known for drawing the largest crowds in Harlem. (200)


Continuation of citation 4B-74. He criticizes Muslims for being absent from the civil rights movement. (500)


Report on a speech in which Malcolm criticizes Kennedy for being more concerned about European affairs than issues confronting the Afro-American community. (100)


Story of a rally addressed by Malcolm, where he calls for a moral reformation in the Afro-American community. (250)
NEWS REPORTS--AFRO-AMERICAN PRESS


   Picture of Malcolm addressing a rally in Harlem at which 2,000 attended. (30)


   Note on a forthcoming rally. Malcolm quoted on the need for a "united black front" of Afro-American organizations. (75)


   Malcolm quoted as saying the march was impressive just as the World Series is impressive. Called it a circus which accomplished nothing. (250)


   Note on a forthcoming Nation of Islam rally. (50)


   Notes return of Malcolm to New York after speaking engagements in California. (100)


   Responses of Malcolm and Powell to criticism from Ralph Bunche. Malcolm's response is that he should attack white racists and not other Afro-Americans. (250)


NEWS REPORTS--AFRO-AMERICAN PRESS


   Two letters. The letter from Bunche to Robinson criticizes Powell and Malcolm and lists his own credentials in the civil rights movement. Malcolm's letter counterposes the fate of Robinson to the fate of Paul Robeson. He accuses Robinson of trying to please whites by attacking him. (1000)


   Story on Malcolm's suspension. Includes quotes from Malcolm's remarks that led to the suspension and his remarks agreeing to the justness of the suspension. Also includes the text of the telegram from Elijah Muhammad ordering the suspension. (300)


   Open letter to Malcolm answering the attack upon him by Malcolm. (500)


   Article on Malcolm's activities. He is reported to be handling administrative responsibilities in the New York Mosque. Other ministers are filling in on speaking engagements. (250)


   Column by Gertrude Wilson in which she states that Malcolm's remarks following the Kennedy assassination were misunderstood. (250)

Message from Elijah Muhammad on Kennedy's death. Includes a statement confirming Malcolm's suspension from public speaking for an "indefinite period." (600)


Press release from Elijah Muhammad stating Malcolm's suspension from public speaking. (200)


Note that Malcolm's suspension is still in effect for an undetermined period. (50)


Note that Malcolm and his family are vacationing in Miami as guests of Cassius Clay. (50)


Note that Malcolm would not be attending the annual convention of the Nation of Islam. (200)


Note that Malcolm is expected to resume his full duties in March. (150)


Open telegram from Dr. Lewis Michaux to Elijah Muhammad, asking that the suspension of Malcolm be lifted. (300)


Excerpts from a telegram Malcolm sent to Elijah Muhammad. States that he is leaving the Nation of Islam because people around Muhammad are forcing him out. States his intention to continue to carry out Muhammad's program. (200)


Article on the split. Malcolm contends he was forced out by jealous assistants to Muhammad. States that he intends to form a black nationalist group and carry out an "action program" based on the teaching of Elijah Muhammad. Includes a comment from Elijah Muhammad that he was "stunned" by the departure of Malcolm. (600)


Editorial on the split. Notes that Malcolm is destined to become even "wilder" in his public statements. (150)


A statement from Malcolm telling of some internal dissension in the New York Mosque. Tells of a plot to assassinate him and a campaign to question his mental balance. (650)


Speech by Malcolm at a Harlem rent strike rally. Explains his views on self-defense, his willingness to work with other Afro-American organizations, and his idea that only a back-to-Africa movement can solve the racial problem. (400)
Dr. King's response to Malcolm's call for self-defense. States that it would cause tragic consequences if violence were used. (30)

Announcement that Malcolm X will visit D.C. to view the filibuster of the Civil Rights Act. States that he will get involved in the civil rights movement and intends to start a voter registration drive in New York City. (250)

Malcolm's brother accuses him of wanting to take the place of Elijah Muhammad and hints at Malcolm's mental instability. Malcolm responds that the Nation of Islam is worried because many of their followers have joined his movement. (300)

Article on a radio interview in Cleveland. Malcolm advises Afro-Americans to form rifle clubs for self-defense. (300)

Report that a Queens, N.Y. District Attorney was attempting to link Malcolm's speeches to an outbreak of racial violence in New York. (250)

Report on Malcolm's name change to El-Haj Malik El Shabazz. Also reports he has been the guest of Crown Prince Faisal of Saudi Arabia. (150)

Story of the Nation of Islam's attempt to evict Malcolm from his home. Includes a note of Malcolm's plans to travel to Africa and the Middle East. (250)

Note that the attempt to evict Malcolm was postponed because he was traveling in Africa. (50)

Note of a speech by Malcolm at a church in Brooklyn. States he intends to be an evangelist for black nationalism. (100)

Article by Louis Farrakhan (then Louis X) on Malcolm. Criticizes Malcolm for speaking out on Kennedy's assassination. States that Malcolm was not pressured out of the Nation of Islam but quit of his own will. (600)

Report that a Queens, N.Y. District Attorney was attempting to link Malcolm's speeches to an outbreak of racial violence in New York. (250)

Report on Malcolm's name change to El-Haj Malik El Shabazz. Also reports he has been the guest of Crown Prince Faisal of Saudi Arabia. (150)

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<td>4B-117</td>
<td>&quot;My Next Move: Malcolm X, An Exclusive Interview.&quot;</td>
<td>Amsterdam News</td>
<td>30 May 1964</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Statement by Malcolm upon his return from Africa. He states his intention to set up a new Afro-American organization that all Afro-Americans would be able to join and points out that whites would be able to support it. (500)</td>
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<td>4B-118</td>
<td>&quot;Fall of a Minister.&quot;</td>
<td>Muhammad Speaks</td>
<td>5 June 1964</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Second part of Louis Farrakhan's article. He accuses Malcolm of trying to paint himself as a prophet. (300)</td>
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<td>4B-119</td>
<td>&quot;Malcolm X Flees for Life; Muslim Factions at War.&quot;</td>
<td>Amsterdam News</td>
<td>20 June 1964</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Report of a confrontation between Malcolm's supporters and members of the Nation of Islam. Report comments on the bad relations between the two groups. (300)</td>
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<td>4B-120</td>
<td>&quot;Muslim Factions Keep Fighting.&quot;</td>
<td>Amsterdam News (Brooklyn edition)</td>
<td>27 June 1964</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Note on more confrontations between the rival Muslim groups. Malcolm announces that he will form the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU). (150)</td>
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<td>4B-121</td>
<td>&quot;Muslim Minister Writes to Malcolm.&quot;</td>
<td>Muhammad Speaks</td>
<td>3 July 1964</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Open letter by a Muslim minister. Accuses Malcolm of having left Islam and putting his faith in guns. (500)</td>
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<td>4B-122</td>
<td>&quot;Muslims Rally to Muhammad.&quot;</td>
<td>Amsterdam News</td>
<td>4 July 1964</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Report on a Muslim rally attracting 12,000 people, many from out of state. Malcolm comments that Elijah Muhammad should attack the Ku Klux Klan and not his organization. (400)</td>
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<td>4B-123</td>
<td>&quot;No 'Cheek Turning' Says Malcolm X.&quot;</td>
<td>Amsterdam News</td>
<td>4 July 1964</td>
<td>4B</td>
<td>Report of a telegram Malcolm sent to Dr. King and James Foreman of SNCC. Malcolm writes his willingness to send some of his followers to the South in order to help organize self-defense squads. (200)</td>
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<td>4B-124</td>
<td>&quot;Ex-Sweetheart of Malcolm X Accuses Elijah.&quot;</td>
<td>Amsterdam News</td>
<td>11 July 1964</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Note on two paternity suits filed against Elijah Muhammad by two of his former secretaries, one an ex-girlfriend of Malcolm X. Also reports a radio program where Malcolm states that he is marked for assassination. (400)</td>
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<td>4B-125</td>
<td>&quot;Socialist Candidate for Malcolm.&quot;</td>
<td>Amsterdam News</td>
<td>18 July 1964</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Statement of support for the OAAU by Clifton DeBarry, presidential candidate on the Socialist Workers Party ticket. (100)</td>
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<td>4B-126</td>
<td>&quot;Riddle of Malcolm X.&quot;</td>
<td>Amsterdam News</td>
<td>18 July 1964</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Editorial by Jackie Robinson criticizing Malcolm for his attacks on the civil rights leadership. Suggests that the OAAU will never go anywhere. (700)</td>
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<td>4B-127</td>
<td>&quot;Adam and Malcolm X Absent during Riots.&quot;</td>
<td>Amsterdam News</td>
<td>25 July 1964</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Note on Malcolm's absence during the Harlem riots. Mentions his presence in Cairo at an OAU meeting. (150)</td>
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Article by Louis Farrakhan which contains a veiled threat to Malcolm. States that the Nation of Islam will not tolerate evil talk about Elijah Muhammad. 

*(1000)*


Article sent by a reader who asserts that Malcolm is going insane. Author affirms the correctness of Elijah Muhammad. 

*(250)*


Court finding that Malcolm's house was legally the property of the Nation of Islam. 

*(100)*


In the context of a long Bible-quoting article, Elijah Muhammad accuses Malcolm of being a hypocrite and of trying to spread slander against him. He also accuses Malcolm of using his (Malcolm's) ex-girlfriends to falsely charge him with moral offenses. 

*(1500)*


Article by a Muslim minister counseling people not to follow Malcolm. 

*(400)*


Short article by a Muslim minister on Malcolm. 

*(150)*


Article by two Muslim ministers. Accuses Malcolm of having been a petty thief who used Islam to get out of prison early. 

*(500)*


Accuses Malcolm of falsely claiming to have founded the East Coast Mosques of the Nation of Islam. Accuses him of practicing deception and carrying dissension every place he went. 

*(400)*


Article accusing the press of trying to build up Malcolm as a leader. 

*(500)*

4B-137 "Malcolm X to Open Center Here." *Amsterdam News*, 17 Oct 1964, p. 3.

Note that Malcolm will open a Muslim Center in New York upon his return from Africa. Also quotes a report that Malcolm sent a letter from Africa denouncing racism in any form. 

*(150)*


Long article by Louis Farrakhan accusing Malcolm of using religion and politics to attack Elijah Muhammad. Criticizes Malcolm for his trips to Africa and accuses Malcolm of attempting to use women to attack Elijah Muhammad. 

*(2500)*


Note on Malcolm's return from a five-month stay in Africa. He tells of his intentions to visit the South
and his willingness to work with other civil rights organizations. (250)

4B-140 "Malcolm X to Show Film on Africa." Amsterdam News, 2 Ja 1965, p. 12.

Announcement of a program sponsored by the OAAU. Film to be shown was of Malcolm's five-month trip to Africa. (75)


Article by Elijah Muhammad on the fate of hypocrites. Consists mostly of quotes from the Bible and the Koran. (1000)


Reprint of citation 4B-108.


Speech by Cassius Clay at a Muslim dinner where he accuses Malcolm of believing the press hype he received as a Muslim minister. (150)


Telegram sent by Malcolm to George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi Party, threatening the Nazis with physical retaliation if Dr. King or other civil rights workers are harmed. (100)


Speech by a New York Muslim minister in which he calls Malcolm a hypocrite. Malcolm's response is not to get involved in verbal debates with the Nation of Islam. Article details the status of Leon Ameer, an associate of Malcolm's, and Akbar Muhammad, Elijah's son, who also quit the Nation of Islam. (600)


Article by a Pakistani Muslim, affiliated with the Nation of Islam, accusing Malcolm of maintaining his criminal mentality of a pimp. (400)


Article in which Malcolm charges that members of the Nation of Islam have attempted to assassinate him. Also mentions his plans to speak to several civil rights groups in Alabama and Mississippi. (600)


Conviction of several members of the Nation of Islam for assaulting Leon Ameer, an associate of Malcolm's. (200)

4B-150 "I'm Ready to Meet the Challenges of the Messenger's Foes." Muhammad Speaks, 12 Feb 1965, p. 4.

Article by a Pakistani Muslim, affiliated with the Nation of Islam, who accuses Malcolm of setting up organizations to contend with the Nation of Islam and of attempting to create discord within the ranks of the Nation of Islam. (400)

Announcement of an OAAU meeting in which Malcolm will announce an "action program" to combat the social ills of the Afro-American community. (50)


Statement by Malcolm that Elijah Muhammad ordered the bombing of his house. (200)


Note on Malcolm's finances and details of a fund-raising committee set up by Ossie Davis, Ruby Dee, and Abby Lincoln to raise money for Malcolm's wife, Betty Shabazz. (200)


Note on the observance of Islamic burial rites for Malcolm's funeral. (200)


Series of three articles by Amsterdam News reporters George Barnes, Tony Bryce, and George Todd. All three detail their personal association with Malcolm. (1200)


Note on the funeral arrangements for Malcolm. Article notes that several Afro-American churches refused the use of their premises for the funeral for fear of violence erupting at the services. (150)


Article on the burning of the Nation of Islam's Mosque in Harlem. Authorities determined that the fire was deliberately set. (250)


An editorial appealing for calm in the wake of Malcolm's assassination. (500)


Note on the establishment of a trust fund to finance the education of Malcolm's children. (100)


Note on the meeting of a coalition of Harlem organizations to issue a plea for community stability, an end to violence among rival organizations, and an expression of horror over Malcolm's assassination. (100)


Photo essay showing Malcolm meeting with local, national, and international dignitaries.


Column by James Hicks giving personal reminiscences of his relationship to Malcolm. (500)


Column by Gertrude Wilson telling of her personal relationship with Malcolm. Found Malcolm a warm and compassionate man despite his public reputation. (1000)
4B-164 "Playwright Discusses the Death of Malcolm X.
Amsterdam News, 27 Feb 1965, p. 16.

Article by Lofton Miller discussing the changes in Malcolm's political views. He views Malcolm as a victim of the permeation of violence in U.S. society. (700)


Article alleging that Malcolm was under constant surveillance by members of the Nation of Islam. (150)


Statement by James Baldwin asserting that Malcolm was the victim of a climate of racial hatred. (250)


Ten short statements by average Harlemites on Malcolm's assassination. All sympathize with Malcolm. (400)


Story of how Malcolm assisted a group of women brought to Harlem from the South to work as domestics. (400)

4B-169 Malcolm Told Cops of Plot to Kill Him." Amsterdam News (Brooklyn edition), 27 Feb 1965, p. 47.

Article citing rumors that Malcolm had given detailed information to police on those who he suspected would try to kill him. (200)


Personal reminiscences of an Amsterdam News reporter who knew Malcolm. (400)


Notes that Malcolm was never able to deliver the speech in which he was to explain the plan of action for the OAAU. (300)


Personal recollections of an Amsterdam News reporter who knew Malcolm. She relates a conversation she had with him while picketing a construction site. (400)


Notes that Malcolm had planned to address the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party on the week that he was assassinated. (50)


Notes the indictment of several Nation of Islam members on a series of unrelated assaults. Includes the indictment of Norman Butler and Thomas Johnson, soon to be convicted of murdering Malcolm, on charges of shooting an ex-Muslim who was attempting to organize his own religious group. (150)


Article quoting Williams' disavowal of any connection with Malcolm's assassination. (200)
Article by a Pakistani Muslim, affiliated with the Nation of Islam, telling of his hopes for a reconciliation between Malcolm and Elijah Muhammad. States that the Nation of Islam was not connected to the crime of Malcolm's murder. Views Malcolm's death as a result of the path he followed. (600)

Text of Ossie Davis' eulogy to Malcolm. (1000)

Note on the progress of the Malcolm X Fund. Notes that a benefit is being planned. (200)

Note that a church, identified by the Amsterdam News as having refused to hold Malcolm's services on their premises, was never asked to hold the service. (150)

4B-180 "Malcolm's Secretary Decrees Open Warfare." Amsterdam News, 6 Mar 1965, p. 3.
James Shabazz, an assistant to Malcolm, claims that "racist elements" in the U.S. government were behind Malcolm's assassination. (250)

4B-181 "How I Got to Know Malcolm Intimately." Amsterdam News, 6 Mar 1965, p. 3.
Article by Amsterdam News reporter James Booker, in which he details his past association with Malcolm. States his respect for Malcolm as a leader. (500)

Photo essay of Malcolm's burial.

Announcement of a memorial meeting sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party. (30)

An editorial congratulating Harlem for not rioting in response to the assassination of Malcolm. (500)

Column by Roy Wilkins arguing against further violence between rival Muslim groups. (600)

Column by Whitney Young viewing Malcolm as arising from the poverty and despair African-Americans face in Harlem. (600)

Column by James Hicks calling on African-American men to be as proud and "manly" as Malcolm was. (500)

4B-188 "Look Homeward, Mr. Rowan." Amsterdam News, 6 Mar 1965, p. 9.
Column by Gertrude Wilson critical of Carl Rowan's statement that Malcolm was a dope peddler and a racial fanatic. Wilson points out that Malcolm rose above his past. (500)
"30,000 Mourn Malcolm X." Amsterdam News (Brooklyn edition), 6 Mar 1965, p. 35.

Article on the funeral of Malcolm. (1000)


Article citing death threats against Elijah Muhammad. States that whites are using Malcolm's death just as they used his defection, to cause disunity. (700)


Article noting that someone sent a $10,000 check to Norman Butler, while he was in jail, with a note saying it was for a "job well done." (400)


Notes that Norman Butler, Talmadge Hayer, and Thomas Johnson were indicted for the murder of Malcolm. (50)


Allegation by an attorney and associate of Malcolm's, Milton Henry, that Malcolm was poisoned while he was in Cairo. (500)


Progress of the Malcolm X Fund.


Notes that James Shabazz will assume leadership of the Muslim Mosque, Inc., and Ella Collins, Malcolm's sister, will assume leadership of the OAUU. (400)


Note on the inscription on the grave of Malcolm. (150)


Note on a meeting between members of the Nation of Islam and several followers of Malcolm. (400)


Article based on an interview with Betty Shabazz. She criticizes the white media for its misrepresenta­ tion of Malcolm. (500)


Notes reaction of international press to the assas­ sination. It received wide coverage in Africa and the Middle East. (500)


Column by Dr. King viewing Malcolm as a product of hate and despair. Notes that with Malcolm's death the world lost a potentially great leader. (600)


Editorial viewing Malcolm's death as a tragic occurrence. (150)

Letter to the editor by A. S. "Doc" Young, an Afro-American journalist, criticizing the *Amsterdam News* for their positive coverage of Malcolm. (100)


Criticism of press coverage for its inaccurate counting of numbers present at the annual Nation of Islam meeting. (400)


Notes that Ella Collins is taking over leadership of the OAAU. (200)


Story of a gift from Shirley G. DuBois. (150)


Letter to the editor attacking A. S. Young's criticism of Malcolm. Calls Young an Uncle Tom. (200)


Letter to the editor calling Young misled by white media distortions of Malcolm. (100)


Letter to the editor calling Young's article a disgrace to Afro-Americans. (100)


Letter to the editor attacking Young's letter. Calls Malcolm a true leader. (75)


Letter to the editor decrying Malcolm's assassination. (200)


Letter to the editor asking about the availability of Malcolm's autobiography. (30)


Letter to the editor on Malcolm's contributions. (200)


Letter to the editor from a white minister who asserts that Malcolm spoke for many Afro-Americans. (200)


Report on a group of OAAU members who challenged Ella Collins' right to lead the organization. (300)

Text of a letter written by Malcolm to Amsterdam News reporter James Booker, from Ghana in May 1964. In the letter Malcolm advocates Pan-Africanism. (500)

Letter to the Editor finding Malcolm a brilliant orator but bitter to the point of self-destruction. (300)

Letter to the Editor seeing a conspiracy behind Malcolm's assassination. (60)

Letter to the Editor attacking Carl Rowan for his negative views of Malcolm. (150)

Letter to the Editor congratulating the Amsterdam News for its writing on Malcolm. (50)

On a note to the Amsterdam News from Betty Shabazz, written while on a pilgrimage to Mecca. (100)

4B-221 "Now Understands." Amsterdam News, 10 Apr 1965, p. 16.
Letter to the Editor expressing understanding of Malcolm's views in light of the violence against civil rights workers in Selma, Ala. (100)

4B-222 "An Ill Wind." Amsterdam News, 10 Apr 1965, p. 16.
Letter to the Editor critical of Carl Rowan for his comments on Malcolm. (400)

Letter to the Editor praising Malcolm as courageous. (250)

Letter to the Editor viewing Malcolm's loss as devastating for the poor, who have lost their only spokesman. (250)

Letter to the Editor questioning why Malcolm wasn't given adequate police protection. (25)

Announcement of a benefit featuring Ossie Davis, Nina Simone, Sammy Davis, and others. (300)

Note of a bomb threat at a benefit for Betty Shabazz. (250)

Note on Betty Shabazz's return from Mecca. Mentions that she has no intention of taking part in the activities of the OAAU. (200)

Announcement of a benefit for Betty Shabazz. (300)


Notes that there are many unanswered questions about Malcolm's assassination. (400)


Note on Betty Shabazz's purchase of a new home with funds raised from benefits. (200)


On an announcement from the District Attorney's office that the trial would begin in the fall. (300)


(100)


Announcement of trial date for Dec. 6, 1965. Notes some criticism from community groups on the slow pace of the trial. (200)


Summary of probable defense and prosecution strategies. (500)


Listing of defendants, prosecutors, and defense attorneys. (250)


Listing of twelve jurors, giving their names and occupations. (250)


Announcement of a five-hour call-in radio talk show to be devoted to discussing Malcolm X. (100)


Listing of questions asked of prospective jurors. (300)


Daily summary of trial proceedings. (2000)


Testimony of a Malcolm X aide on Malcolm's suspicion that both the Nation of Islam and the "power structure" wanted him dead. (400)


Daily summary of trial proceedings. (2000)
Column by Gertrude Wilson on attendance at the trial. (500)

On barring the press and public during the testimony of a "mystery witness." Article points out some of the contradictory testimony that has been heard. (1000)

On Betty Shabazz’s decision to testify at the trial. Article also reviews her life since the assassination. (500)

Questions whether the truth will ever be known about the assassination. (200)

Daily summary of trial proceedings. (250)

Announcement of a memorial service. (50)

Detailed summary of the medical testimony describing Malcolm’s wounds. (1000)

Summary of the prosecution’s case. (1000)

On a memorial tribute addressed by Ossie Davis. Mentions a memorial march that was held that attracted 75 people. (200)

Daily summary of trial proceedings. (2000)

On Hayer’s [Hagan’s] confession. (600)

Daily summary of trial proceedings. (2000)

Summary of trial. (500)

Story of a memorial sponsored by the OAAU. (250)

Article based on FBI files. Claims Malcolm’s bodyguard was an FBI informant. (800)

Story of the Nation of Islam's plans to rename their New York Mosque after Malcolm. Also mentions changes in racial and political philosophy of the Nation of Islam. (500)


Short profile of Malcolm with excerpts from one of his letters from Mecca reflecting his changed racial views.


Part one of an interview with Norman Butler who denies being at the scene of the assassination. Indicates his knowledge of police agents in the audience and among Malcolm's staff. (2000)


Part two of the interview with Butler. He comments on prison life and the lack of support for him from the Nation of Islam.


Interview with Hayer. He admits his guilt in the assassination which included two other accomplices, not the men convicted. Says he was promised money but did it because Malcolm slandered Elijah Muhammad.


Copy of a petition submitted by Butler and Johnson to Congress asking that an investigation of Malcolm's assassination be opened. Petition lists their alibis and summarizes new evidence. (2000)
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   Report of Malcolm's suspension from the Nation of Islam. (350)

   Report from an interview with Malcolm by the Militant. Includes lengthy quotes from Malcolm in which he states his views on civil rights, black nationalism, and voter registration. (850)

   Statement by Clifton DeBerry, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, in which he states agreement with Malcolm X on black nationalism, self-defense, and the civil rights movement. (200)

   Report from an interview in which Malcolm gives his views on the strategy and program of his new organization, the Muslim Mosque Inc. Includes a responding comment from Elijah Muhammad. (1300)

4C-5 "Mrs. Richardson Hails Support of Malcolm X." National Guardian, 21 Mar 1964, p. 4.
   Report on a statement by Gloria Richardson, chair
of the Non-Violent Action Committee of Cambridge, MD, in which she welcomes Malcolm's participation in the civil rights movement. (210)

4C-6 "Malcolm X Starts Movement in Harlem for All Negroes."  
Report from a press conference in which Malcolm states his plans to start a new mass organization in the Afro-American community. Includes quotes from Malcolm on self-defense, the Civil Rights Bill, and integration. (1500)

4C-7 "DeBerry Denounces Threat to Malcolm X by New York Cops."  
Article by DeBerry in which he accuses police officials of distorting Malcolm's words. He also attacks the police department's "get tough" campaign against civil rights groups. (850)

4C-8 "Malcolm X Speaks on Black Revolution."  
Advertisement for a speech by Malcolm sponsored by the Militant Labor Forum.

4C-9 "3,000 Cheer Malcolm X at Opening Rally in Harlem."  
Report on a mass rally called by Malcolm. In his speech Malcolm discusses school integration, black nationalism, the Civil Rights Bill, and bringing the Afro-American question before the U.N. Article includes comments from the reporter on the crowd's reaction.

4C-10 "New Force Can Bring Major Rights Gains."  
Militant, 30 Mar 1964, p. 3.  
Analysis by George Breitman on the significance of Malcolm's break with the Nation of Islam. Breitman sees Malcolm becoming a positive force in the black nationalist movement. (2500)

4C-11 "Malcolm X and Old Radicals."  
News and Letters, Apr 1964, p. 5.  
Article by Raya Dunayevskaya. She criticizes Malcolm's position on black nationalism and criticizes the Socialist Workers Party for their support of Malcolm. Views the significance of Malcolm's split from the Nation of Islam as a recognition that the Afro-American people reject racism of any kind. (1200)

4C-12 "Malcolm X Talk Schedule."  
National Guardian, 4 Apr 1964, p. 3.  
News Item announcing a speech by Malcolm at the Militant Labor Forum. (60)

4C-13 "Malcolm X to Organize Mass Voter Registration."  
Report on a statement by Malcolm about his plans to organize a voter registration drive in New York. He advocates registering as independents and comments that he is still following the teachings of Elijah Muhammad. (700)

4C-14 "His Stand Can Unite and Build Movement."  
Militant, 6 Apr 1964, p. 3.  
Analysis by George Breitman on how Malcolm might become the central figure in revolutionary black nationalist politics. Lauds his position on self-defense, politics, and black unity. (3000)

4C-15 "2,000 Hear Malcolm X in Cleveland."  
Report on a speech Malcolm gave under the auspices of CORE. (The "Ballot or the Bullet" speech.) (2100)

4C-16 "The Outlook of Malcolm X."  
National Guardian, 18 Apr 1964, p. 11.  
Report on a speech by Malcolm at the Militant Labor
Forum. Notes the positive reaction of the predominantly white audience and details Malcolm's views on integration, voter registration, and the possibilities of a bloodless revolution. (800)


Report on Malcolm's "Black Revolution" speech. Includes reports of rallies addressed by Malcolm in New York and Detroit. (3000)


Article by George Breitman critical of Malcolm's U.N. strategy. Views the U.N. as, at best, a place to expose the hypocrisy of the U.S., but not as a vehicle for change. (3000)


Short item on Malcolm's letters from Mecca and Africa. (200)


Report on a press conference. Malcolm comments on integration and a mass return to Africa by Afro-Americans. (500)

4C-21 "1,500 in Chicago Hear Debate by Malcolm, Louis Lomax." Militant, 8 June 1964, p. 2.

Report on a debate. Malcolm quoted on Dixiecrats and a mass return to Africa by Afro-Americans. (300)


Report on an OAAU rally. Malcolm quoted a praising Ben Bella of Algeria and Nasser of Egypt. (300)

4C-23 "Malcolm X May Form New Revolutionary Group." Challenge 20 June 1964, p. 3.


Article by Robert Vernon criticizing an article by James Wechsler (citation #3-150). Calls Wechsler unsupportive of working class Afro-Americans and only supporting middle class Afro-Americans. (3000)


Report of a court appearance by Malcolm where he is surrounded by bodyguards. Recounts incidents of harrassment by members of the Nation of Islam. (250)


Report of a rally announcing his plans for the OAAU. (200)


Report on the formation of the OAAU. (500)


Text of the OAAU program. See citation #1-2(3). (2500)

Report of a statement by Malcolm, in Cairo, blaming police brutality for the Harlem riots. (100)


Excerpts from citation #1-5(7). (300)


Note that the OAAU will meet regularly now that Malcolm has returned from Africa. (100)


Announcement of scholarships to study in Cairo. (150)


Report on a press conference upon Malcolm's return from Africa. He criticizes the U.S. for its actions in the Congo. (125)


Same report as citation #4C-33. Also relates Malcolm's travel itinerary and the leaders he met with on his trip. (500)


Lengthy quotes from citation #1-2(7). (1500)


Report on a debate. Malcolm quoted on the U.S. role in the Congo. (500)


Announcement of a rally featuring Malcolm and Mohammed Babu of Tanzania. (50)


Report on citation #1-5(10). (400)


Item announcing an appearance at the Militant Labor Forum. (75)


Report on an OAAU meeting. Malcolm quoted on the Democratic Party. (500)


Report on Malcolm's activities at the OAU meeting. (250)

4C-42 "Harlem Rally Blasts U.S. Role in Congo." Challenge, 12 Jan 1965, p. 33.

Report on the rally with Mohammed Babu. Malcolm is quoted on the causes of the Harlem riot. (400)
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4C-43 "Malcolm X at Militant Labor Forum." Militant, 18 Ja
1965, p. 12.
Report and quotes from citation #1-5(12). (600)

4C-44 "Rockwell Gets Warning from Malcolm X." Militant, 1
Feb 1965, p. 8.
Report of a telegram sent by Malcolm to George
Lincoln Rockwell of the American Nazi
Party. Malcolm threatens reprisals if any civil rights workers are
hurt. (200)

4C-45 "Malcolm X Will Present Program at Harlem Rally."
Announcement of an OAAU rally. (75)

4C-46 "Malcolm X Discusses Bombing of Home." Militant, 22
Feb 1965, p. 2.
Report on a speech in which Malcolm blames the
Nation of Islam for bombing his home and attempting
his assassination. (600)

4C-47 "Murder of Malcolm X." National Guardian, 27 Feb
1965, p. 2.
Editorial on the assassination. Notes that Malcolm
was in the process of reevaluating his opinion on many
political questions. (600)

4C-48 "Express Shock at Malcolm X Slaying." Worker, 28 Feb
1965, p. 2.
Reactions from James Farmer, Roy Wilkins, and
Martin Luther King on Malcolm's assassination. (400)

4C-49 "Malcolm X." Worker, 28 Feb 1965, p. 3.
Editorial calling the assassination an act of vio-
ience against the Afro-American freedom struggle. (250)

4C-50 "Murder of Malcolm X a Cruel Blow to the Cause of
Editorial recounting Malcolm's life. Views his
assassination as a setback for the Afro-American move-
ment but is confident he will be replaced by other
militant nationalists. (1000)

Eyewitness account of the assassination. (600)

4C-52 "DeBerry Sends Condolences to Malcolm's Widow."
Text of condolences from DeBerry on behalf of the
Socialist Workers Party. (50)

4C-53 "He Made Us All Feel Alive: Reactions to Malcolm's
Reactions to the assassination from a number of
people, including Martin Luther King and James Farmer.
(1000)

4C-54 "Malcolm's Death Spotlights Gap Between Negro and
Criticism of the white press for its sensational
coverage of Malcolm during his life. (500)

4C-55 "Young Socialists Send Message." Militant, 1 Mar
1965, p. 4.
Text of condolences from the Young Socialist
Alliance. (100)

4C-56 "Militant Sends Condolences." Militant, 1 Mar 1965,
p. 4.
Text of condolences. (50)
Story on Reuben Frances, an associate of Malcolm's, who was arrested for shooting Talmadge Hayer at the assassination scene. (400)

4C-58 "He Would Not Bow His Head to Any Tyrant." Militant, 8 Mar 1965, p. 1.
Story on Malcolm's funeral. Lists some of the prominent people who attended. (1000)

4C-59 "Interview with James Shabazz." Militant, 8 Mar 1965, p. 3a.
An interview with Malcolm's chief assistant. Shabazz blames the assassination on the power structure. Also states that they intend to redouble their efforts to build the OAAU. (1500)

Editorial criticizing Carl Rowan for his attack on Malcolm. Views Rowan's comments as a reflection of Malcolm's popularity at home and abroad. (400)

Story on a memorial program held in Detroit. (250)

Story on a memorial program held in New York. Includes lengthy quotes from speakers. (3000)

4C-63 "Text of Speech by James Shabazz." Militant, 15 Mar 1965, p. 3.
Speech by Shabazz at a memorial for Malcolm. (1000)

4C-64 "Bayard Rustin and Malcolm X." Militant, 15 Mar 1965, p. 4.
Editorial criticizing Rustin for saying that Malcolm was evolving towards a philosophy of nonviolence. (200)

Same as citation #2-4.

Text of a statement from the Progressive Youth Organization of British Guiana. (150)

An interview with Ella Collins. She blames the U.S. power structure for planning Malcolm's death and Elijah Muhammad for carrying it out. (200)

Text of statement by the Trotskyite Fourth International. (500)

Reactions from a number of African newspapers. (300)

Story on a demonstration led by the Council of African Organizations. (200)


Story of memorial services held in mosques, at the request of the Minister of Religion. (200)

4C-72 "All Africa Was for Malcolm X." Militant, 5 Apr 1965, p. 4.

Excerpt from a report of a tour by representatives of SNCC. Includes comments on the reaction to Malcolm in Ghana, Kenya, and Egypt. (500)


Story of a memorial held in Chicago. (300)


Article by Robert Vernon criticizing an article by Bayard Rustin and Tom Kahn (citation #3-120). (5000)

4C-75 "OAAU Rally Marks Malcolm X Memorial Day." Militant, 31 May 1965, p. 5.

Story of a rally addressed by Ella Collins. (200)


Article by George Breitman on unanswered questions about police involvement in the assassination. (1000)


Article by George Breitman. Questions the ability of the Nation of Islam to plan and carry out the assassination. (1500)


List of names and occupations of the jurors. (300)


Update on trial. Discussion of the testimony of Carey Thomas, a bodyguard of Malcolm's. (2000)


4C-81 "Little Light Shed by Malcolm X Murder Trial." Militant, 14 Feb 1966, p. 2.

Discussion of discrepancies in the testimony. (3000)


Discussion of police testimony. (3000)


On Hayer's confession. (1000)

4C-84 "Malcolm X Murder Trial." Militant, 14 Mar 1966, p. 3.
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A summary of all of the testimony. (3000)


4C-86 "Three Get Life Terms in Malcolm X Case." Militant, 25 Apr 1966, p. 3.
Report on the sentencing. (200)

Story on a call by Rev. Jesse Jackson to open an investigation into the assassinations of Malcolm, King, and Fred Hampton. Jackson points out that recently released FBI documents point to a government conspiracy. (500)

Article raising unanswered questions about the assassination, including the role of the FBI and the New York police. (2000)

Discussion of the FBI's counterintelligence. Quotes from FBI memos on the FBI's attempts to destabilize the relations between the OAAU and the Socialist Workers Party. (200)

4C-90 "Did the FBI Neutralize Malcolm X?" Militant, 18 Feb 1977, p. 13.
An interview with Baxter Smith. He discusses FBI involvement in the assassination. (1500)

Report of speech by Malcolm in which he discusses the Afro-American perception of Africa. (250)


Report on a speech by Malcolm in Ibadan. He calls for building communication between Africans and Afro-Americans. (250)

4D-3 "Malcolm X." Daily Graphic (Ghana), 12 May 1964, p. 3.

Note on Malcolm's arrival in Ghana and his plans to address the Ghana Press Club. (30)


Note on Malcolm's arrival in Ghana. (20)


Malcolm's address to the Ghana Press Club. He states the need to internationalize the Afro-American struggle and praises Kwame Nkrumah. (300)

At a press conference, Malcolm calls for internationalizing the Afro-American struggle and for unity between Africans and Afro-Americans. Article includes an announcement of a speech by Malcolm sponsored by the Marxist Forum. (400)

4D-7 "Negroes Need Your Help, Says Mr. X." Daily Graphic (Ghana), 15 May 1964, p. 7.

Malcolm's speech at the University of Ghana. He appeals for assistance from Africans to help the Afro-American people and compares the U.S. to South Africa in terms of its racial policies. Also praises Nkrumah, Ben Bella, and Nasser for their opposition to neo-colonialism, racism, and imperialism. (400)


Speech in which Malcolm calls upon Africans for assistance to the Afro-American struggle. (400)


Column in which the author gives Malcolm the Twi name of Asibe to replace X. He praises Malcolm for his mission to acquaint Africans with the struggle of Afro-Americans. (600)


Note on Malcolm's appearance in Ghana. (150)


Note on a speech by Malcolm. (50)


Column in which the author criticizes Malcolm for his anti-white attitudes. He cites economic and class basis for racism, factors which he claims Malcolm ignores. (1000)


Note on an exchange between Malcolm and several Ghanian students. (50)


Note that Malcolm spoke at the Kwame Nkrumah Ideological Institute. (75)

4D-15 "U.S. Negroes." Daily Graphic (Ghana), 21 May 1964, p. 3.

Note on Malcolm's welcoming a statement from Mao Ze Dong on the Afro-American struggle. (50)

4D-16 "Malcolm X." Daily Graphic (Ghana), 23 May 1964, p. 3.

Note on Malcolm's return to the U.S. (25)


Report of speech by Malcolm in which he predicts more racial violence unless the U.S. government changes its racial policies. (300)


Excerpts from an interview with Malcolm. (400)

Note on Malcolm's greeting to the Organization of African Unity. (150)


Report on Malcolm's visit to England. (100)


Story on the firebombing of the home of Malcolm X. (100)


Report on the assassination. (250)


Report on the assassination. (300)


Article on the assassination. Statement from the All-Africa Trade Union Federation condemning U.S. imperialism for the assassination. (600)


Editorial comment that Malcolm's death was a great blow to the Afro-American movement. (100)


Report on the arrest of the first of the suspected assassins. (200)


Story on Malcolm's suspicions that he was the target of an assassination attempt. (400)


Article on the assassination. Quote from James Baldwin that there are "sinister implications" to the assassination. (300)


Editorial recognizing Malcolm's less than universal appeal but still calls him a martyr. (500)


Report on Elijah Muhammad's disavowal of having any connection to the assassination. (200)


Report on police speculation that the Nation of Islam was responsible for the assassination. (150)


Article on the assassination, giving reactions from several civil rights leaders. (250)
Editorial praising Malcolm for his contribution to the Afro-American movement. Calls him a martyr. (500)

Two letters to the editor expressing grief at Malcolm's death. (75)

Report on the assassination. Includes long quotes from statements issued by the ANC of South Africa and the South West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO). (500)

Editorial noting Malcolm's favorable impression in much of Africa. (300)

Note on the burning of the Nation of Islam's mosque. (100)

Note on the burning of the Nation of Islam's mosque. (200)

Note on the burning of the Nation of Islam's mosque. (150)

Note on the bombing of the Nation of Islam's mosque. (150)

Editorial mourning the death of Malcolm. (400)

Article by Julian Mayfield. He calls Malcolm's death a setback for the Afro-American movement. Notes how Malcolm's views on capitalism and socialism changed. (1000)

Note on the funeral arrangements and a memorial service held in Ghana. (200)

4D-44 "To the Memory of Malcolm X." *Ghanian Times*, 24 Feb 1965, p. 6.
Poem in honor of Malcolm X by MacNeil Stewart.

Note on Malcolm's funeral and the death threats against Cassius Clay. (200)

Note on a message by Kwame Nkrumah to Malcolm's family. (40)

Note on a message of condolence from Nkrumah and a memorial service held by the Association of Ghanaian Writers and Journalists. (100)


Report on the memorial service in the U.S. (250)


Note on death threats against Elijah Muhammad. (150)


Note on Nkrumah's message of condolence. (75)


Note on CORE Director James Farmer's reaction to the assassination. Also notes response of a Ghanaian students organization, and various national liberation movements based in Ghana, all condemning U.S. imperialism. (300)


Note on condolence messages by the PAC of South Africa and the NLM of Comoro. (200)


Report on a police statement that a solution to the assassination is at hand. (200)


Report on a statement by the Council of African Organizations, a coalition of African student organizations in Europe, condemning U.S. imperialism for the assassination. (100)


Report that the police know the identify of the men who killed Malcolm. (200)


Report on a statement by Julian Mayfield at a memorial service for Malcolm in Ghana. (400)


Note of a mass rally to be held by supporters of Malcolm in Harlem. (150)


Editorial expressing sympathy for Malcolm due to his violent death but notes no sympathy for his political outlook. (100)


Statement from the World Muslim Conference demanding a thorough investigation of the assassination. (100)

Note on the arrest of a second suspect. (75)


Photo-essay on the assassination. Captions note that Malcolm stood for racial equality. (100)


Note that most Afro-Americans reject the idea that Malcolm was killed by the Nation of Islam. (200)


Article on the funeral of Malcolm. (200)


Report on police attempts to locate a third suspect in the assassination. (150)


Report of Muhammad's statement on death threats. (150)


Note that several of Malcolm's assistants were being held in the aftermath of the assassination. (100)

5-1  2-17-53: Note that Malcolm was put on the Security
   Index Card kept by the FBI. The reason was that he
   had told someone that he was a communist. (1 page)

5-2  5-4-53: Description of Malcolm's criminal background.
   Makes note of a letter written by Malcolm, while in
   prison, in which he states he has always been a
   communist. Describes Malcolm's current membership
   in the "Militant Cult of Islam" (Nation of Islam),
   documenting his membership through Malcolm's
   correspondence with his brother. Several letters
   of the correspondence are included in the files.
   (10 pages)

5-3  6-8-53: Copy of a form for placing people on Security
   Index Cards. Malcolm is included because of his
   membership in the Nation of Islam. (2 pages)

5-4  3-16-54: Report that Malcolm is traveling as a Muslim
   minister. Gives location and dates of his visits
   to various Mosques. (14 pages)

5-5  4-12-54: Notes change of address on Malcolm's Security
   Index Card from Michigan to Philadelphia. (1 page)

5-6  4-30-54: Report that Malcolm had become the minister
   of the Philadelphia mosque. (1 page)

5-7  5-11-54: Report on Malcolm's parole status. (1 page)

5-8  8-23-54: Report that Malcolm has moved to New York to
   become minister of the New York mosque. (1 page)

5-9  8-31-54: Copy of Malcolm's Security Index Card. (1
   page)

5-10 9-7-54: Report that Malcolm had been preaching in the
       ...
Nation of Islam's mosques in New York and Boston.
Also reviews the beliefs of the Nation of Islam. (4 pages)

5-11  9-22-54: Report on Malcolm's new address in Queens, New York. (2 pages)

5-12  11-19-54: Copy of a new Security Index Card for Malcolm. Surveys the beliefs of the Nation of Islam and summarizes the content of some of Malcolm's speeches. (10 pages)

5-13  11-30-54: Memorandum of Malcolm's background. (1 page)


5-16  5-25-55: Report on Malcolm's Selective Service record. Detailed summaries of several speeches given by Malcolm. Includes appendix, added in 1965, on the OAAU and the Muslim Mosque Inc. (9 pages)

5-17  1-31-56: Detailed reports on Malcolm's speeches in Nation of Islam mosques in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Hartford, CT, and Detroit. Includes long quoted sequences from the speeches. (116 pages)

5-18  4-30-58: Summary of Malcolm's activities in 30 cities. Most summaries give details of Malcolm's speech (all typical Nation of Islam eschatology), some reports merely note his presence in meetings. (136 pages)

5-19  7-2-58: Report noting that the FBI will consider Malcolm a "key figure" in light of his travels for the Nation of Islam. (1 page)

5-20  9-12-58: Report on Malcolm's presence in Atlanta. (1 page)
5-34  5-17-60: Report on Malcolm's activities in 10 cities, contacts with the NAACP, the Ku Klux Klan, and several left-wing organizations. (26 pages)

5-35  4-6-61: Report on an appearance by Malcolm at Harvard University. (3 pages)

5-36  8-22-61: City-by-city summary of Malcolm's administrative activities within the Nation of Islam. (58 pages)

5-37  5-19-61: Report on a visit to North Carolina by Malcolm. (3 pages)

5-38  11-16-62: Updated personal information on Malcolm, including a summary of activities. (26 pages)

5-39  2-4-63: Report on a local Washington, D.C. television appearance by Malcolm. (6 pages)

5-40  2-20-63: Note on Malcolm's travels. (3 pages)

5-41  3-13-63: Note on a speech by Malcolm in Charlotte, NC. (4 pages)


5-43  3-25-63: Report on a Nation of Islam rally in New York. (2 pages)

5-44  4-4-63: Copy of a statement by Malcolm at an NAACP-sponsored debate. (4 pages)

5-45  4-11-63: Report on an appearance by Malcolm in Buffalo. (2 pages)

5-46  5-14-63: Report on Malcolm's travel to Washington, D.C. Includes notes on the media coverage he received. (7 pages)

5-47  5-15-63: Reports on private meetings, public appearances, and public statements by Malcolm. (30 pages)

5-48  5-17-63: Report on a meeting between Malcolm and U.S. Representative Green. (3 pages)

5-49  3-31-64: Report that Malcolm had broken with the Nation of Islam to form the Muslim Mosque, Inc. (5 pages)

5-50  5-27-64: Report on a press release by Malcolm about the Muslim Mosque, Inc. (2 pages)

5-51  5-19-64: Report on a warrant issued for Malcolm to appear in court for a speeding ticket. Notes that he was traveling in Africa and the Middle East at the time. (1 page)

5-52  4-24-64: Report on Malcolm's travel arrangements in Africa. (6 pages)

5-53  3-31-64: Note that Malcolm has broken with the Nation of Islam and set up the Muslim Mosque Inc. (3 pages)

5-54  5-21-64: Note on Malcolm's arrival time in New York from Paris. (1 page)

5-55  5-27-64: Report on the Muslim Mosque Inc. Information compiled from legal papers of incorporation and a press release. (3 pages)

5-56  5-20-64: Updated background report on Malcolm. (2 pages)

5-57  5-19-64: Report that a warrant had been issued for Malcolm's arrest on a traffic violation. (1 page)

5-58  5-19-64: Addition of the name "El-Hajj El Shabazz" to Malcolm's personnel file. (1 page)

5-59  4-30-64: Report on a debate in Chicago between Malcolm and Louis Lomax. (2 pages)

5-60  4-30-64: Report on an eviction notice filed by the Nation of Islam against Malcolm. (1 page)

5-61  4-24-64: Report on Malcolm's travel plans while in Africa. (3 pages)

5-62  4-11-64: Report that Malcolm has departed New York for Egypt. (1 page)
5-63 4-7-64: Report on the formation of a rifle club in Cleveland. Notes that Malcolm had publicly called for such a formation. (3 pages)

5-64 4-7-64: Report on a CORE-sponsored rally held in Cleveland with Malcolm as a speaker. Quotes Malcolm's comments on forming rifle clubs. (3 pages)

5-65 4-14-64: Report on a speech by Malcolm at a rally sponsored by the Group on Advanced Leadership (GOAL) in Detroit. Quotes from Malcolm's "Ballots or Bullets" speech. (3 pages)

5-66 4-20-64: Another report on the eviction efforts. (2 pages)

5-67 4-17-64: Report on a request by the State Department for information on several of Malcolm's associates who may be traveling abroad. Includes speculation on Malcolm's ability to draw members away from the Nation of Islam. (6 pages)

5-68 4-27-64: Report on a school boycott in Chicago. (2 pages)

5-69 4-20-64: Memo to regional offices ordering them to check on local mosques of Nation of Islam and identify those members thought close to Malcolm. (5 pages)

5-70 3-3-64: Report on a speech by Malcolm at Harvard. (7 pages)

5-71 3-31-64: Note on an appearance by Malcolm on "Kup's Show" in Chicago. (2 pages)

5-72 3-31-64: Report on the media coverage of Malcolm in Chicago. (5 pages)

5-73 3-27-64: Note of a request by the District Attorney of Louisiana for information on Malcolm. (3 pages)

5-74 3-9-64: Report on a communication between Malcolm and a Muslim in Miami. Malcolm relates his views on integration. (2 pages)

5-75 3-13-64: Report on a press conference by Malcolm announcing the formation of the Muslim Mosque Inc. Includes text of release (citation #1-5(2)) and a summary of Malcolm's answers to questions. (10 pages)

5-76 3-11-64: Report on a TV appearance by Malcolm. States he still believes in the Nation of Islam's philosophy. (2 pages)

5-77 3-13-64: Note on a request for J. Edgar Hoover to comment on Malcolm's statements about forming rifle clubs. Includes text of request (a letter). (3 pages)

5-78 2-20-64: Report on Malcolm's visit to Florida as a guest of Cassius Clay. (1 page)

5-79 2-12-64: Report on an FBI interview with Malcolm (citation #1-40). Includes the text of the Playboy interview (citation #1-52). (15 pages)

5-80 2-10-64: Report on the widening rift between Malcolm and Elijah Muhammad. (1 page)

5-81 5-22-64: Report on the formation of the Muslim Mosque Inc. (3 pages)

5-82 6-9-64: Report on Malcolm's appearance on a radio show. Summarizes his comments on his visit to Africa. (3 pages)

5-83 6-16-64: Report of a meeting between Malcolm and several members of the Communist Party, discussing Malcolm's idea to approach the UN on the Afro-American question. (6 pages)

5-84 6-24-64: Note on threats against Malcolm's life. (2 pages)

5-85 6-18-64: Copy of file on Malcolm covering his activities, public and private meetings, from 1963 to date. Includes information on his relations with civil rights and left-wing organizations. (66 pages)

5-86 7-2-64: Report on an appearance by Malcolm in Omaha. Quotes Malcolm's changed position on separation.
Includes summarized question and answer period. (11 pages)

5-87 6-26-64: Report on a scheduled radio appearance in Chicago. (2 pages)

5-88 7-7-64: Report on Malcolm's visit to Africa. (10 pages)

5-89 7-31-64: Report on Malcolm's scheduled return from Africa. Notes the extensive coverage he has received from the Militant newspaper. (8 pages)

5-90 8-10-64: Report on a meeting between Malcolm and the Islamic Federation of the U.S., in Egypt. (3 pages)

5-91 8-26-64: Copy of an interview with Malcolm by A. B. Spellman (citation #1-2(1), originally published in French. (14 pages)

5-92 9-10-64: Copy of a Saturday Evening Post excerpt from Malcolm's autobiography. Includes a copy of Malcolm's memo to the OAU (citation #1-5(7)). (17 pages)

5-93 10-9-64: Report that Malcolm has become an orthodox Muslim. (1 page)

5-94 10-1-64: Report from the State Department that Malcolm called on the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait to obtain a copy of a lost health certificate. (1 page)

5-95 10-5-64: Copy of a New York Times article stating that Malcolm has rejected all racist doctrines. (3 pages)

5-96 10-2-64: Report that a Maoist newspaper in Switzerland is giving Malcolm a lot of press. (2 pages)

5-97 10-16-64: Exchange of letters between the FBI and a New York lawyer concerning Malcolm's whereabouts. (3 pages)

5-98 1-20-65: Lengthy file on Malcolm. Gives his background, break with the Nation of Islam, his UN plans, connections and meetings with left-wing groups, foreign travel, and includes lengthy excerpts from a number of speeches. (132 pages)

FBI FILES

5-99 2-2-65: Short report on an OAAU rally. Summary of Malcolm's "Ballots or Bullets" speech. (9 pages)

5-100 2-3-65: Report on Malcolm's travel arrangements to Alabama and London. (1 page)

5-101 2-25-65: Report of a bomb threat at the funeral home where Malcolm's body is lying in state. (1 page)

5-102 2-26-65: Copy of the UPI report on the assassination. (3 pages)

5-103 2-25-65: Request to interview a reporter with knowledge of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) to determine if they were involved in Malcolm's assassination or the burning of the Nation of Islam's mosque in New York. (6 pages)

5-104 2-22-65: Detailed report of the assassination. (12 pages)

5-105 2-23-65: Report that two FBI informants were in the ballroom at the time of the assassination. (2 pages)

5-106 2-19-65: Translated copy of an article on Malcolm that appeared in a Chinese magazine. (1 page)

5-107 2-24-65: Report on a bomb threat to the funeral home where Malcolm's services will be held. (4 pages)

5-108 2-24-65: Report of an FBI informant who was at the assassination scene. (10 pages)

5-109 2-17-65: Report of a meeting between Malcolm and Wallace Muhammad. (3 pages)


5-111 2-24-65: Report of intent to investigate any international implications of Malcolm's assassination. (1 page)

5-112 2-22-65: Copy of Malcolm's autopsy report. (2 pages)

5-113 2-23-65: Another FBI informant who was present at the scene gives his report on the assassination. (2 pages)
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6-7 Economist. 18 June 1966, p. 1314.
6-19 *Newsweek*. 15 Nov 1965, p. 130.


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6-48 Virginia Quarterly Review. 46:1XX, Spr 1970.


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6-65 C. C. Ware. Saturday Review. 55:52, 1 July 1972.


6-75 John LaFarge. America. 9 Nov 1963, p. 584.


6-77 Willie Morris. Nation. 13 Ja 1964, p. 56.


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