

NY 105-8999

[REDACTED] b7D

and advised that they had not heard of any expression of animosity against the subject that originated with members of ELIJAH's family, nor had they heard subject make any statements against ELIJAH or his family.

III. MISCELLANEOUS

A. Public Appearances, Statements and Activities

1. Activities and Statements

The November 24, 1962, edition of the "New York Amsterdam News" contained a letter to the editor signed by subject in which he criticized an article that had previously appeared in the paper in which the NOI was described as not a true Muslim group. In this letter subject claimed that "Muslim scholars' are not the judges of who is or who is not a Muslim. Allah is the only judge!"

Subject was recently contacted by [REDACTED] who advised subject of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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wanted a commitment from subject [REDACTED] MALCOLM would give [REDACTED] an answer in a few days. (u) &

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The March 11, 1963, edition of the weekly news magazine "Newsweek" contained an article beginning on page 30 and captioned "Mississippi Air Lift", which reflected that DICK GREGORY had been taking food packages to Mississippi, chiefly to Leflore County where Federal surplus food allotments previously paid for by the county were cut off except to persons on public welfare roles. Consequently, food to some 22,000 persons, 90 per cent of them Negroes, was cut off. This article continued that although this cut-off came in the midst of a drive to register Negro voters the United States Civil Rights Commission investigation determined that the registration drive was not the main reason for the cutoff, although GREGORY, according to the article, considered it a reprisal.

This article went on that GREGORY's action was labeled a "cheap publicity stunt" by the Mississippi State Welfare Commissioner and this charge prompted GREGORY to run off a 37,000 disc edition of a taped recording of a question and answer session he had with San Diego State College students in which he attacked bigotry. According to the article, the record would sell for \$1.60 (60 cents for cost) and the \$37,000 profits would be offered to Leflore County to pay the cost of surplus food for a year.

The April 6, 1963, of the "New York Amsterdam News" contained an article by editor JAMES L. HICKS captioned "The Giant Killer" in which he voiced his disgust with Negro "leaders" who attempt to demolish subject and the Muslim Movement on television and radio programs. HICKS claimed that these Negroes appear "stupid and silly arguing the white man's argument against subject". He went on to say that they were not stupid but that it was just downright "folly" for one Negro to declare war on another in public. He expressed amazement that these Negroes would allow themselves to become involved in these debates with subject since one can defend the way the white man has treated the Negro. N.Y.

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The May 1963 edition of the monthly magazine "Playboy", contains an article beginning on page 53 which outlines an interview with the subject at MUHAMMAD's Mosque Number 7, New York City, exact date of interview and the interviewer are not shown. In response to questions some of the answers furnished by subject which appear in this article are set forth below:

Subject stated that the ambition and goal of the NOI is freedom, justice and equality under the teachings of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD who is teaching economic independence.

In response to a question as to whether NOI teachings produced race hatred, subject answered that it is not a matter of thinking anti-white or anti-Christian but that the NOI is "anti-evil, anti-oppression, and anti-lynching. You can't be anti- those things without being anti-the oppressor and the lyncher".

When asked if he admired or respected any American Negro leader he replied that "there is only one leader who has the qualifications necessary to unite all elements of Black people in America. This is the honorable ELIJAH MUHAMMAD."

In this article subject discussed his travels around the United States and mentioned that he used his "true name" MALIK SHABAZZ, when he travelled for registering in hotels et cetera. He advised that the use of this name enabled him to obtain better treatment and services in hotels, et cetera, than he would normally obtain.

Also in the article, subject claimed that the white man is responsible for the miserable conditions of the Negro today and the time is coming when the white man will have to pay for the crimes committed by his grandfathers. He stated that the white man "can avert this fate" by allowing the black man to leave the United States and go to a land of his own or by giving several

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American states to the Black man in which to set up his own country. He advised that this country should then be financed for 25 years since that is owed to the black man for his many years of slavery.

Subject also claimed in the article that according to ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, the black man has served under the rule of all other people in the past, and ELIJAH MUHAMMAD teaches that it is God's intention to "put the black man on top" and the world of tomorrow would be "black and righteous". He also added that "in the black world of tomorrow there will be true freedom, justice, and equality for all".

2. Public Appearances and Statements

a. California

Subject lectured at Moore Hall, University of California, Los Angeles, California, on November 28, 1962, on the comparison of NOI and Christianity. He also made a denunciation of Los Angeles police brutality.



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The November 28, 1962, edition of "Daily Defender", a Negro newspaper published daily in Chicago, Illinois, contained an article datelined Oakland, California, November 28, 1962, and which reflected the subject debated "Militants in Negro Leadership" with representatives of CORE and the "Afro-American Association".

During this debate, subject outlined the NOI position that Negroes should separate from America. The representative from CORE advocated their philosophy of militant efforts to achieve equality while the representative of the Afro-American Association contended that the Negro should take pride in his color.