

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CONSPIRACY AGAINST MALCOLM X AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY

February 21, 1978 marks the thirteenth anniversary of the Malcolm X assassination. The majority of black people generally knew in 1965 that the U.S. Government was ultimately responsible, but we did not have a serious analysis as to what specific tactics and strategy were being perpetrated against our leaders, our movement, and our community.

Later, in 1967, we would learn that the qualitative distinction between the Black community having a clear understanding and the government's accomplishment was **MILITARY INTELLIGENCE**. The government had conducted an intensive, thorough, and in-depth assessment, analysis and investigation of Malcolm's dynamic ability and effectiveness to unify Black people — how this ability would create serious military, political, and economical crises for the U.S. and what the responses, and repercussions would be if his efforts were neutralized.

Government complicity surrounding Malcolm's death was implicit from the beginning but concrete evidence that would indict the government and educate the Black community had been secretly concealed by the CIA and FBI.

During the time of Malcolm's assassination the words **Domestic Violence**, **Counter-Intelligence** and **Cointelpro** were not household words in the Black community. It was not until 1972 under the auspices of the F.O.I.A. (Freedom of Information Act) that facts would surface that boldly revealed government conspiracy and premeditated violence, frame-ups, wiretaps on phones, organization infiltration, sabotage, use of agents, provocateurs, under a nation-wide counter-intelligence program, Cointelpro.

The primary objective of Cointelpro was to destroy through total neutralization all Black leaders and organizations that fought and struggled for the human rights of Black people.

During the sixties, Malcolm X had become very instrumental in building and unifying the human rights struggle for Black self-determination.

There are some pivotal events that transpired during the sixties that we should take a closer and more introspective look at in order to gain a better insight into why Malcolm had become a major target and threat to the power structure:

- a) Malcolm's historic speech "Message to the Grass Roots" raised Black people's consciousness on Revolutionary Nationalism and stressed the political importance of the Bandung Conference. This conference was very historical and significant because it marked the first time in the 20th Century that a conference of this magnitude had convened with formerly colonized and colonized people from all over the world. The personalities who attended and the resolutions from this Conference should be carefully studied.
- b) In 1964, Malcolm addressed the Organization of African Unity in Cairo, Egypt speaking on behalf of Blacks in the U.S. and raised the question of Black oppression and captivity in the U.S. The O.A.U. endorsed Malcolm's plan and assured support in bringing the issue before the United Nations.
- c) Malcolm travelled to Africa twice and met with Heads of State and Revolutionaries and received concrete commitments from them to support our human rights struggle.
- d) Twice while in Africa Malcolm was poisoned by CIA agents, with the intention of bringing international embarrassment to African Nations and creating disunity to undermine Pan African Unity.

e) Malcolm was the first Black leader in the U.S. to extend a personal invitation to an African Revolutionary, Mohammad Babu, a leader of the Zanzibar revolution, who came and spoke in New York at one of Malcolm's public meetings.

f) Malcolm travelled to the South and laid out a strategy with Dr. King to link the Civil Rights and Human Rights struggles for Blacks. Five days later he was assassinated.

g) He spoke before Black youth in Mississippi and intensified their fight with the K.K.K. around the question of self-defense for Blacks.

h) Malcolm had planned to speak before the United Nations and indict the U.S. on the charge of Genocide in its dealings with Blacks in the U.S.

i) In the final days of his life his house was bombed, agents surfaced inside of his organization; and then he was viciously shot-gunned and hit with six bullets as he began to speak at the Audubon Ballroom, February 21, 1965.

In retrospect Black people should be clear of all the entrapments that were used against Malcolm and realize how many other Black people and families were affected. This is only the tip of the iceberg.

The Assassination of Malcolm was another deliberate blow to smash the Black Liberation movement and its momentum. There is a great historical importance in honoring a memorial for Malcolm at the Audubon Ballroom. It has been thirteen years since New York City paid respect to the life and times of Malcolm at the place where he was viciously assassinated. We should not mourn Malcolm's death, nor be emotional, angered or saddened. We should be enlightened..

MALCOLM LIVES ! ! !

FEBRUARY 21, 1978. AUDUBON BALLROOM

NATIONAL TASK FORCE FOR COINTELPRO LITIGATION AND RESEARCH