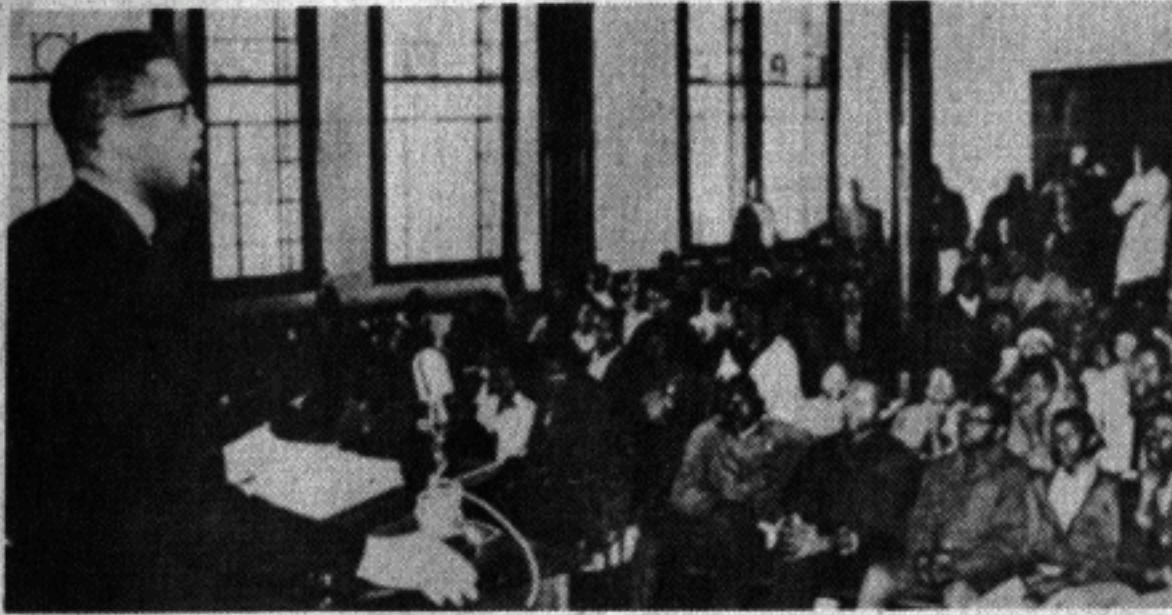


MALCOLM X & AFROCENTRICITY



Why Malcolm X in 1992?

Malcolm X was assassinated in 1965, over 25 years ago, but he has continued to live as the central icon of militant Black thought. Malcolm X was a master teacher, he led the transformation of the entire community — we used to call each other Negro, then Black, and now African American. Malcolm X helped us do that. Malcolm X helped us to study African history and on that basis rethink world history, and he showed us how to be fearless in speaking out against racism.

Malcolm X is the embodiment of what most oppressed Black people think about — his thoughts developed from thinking most white people are racist, to most poor whites and Latinos catch almost as much hell as we do, to the only hope Black people have is a united front, and that our struggle is a world wide struggle.

In addition to the immediate struggles against poverty and racism, the fight in 1992 has to be waged in the context of resisting the *lie* of western civilization. Since the invasion of Christopher Columbus in 1492 the Americas have been subordinated to the *lie* that defines history, and cultural advancement (including science and technology), as having been born in Greece and Rome. *This is a lie—a distortion of history.*

We need to study Malcolm X and learn from him. Times have gotten worse and in order to improve our lives we must rebuild the Black liberation movement.

Education for Liberation

YO! SOS! CALLING ALL BLACK AND LATINO YOUTH! Black people face a deepening crisis of poverty and racism in the 1990's. This crisis has placed a challenge before the Black community to reevaluate leadership and ideology. In this regard Chicago is experiencing the rebirth of a grass roots movement for democracy through community dialogues. *Continued inside*

Community Dialogue and BLACK LIBERATION

One of the main aspects of rebuilding the Black liberation movement is the rebirth of a community self education process through discussion and debate to clarify our ideas. In this era of *disinformation* and illusion through mass communication, *mainly television*, direct democracy is an essential process for people to be transformed from passive consumers of information to active producers of analysis and action.

The Chicago Community Dialogue was started October 5, 1991 with a one day conference on *The Crisis of Civil Rights*. Over 150 people attended this day of lively debate. There were 10 participants: Doug Gills, Cheryl Harris, Aldon Morris, Jamillah Muhammad, Calvin Pearce, Judith Scully, Lou Turner, Laura Washington, and Abdul Alkalimat.

The second Community Dialogue was held January 25, 1992 on the topic *The Crisis of Black Power; Perspectives on Nationalism, Sexism and Class*. Speakers included John Alan, Rose Brewer, Lisa Brock, Frank Lumpkin, Nelson Peery, Adolph Reed, Lou Turner, and Abdul Alkalimat.

These first two Community Dialogues were held at the Carter G. Woodson Library of the Chicago Public Library system (9525 S. Halsted Street). Plans for the 4th Community Dialogue will be announced on February 29th.

JOIN US FOR COMMUNITY DIALOGUE NUMBER 3: MALCOLM X AND AFROCENTRICITY
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1992 / AN ALL DAY CONFERENCE 9AM-4:30PM

IT'S FREE AND EVERYBODY SHOULD BE THERE FOR THE TALKS AND VIDEOS
THE HAROLD WASHINGTON LIBRARY CENTER / STATE & VAN BUREN, CHICAGO

MALCOLM X & AFROCENTRICITY

Education for Liberation

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1992 / AN ALL DAY CONFERENCE 9AM-4:30PM
THE HAROLD WASHINGTON LIBRARY CENTER / STATE & VAN BUREN, CHICAGO

9:00 Free Conference Registration

9:30 CAN MALCOLM X HELP SOLVE THE CRISIS OF BLACK EDUCATION?

Chair: Gwendolyn Robinson, DuSable Museum of African American History
Keynote: Abdul Alkalimat (Gerald McWorter), Twenty-first Century Books
Panel: Doug Gills, University of Illinois (Chicago)
Carol Lee, Northwestern University

12:30 WHY SHOULD EVERYONE READ THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MALCOLM X?

Chair: Ishmay Ashford, Olive Harvey Community College
Panel: Alice Deck, University of Illinois (Urbana)
Maria Mootry, Grinnell College
Sterling Plump, University of Illinois (Chicago)

2:30 HOW DOES MALCOLM X REPRESENT THE RADICAL BLACK TRADITION?

Chair: Wanda White, Former Deputy Director, Mayors Office of Economic Development
Panel: Conrad Worrill, National Black United Front
Barbara Ransby, African American Women in Defense of Ourselves
Lou Turner, News and Letters

EDUCATION FOR LIBERATION The great Black leader Malcolm X is the subject of a day long conference at Harold Washington Library Center. The entire city is invited to attend this free event initiated by the Chicago Committee for Community Dialogue, and sponsored by the Chicago Public Library and 21st Century Books.

This conference is mainly for the students and teachers in the high schools and colleges of the Chicago metropolitan area as well as all

interested people from the community. Malcolm X is a common point of reference, his name and picture and "X" appear everywhere. But we need to discuss and debate the meaning of Malcolm X. His life was one of change and unless his entire life is evaluated he will be misunderstood. This conference will go deeper than the slogans.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN MALCOLM X — YOU SHOULD ATTEND THIS CONFERENCE

BUILD YOUR LIBRARY

Start with Malcolm X

BOOKS BY MALCOLM X:

Autobiography of Malcolm X His life as he told it. This is the most important book to read on Malcolm X since he clearly describes and analyses all of the major stages of his life: Malcolm Little, Detroit Red, Malcolm X and Omowale.

Malcolm X Speaks The first major collection of speeches, letters, and interviews of Malcolm X from 1963 to 1965. This includes the well known "Message to the Grass Roots" and "The Ballot or the Bullet."

By Any Means Necessary This is a companion volume to *Malcolm X Speaks*, covering 1964 and 1965. These speeches include the main messages to the Organization of Afro-American Unity.

The Speeches of Malcolm X at Harvard This includes three speeches that Malcolm X gave at Harvard University (March 24, 1961; March 18, 1964; and December 16, 1964).

Malcolm X Talks to Young People The latest edition of this book contains speeches delivered at the University of Ghana, Oxford University, London School of Economics, and New York.

Malcolm X On Afro-American History The main contents of this booklet is a speech delivered at a meeting of the Organization of Afro-American Unity (January 24, 1965). There are also excerpts from other works.

The End of White World Supremacy This volume contains four speeches delivered by Malcolm during the last year he was a Minister in the Nation of Islam.

The Last Speeches This volume contains speeches given during the last month of Malcolm's life.

BOOKS ABOUT MALCOLM X

Abdul Alkalimat, *Malcolm X for Beginners*
Arnold Adoff, *Malcolm X* (ages 7 - 10)
George Breitman, *The Last Year of Malcolm X*
The Assassination of Malcolm X
John Henrik Clarke, *Malcolm X: The Man and His Times*
James Cone, *Martin, Malcolm, and America*
Mark Davies, *Malcolm X: Another Side of the Movement*
Peter Goldman, *The Death and Life of Malcolm X*
Y N Kly, ed., *The Black Book: The True Political Philosophy of Malcolm X*
Louis Lomax, *To Kill A Black Man*
Oba T' Shaka, *The Political Legacy of Malcolm X*
Bruce Peery, *Malcolm: The Life of a Man Who Changed Black America*
Jack Rummel, *Malcolm X: Militant Black Leader* (ages 10-16)
Kent Smith, *Future X*
Victor Wolfenstein, *The Victims of Democracy: Malcolm X and the Black Revolution*
Kwame Nkrumah Ideological Institute, *Malcolm X: The Evolution of a Revolutionary Panafricanist*
Peoples College, *Black Liberation Month News 1985*

ALL OF THE TITLES LISTED ABOVE ARE AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE AT

Twenty-First Century Books and Publications

607 EAST MUDDY WATERS DRIVE (43RD & ST LAWRENCE) CHICAGO
OPEN THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY FROM NOON TIL 6PM

Publishers of *Introduction to Afro American Studies: A Peoples College Primer* and the *Arts and Black Culture Guide to Chicago*

AT EVERY STAGE OF HISTORY BLACK LEADERS HAVE EMERGED — CAN YOU IDENTIFY THESE LEADERS? KEY ON BACK PAGE



MALCOLM X & BLACK YOUTH

— *In his own words* —

STUDY

My greatest lack has been, I believe, that I don't have the kind of academic education I wish I had been able to get — to have been a lawyer, perhaps.... You can believe me that if I had the time right now, I would not be one bit ashamed to go back into any New York public school and start where I left off at the ninth grade, and go on through a degree.... I would just like to study. I mean ranging study, because I have a wide-open mind. I'm interested in almost any subject you can mention.

Autobiography (pages 386-387)

HEROES

So when you select heroes about which Black people ought to be taught, let them be Black heroes who have died fighting for the benefit of Black people. We never were taught about Christophe or Dessalines. It was the slave revolt in Haiti when slaves, Black slaves, had the soldiers of Napoleon tied down and forced him to sell one-half of the American continent to the Americans. They don't teach us that. This is the kind of history we want to learn.

Malcolm X on Afro American History (page 69)

THOUGHT

...one of the first things I think young people, especially nowadays, should learn how to do is see for yourself and listen for yourself and think for yourself. Then you can come to an intelligent decision for yourself. But if you form the habit of going by what you hear others say about someone, instead of going and searching that thing out for yourself and seeing for yourself, you'll be walking west when you think you're going east, and you'll be walking east when you think you're going west. So this generation, especially of our people, have a burden upon themselves, more so than at any other time in history. The most important thing we can learn how to do today is think for ourselves.

Malcolm X Talks to Young People (page 49)

HISTORY

Of all our studies, history is best qualified to reward our research. And when you see that you've got problems, all you have to do is examine the historic method used all over the world by others who have problems similar to yours. Once you see how they got theirs straight, then you know how you can get your straight.

Malcolm X Speaks (page 8)

KEY TO BLACK LEADERS QUIZ: 1) Martin Delaney, 2) Henry Highland Garnet, 3) Frederick Douglas, 4) Harriet Tubman, 5) Booker T. Washington, 6) Ida B. Wells, 7) W.E.B. DuBois, 8) Marcus Mosiah Garvey, 9) Elijah Muhammad, 10) Paul Robeson, 11) Ella Baker, 12) Martin Luther King, 13) Fannie Lou Hamer, 14) George Jackson, 15) Walter Rodney, 16) Stephen Biko.

WALTON



Radical Tradition and a Legacy of Struggle
Tradición Radical y un Legado de Esfuerzo
La Tradition Radicale et un Héritage de Lutte
تراث الجذرية السياسية و وصية المقاومة

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