



*National Edition*

# *The Moorish Guide UK 1442*

## Newspaper

*May 15th to 19th ( 1441/42 -MCY - 2021- GCY) To be Sent out on Wednesday 26th May*

*On the full Moon Islam AHSALAHMUALIAKUM*

This Newspaper is the third Editions of The Moorish Guide for Moors in the uk and Europa, This will give you a wider background of some of the key figures and traditions of the Moors.

And the background of our Prophet Noble Drew Ali Being the first Moorish American and the founder of the Moorish science temple of american 1913 .As we look at the current world condition, it is clear that the Moors are still being ignored in all public policy in connection with our status and religious customs.And laws national and international. Our recorded records are not being given the light of day, but instead we are being given his story.So as a result we are continuing to make inroads by legal and lawful means to protect our rights as the original indigenous people of the earth, and must **hold all governmental Actors responsible Moorish Guide Special May Edition**

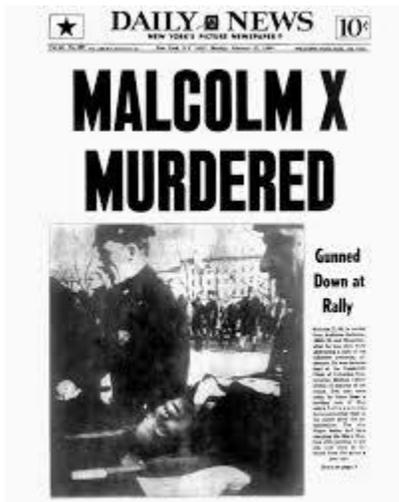
**The First of a new series called in the footsteps of:**

El Hajj Malik El Shabazz



Commonly Known as [Malcome X]

As we celebrate what would have been his 96th Solar Return 19th of May 1442







As we make history by being Moorish Sufi Moslems Being older than Al-Islam in the uk with the teaching of our universal prophet Noble drew Ali

This edition will be the first in a series called (In the foot step of )

We begin with one of the most loved and feared Moorish upright muslim Brother of Islam. Becoming the Brother Husband Minister and hero. To many generations still yet to come .

El hajj Malik El shabazz ,commonly called [ Malcolm X]

As a moor we must begin with mother louisa which without the world would not have the gift of El hajj Malik El shabazz .

was born to a storage mother from the island called Camquiem by the indigenous people then conception by the france. Then name by the spanish Moors after the home of Granada to Grenada by the British And is now commonly called Grenada wich is situated in the chain of island in central american commonly called the [west indians ] when in fact it is Central Al Mexum etc Morocco



Not every moor wants to share or unite as some are happy just keeping the things to themselves and not be active our prophet said i need active moors not Passive moors

Malcolm mother is from Central America the island

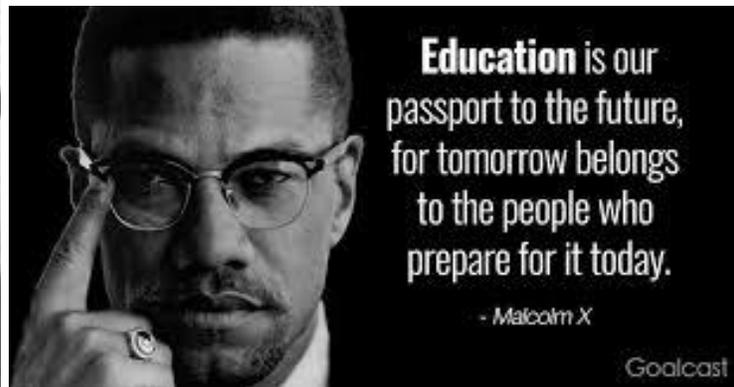
now commonly called Grenada

Louise Helen Norton Little (née Langdon; 1897–1989) was a **Grenadian** American activist. She was the **mother** of **Malcolm X**.

<b>Louise Little</b>	
Born	Louise Helen Norton Langdon May 9 1897 La Digue, St. Andrew, <b>Grenada</b>
Died	June 22 1989 (aged 92)
Occupation	Activist
Spouse(s)	Earl Little ( m. 1919; died 1931)



Giving our family tree and the history the langdon part is the Igbo line of the family



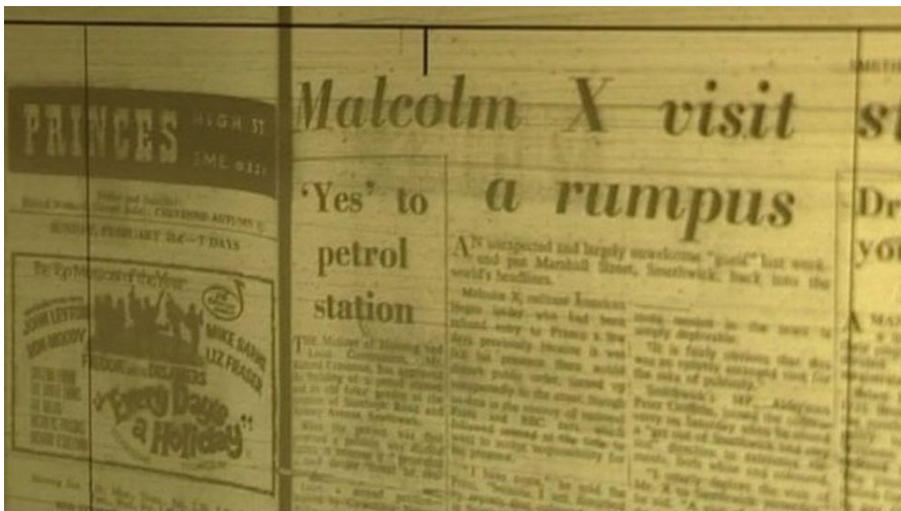
Louse and Mr Little

Don't miss your free copy out may 26th





His Dear Wife Dr Betty El Shabazz





**The US political activist Malcolm X visited the Uk town of Smethwick, in the West Midlands, just nine days before he was assassinated.**

The civil rights campaigner visited on 12 February 1965 because at the time Smethwick was considered a hotbed of racial tension.

The previous year, Conservative MP Peter Griffiths had won the Smethwick seat from Labour on the slogan: "If you want a nigger for a neighbour, vote Labour".

Some residents of Marshall Street were calling for the council to buy up empty houses and make them available to white families only.

Malcolm X told newspapers he was visiting because he was "disturbed by reports that coloured people in Smethwick are being treated badly".



Malcom said the reason for his visit was that he was disturbed by reports people were being treated badly.

The UK press.

has said El Hajj Malik El Shabaz is described by admirers as one of the greatest orators of the 20th century



Conservative Mp Peter Griffiths Controversially won the Smethwick seat From labour



Some residents of Marshall Street did want so called [Black ] people moving into the area

During his visit he went to Marshall Street and a local school.

He also had a drink at a pub with Avtar Singh Jouhl, from the Indian Workers' Association, Malcome being a Muslim did not drink alchaolo who had invited him to Smethwick.

Mr Jouhl said he wanted to make Malcolm X aware of segregation in pubs and bars.



Footage of the little -known visit was captured by **BBC** camera



One of those living on Marshall Street at the time was Neville Henry.

"I was only little when he came but my mum showed me plenty of pictures of it. It was back in the 60s," he said.

"My parents had just come from Jamaica and he was outside our house talking to my mum. I can't remember what they were talking about. They were a bit excited about it.

"My dad was one of the first black people to buy a house on this road. It made a difference to them - a bit of moral support, I suppose."

Footage of the little-known visit was captured by the BBC cameras.

However, the film was never screened until community artist Stephen C Page uncovered it in 2005.



Community artist Stephen C page uncovered footage of the visit

Mr Page's film Malcolm X: A Day in Smethwick was shortlisted at the Black International Film Festival.

He said: "The knowledge of his visit is minimal.

"I spoke to black community leaders who were politically active at the time and they didn't realise he had been to the town.

"I initially thought the interview in Smethwick was his last TV interview but he did actually do a couple of others before he was killed," Mr Page added.

"I believe he was one of the greatest orators of the 20th Century."



Following his visit, Malcolm X returned to the US. He was shot on 21 February while speaking at a rally in New York.



Malcolm X visits Smethwick to object to the discriminatory housing campaign against non europeans [whites]

**Civil rights campaigner Malcolm X changed history when he visited the West Midlands during a period of heightened racial tension in 1965.**

He was invited to Marshall Street in Smethwick where white homeowners were lobbying the council to buy up houses to prevent black or Asian families moving in.

Conservative members of Smethwick Borough Council and the local Conservative MP were using their influence and control to prevent non-white people from buying homes there.

The visit of Malcolm X - nine days before his assassination in New York - helped to end the discriminatory housing practice.

Before 1964, the US campaigner had advocated fighting against white oppression in a way that his critics called a form of black supremacism. However, after leaving the



Nation of Islam party he underwent an ideological reinvention as a civil rights campaigner and was shot dead delivering a speech of unity to followers in Harlem on 21 February 1965.

To mark the anniversary of his death, his success in Smethwick is being commemorated with a blue plaque in Marshall Street by the Nubian Jak Community Trust, which runs Britain's only black and ethnic minority national plaque scheme. "Hopefully this will serve as a timely reminder of his influence here," said trust spokesman Jak Beula.

"There has been a recent rise in right-wing politics in the area with the election to the council of two BNP members." i.e The (British National Party )

He added: "We would not want to see a return to racial intolerance or bigotry and hopefully this plaque will remind people to stand united against that."



Malcolm X before going into human rights he was associated with the civil rights movement after he left the Nation of Islam

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Malcolm X shown Great Courage

The BBC broadcast the visit and was heavily criticised at the time for doing so. However, the practice was brought to the attention of a much wider audience and contributed to the Conservative MP's defeat by a Labour candidate at the 1966 General Election.



Following widespread public condemnation of the discriminatory campaign, it was abandoned by the Smethwick Conservative councillors.

Number 30 Marshall Street was the first home to be bought by a non-white person in 1971, Mr Dardi said.

"After the policy changed it took a while for people's attitudes to change in Marshall Street," he said.

"It took some time for people to change the way they thought about community relations and people who were different from them - that is just human nature - but it happened eventually," he added

**Malcolm X has been honoured with a plaque in Smethwick almost 50 years after he visited the West Midlands town during heightened racial tensions.**

The civil rights campaigner gave interviews in 1965 in Marshall Street, where white householders were lobbying the council to buy up houses to prevent black or Asian families moving in.

The father-of-six was assassinated nine days later in New York.

A blue plaque has been unveiled on the side of a house in Marshall Street.

Malcolm X made the surprise visit in February that year after addressing the first meeting of the Council of African Organisation in London.

**'Passionate and outspoken'**

The idea for the plaque was first suggested by the Nubian Jak Community Trust, which organises Britain's only Black and Minority Ethnic national plaque scheme.

The trust said it had previously commemorated figures including singer Bob Marley and slavery abolitionist and author Mary Prince.



The Plaque on Marshall Street was Proposed by the Nubian jack Community Trust



Spokesman Jak Beula said:

"It is an honour to be involved in commemorating Malcolm X with a blue plaque in Britain on the anniversary of his passing 47 years ago.

"As an international figure for civil rights his impact was felt far beyond the shores of the United States and Africa.

"Indeed, one of his legacies was a contribution to the desegregation of residential housing in Smethwick."

Sandwell Council's cabinet member for leisure services, Councillor Linda Horton, said:

"Malcolm X is an important historical figure whose visit to Sandwell was a landmark in race relations."

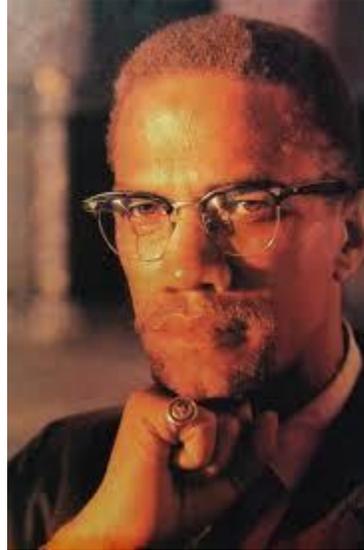
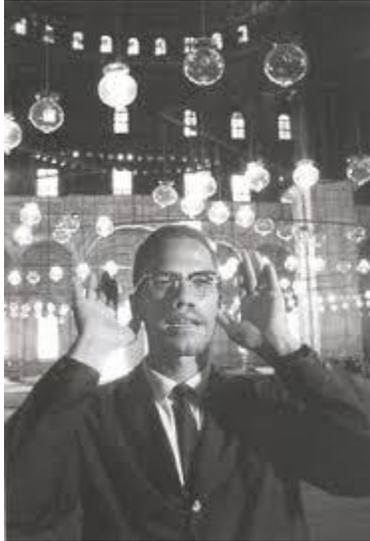
In 2005, a film was released marking the 40th anniversary of his visit to the Black Country.

Speaking at the time, film-maker Steve Page said Malcolm X was "passionate, outspoken and controversial".

He was shot just over a week later, as he began a speech at the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem.

Thomas Hagan, the only man to have admitted his role in his killing, was released from a New York prison on parole in April 2010.

He said two other men convicted with him were not involved. They were released on parole in the 1980s.



"I have come," he said, "because I am disturbed by reports that coloured people in Smethwick are being treated badly. I have heard that they are being treated as the Jews were under Hitler."



Today, 50 years on from that brief speech, a blue plaque is mounted on the side of a house in Marshall Street, Smethwick.

He was born Malcolm Little in May 1925 in Omaha, Nebraska, the fourth of eight children and became El Hajj Malik El Shabazz.

His father, Earl, was a preacher who also worked with an association that sought to improve the lives of so-called [black] people.

Because of this, the family was regularly harassed by white supremacists including the Ku Klux Klan.

When Malcolm was four, the family home's windows were smashed. So Earl moved them from Omaha to East Lansing in Michigan.

The racism there was even worse. A mob set their house on fire and the emergency services refused to do anything.

Malcolm X would recall how white police and firefighters stood and watched their home burn.

In 1931 Earl was found dead on tram tracks. It was ruled as a suicide, meaning the life insurance policy he had been paying for refused to cover the family. Malcolm's mother Louise never recovered from her shock and six years later had to live in an institution. Malcolm, not even a teenager by this point, went to live with friends of the family. His schooling did little to help him overcome the prejudices the family had suffered.

Even though Malcolm was bright and was elected class president – an impressive result given that he was the only black student – he believed he was treated more as a pet than an equal.

In 1939 his teacher asked what he wanted to be. Malcolm said to a lawyer. He was told to be 'realistic' and consider a career in carpentry. A year later he dropped out of school aged 15 and moved to Boston to be with his half sister, Ella.



There he got a job shining shoes at the Roseland Ballroom. But he also fell in with criminal gangs and began selling drugs.

After a lavish lifestyle in night clubs, dealing to make money, he was arrested and given 10 years in prison. He read books and, encouraged by others, converted to Islam.

When he was released in 1952 he joined a sect of black Muslims who believed that black Americans should have their own state, separate from whites. This was the Nation of Islam. Malcolm abandoned his real surname and adopted X in tribute to the unknown names of his African ancestors.

He went to Detroit, Michigan, where he worked with Nation of Islam's leader Elijah Muhammad to boost membership and became a minister in Harlem and Boston. In 1960 he also set up a newspaper, Muhammad Speaks, to spread the group's message. In a famous 'message to the grassroots' speech in 1963 he told black people to cast off the shackles of racism 'by any means necessary'.

"You don't have a peaceful revolution," he said. "You don't have a turn-the-other-cheek revolution. There's no such thing as a non-violent revolution ... Revolution is bloody, revolution is hostile, revolution knows no compromise, revolution overturns and destroys everything that gets in its way."

It was in stark contrast to Martin Luther King Junior's 'I have a dream' speech, delivered at the March on Washington earlier the same year and promoting a message of peace, equality and harmony.

left Nation of Islam and journeyed through North Africa and the Middle East. During a pilgrimage to Mecca he converted to traditional Islam.

It commemorates the visit of the civil rights activist Malcolm X.

Nine days later, back in the US, he was shot dead.

History records the spokesman for Black Power as a courageous man who sought equality for black people. At the time, his detractors saw him as a preacher of racism and violence.



What was the influential figure doing in Smethwick in the first place?

He had journeyed up from London following an address to the Council of African Organisations. He had already been refused entry to France.

Smethwick at that time was a byword for racism. The year before, a Conservative had won the election to be its MP on the back of what must have been the most appallingly racist slogan ever used in Britain in the latter half of the 20th century.

Peter Griffiths' supporters went around saying 'if you want a n\*\*\*\*\* for a neighbour, vote Labour'.

Marshall Street epitomised what risked becoming a battleground between the indigenous population and new arrivals from the West Indies, India and Pakistan. Faced with mounting tension over immigration, the town's council was lobbied by local residents to buy up any properties that came onto the market and let them only to white families.

The group of residents, led by Alice Groves, got their way. But the plan was eventually vetoed by the Ministry of Housing.

Even in the 1960s, the policy for Marshall Street appalled people. Malcolm X believed it was only the beginning of something else that, left unchecked, would see Britain start to repeat the horrors that befell Jews in the Holocaust.

"I would not wait for the fascist element in Smethwick to erect gas ovens," he said.

Malcolm X was accompanied by a BBC camera crew. He posed by a For Sale sign on one of the houses.

The Express & Star reported the issue that very day with a photograph on the front page. The front page piece said: "On Tuesday this bespectacled, bearded, quietly spoken man was not allowed to enter France, because it was felt that his presence there would disturb public order.

"For most of the morning Mr X sat in a car belonging to the BBC and tended to be evasive over questions fired at him through a car window."



The E&S revealed one of his replies was about why he had come to Smethwick: "I was in Birmingham, Alabama, the other day. This will give me a chance to see if Birmingham, England, is any different."

Asked if he would be staying long, he reportedly shrugged his shoulders, smiled and said: "I shall probably be back in New York tomorrow."

A Conservative councillor at the time, Don Finney, said he had refused to take part in a TV discussion with Malcolm X because he felt that any foreigner coming into Smethwick could not weigh up the situation in half an hour.

"Any argument of this kind by someone coming in from outside for a few hours would be purely hearsay and miles away from the truth," Mr Finney said.

"I am absolutely disgusted at the BBC for inviting this man to appear in a programme about Smethwick."

He compared it to the equivalent of asking Colin Jordan, the British post-war Nazi, to do the same.

Malcolm X then went to one of the pubs in Smethwick that did not operate a 'colour bar'. At the time it was still allowed for pubs to ban black or Asian people from entering. The pub he went to was said to have been full of Indians, all of whom wanted to shake his hand and who were happy he was there.

He had told the media in Marshall Street that he would be returning to the USA after he had denounced the policy of the council buying up homes in the road for white families. Throughout the previous year, as the civil rights activist had been travelling the world, he had been repeatedly threatened by Nation of Islam – the controversial group that advocated separate states for black and white Americans.

Indeed, in the week leading up to his death, Malcolm X and his family survived a firebomb at their home in New York's Queen's district.



On the evening of February 21 1965, Malcolm X was preparing to deliver a speech at the Audubon Ballroom in Manhattan. In front of an audience of 400 people just outside the Harlem district, three men rushed at the stage and shot him 15 times at point blank range.



The 39-year-old was pronounced dead at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital. Malcolm X's lawyer, Percy Sutton, said the campaigner knew his life was in danger. "Malcolm knew he would be killed," Mr Sutton said.

Three men – Thomas Hagan, Muhammad Abdul Aziz and Kahlil Islam – were convicted of the murder.

They were members of Nation of Islam, with whom Malcolm X had severed relations having previously served as its main spokesman. Hagan was also known as Talmadge



X Hayer. The three were given prison sentences in 1966. Hagan, who was 22 at the time of the killing, confessed but maintained the other two were not involved.

Aziz and Islam were released in the 1980s.

Hagan spent 45 years in prison but from 1988 he was only serving two days a week in a minimum security prison.

The rest of the time he was on a work-release programme and was allowed to live with his wife and children.

In 2008 he told a court he had been a young man who 'acted out of rage on impulse and loyalty' to religious leaders.

Five years ago, as he prepared to be released altogether, he expressed regret for shooting Malcolm X. "I've had a lot of time, a heck of a lot of time to think about it," Hagan said.



The ballroom

"Being more educated in terms of social events and so forth, I understand a lot better the dynamics of movements and what can happen inside movements and conflicts that can come up, but I have deep regrets about my participation in that."

It was the 17th time that he had appealed for release before the parole board agreed.

While he was on his work-release programme, Hagan had spent five days a week working in places such as a homeless shelter. He told parole officers that he wanted to



become a substance abuse counsellor. The release was criticised at the time by the Malcolm X Commemoration Committee, who said the crime was too serious to allow for Hagan to be set free.

"Malcolm X was and still is an enormous international figure and revolutionary hero," said spokesman Zayid Muhammad.

Although Malcolm X had renounced his belief in racial separatism, the media was not forgiving.

After his death, a New York Times editorial called him a 'twisted man'.

Time magazine described him as a demagogue whose 'gospel was hatred'.

In Smethwick, the practice of colour bars was so widespread even the Labour Club had one.

Bob Badham was 18 years old at the time and working as a laboratory technician at Birmingham University.

His family lived in Montague Road, Smethwick and he saw first-hand the tensions that were rising around immigration.

Mr Badham would go on to be one of the leading cabinet councillors in Sandwell. He retired last year.

But he also spent 25 years as chairman of the Community of Asians Council.

The role was not one that earned him many plaudits.

Indeed he recalls how he would return home from meetings to find the police waiting for him to warn him a threat had been made.

"I used to have to use a letter opener because I would get items through the post with razor blades in," he said. "I would get threats from people claiming to be from the National Front or the Ku Klux Klan."

Mr Badham believed he was just being a good neighbour. I remember one night there was a Sikh family down the road from us and their power went off.



"My dad went round and mended a fuse for them. That's what neighbours do. He didn't think anything of it.

"The Sikh family were delighted. They came around and knocked on the door and gave us a homemade egg custard as a thank you. But other people didn't like it."

Mr Badham believes the problems in the community stemmed from people being left to just react to new arrivals themselves. "The government did not put extra help into areas where people were coming to live and there were large influxes," he said.

"There was work for these people to do.

"There were jobs the indigenous population at the time did not seem to want, such as driving buses. But many people had never seen a black or Asian person before.

"The new arrivals were also given no help so they looked to each other for support. It made integration very difficult.

"Eventually, to their credit, the communities did this themselves and things are much better now. But it didn't have to be like this."

The Malcolm X visit has become the stuff of legend and has been revisited in documentaries and academic work.

Stephen Page, from Darlaston, made a film about the visit. It featured interviews with politicians, young people and members of the community, discussing why Malcolm X came to Smethwick and how his influence is still evident in the town.

Mr Page, aged 48 and originally of Slater Street, has spent years working in Hollywood, acting in TV series including the hit List.

Of his Malcolm X documentary he said: "I remembered reading about it in the 1980s and realised a lot of people never knew Malcolm X had been to Smethwick. I thought that was odd.

"I won a commission to make the film, A Day In Smethwick."

In 2012 a blue plaque was put on the side of a house in Marshall Street.



"It was first suggested by the Nubian Jak Community Trust, which organises Britain's only black and minority ethnic national plaque scheme.

Spokesman Jak Beula said: "Malcolm X's visit brought the spotlight to Smethwick. It's very sad he did not live to see the benefit of his visit.

"Today there are people born in Smethwick to parents and grandparents who were born elsewhere.

"People are people. They should not be judged by their race or culture. It was something that needed to be said at the time." Mr Badham said: "At the time it was several days before many people would have found out. It's not like today with news travelling instantly.

"I lived a couple of miles away and knew nothing about it."

Malcolm X was killed nine days later, as he was starting a speech in the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem.

The only man to have admitted his part in the killing, Thomas Hagan, was released in April 2010.

Two other men he claimed were not involved were released on parole in the 1980s. Hagan said the assassination was planned because Malcolm X had been critical of Elijah Muhammad, the leader of the Nation of Islam and a former mentor.

As for the then [Tory MP Mr Griffiths](#), he maintained the slogan used by some of his supporters was nothing to do with him.

But the then Labour Prime Minister Harold Wilson **proclaimed** that Mr Griffiths should serve his time in the Commons as a **'Parliamentary leper'**.

[He was defeated in the 1966 election by Labour's Andrew Faulds](#) and went back to [working in education](#), returning to the Commons in 1979 as MP for Portsmouth North. He held the seat until 1997 and died in 2013.



Express & Star historian Carl Chinn said the past 50 years had resulted in a far more harmonious community. "Thankfully we've moved on," Professor Chinn said. "There's a massive difference between the West Midlands today and then in the way we all work together and respect each other. We know we all belong to the West Midlands."







# Malcolm X: Firebrand U.S. civil rights leader remembered

■ **1925, May 19:** Malcolm X born **Malcolm Little** in Omaha, Nebraska, fourth of seven children. Baptist minister father Earl and mother Louise are followers of **Marcus Garvey**\*

■ **1928:** Home in mostly white area of Lansing, Michigan burns to ground. No fire truck is dispatched

■ **1931:** **Earl Little** killed in streetcar accident – Malcolm later claims **Ku Klux Klan** responsible

■ **1938:** **Louise Little** declared mentally ill and institutionalised

■ **1939:** Malcolm sent to juvenile home. Does well at school, earning straight As

■ **1941:** Moves in with half-sister **Ella Collins** in Boston, where he works number of menial jobs

■ **1943:** Responds to army draft by saying he wants to fight for Japan and kill whites. Found mentally unfit for military service

■ **1946:** Convicted of grand larceny, breaking and entering, and firearms possession. Jailed for 8-10 years



■ **1948:** Siblings introduce him to writings of **Nation of Islam** (NOI) leader, **Elijah Muhammad** (above), also in prison. They begin to correspond

■ **1952:** Paroled from prison, Malcolm moves to Detroit and joins NOI. Rejects surname "Little" as slave name, and becomes known as **Malcolm X**. Begins recruitment drive to raise NOI membership



Malcolm X, the controversial Muslim minister and human rights activist shot dead 50 years ago, was seen by his admirers as a courageous advocate for the rights of blacks, but by his detractors as a preacher of racism and violence



■ **1953:** Triples membership of Detroit's Temple No. 1 in one year. Appointed assistant minister, and later first minister of Boston's Temple No. 11

■ **1954:** Appointed chief minister of Harlem's Temple No. 7 in New York City. Over next five years he boosts NOI membership to 40,000 (supporting 49 temples)

■ **1956:** Marries **Betty Sanders**, who becomes Betty X

■ **1957, Apr:** Malcolm sues New York City for police brutality after savage beating of Temple member and wins largest settlement in city's history, propelling him to national attention. FBI consider him "key figure" meriting significant surveillance

■ **Jul:** TV documentary profiles NOI and "rise of black racism", alarming white community and nascent civil rights movement



■ **1960:** Malcolm establishes newspaper **Muhammad Speaks**

■ **1961:** Elijah Muhammad appoints Malcolm national representative of NOI. Malcolm increasingly asked to lecture at colleges and participate in media debates

■ **1962, Apr:** Malcolm urges action after police kill unarmed secretary of Los Angeles Temple, but Elijah Muhammad resists calls for aggression

■ **1962:** Malcolm appalled to learn Elijah Muhammad has had three children with at least three of his young secretaries – their relationship cools

■ **1963:** Malcolm says assassination of President **John F. Kennedy** is "case of chickens coming home to roost," citing foul play by U.S. around world. Elijah Muhammad forbids Malcolm from teaching or talking to press for 90 days

■ **1964, Jan:** Malcolm removed as NOI national representative and minister of Harlem Temple No. 7

■ **Mar:** Malcolm suspended by NOI. Announces plan to form separate organisation, **Muslim Mosque Inc.**, but predicts black Muslim leaders will murder him



■ **Mar 26:** Meets Rev. **Martin Luther King** while visiting Washington D.C.

■ **Apr:** Delivers famous **Ballot or the Bullet** speech. Makes pilgrimage to Mecca where he receives new Islamic name, **El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz**

■ **Summer:** War of words continues with NOI. Malcolm forms **Organization of Afro-American Unity** (OAAU) to fight for human rights of African-Americans

■ **Winter:** Malcolm's mother released from Michigan mental hospital

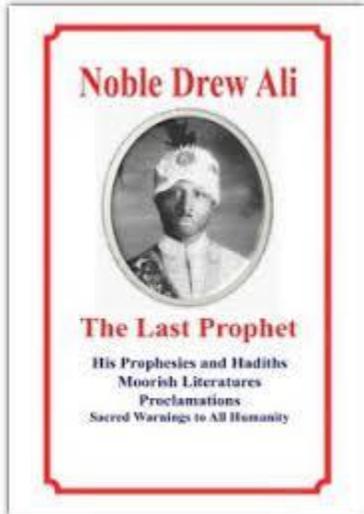
■ **1965, Jan:** Malcolm meets with two NOI secretaries filing paternity suits against Elijah Muhammad

■ **Feb 14:** Malcolm's home in Queens firebombed. He says it is "upon the orders of Elijah Muhammad"



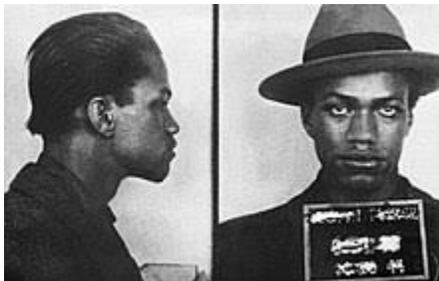
■ **Feb 21:** Malcolm X shot dead by three Nation of Islam members while speaking at OAAU rally in Harlem

■ **Feb 27:** 1,500 people attend funeral at Ferncliff Cemetery, New York



No Brother Noble Drew Ali was not spoken about in the N.O.I

As he was the founder of the Moorish Temples of Islam and the M.S.T.O.A without the forerunner Marcus Moisa Garvey **Marcus Garvey**, charismatic so-called [Black] leader who organized the first important American [Black] nationalist movement (1919–26), based in New York City's Harlem. Prophet and Noble Drew Ali they would be no N.O.I





When malcolm was released from prison he was re born with the knowledge of self and race pride that would  
 Enter the nation of islam and became known as Malcome X and soon joine the high officers and minster of moqus no leder

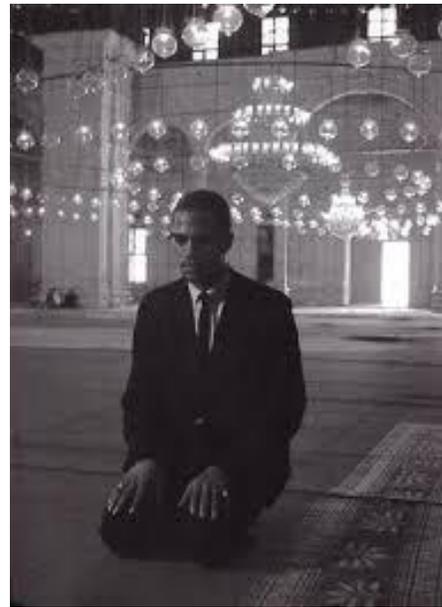


But was never told about the man who taught Elijah Mohamed This was our universal Prophet Noble Drew Ali the founder of the temlpe of islam and the moorish science temple of america 1913 Elijah Mohamed  
 Legal as a Moorish American is Elijah Pool Bey a former member of the moorish science temple of america and seat in the front row when at the temple takin notes  
 This was our universal Prophet Noble Drew Ali tecaing and divine warning to the so called negro



When Malcolm became aware. that the nation was not as it seems he began to ask questions that were very hard to keep in as the truth has a habit of floating to the top of the through and began to demand to be heard whether you liked it or not in the old uriba or voodam malcolm had the spirit of the Argo one that will talk plan for all to her and will make the complicated .

simple in its truth the other energy was with then malcolm student now know as minister farrakhan had the spirit of a Legba which is the sprite that will apply to all everyone without the hard truth



El Hajj Malkie El Shabazz and his Dear Wife Dr Betty El Shabazz



[Malcolm X](#), Children



**Llyasah Shabazz** (born July 22, 1962) is the third daughter of Malcolm X and Betty Shabazz. She is an author, most notably of a memoir, *Growing Up X*



**Attallah Shabazz** (born November 16, 1958) is the eldest daughter of Malcolm X and Betty Shabazz. She is an actress, author, diplomat, and motivational



**Qubilah Bahiyah Shabazz** (born December 25, 1960) is the second daughter of Malcolm X and Betty Shabazz. In 1965, she witnessed the assassination of her father



**Malaak Shabazz** (born 1965 (age 56 years) is a board member for the center and for 29 years has been with the United Nations, advocating for international human rights and women's issues. She recalled many memories growing up Muslim, and stories her family told about her father and other noted people close to him.

Malcolm's daughters are: Qubilah Shabazz, Attallah Shabazz, **Gamilah Lumumba Shabazz**, Llyasah Shabazz, Malaak Shabazz, and Malika...









Words Divinely prepared

By our Prophet Noble Drew Ali  
From The Holy Koran Moorish Holy Temple  
Of Science Friday is our holy day

January 8th is the solar Return of Prophet Noble Drew Ali  
And this date also makes Moorish American week  
From the 8th January to the 15th of January  
The covenant of the great God-Allah,  
Honour thy father and thy mother .  
that thy days may be longer upon the earth plain ,  
which the lord thy God .  
Allah hath given thee!

(S10) Come all ye Asiatic Of America and hear the truth about your Nationality and birthright because you are not .so called  
[ Negroes Black's or Coloured people] Learn of your forefathers ancient and divine Creed. That you will learn to love instead of hate

(S11) We are trying to uplift Fallen humanity. Come and link yourselves with the families of nations .We honour all the true and divine prophets  
Mohammad-Jesus-Buda-Confuions . Etc



Peace and love 🇲🇵 🇵🇰 🇮🇲  
English To Urdu

الفاظ الہی تیار ہیں

ہمارے نبی نوبل ڈریو علی کی قسم .  
قرآن پاک موریس مقدس بیکل سے .  
جمعہ کا دن ہمارا مقدس دن ہے .

اٹھ جنوری ، حضرت نوبل ڈریو علی کی سولر ریٹرن ہے .  
اور یہ تاریخ موریس امریکی ہفتہ بھی بناتی ہے .  
جنوری سے 15 جنوری 8 .  
، عظیم خدا-اللہ کا عہد .  
اپنے باپ اور اپنی ماں کی عزت کرو .  
تاکہ تیرے دن زمین پر لمبے ہوں .  
جو رب تیرا خدا ہے .  
!اللہ نے آپ کو عطا کیا .

ایس (10) سب ایشیاءک امریکہ کے آو اور اپنی قومیت اور پیدائشی حق کے بارے میں سچ سنو کیونکہ آپ نہیں ہیں .  
نگراں سیاہ یا رنگدار لوگوں] اپنے باپ دادا قدیم اور آسمانی عقیدہ کے بارے میں جانیں . کہ آپ نفرت کے بجائے پیار] .  
کرنا سیکھیں گے  
ایس (11) ہم گراوٹ انسانیت کو ترقی دینے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں . آؤ اور اپنے آپ کو اقوام عالم کے اہل خانہ سے) .  
جوڑیں ہم سب سچے اور خدائی نبیوں کا احترام کرتے ہیں  
محمد عیسیٰ - بڈو - کرسٹنر . وغیرہ .

امن اور محبت 🇲🇵 🇵🇰 🇮🇲  
انگریزی سے اردو .

Translation by Kester Charles Bey 28/08/1441

**The small home** on 97th Street was **the** last residence of civil rights activist **Malcolm X**.  
**Malcolm X** lived in the home with his wife and daughters at **the** time of his death in



1965. One week before **his** assassination in Harlem, **the home was firebombed**, presumably by members of **the** Nation of Islam





**Death** threats and intimidation from Nation of Islam — Three Nation members were charged with the **murder** and given indeterminate life sentences.

**Died:** February 21, 1965 (aged 39); New York ...

**Children:** 6 (including Attallah, Qubilah, and Ily...

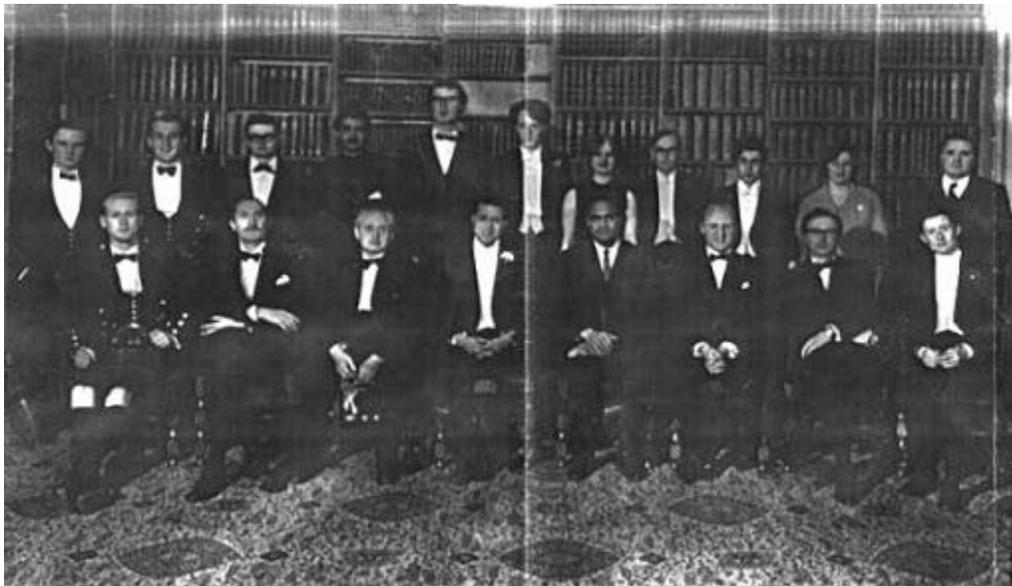
**Cause of death:** Assassination (gunshot wounds)



**Movement: By So called** Black nationalism;

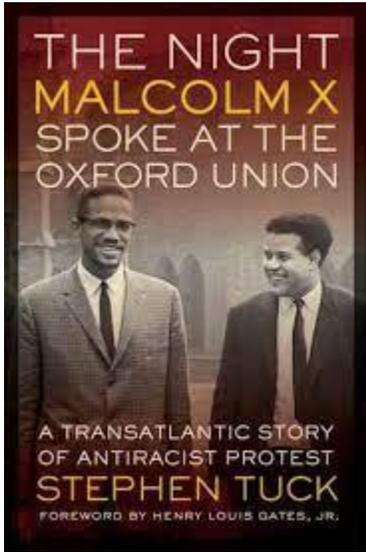
In an ironic twist, **Malcolm X** was invited to **Oxford** to defend the position that former U.S. presidential nominee Barry Goldwater had staked out in his acceptance speech at the 1964 Republican National Convention—to many, the dawn of the conservative movement in America: “I would remind you that extremism in the defense

Malcolm X at Oxford University England



**Malcolm X. Oxford Union Debate, Dec. 3 1964**

<https://youtu.be/auWA7hMh5hc>





### The Moorish Fez

Symbolism. Initially a symbol of **Ottoman** modernity, the **fez** over time came to be seen as part of an "Oriental" cultural identity. ... The **fez had** become traditional to the point that Mustafa Kemal Atatürk banned it in **Turkey** in 1925 as part of his modernizing reforms. linking back to the history of the Moorish Empire which includes europe



Mohammad Ali, Indian politician and Deputy Chief Minister of Telangana state wearing fez

The fez is known as the Rumi Topi, which means "Headdress of Rome" (By virtue of the Ottoman Empire being seen as the successor state of the Eastern Roman Empire). It is worn by some sections of the Muslim aristocracy of South Asia. It was also a symbol of the support for the Ottoman Caliphate against the British Indian Empire during the Khilafat Movement. Later, it became associated with some leaders of the Muslim League, the political party that eventually created the country of Pakistan. The veteran

**Pakistani politician Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan was one of the few people in Pakistan who wore the fez, until his death in 2003.**

In Sri Lanka, the fez was frequently by the local Muslim Sri Lankan Moor population. Despite its use declining in popularity, the fez is still used in traditional marriage ceremonies. It continues to be worn by "Qadiriyyathun Nabaviyyah" Sufi path followers

**Jacqui Cooke is our new Moorish Guide Artist**

**This bio is a quick introduction to how it all began for Jacqui**





## About the Artist

Jacqui Cooke is a **self-taught** London-based portrait and figurative artist working primarily in oils. Born in Britain to Jamaican parents, she enjoyed a lengthy and successful career in the creative services and in 2014 took the momentous decision to realise her dream of becoming an artist.

Experimenting with a range of mediums at the start of her visual arts journey, she was gripped by the depth of textural nuances she could achieve using oils. She developed her technique by studying the Old Masters in portraiture and Expressionist art and has created a stylistically and thematically varied portfolio documenting the achievements of individuals from the African diaspora - those celebrated and those omitted from the canvas of British history.

In 2018, Cooke held her first solo exhibition, *Who I Am*, at Stratford Library, in collaboration with the London Borough of Newham, to celebrate 70 years since the arrival of the Windrush Generation. In response to the exhibition, which featured eight new portraits of Activists, Heroes and Heroines, she was invited by several London boroughs to showcase a number of artworks for [Black] History Month.

She was honoured to be included among a select group of artists invited to exhibit at the Inaugural C'Art exhibition in Mandeville, Jamaica in February 2020.

## Exhibitions:

2020: Inaugural C'Art - Jamaica

2019: Heroes and Heroines - London

2018: Heroes and Heroines - London

2018: The Windrush Generation - London



2018: Who I Am - London.

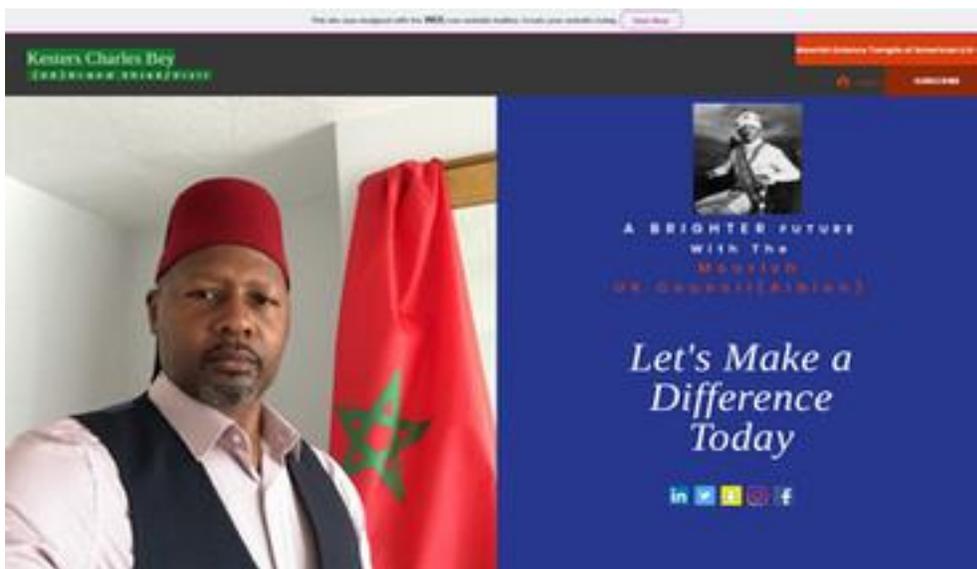
[www.jacookeart.co.uk](http://www.jacookeart.co.uk)

Instagram: [@jacooke\\_art](https://www.instagram.com/jacooke_art)

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<https://moorishamericancou.wixsite.com/mysite>





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We would like to thank everyone that sent in the requests to become a guest writer. And if you would like to send any photos, or articles or anything that would be of interest please send to: [mstoa.uk1926@gmail.com](mailto:mstoa.uk1926@gmail.com)

**Proclaimed:**

This Moorish American (Uk & Europa) And this Society of Aboriginal and indigenous Moorish Americans of descent inhabiting the several states of the Americans Republic and countries under the greater International Moorish Empire with its many treaty's

We are members of the Moorish American Divine and National Movement Of The world together with **the great Missionary work set by Our Prophet Noble Drew Ali** within the M.S.T.O.A.

Outside was the Zodiac Constitution laid down By Master Mason 360 Degree Astrologer And law giver C.M.Bey dedicated to uplifting fallen humanity .

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