**\*\*Name:\*\* Malik Turner \*\*Age:\*\* 30 \*\*Exclusion, Violent, Economics\*\***

**\*\*Background:\*\***

Malik Johnson was born in Harlem, New York, in 1937. Growing up in an area marked by poverty and racial tension, Malik witnessed firsthand the economic and social struggles of the African American community. His parents were both activists, involved in local grassroots movements. They instilled in him a strong sense of pride in his heritage and a determination to fight for justice.

**\*\*Beliefs on Exclusion:\*\***

Unlike many of his contemporaries in the civil rights movement, Malik did not view integration as the ultimate goal. He believed that forced integration often led to African Americans being assimilated into a society that continued to devalue and oppress them. Instead, Malik advocated for the development of separate, self-sustaining black communities that could thrive independently. He saw segregation as an opportunity for black people to build their own economic and social systems free from white interference and white society that would never accept them.

***“Our forefathers weren’t the Pilgrims,” civil rights leader Malcolm X says in a 1964 speech. “We didn’t land on Plymouth Rock. The rock was landed on us.”***

***-Malcolm X***

***“The white man is the Devil. We do believe that. We know it!”***

***-Elijah Muhammad***

**\*\*Beliefs on Violence\*\***

Malik was not a proponent of nonviolent resistance. Influenced by Malcolm X’s philosophy, he believed that African Americans had the right to defend themselves “by any means necessary.” He viewed violence as a legitimate tool of resistance against the brutal oppression and systemic violence inflicted upon black people. Malik argued that passive acceptance of abuse and exploitation was untenable and that the threat or use of force was sometimes necessary to protect and advance the interests of the African American community.

***“If America don't come around, we're gonna' burn it down.”***

***-H. Rap Brown***

**\*\*Beliefs on Achieving Equality:\*\***

Malik firmly believed that economic power was the key to achieving true equality. He argued that financial independence and the establishment of black-owned businesses were essential to break the cycle of dependency on white-dominated institutions. Malik believed that economic self-sufficiency would enable African Americans to exert greater control over their own lives and communities, such as was seen in Tulsa prior to the Tulsa Race Massacre.

***“Those who have not learned to do for themselves and have to depend solely on others never obtain any more rights or privileges in the end than they had in the beginning.”*—Carter G. Woodson; Historian and Educator**