The Intricate Eternal Pride of African-American:
A comparative study between Alex Haley's the Autobiography of
Malcolm X and Du Bois' the Souls of black Folk

A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Masters of Arts in Anglo-American Studies

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In partial fulfillment of MA degree in Anglo-American Studies is my own original work, and it has not previously, in its entirety or in part, been submitted at any university.

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Dedication

Firstly, all praise is to Allah who helped me to accomplish this study, since, without his help, I would not have succeeded. Secondly, I would like to dedicate my work to my dear parents, Also, to my dear husband. This thesis is dedicated to my wonderful unborn children too.

To all people who knows me...
Acknowledgement

I thank Allah for giving me the perseverance and determination to continue doing this Project.

I would like to express my grateful thanks and sincere gratitude to my supervisor

Mr. Salaheddine Aaid who has given me great helps with valuable advices and patience; I wish all the best for him.

THANK YOU ALL...
Abstract:

African-American literature has emerged amazingly in the last few decades. It is the body of literature produced by American writers of African descent. Self writing has been the salvation for writers to present their problems. This dissertation examined the existence of the Intricate Eternal Pride of African Americans in the comparative study between the autobiographies of Du Bois in *The Souls of Black Folk*, and *The Autobiography of Malcolm X* by Alex Haley. This work is chosen to investigate and apply the existence of the theories of the "veil" and "double consciousness". African-American in their self writing did not face the oppressor but they create methods such as education and separatism to create their entity.

This study used these theories as methods to analyze or argue that there are measurable changes and a noticeable shift in the social and psychological attitudes of the black from (19th to 20th century).

The aim behind this study is to explore the solution in black writing that they project for an interracial society that would finally overcome the persistent legacy of African-Americans. The major question raised in this work was as the following: why did black become an object of intensified racial oppression? What does the race of time have to do with the time of race? Would it be conceivable for someone to see as black everything that we see as white and vice versa? Also the study argued that Islam has provided the solution for these many identities of African-American community thrive to their self determination without the corporation of the other races.
Resume:

La littérature Afro-Américaines est apparue étonnamment au cours des dernières décennies. Il est le corps de la littérature produite par les écrivains américains d origines Africaine .Self écritures a été le salut pour les écrivains a présentera leurs problèmes. Cette thèse a examine l'existence de intriqu ât Eternel Pride Of Africaine-Américains dans l'étude comparative entre les autobiographies de Du Dois dans The Souls of Black Folk , et l autobiographie of Malcolm X par Alex Haley .Ce travail est choisi pour étudier et appliquer l existence des théories de la " viol" est " double conscience ".Afro- Américain dans leur écritures de soine ne sont pas confrontes à l oppresseur, mais ils créent des méthodes tells que l'éducation et le séparatisme pour créer leur entité.

Cette étude a utilise ces théories comme des méthodes pour analyser ou faire valoir qu il ya des changements mesurables et un changement notable dans les attitudes sociales et psychologiques du noir a partir de 19eme au20eme siècles.

Le but derrière cette étude est d explorer la solution dans l'écriture noire qu ils projettent pour une société interracial qui serrait enfin surmonter héritages persistent des Afro-Américains .La principal question soulevée dans ce travail était le suivant: pourquoi ne noir devenir un objet de l oppression raciale intensifiée. Qu'est-ce que la course du temps a voir avec le temps de cours. Aussi l'étude a fais valoir que l'islam a fourni la solution pour ces nombreuses identités de la communauté Afro-Américaines prospérer a leur autodétermination sans la corporation des autre races.
ملخص

تناولت هذه الأطروحة الاختيار الأبدي المعقد للإفريقي الأمريكي في هذه العقود القليلة تتضمن هذه الدراسة مقارنة بين السيرة الذاتية للكتاب الإفريقي الأمريكي دي باو في ذو سول عاون بلاك أسول أو بمعنى آخر النفس السوداء الشعبية و السيرة الذاتية للكاتب الكيم هاييل عن المسلم مالك إكس في ذي إتو بيو صفر في مالم إكس. اختار هذا العمل لتحقيق وتطبيق النظريتان الأولى وهي فيديل و الثانية دويل كونديسنس .هذه الأطروحة بيدت ان الفرقين الأمريكيين صنعوا عدد طرق منها التعليم و الانفصالية لإنشاء كيانهم.

الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو إثبات التغييرات الملحوظة في الموافقة الاجتماعية و النفسية للرجل السود من القرن 19 الى القرن 20 وكيف سيتغلب على العنصرية السؤال الكبير في هذه الأطروحة هو لماذا السود أصبحوا موضع الكثافة العنصرية
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General Introduction:

In the nineteenth Century writers have come up with a new genre in literature named autobiography; this genre breathed their life into text. African American literature opened the door for rereading and revising the text to know the interest about the self and identity of the writers who reflect their society; in fact they cover themes around the sociopolitical reality.

The writer of this era inherited this from the slave narrative which they focused on the humanity of slaves. In addition to their sufferance and the determination to achieve freedom also they represent their resistance to enslavement. The same thing in autobiography; writers ameliorate those tradition ideas with cultural achievement. They infused their autobiography with the flavor of social discourse despite many constrains the black life has found a voice through the artistic expression or self writing. This latter is considered as the richest and the most revealing mode of black experience, and the place and the time that led to the development of the author.

Generally speaking, African-American literature is a way for the black to voice their state of oppression and it is also a way to gather their power in order to enhance the African American community, reinforce the black psyche and reconsider the fragmented self of the African American. This notion developed the sense of their own value and erase the dark image of racism. Before adopting this cause, black writers frequently wrote about the promise land that they could not reach. Worse racism has made it as it shattered this idealist image and distorted their dream. White pegged with racism and discrimination
Against the African American leading to the basic assertion that race is the ultimate issue of their struggle and resistance in seeking for equity and justice.

In the 20th Century people were less aggressive toward the issue of proving the self, since they were occupied by the fancy and embellishments of the fake reality and faces.

This dissertation seeks to interrogate the existence of double consciousness and the veil in both autobiographies with a focus on self writing, and the reason is to examine the African American Autobiographical writing, to explore its characteristics and concerns and this by having a comparative study between two writers.

The dissertation assesses the African-American resistance to racial conflict and to compare between their different ways in resistance. In both cases whether in the nineteenth or the twentieth century, the two works serves this aim: there are many themes that both writers tried to convey or defend.

The importance of this study lies in its self contradictory in both periods of the writers and even societies, they cannot separate or even think outside the circle of their society or deviate. This dissertation depends on the African-American eternal pride to examine the works from different centuries and educe the response from the self writing in Malcolm X Autobiography and Du Bois the Souls of Black Folk. In order to apply the two theories in their autobiographies the 'veil' and 'double consciousness'.

This study depends on the views and opinions of many writers who tackle the subject of black suffering in the self writing such as Meta Y. Harris, Michael yudell in his book A Short History of Race Concept that the concept of race lies in the visual and genetic cues of human diversity. Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin and Mark Twain's Huckleberry Finn, that tackles the issue of slavery as Frederick Douglass in 1845 wrote Narrative of the Life of Douglass: an American Slave and the title of Harriet Jacob
Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl. Those books applied on them the slave narrative. Also there is another book of David Levering Lewis, in his work *W.E.B. Du Bois, the Fight for Equality and the American Century*. All those books reveals the challenges of the black and inequity that they faced by the white, and how they lost their own identity through this period.

This theses raised those two important question, the First one was would it be conceivable for someone to see as black everything that we see as white and vice versa? Then, why black become an object of intensified racial oppression. What does the race of time have to do with the time of race? After it there is lightness but some darkness in the mentality of the black to prove themselves. How? The last one is there ignorance the only reason behind their inferiority?

In fact, the dissertation is divided into three main chapters: the first chapter deals with the historical background of the African-American writing, and how those ethnics group construct their identity. The first section of this chapter focuses on the constraints of slavery, and how they were suffocated by the pressures of white, and the pursuit of racism. The second section deals with the African-American as a form of resistance focuses on slave narrative, escape as success to get their liberation. Then, the Autobiography as self writing: an eternal pride. Because African –American no longer become a shame of their heritage and ancestors. The second chapter tackled the autobiography of Du Bois *the Souls of Black Folk*. And the third was the analyses of the work of *the Autobiography of Malcolm X* by Alex Haley.
Chapter One:

The Historical Background of the African-American Writing

In this chapter and for proper analyses of African-American literature, one must have some understanding for the history of constraint of slavery and the cultural context of the pursuit of racism which it emerged. And also to examine how writers in their depiction of reality become vivid scenes in their use of genre such as the slave narrative: escape as success, and the autobiography: self writing as an eternal pride.

Allan Kulikoff mentioned some explanation about the transformation of African to African-American; it is known that they brought them from Africa to Europe; they enslaved black from different tribes as Nigeria, Angola and others, also those slaves almost speak the same language they have everything similar. Their culture shared and combined to create a new group so they can face a variety of obstacles. They worked in many fields some time in tobacco and other time in farm. they were forced to use the English language, names and get rid of their original names and we might considered this as kind of elimination of their identity, but in the second half of eighteenth Century they developed their own institution and indigenous culture.

Many ethnic groups have called themselves by specific and proper names for their identity and that can release them from the bondage of the former, because the oppressed Americans were routed by the color Americans. and the same thing happened to African-Americans since they have many alternative names like "black", "Negro", and "Afro-American". It is considered to be the third largest racial and ethnic group in USA. First of all the word Negro was derived from the Spanish and Portuguese word, and Negro means
black, this word does not only mean the color black but it had many hidden meaning. In fact it depends on the person, each one has its own definition, but the real meaning was used to designate those who were captured, also different people express this word according to their individual background.

Baird mentioned that before, the word Negro was imposed by slave master, and it related to the image that is shaped in to the mind of the Europeans, about the person and personality. (P.15)

Another name which was not good as black saw it is "Afro-American" that is also used to describe the American of African descent and they did not agree with the prefix "Afro-" with hyphen because it is derogatory for their race. And the word "Afro-" is describing a popular hair style, so no way to use this name because it is a little bit offensive and the word black also is not acceptable because it defines the skin color of the person and this is singe of race and not to the ancestry.

African-American advanced this step of names to other things like literature; they have something special that defined them as an existence race separate from American his identity but not as citizenship. African–American literature is the body of literature produced in USA by writers of African descents. It reached an early high point and they are famous by many genres like slave narrative, autobiography, and oral culture as music gospel, jazz, blue, spiritual, rap and others.

The themes they used to convey complaints are: social equality, racism, and the most important was slavery. This form of literature is consisted of memoires by people who had escaped from slavery, they consider literature as a means of expression about the uncertainties, inequality and racial oppression that they have experienced. the point of Du Bois is the same in literature he considered it to be a tool for African-American political
liberation. They gave more positive stereotype for Afro-American than for Negros or
different black and each one have its own degree, for this it was felt that these race names would
differentially affect the amount of stereotype responding as Du Bois argue:

- It was hypothesized that subjects would report more negative
- Stereotype to black than to Negro or Afro-Americans and
- That these subjects would report fewer positive stereotypes
- To Blacks than to Negros or Afro-Americans. (p. 49)

1- The Constraints of Slavery and the Pursuit of Racism:

Black people have a long history in U S A. The most important aspects they
suffered from was racism, discrimination, mental health, depression and slavery. Race
had a political construction created by people and also was created as a classification of
human being which gave power to white and legitimized their hurtful practices against the
black people. This chapter introduces first constrains of slavery, then the pursuit of racism
and second the concept of race, then African-American writing as a form of resistance,
which include slave narrative: Escape as success and after it autobiography: self writing as
an eternal pride.

White people always own the qualification of power for this they win, they tend all
the time to exterminate or curb the weaker as they have done with the black earlier
"slavery". African-Americans did not tend to retaliate what happened to them in the
previous years and how they were suffered for centuries. Slavery appeared in 1619, it was
brought to the North American colonies by Dutch ship, trader from Africa caused this.
There was a slave triangle started in Africa, for them to live you need food. So, they urged
the British for this while in return they demanded slave people to work, and then they transported those slaves to exchange them with goods.

The writer of the work "Civil Right Movement in literature" mentioned that slavery were practiced by the American colonies in seventeenth and eighteenth Century, at that time slavery has examined the problem of inequality specially with the masters and the slave people. Many masters have sexual liberties with slave women, and if the result is children they considered them as a slave too: plantation, the foundation of the nation, industries, and as an example: cotton gin that led the southern state to depend totally on slavery for the economy.

Admittedly, my insistence in this chapter is on slavery because it serves every chapter in my memoire since slave people were prohibited to learn, to read and to write, this point exactly is the main fact in slave narrative; their behavior were restricted and this was obvious from the beginning. White people in American, feverishly sought to destroy all remnants of culture, religion and humanity of the African they also attempts to change and omitted their culture from the first minute they put their feet in this land. Negro was denied all aspect of life, and they resisted the racist and sexist oppression, also they erased their memories of African past.

That slavery resisted the various forms of control and oppression done by the master holder, and this concept of slavery is sought to oppress and degrade the enslaved for this it constrain them from making a life like human being, they were waiting to reject the bondage in one way or another.

But the changing point was in 1831, slave people revolt because of the punishment done by the masters, the white were terrified because of the number of murders that raised at that time because a group of black slave leaded by Nut Turner spread the horror in their
heart, and these are two examples for slave people who revolt against the aggression and the hostility of the masters. As the Civil war ended black slavery in USA, Douglass has called on blacks for liberty and union to fight in this period 1861-1865. So, African-Americans had to carry in their fight for freedom, and writers started to produce non-fiction works about the situation of the African-American people in post slavery era. And according to Meta Y. Harris black women use their autobiographies as a means “to share one’s history and culture with other’s” by insisting that:

Autobiography by black people in America, as indicated previously

Originally took the form of slave narratives, produced to show white people
That slaves were indeed human beings; with all the same human qualities
Attributed to white people [...] the descriptions of black women were
Particularly negative in the early literature about black people, often
Presenting them as fat and doting mammies. (Harris, 36-37)

This genre helped them to expose their angers. Another great event created for the black is the Emancipation Proclamation by the president Abraham Lincoln on September 22, 1862. It had an enormous effect on Black Americans, on the Union, and pushed them to revolt for their right. because they designated areas of the confederacy to legally free all person held as slave within any state. The actual Abolition of Slavery enforced in the thirteenth amendment, it began during the Reconstruction Era from January 1, 1863 to March 31, 1877. Federal troops were keeping black in the south from being re-enslaved. In the gilded age, the African-Americans were not protected by the federal troops; but over times a large civil rights movement arose. The civil war first broke out when blacks were eager to join the Union Army which was unsuccessfully. They wanted to defend their
Nation to manifest that they are equals as white in defending the government, and all that for the sake of freedom.

But in the first year of freedom, there were an incredible pathos for "Afro-Americans". Racism was a feature of the "antebellum" as well as "the post bellum" Du Bois. It was a critical decision in this period concerning their children their role in racial struggle. So, those decisions revealed a profound understanding of the relationship between their personal and political strives.

The concept of race will never change, since men have a destiny so there is no turning point to this word. I'm going to shed light on the misery and oppression that the black or in general the African-Americans experienced in front of in "America". There is a tie relationship between race and the slave narrative. I will start by history as the most important and then the present action that leads us to know about the future as we knew about this moment because the action of the past defined it. The action and the self-reliance of the black are the reason behind knowing what will happen, this is what we consider it as race of time but Carvey argued that "selfish will take you no further than yourself" (P.7). We have to know that all what the black have done is for the sake of the other before served the white but know for their group, the result will be eternity, they get rid of the usual problem, and seek for salvation.

Is the eternal action leads black to feel proud? History will never forget it and this is called time of race, if the black did not react against the malignity of the white and remain steadfast in their belief in freedom, the result would have been slavery again, and their dream would have been scattered everywhere. As an example for race we have: movement called for black rights appeared such as: Jim Crow 1890 law and the black code and the amendment. This chapter will describe the role of these. Firstly, racism can be seen,
without illustration, in the thirteenth amendment "abolition of slavery" 1864 and ratified in 1865 when Georgia ratified it, slaves became officially free. The fourteenth amendment in 1868 to the constitution which guaranteed "equal protection under the law "; these amendment had no effect in reality because white people denied the fact that the black have the same right as them. Also there is the fifteenth amendment that came in 1870 "right to vote" has in its content a lot of condition and racism that may prevent or blocks the black from voting (P.3).

After that we have Jim Crow law passed in Louisiana which called for provisions to be equal but separate accommodation for the white as well as the black and this has paved the way for racism .Jim Crow laws regulate or managed the details of black and white relation ,this law mandated racial segregation in school cars ,in everywhere and it is more strictly enforced in cities because the crowds ,black and white cannot have the same sentences in the court even if they have the same crime ,black were arrested unreasonably or for less cause than white ,and these racial inequality has led to more crimes.

There is also black codes which gave black of the southern all the right to work ,own property but not to be close distance with white or being as if superior for the white or marry a white girl or even testifying against them in the court .But they allowed vice versa to happen ,to crush black is allowed but to insult white is banned ,so this code also has a handful of race which kept black in close area ,not allowing him to step ahead for achieving some advance , they prohibited the black to show and promote their style, ideas ,capacities and for this reason the fourteenth amendment came as a reaction to this black codes . (P.1)

The second point after history is the distinctive group that we may find it in the world; each one has his own physical, social, and intellectual characteristic. Michael yudell gave a
clear definition for the concept of race:” its scientific meaning drawn from the visual and genetic cues of human diversity " (p.1. A Short History of Race Concept). you will notice that even the content has a huge amount of race specially the word "visual" which means color people can be seen through their skin color not anything else, also the word "genetic " which means the biological difference, the pure and the original race or the hegemony one ,so two type of race can be found in bloodline and skin color without missing the point of human diversity that is deeply rooted and equivalent with the word race, whether in culture or in geography this term of race is existed before the eighteenth century until know.

Thomas Jefferson wrote in the declaration of independence "that all men are created equal” and he argued that the difference between races "is fixed in nature" and hypothesized that black were originally "a distinctive race" (p.2.pre-20thC conception of race. ). And after a while this concept developed to be discussed through the American Eugenicists in twentieth century who studied black–white differences. According to Francis Galton, the founder of the movement promised to give "the more suitable races or strains of bloods" which means if that men found your blood are suitable he will encourage you to breed and if not he will denied the right to reproduce and this is called negative eugenics either through sterilization or killing the whole race or group of people as what happened in Nazi Germany.

Eugenist Paul Popenoe and Roswell Hill Johnson wrote "that the negro race differ greatly from the white race, mentally as well as physically " (p. 4). W.E.B Du Bois is the editor of its magazine "the crisis", he was the first to synthesize that race was not a useful scientific category and he was a black "an African-American ", the most determined critic of the biological race concept .Scientific believe that group of mankind” differ in their innate capacity for intellectual and emotional development” (p.7.American philosophical society ) each one have his own traits and even white have their criteria that may extricate
us from being a kin, these what make them classifying the human, and as a short come for the concept race, in biology Richard Lewontin argue "human variation was accounted for by racial classification" (p.6, the concept race) these idea was in 20th C. Scientific believe that the brain of black is not like white, for this they argue that black cannot think, but work.

As a major assumption for one can get to know closely with the concept race was at the beginning, they have many theories concerned this term race they start with theories of whites racial attitude, in which they argue that there are three theories, the first set of theories are "social-psychological", it is about the stereotype that done by the white which create chasm in the mind and the heart of the black. And the second set is social structure theories, is about "the individuals identity with their own racial or ethnic group" (p.323, Jackmen and Muha) And the last part is rooted in their nature the innate one, but concerning the two first theories is generally maintain that society can define the concept.

There is other type done by Charles Darwin who proposed the single origin hypothesis i.e. MONOGENISM in which mankind has a common genetic ancestry, the races are related, this point opposing everything like polygenism as we all know that eve and Adam were alone when God sent them to earth so everybody agree about this knowledge. Du bois agreed about this point, he remarked about race that black were not hundred percent in their picture "they were not authentic nor fair portraits" his ancestors were not all black he mentioned the white and even the mulattoes in his family, the grand-grandfather of Du bois were white called Chretien Du Bois then he got married with a black woman; many of their children came black and the other came white, so this mixture breeds a new kind of human being. Du Bois noticed that the eternal walls between races emphasized more on the cultural aspect of race. (P.48)
2- Slave Narrative: the quest for liberty

African-American reveals to another genre named it slave narrative or freedom narrative ,from the name itself you will notice its definition ,it is about slavery who run away to north because they were fed up from the prosecution done by their masters and the hellish state were living seeking for their freedom .this genre of written literature appeared in North America since those enslaved people gain their freedom they started narrating their slave life as an example for these writers who promote the main characteristic of that genre ,we can consider them as the pioneer Frederick Douglass and Harriet Jacob. Some of the finest masterpieces of American literature were produced by the direct influences of the slave narrative: “Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin and Mark Twain's Huckleberry Finn, and such as: the contemporary novel as William Styron's The Confessions of Nat Turner, and Toni Morrison's Beloved, and Olaudah Equiano (Gustavus Vassa), is said to be the first Afro-American writer who wrote an autobiography. The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the African(1789).

These autobiographical works written by slaves were named slave narratives. "The slave narratives were the outcome of the conflicts between the southern Whites who supported slavery and the northern slaves who were seeking freedom from the oppression of slavery in the middle of the nineteenth century" (P.11)

Slave narrative in which it is different from autobiography in this aspects, and Eason stated that:

As a result, the slave narrative is most often a non-memorial Description fitted to a preformed mold, a mold with regular Depressions here and equally regular prominences there-
Virtually obligatory figures, scenes, turns of phrase,

Observances, and authentications— that carry over from
Narrative To narrative and give to them as a group the species
Character that we designate by the phrase "slave

Narrative. (P.49)

In 1830-1860 there was a rise of the abolition movement led by Frederick Douglass a freeman and antislavery. Subsequently, black unleashed all the frustration of the slavery time and started to escape, seeking for new life to live freely from North to South, seeking for justice, self-determination, self-pride. Slaves were imprisoned in the hands of the white and their escape is a way for salvation. From this point slave narrative began.

Fredrick Douglass (1818-1895) was a black leader in the 19th century. He also escaped from slavery at the age of 20, and his writings are almost about freedom and blackness, he has written about himself in more than one book: My Bondage and My Freedom (1855), and also the life and times of Frederick Douglass (1881) he was known as an abolitionist and also he embraced anti slavery politics and his life and thought that will always speaks profoundly to the dilemma of being black in America.

Harriet Ann Jacobs (February 11, 1813-March 7, 1897) escaped too from slavery and was later freed; she became reformer because of her experience. She works on the genre of slave narrative as Fredrick Douglass, and she was the first black to address the struggle for freedom by female slaves. In fact she explores the sexual harassment and abuse. She was over shadowed by the civil war and then in the 20th century they rediscovered it, she wrote: Harriet Jacobs, A life. And letter from a slave girl, the story of Harriet Jacob. And The Harriet Jacobs family Papers, It is all about her. Eason for this," The writer of a slave narrative find s himself in an irresolvable tight bind as a result of the
very intention and premise of his narrative, which is to give a picture of "slavery as it is" (P48).

Ex-slaves do exercise memory in their narratives, but they never talk about it. Both of them shared the same feeling, they gave an accurate details of their suffering to free themselves and show the cruelty of the hold men Frederick Douglass in 1845 wrote "Narrative of the Life of Douglass: an American Slave" and the title of Harriet Jacob 1861 "Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl". Both used narrative salve to endorse their case and used it as their weapon to show their identity, prove their human-being that were denied.

In America, black women raised their voice and seek for their rights in 1827, with simple issues as education, religion, and they worked to secure especially their lives from discrimination and preserve their position in their community to stabilize their life and bloke the degraded opinion of the Anglo Saxons toward them. Identity has improved Black women’s self-confidence in the face of racist and sexist oppression. Although the white neglect the fact of being racist but African- American people are strong. They kept half Negro blood in their veins. Race, gender, and class are key terms and significant concepts in Black feminist, and one of the prominent Names was Harriet.

Jacob Harriet as a woman recognized that they were not equally enslaved as men because they have a lot to give unlike them, she was not like Douglass, because slavery for her is something outrageous to talk about. There is a shameful detail that she cannot expose it publicly, and if she did she does not have the boldness as men to continue and her identity was in need to recover.
Slavery for her is terrible, awfully bad memory but for men is just a bad experience, she had a great burden to endure, she was not only looking for freedom but also for security, to forget a dozen of sarcasm that her story held. She was more effected by sexual exploitation, Jacob in her work used the word "Girl" to show that she is a pity and powerless woman. She was intended to use this word to differentiate herself from others because they either victims or blamed for prostitution in most occasion. But Douglass was unlike her, he focused more on the struggle to achieve manhood, also he escaped from Baltimore and gained his identity which is considered as the other side of the coin which was of freedom, he wanted to strip from the ignorance and the non-being that is created by white people.

African-Americans had been emasculated from their identities and white deliberated to do so, slave holders believe that knowledge would make them know about their origin so they would protest or strike violently and start asking for their rights and revolt. Douglass mentioned by being black and slave, slaveholder saw us as sin. Those extract shows how whites can kill and act racism on black. The Anglo Saxon men always make black men feels that the life will begin under his feet and end under his will; tyranny can be very clear in this statement: "Mr. Gore told him that he would give him three calls, and/ that if he did not come out at the third call, he would shoot him" (P. 19-20, narrative of the life of Douglass). The journalist here gave exactly the main feature of the oppressors in which he stated:

How savages' white are, a murders, Douglass shows that in his autobiography. And recently scholars discovered that the language of the slave narrative wrote by whites in their interview were not reported and recorded in accurate way and historian noticed that it is "a mix of accuracy and fantasy" (p.3 In Time).
3-Autobiography as an Eternal Pride:

The eternal pride of African-American remains in their "black power" as Martin Luther King observed and their ability to regard and differentiate between their rights and the white desire to control or choose for them. The black rejection is the starting point for the rebellion or freedom, as Malcolm X said "No" (p.102) is the beginning for black to feel as human-being as if it is a magical word changed their entire life, they got this enthusiasm to fight for their needs. The king argued that their strength and power can be seen in their voice, the economy and the military because the white can be shaken if the black step back and did not contribute in these fields, they (black) asserted themselves in society, so no more submission to white. Thus, they must have the feeling of racial pride and know how to appreciate these values, and color no longer been a shame for they must be proud that God has chosen them to be like that. Martin Luther refers that "my fight is not to be a white men in black skin, to inject some black blood, some black intelligence into the pallid main stream of American life "(p.313) .

During the era of slavery, black people were powerless and voiceless. Since they escaped from darkness of the white life they found their belief, clean breeze, their voice and their life. They started to think, and use their minds that were blocked by negative opinion of white. After a long time they become armed and have a strong shield, as those icons that I'm going to manifest their role in black society.

Du Bois and Malcolm X are both have inspired reader for decades because they emphasized on the issues of identity, whether in America or in African because at the end both of them went back to their original country and also focused on the problem of race and education as a higher point for African-American to elevate, and that is so clear in their autobiography. Both of them did not write about Africa, but they mentioned their
ancestors and how much they are proud for being an African people and one day they will come back, because they believe that they belong to this place. It is needless to say that African—Americans create life of their own but without neglecting the fact that they passed through several phases to manifest black resistance of others phenomena of racism and ignorance, and double identity, in delving deeper in the two autobiographies we find all those phases are clear.

William Edward Burghardt .1868- 1963, black American writer who used realistic and fiction in his work; this displays a tremendous veracity. He used this connection only to convey his message, but most of his work focused on black or Negro race. The themes used in Du Bois writing are mostly about Africa as central role in his writing and race and prejudice and "the War that demonstrate what members of the "black world " had in common and it gave Pan-Africans legitimacy as a political, ideological movement to solve the problem of black people"(137, Wounded World).

And race can be founded in civil war that both writer tackled it in their Autobiographies, the word "slave" in USA describes not a kind of servant but "the African race", for instance Du Bois came as the hero of Africa to strive for this race But James Olney stated that:

Autobiography maybe understood as a recollective/narrative act in which
The writer, from a certain point in his life-the present-, looks back over the Event of that life and recounts them in such a way as to show how that past History has led to this present state of being. Exercising memory, in Order that he may recollect, and narrate (P47).
Autobiography is not really about the facts and events related, it is about how the writer chooses to interpret and make sense of these events. There is a reason that the writer feels compelled to tell their life stories because it is a means for him to make a sense of some significant experiment or psychological need. Mr. W. H. Dome remarks that there is three type of autobiography, formal, informal, and specialized. The former include letters and diaries, the second one gives you the truth about the life of the writer, he intended to remember the conscious and unconscious of his memory; but the specialized form is classified under four heads: religious, thematic, intellectual and fictionalized autobiography. (P3-4)

*The autobiography of Malcolm X 1965* by Alex Haley b.1921 he described the painful of Malcolm's childhood, Alex Haley, and his full name is Alexander Murray Palmer, wrote nonfiction book of the 20th century. He has done this interview and wrote the autobiography, because he sought to express his pride for being black and called for justice that Islam taught him with thousand, to raise their voice and be as united people, so No one can defeat them.

The inspiration and the challenges that these two writers have presented us with has been the main reason for choosing to focus on autobiography as a mean to tell their stories. Because in America, writers did not have a way to rise their voice and reach what they hide in their selves since they were in a very limited space, so they found a way called it autobiography to express themselves and to expose their helpless, it is also called life narrative, biography by self, history by self: as an example we have Malcolm X and Du Bois, African-Americans were unprotected in America; they choose this genre to get out from an exile and tell us about their experience in life with incredible details that draws on
a real life and real events. These stories were considered as motivating force for the next generation.

Anthony Appiah (1990) where he argues that the main aim of an autobiography is to create the author-protagonist’s presence as an independent agent whose experiences and life matters to every reader (1990: x)

The Autobiography describes the whole life of the writer starting from the beginning till the end of his life, which means from its birthday then childhood or adolescence then if he studied or worked, if he is good or not, if he traveled or stayed in one plays whether he suffered, struggled, jailed until his end and other special location or circumstance. Philippe Lejune, in his book, Autobiography Pact said that the narrator uses the first person ”I” and this is what Gerard Genette called Auto diegetic if the narrator is the principal character. "And the personnel pronoun 'I' refer to the speaker at the moment of discourse " (p10 autobiography pact).

Also, the third person "he" is the only pronoun which make the "Autobiography brings to light phenomena that fiction leaves in doubt "in particular. His identity no longer being established within the text by the use of "I" and the narrator is not the principal character Genette called it Homodiegetic "there can be narrative in the first person without the narration being the same person as the principal character."(P.11), as in the case of Du Bois in his work the chapter of "the coming of John ".

The Aim behind Autobiography is not only to identify the historical and sociopolitical constructs that hindered 19th-20th century, But also it demonstrate the ways in which these blacks covertly and overtly prevented their attempts to decrease their voice by defining autobiography Characteristic.
Philippe said that" retrospective prose narrative written by real person concerning his own existence, where he focused in his individual life, in particular the story of his personality " (p. 4 pact). This definition suggests that an autobiography follows the formula author—narrator--protagonist and is told in the past tense. It had four main categories which is first, the form of language divided to prose and narrative ,the second ,category is subject treated is individual life and story of personality. Third, is situation of the author: two types, the author whose name refer to a real person, the second the narrator are identical .The fourth is the position of the narrator: the narrator and the principal character are identical and retrospective point of view of the narrative. Its genre is memoire, biography, personal novel, journal or diary, self-portrait t or essay.

The identity is defined by the narrator and protagonist, both are figures within the text and the last one is the author to whom the subject of enunciation refers, he can put his name on the cover of the book and also he can publish or produce the discourse. The narrator may enunciate what the author wants and utterances it in a very attractive way .The first person "I, you " have two levels because the concept "I" refer to the person who is speaking and to whom we identify by the very fact that he is speaking and "I" used by both the one who enunciates and the one who utters.(P.5) Another example is William Andrews notes in his book on African-American Autobiography "to tell a free story" argued that autobiography stems more often than not from a need to explain and justify the self" because every writer have a hidden story or message he wants to be known, autobiography deals not only with personal but also with public lives of the people .For this he felt that he is compelled to hear what the audience or the reader wanted to take from his story which means a lesson from his autobiography . (P.1)

Autobiography and slave narrative initiate their description with sorrows, triumph and aspiration as if there is a hell on earth and this was almost the main purpose for the
writers of this genre. Also, they were trying to portray the exact condition of their physical, emotional, sexual abuse and the spiritual under slavery and the most important is the cruelty of their masters.

The Autobiography of the black writers were characterized by the loss of innocence and their realization of freedom, also by loosing member of family, the destruction of identity, the distortion of society or the emptiness of black soul, redemption and the last point is the success or failing for slaves to escape and this may show that slave people resisted in every possible way. So, if the narrators were telling the truth about their own experiences, even the reader will feel grateful for his narrative because it is the only way to make him consolidate the writer's era. Douglass and other slaves were starving for literacy to be like white, dying to know the light that may show them the right path.

African-American become a known by their ancestors from the period of slavery. Black were putting the white hooded in their head and they withdraw their personality and their culture in the place where they come from. But after the coming of slave narrative and autobiography writers show a unique glimpse into the soul of the former and their writing proved the racism done by white to the whole world.
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Chapter Two

Du Bois: Self-writing as a Reflection of the Oppressive Construction of the Self

One of the pioneer writers who are in twentieth century proved the African American existence was W.E.B. Du Bois. He strived for striking other thinkers and people of other races for his cause of the "blackness". in addition to that he was a strong man, and as a result, he asserted his personality as an educated person, This chapter presents a brief synoptic view about Du Bois, and how reader will have come across with those theories that is used only by him, to shape the psychological damage that happened to his race in this era, also they will get acquainted with the "veil" and "double consciousness" that serve me in the second section. And then this chapter will discuss how he tried to reform the black society to be better like other races. by giving a few line about his historical perspective that manifest the role of his theories in constructing the self of the African – American to resist the racism.

1- The Historical Perspective of Du Bois:

Inspired by the social changes and struggles Du bois in this piece of writing, gave a little sight about the inner soul and courage that existed within the black people and also was the first one who used the concepts that helped the black to see his "two-ness”, and he explained for them that when they were under the pressure of the white his inner character split into two parts, and get lost their. That’s why he used the self writing or the self narrative to expose the broken soul in his work.

Societies now days are bound to change automatically, the same thing happened to black. Du bois took the theory of evolution from social Darwinism in which he struggled to make his race step ahead and not be inferior. Social Darwinism; is the struggle that has two meanings in which the first is making more money as T Washington Ideals and the second
is the feeling better for high intelligences as Du Bois wants. Darwin believed that in the
determination world man is free to be what he wants to be. The first component of the
argument was that Du Bois wants his race to progress and to survive, not be the weak that
will suffer and die. The white will progress at the expense of their souls, many races and
especially the took "the survival of the fittest " as a cause to derogate the black. The second
components of the argument, was that Du Bois as Malcolm X wanted to elongate the race
of black by making them believe that they are superior and strong, they must survive but
not like other American wish. Herbert Spencer and others American evolutionists who
popularized a Social Darwinism that" placed black at the primitive end of the evolutionary
scale ")(44). In *The World was Thinking Wrong about Race*, Washington is implicit in social
Darwinism by his doctrine of industrial education to prove black skills.

First of all, Du Bois born in February 23.1893 in Massachusetts, died in 1963 at the
age of 95. He has been hailed as an historian, sociologist, Marxist, political activities,
journalist, educator, civil right activist, orator, fiction writer and philosopher. He has an
interested career, he became the first African-American to graduate from Harvard
University, and he sought for more equity of education between the white and the back,
because he studied with white children and saw how they treat a black person. "How does
it feel to be a problem " (p.2) this question raised in the autobiography "the Souls of Black
Folk" 1903 which articulate that being a black is a sin and a huge problem in America. Du
Bois in his work shows the problems that he had faced because of his color-skin, and also
"the color-line" as he called it. Beside that he mentioned how white people do not allow
black to educate by devalue them and broke down their aspiration. They believe that if
black became an educated he will gain a power and this will be a starting point for
progress, that may hurt white people because they will call for a full citizenship in
America, and that is why they dislike them, because white say that Africa for Africans and
they do not belong to this country as Galasco mentioned in reply for du bois "He would not Africanize America, for America has too, much to teach the world and Africa. "(Galasco 1992). In his autobiography, Du Bois tended to manifest his personal life and other experiences as a lesson to take from it, and it became as reference for the mentality of black at that time, he used theories of the "veil" and "double consciousness" in his work, also he created another concept which is the" color-line"; This invisible line between white and black. In this autobiography Du Bois provided for the reader the whole life behind the "veil", and how they struggled for freedom, dignity of African-American and he looked for a full emancipation for them.

In his work, Du Bois used a strong and powerful language and verbs which certainly shows the accurate feeling about him and blackness in general .He suffered a lot as African—American did. In his life he focused a hundred percent on the benefit of black, sought what is good for them unlike Douglass and Harriet which both sought only for freedom, but Du Bois was interested in the future, the future of black education because he knew that if they learn they will think and if they do so they will recognize the good and the bad for their own life .After all the time of slavery they did not learn from their mistakes .Despite gaining the freedom, they still continue to face problems. Du Bois was much wiser than Douglass; freedom without a mature mind is wasting of capacities. Knowledge can teach them to be a united people; Washington is another writer who agrees about this point: both of them argue that we need education in order to achieve ultimate success and it will empower them. For Washington "He advocates common-school and industrial training" (p23) and Du Bois argue for " The education of youth according to ability" (p.24).

What I do aim here is to demonstrate the eternal pride of Du Bois and how he kept working on his ideas, and perfect ideal that he has, and how he never changed through time till his death. He also kept on the idea of education that helps African-American to be able
to express their enslaved voice loudly to the world, because most of them were disallowed
to learn, and also to convey their stories to the whole world, and shows how they struggled
to get their freedom like all the countries that has been colonized one day. In fact he
insisted on voting as a means for a black to expose what they want, they saw it as a means
to express their demands and ask for it, and they will have a voice and make a significant
impact and express their desire as a part of this country but what may replace it is longing
to know in his opinion.

Throughout his long and incomparably interesting career W.E.B. Du Bois passed
through many miserable phases in his life, David Levering Lewis ,in his work "W.E.B. Du
Bois, The Fight for Equality and The American Century" mentioned a few facts in his
second volume of Du Bois ’s life stating that , his mother was free black so not a slave, his
father called Alexander, he left him when he was two years .after he grew up he was very
intelligent, he studied in university of Fisk because of the lack of financial fees to get in
Harvard, then after a while he took a scholarship and he moved to Harvard, by1895 he
became the first African- American to earn PH.D. From Harvard, and he started to teach in
university, after a while he left his teaching position to manage NAACP, he studied in
Germane ,and unlike the American he got a huge respect from them ,also he got married
two women ,he had two boys ,the first son his name is Burdaghed , he joined the
communist cause and for this reason he was not allowed to enter U.S.A. so he took his
family to Ghana ,Du Bois became interested in Africa, for him it is the spiritual and
cultural home of all the blacks :

This (Africa) is not a country .It is a world a universe
Of itself and for itself a thing different, immense…
It is a great black bosom where the spirit long to die, it is
Life, o burning so fire encircled that one burst with
He maintained his own experience exceptional and different from the masses of black people, and he strived the other face of race, whether the face of white or black race in both positions he struggled. Du Bois argued that his first encounter with racism was the moment when his classmate rejected his visiting card she was young and white, commenting on this, the burden of racism is carried through the early life of slavery, also his black mother, all that imposed upon him or upon the black sons of the Nation, after this incident he recognized that there is many differences in life, his mind adopted with this idea till he grew up, and he knew that he have to contest about the word race or being black and do something about it, but instead doing that he changed it to suit them better, and to imagine themselves as a Nation, Du Bois become more proud by himself, because he believed that "the processes of racialization could create unified communities existing in harmony with the National community" (p.27-28). And in order to create nationalism they have to embody the black culture and black people. Du Bois worked his entire life for the rise of the Negro people and his Autobiography proved this.

*The Souls of Black Folk* is a collection of essays on race, written by W.E.B. Du Bois, it contains nine chapters, published in journals, before being gathered into autobiography and they were ordered according to the interest of Du Bois, not in chronological order. Before the beginning of each chapter he used songs from different writers as a message took it from slave people, who were suffering and unvoiced to convey it to the world. It is one of the early works in the field of sociology e.g. the study of society, social institution and social relationship, especially between the two races (white and black), and also it contains a lesson in history because he mentioned that understanding the history
surroundings will make them get the point of the "veil". This lyrical epigraphy goes along with traditional, spiritual and African-American poetry and meets other poets concerns, included Friedrich Schiller, Omar Khayyam, John Green Leaf Whittier and George Gordon. It deals with sorrow, hope, and freedom.

The book in general shows a struggle for freedom and dignity for African-American, also he manifested how their right were being heavily eroded or destroyed in some cases. Du Bois in his work passed through various tribulation, and struggles to have the right to vote, education, economic equality and the most important is gaining citizenship for black people. Because he sought the best for them As Cornell West argued: "It was Du Bois who make tangible the 'Soul' of race in space and time and he utilized his own body to enable that soul to be imagined." (p.21), from that Du Bois in his Autobiography tended to tell the readers everything about his own story in order to recognize racism from all the angels at that time, and makes them feel the moment.

The Souls of Black Folk is organized and framed by the symbolic unification of race and Nation which means. Black donated a lot of gifts to the nation of America, their sweat, blood., spirit, folk tales, songs, and even their bodies (they work in desert, forest, see, sacrificed in the war and hurt black women sexually) and the last is their souls thanks to them the Nation is in progress ,the slave songs means that as Du Bois wrote:

I know that these songs are the articulate message of the slave to the World, they tells us in these eager days that life was joyous to the Black slave, careless and happy …they are the music of An unhappy people, of the children of disappointment; they tell Of death and … toward a truer world… (P. 157).
This quotation seems similar to what happened in Algeria in the days of colonization, the old women and men nowadays still remember the songs that they used to convey as message for the "Mujahidin " or to tell their stories for next generation using those songs, full of hope, truth and justice, that’s why Du Bois wants the message to be read, and urged the reader to think about it.

In general *The Souls of Black Folk* demonstrates how Du Bois measured and judged his own multifaceted identities as a man, black leader, intellectual. And critic given that the book was so successful in the creation and imagining the black community.

Du Bois believed and promoted the idea that formal education geared toward professions but other critics disagree about that. Du Bois noticed that: physician, attorneys and others not only industrial trades is what they need in his society as a ticket for the train of elevation and empowerment, and as we all know he combating racism in all sphere of his life, he believed that people need a strong backbone like education so they can stop white from controlling them and also he urged his race to make themselves better and he strove as we already know for a unified race, and co-operation, and they must keep for the solidarity of their union and race. Unlike Booker T who believed that money is the only source for African –American to get their chance and be side by side with white people even if they dehumanize them, it is very acceptable for him like I have mentioned before.

Du Bois also went with the idea of reform and Pan-African which is unfortunately failed because some few educated blacks weakened this movement especially those followers of Marcuse Garvey who call for "black to Africa". He disliked Du Bois for his ancestors because of their white color, and he disliked Mulattoes "Du Bois is more of white men than a Negro" (196), Garvey further remarked:

Where did he (du bois) get his aristocracy from?
He picked it up on the street of great Barrington

(...) He has been trying to be everything but a Negro

And sometime we hear he is a Frenchman, and another time

He is a Dutch, and when it is convenient he is a Negro. (201)

Du Bois was called for Pan-African because it has very important statement "declaration of the right of the Negro people of the world".

The third opponent for Du Bois ideas was Galasco, who thought that "double consciousness "means separatism especially in this excerpt:

He would not Africanize America, for America has too

Much to teach the world and Africa. He would not bleach his

Negro soul in a flood of white Americanism, for him

Knows that Negro blood has a message for the world

He simply wished to make it possible for a man to be both

A Negro and an American, without being cursed and spit

Upon by his fellows, without having the door of opportunity

Closed roughly in his face, this, then, is the end of his striving

To be a co-worker in HT kingdom of culture, to escape both

Death and isolation ... and use his best power and his latent

Genius. (Glasco 1992)

Du Bois in his work emphasized on the use of integrity between the concepts, so he could deliver the right message to the readers, and this readers will be easily get the hidden words, and gathering all those essays in one autobiography is the right option for not
muffling their voice, because that will gives flavor to that time and keep it normal as they create their identity.

2- Double Consciousness and the Veil in the Autobiography of Du Bois:

In this chapter, I will analyze the "veil" and "double consciousness" theory of Du Bois in his autobiography The Souls of Black Folk and I will try to manifest how all African-Americans share the same thing with W.B.E. Du Bois, and also I will answer the question raised here: why the black autobiographical writing has become an object of intensified racial oppression. And "is there (black) ignorance the only reason behind there inferiority " or there are other reasons. After that how he used fiction in his autobiography, then the opponent, and the last point is what are the solution that Du Bois gave it to resist racism.

Beyond the bounds of the historical event and the chain of the old restriction and boundaries, Du Bois found that black soul will never progress, and the next chapters will illustrate how harder they step ahead and how difficult the dark past push them back. The next analyses about the details description of the book will support the ideas and the theories of the writer and in the same thing, to create a reliable scene for the reader. Adell (1994) has analyzed The Souls of Black Folk, and the critic argues that Du Bois misses the fact that —Contradictoriness (18). in the concept of double consciousness is exactly what lends it to be interpreted in multiple ways.

The first chapter of The Souls of Black Folk entitled " Of our Spiritual Striving" he mentioned that all those who passed the same event like him they should "forgive mistake "and "seek for the grain of truth hidden there" (p.1).and the first song is written by Arthur Symons. Du Bois addressed his writing to his reader by using "Gentle reader". He raised a question which is "how does it feel to be a problem" (p.1).He did not know that the next
event from his life will answer this question in accurate way. In this chapter, Du Bois spoke about the "tow-ness" and the "veil" and the "color line". I will define them later from the work of Du Bois; this considered to be the turning point in the life of the little boy, since he noticed the differences, so it's time to decide to change, and overcome the challenges, he asked "why God make an outcast and stranger in mine house". Because it was difficult for him to reconcile all the contradictions and paradoxes which he faced, he recognized after a period that slavery was a time of pain and emancipation, but in response for that he wrote "the freedman has not yet found in freedom his promised land" (p.4).

He spoke for many events happened at that time for example: the Holocaust war, the terror of the Ku-Klux Klan and the fifteenth amendments, and the most important event is voting, claiming that voting is a means to end slavery and to make a better decision for their race. His journey changed him from a" Child of Emancipation to the youth with dawning self-consciousness, self-realization, self-respect" (p.5). This youth enlightened him to know that the unity of the black is the solution for their problem and the Soul of Black men is dark because of the vast despair, and becoming poor is hard but poor race is the worst and that is the hardest striving of the spirit. Du Bois was more confident about his identity since the folk lore, fairy tales, music, melodies all belong to" Negro slave" not to white American, and that sight was better for his long path.

Du Bois experienced many theories during his life, he started with the image of the "tow-ness" in his work, and he mentioned that this image is belonging to both "an American, a Negro; two souls, two thoughts, two unreconciled striving; two warring ideals in one dark body, whose dogged strength alone keeps it from being torn asunder" (p.3). This "tow-ness" seems to be as weakness for black but it is not, It is the contradiction of double aims, double soul, and double thoughts and so on. For the black person Being a "Negro" fits his inner soul, but being an American fits his appearance, and his needs.
But the "veil" is a color-line, and it is best expressed in the following metaphor:

The shades of the prison house closed round about us all,
Walls strait and stubborn to the whitest, but relentlessly narrow, tall
, and unsalable to sons of night who must plod darkly on-in
Resignation or beat unavailing palms against the stone, or steadily
, half hopelessly, watch the streak of blue above" (p.2).

The concept of "veil" here means dynamic race which keeps developing every time. It represents both barriers and connection between white and black, and certainly the veil divided the human psyche and individual self, community, Nation, society as a whole. Everything closed around them, they cannot act freely, they are restricted by their own history, especially by the time of slavery, and that makes them to be like this. The concept can be used to analyze the depth of race and racism: Du Bois asserted that to be free from the veil is to be died, or live in isolation for the entire of your life as he put it: "One tree does not make a forest ", if that tree remained without food and we closed the hole of air from it what do you expect, no water, no air surly we have finished its life. Du bois looked for equity, because it is the better choice for his race to advance, equity may reveal the dark shadow on the face of black regardless how hard they tried but no salvation, as du bois explained here:

After the Egyptian and Indian, the Greek and the Roman, the Teton and
Mongolian, the Negro is a sort of seventh son, born with a
Veil, and gifted with a second —sight in this American world —a world
Which yield him no true self —consciousness, but only lets him?
See him through the revelation of the other world (Don Rodrigues 2-3).
The Negro is a sort of seventh sons, in ancient time they said that the seventh son is the one who can fire the ghosts from the town because they have the ability that no one have even himself cannot recognize, he needs some process of pull and push to spread the hidden power. So the double–self and the double sight that he hides can exploit anyone if he tries to destroy it; it is called racial dualism.

In addition to the previous mentioned information racism deformed the human psyche within the "negro", and this veil harbored their faith and protects the black from the violence, and the domination of the white. Another essay entitled "Of the dawn of freedom", the song that came with is by Lowell, tackled the problem of the twentieth century and the color-line and this is the phase that caused civil war, it deals with the period of history related to the American Negro 1861-1872, reflecting how slaves were suffering, but what is raised his attention is the success of the freedmen’s bureau” lay in the planting of the free school among Negroes and the idea of free elementary education among all classes in the south " (p.15 )."This bureau set going a system of free labor, established a beginning of peasant …secured the recognition of black freedmen before courts of law, and founded the free common school in the south” (p.16).This bureau dealt with the problem of race faced them especially in the place of getting jobs they marginalized them, and the bad social condition of the black in case of getting injury or died no compensation, Also there were events in which ex-slave have some free capital and share their wealth and give some of their poverty for education of black, such a great contribution shows at least how black started to think in positive way for their own race.

In "Of Mr. Booker T. Washington and other" the song written by Byron, both Du Bois and Washington confirmed on the matter of education but both have different point of view concerning the future of those educated people, they disagree in other point. There are more heated debates between both: Du Bois mentioned that the black need education to
go further e.g. to be doctors, lawyers, teachers and reach a high level in life and raise the value of their race. But Washington believed that they need to be taught in order to work as bricklayers, mechanics, in farm, and jobs that were considered skill labor, and that may put them again under the mercy of the white, and work for them and not rebel, and that what Du Bois despised, he was defending for his Nation, race, and freedom all in one. Washington's programmers were concerned with "industrial education, conciliation of the south and submission and silence as to civil and political right" (p.25).

Booker T arose as a leader of not one race but of two, he wanted to compromise between the south and north and the Negro. And that considered as Du Bois noticed "It is a signs of compromise which surrendered their civil and political right" (p.22). His higher aim was money and work and his system accepted the inferiority of Negro race; Du Bois believed that a "triple paradox" is created because Washington is trying to create a group of people who can survive economically and he saw that the problem of "color-line" is a problem limited solely to African-American, and he does not advocate higher education for them, but he wanted black people to work as slave and also to be kept as "civic inferiority" (p.31). So as result he wants them to keep "the veil", and not feel free.

In the essay "Of the Wings of Atlanta", Du Bois mentioned "South of the North or the North of the South". That it is hard to live "hunted by ghost and to see the empire that you build it fade into ashes" (p.33), their dream is not allowed to structure even if it is not real, something killed that, they do not dare to die. Atlanta is the queen of cotton and factories in the hills. There is a fear lay in the feet of this city after the war, feudalism, poverty, the rise of the third estate … the re-birth of law and order, and above and between all, the veil of race. People were devastated because of the vanish order and law. They were hiding behind the veil that’s why Du Bois wrote this essay and it is the answer for the
second question whether ignorance is the only thing that makes blacks inferior but not the veil of race is another thing, color-line, double consciousness, and a lot of reason.

The chapter "of the faith of the fathers' is the most emotional essay in the whole book, at that time he was a school teacher, and he came from the east and he never saw the southern negro revival, it was a scene of human passion such as "I had never conceived before" he recognized that those slave have more religious feeling and three thing characterized this religion of the slave, in their church there is a music, preacher, and frenzy, and the American church imitate the Negro melodies but not the music, Negro religion become part of the history, the church is the center of the Negro life, theme is entertainment, meeting of society, lectures and various kind of festival. And the bishop were most powerful ruler since emancipation, and there was a large development of the Negro church, it became social and Baptist and Methodist in faith. They were waiting for abolition to discuss the Negro problem. The veil color changed but not in the same rate, because the tendencies changed, there is a group of Negro in the North and South "represent these divergent ethical tendencies, the first toward radicalism, the other toward hypocritical compromise" so there is a movement within the negro society, the Negro of the south are lazy, do not complain but in the North they emphasize on radicalism of the negro, Du Bois claims that the Souls "are bitters at the fate which drops the veil" (p.87), this bitterness is justifiable and it makes it more maddening, and their souls will sweep irresistibly toward God.

It is considered to be the most painful part especially when Du Bois toiled in "the passing of the first-born"; this chapter described the child that was born in October morning and the fear mingled with the joy in the heart of his father Du Bois, he recognized the future waiting for his child, because the blood of African molded into his features, he mentioned that the land of the color-line "I saw as it fell across my baby, the shadow of
the veil" (p.88). He was afraid that his child would live like him hiding in the veil and pain squeeze his heart "unbowed pride of a hunted race "(p.88), both of the parent dreamed and planed for the future of the child, but one night the baby become sick then he unfortunately passed away, and before this sad incident his father felt something called him "the shadow of death "repeating this many times, and because of this hard event he "pant for a life full of striving "(p.89).

As a pivot point, Du Bois in this chapter reached what he wants, in this chapter "of the meaning of progress", he taught school in the hills of Tennessee and he was a Fisk student, he met a family consist of the father and he was quit and the mother she was strong and two boys John and Jim, two girls Josie and the baby. He mentioned that he loved this family for their "knowledge of their own ignorance "(p.28), and how was miserable the life behind the hills and how children suffered to reach the school and after that he left this small world as he described it and after a while he return to find that most of them are dead, and one of the boys entered to the jail, and catastrophe and disaster event happened and his school house was gone in it's place stood progress, this progress was ugly in his eyes and not necessary because everything that he used it to see is not know the same.

Du Bois decided to move forward "of the training of black men" now in his chapter double consciousness is so clear in the soul of the southern," through of older south that somewhere between men and cattle, God created a tritium quid and called it negro "(p.38). this is how the white described the black people, and all that to destroy their aspiration and stop them from progress and this what led the destruction and disaster of black race and society, their acceptance and silence to the insult of the white without any move, as if they are right and they accepted this feature and description," the darker thought, thought of the things themselves, the confused, half—conscious mutter of men who are black and whitened, crying, liberty, freedom, opportunity"(p.38).
Black men are not sure of their right to demand it for this they called for solution for the problem and training men for life so Dr Johnson, assured us that education was embellishment of life to erase the darker though and bring new opportunities for all the human so they would not and never exchange the self-respect by material prosperity, and the system of education strived to complete itself "there was the inevitable tendency of war in south to under estimate the prejudice of the master and the ignorance of the slave" (p.40), but they found the solution of industrial school for the training of the negro race, since race and prejudice kept the black in his place without any response, they started to prepare teachers and expansion of the schools and the last is training of work men for new and growing before they said why we need school, it is only for reading and writing but industries can taught the negro how to work. But Du Bois reply for this "education is the privilege of white men and the danger and delusion of black" (p.40), the higher institution of training help them a lot to develop their level because great number graduated from those institution, this transformation calls for singular wisdom and patience.

Du Bois in this chapter "Of the coming of John" used fiction story, to tell a story about white and black John, the former is the son of the judge and the later is the son of poor family. Du Bois intended to use these two names of "JOHN" to show "double consciousness "inside the black, because they wish to be white and act like them but unfortunately the consequences is too bad. he shows how black John struggled a lot to learn and to come back to his family and make them proud but he ignored the consequence, this mother sent him to school, and each time he decided to come back something set him back. till his mother grew, one day they fired him from school because of the noise and disorder and neglecting work, he started to think and raise question about himself and why people do not call him 'mister', after all this he decided to come back to his town and teach so he bought a ticket in the place of white and sat there at that time he
saw white john and smiled to him and then the white girl came and took his place without taking any pardon, the boss committed a mistakes in contributing the tickets so john took himself away of the "Jim crow car" and everything inverted upside down he recognized how much he is different, so he wrote a letter to his mother that he is coming back.

In the car "double consciousness" took place, the white saw themselves as superior while the black men run away and descended from his crown because he believes himself inferior, this "tow-ness" caused him self-doubt and self-hatred, he did not know what to do, that moment crushed his soul to many pieces, his soul trapped in the web of "double consciousness" and also at that moment he sank in the sea of his thought and no one could save him unless if he found his personality, after seven years all the people waiting for john, the one who became destroyed since the accident of the car happened, he demolished his mind, because when people were very happy of him, he insulted everybody in the party, that his mother prepared for him, as if they were the reason for what happened. After a while john the white came back too and he stood for days and started to look for some to entertain him so he found the sister of black john and tried to rape her but the black john saw him and killed him because he was blinded by the equity he face it before "some time men will judge men by their souls and not by their skin" (p.110).

Those two chapters of "Alexander Crummell" and "of the coming of John" Du Bois illustrated how black men suffered from inside and outside, and this can be the best example for the "veil" e.g. His own family, and his society. this two-ness suffocated him and the solution is not yet clear, even in religious side he found problem, both characters determined to close the hole in society but the obstacles always set them back from achieving anything, even their believe could not resisted. And the "veil" that they have cannot easily be removed. They become a victim for both, their ugly truth of society and the dark and vague side of their depth.
In the story "Of Alexander Crummell", a black boy who began to toil with life, with himself and the whole world around him, he faced three temptations: the first of hatred, despair and doubt the most dangerous. He was born with the Missouri compromise "time dark to look back upon, darker to look forward to "(p.91) Crummell was highly admired by Du Bois, he also as John became a victim of racism but this time was in the church, the most pious and clean place, they tore him apart, Beriah Green strode in upon the life of Alexander he had a school in Oneid country New York and he said "I'm going to bring a black boy to educate ", Crummell has a vision, and that voice called him to be a priest but "the general theological seminary of the Episcopal church cannot admit a negro" (p.92), look to the sarcasm of the destiny, because the color was the only reason that prevented him here to accept, and that what Du Bois called it the "veil ", and even who kept the world of god are the biggest hypocrites, they refused him so this double face they have got, double soul, and double consciousness is also kind of racism toward the Nation they serve. It is not only restricted to black he mentioned that "We trust sincerely trust all such distraction will fade away", but the world is as it is, this was the second temptation of despair that curb Alexander when he heard this.

Those two temptation is embedded in the soul of all black person, so Double Consciousness is given to those who were born with black skin in a racist culture as (the nation of America) and a sense of tow-ness would create a huge damage in their psyche, Alexander wondered "why should I strive by special grace when the way of the world is closed to me " (p.92). Then he decided to gather a best of his people into a small little Episcopal chapel to teach, and inspire them, this is the vision of youth as Du Bois called it, he worked harder to join, help, and visit people but in return nothing is mentioning and now is the time of doubt the last part of temptation. He cried and argue, "of course they can learn and strive and achieve …they do nothing of the sort "(p.93) he surrendered to the
temptation, and he started to work and not complain he had a second –sight or an apprehension of the world but without help .Unity and co-operation, "One tree cannot make a forest". He argues that:

The world within and without the veil of color are changing and
Changing rapidly, but not at the same rate, not in the same way ; and
This must produce a peculiar wrenching of the soul, a peculiar sense of
Doubt and bewilderment such a double life with double thoughts,
Double duties, double social classes, must give arise to double words
And double ideals and tempt the mind to pretence" (Du Bois).

This vision of temptation created by Du Bois can be applied for all African-American leaved at that time, the first one was hatred: it can be found with great portion in the inner soul, and emotion of the black from the beginning ,and each time hatred increase it will breed more despair for white and for themselves, and this despair is the second temptation, which it comes from the negative social forces and history, since white demolish their entity so it is inevitable to build it again ,and this barrage of negative emotion will broke them and will create in their bottom feeling the last temptation which is doubt ,the most dangerous for the souls of black. But Du Bois role came here in this point, in which he argue that the human and society should strive to take nibble from the mouth of the lion, so he insisted for education as the solution for the black to overcomes all the problems that may face them in the future, but there is one point he differentiated himself from the others opponent because he wanted the black to be well educated so he can be able to convince his doubt and close the mouths of the white and continued till he reach high position not like Washington Booker T and Galasco who were against this idea.
The nature of this section summed up what Du Bois meant by the "veil" and "double consciousness", he goes far in the detail, and the disorder of his essays was a clever literary methodology to illustrate exactly his split soul, and the attitude of the white toward the black.

Du Bois in his autobiography used "I" the first person narrator, as "I" that link itself to "our "or in other word to the whole black society ,through the experience of being regarded as a problem as I mentioned before also he used "I" autodiegetic as Gerard Genette called it, he told us about his life narrative or history by self ,his experience in life and events from history, The autobiography is in many ways a testament to the culture of that time, and he shows that kind of his identity emerged when he wrote about his childhood and early adolescence that happened to him with incredible details ,also he interpret those facts and make sense of those event from the early beginning of his life till the end .In his work Du Bois used sorrow songs like "voice of my heart ","is it I" ,"water is crying to me" he described his feeling "I smile ",and also anger and a lot of emotion .he argue for the relevance of his life story as a lesson for larger public ,as M r .W.H. Dome remarks there is three types of autobiography and the work of Du Bois considered to be "specialized form" in which the author classified under four heads : religious ,thematic, intellectual, and fictionalized autobiography. In the chapter of " of the coming of John "and "Alexander Crummell" Du Bois shifted from the first person to the third person "he" and he mentioned the side of religion and intellectual. but Phillip mentioned that "retrospective prose narrative written by a real person concerning his own existence, where he focused in his individual life, in particular the story of his personality "(p.4 pact") .du bois indeed in the first chapters used the first person to tell the story of his own personality and as an example” I add that I who speak here am bone of the bone and
flesh of the flesh of them that live within the Veil?" (p.1). and the personnel pronoun "I" refer to the" speaker at the moment of discourse " (p.10 autobiography pact).

Du Bois is a kin with the forth categories, in which the position of the narrator: the narrator and the principal character are identical and retrospective point of view of the narrator .it s genre is journal and self –portrait or essays. The characters of "John" and "Alexander "are identical with Du Bois experience and identity and we can find double consciousness in his life and the identity of the other characters. He also intended t lead the reader to get the meaning of this concept through his explanation and how they could read it in correct way.

We can define the identity of Du Bois by protagonist, because he is the author to whom the subject of enunciation refers: and he put his name on the cover and he could produce it or published it. Also in the "Autobiography Pact " Phillip mentioned that the first person "I, You" have two levels that can refer to the person who is speaking: which means "Du Bois ", and to whom we identify by the very fact that he is speaking as "John and Crummel" or the Society in general" .the one who enunciate was the history of society but the one who utter was Du Bois.

William Andrews noticed in his book on African-American autobiography "To Tell Free Story" argue that autobiography stems more often than not from a need to explain and justice the self ." and it deals not only with personal but with public lives of the people ,and that suit more the Autobiography of Du Bois. And what makes his life writing interesting to be read is his awareness of the contradictions in his social environment and the way these are incorporated in the development of the personal identity of his own and his characters.
In the Autobiographical studies of Philippe Lejeune (1977), he emphasizes that there are three ways of establishing whether the third person is the same as the author. One is “the use of periphrasis to show that the third person will fulfill the functions of the first: 'he who writes these lines' (the ritual formula of prefaces in the third person), 'he who is speaking to you' (a figure used when giving a speech)” (p.33). The second way is when the connection is established through context, and the third is “the use of proper name” (p.34). I choose the second choice or way because the connection is really tight between the tree "John and Crummel and Du Bois in the context ".

Alasdair MacIntyre mentioned that "the story of my life is always embedded in the story of those communities from which I derive my identity. I am born with a past; and to try to cut myself off from that past, in the individualist mode, is to deform my present relationships. The possession of an historical identity and the possession of a social identity coincide” (p.259). The story of W.E.B. Du Bois is related to his community, and that is obvious in his work, because he tried to develop his own identity through developing the members of his Race, and separate them from the entity that they took it from slavery, Because that period of dehumanization erased and deformed their mentality, and their rationality ,and that can be seen in the development of the characters.

To sum up, Du Bois has mentioned many theories as "the veil" and "double consciousness" or "two-ness" and the "color-line "in his autobiography, and what makes it become an object of intensified racial oppression was Du Bois who reveals his own and the other characters personality, and use it to explain and justify his theories, and to communicate an important personal statement about life, and also to make the readers experience the event through the writer s eyes.
He articulated that the veil represents the color-line, and the later was about the inequity between two races (the white and black), which means the central theme of this work is race and racism in history and also society. These theories are used to illustrate more what happened for the African-Americans because these themes expressed the life behind the veil, double consciousness and the color of skin. All those theories are considered as a precious contribution to progress, civilization and common decency of the black. They also reflect race and racism, which created a separation sphere of life within the black society. Du Bois argues that the problem of 20th Century is firstly, the color-line; and this problem oppressed the black and made them in need of something, and that has created resistance in their heart and obliged them to run for higher position. And Secondly the inequity of power, for Du Bois perspectives he gave them two solution: the first one is education; it is the solution to overcome and step ahead. Further than that, it will eliminate the intersection of race and class and to omits the relation of advanced races. Uneducated person possess shallow thinking, and that will not take them further. But education will gain them self-respect, justice equity, and it is very important in color-line because instead of working as slaves they will work as a labor and graduate in life. The second one: Du Bois found a solution for this tribulation and mentioned that if white and black share life and society together and accept each other, then the "veil" no longer needed, or wanted, or accepted.
References:


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Chapter Three

Malcolm X: Self-writing as Reconciliation and Resistance

In the wounded world he mentioned "for du bois , the world was offered lessons about the state of race relations in the world, and insight . . . problems faced by black American, another writer after a century came to defended the issue of black that were marginalized by the black themselves: Malcolm X autobiography, from his time till now black still learning from his life lesson, because he was a great speeches and brilliant speaker, one of his admirable speeches that certainly manifest and in the same time articulate the eternal pride of African-American and the race matter was this interview in which he mentioned:

Who taught you to hate your texture of your hair?
Who taught you to hate the color of your skin to such extent that you Bleach, who taught you to hate the shape of your noise . . . and the shape Of your lips, and who taught you to hate yourself, and who taught you To hates your own kind. (In memory of Malcolm X . . . Unapologetic and Uncompromising).
This speech illustrated how black were affected badly by white people, and how they were subjugated by the white. Malcolm X came to wake them and teach them how to be proud by their nature and race, and not feel humiliated, and this was one of his father instruction. He also tried to teach to make a positive image about themselves and convince their heart, that they are too superior and to emulate him in his proud for being a "Negro" and demolish the ramification left by white and the negative image also, then he pushed them to promote self determination that they began to identify.

Malcolm X and with the assistance of Alex Haley both of them wrote an autobiography of "The Autobiography of Malcolm X" in which he worked harder as Du Bois did to prove for the world that African-American did not have a problem with the world "Negro" any more, but they were looking for humanity, but they were dehumanized, and he mentioned that it was not about civilization but it was the problem of humiliations. Only because of this problem they could not live united from all those long years.

Malcolm X succinctly described the struggle between the two races and how he was part of it for his ignorance about society and how wash brain played a great role in his narrative life, and how he was an advocate for the right of black people that were not existed because no one noticed at that time that there is something called right till the voice of the great orator came out and through hearing his speeches and reading his life narrative you will notice how much the period of Du Bios really distinctive from the period of Malcolm X and how much fool or naïve people became (sorry for this word) they were educated enough but not in the side of their culture and ancestors or their own history.

The United State has had a long and complex history of racial discrimination and resistance by the white people against black, and there these two most prominent figures
that can satisfy any critical for this issue are W.E.B. Du Bois and Malcolm X who fought for their right in a civil right rhetoric during this time, the former insisted particularly on the area of education, but the later forbid the idea centered around integration and partially for the idea of separatism till the time of converting to Islam. He changed his mind only about these two, but not totally in the next chapters I will illustrate more.

Malcolm X was like Du Bois he has more issues or problems to raise or to defend such as Black Nationalism that has been political tool for re-assessing identity of the black to the era of Du Bois. Malcolm X was as Mr. .Derrick Hudson saw a "defiant vision " in which he refused to obey the white from his awakening or in another word the brain wash did not successes with him. In this chapter I will give you a brief historical perspective about Malcolm X to clarify this point exactly.

1- Malcolm X' Self-awakening and Self-reconciliation through Self-writing:

First of all, Malcolm X was born in 19th day of May to earll little and Louise little in the year of 1925 he have eight brothers and he was the seventh one, they. When he was a child they burn his house deliberately in order to kill his father but they failed, and the neighbors saw that three subjects on horses wearing white sheets over this heads riding away from his house and they called them Ku Klux Klan. His father was one of the followers of Marcuse Garvey and he was a Baptist minister and a member of the (UNIA) or Universal Negro Improvement Association, advising the Negro masses to return to their ancestors the African home land. Malcolm X was the lightest one in his brothers like his mother, and his father preferred him unlike the others. During His life Malcolm changed his many time, according to the incidence that happened to him: Malcolm Little as his father, then Detroit Red in 1940, and after he converted to Islam they called him Malcolm X 1952, then after his hajj to Mecca his name become El Hajj Malik El Shabazz ,he was
Sunni Muslim and the last name was "Omowale" when he went to Ghana they gave him this name which means "the son who came home ".

El Hajj Malik El shabazz converted to Islam when he was in the prison of Norfolk State, Massachusetts, at the end of his life he was assassinated by the fellows of "Mohammed" on February 21, 1965. He was 39 years old, while giving a speech in New York City; Malcolm X leaves a wife, and four kids. In the division of this chapter I will mention a few things about Malcolm X philosophies, and what he wants to reach through this, than his historical perspective to show his personal traumatic that goes hand in hand with the theories of the "veil" and "double consciousness "of Du Bois and then the critical of Malcolm X and than how he resisted to race with Du Bois in both autobiographies, and the last part will be the analyses of autobiography of Malcolm X, and in the conclusion I will answer the two question as the following: would it be conceivable for someone to see as black everything that we see as white and vice versa ? And the next question was, there is lightness but some darkness in the mentality of the black to prove themselves, how?

Malcolm X in his autobiography shows a lot of traumatic experience of his life including his parents struggled against racism and segregation in their communities, despite the fact that he has a lightened skin color but he felt like the other black in his period ,but he was unlike them, Malcolm X adopted with white and make a lot of friends even when they segregated him from his family but nothing changed in his thoughts ,but the turning point in his life and his own perspective is when he started hearing the world "Negro" a lot and he experienced its effect on his life especially when he asked his teacher to be a lawyer but she answered him that "you have got to be realistic about being a negro "which means that little black boy is forbidding for him to dream ,he must only live outside his fantasy world and be a realistic; the cruel facts for that boy is reality ,slavery also is reality ,subjugation ,inferiority, and a lot of concepts were equivalent with this .

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Malcolm X raised the problems of the black from the level of civil right to human right because white were characterized by the disrespect of human rights especially Black. When he returned from Mecca he expanded this idea, he stated to argue "very openly that African Americans will not receive their civil right until they have obtained their human rights; rights that belongs to every individual by virtue of being human" (Bassey, 2005, p.91), he made his mission more broader and international to gain the full right, and in doing that he discovered that the American Democracy is just a hypocrisy, also he did that to connect African heritage with African. He was also characterized by speaking the truth about power that held by the white and how they used it and also the black and how they disused it. In his autobiography he called the white as "evil and devils", from the time he recognized that is ancestors were dehumanized and slaved and also when he discovered that the first human being was not white, but black and brown. He had a revolutionary fire after that and he started to free people from the burden of their black thoughts because he saw that much of the black were wasting their potentials, for not realizing their aims, so he changed totally from the time he entered the jail and educated himself their and from this he began a program of self analyses and self reflection. Since that time there was no one like him in term of having the courage to risk life and limb to speak such a painful truth about America, as a result he used reality and truth in his whole career as a strong and intense love for black and for their unity as black in general no matters their religion is he also insisted on violence unlike King and he did not accept the program of "passive resistance "and "non-violence ". Malcolm also spoke about the political philosophy and women, plus the privileges of the white.

Malcolm political philosophy was rooted in a long tradition of struggle:

If there is no struggle there is no progress, those who profess to favor Freedom, and yet depreciate agitation, are men who want crops without
Plowing up the ground, they want rain without thunder and lightning.

They want the ocean without the awful roar of its many water. This
Struggle may be a moral one; or it may be a physical one; or it may be
Both moral and physical; but it must be a struggle. Power concedes
Nothing without demand. It never did and it never will. (Douglass; F,
1849(1991), par6).

Malcolm X offered black women a promise of protection after Islam and he insisted
on its significant like the white treat each other, the back women also have its own beauty
and should get its respect from the society and men and not just saw her as commodity or
"whore" because in his first chapter of his narrative life he describe the women whether
black or white in a bad image as the girls who works in prostitution and he gave her an
affirmative of back feature, particularly her color and hair, and sincere concern for their
emotional psychic, and physical safety he argue "the pure and protected black women of
his vision was also obligated to obey her protectors, the black man, the exchange is as
follows: the women gets protection; the men acquire possession"(p.216)
Malcolm X in these case was like Du Bois and Alexander Crummell both called for the
protection of black women from rape and physical abuse and he also insisted that women
is fragile and weak; they look only for safety life and taught men to hide behind it, to
secure their life.

Malcolm X Autobiography with the assistance of Alex Haley is personal life story
but both of them helped and gave people a good sound reason to distinguish or
differentiate between the "the veil" and "double consciousness" that both white and black
people were dealing in dealing with each other's. This autobiography is to tear down the
walls of stereotypical views of the black and also to prove that they are not inferior and what make all that views as a sensitive spot for black was Islam, they become agitated for their age and knew that they have rights to call for. This autobiography is written as first person narrative, but his first person is Malcolm himself not Haley because he is the writer. According to Philippe this does not qualify the book under the "Autobiography Pact" which states "Retrospective prose narrative written by a real person [Malcolm X] concerning his own existence where the focus is his individual life, in particular the story of his personality."

Both of them wrote the autobiography, but it is the experience and real event of Malcolm X and Haley only added a chapter of "Epilogue Alex Haley" to clarify that it is authentic and really its own story. Malcolm X is the Orator and Haley is the actual and real writer and that contribute to the success of the book. Malcolm X himself mentioned" a writer is what I want, not an interpreter "(p.68), he mentioned many time in his work that he believed and feel relief when he spoke to Alex.

The problem also in this work, that according to Lejeune " two people will never interpret the same situation exactly the same ", but since the two of them are from the same generation and share the same event and also have approximately the same age so there is no problem in interpreting the events in same soul or faith, yes they varied in religion, but they supported the same case of liberating black, and another reason in which showed that Alex are truly reported every single word of Malcolm X as he reported "Don't prints that, people would think I'm trying to link myself with them." (P.243), "Look, tell me the truth," Malcolm X said to me one evening. "you travel around. Have you heard anything?"(P.248) Also this part is confirmed that Alex is telling exactly what Malcolm mentioned:

You know this place here in this chapter where I told you how I put the
Pistol up to my head and kept pulling the trigger and scared them so when I
Was starting the burglary ring well," he paused, "I don't know if I ought
To tell you this or not, but I want to tell the truth." He eyed me,
Speculatively. "I palmed the bullet." We laughed together. I said,
"Okay, give that page here, I'll fix it." (P.255)

Those quotes showed that, both of them shared a lot of aspects, so that facts may not let people be skeptical about ALEX dignity. Alex also involved in the work of Malcolm X, he included seventy pages epilogue were he incorporated with a lot of information about the protagonist (M. X), not come from him .and these quotes shows that Alex involvement was in smaller scale, Haley intentionally muted his voice to create the effect of Malcolm speaking directly to his reader and this is the basic function of a "ghost writer".

Malcolm manifested a lot of contradiction in his views whether about Islam or about black or about his relation with white and these manners were the reason behind that his autobiography is readable, to clarify in succinctly words ,his autobiography showed a lot of event about his life such as his childhood his death also in details because the writer is the one who witnessed those incidence ,his progress and elevation too, it also contaminate the struggle faced when he was in jail and in the period of his Islam and his experience with the (liquors and whores) ,the most important one was racism that he faced it in all those stages of his life .Malcolm was like du bois in many ways especially in a testament to the culture and the mentality of those days and you will notice a lot of changes happened within and outside the black characters .From chapter to chapter this autobiography as John Edgar Wideman outlined the philosophies of black pride, black Nationalism and Pan-Africanism. Also it states his own personal life in way of being bind in imitating the white;
he mentioned that "American society is already divided on racial lines" (P.31), in this point was equivalent in his ideas with Du Bois "color line" he argue for separation between the white and the black, and each one control his area, also he advised his fellow and followers to forget the religion differences and to join and work as a United and work in harmony.

2-Malcolm X Resisting Racism:

Racism in order to identify the best strategy for combating it we must first take a close look for Du Bois and Malcolm X. the former is William Edward Burghardt 1868-1963. but the later is the Autobiography of Malcolm X 1965 by Alex Haley b.1921 in which he describe the painful of Malcolm s’ childhood, he was treated badly by whit and how he converted Islam as a "awakening " to love for all people without distinguished between white and black. and he penetrate all the heart that beats in the darkness and touch those who were wicked. when he entered to the jail he encouraged himself to defeat his ignorance and took it as a way to overcome the racial prejudice on his mind. Haley argued "we cannot say that the year of 'black anger 'is over as long as black experience in America remain different from the other American".

Many African-American knew that they have opportunities in these lands that they struggled from the early beginning to overcome the negative social forces, and history that his event may present to witness what I have said, also they seek for various alternatives that would enable them to realize their potential for intellectual, economic, and self determination. black scholars argue that African-American have two tendencies to realize their full potential in society: 'the desire for integration by emphasizing full participations
as united state citizen and call for Nationalism "blacks really need these unity and freedom to recognize themselves and know what they can do with their strong desire, will and unity, no one can devastate them. The white demolished their entity so it is inevitable to build it again and haste to compose their soul. They would be independent from society as Du Bois in the soul of black folk (1903). For the first time in American literature he described the special culture of blacks, the culture that he believed that it will unites them into one single Nation, the culture of their ancestors the African.

There are many types of resistance in the soul of back folk especially for racism. It should be noticed that race, religion and black experience in particular is the main points that we really need to discover in different categories. In Du Bois autobiography, scholars presented how a religious white American could be so entrenched in racism, to put it in other way Du Bois illustrated the life behind "the veil" for Slaves and the Negro and these theme provided insights in "double consciousness". He manifested how black folk faced a barrage of negative structure forces such as racism to improve, and how their soul remained ready to fight for their honor in the other days. The continued dissension among Citizen of American precisely white that caused a lot of damage in their psychology, I would like to stress that hatred of white make them fear, doubt, distrust and hatred of black to them demolish their humanity, but in the case of black poverty it was a great evidence of the cumulative effects of racism, hate, crime, prison, mistrust and the only one who caused these is White. So both of them have the right to fear from each other. We are not in the position to blame only one of them, but Du Bois mentioned that human society should strive to take nibble from the mouth of the lion and he addressed social problem due to the value of humanity like Malcolm did.

New form of racism exist –aversive racism –characterized by discrimination against blacks, the resistance of black from the point of Du Bois view can be seen in Economic;
those black or slave from the beginning until now they worked for no money so there sweat was like dust after emancipation only few money for those harsh worker, and no Compensations, In the 20th century rural cabins described by Du Bois as "dirty and dilapidated, smelling of eating and sleeping, poorly ventilated and anything but home" (P. 140). They were replaced by urban, slums. From this description we see that white cannot breath if the black did not clean the air. The second point is Education; someone said if you are educated enough you will know how to defend for yourself and the other. Because it is very significant and Du Bois continued to point out: that education as a primary means of mobility and development for blacks "(Billingsley 1992), he suggested that Education, hard worker and strong families have enabled blacks to progress from working class to middle class in one generation. The third one which is Political, the largest racial minority groups inform Du Bois observation in soul:

Today the black men … has almost nothing to say as to how much he shall be taxed, or how those taxes shall be expended; as to who shall execute the laws, and how they shall do it; as to who shall make He laws, and how they shall be made … the law are made by men who have little interest in him; they are executed by men who have Absolutely no motive for treating the black people with courtesy or Consideration. (PP. 176-177)

They destructs their minds with an expensive substance so they cannot concentrate on silly staff and occupy them to forget the important which is raise their voice and make their identity really matters.
The least not the last is Religion and churches, the white are less religious than the blacks because the music, the frenzy and as Du Bois mentioned that preaches they hear can empower them, the church meet their need and serve as an educational institution and provide economic aid and provide sanctuary from discrimination, racism and other stresses. Du Bois accused white religion of hypocrisy and black religion of encouraging, a feeling of being satisfied or complacency.

The autobiography of "the Soul of Black Folk" were deeply shaped by sorrow song and religion, and there is also a call for social justice, my study does not tackled the issues of color (the white and the black); because in American there are ethnic groups and the color differs from one citizen to another in fact we cannot neglect that there is a hidden connection between the color and race either intentionally or inadvertently. Now days people argue that racial discrimination "does not exist ", in my own perspective whatever its religion, Christian or Muslim as the case of Malcolm X, it exist in every day, in every single Second of our life among poor, rich, black, white, healthy, sick even with those who have mental disorder, in the past or in the future. They must prohibit and eliminate, prevent and remedy racism, but no result they cannot judge all the people because it is within the instinctive of the self and as humane in general we must eradicate all the practices of race.

There is another case we cannot neglect mentioned by Jack Stephens in (2007) for his work of" Malcolm X on Black Nationalism and White Privilege" The concept of racism in "reverse" in which Malcolm stated that:

No, we're not racist at all. Our brotherhood is based on the fact that we
Are all black, brown, red, or yellow, we don’t call this racism, any more
Then you could refer to the European common market which consist of
Europeans, which means that it consist of white–skin people is not
Referred to as a racist coalition—it's referred to as the European common
Market, an economic group—while our desire for unity among black
Brown, red, and yellow is for brotherhood—has nothing to do with racism
Has nothing to do with hither, has nothing to do with the Klan—in fact the
Klan in this country was designed to perpetuate an injustice upon
Negroes; whereas the Muslims are designed to eliminate the injustice that
Has been perpetuated upon the So-called Negro. (P.2)

White, they called for freedom but in contrast they do not left back people to live
like them without their interference. The same thing for black they call white racist but
they neglect the fact that they were the reason for this. Malcolm in his autobiography did
not want the white to interfere in their Business as he mentioned "white can't join us.
Everything that whites join that Negro have they End up out—joining the Negroes" (P.2),
because they control everything and if they help financially they will accept but only
money.

In addition to Du Bois there is another rebellion a Muslim one called Malcolm X
'Who were oppressed in his society, before his parent were a follower of " Marcuse
Garvey and a member of UNIA" (1-3). And Malcolm X embraced Black Nationalism after
departure from the nation of Islam. And in 1918 Garvey founded the Universal Negro
separation will be best for both side Improvement Association UNIA .He suggested that
and specially for the blacks to know their potential," pervasive white racism reminded
blacks that new age remained a distance hope rather than a current reality ".

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If the black does not build their own society they will never know how they are so beneficial and how they are a part a big one from the progressive of the white. in the autobiography of Malcolm X we have a lot of verse shows how he resisted to racism in his own way as an example when he were in prison his mother told him to prevent from eating pork "Malcolm, don’t eat any more pork, and don’t smoke any more cigarettes, I'll show you how to get out of prison" (p.169). And also there is other kind of resistance which is rejection to say no especially for what the white provided , "I said to him I don’t eat pork"(p.170) because he said no that create for him a new identity a new personality when he refuse "It made me very proud, in some odd way"(p.178 ). And this reaction is what most of black need to say no for every thing

In education and religion as Malcolm said move walk and you will discover new thing will help you Malcolm X unconsciously discovered the Muslim teaching "if you will take one step toward Allah, Allah will take two steps toward you" (p.171). Aldon Morris write "the church provided black people with moral …it serve as reservoir of black culture " "among this black race were twenty four wise scientists .one of the scientists at odds with the rest ,create the especially strong black tribes of Shabazz from which America s Negroes so-called ,descend"( p.179). They called the white devil "when this devil race had spent two thousand years in the caves, Allah raised up Moses to civilize them…this devil white race whose rule the world." (P182 Stan). The white have build a great empire civilized and cultured and all that because the original black men allows them to do so. the white were criminal they murder and kidnapped specially in the time when they bring the black from Africa till now but the style is a little bit deferen another accident happened in America and also Malcolm X mentioned it in his autobiography which is the Ku Klux Klan from white southern they were against Non-protestant and black and other. Wearing white robes and hood to conceal their identities, they were zealots toward their issues and they
use violence they spread terror through the African-American homes and communities and all of that happened after the civil war when African–American got their right to act as a normal American citizen but white put off their masks for that they wanted America for and only for American. It was a racist organization that spread across United State American. No one say Why and No for this but if they were black the reaction will be different. The black need to face and dare the truth that the white controlled their life because the American tend to believe that the nature can be controlled and dominated, and should be used for the benefit of them or their race.

Malcolm X like many writers has issues that he devoted himself defending for it, and sometimes he disagree on others, and creates his own. Alex Haley in his interview with Malcolm X he reported many philosophies that the protagonist disagree about, such as the issues of, slavery, emancipation, racial oppression, and the most significant part was integration in education and or desegregation integration.

His autobiography is about self improvement in which any human being can change things in his life, that he may think it is totally Right, but in fact he may feel sometime that he needed to correct his mistakes because time control everything. The considerations of Malcolm X is reinforced by his changeable views. He believed that humane is able to change the circumstances according to his situation and that’s what he did, he criticized a lot of works, and all that to go beyond the frame of color of line.

He does really genuinely reflect the social concerns of the black at that time; the reader gets different responses when he goes through the sections of the work. On the one hand, you may get an impression that he is stubborn and cannot even be a part again with white, on the other hand, the reader may think in Rational way and state that this decision is totally right, but in one second you may that there is a contradictory thoughts may put
the reader into controversial state and in other point the writer was trying to shed light for the dangerous situation that may erase the cultural and spiritual and the mentality of the black he just wanted to preserve his and the others rights for being black and proud ,but other writer like Martin Luther King ,and Booker T have many point of views against it, all the leaders sought to unite the black race, and they look for the inequity between the two races, but there is a split point here.

The King is looking for calling the right of his own race but without using violence "tactics of non violence ",and in the other side Malcolm X was like Franz Fanon, urged the black to use violence as the best way against white and took what they possesses. Malcolm X was influenced by Garvey especially (separatism between the two races) in other words Black Nationalism; was to unite black and acquire economic power. Malcolm wanted this to create a sense of community, and this violence technique was only for the protection against the tyranny of the white and he took it as a way of self defense and it’s a Muslim solution. King used this tactics to satisfy the white, and he accepted the idea of being marginalized by the white as Booker T did before only to live under their shadows. Both Malcolm X and Du Bois stated that "King and Booker T were puppets for the white race ".

Another thing King and Malcolm X disagree about which is "Integration "between the two races. Although, both leaders were ministers and defending for the black , but there path were totally parallel or against each others ,both of them were the spokesmen for the fight of equality but they acts in different role and have different goals. But there is one thing they share at the end in which they were victims of assassination. Martin King was unlike X in his living because he lived in prosperous family, and an educated person who got his PhD, and also was responsible for the passage of Civil Right Act of 1964 and the Voting Right Act of 1965.
Malcolm was completely denying the fact that white can solve black problem, because he saw them as a "Fox" that will put them in their clutches, "I warned his about foxes ", "I felt that the American Black men only needed to choose which one to be eaten by, the "liberal" fox or the "conservative wolf- because both of them will eat him " (P.232). Thomas Ladenburg in his work mentioned that they cannot get along with "Black Nationalism" or in broader word integration. X called for "separatism" or the color-line, but this time by the black, and each one control his own area by themselves to create a civilized and organized society, according to their own culture and built what they suit them as he mentioned "don't mix with them [white] because the lack man is low men on the totem pole" (P.32), also Thomas noticed that King wanted the problem of the black to be shared with the white people of America as if "National problem" he thought by doing that they will not injure their feeling and if they did not that will put them in the spot and weaken them , also King have a dream "that one day this nation will rise up, live out of the true meaning of it s creed: we hold these truth to be self –evident, that all means are created equal"(P.32).

But this idea cannot serve "Black Nationalism” because they intended to come back to their ancestors and their original and also that dream can enslave black again and diminish their wills because if they kept silence and stopped calling their rights this dream will come true. King also stated that "live in a Nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin” (P.32), which is absolutely against the idea of Malcolm X and Du Bois.

If we counted this point from another angel we may see that he is right as he declare "Darkness cannot drive out darkness: only light can do that. Hate cannot drive out hate: only love can do that” (P.32), this point is totally true and interesting, both races should follow this not only black, and also violence is a way of destruction, and both have the right to have Guns.
Malcolm X also disagree that education is so important for black, and he saw that the experience of life is more important and also he disagree about integration in education. X privileged the experience as the essential part of education rather than relying on the theoretical and philosophical obstruction and he intended to use his life as a critique for education. The rejection of the teacher to his dream demolished his ability to continue studying for this he chooses another way the education of the street is more effective then the former, the harsh way to learn lessons. According to Morris Jerome Malcolm did not agree about the education of the black in the school of the white, because they lack many things such as:" desegregation of public school, then the negation of black history, and culture in school and the last one was the black identity" (P.11).

Malcolm flow with this idea because he knew that his history was unknown for him until he entered to the prison and the same thing will happen for the learner in the schools taught by white. but after he traveled to many countries he changed his views about "education " he felt sorry that he did not continued because he faced many obstacles for his ignorance of the languages ,Malcolm was not against education but he was against "desegregation integration" in school .

White teachers neglecting the culture of the black, and history, they just emphasizing on white culture or they will teach them an adequate education. Malcolm X and Du Bois met in this point they wanted the black to be taught by the back teachers and add modules about their history and also it should be very useful and practical and the most important to have a relation with "liberation of black people ".

In the chapter of "Epilogue Alex Haley " he gave a glance from his life with Malcolm X and this part he intended to add it to prove for the others that this work is an assistance between the two writer and he is responsible for telling us what befall in the past
with X caused this aggressive view toward the white and to show that this autobiography of X is told to him and it is not fictional work.

This chapter gave brief synopses about Alex. he retired after twenty years in the U.S Coast Guard and when he was working a friend of him told him about the new notion that the black took it in Detroit and the new religion that they converted to it, after that work he entered a civilian writing career then they proposed for him to write an articles about the cult of the "Raeder Digest " so he choose MX at that time he were a minister ,for the first time Alex was chocked by the new attitude and behaviors of black in the "mosques" after that he wrote an article about "Ms. Mohammed speak " and then started doing an interview with MX as an autobiography to be published in play Boy Magazine, Alex become as the shadow of MX , they considered MX as "the angriest black man in American". Alex mentioned "I asked for –and he gave – his permission that at the end of the book I could write comments of my own about him which would not be subject to his review."(P.239)

And this part showed that he gave the authority from MX to add this career in MX autobiography there was no problem for both since their religion is different but MX was suspicious about him he thought that he is a spy for the FBI ,Alex at the beginning was not satisfied by the interview because he spoke only about the "evils" "Mohammed black Muslim philosophy but not about his own personal life , but after a hard work and great patient he spoke and he started like this "I had a jungle mind , I was living in a jungle , and everything I did was done by instinct of survive "(P.241), Alex noticed through time that MX had no regret about his crimes because they were the reason to enter jail "I'd put prison second to college as the best place for a men to go if he needs to do something , if he s -- motivated --in prison he can change his life "also he mentioned that he never trust white. MX asked Alex "You trust them, and I don't .you studied what he wanted you to learn about him in school ,I studied in the streets and in prison , where you see the truth
"(P.242). Alex also manifested a lot about MX death and family and he told us that he have a wife and three small daughters.

Alex told the reader that MX has a great faith in the next generation to fulfill the message of King and him of erasing the hatred, that is existed in the heart of the black "the young whites, and blacks, too are the only hope that America has" "he said to me once". Because his generation lived in lie and it is deferent from the generation of Du Bois. X changed his view about white after Islam and he felt that most of them are more polite, a white men told X "I don't blame your people for turning to you, if I were a Negro I would follow you" (P.247) Alex mentioned that people of Elijah were threatening MX for this reason he changed his Will to his wife and to his organization. This chapter was very helpful for those who were skeptical about the authenticity of the writer and the autobiography.

Another chapter entitled "night mare" in which mentioned some details about his family like; His father was a Baptist minister and the followers of Garvey who were advising the Negro to return to their ancestors in Africa. MX was a seventh and the lightest in the color in his family, and his father was adore him and he stated:

Nearly all my whippings came from my mother, I've thought a lot Way, I actually believe that as anti-white as my father was, he Was subconsciously so afflicted with the white man's brain washing Of Negroes that he inclined to favor the light ones, and I was his lightest Child (16)
Unlike his mother she liked more the darker one, because she learned to hate every drop of that white. MX admitted that even the black preferred the lighter one of the black they have this racial discrimination in their blood, MX faced a lot of racism in his life, especially when his father was killed by the Ku Klux Klan they cut him in two halves, after that his mother started working with his big brother Wilfred, but the organization of Welfare State split the family and it was not her fault but this is entrenched in American. MX mentioned that at that time "Pride was just about all we had to preserve" (P.21), because his neighbors and this state were trying to manipulate them to split and they called them by names such as "coons" or raccoons an offensive words for black. The state took MX to a white house "Gohannases" they were polite with him but he still hold them the responsibility for what happen to him "the society failure, hypocrisy, greed …" the white crushed his family "and penalize them for not being able to stand up under the weight" (P.26).

The "Mascot "chapter is also another name the white used it to describe MX and this chapter were manifesting the struggles faced X, and how was it difficult for him to deluded himself to overcome the problems. His brother was a great Boxer at that time and X was trying to imitate him at the age thirteen and he fought a white man but the worst happened during and after this battle.

At this early age X started to recognize that the food, smell, the names are different between the two races, and he knew that the word "Negro" is not a good concept.

X discovered the fact that he is deferent as he stated:

What I am trying to say … I could understand, that I was not
A pet but a human being, they did not give me credit for
The same sensitivity, intellect, and understanding that they
Would have been ready and willing to recognize in a white
Boy in position. (P.29)

He used this story to convince that integration is impossible.

The turning point for X story started from here, in the Seventh grade he entered to Mason Junior High school, and in the same time he worked as wash dishes in Restaurant, and also they choose him as the president of the class by a white girl, but after that his teacher of history mocking on black "telling us between laughs how Negroes feet were "so big that when they walk, they don’t leave tracks, they leave a hole in the ground ", also when he joined team of Baskets they called him "rastus" "coon" "Nigger" " to tell the truth, it bothered me only vaguely". (P.30),in this quote lies the "veil". "keep letting the white man tell them how much "progress" they are making, they’ve heard it so much they’ve almost gotten brain washing into believing it –or at least accepting it" (P.30 ). In this point also double consciousness lays here, black cannot decide or knows there level until white tell them.

After a while he traveled to his sister Emma to Detroit and his views about life changed a lot, but he returned to school, and he was astonishing to see both races together as a couple. Once X asked his teacher about the future and what he will be, and he mentioned for her that his dream is to be Lawyer but the unbelievable answer was like this "you’ve got to be realistic about being a Nger, a Lawyer –that’s no realistic goal for a negro … why don’t you plan on Carpentry" (P.34), this represent a tremendous amount of racism and hypocrisy .After that he knew that it is time to change from inside as well outside.
He left a school, and he became interesting in prostitution, drugs, and he started to drink liquor, playing cards, and hung up with white women, because at that town as he discovered "white men would drive along certain street in the black neighborhood and pick up Negro" and the same for white", white women would drive or walk across and pick up Negro men" (P.31).
White cannot get along with black but to satisfy their "sexual need or desire" they forget the color line between them. The only one in his family that kept his proud by her color and her culture was his sister Emma from his father.

This chapter of "Home boy", MX tried to portray the physical appearance and the attitude of the black that looks equivalent with white as if they are twins. X saw that black people progressed a lot, they were well educated, high class, living well, and they handle big position, they were more cultivated and cultured. X changed his styles and imitated the white in everything even this style "conk style" and strait his hair as white but he "the mirror reflected shortly behind me … the top of my head was… shining … real red as straight as any white man’s ", "I was …lost in admiration of my hair now looking 'white' " (P.45). This imitation caused him to be more inferior to before; this brain washing pushed him to enter in 'double consciousness', this completely lost his Identity and by doing that he lost his touch of himself or these theme of being a Black.
Laura is one of the victims of MX she was a black women fall in love with X, but he drive her to ruins and destroyed her life by choosing a white girl called Sophia and dating her in front the world because she get in jail and took the wrong path. Sophia "white women who ever walked in those bars and clubs, and with her giving me the money I spent" this girl trying to erase his Identity by giving him money.
The chapter of "Detroit red" is about the sexual desire between the two races. X was using those women in the prostitution. X mentioned that "I got my first schooling about the cesspool morals of the white man from the best possible source from his own women" (P.65), for this we know that history repeat itself, before they rape black women to disvalue the black men, and the same thing happened with white women. In Harlem places "these whites were just made for negro "atmosphere " especially some of the places which had what you might call negro soul." This shows the two-ness of the white, so not only with black could happen. Another quotes proved this tow-ness " A few of the white men around Harlem, younger ones whom we called 'Hippies' acted more Negro than Negroes. This particular one talked more 'hip' talk than we did " (P.65). This double consciousness, X founded it with white people and also he founded the 'veil' in this quotes " So some of them just married a white men for convenience and security, and kept right on going with a Negro, it was that they were necessarily in love with Negro, but they were in love ... 'taboo' last"(P.68)

X mentioned that white women have two reasons to be with black, first for extremely insane love, or to satisfy her lust. X in this period of his people gave him this name of "Detroit red" because he has his friends called 'luise red' and 'Chicago red', the later called X 'Redd foxx' when people asked him about his town, he answered him Detroit, then they become called him "Detroit red". In this chapter the "Veil", " this is still one of the black man's big troubles today. So many of those so-called 'upper-class' Negroes are so busy trying to impress on the men that they are "different from those others "that they can't see they are only helping the white man to keep his law opinion of --all- Negroes"(P.74).

The last chapter was when X converted to Islam in his prison and he changed his name to El Hajj Malik El-Shabazz, and after years serving the fake prophet Elijah
Mohammed he discovered his lies and then he decided to go further this and exactly to Mecca when he went there he saw that people are very kind, he visited the prince Faisal, the ruler of Arabia. And he noticed that:

My hands now readily plucked up food from a common dish shared
With brother Muslims; I was drinking without hesitation from the
Same glass as others; I was washing from the same little pitcher of
Water; and sleeping with eight or ten others on a mat in the open. I
Remember one night at Muzdalifa with nothing but the sky overhead
I lay awake amid sleeping Muslim brothers and I learned that
Pilgrims from every land-every color, and class, and rank; high
Officials and the beggar alike-all snored in the same language. (p.214)

According to this extra, X was very comfortable in contrast to when he in American, because he has a sensitive matter of color. X also was fascinated by the treatment in Mecca and he mentioned that:

American Negro has been entirely brain washed from ever seeing
Or thinking of himself, as he should, as a part of the non-white
People of the world the American Negro has no conception of the
Hundreds of millions of other non-white concerns for him: he has
No conception of their feeing of brotherhood for and with him.(216)
Also there is another quote, manifest the double consciousness "in the U. Nation, and in other ways. But these officials understandable feel that the Negro in American is so confused and divided that he does not himself know that his cause is"

X when he visited Mecca he knew that Islam in America is wrong Islam, and his purpose is to follow the write one. Also he made a lot of trips and one of them is to Ghana where the great leader Du Bois live and he visited his house. In his trip they asked him why he left Elijah he mentioned, because his is immoral men .In Africa X saw that people looking for integration for this he saw that Islam agree about it for this he became" those white out in the audience turned pink and red. They knew I was telling the truth. I'm not anti-American"

(221).

X mentioned that one of the countries that he visited was in his birthday "my thirty nine " he visited Algeria because when he was in Ghana he watched a lot of movies such as the films that was a dramatic presentation of the Algerian revolution "I walked around Algiers, hearing rank- and – file expressions of hatred for America for supporting the oppressors of the Algerians. They were true revolutionist, not afraid of death, they had, for so long, faced death".

To sum up, Malcolm X in 1903 wrote his Autobiography as a way to articulate the lost soul of black from their original culture, but in the coming of Islam he portrayed that the "veil" were covering them was removed by this notion, and the reason behind this was liberty and separatism that he called for. Through his writing X focused on the "double consciousness" that black people were living with, because they saw it as the lightness for them or as new personality by imitating white, but they did not recognize that this side is the darkness of their thoughts or their ignorance is the reason for their failing to express themselves as a black writer. And as a writer, he demonstrated the bitter reality of the black as a lesson for the next generation, and he exposed for them that not only the unjust laws of
the American is the reason for the negatives that effected negroes, but their self
contradictory is behind their failure to progress, also he saw wasting potential and also he
saw unrealized aims, for this he succeeded in projecting the Islamic point of view as the
solution for their problem of "double consciousness" and as a relief for their real image of
suffering.

For this I can answer that it was not conceivable for someone to see as black
everything that we see as white and vice versa, and if they did, it will be considered as a
self delusion, and the reason can be seen very clear in the two autobiographies.
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Conclusion:

African-American literature is deeply enriched by writers such as Du Bois, Malcolm X and Washington T. Although they are leaders and component in their ideas, the essential part was their touch in this field to show their pride. They sought to highlight and address crises of black life in America and in the same time the sociopolitical and cultural crises.

During the nineteenth and twentieth century, these writers asserted themselves through the self witting, in which they were sophisticated and they looked for a way to portray the rise of black racism, and they called for black supremacy. The fragmented identity of black, their weak strenuous and their petrified of white was the reason for the two theories that was created by Du Bois the "veil" and the "double consciousness", further those writers are fleeting and employed in the service of refuting white claims of black inferiority, and omit those two theories that considered the weak points of black.

Intellectual writers expose the inner self of the black and the white by projecting the multiples identities that they have, they created a series of solution to overcome the tribulation and rise above the white, and the challenges they face manipulated their views and believe to reach the top of liberation. Racism and white supremacy derived from social Darwinism for this reason Du Bois used valuable argument from this point and dismantle it to suit his own race progress. Their ambitions, with the bright ideas of liberation were the starting minutes to raise their voice and call for their freedom.

After scrutinizing the work of the Autobiography of Malcolm X done by Alex Haley and the Souls of Black Folk by Du Bois, those two autobiographies creatively engage in finding the possible solution for the crises of the African American psyche: Du Bois succeeded to state the devastating dream of the black and the split sphere of his own self and his own race, even the characters he used in his work were very convincible in
reflecting the period at that time. The only solution that he gave for the black was "Education" because he saw that it is the secret key that may liberate them. In contrast to him, Malcolm X changed his name many times, and that manifested the multiple identities that he have.

Malcolm 'solution was first Islam then liberation and the last one was separation from the white and this idea is similar to 'color line " of Du Bois and the inequity of power both called for it. Malcolm portrayed the failure of the society, in which one cannot differentiate between the two races. Double consciousness is overcome the entire community. He argues that jailed him was the period of his enlightens, he discovered his history and new religion of Islam and he saw that separatism is the best solution for this solution.

The analysis of the text was guarded by four Questions study: the first one was that: would it be conceivable for someone to see as black everything that we see as white and vice versa. it was not conceivable for someone to see as black everything that we see as white and vice versa, and if they did, it will be considered as a self delusion, and the reason can be seen very clear in the two autobiographies, the second one: there is lightness but some darkness in the mentality of the black to prove themselves. How. Through his writing X focused on the "double consciousness" that black people were living with, because they saw it as the lightness for them or as new personality by imitating white, but they did not recognize that this side was the darkness of their thoughts. The third one and the fourth was that, is there ignorance is the only reason behind there inferiority. Why black become an object of intensified racial oppression. The answer was no. not only their ignorance that was the reason for their failing to express themselves as a black writer. But those theories too were the reason for black to become an object of intensified racial oppression. And call them inferior.
The fifth one was: what does the race of time have to do with the time of race. The race of time that we can define it as the action and the self-reliance of the black that are the reason behind knowing what will happen. And the time of race was that the eternal action would lead the black to feel proud through History that will never forget it and, if the black did not react against the malignity of the white and remain steadfast in their belief in freedom, the result would have been slavery again and their dream would have been scattered everywhere.
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ملخص

تناولت هذه الأطروحة الاختيار الأبدي المقدّم للإفريقي الأمريكي في هذه العقود القليلة. تتضمن هذه الدراسة
مقارنة بين السيرة الذاتية للكاتب الإفريقي الأمريكي دي وو سول دافو فلاك سول أو بمعنى آخر النفوذ
السوداء الشعبية والسيرة الذاتية للكاتب الكيس هايلي عن المسلم مالكيم أمكس في ذي اتو بيو فريفي أمالكيم
أكس. اختير هذا العمل لتحقيق وتطبيق النظريتان الأولى وهي فيبيل وثانية دونال كونشيوسوس. هذه
الأطروحة بيد ان الإفريقيين الأمريكيين صنعوا عدد طرق منها التعليم وانفصالا لإنشاء كيانهم.

الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو إثبات التغييرات الملحوظة في المواقف الاجتماعية والنفسية للرجل السود من القرن
19 إلى القرن 20 وكيف سيتطورون على العنصرية. السؤال الكبير في هذه الأطروحة هو لماذا السود أصبحوا
موضع الكثافة العنصرية