

After the broadcast ended, Farrakhan went on to describe street gang members as "born warriors for true liberation (who are) awaiting the voice of the Messiah.

"I speak, and they're hearing His voice, and so they don't have no desire to fight the voice that they were born to listen to. And now word comes to us out of the jails, word comes to us from the streets: "we're with you, brother."

Farrakhan said urban street gangs "are going to play a very important part in supporting and defending the black community." He told the group he expects the race wars to break out by 1986, the Tribune said.

Farrakhan's remarks about Hitler and his alleged threats against the black reporter led many Democrats to urge Jackson to repudiate Farrakhan's support.

But Jackson has refused to cut off his relationship with Farrakhan, leader of the Chicago-based Nation of Islam, a black separatist group sprung from the Black Muslims.

Farrakhan, who has publicly soft-pedaled much of his anti-white sentiment during the Jackson campaign, split from the Chicago-based American Muslim Mission when the larger group decided to allow whites to join after the death of Black Muslim founder Elijah Muhammad.

Earlier in the week, a group of Reform Jewish leaders issued a statement denouncing Farrakhan, and the Jewish Defense League is planning a Monday demonstration against Farrakhan outside the Nation of Islam headquarters.

Some American Jews have been alarmed by Farrakhan's frequent speeches at Jackson's campaign appearances and have objected to Farrakhan's past alliances with former Ugandan President Idi Amin and Libyan leader Moammar Khadafy.

Farrakhan referred to frictions between blacks and Jews in the March 11 speech, saying "the elders of Israel have just about thrown down their crowns before the God of Moses and Aaron," and promising that blacks will "inherit the promised land."

