The Indispensable Weekly
The Voice of the Awakened Negro

Negro World

Reaching the Mass of Negroes
The Best Advertising Medium

A Newspaper Devoted Solely to the Interests of the Negro Race

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Travel As Aid To Race Advancement Urged By Garvey On Negroes Of U. S.

Famous Leader Sees Need for Closer Relationship Between American and West Indian Negroes to Their Mutual Benefit

Cites the Policy of the White American to Develop Relationships Outside of America

No Good Purpose Can Be Served by Negroes Pulling Against Each Other—Suggests That U. S. Negroes Spend Vacation in Jamaica at Time of Convention

Fellowmen of the Negro Race, Greeting:

It is a pleasure for me to write to you from our Headquarters, at which I am now located. I have to report that we have now settled down to prepare for our great forthcoming International Convention.

A Wonderful Spirit

On my arrival in Jamaica I found a wonderful spirit awaiting us, the spirit that is indicated everywhere expressive of the new urge of the Negro to accomplish on his own account. From indications, it is fair to prophesy that our International Convention of 1929 will be the biggest thing in the history of the Negro race. We have just acquired a wonderful bit of property, at which our Headquarters are now established, in preparation for the forthcoming convention. The convention grounds at Headquarters will be ample to accommodate at least twenty thousand people, and we are looking forward to such a gathering as has never been seen before.

International Convention in Jamaica

At Toronto, on the 3rd of November last, the American delegates at the conference voted that we shall hold the convention next year at Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I. This was decided upon because there is a strong desire to bring the American Negroes into closer contact with the Negroes of the West Indies for trade and commercial and industrial relationship. As the white people of America are brought into closer relationship with white people in other parts of the world for their economic interest, out of which they are able to carry on such businesses as to afford them the financial recognition that is necessary, so also must the Negro start out to develop such a relationship. There is no reason why the Negroes of America cannot become the industrial purveyors of the commodities needed by the African, West Indian and Central American Negroes, thereby making the people so related as to economically assist each other to become independent. The West Indian, American and African Negroes can develop a similar relationship as the whites, out of which will grow an economic stability that will place the Negro far beyond the possibility of being industrially or commercially injured by any other race group. There are possibilities for the Negroes in the West Indies and South and Central America that the American Negroes should know about. Unfortunately, the American Negro has not travelled; he has not been trained to invest his capital in foreign countries as white Americans have done, with great success.

How the Whites Invest

A fair example of the white man investing his money in foreign countries, and reaping great results is here shown: About forty years ago an American by the name of Capt. Baker invested a few dollars in a schooner-load of bananas from Jamaica, B. W. I. The bananas he took to America from Jamaica found a ready market, and the result was that, after a short while, the Boston Fruit Company was organized to market the fruit; out of the Boston Fruit Company grew the United Fruit Company, a tremendous American trust, that controls not only the banana industry of Jamaica, but also that of all Central America. The United Fruit Company is one of the richest American corporations today. It has a surplus of over a billion dollars. They have a line of steamships larger than that of any other steamship company in the world. All of this is the result of a lone white man, Capt. Baker, starting the ball rolling. By way of further information, I may state that the very bananas that made the United Fruit Company so rich have been planted and reared by black men for the United Fruit Company. Other white American corporations also invested in sugar estates and cocoa plantations and other plantations in the West Indies and Central America out of which they draw annually countless millions of dollars. We want to bring the American Negroes into closer relationship with the West Indian and Central American Negroes so that a similar relationship can develop.

American Negroes Must Travel

The International Convention of 1929 will, th offer the American Negroes an opportunity to see tl possibilities of the Negroes in the West Indies. A sion ship will sail from New York for Jamaica t at Kingston on July 31, 1929. Therefore, all th desire to attend the convention from the United S America will have ample accommodations and for so doing. The trip from New York to Kings take six days. In another few weeks we shall a through the columns of the Negro World the sale sages so that all those who desire to make the t be able to book their passages in advance. A invitation is extended to all those who would like their holiday in the tropics next year. The conve be from the 1st to the 31st of August. The excur will make two trips back to America; one on A and the other on the 31st, so that those who cann the entire month in Jamaica can take a holiday weeks. I am suggesting that all those who plan a holiday in 1929 to make Jamaica the point to be visited so as to see the great International Convention that is to be held. Trips around the island will be arranged for all visitors so that they may see the beautiful tropics. As everyone knows, Jamaica is the most beautiful spot of all the tropics. It is known as the "Isle of Springs." Thousands of white tourists from all parts of the world come to Jamaica for their health and to see the beauty of the island. This, therefore, will be a wonderful chance for the Negroes of America to see the beautiful tropics and enter into closer relationship with the people.

Organization on Way to Success

There is no doubt about it, the Universal Negro Improvement Association is now on the way to permanent success. We are now laying the foundation upon which the most permanent structure shall be built. This is not the time to create idle sentiment of opposition, but as a people we must unite our efforts to pull together, and I do hope that no one will do anything to impede this great work. The Negro must learn to love himself better than he has done in the past.

Stop Pulling Against Each Other

There is absolutely no good purpose to be served in Negroes of one section of the world pulling against Negroes in other parts of the world. We must be united in purpose. When the white man attempts to do anything for his race or nation, he co-operates with every force that will help him to bring about the desired results. We must no longer stop to think whether we are from Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica, New York, Mississippi or Africa, but we must fully realize that we must unite as one people to go forward with the great work that is before us.

Prepare for Great Convention

Let everybody all over the world prepare for this, our [illegible] our minds to make [illegible] will be allowed [illegible] convention [illegible] and [illegible] assessment tax [illegible] one [illegible] co-operate for the [illegible] with every best wishes, I have the [illegible]

Your Obe[illegible] Servant,

Marcus Garvey

President General, Universal [illegible] Improvement Association

Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.
December 5, 1928.

COMMUNIST LEADER THROWS LIGHT ON BLACK REPUBLIC PROJECT IN BLUNT ADDRESS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Says Communists Will Answer "White Domination" Cry with "Black Republic"—Capitalist Powers Would Like to Partition Russia Like Africa, He Declares—Flays General Hertzog and Tielman Roos

ENUMERATES ABUSES THE NATIVES SUFFER

Exposes Falsity of White Man's Claim of Going Into Africa to "Civilize the Black"—Africa Must Be a Black Man's Country, That Is, a Country Where the Blacks, the Majority, Rule

(From The Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, Nov. 19)

"A South African native republic as a stage towards a workers' and peasants' government, with full protection and equal rights for all national minorities." This is the slogan of the Communist Party of South Africa as announced by the general secretary, Mr. D. G. Wolton, when presiding at a meeting of about 100 European and natives at the Inchape Hall yesterday afternoon.

"Absolute race domination" that was the slogan of the white people, said Mr. S. P. Bunting, chairman of the party and recently returned from Russia "the white ruling and the black in subjection."

"We Communists join with every word and letter of that slogan," added Mr Bunting, vehemently. "If they say 'white domination,' then we say 'black republic'."

MR. BUNTING'S ADDRESS

The world today was divided into two camps, said Mr. Bunting, in the course of his speech. There are a few countries like England, America, France and others at the top, and the rest of the world under their heels. Two-thirds of the world's population were in this position of oppression. THE 50 years ago, most of Africa was a free country, but it was in the nature of capitalism to go on annexing, so that today, outside Russia, there was not a free country in the world. The capitalist Powers wanted to partition Russia too, and make it into another colony like Africa.

Power in the Hands of the Few

He was not speaking of the British working man, Britain, France and America themselves were under the heel of capitalism. It was notorious that all the power in England was in the hands of five banks, and in America with Rockefeller and Pierpont Morgan. The capitalists were always of their own capital. They had to invest it even if it cost wars—as long as they were not killed and they made money out of it. They would even annex the Sahara and make money by it. They came to Africa merely to make money out of raw materials and cheap labor. Then they have the effrontery to say that they came to civilize the black," he added.

Civilizing the "Black"

The way in which the white men had civilized the black was by taking away his land and then making him work. "And what has become of your native life?" asked the speaker. "There is no such thing as primitive life left in the whole of Africa. Even in the Congo the population has dwindled so much that they are offering prizes for large families in order to get more laborers. We need not go as far as the Congo. The infantile death rate among the natives of Johannesburg is 700 per 1,000, and is higher only perhaps in Bombay—also in the British Empire."

Although during the last 20 years the cost of living had doubled, the native was being paid the same wage. There was no country in the world where a subject people had been so completely crushed as in South Africa. "Some of our comrades," said Mr. Bunting, "wanted him put in jail for saying that this country was reduced to a hell, so I will not say that. This civilization is the civilization of the parasite class at top."

The white people might say that they had given the natives the railways. When the Prince of Wales came he travelled in a white train, but the

(Continued on page 3)

DIAMOND FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA REPORTED RAIDED

1,000 Armed Men, Chafing at Government Restrictions, Raid Diggings and Make Trenches to Resist Police—Agitators Are Blamed

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Dec. 26.—Sensational rumors are current here tonight about an outbreak in Namaqualand, where a thousand armed men are said to have rushed the State diamond diggings, to have cut the telegraph wires and to be prepared to resist the police with rifles and machine guns. It is alleged that a ship is lying off the coast ready to receive diamonds taken from the State diggings.

These rumors can probably be heavily discounted. It is certain, however, that a special detachment of police were sent here on Monday from Pretoria and now has been dispatched to Port Nolloth by motor truck with rifles and machine guns. There is reason to believe that a second despatch, somewhat larger, left on Christmas morning in automobiles requisitioned by the government from local farmers.

It is known, too, that a condition of extreme unrest prevails in Namaqualand, where a few months ago thousands of Europeans were driven off the farms to seek work. There is also intense resentment against the government for the ruthless manner in which alleged illicit diggers and prospecting under the Precious Stones act.

Two days ago four men were arrested for breaking into the State diggings at Bushmans and brought to Port Nolloth. Bail was refused and the men demonstrated before the magistrate's office, whereupon bail was granted. This incident is believed to be the outcome of much more serious developments.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 26, (Canadian Press cable, via Reuters).—It is known that a body of picked police have been conveyed to the Port Nolloth area by motor lorries, bringing the forces there up to 200 men. It is understood that at a recent meeting at Port Nolloth, attended by 1,500 people, it was decided to ask the government to throw open thirty-four acres of the State diggings to the public. It is also understood that the government should employ 500 diggers in the state diggings and that two syndicates should employ another 500. It is understood that if one of these requests is not granted by Friday the diggers plan to rush the State diggings.

The Namaqualand member of the House of Assembly has arrived by motor from Port Nolloth to interview the Ministers of Mines and Justice. He declares that powerful agitators in Namaqualand and that unless the government takes immediate and tactful action, a serious outbreak, accompanied by considerable bloodshed, is inevitable.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 27.—The government has issued what is intended to be a reassuring statement about the situation in the Namaqualand diamond fields—commonly reputed to be the richest diamond field in the world—where the state diggings were yesterday reported to have been seized by armed men. The government declares that nothing untoward happened, and adds a hint that the dispatch of a special contingent of police from Cape Town, armed with rifles and machine guns and accompanied by large quantities of ammunition, was nothing out of the ordinary.

Information received this afternoon from a fairly trustworthy source states, however, that the Namaqualanders

(Continued on page 3)

SPECIAL RADIO PROGRAM BROADCAST TO INDIA

India National Congress Greeted Over Radio—Senator Copeland Mentions Common Aryan Ancestry

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 27.—A special radio broadcast intended for reception in Calcutta, India, where the India National Congress is in session, went on the air from this city today under the auspices of the India Foundation, composed of natives of India living in this country.

The program was broadcast from WGY, the General Electric Company's station, operating on a wavelength of 379.5 meters, and from WXAF, the experimental station of the company, with a wavelength of 31.4 meters.

Greetings from the East Indians in this country to their fellow countrymen in India were broadcast by S. N. Ghose, secretary of the India Foundation; H. L. Gokhale, Mrs. Sarojine Naidu, former president of the India National Congress; Dean Gopal Mukerjee and Romil Bajpai.

Messages from United States Senators Royal S. Copeland of New York and David I. Walsh of Massachusetts were read. Senator Copeland's message told of the bond of brotherhood which the American and native of India find in their common Aryan ancestry.

Messages to the press of India were prepared for the broadcast by Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press; Roy A. Dick, president of the United Press Associations; H. H. Slansbury, head of United Services, and David Lawrence, editor of the United States Daily. Mr. Cooper's message read in part:

"Every United Press in the radio chain which soon will encircle the globe is another safeguard to world peace, for direct communication brings understanding, and with understanding come peace and good will."

MISSISSIPPI MOB BURNS NEGRO TO DEATH AT STAKE

Governor Bilbo Refuses to Order Inquiry, Stating He Has Neither Time Nor Money to Investigate 2,000 People

PARCHMAN, Miss., Dec. 31.—Charley Shepherd, Negro trusty, was escaped from the State Prison Farm here last Friday after murdering a guard and abducting the murdered man's eighteen-year-old daughter, Ruth, and burned to death tonight on a plantation seven miles from Shelby. He was tied to logs and they and his body were saturated with gasoline.

The fire was lighted by guns men of the Mississippi delta with the same deliberation with which they had hunted Shepherd across three counties ever since Mrs. J. D. Duvall, wife of the murdered prison guard, spread the alarm that her husband had been stabbed and beaten to death and her daughter carried away.

After eluding for three days a thousand men armed with rifles and pistols, Shepherd was captured single-handed today by Miss Laura Mae Keeler, who started to take her prisoner by automobile to Clarksdale.

Before the party could turn Shepherd over to the military or police authorities, however, her party was overtaken by the mob, which took the law into its own hands.

Shepherd's funeral pyre was built not far from the spot where he released Ruth Duvall after forcing her to accompany him on a lonely midnight ride through miles of Parchman plantations and mistreating her.

There were more than 200 cars in the procession that followed the machine in which Miss Keeler and her prisoner were racing toward the protection of the National Guard under command of Adjutant General J. M. Hairston.

Following his capture by the avenger of Duvall's murder Shepherd was proposed to having attacked Miss Duvall,

(Continued on page 3)

Sandino Has Backing Outside of Nicaragua, Hoover Party Learns

(From The New York World's Correspondent)

U. S. S. UTAH, by Radio Via Washington, Jan. 1.—If Augusto Sandino is preparing to issue from his jungle fastness on the Coco River in Nicaragua and takes the field with a modernly equipped force, as reported today by a Honduras newspaper, he is probably backed and encouraged from outside Nicaragua.

When the Maryland called at Nicaragua a month ago Sandino's only native following numbered 200 men, including one Edi Sim in the Coco wilds, and two or three radical deputies. The Conservative President and the newly elected Liberal President repudiated him and asked President-elect Hoover to use his influence to bring the insurgents around to Managua until they could build up an efficient native constabulary to deal with Sandino and other disturbers.

But in the meantime an anti-American propaganda had made Sandino a symbol. That propaganda proceeds from complex sources. First there are the out-and-out Communists. This group is only an infinitesimal faction in Latin-America, as it is in the United States, but noisy out of all proportion to its numbers.

Then there is what is known as the Mexican labor faction, from the land of its origin—a rather vague radical movement running through most countries south of the Rio Grande. There are also some societies, formed to oppose imperialism in the United states, which extend their activities outside of their own country. Finally certain European economic interests, alarmed at the rapid spread of commerce of the United States, do not look upon any anti-imperialistic movement with an unfriendly eye.

These propagandists take advantage of every event which discredits our civilization, or seems to discredit it, and above all they love a symbol to use. The symbol last year was Sacco-Vanzetti. This year it is Sandino. He has been a furious bit with them.

Dr. Sacasa to Be Sent as Minister to Washington

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Dec. 28.—It is reliably reported here that General Moncada will send Dr. Juan Bautista Sacasa as Minister to Washington. After being ousted from the vice-presidency of Nicaragua by Congress, Dr. Sacasa set up his own government at Puerto Cabezas. The civil strife followed in which the United States intervened.

"White Negroes" in Africa Discovered by Explorers

Explorers in Africa recently were greatly excited over the discovery of a tribe of white Negroes, at Mamungo, East Africa. At once the report spread that these people were descended from the white women lost in the famous wreck of the Grosvenor.

The wreck of the great East Indiaman in 1782 has always been regarded as one of the most poignant tragedies of the sea. What became of the ten young British women of breeding and culture lost in the wildest part of Africa had always remained a mystery. Officers of some authority on African matters have insisted that the white women met a terrible fate and were added to the harems of native chiefs.

But there seems to be no trace of white blood in the pale natives of the Mamungo section. Scientists say that they are afflicted with a disease which has changed the pigmentation of their skins. The disease is a form of albinism, similar to that which afflicts the so-called "white Indians" of Panama. These white Indians have always been ostracized by their darker neighbors, who feared racial contamination and drove them into the jungle. The enforced segregation, savants say, might easily have perpetuated albino traits.

WHY HOTELS BAR COLORED PERSONS, PASTORS TO FIND

Seminar on Church and Race Relations to Ask Federation of Churches to Make Study of Discrimination Against Negro

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A resolution calling on the New York City Federation of Churches to make a study of "discrimination against Negroes in hotels and restaurants and of the public schools" was adopted at the closing session of the two-day Seminar on the Church and Race Relations at the Russell Sage Foundation. The resolution was prepared by a committee headed by the Rev. Bradford Young, assistant rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, and read:

Whereas, many members of our Christian churches in New York are disturbed over the un-Christian exclusion of our discrimination against Negroes in hotels and restaurants; and

Whereas, they recognize this and other forms of racial discrimination as a result largely of indifference to the implications of Christian ideals, a situation that is of special concern to all the churches of the city; be it

Resolved, that this Seminar on the Church and Race Relations recommend to the New York Federation of Churches that it make a study of discrimination against Negroes in hotels and restaurants and of the public attitude back of these discriminations and that it publish the results in the form of a report suitable for group study for the purpose of:

(a) Encouraging church people to use every opportunity to influence these concerns in the direction of complete race equality.

(b) Bringing attention to opportunities which the churches themselves may have by changes in their own practices and policies to make conditions more favorable to the reception of Negroes freely in public places.

Bishop Francis J. McConnell, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, delivered the closing address at the conference, declaring that if the Christian church cannot cope with what is believed to be "the apparent hopelessness" of the Negro problem it seems that "the heart is taken out of Christianity."

"We hear about group consciousness," he said, "and we must concede that there is power in the group. There are scientific, church, industrial and other groups. The problem is how to harmonize the thinking of the various groups. I believe in certain respects that the Negro should develop his own culture, but there should be an interfertilization of cultures."

Frank C. Laubach, former missionary in the Philippines, said that 1905, when Japan defeated Russia, was the turning point in white supremacy.

Other speakers included the Rev. Benjamin S. Winchester of the Federal Council of Churches; Bishop Gregory, Negro school principal of Atlantic City; the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James' Presbyterian Church in Harlem, and Bruno Lasker, editor of The Inquiry, who led some of the discussions.

Moncada to Recognize Gautemala Immediately

GUATEMALA CITY, Dec. 28.—General Moncada will recognize Guatemala as soon as he takes office, it was announced today. Diplomatic relations will be resumed immediately afterwards, it was stated. Guatemala with Nicaragua following the Chamoro coup, culminating in the resignation of President Adelamo and the establishment of the Liberal Sacasa regime at Puerto Cabezas.)

ALGERIA DISTURBS PARIS

Natives Demanding Voting Right on Par With French Citizens

ALGIERS, Dec. 29.—There is agitation in Algeria for native representation in the French Parliament. The movement, limited as yet, has taken special writer of the "Paris Matin," sent here to investigate, but it is active.

What is serious is said to be the possibility that eventually natives of French colonies, who outnumber the inhabitants of France, if accorded equal representation, would outvote the home country in Parliament.

The third of a million white Frenchmen in the three departments of Algeria and the small percentage of natives entitled to vote send nine Deputies to Paris. Six million natives, however, have no vote. The nine Deputies qualified French voters only when they are male, more than twenty-five, property owners, have served in the army or have been decorated, can read and write or own farms. Few can qualify.

"Anything like this," is the gist of the campaign argument of the Algerians who demand representation. "This is not France; we are subject to military service; we therefore are French citizens, and we should have the same rights to vote and to have Deputies as the citizens of European France."

A BABY FOR YOU

Are you denied the blessing of motherhood—the glory of a baby all your own? Do you and your husband yearn for a baby's arms and a baby's smile? Nature does not intend that any woman should be childless. When she is, it is usually due to some weakness or disorder of the organs of reproduction. When these organs are properly toned up, invigorated and helped to function properly, the blessings of motherhood may be realized.

Many women are now praising a remarkable new treatment called Gen-Tone and expressing their gratitude for what it has done for them. Intended as an aid to revitalizing the organs of reproduction, many report also that it helped to relieve many of the ailments common to women, such as bearing-down and periodical pains, etc., and also them to lead happier and more comfortable lives.

To test this new treatment, simply send name to Hamilton Products Co., 814 Ascher, San Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and when your treatment arrives pay postman $2.95 plus few cents postage. This reliable company agrees to refund the $2.95 if you are not satisfied. You should not hesitate in accepting their generous offer.

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NO INBORN MENTAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BLACK AND WHITE RACES

Dr. Boas, Head of Department of Anthropology at Columbia, Spikes Contention of Dr. Davenport Which Would Intensify Superiority Complex of White Race

(From the New York World)

The contention that there are inborn mental differences between the black and white races, recently made by Dr. Charles B. Davenport, Director of the Department of Genetics of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, in an address to the National Academy of Sciences, is the first unqualified assertion of this kind made by an eminent scientist. Dr. Davenport bases his conclusions on the results of tests made in rural Jamaica on "a number of Negroes, whites and hybrids, all living on about the same social level and having about the same education.

"These proved," he said: "First, that races differ in mental traits as really as they do in physical characters. Second, that when full-blooded Negroes and whites of the same social status, occupation and education are compared, the Negroes show a superiority over the whites in at least certain parts of the field of sense discrimination and in ability to retain and reproduce a series of figures they seem to be equal if not superior to.

"But in tests involving some organization, foresight and planning, as in the form board test, in drawing the figure of a man, in reconstructing a mutilated figure, the Negroes seem to be well as certain army tests, involving common sense and something of the character, the Negroes seem to be inferior to the whites."

Dr. Boas Differs on the Question

That there is no racial difference in mental capacity has been the contention of the biologists and anthropologists. Dr. Franz Boas, head of the Department of Anthropology at Columbia University, who for over half a century has specialized in the study of race differentiation, is still unconvinced to the contrary.

"The whole of Dr. Davenport's assertion hinges on his phase, 'the same social level,'" said Dr. Boas, discussing the matter with The World. "I do not say that what he maintains is untrue. What I do say, however, is that such experiments are determined empirically.

"Then we ever be certain of 'the same social level' when selecting whites and blacks for comparison? Dr. Davenport's tests were made on people living in Jamaica where, from what I am told, there exists a strong social stratification according to color. If that is really the case, the results are valueless.

"Some time ago we made tests of a similar kind at Howard University, Washington, and found that there was absolutely no mental difference according to color.

"There are many facts which I should want to know before regarding these tests as conclusive. Are the whites in the incomes of the families concerned? What was the domestic stability? Are the families equally desirous of the process examined, and how long had they been in the school?

"Contentment is a factor in experiments must depend absolutely on "testing persons with the same social experience." Dr. Boas recalled that even when examining white groups of children in the public schools, "social deficiencies have shown themselves more than the matter was investigated in the greatest detail the results were uncertain.

"As an illustration of the force of environment, he said, "people of the most diverse descent will all resent so much in the same way that it is impossible to tell from their own reactions alone to what race they belong. If it is a Mendelian recognition that you can take two sets of 100 with the same mental environment, they invariably different, and it is extremely difficult to prove that they are different.

"Environmental influences are again accounted for the fact that neither the rural white nor Negro children are inferior in intelligence tests, according to Dr. Boas. He believed, therefore, that up to the present none of the tests made on blacks and whites or among the various grades of the colored races show any significant racial differences which might not be adequately explained by "social experience."

"Every function of the body, physiological or mental, is strongly influenced by environmental conditions," continued Dr. Boas. "People living in cold climates exercise themselves much more vigorously than people who live in hot climates. What is true physiologically is true mentally."

It was mentioned that Dr. Davenport has stated that the results of his experiments, "in general, follow the law of variation of physical character"; that he said:

"In some mental tests which seem to be good tests of innate capacity, there is the same sort of difference between the races that physical measurements show. Thus, in discrimination of pitch and of rhythm, the adult black will better than the adult white. On the other hand, in sense of harmony, there is no certain difference."

In tests "involving common sense and something of a logical faculty, the Negroes seem to be inferior to the whites. The fact that, in general, the grades of the browns are strictly intermediate between those of blacks and whites in the case of mental traits, exactly as is the case of physical traits, seems to be a fact of special importance."

In these mental gradings according to skin color, Dr. Boas is inclined to see another illustration of the force of social experience rather than racial mental traits. He mentioned that there was an aristocracy of color among the Negro race and that the light-colored Negroes was much sought after by the darker Negro. Again, "the Negroes are

(Continued on page 3)

QUICKENING OF THE RACIAL URGE FOR FREEDOM NEEDED IN NEW YEAR

Members of the U. N. I. A. Must Rededicate Themselves to Service in the Cause Afric—Speakers Stress Desire for Love and Tolerance in Relations with Each Other

NEW YORK, LIBERTY HALL, Sunday Night, Dec. 30.—A capacity crowd had enjoyed to the full the excellent fare served up at the forum of Negro liberty here ton ght. The meeting was conducted by Mrs. L. McCartney, Lady President, who introduced the various speakers. An excellent concert program of musical items, to which the Universal Band and the Choir were the chief contributors, was rendered prior to the speech-making.

MRS. McCARTNEY'S ADDRESS

Mrs. L. McCarney, lady president, said in her address that the Universal Negro Improvement Association had a great deal to be thankful for. They were thankful for the great work they had done in the cause of action to carry on the work that had been so ably laid out and given to them by their great leader. They were thankful for the splendid services rendered to the organization by the Honorable Leader and by the Hon. Marcus Garvey during the year 1928. He had given to the Negro a new spirit. He had convinced every red blooded Negro that he has something to live for and there is an opportunity for him to make good in the world as other men and other nations. He had also brought forcibly to the attention of the Negro the necessity of their stepping out upon their own initiative and doing something for themselves. He had also brought to the minds of the race that if they hoped to be respected by other people, they have to step forward and do as other races and nations they would have to step forward and do the things others did for their race in order to get standing, and with understanding come peace and good will."

VALUE OF KNOWLEDGE

Miss Ethel Collins, Lady Vice-President, spoke as follows:

Knowledge is of priceless value because by applying knowledge we can make our future what we wish it to be. When we realize that our present environment, our present state, our present physical condition are all the results of past methods of thinking, we shall begin to have some conception of the true value of knowledge.

If the state of our health is not all it could be we can, by the exercise of a method of thinking; let us rather that every thought produces a corresponding condition in the mind—condition is a result which will sink into subconscious and form a tendency. If these thoughts contain germs, the harvest will be sickness, decay, weakness and failure, if they contain the germs of health, what are we creating, what is harvest to be?

Rededication to the Task

Now in 1928 it is about to pass from us, let us again dedicate ourselves, with a spirit of determination, to the cause of uplifting the race worthy of recognition and respect. Let us catch the spirit of initiative and develop ourselves through a continuity of mental effort. All of us are aware, but the dynamo of itself is nothing; it needs the motive power. The mind is an engine whose power is undreamed of. The astronomer centers his mind on the stars and they give forth their secrets; the geologist centers his mind on the construction of the earth, and so, therefore, 400 million Negroes, center our minds on Africa, our motherland, and we shall see a country and a land. Every obstacle conquered, every victory gained, will give you more faith in your power, and you will have greater ability to win.

Mental Attitude All-Important

Your strength is determined by your mental attitude. If this attitude is one of success, and is permanently held with an unswerving purpose, you will attract to you from the invisible domain the things you silently demand.

In One God, One Aim, One Destiny.

May the year 1929, bring to the Negro peoples of the world, through the leadership of the Hon. Marcus Garvey, the Leader, everything to make us smile and be happy all the while.

REV. GREENE SPEAKS

Rev. C. P. Greene stressed the value of racial love and racial identity and racial harmony. He said that the Negro race were more oppressive of each other, more impatient with each other than any other race. Another thing that they needed to remember was that the training of the brain was very essential and also confidence in self. One's brain was of no use to him if it was to be put to use by another for that person's benefit. Marcus Garvey was teaching the Negro how to train the mind and how to make the fullest and most advantageous use of his brain and he deserved the utmost support of the race.

Mr. Smith Speaks

Mr. J. Smith, a veteran member of the New York local, was the next speaker. He said every Negro must have gotten a thrill on reading the program outlined by the Hon. Marcus Garvey for discussion at the Sixth International Convention in August. Personally, he thought the program a great one—a liberty and freedom program.

An Incident of 1899

Looking back over 1928, the speaker said, he was proud to note the new determination that had come to the Negro side by side with the new spirit of view. In this connection he would recall an incident of 1899, in his soldiering days, when he was a member of the West Indian Regiment. In that year Colonel Woodgate was sent out from England to inspect the British troops in Sierra Leone, where the West India Regiment was quartered at the time. The Colonel reviewed the first and second West African Regiments, composed of natives, and then he inspected the West India Regiment. Addressing them on the parade ground he said that, speaking to them as English-Bahmen, he was sorry to see that the natives had been given military training, because he feared that some day they would break away from their allegiance and give England trouble.

New Point of View

Today, commented the speaker, he was glad to find that not only had the Africans woken away from this allegiance, but the very West Indians whom the Colonel had addressed as Bahmen, Men of African descent, throughout the world had gotten the—for them—new and desirable point of view, and they were prepared to build for themselves a government of their own in Mother Africa. Speaking for himself, and he knew his sentiments would be voiced by thousands, he had sworn never again, at the behest of anyone, to raise a hand against Mother Africa.

MR. BARTLEY'S ADDRESS

Mr. M. L. Bartley was the last speaker. He said he was glad once again to be present in Liberty Hall and be a witness of the splendid enthusiasm which prevailed among the members of the organization in the City of New York. "Go forward," he said, was the message he would bring to the membership. And they must go forward with greater unity than before, and more love for humanity, more tolerance, the one of the other. He had also to congratulate the women of the organization for the splendid showing they made from time to time, and he called upon the men to see to it that they placed protection of their women above everything else.

CIVIL SERVICE NOTES

(Compiled by Braithwaite Business School)

City Examinations

The Municipal Civil Service Commission during last week set application dates for ten new examinations to be held soon. Among the more popular and those which may interest our group are:—Janitor-engineer (Department of Public Works and Addressograph); ticket agent, Grade 2 (Department of Plant and Structures), applications open January 4, closed January 11; Janitor-engineer, applications open January 10, closed January 24; clerk, Grade 2 (Department of Public Charities, Addressograph), applications open January 8, close January 17; ticket agent, Grade 2 (Department of Public and Private Welfare), applications open January 10, close January 24. Applications for the above examinations may be obtained in Room 1400, Municipal Building, on and after the date specified for opening.

Eligible lists for promotion of the Municipal Service Commission has completed rating the papers of the promotion examinations held on June 20, 1928, and the papers are now in the computing room, where the percentages are being computed. The computation is expected to be finished in about two weeks and the list will probably be ready for promotion about January 15, 1929. The present list is practically exhausted and the new lists should commence to be used. The announcement of a new examination will be made shortly.

State Employees

It is reported that Governor-elect Roosevelt in a recent conference with department heads discussed an increase of salaries for lower state employees such as stenographers, typists and clerks. It is expected that the salary increases will take effect early in the year.

The Post Office

A large number of clerks and carriers have just been appointed to the New York Post Office. Several colored men were among the number appointed.

Applications for letter carrier are now being issued for the New York and Brooklyn Post Office. Examinations are held on the third Saturday of each month. Applicants should apply at once for Form 2374, to the Secretary, Second Civil Service District, Custom House, New York, Room 218. Applications should be properly executed and filed with the District Secretary, Room 318, Custom House, New York. Applicants will be notified to report for the examination.

Guatemalan Cow Trees Give Palatable Milk

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Milk from contented trees," might well be a slogan of the Guatemalans.

Samuel J. Record, wood technologist on the staff of the Field Museum, has returned from Central American with a sample of milk and wood from the Guatemalan cow tree.

The milk is palatable and tastes and looks much like cow's milk. Record said a "dairy" of cow trees would be practical. He added, however, that the tree might be used more profitably in the manufacture of chewing gum.

MISSISSIPPI MOB BURNS NEGRO TO DEATH

(Continued from page 2)

burg, where they voted to request an inquiry into the lynching of another Negro that resulted in the culling of a Grand Jury for next Monday.

Although the Governor said he would take no action, Arthur Jordan, District Attorney, indicated he might call in a Grand Jury investigation. He declared he "would get in touch" with Judge S. F. Davis, at Indianola, in whose jurisdiction the lynching occurred.

Governor Bilbo passed through Parchman today while driving from Bell Buckle, Tenn., and viewed the body of the mob's victim. It had been brought in by Dr. McDavid, prison physician, who removed it from the funeral pyre near Drew, wrapped in a tarpaulin, and had it interred in the prison cemetery.

Governor Bilbo said he authorized the calling out of troops to search for Mr. Negro when he passed through Parchman Saturday on his way to Tennessee. He said he offered to Shepherd, who was "in jail for the petition time for such sentiments, if he would tell the entire Mississippi militia if necessary, as "the State could not afford to let the perpetrator of such a crime to go free."

"No request was made for troops to search for the man who had been captured, either by the prison superintendent or Sheriff's in the counties in which Shepherd had been "hunted," Gov. Bilbo said. "It such a request had been made by a person authorized to do so I would have granted it."

Shepherd, a trusty at the State Prison farm, serving twenty years for manslaughter, beat and stabbed to death J. D. Duvall, a carpenter seventeen, and kidnaped Dorothy Duvall, 18-year-old daughter, Ruth, last Thursday night. The girl, after Shepherd had left her, stumbled into a prison camp Saturday morning, and the drive to find Shepherd was redoubled. He surrendered yesterday morning to a lone woman who before he could be taken to a jail.

U. S. Marines to Remain In Nicaragua Indefinitely

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—American marines will remain in Nicaragua for an indefinite period, perhaps for years, and U. S. cruisers will continue to patrol adjacent Nicaraguan ports for some time to come.

This was learned today when the Senate received the report of the committee that the Nicaraguan Congress had duly declared General Jose Maria Moncada to be the duly elected President. He will take office on the new year.

Hear Admiral David F. Sellers, in command of the American fleet and the troops ashore, sent the cable. He said only one dissenting vote was cast in the Congress opposed the report of the McCoy election board and thus declared Moncada elected.

Secretary Stimson learned the United States considers it of the utmost importance to see that General Moncada assumes the office. A coup d'etat by a rival party would be possible if General Moncada were unprotected.

FOR LIBERTY UNIVERSITY

The secretary of the Universal Liberty University begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following donations:

Campostella, Va., Div.	$10.00
Garvey Club, Mem. of African descent, Division	10.00
Sunnyside Chapter, Kansas City	7.00
Garvey Club, New York	31.75

Communist Leader Throws Light on Black Republic

(Continued from page 2)

which is worse—the general overbearing social treatment, police persecution, what the bishop or a judge called "the other day—I forget which—the stinking deal of the law courts."

"You have got to vote, and what you have got they are trying to take away," the speaker went on. "You have practically no education, for all our money goes to educate the white man. When we tell you to organize in trade unions as the white workers do what is the answer of the Government? Onto rampart gives the answer. The Government says, "If you dare to strike as the white men do into jail you go wholesale." The taxation that the natives have to bear is ten times as great in proportion as that of the Europeans."

It was the Imperialists who were really stirring up trouble in this country, went on Bunting, and the arch-agent of the Imperialists here at the present time was Mr. Tielman Roos. Parliament had not passed a single measure to lighten the lot of the Bell Buckle, Tenn., and viewed the mutmost to get devils worse than those he has," said the speaker. "Is it extraordinary that the native peoples have been reduced to exasperation and despair. Of course there are people who will come to see the Bantu Men's Social Centre, the Men's Welfare Club or to the I. C. C. to hear the Rev. Hofmeyr, they will see a little lighten your lot a little. But General Hertzog and Tielman Roos have no time for such sentiments. They say they are going to ride on your backs forever, and any one who suggests to them that they ought to lighten your lot is told that he is stirring up trouble and is an enemy to South Africa, if not to phrase.

"General Hertzog has told you he is the father of the natives. A very unnatural father. They are not his children the other day: "The whites are threatened by the growth of native life. If he is a parent, then surely the stranger man rules.

"There are many of you who are called good boys. What does that mean? It means that you are supporters of Mr. Roos and his slogan, 'Keep the land white.' Keep the land white. We need not wait for any slogan from Moscow. We have been preaching the same thing for years."

Fight Against Capitalism

The freedom of the colonial peoples was essential, continued the speaker, and that could be only held up by capitalism, which could not be broken without liberating the colonies. The Communists were the ones who were constructing and building up the country without Imperialism. That was what they meant by a Black Republic, a work in which white and black could take an equal part.

"Of course, there will be any race domination," continued Mr. Bunting. "Then there must be native rule in this country. If there is a white majority, then there is no alternative but domination by the majority. The Communist Party will be the Black Crowe and others have said that this is destined to be a black man's country. I think it will be a good, good, good country with white bishops, a white government, a white army, and a few other things to keep the black man where he is today.

"I certainly do not anticipate that there will be a time when there will be no white men in this country. On the contrary, the white people, if they like, can do a great deal of good instead of the harm they have been doing. Where it is going to be a black man's country, then at any rate we should see that it is going to be a country fit for blacks to live in—a free country, not a slave country.

The "Gates of Heaven"

"The Communist Party has got no magic key with which it is going to open up the gates of heaven. What we are doing is pointing the way to those gates of heaven on earth and helping you to organize, educate yourselves, agitate, and struggle to reach those gates."

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A paper published every Saturday in the interest of the Negro Race by the African Communities League, Inc.

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RACE PREJUDICE

BEFORE a racially mixed assembly of some three hundred persons at the Civic Club, New York City, the other evening, four young men, two from Harvard University and two from Howard University, debated the question: "Resolved, That race prejudice can be eliminated." The men from Howard argued that race prejudice cannot be eliminated because it is innate in all individuals, while the task of the white gentlemen from Harvard, fittingly enough, was to convince their hearers that racial prejudice is acquired and can be eliminated by education of the right sort.

The debate, at which a representative of The Negro World was present, was very interesting, even though no new ground was broken. The Harvard men seemed to have the better of the argument, our friends from Howard appearing to be somewhat hampered in the more elaborate and forceful presentation of their side of the debate by striving to preserve the vaunted friendliness of the occasion and to cause the least possible uneasiness on the part of those present.

Of course, whether race prejudice is innate or acquired is still the subject of discussion wherever the thoughtful congregate. But whether prejudice is born with the individual or is acquired after birth, and however much the victim would like to believe that the latter is true and that therefore eradication is not impossible, what should concern us most is the manifestations of prejudice, their curbing and repression.

If prejudice is innate, a solution for the problem which is vexing the world lies only in preventing men from exhibiting it to the detriment of the other fellow. And if it be acquired, and since it must be admitted by all that only a revolution in present-day methods of education, present-day ideas and ideals can accomplish even the slightest good, then, again, a solution for the grievous problem lies only in effective repression of the sinister manifestations of prejudice.

The manifestations of prejudice against the Negro race are present throughout the world, and nowhere, perhaps, more painful, with the exception of certain parts of Africa, than in the United States, where more than one-tenth of the population are Negroes. And so it is that we had expected some enlightened suggestions, during hours of lively debate, on the part of some one, as to means for curbing the manifestations of race prejudice. How, for instance, to put an end to segregation, discrimination and the law of the mob. Education, said the Harvard pair of debaters. But, we ask, education by whom? Some of the foremost educators are hopelessly prejudiced on account of color and race, and so any effort through education to eradicate race prejudice pre-supposes a disposition on the part of those who rule and order things to be Christ-like—a disposition singularly rare on earth today.

And here it was, it seemed, the men from Howard missed an opportunity to come out strong. It must have occurred to them that unreasoning hate, fear or prejudice, can only be effectively met by a display of strength. If A has a gun in his pocket, it matters not how intensely B hates him, it matters not how unreasonably prejudiced against A B happens to be, B will hesitate to invite A "to come outside," nor will he, if he is sane, affront A grossly, knowing that A is well armed. And of the individual, so of the group, nation or race. Weakness invites abuses, and the only way in which a race can protect itself against the manifestations of prejudice, and so mitigate or end them, is by becoming strong.

When America was young and weak, British ships came across the seas to discipline America, but today, with America grown strong and powerful, Britishers rave in Parliament at what they are pleased to call American smugness and self-sufficiency, but they sign the Kellogg Pact and pray that the United States Senate might ratify it. Ever since Japan humbled Russia in Czarist days the world has been imbued with a higher respect for Japan and Japanese. No white mob, be it ever so illiterate, will pour oil on a Japanese and burn him and rejoice in the spectacle.

The elimination of race prejudice, or rather its manifestations, then, is reduced to this: making it expensive for the prejudiced to act as he thinks. Interracial meetings may be helpful things. We have no doubt this collaboration is doing a great deal of good in various communities in America and elsewhere, but this does not touch the root of the problem. Indeed, a certain type of interracial intercourse, in communities where the vast majority of people are opposed to it, might retard the very thing it is seeking to promote—better understanding between the races. We do not believe, for example, that the staging of mixed dances in New York City today can contribute one iota of helpfulness to the solution of the race problem. Rather, it seems to us, it may, by offending the prejudiced and powerful, make the lot of the oppressed worse rather than better.

An incident occurred at the Howard-Harvard debate which ought to have revealed to many that the liberal attitude of some of those present was merely a pose. A Negro, allotted five minutes to speak, when the debate was thrown open for general discussion, said it seemed to him that Marcus Garvey's philosophy could well be inculcated with profit by Negroes desiring the elimination of race prejudice. The speaker did not get very far after mentioning Marcus Garvey's name. Time was called by the chairman. It is possible that the latter, who had no stop-watch, had no animus, either. But a few minutes later a white gentleman, who had stated that he hailed from Florida, was seeking to answer a questioner, when the Negro who had mentioned Marcus Garvey's name, interposed a remark. Flushing a deep red, a snarl on his face, the Floridan turned and snapped: "Don't talk to me. I can have nothing to say to a man who believes in Marcus Garvey." Here was an educated man, one of the protagonists in the crusade against race prejudice, one of the fine exemplars of interracial co-operation, demonstrating a spirit of intolerance as vulgar as it was violent.

Tolerance is the handmaiden of liberalism. Intolerance and prejudice are bedfellows. Get power, Negroes, get it quickly, and stop talking.

HIGHER EDUCATION A NECESSITY

THE amazing increase in students seeking a college education is forcefully brought to our attention by a recent report on Negro colleges issued by the State Department of Education of North Carolina. Reports of this kind bring a ray of light to what at times seems to be a very dark outlook. We are encouraged when we know that the coming generation is equipping itself with the only weapons with which it may win this unequal fight for racial recognition and freedom from oppression.

We of this generation know that more and more survival is reserved for the mentally fit. Negro youths and maidens must keep up the educational pace if they would keep abreast of the times. Our mothers and fathers were freed at a time when with a little intelligence and a lot of nerve one could go far. That time is passing never to return. As the lines of racial oppression tighten, the Negro finds that there is not the slightest possibility of progress without the training which the white man is exacting in increasing measure from the members of his own race.

A college degree is coming to be an ordinary, everyday possession among American white men and women. They go to college by the thousands. Those who have had a college training know that it simply prepares one for one's life's work and that the real education which furnishes the means to bring in the dollars usually comes after this preliminary training has been completed. But white men and women are more and more demanding that those who seek to direct the affairs of men first acquire that general knowledge and culture which the college graduate possesses.

It is encouraging to know that the present generation of American Negroes is progressing so rapidly along this line. The report tells us that "In North Carolina alone the entire attendance among Negroes in 1922-23 was only 364, while in 1927-28 it was 1,841, or a gain of practically 500 per cent. in five years. This measures to some extent the trend in the other States." It certainly would seem that the annual "go to college" campaigns have not been in vain.

It is easy for the younger generation to fall in line and pursue this course of increasing and intensive education. Contact is helpful; young people are ever prone to do things in groups. The wise and inspired leader leads here as in other places. What one or two do, all have a hankering to do. The desire happens to be a fine one in this instance. And anything that is fine should be encouraged to the fullest extent. But, unfortunately, this generation is still hampered to some extent by the opinions of another generation which is represented by their fathers and mothers. Sometimes these fathers and mothers are so hard to convince that the youngster gives up in despair and drifts with the tide. Parental influence in such a case becomes a liability.

Parents need to understand that, although the young people of the family have most of their activities and interests outside of the home, the attitude of the mother or father, or both, often determines just how lasting outside influences, whether good or bad, may be. The young man or woman who has drifted into the wrong company may receive at home the incentive to "about face"; on the other hand, many a secret aspiration has died aborning because of lack of sympathetic encouragement from those at home who ought to understand.

Members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association who are looking forward to the time when the Negro will have an honored place beside the most progressive of races must understand that life is short and when this generation is done, its sons and daughters must carry on. To carry on successfully it is necessary to acquire a superior education and possess an equipment superior to that of those with whom they have to compete. The Negro must do as much or more than his white brother if he hopes to hold his own. The younger generation must equip itself before it enters the fight. The older generation must advise, applaud and assist financially the young soldier preparing for battle.

The acquiring of a government of one's own is a beautiful and commendable thing to work for. But Negroes must not delude themselves into believing that they must not prepare themselves for the responsibilities which increased economic and political power would place upon them. The fulfillment of the desires of this generation will make greater demands upon the next one, and that generation must be prepared for what is to come. While we are preparing the way, let us not fail to do our best for those who are to follow.

Social Institutions Have Beginning in Inventions

Social and political institutions begin as inventions, like those in mechanics, and then grow like living organisms, Prof. F. Stuart Chapin of the University of Minnesota said. He believes that investigations may reveal "the natural law governing the life history of social institutions," and then it will be only one more step "to predict growth and bring social institutions within the range of rational social control."

Putting youth's feet in the right path cannot be left to teachers on weekdays and to preachers on Sundays. It is an all-the-year-round and all-the-day-long business, which needs the parents first of all, and reaches its best when the community co-operates. —Kansas City Call.

Two Theories of Light Find Reconciler in Einstein

The dilemma of modern physics in how to reconcile the two theories of the nature of light, the corpuscular theory of Newton and the electromagnetic or wave theory of Clerk-Maxwell. Clerk-Maxwell's beautiful and classical theory derailed Newton's concept for some generations, but Einstein and modern experimental physics have brought Newton to life as well.

The physicists have decided to lay both theories to their bosoms and have conceived light as particles, called quanta and photons, which are propagated in some undulatory manner. Dr. Hartley performed some experiments which furnished an analogy, and this, if extended to the case of light and kindred radiations, would reconcile the two notions of particles and vibrations.

Ten Lynchings in 1928

The following figures concerning lynching are supplied by Tuskegee Institute:

There were nine persons lynched in 1928. This is seven less than the number sixteen for 1927, twenty-one less than the number thirty for 1926, eight less than the number seventeen for 1925 and seven less than the number sixteen for 1924. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, one from jail and five from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were twenty-four instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in Northern States and twenty-one in Southern States. In twenty-three of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In one other instance armed force was used to repel threatened lynchers. Fourteen white men, one white woman and twenty-five Negro men were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the nine persons lynched eight were Negroes and one white (Mexican). The offenses charged were: Murder, 2; rape, 2; wounding men in alteration, 2; killing officers of the law, 3.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 3; Missouri, 1; New Mexico, 1; Texas, 2.

(Note: Since these figures were compiled another lynching of a Negro occurred in Mississippi on December 31.)

EDITORIAL OPINION OF THE NEGRO PRESS

With the passing of the old year, let us look back just long enough to sum up our accomplishments and check the distance traveled by our particular group along the highway of Real Progress; then gird up our loins and step forth with the advent of the new posterity our rightful place in this great nation.—Pacific Defender.

In addition to physical and mental growth, the development of the spiritual side is necessary for the living of a larger and richer life. Has one grown more unselfish, more sympathetic, more tolerant during the past year? Has one's attitude toward life been pessimistic, bitter and cynical or optimistic, kindly, hopeful? Can the spirit better withstand the disappointments and misfortunes of the coming year? Perhaps those very events of the past year which seemed to be misfortunes have served to enlarge and enrich the soul and make it better able to cope with the struggles of the future? A gain in spiritual strength is a real gain, for it is the spirit of the man that controls his body and thought.—Washington Sun.

Public opinion is a pretty hard something to go up against—a pretty hard something to cope with. Many good, well-meaning men have been torn to pieces by striking this mighty rock—public opinion. Conviction minus courage will not stand the assaults of public opinion. It takes a real strong man to take the unpopular end, be it right or wrong, and for that reason weaklings should never be given high places—places where the souls of men are tried by designing men who would as soon do wrong as right.—Tampa Bulletin.

The most hopeless, hapless, helpless individual in all the world is the unbeliever—the unbeliever in everything that is worth while—the individual who does not believe in man; who does not believe in woman, who frowns at ideals, who mocks at faiths, who scorns love as a weak mess and who worships at the shrine of Self. He goes his lonely unlighted way, snatching at gems and discovering that they are only dross when he finds them in his hand. For happiness does not depend on what we wrest from the world. Happiness depends upon ability to enjoy. And we can enjoy the things we have only to the degree in which we are permitted to share them with others.—California Eagle.

The tendency of the people of this age is not so much after all to get away from the church as it is to rationalize the church and theological dogma to conform to reasonably certainable conceptions. Inherently we are a churchy people, and it may be expected that as the process of rationalism expands among our churches, future years will find their membership increases, catching up even more closely with the race's population growth.—Norfolk Journal and Guide.

EARLY TO BED

The proper amount of sleep helps keep your resistance to disease high. Get from eight to ten hours every night.

Visit your family doctor regularly or take your health questions to the Harlem Tuberculosis and Health Committee, 202 West 136th Street, New York City.

HOMELY PHILOSOPHY

STARTING ALL OVER AGAIN

No man's life is a continued succession of happy, correct and forward achievements. We all make mistakes, but every man shows his calibre when he recognizes his error and starts all over again.

Now with the young new year we could do no finer thing than contemplate the roadway of the receding year, recognize its errors, if there be any, and begin all over again.—Georgia Douglas Johnson.

The Labor Struggle in South Africa

Powerful Forces Try to Prevent Fusion of Black and White Labor Groups—"White or Black South Africa" Might Be Issue in Next General Election

Increasing importance is being attached by political and industrial leaders of the Union of South Africa to the problem caused by the rapid growth of the native labor organization known as the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union.

This body already embraces more than 100,000 of the most advanced of the native workers and is affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions while the South African Trades Union Congress, the organization of white workers, has not been affiliated with any international labor group for some time.

The division among the whites of the Union of South Africa on the native question was brought sharply to the front in the first week of November when Premier Hertzog reorganized his Cabinet for the purpose of ousting W. B. Madeley, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, because the latter had received a delegation of postal workers composed of white and black unionists, in defiance of the Premier's expressed wish for a delay until after a Cabinet meeting on the subject.

Despatches from Pretoria noised that the National Council of the Labor Party of South Africa had backed Minister Madeley. It was intimated that the coming general election might be fought on the issue of a "white or black South Africa," with the Nationalists insisting upon all-white rule and the Labourites championing the rights of the natives, to some extent at least.

Such a situation would mark a material change in the attitude of the South African white labor unions. For the past year or two they have been extremely hesitant about recognizing the right of the blacks to organize along European labor union lines.

Geneva Summarizes the Situation

In a summary of the latest developments in the South African situation, the Geneva Bureau of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations says:

"It is also reported from South Africa that the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union has decided to forward to the International Labor Office a statement of the facts which led to the conviction of seventy-two natives, involved in a strike at the government veterinary research laboratory, for 'unlawfully absenting themselves from their work.' In this instance, the natives refused to voice their complaints except in the presence of I. C. U. representatives, and permission for this being refused, struck work. The strikers were arrested and charged under the masters and servants act. They were fined ten shillings each.

"In convicting the accused, the magistrate stated that there was nothing unnatural in natives desiring to air their grievances, but they had enlisted the services of an outside organization. A servant was not a free man. When he made a contract he bound himself to his master in the terms of his contract. In the case of disobedience or absence from work an offense was committed, just as the employer was liable to prosecution if he failed to carry out the terms of the contract.

"It would appear that the magistrate was alluding rather to the agricultural than the governmental nature of the natives' employment. In the course of his judgment he declared that 'organizations like the I. C. U. have no right to interfere in the relations between farmers and the laborers. There is nothing against their working generally for the betterment of conditions among the natives but when they advise employees to break the conditions of their contracts they are doing a dangerous thing.'

Conflicting Tendencies in Union

"Considerable confusion is apparent in recent developments in the native trade union movement in South Africa. Certain tendencies, however, some of a possibly conflicting nature, are to be noted."

The bureau mentions a secessional movement in Natal, aiming at a federal council of the provincial unions, and a report that a Communist Federation of native workers is being formed.

A British trade unionist, Mr. Ballinger, has been made an adviser of the Industrial Union, the Geneva bureau says, and his aim is to section-affiliate the members on the Rand according to industries, as the whites are organized.

The White Union, it relates, while rejecting in January the Industrial Union's request for affiliation, agreed to periodical meetings with it for consultation on matters of common interest. At the first of these meetings, held in August, the whites agreed to ask the minister of the interior to end the restrictions placed on Mr. Ballinger's stay in South Africa. The bureau then adds:

"Mr. Ballinger was later informed that his temporary residence with freedom of movement for an unspecified time would be granted subject to the condition that he agreed to leave if required by the minister.

Natives Strike for White Worker

"Another interesting event in trade union development was the decision of the Amalgamated Laundry Cleaners and Dyers' Union (white) in July to affiliate the natives engaged in the industry. This decision was followed by a strike among native laundry workers in sympathy with a white woman worker who was alleged to have been dismissed owing to her refusal to resign her position in the White Laundry Workers' Union.

"Furthermore, as a result of a canvass of the unions in the Transvaal, Natal and the Orange Free State, the Trade Union Congress Executive has issued a statement contending that industry as a whole will benefit if unions admit all workers to membership irrespective of race and color. It recommended that where the white organizations cannot do this, parallel unions should be formed for the natives.

"At the Orange Free State Agricultural Congress, held in August, 1928, a motion that natives on the farms who were members of the I. C. U. be boycotted was agreed to without discussion. On the other hand, the Volkrust Farmers' Association in the Transvaal, near the Orange Free State border, has decided to meet a deputation from the I. C. U. to discuss the wages and conditions of native employes."

Large Coal Deposits Found in Morocco

Discovery by French engineers of large deposits of coal in Morocco may derive that country's name unexpectedly large on the future industrial maps of the world, according to the National Geographic Society. Africa has always been classed with South America as the poorest of the continents in coal deposits, and likelihood of considerable industrial development in the fields dependent on fuel seemed limited to the neighborhood of the few small coal beds in Natal and Transvaal, South Africa.

What coal means in the development of a country can best be understood perhaps by considering the case of Great Britain, but something of the importance of this fuel in the life of the entire modern world can be visualized easily enough by any American in sight of the trail of smoke left by a railway train or a steamship, or who can look upon a factory chimney or even a radiator.

Nature's coal gifts to Great Britain were more bountiful than to any other European country, and it was in Scotland and England that Europe first saw the utilization of these "black rocks" on a considerable scale. It is believed that the smiths of ancient Greece used small quantities of coal in their forges, but later the fuel apparently dropped from use. The Roman legions in England burned coal in their camp fires, but do not seem to have introduced the fuel into Rome.

For the next 500 years coal was hardly mentioned in the records; but in 852 A. D. it was being used as fuel in several British monasteries. The first charter to mine coal in Great Britain was issued in Scotland in 1230, and thirty years later the fuel was being shipped to London in steady though small quantities by the monks of Tynemouth. The use of this fuel did not spread rapidly to the rest of Europe. It was in 1295 that Marco Polo came back to Venice from China and astounded the Venetians with the assertion that the Chinese burned "black rocks."

Growth in Consumption

During the next few centuries the use of coal for household heating and cooking and by smiths and other small industrialists grew steadily in England and Scotland. Mine after mine was opened and worked in crude fashion. But it was not until after the invention of the steam engine in 1784 that coal mining became a great key industry. The effect of this new device was twofold. On the one hand, it made possible the pumping of water from mines and the easy raising of coal to the surface from even the deepest workings. On the other hand, it multiplied the fires to be fed with coal and so greatly stimulated the demand for the fuel, not only in Great Britain, but all over Europe and in America and Australia.

Hairdressing Fashions Given to the World By African Tribes

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Dec. 29.—New styles of bobbing the hair have reached civilization from the heart of Africa where hairdressing is an ancient and complex art.

Among the native women of Angola and other districts the most elaborate and eccentric designs are seen. The principal styles among the Chokwe and kindred tribes are the Chokwe shingle, the Aztec bob and the permanent toque.

The Chokwe shingle is almost an Eton crop. The hair is first fuzzed out like a golliwog, then plaited into tight little ribs that produce the effect of a lumpy Eton crop. This is very chic.

The Aztec bob is favored by women with Roman noses. The hair is combed straight back and cut short above the shoulders. The effect is pleasing because the hair is black and crinkly. But most popular of all is the permanent toque. A plastic mixture of clay and castor oil is rubbed into the hair, which is then arranged and allowed to dry in a form resembling a toque bonnet.

Dr. Duncan Places Cradle Of Mankind in Asia

Dr. George S. Duncan of the Smithsonian Institution placed the cradle of the race in Asia and, what is more, gave ten reasons with which persons completely ignorant of the sciences could have a good deal of fun joshing.

In Dr. Duncan's decalogue is listed the recent finding of ancient molars in Peking, the Asian habitat of the orang-outang and the gibbon, and the fact that Asia is the home of domestic animals.

SIXTH ANNUAL
International Convention of the Negro Peoples of the World

—UNDER THE AUSPICES OF—

THE UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF THE WORLD

MARCUS GARVEY, President-General

—TO BE HELD AT—

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, B. W. I.

—FROM—

AUGUST 1st to 31st, 1929

THE GREATEST CONCLAVE OF THE NEGRO IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD

DELEGATES SHALL ATTEND FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

EVERY COMMUNITY WHERE NEGROES LIVE IS ASKED TO SEND A DELEGATE

EXCURSION SHIPS TO SAIL FROM NEW YORK WITH AMERICAN DELEGATES AND TOURISTS TO REACH JAMAICA JULY 30, 1929

THE PROGRAM TO BE DISCUSSED:

(1) The Political and Social Freedom of the entire Negro Race.

(2) The presentation of proper evidence before the League of Nations for an adjustment of the International Race Problem.

(3) The creating of a thorough educational system for the higher education of the Negroes of America, the West Indies and Africa, resulting in the founding of three Negro universities of a purely technical character—one in America, one in the West Indies and one in Africa.

(4) The creating of general economic opportunities in agriculture, industry and commerce for the Negro people of the world, whereby a brisk and proper trade relationship may develop between the Negroes of America, Africa, the West Indies and South and Central America to insure a stable economic status.

(5) The acquiring and controlling of agricultural lands for the scientific development of agriculture and also the establishment of factories and industrial institutions in various Negro communities to guarantee permanent employment to the Negroes of America, Africa, the West Indies, and South and Central America, Europe and Canada.

(6) The launching of a new line of steamships—The Black Star Line—to facilitate Negro trade and commerce throughout the world.

(7) To establish in London, Washington, Paris, Berlin, Rome, Brussels, Geneva, Tokio, China, India, West Africa, South Africa embassies to represent the interest of the entire Negro race and to watch and protect their rights.

(8) The establishing of a daily paper in several large cities of the world to shape sentiment in favor of the entire Negro race, namely, in London. Paris, Berlin, Caretown, New York, Washington, Gold Coast, West Africa, and the several important islands of the West Indies.

(9) The practical effort of uniting every unit of the Negro race throughout the world into one organized body.

(10) The formulating of plans to unify the religious beliefs and practices of the entire Negro race.

(11) The establishing of a universal social code for the Negro race.

(12) To make practical and execute each and every one of the above objects within ten years as a solution of the Negro problem, and as a means of saving the Negro race from further exploitation and possible extermination in the world.

(13) To budget for the expenditure of a fund of six hundred million dollars in ten years to execute the above program as shall be determined by the convention.

(14) To elect the international officials of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League of the World.

(15) To elect twelve delegates from the convention to attend the tenth session of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland.

(16) To take up all and such matters as affect the interest of the Negro race.

(17) To discuss and amend the constitution of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and A. C. L.

All Negro Institutions, Organizations, Churches, Societies, Lodges and peaceful and law-abiding legitimate and Constitutional movements in the world are asked to send delegates to this World Convention. . .

Delegates are invited from every section of Africa, Europe, Asia, America, the West Indies, Canada, South and Central America.

All communications for the convention shall be addressed to:

Registrar, Convention, Universal Negro Improvement Association, Edelwies, 67 Slipe Road, Cross Roads Post Office, St. Andrew, Jamaica, B. W. I.

Let everybody attend the Greatest Convention in the history of the Negro Race.

—BY ORDER—

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF THE WORLD

MARCUS GARVEY
President-General

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, B. W. I.

HENRIETTA VINTON DAVIS
Assistant President-General

THE NEWS AND VIEWS OF U. N. I. A. DIVISIONS

SAVANNAH, GA.

Our regular meeting was opened Sunday, December 23, at 3:35 p. m. with the president acting. The opening ode was sung, the Universal Prayer was repeated in concert, after which Mr. John Williams gave us some very encouraging remarks. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary. The president, Rev. G. C. Andrews delivered a very impressive address. We also had remarks made from the following persons: Mr. Nelson Washington, second vice-president; Mr. Ward Washington; Rev. Mann. Announcements were made and the meeting closed in the usual manner.

A Christmas program was rendered Tuesday night, December 25, at 8:00 p. m. It was in charge of the lady president. The program was as follows:—Song, choir; invocation, Rev. Chandler; solo Mr. Nelson Washington; recitation, Miss Minnie Lee Swans; selection, Royal Tone Quartette; paper, Miss Mary Mitchell; solo, Master James Proctor.

This program was enjoyed by every one present. We also had many presents distributed among the members.

The meeting December 30 was opened at 3:35 p. m. The religious services were conducted by Rev. Mann, assisted by Rev. Cohen. The meeting was in charge of the second vice-president, the president, Rev. Andrews, being ill. The Negro World was read by Mr. Nathaniel Lewis. We also had the first vice-president present, after an absence of about thirty days on account of illness. Rev Mann was the principal speaker for the divisions. He said many good things. Meeting was closed in the usual manner.

LILLIE MAE GODLEY, Reporter.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The New Haven Division held a splendid mass meeting at the Masonic Hall, 76 Webster street, at the request of the parent body, Sunday, December 16, 1928.

The meeting was opened in its usual form by the president, Mr. Joseph Ward, with singing our opening ode, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," followed by the organization's official prayer at 3:45 p. m. sharp, at which time the Hon. Madame M. L. T. De Mena was present. Communications were read and the weekly notices given out at which time the program began with the reading of the weekly message of the Hon. Marcus Garvey by the general secretary, Mr. Chas. H. Mills. This message was received with loud and continued applause. Next on the program was a recitation by little Miss Doris Estelle, daughter of Mr. Estelle, "The Tall Trees in the Greenwood, the Meadows Where We Play," piano solo by little Sylvia Ward, daughter of President Joseph Ward; hymn, "God Bless Our President"; short address by the first vice-president, Mr. Rufus A. Hawkins, subject, "On to Greater Heights." At this interlude, we took the liberty to go back to the Liberty Hall in good season, the Hon. Madame M. L. T. De Mena was introduced to the audience by the president and received a great ovation. She spoke on the subject, "The African at Home and the African Abroad." This address was ably delivered and touched the hearts of those present. We beg to let the world know that New Haven Division is still on the onward march to African redemption. We are now preparing for a big membership drive. With determination, we must go onward.

CHAS. H. MILLS, Reporter.

COLON, PAN.

The regular monthly mass meeting known as Garvey's Day was held at Liberty Hall on Sunday, December 2. The acting president, Mr. Alfred Smith, called the meeting to order at 8:05 p. m. The religious part of the meeting was conducted by Mr. J. Mitchell, chaplain. After the opening ode, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," the chaplain read the scripture lesson. After the spiritual ceremonies were concluded the acting president gave his opening address. The choir, under the leadership of Mr. Thomas N. Bennett, rendered the first number on the program, "Oh! Africa Awaken," while Mr. Bennett presided at the piano in his usual masterly manner. The program continued with a recitation, Master C. Heywood; address, Mr. T. N. Bennett; reading front page of The Negro World, Mr. J. A. Thompson, second vice-president; address, Mr. H. R. P. George; quartette selection, Misses Brown, Malone, Powell and Morgan; solo, Miss Brown; address, Lady President, Mrs. A. Carson; solo, Miss Powell. Addresses, solos, duets and recitations were all well rendered and listened to with special attention and applauded. Mr. Bennett and his associates must be complimented for the excellent service rendered.

H. R. P. GEORGE, Reporter.

BRADDOCK, PA.

The Honorable S. H. Wheat, the Honorable W. Pickens and Mr. E. H. Steward, president of the Pittsburgh Division, were the distinguished visitors at the Braddock Division at a mass meeting held on Friday evening, December 14. We also had with us Professor Bryant, First Vice-President of the Homestead Division. A very interesting program was rendered in honor of those gentlemen. The principal speaker of the evening was the Honorable S. H. Wheat. He gave a very inspiring address which was enjoyed by all.

J. E. SMITH, Reporter.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

On Sunday night, December 23, 1928, New Orleans Division No. 149 was honored by the presence of Mme. M. L. T. de Mena, the assistant international organizer. The meeting was conducted by the second vice-president, Prof. Joshua Butler. The opening ode was sung by the assembly and the ritualistic service conducted by Prof. Butler. Mrs. Lillie A. Hillard and Miss Lucille E. Hawkins rendered a duet which was enjoyed by everyone. Mrs. Hillard read the weekly message of Hon. Marcus Garvey. Much applause followed. Prof. Butler made an inspiring address. The band entertained the members with its melodious music. Miss Hawkins recited "Africa My Motherland." The uniformed rank gave a military display during which time Madame de Mena arrived with the president, Dr. J. J. Peters. She marched through the aisle amidst thunderous applause. After being escorted to her respective place by Lieutenant Col. Alonzo Kelly, she stood attention until the display ended. Prof. Butler then introduced Madame de Mena. She arose amidst great applause. She spoke briefly and invited the members out on the following night which was Christmas Eve. On Monday night, December 24, the members thronged Liberty Hall to hear this champion of Negro womanhood. She was beautifully dressed in a gown representing the colonel of the Universal African Motorcars. Dr. J. J. Peters presided over the meeting in a dignified manner. She chose as her subject, "Living Water." She kept the spirit moving with many of our hymns as she expounded this wonderful message of hope. She then gave the encouraging messages sent by the Hon. Marcus Garvey. Her address being ended, she took her seat with many cheers following. Madame de Mena was presented with a gift coming from the Universal African Motor Corps by Mr. L. E. Hawkins. The meeting ended with the Ethiopian National Anthem and prayer by Mr. R. S. Gilbert.

On Christmas night a grand military display, reception and dance was given in honor of Madame de Mena by the U. A. M. The music was furnished by the Sidney's Jazz Band. For a short while the entertainment changed into a mass meeting. Madame de Mena gave an inspiring address, choosing as her subject, "Does the Negro Need a Government and Why?" She left a lasting impression upon the minds of her hearers, leaving them to live up to the mandates and principles of the U. N. I. A.

On Sunday night, January 6, 1929, the student body of New Orleans University will assemble at Liberty Hall for the purpose of investigating more fully the principles of the U. N. I. A. Dr. Peters will deliver the principal address.

LUCILLE E. HAWKINS, Reporter.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

On Sunday, December 9, a very inspiring mass meeting was held in Division No. 156. The audience was entertained with a special program by the ladies of the division. Meeting was called to order at its usual hour. At the close of the religious ceremonies, which were performed by the chaplain, Mr. H. Scott, the meeting was then turned over to the Lady President, Miss S. Swan. It was Women's Day and the Lady President after a short opening address introduced the mistress of ceremonies in the person of Mrs. F. Daniels. First on the program was a selection from the U. N. I. A. Band and the program continued as follows: Solo by the Third Lady Vice President, Mrs. K. Clark; reading by Mrs. C. J. Smith; song by the choir; reading of the President General's message from the front page of The Negro World by Mrs. L. T. Berry, followed by the singing of the hymn "God Bless Our President."

There was another selection from the band and a short but spirited address from Miss F. Hansen. The Rev. Mrs. Wright gave a splendid address which was really a source of inspiration to everyone present. After the closing remarks by the President Mr. H. Hoxie, the meeting closed with the singing of the Ethiopian National Anthem.

M. RUSSELL, Reporter.

RICHMOND, VA.

On Sunday, December 16, 1928, the 1924 Division of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L. held one of its most successful meetings at the St. Luke's hall, 1212 N. 26th street. The president, Mr. Edward C. Gregg, presided. He called the meeting to order at 5:30 p. m., and conducted the following program:

The opening song, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," was sung by the body. The ritualistic services were led very vigorously by Professor J. H. Burke, our chaplain; song, "Since Jesus Came Into My Heart" was sung by the body; opening remarks by Mr. J. H. Smith, a blind man; Preamble, Aims and Objects of the U. N. I. A. read by the general secretary-aid, Thos. A. Watts; a beautiful solo by Mr. George Bell, a stalwart member of this division. At this juncture, our president took great pleasure in introducing to us the principal speaker of the evening, Mrs. R. V. Crawford, evangelist. The message from the Honorable Marcus Garvey in the current issue of The Negro World was read by Mr. Tennyson Jackson. A solo was rendered by Miss Lucile Johnson, followed by an interesting talk by Mr. Ernst Albert. The meeting closed in the usual manner.

OPHELIA V. GREGG, Reporter.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

East Brooklyn Chapter 64 held a successful musical and literary concert given by Mrs. W. Kornegay, organ; piano, Mr. Dennis Antrobus; piano solo, Miss Beryl Hinds; vocal solo, Miss Irene Miller; recitation, Mrs. H. Maynard, "Black Women," by the Hon. Marcus Garvey; anthem by the choir; vocal solo, Mr. T. G. Prescod; piano selection, Miss Naomi Daniels; piano solo, Miss Pearl Antrobus; address by Rev. Canon William Miller, subject, "Peace on Earth, Good Will Towards Men," which was eloquently delivered and greatly appreciated; remarks by the President, Mr. M. E. Kelly. Announcements being made, an enjoyable evening was brought to a close with the singing of the Ethiopian National Anthem.

Because of existing conditions which necessitate certain alterations in our hall, we are forced to meet at Ceres Hall, No. 3 Troy avenue, until further notice, or until Liberty Hall is finished. All members requested to attend meetings regularly.

ALSTON H. ROBERTS, Reporter.

KINSTON, N. C.

Sunday afternoon, December 23, a successful mass meeting held under the auspices of the U. N. I. A. was enthusiastic and successful. In opening, the Negro National Anthem, "Ethiopia, Thou Land of Our Fathers," was sung; the motto was repeated, and when the Lord's Prayer was repeated we joined in singing "God of the Right." Mr. Hayes was introduced and read the late message of the Hon. Marcus Garvey, after which "Father of All Creation" was sung. After the hymn "Onward Christian Soldiers" President Hayes declared the meeting opened.

The speakers were volunteers, the first of whom was Treasurer M. C. Hayes. His discussion of "Recent Local Events" evoked much enthusiasm from the audience. Mr. Walter New was the next volunteer. Then our head nurse favored us with a thrilling address, in which she painted a vivid picture of our condition, and suggested a remedy in the program of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. After Mr. W. P. Pope's remarks, which were very pointed, Mr. Hayes made the announcements of address and discussed some general questions affecting the Division.

It was then announced that the Lady President was sick, and special donations were asked.

DAVID WARREN, Reporter.

BOCAS DEL TORO, PAN.

On Friday night, November 30, this division was reorganized by the Hon. Solomon J. B. Bailey, High Commissioner for the Republics of Panama and Costa Rica. The officers elected for the ensuing term are: Rev. Mark Bridle, president; David Allen, first vice-president; Miss A. McFarlane, lady president; I. L. Beckwith, general secretary; P. Welse, assistant secretary; A. Frazer, chairman Trustee Board; A. Rowe, treasurer, and J. Edward, chaplain.

After the election the High Commissioner performed a very solemn installation which brought tears to the eyes of many. Closing that part, he lectured to the audience, holding them spellbound expounding the doctrine of the U. N. I. A. to them in so forceful a manner that he convinced the most skeptical that in him there is that amount of sincerity which speaks for him as one of the Hon. Marcus Garvey's loyal soldiers.

On Sunday night, December 2, we held our regular mass meeting, which was well attended. The religious part of the program was conducted by the chaplain, Mr. J. Edwards, who took for his text Isaiah 17, 15th verse. There were very many speakers who expressed their willingness to work with the division to further its interest. Division No. 538 has started to show encouraging signs of future development. An enjoyable evening was brought to a close with the Ethiopian National Anthem.

JOS. L. BLACKWOOD, Reporter.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

On Sunday, December 23, the Garvey Club held its regular mass meeting at Liberty Hall, No. 8 South Alexander street. The meeting was opened in the usual form at 4 p. m. by acting chaplain I. M. Johnson with the singing of the ode "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," and the Universal prayer. After a few remarks by President P. Lee, the front page of The Negro World was read by the secretary, and proved to be very inspiring to the members. We also had the reading of a letter from the President General, and a letter of instruction from the Hon. E. B. Knox. We then sang "All Around the World." The secretary read the wonderful address of the Hon. Marcus Garvey at Kingston, in November, which electrified the members and gave them new courage and determination to do all in their power to put the shoulder over for the redemption of our Motherland. Africa. The meeting was brought to a close with the singing of the Ethiopian National Anthem.

I. M. JOHNSON, Reporter.

OAKLAND, CAL.

Sunday, December 23, was a gala day in the Oakland Division, it being our day set aside as the Mass Body Day in conformity with orders received from headquarters. Despite the very cold, wintry weather, the attendance was good and the spirit of Garveyism was very high. The meeting began at 3:45 p. m. with the hymn "Shine On, Eternal Light," led by the choir, and the President General's hymn followed. The chaplain read the prayer and briefly commented on the principles of the organization. He closed by introducing the President, Mr. W. Woods, who spoke of the need of supporting the organization in its principles and program. The President in turn introduced Mr. W. A. Deane, as Master of Ceremonies. Mr. Deane in a few well chosen words ably responded and called for a song by the choir. The Objects and Aims were read and explained by the Third Vice-President, Lieut. Joseph Johnson. The Juvenile program was next in line. Miss Patsy Yelling read an inspiring article from the pen of our noble leader and Master Joseph Johnson recited in fine style "The Toast to the Flag." Rev. and Mrs. C. Williams next favored with a duet entitled "Pick Me Up," which was well received. The President General's message, which was brimful of inspiration, was duly read by Mr. C. Inniss. The choir then sang one verse of "Where He Leads Me I Will Follow," the audience meeting. At the close the main speaker, in the person of Dr. V. C. Hamilton, was introduced by Mr. Deane, and for twenty-five minutes held his audience in rapt attention. The Doctor spoke from his subject, "Racial Consciousness." The speaker concluded by urging his hearers to develop their economic status as individuals and as a race, for by so doing barriers and prejudices now heaped in our pathway will be removed. The address was a very able one, full of food for serious thought. Dr. Hamilton is a new arrival in our city, from Los Angeles, and a graduate of one of the best medical schools in California.

The special offering for the Parent Body was next taken. A duet by Messrs. Johnson and Chalmers, "Garvey Brigade," was next rendered. Current topics, covering matters of vital domestic, national and international affairs, were ably read and commented on by Mr. G. B. Inman. Visitors were introduced and announcements were given. The meeting closed in the usual form, with the benediction pronounced by the chaplain, Reverend Williams.

SAMUEL J. M'NEIL, Reporter.

TORONTO, CANADA

The Toronto Division held its regular mass meeting Sunday, December 23. The meeting opened with the singing of the ode "From Greenland's Icy Mountain," followed by prayer and scripture lesson by the Chaplain. Because of the illness of our energetic president, Mr. J. M. Williams, the vice-president, occupied the chair, and gave the opening remarks which were very encouraging. The business was conducted by Mr T. George; hymn was sung "O for a Heart That Will Not Shrink." The front page of the Negro World, was read by the first vice-president; duet by Mrs. Clarke and Miss Courtney; paper by Mrs. Agnes Roberts, "Ethiopia"; brief remarks, Mr. Best, second vice-president; "Choose Whom Ye Shall Serve"; hymn "As With Gladness Men of Old"; address, Mr. R. N. Riley, "Discipline"; vocal solo, Mrs. Salsbury; recitation, Mrs. Worrell "Too Busy"; hymn "Angels From the Realms of Glory"; address, Dr. D. Moore, "The Power of the Spoken Word"; anthem by the choir, "Glory to God in the Highest"; recitation, Miss Daisy Griffith; brief remarks by Mr. Bancroft. The notices for the coming week were given by the assistant secretary, and the meeting closed with the singing of the Ethiopian anthem.

S. MICHAEL, Reporter.

GUACIMO, C. R.

On Wednesday, December 12, the La Africa branch of the U. N. I. A. held its regular mid-week meeting. The gathering was not large, but those that turned out enjoyed a spirit of determination to carry on the cause of the association. The meeting was called to order by the secretary with the usual hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains." After the preliminaries of the meeting it was turned over to the lady president, Miss F. Downor, who made the opening remarks. The secretary gave a short talk for the uplifting of the branch. A subject of discussion was entered upon, which resulted in a decision to launch a membership drive at an early date. After discussing other proposals, the secretary thanked the friends for their presence and the meeting closed with the Ethiopian National Anthem.

W. B. LEWIS, Reporter.

BARBERTON, OHIO

The Barberton Division held a special mass meeting on Sunday, December 23. The President, Mr. H. S. Lewis, presided. The meeting opened with the usual religious service conducted by the chaplain, Mr. Williams. The front page of The Negro World was read by Mr. Bruce. An interesting program of speeches and recitations followed. The principal speaker was Reverend James J. Price, pastor of Allen A. M. E. Church. The meeting closed in the usual form, with the benediction pronounced by the chaplain, Reverend Williams.

SAMUEL J. M'NEIL, Reporter.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

On Sunday afternoon, December 30, an enthusiastic Christmas canon was given by the Liberty Hall Choir, entitled "The Star of Promise." The rap of the gavel at 3 p. m. brought the audience to attention. The meeting was opened with "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," led by the lady president, Mrs. L. McCartney. The ritualistic ceremonies were performed, after which the acting president in a brief address on the "Spirit of Christmas." The mistress of ceremonies was next introduced in the person of the second lady vice-president, Miss Ethel Collins. The program was opened with a song by the Choir, entitled "Hail His Natal Morn," followed by a responsive reading. The program continued with a song, entitled "Joy Bells Chime," by the Choir, which was well rendered; recitation, "A Child Was Born," by Miss Gertrude Williams; song by the Choir; recitation, "The Star of Promise," by Miss R. Stewart; quartette selection; chorus by the Choir; recitation by Mrs. L. Smith. Our attention was then turned to a military demonstration given by the Universal African Legions, under command of Colonel Hellamy and Majors Robinson and Thompson. This feature brought loud applause from the audience.

A short but inspiring address was given by Major Robinson, who made an appeal to the men and women to join the rank and file of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, if they are needed in every department of service if 1929 is to be a banner year for us.

The closing remarks were made by Miss Collins, who asked that all faithful workers of the U. N. I. A. join in the same spirit of love and unity, so that our leader will be encouraged and happy. The President General's message was next sung, all standing at attention, followed by the Ethiopian National Anthem. The meeting closed by a very feeling prayer, which was very encouraging; prayer and the Ethiopian Anthem brought a pleasant meeting to its close.

SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, Reporter.

BALTIMORE, MD.

December 23, 1928, the South Baltimore Chapter No. 425 had its regular meeting with Mr. L. Givens, the acting president, in the chair. We opened by singing "From Greenland's Icy Mountains." was sung by all. Ritualistic ceremonies were led by the chaplain. The first vice-president, Mr. E. King, took charge of the program. After a few remarks, Mrs. R. A. Simpson was introduced and read the front page of The Negro World. Remarks by the president, Mr. E. House, were followed by addresses by Reverends William Overton and M. Henzie. They always give us food for thought. Alma Cook gave some read by the second vice-president, Reverend Simpson, who is a power. We are proud of Reverend Simpson. After a solo by Mrs. Mae Thurman, a few brief remarks were made by Reverend Johnson from Chicago, Illinois.

The funeral of Miss Rebecca Scoggs, daughter of Mrs. Martha Scoggs, was held at the undertaker's parlor conducted by Reverend M. Henzie. Sister Scoggs is an earnest worker in the U. N. I. A. She has the sympathy of the members of West St. Louis Chapter.

On Sunday, December 16, West St. Louis Chapter met in its usual form. The meeting opened at 3 p. m. by singing "Shine On, Eternal Light." The ritualistic ceremonies were conducted by the chaplain. The front page of The Negro World was read by the assistant secretary. The vice-president, Mr. E. King, conducted the meeting. "God Bless Our President" was sung by the audience. Reverend M. Mr. E. King were followed by an address by our secretary, Mrs. J. P. Green. Mrs. C. Curtis, second lady vice-president, and Mrs. Mary Graham, third lady vice-president, and Mr. F. Williams, made a few remarks. We called on the men to come and join the Legion staff. Remarks by the lady president, Mrs. F. H. Fisher, were followed by an address by our president, Mr. E. D. House. Two ladies joined the Legion and the president called for members. The meeting was brought to a close by singing the Ethiopian National Anthem and benediction by Reverend M. Henzie.

ANNIE E. LEE, Reporter.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Sunday, December 23, was a well-spent day with the Garvey Club. The mass meeting was called to order at 3:30 p. m. by the president, Mr. Bennett. The opening ode, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," was sung. Prayers were read from the ritual and then "God Bless Our President" was sung. In his opening remarks the president referred to the late Marcus Garvey's letter, in reply to Mr. H. B. Williams' appeal for funds for the University, was received. Mr. Williams was pleased to receive our Brother Bennett's decision and praised the club for its businesslike reply.

The Garvey Club is quite alive to its duties in this great work, and will endeavor to carry out all legal demands of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The opening address was delivered by Mr. S. F. Gumm, treasurer of the club. Mr. Gumm has developed into a fine speaker and the club is always glad to have a talk from him. The next speaker, Mr. J. H. Bailey, Crowell, our trustee, followed by a song by Sister Frances Williams. The next speakers were Mrs. Rosetta Bell, Martha Hudson, Frances Williams, William Washington, Lelor Smith and the lady president, Mrs. Millie Johnson. The club had a splendid Christmas dinner at the hall.

G. R. CHRISTIAN, Reporter.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO

The Zanesville Division held its regular mass meeting on Sunday, December 16. The meeting opened in the usual manner, with the president in the chair. The Chaplain, Mr. Thomas Parr, conducted the religious service. The front page message in The Negro World was read by the secretary, Miss Sanna Springs. A short but interesting talk was given by the Second Vice-President, Mr. Jackson Wheeler. The principal address was delivered by the President, Mr. Frank Alexander. The meeting closed in the usual manner with the singing of the National Anthem.

MISS NANNIE SPRINGS, Reporter.

ATLANTA, GA.

Atlanta Division, U. N. I. A., held a mass meeting Sunday, December 23. The meeting was opened by singing "From Greenland's Icy Mountains." Our president, Reverend Lockett, being ill with an attack of the grippe, was not able to be out. The meeting was presided over by the secretary, Mary Rice-Howe. The principal address was delivered by the President of Negro World was read by Mr. Owens Mahone and he commented on the message. We all then joined in singing "What a Friend We ahive in Jesus," led by Mr. Wm. Mack. Mrs. Pevey introduced to us the speaker of the evening, Reverend B. J. Johnson, pastor of the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, who preached our anniversary sermon. Reverend Johnson arose and led in singing "Glory to His Name." After he took his text from the first chapter of the book of Joshua, "Arise and go over this Jordon." In his discourse he placed Moses, Joshua and Garvey together. His remarks were very much inspiring and were enjoyed by all.

RUBY BARRON, Reporter.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

The Honorable S. A. Haynes, president of the Philadelphia Division and High Commissioner of the Organization, was the special guest of the Winston-Salem Division on Sunday, December 9. The meeting opened in the usual manner with the president, Mr. W. R. Pahram, in the chair. The religious service was conducted by the Chaplain, Mr. J. P. Brannie. The Second Vice-President, Mr. I. R. Shepherd, was introduced as Master of Ceremonies. After the religious service, mention of the President General on the front page of The Negro World was read by Mr. R. D. Garner. Professor Hawkins gave a short talk, which was followed by a recitation by Mrs. Mirrick Dunbar. An appeal for a collection was made. Mr. A. R. Tate was followed by a piano selection by J. T. Mirrick. Mr. Haynes was introduced and made a very fine address, which was greatly enjoyed.

MRS. DAISY CAMPBELL, Reporter.

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THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

Vision and Co-operation Will Bring Success

To the Editor of the Negro World:

Another milestone has been passed. The year 1928, which meant so much to us in the recent past, is as truly gone as the remotest period. Let us treat it so, except that part of it which can add to our present and future welfare. Crying over spilled milk—lamenting the mistakes and short comings of 1928 will not benefit us unless we are wise enough to learn the lessons they teach.

Morbidness strips the whole man of effectual vitality. That has been the plight of the Negro, hence his condition. Therefore, let us face the future with courage such as will not countenance failure. The times are good or bad to the individual according to his grasp and vision. There is no power on earth to make 1929 happy and successful for you unless you contribute your own share of effort to the task of creating something that will command the respect of the world. It is up to you and to me to merit the good things that we desire for ourselves and loved ones.

The longer I live the more I am impressed with the injustices and the unchristian spirit of our so-called brethren that is affecting the whole course of the human family. I care nothing for your creed so long as it embodies the Golden Rule. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you" and the future can hold nothing to dread.

The day of "caste" and "favoritism" is rapidly passing. The present ushers in a saner period when values will be measured in terms of humanitarian service; such as the Universal Negro Improvement Association promulgates.

I make special appeal to all to prepare for the task in hand—that of building a government for the protection of Negroes everywhere. You cannot cope with future demands unless you are determined to improve along the lines assigned to you. Every succeeding year requires better equipment in men and methods if we are to make progress.

Co-operation in its fullest measure throughout 1929 will make this a record year. It will bring happiness to you and yours. The assurance of increasing usefulness on the part of each member of the U. N. I. A. as a co-worker makes the horizon of the New Year bright indeed.

LILLIE JONES HILLARD.
New Orleans, La.

Women Can Render Highest Type of Service

To the Editor of the Negro World:

During the next seven months we shall be focusing our attention on the coming U. N. I. A. convention. Most of us will be thinking of plans, ideas, and suggestions, endeavoring to formulate such a program as will assist the progress of the association and incidentally the race.

I should like to suggest that there will be the election and appointment of more women to the executive offices than heretofore. Today we have three outstanding women workers of the association, namely, Mrs. Garvey, Lady Davis, and Madame Ebimber. Who can deny that these ladies have proved beyond a doubt their ability and loyalty to the cause? They are internationally known. Carrying the goodwill of the various groups and teaching the principles of the U. N. I. A., they are highly respected and readily listened to.

Again, there are scores of women workers, full of zeal, courage and initiative, scattered throughout the many divisions of the association who are capable of rendering greater service to the race if placed in higher positions than they now hold. Furthemore, the U. N. I. A. needs leaders who will expound its teachings with as much zeal in adversity as in prosperity, and women can be depended upon for this. Two of the above mentioned ladies have been rendering their services from the association's infancy, and have they grown tired yet? No, but where are the men elected even in the last convention?

Lastly, many may look at the idea of this suggestion as premature, but other organizations and even governments are electing and appointing women to important offices, and their work is conducted with the same thoroughness as that of the men. This can be proved readily by the ever increasing numbers of those elected to high office.

GLADYS E. HOLDER.
New York, N. Y.

Chang and Associates Bow To Nanking Government

MUKDEN, Manchuria.—General Chang Hsueh-liang and his associates announced that they had decided without reservation to accept the authority of the Nanking government and to hoist the flag of Nationalist China.

Inherited Rule from Father

Chang Hsueh-liang, sometimes known as the Young Marshal or the Little General, inherited the rule of the three eastern provinces from his father, Marshal Chang Tso-lin. With the overlordship of Manchuria he inherited a fortune of many millions.

When thirty years old he was called to lead the rich area of more than 20,000,000 population where the interests of China, Soviet Russia and Japan meet.

Chang Tso-lin had opposed the Nationalist northward drive last year. He was forced to withdraw from Peking, however, and while on his way north to his stronghold at Mukden he was fatally wounded when his railway car was blown up.

Accurate Knowledge Of Negro Race Urged

Speaking before the American Society for Advancement of Science recently, Professor Robert J. Terry, of Washington University, St. Louis, declared progress in solving Negro problems is retarded by deficient knowledge of racial constitution of individual or group.

He declared anthropologists have made barely a beginning of the study in the United States, pointed out that masses of statistics make no biological distinction between the mulatto and the Negro, and added that deductions from such data must necessarily be erroneous and wrong enough to make serious consequence in matters of vital importance.

Gandhi Gives New Non-Co-operation Threat

CALCUTTA, India.—A compromise resolution framed by two rival wings of the All-Indian and Moslem League now in session here, was adopted by a special committee recently, 118 to 45.

The resolution, sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi, declares that if the British Government by the end of 1929 does not accept in its entirety the Dominion Status Constitution for India, drafted by the Nehru Committee, the Congress would organize a non-co-operation movement including the non-payment of taxes.

Mr. Gandhi said that the Nehru report was not meant for the Simon Commission but was a document intended for consideration by the British Government and Parliament.

Mrs. Annie Besant, who long has played a prominent part in the Indian movement, argued that the resolution would break the unity attained at the All Parties Conference and that the country was not ready for the non-co-operation movement.

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