

The Indispensable Weekly  
The Voice of the Awakened Negro

# THE Negro World

ONE GOD, ONE AIM, ONE DESTINY

Reaching the Mass of Negroes  
The Best Advertising Medium

A Newspaper Devoted Solely to the Interests of the Negro Race.

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## HON. MARCUS GARVEY CALLS UPON ALL DIVISIONS TO MAKE REPORTS REGULARLY TO PARENT BODY

Fellowmen of the Negro Race, Greeting:

As President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association I desire, this week, to indulge in a serious talk with the members and all branches of the organization. For a long while since our coming into being as an organization, thousands of individuals associated with us, some as officers and others as members of the organization, have maintained a peculiar notion as touching their responsibility to the organization and to the great cause we represent. I am endeavoring now to make the situation so clear that there will be no mistake about our responsibility and our relationship.

### An International Movement

The Universal Negro Improvement Association is an international movement; its objects are well defined and clearly declared. To accomplish these objects it means that every unit of the organization, from the individual to the divisions and branches, must co-operate wholeheartedly. No sectional support is large enough to maintain the entire program, therefore, there must be universal support among the members and officers and divisions of the entire organization.

### Maiming the Organization

Some members have tried to use the organization for their own individual purposes and benefit, just as certain officers have made it a profession to use the organization only to feather their own individual nests, without realizing that they are impeding the great work that must be done if we are to achieve success. Since my imprisonment a large number of divisions of the organization, through unscrupulous officers, took it upon themselves to retain the support that they should have sent to the

### The Program Cannot Be Put Over on Sectional Support; All Must Do Their Bit

### Reminds Membership That Universal Negro Improvement Association Is an International Movement

Members Must See to It That Their Officers Report Regularly to Parent Body

Only Financial Divisions' Delegates Will Be Recognized at August International Convention

~~Parent Body, in their local divisions, yet trying~~

to impress their local members that they are doing their duty to the parent organization. The time has come now for us to expose such duplicity and at the same time warn the members of each and every division to come to a clear understanding as to whether their particular division is in good standing with the Parent Body or not. We do not want to keep the members under any illusion as to think that they are regarded as financial by the Parent Body when, in fact, they are not, because their local division has not been reporting regularly to the Parent Body. There is no division too large or too small to make its reports to the parent organization, so every member everywhere must insist on seeing that this is done if the organization is to go forward and the Parent Body assume its true responsibility.

### International Convention

Our international convention is to be held in August of this year, and it is to be of such tremendous importance as to suggest to each and every member of the organization that it is his and her duty to see that the division to which

they are attached is represented. It must be clearly understood that the convention will not recognize any delegate coming from any division, branch or chapter that has not been six months prior to the convention in good financial standing with the Parent Body. A previous letter has been sent to each and every division throughout the world, giving each division the right to become financial as from January 1, 1929, so there will be no excuse for any division not being financial with the Parent Body six months prior to the convention. Members at this time will only be recognized as financial who have paid up their annual assessment tax, and this assessment tax must be accounted for on every report from each division.

### Getting Together

The loose manner in which the divisions have been operating cannot continue if the organization is to succeed during the present year. The officers and members will be doing the organization a great good to see that the constitution is lived up to. Great work must be done and we must do it, so we are about starting it, but we want every division to supply the sinews of the organization and that is the financial and moral support which is expected of everyone.

Trusting that all will hew to the line to make this year a banner year for the organization.

With very best wishes, I have the honor to be

Your Obedient Servant,

*Marcus Garvey*

President-General, Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.  
January 25, 1929.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

To our Readers and Advertisers: The Office of THE NEGRO WORLD, on and after Thursday, February 7, 1929, will be located at 355 LENOX AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. Please forward all communications to our new address, and oblige.

W. F. WEIR, Bus. Mgr.



# Negro World

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MARCUS GARVEY, President-General  
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## AFRICA, STORM-CENTRE

IN SPITE of the mass of evidence that has been accumulating for some time, all pointing to the fact that the Negro, either at home in Africa or abroad, will no longer be bamboozled out of his indisputable rights, there are still certain white writers and white newspapers who make it their business to pretend that the present state of affairs is destined to continue indefinitely. They remind us of the boy whistling to keep his courage up.

As we view the world situation today, there is no force on earth, readnights, aeroplanes, poison gas, tanks and machine guns notwithstanding, which can scotch the school of progress and uplift and complete emancipation that has been set in motion by the so-called weaker peoples of the earth. To attempt to do so would be to precipitate a cataclysm, and this civilization and all it boasts could pass away. There would be the end of the world—not the end of the world that old-fashioned preachers still have the hardihood to prate about, but the end of this era of grab-and-hold-for-ford and to-hell-with-the-other fellow. Mankind would then be compelled to start building anew, fashioning a new civilization, avoiding the mistakes of the past.

The signs are as clear as noon-day that the powerful nations of the earth must turn from their policy of oppression, must cease selfishness, or be prepared to do battle with enraged millions of staccato men and women who, at last, have appreciated the strength that comes with unity. Dropping a bomb here on innocent villagers, nupting a machine gun there to strike terror in defenseless hearts, has been the policy in Africa, will accomplish nothing. Incidents like this but stiffen the determination of the people to make reparation at some future date impossible. Africa, like China, will march on to victory and solidarity inspired by her Sun Yat-Sen. The manhood and womanhood of Africa will not be overruled by the humiliated clap-trap of white missionaries that passes for Christianity.

Not in one hundred years has Africa figured so persistently and prominently in the press as during the last five years. It is not an exaggeration to state that it is almost impossible to find any large newspaper, white or black, which does not contain some reference to the Black Continent in its columns, in spite of the censorship maintained by the white press in Africa. Africa today, it seems, is not quite as dark as the propagandists would have us believe it is; the jungles are no thick, its denizens not so savage. The light, it appears, has penetrated the thicket and the lumbering giants have been aroused. Now we know even from the mouths of those who maintained forced labor without pay in Africa that these worthy men and women are children of God; that they are as well endowed with brains as with muscle; that many of their social customs are very fine indeed; that they do not stand awe-stricken in the presence of white men; that to them the white man is a peculiar creature, an interloper, someone suspect; that Africa is a very healthy land, taken all in all; that hundreds of diseased Europeans seek its salubrious climate every year; that Africa is the richest country in the world, its resources in minerals and oil and the major necessities of present-day civilization inexhaustible; that if white warlords were not thrown around the diamond fields to prevent the people of Africa from gathering the precious stones, which literally are thrown over the ground, the price of diamonds the world over could tumble.

Writing to the London Daily Mail, Sir Percival Phillips, veteran correspondent, who, it seems, is entranced by the air of Kenya and Uganda, describes a tea party at which the youthful King of Buganda, Kenya, was guest. Rather, one would think from the headline, "Tea With an African King"—the article was given great prominence on the editorial page of the discriminating Daily Mail—the function would be described. But the splurge simmered down to a pen picture of the "Kabaka of Buganda," the clothes he wore, "new grey flannel trousers and brown shoes," the intelligence of his face, the area over which he ruled (24,000 square miles), the number of people he ruled (500,000) and observations on the limitations of his Kingship imposed by Britain. "He is a ruler," says Sir Percival, "within certain reservations imposed by his friend and unseller the British Government." "He is actually a paramount chief with authority only over his own people, and even this is limited by his treaty with Great Britain," and, mockingly, Sir Percival concludes: "His kingdom is a picturesque structure, sufficiently pleasing in exterior, and to see him enthroned in his state robes of blue and gold brocade, and wearing his high crown, is to be connoisseur of his own earnestness in maintaining the traditions bequeathed to him by a long line of rulers who were real Kings of the Uganda people."

Sir Percival is a fair sample of the British "good-will ambassador," the trained observer who, in the interests of a murderous imperialism, must report on the movements and psychology of the victor. But his persers and sneers will deceive no one. When he refers to the curtailment by a treaty with Great Britain of the King Buganda's powers, he is merely rubbing old sores. These treaties which in days gone by England and other European powers

wrung from African chieftains will not be worth the paper they are written on when the day of reckoning comes. If a will dictated by John Doe with a pistol in his hand levelled at the head of the maker of the will, is a valid one, then these treaties are.

Let who will whistle to nerve themselves; they will need all their courage, for with one voice the oppressed everywhere are rising up in their might demanding decent dealing and the right to order their own existence. And we opine it will not be many decades ere black men, like European potentates, will be able to wear rich state robes without eliciting seamy comment.

## POOLING RESOURCES FOR PROGRESS

THE news that the Presbyterian Church in the United States and the Methodist Episcopal Church of America have reached a definite agreement to unite is received with interest by both church members and non-church members. We are also told that the joint committees are preparing to devise a plan "which might also serve for future alliance with other denominations."

This action on the part of these two large church groups, which are said to have more than 6,000,000 members, is but another step in the establishing of a universal Protestant religion toward which the world is surely drifting. The movement was slow in the beginning, but has quickened its pace considerably in the last decade. This quickening is, no doubt, simply a result of the present-day tendency to put more emphasis on religion as an aid to more harmonious and comfortable social relations, with less and less regard for religious dogma, as such, and the particular plan to be followed in church worship.

An amusing example of this is to be found in the rather naive remark of the Reverend Mr. Antrim, secretary of the joint committee. Reverend Antrim tells us that "our beliefs, our doctrines, in fact, everything about the two denominations are so similar that union is almost inevitable." Such a statement is enough to make the Presbyterians of other days turn in their graves. But such is the magic which can be wrought by the rose-colored glasses of understanding and fellowship.

Negroes, who are said to be among the most religious of peoples, must not fail to be aided by the advancement of his white brothers in the religious field. Although we may be a bit skeptical about the sincerity of their belief in the tenets of Christianity, especially the parts which have to do with the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, it is well to give more than passing consideration to the improvements which appear from time to time in the conduct of their church business.

Baptists of America must feel a bit ashamed when they recall the breach in their organization, which they have not been able to close these many years. Numbering their followers in many millions, they have seriously circumscribed and diminished the activities of their church in the foreign field by separation and the inevitable bitterness which must follow in the train of bitter differences. If two church groups, which in spite of their declarations of present-day similarity have once been as far apart as the poles, can join forces for their mutual good and the general promotion of Christianity, how much more so ought Negro Baptists who are of one denomination and creed, be able to settle their differences and march on as one gigantic army pooling the millions of dollars which they spend yearly for foreign mission, home mission and other like activities?

Organization, constantly growing organizations, social, commercial and political, are the fetish of the white world. Often the merging of organizations similar in character or pursuit has produced power which has performed economic, commercial and political miracles. Negroes need to cultivate the idea of racial self-organization until it becomes a mania. Large groups similar in aim must learn to pyramid their resources and concentrate their activities, thereby increasing their strength twofold or more.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association is the largest Negro organization of any kind in the world. And the Honorable Marcus Garvey is doing all in his power to increase its size and effectiveness. He emphasizes the importance of larger and greater organizations when he appeals to "all Negro Institutions, Organizations, Societies, and Lodges" to send delegates to the coming world convention of the Association, which will be held in August of this year. Time, and time alone, will tell how much Negroes will heed the cry of this great interpreter of the spirit of the awakened Negro.

We have on all sides examples of the benefits to be gained by joining hands in increasing numbers. How much are we profiting by this knowledge?

## EDITORIAL OPINION OF THE NEGRO PRESS

If men would study such a man study books, man mind would be a man better.—Tanna Bulletin.

To our way of thinking the American Negro has nothing to gain by continuing his annual celebration of the birthday of George Washington, a time in the course of events in spite of handicaps.—Birmingham Reporter.

We do not take the position that the Church should not take a part in politics. The Church should take a part in all moral questions, whether they are political or what not, but in all the Church's dealings it should stand for righteousness and justice to all men. It should not be influenced by prejudice or money, but set upon the principles of the Gospel of the Lord and favour, Jesus Christ, an unshaken and Sunday baseball.—Boston Chronicle.

Men envenomed with their hates are not capable of sound thinking. In their anxiety to keep the Negro down, southern states have overlooked the obvious truth that the Negro will always be behind if the whites keep in front. In other words both can rise and their relative positions remain the same. But no, the South preferred to torture and kill to keep ahead; it preferred to choke the blacks down, even torturing in the ditch to throttle its victims.—Kansas City Call.

Although nothing can be done about it the speculation of "what might have been" is at least interesting. But no war ever actually accomplished the things set out for or against. Men have fought, and no doubt will fight, until they suffer an unknown consequence.—St. Louis American.

Almost never won a race or a battle. The world does not acclaim almost. Those who win are they who reach the goal and not they who almost.—Gloria Douglas Johnson.

## How the South Stultifies Itself

By HEYWOOD BROWN  
In the New York Telegram  
Most historians agree that even if there had never been a civil war here to cross the color line, but there is no doubt that the white man in the same journey, biologically speaking, there is no point in setting up state laws forbidding the marriage of black and white people if the white man continues to be predatory in more casual relations.  
If there be a true passion for racial purity it must come from both sides. It is not possible to tell a person in all sorts of ways that he is inferior and at the same time assure him that he ought to be satisfied with the condition into which it has pleased God to call him. I know that in certain Southern libraries books written by Negroes are not acceptable. Could anything be sillier and more shortsighted on the part of the lily white faction? Instead the Southern Nordic should be eager to have every display of Negro genius as far as it lies within his power he should assist in the creation of a great Negro tradition. Raise up the Negro from an enforced humility and he may in time be not only content but eager to accept segregation.  
Even now there is no point whatever in making it unduly hard. If there is to be Jim Crowism, the accommodations provided for Negroes should be at least as good as if not better than those provided for the whites.  
Not Less but More  
Once I heard James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, make a speech in which he said that in almost every Southern State far more was appropriated for the education of white children than was spent on a like number of colored children. "I don't understand that," he said, "because most Southern white men say that the colored child is much more stupid. In that case twice as much ought to be spent on his education as is spent on the white children."  
It will be said that I have no right to voice an opinion on the Negro problem after spending one week in Florida. But, as a matter of fact, it is the white problem which I am discussing. No ruling class has ever benefited in the long run by the existence of a permanent inferior class. There have been moving about among colored men who continually touch their ears and "sit" any visitor. And in a week's time I feel that the most difficult rites have in some way injured me. I expect to recover. Nobody is likely to call me "sit" any more.  
But if this process went on, not for a week but months and years, I think it would be almost impossible to remain in the South. A certain number of white men in the South are so busy being superior that they really have no time to be in any way worth a tinker's dam.

## N. G. C. Thomas Appointed A Court Stenographer

Mr. N. G. C. Thomas, as a result of a competitive examination conducted by the New York Civil Service Commission, has recently been appointed a court stenographer and has been attached to the 5th District Municipal Court. He has been assigned to President-Justice Thomas A. Levey. He was previously employed at the State Department of Labor.  
The examination, which was held in January, was taken by 200 candidates, and Thomas was placed 10th on the General List (including all the thousands of New York's candidates for the Manhattan list, with a percentage of 94.70.  
Mr. Thomas, who is a native of Barboursville, British West Indies, arrived in New York from British Guiana, South America, where his parents made their home, in March, 1921. He is a graduate of Queen's College, British Guiana, where he took the Cambridge examinations, subsequently specializing in classics. He was a non-commissioned officer in the British Army for 3 years and 6 months during the World War.

## Roland Hayes Scores Great Personal Triumph At Atlanta Recital

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—Roland Hayes, "tenor of ineffably sweet voice," as he is called in the morning Constitution, scored a second great triumph in a recital given before a packed audience of 4,000, which included many of the elite of both races. The singer rendered a program remarkable for variety and beauty, and reaching a dramatic and artistic climax in a song written by a Negro woman.  
He closed with the poignant Crucifixion Song, which was rendered with such feeling and emotion that the audience for some moments in reverent silence forgot to breathe. The artist's personal ovation as notable as that which he had just received from the audience.  
In reporting the concert Ralph T. Jones, critic of the Atlanta Constitution, acclaims Mr. Hayes as "one of the greatest singers any race has produced" and credits his success not only to his wonderful voice, but also to "a remarkable intelligence, directness, and controlling his art of feeling and sympathy with the audience." He concludes that "the critic will haunt the musical memory of Atlanta until he comes again. Of this we are sure. Mr. Hayes' performance at Atlanta proved a perfect accomplishment and at Hayes' insistence took several well-earned bows with his principal."

## Dr. Just, Brilliant Negro Scientist

In a biological laboratory in Naples was a scientific man, honored by the world for his scientific discoveries and remembered by thousands of students to whom he has given guidance and inspiration. Dr. Ernest Everett Just is now near the top of his profession, but about twenty years ago his assets consisted of a few dollars and a few chemistry books. He learned to learn and to pass on his learning to others of his race. In addition to his fact that he was a Negro, a race that has had few opportunities to produce great scholars.  
Dr. Just's rise in the world of science has been steady if not spectacular. In 1915 he was presented with the Sturges Fellowship in given annually by J. E. Spingarn to "the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship who shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of human endeavor."  
Some of his experiments are in the field of cancer research; others, in which he uses ultra-violet rays, bear upon heredity and the determination of sex. He is head of the Howard University department of zoology, and his trip to Naples is a grant from the Julius Rosenberg Foundation.  
The boy's inheritance was unusually good. His father was a wharf builder who died when Ernest Just was only 4 years old. His mother was a woman of high character with a fairly good education. When her son was barely forty-five years ago in Charleston, S. C., she was engaged in teaching school and working in the phosphate fields.  
Mrs. Just, it is said, established the first industrial school in the State and was its first principal.  
Ernest Just attended his mother's school and then went to the State College at Orangeburg. Later he decided to go North to study. He found a job on the Clyde Line and worked his way to New York. Finding work here, he saved enough money to go to Kimball Academy at Mendon, N. H. At this school he completed the four-year course in three years, finding time to be editor of the school paper and president of the debating society. He then entered Dartmouth College, graduating in 1917 with special honors in zoology and Phi Kappa Phi membership in the college. He was elected to Phi Kappa Phi membership in his class.  
During his first year in the study of biology he discovered how little comparatively speaking of the world's greatest development of the egg. The subject intrigued him and he decided to make it his specialty. After leaving Dartmouth he accepted a position in Howard University, where he has been teaching for the last twenty-one years.  
In addition to his duties at Howard University, Dr. Just has accomplished much research work and writing. He

## Mordcaid Johnson Praises Lincoln's Humanitarianism

Dr. Mordcaid West Johnson spoke recently in the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall, New York, on the life and work of Abraham Lincoln. Dr. Johnson, president of Howard University, in Washington, D. C., and he devoted most of his talk to Lincoln's humanitarian attitude toward the Negro question and the South in general.  
"Tradition," Dr. Johnson said, "will press his trousers, fix his coat, straighten his shoulders so as to make his figure symmetrical, and place a halo around the head of his mother. But we know better than that. We know that he was just a country man, and that he was a one-oneser town. He was no common country man."  
Dr. Johnson emphasized the human understanding of Lincoln and the spirit which led him to suffer.  
"If ever we have seen God on earth in our human history, it was in the light that went with Him passed upon Abraham Lincoln."

## HOMEY PHILOSOPHY

What is spare time? The hours or minutes not actually consumed in the process of one daily toil—this is spare time. How do you spend yours? In brooding, worrying, or useless re-reat or in the crystallization of your constructive ideas of the world's greatest achievements were brought to pass in spare time.  
Every man has enough spare time, no matter how limited it may be, to further and develop his cherished ambitions. He who despises of accomplishment because of lack of time, would do nothing even if he had endless unmeasured days at his disposal.—Gloria Douglas Johnson.

## Election Cost City \$1 a Vote; Expenses Were \$2,298,656

It cost New York taxpayers more than \$1 for every vote cast in the city in the Presidential election last November, it was disclosed yesterday by the annual report of the Board of Elections, which was sent to the Secretary of State at Albany by S. Howard Cohen, chief clerk of the board. The total number of ballots cast in the five boroughs for all candidates for President was 1,973,738. The expenditure of the Board of Elections for 1928 amounted to \$2,298,656.  
The largest item was \$728,249 paid to election officers. Bona largely for polling places, amounted to \$29,177.64. Duplicate copies of enrollment lists cost more than \$85,000, official and sample ballots cost \$128,000. It cost nearly \$20,000 for temporary clerks and \$25,311 for photographing registration books when the unusually heavy registration made it necessary to split many of the election districts. Salaries of special employees of the board amounted to \$203,688.  
The general election required the services of 19,972 inspectors and 2,644 clerks.

# 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, Capetown, 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, Edeluweis, 67 Slip Road, Cross Roads Post Office, St. Andrew, Jamaica, B. W. I.

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

# UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF THE WORLD

MARCUS GARVEY, President-General  
HENRIETTA VINTON DAVIS, Assistant President-General  
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, B. W. I.



