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GNED-SEALED AND DELIVERED



Three Decades of Service to the Race

THE sovereign nations of the world have traditionally signalized great deeds of peace and of war by the award of a medal and a bit of ribbon, neither of any value in themselves but symbolic of all the splendor of valor, of wisdom, or achievement.

The seal which appears above is our Medal of Honor, our Croix de Guerre, our Victoria Cross, our Order of the Golden Fleece. It marks our entry upon our thirtieth year of service to the Race. Of no value whatever in itself, the achievements it symbolizes have borne fruit in the increased happiness, prosperity and security of thousands upon thousands of our prethren.

Thoughtful people of our Race will unite with us in carrying the achievement on through the years to come, by putting their insurance dollars to work for themselves and their children, and the future generations to be born of them, through . insuring in Negro-owned Companies.

The NATIONAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

30 HANNIVERSARY YEAR

total number of Negroes 21 years of age and over, we have 2,215,991 Negroes disfranchised. But we also have 2,297,799 whites disfranchised, which is a fair indication of the cost of Negro disfranchisement in these five states.

	VOTERS	- SOUTH -	1920		
	White	Negro	Total	Votes	Disfranchised 1920
South Carolina	. 403,061	. 376,930	1,421,606	66,150	713,841
	702,265	441,130	1,143,395	241,070	902,325
	564,993	359,251	924,184	117,084	807,100
	2,919,038	2,206,304	5,145,282	635,512	4.489.770

1	Estimated Negroes	Negroes Dis-	Whites Dis-
South Carolina	Voting	franchised 374,930	franchised 337,711
Georgia	. 10,000	565,330	703,560
Alabama	5,000 1,000	436,130 451,130	464,195 342,484
Louisiana	1,000	358,251	449,849
	19,000	2,215,771	2,294,799

There is one consideration which, in the opinion of some, modifies these figures. In each one of these states there is practically but one party and a 'white primary". Ostensibly to make the exclusion of the Negro voter doubly sure a system came into vogue by which only white voters are admitted to the dominant party primary and the condition of admittance was a promise to abide by the decision of the primary.

This means that in order to vote at all the white voter must first disfranchise himself so far as having any voice as to the major principles which form the chief matters of difference between parties. Practically his vote is confined to choosing between individuals who will carry out principles which he must accept before voting at all. If, for instance, a Southern white man wants to vote in the Democratic primary this year, he can only do so

if he gives up his right to vote against Al Smith!

In four of the states mentioned, 229,619 people voted in the regular election, while 722,271 voted in the primary election. If it is assumed that participation in the primary is some index of political interest, then the vote of the five states that we are studying ought to be quoted as 11/3 million rather than 600,000. But even this is not more than a third the number of voters that a normal population of 10½ millions should furnish under universal suffrage. It shows, not simply the disfranchisement of practically all of the Negro voters, forming 40% of the population in these states, but that even if we give some weight to the "white primary" nearly two million white voters were simultaneously disfranchised.

In other words, the effort to disfranchise a million and a half Negro voters has cost the disfranchisement of nearly two million white voters, even if one assumes that the primary election is a fair example of the exercise of political power, which, of course, it is not.

N.A.A.C.P.

(Continued from page 337)

aboos only. Now is there anyone who honestly contemplates this record of the N. A. A. C. P. who will say that it has not justified its existence and the labors of its friends and executives?

And this record of the N. A. A. C. P., which includes epoch-making decisions by the United States Supreme Court, and a fundamental change in American public opinion in matters affecting the Negro race—this enormous work has been accomplished with a membership never exceeding 100,000 and with a budget never exceeding \$80,000 a year. Much more than this is often spent by other agencies on a single case before the United States Supreme Court.

Now there are some 12,000,000 colored people in America. Less than one in every hundred of these is a member of the N. A. A. C. P. But every one of them, the entire 12 million, is directly and indirectly benefitted by the things the N. A. A. C. P. has done and is doing. Not one of them but gains in his rights when the N. A. A. C. P. affirms the Negro's fundamental citizenship status in court. Not one of them but may feel proud when the Spingarn Medal is awarded and the newsapers of the civilized world comment on distinguished achievement of a Negro American. But of them all, only one in a hundred is willing to pay for benefit received.

I said the N. A. A. C. P. enforced October, 1928

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