

The BOOKER T. WASHINGTON Papers

¹ Duse Mohamed, later Duse Mohamed Ali (1866–1945), was a transitional figure between the Pan-Islamic movement in the nineteenth century and the Pan-Africanism of the twentieth century. Born in Alexandria the son of an Egyptian army officer and his Sudanese wife, he went to England at the age of nine for his education. After studying at King's College, University of London, he spent several years as an actor and playwright in England and the United States.

Inspired by the Universal Races Congress in London in 1911 and concerned about growing race prejudice in England, Mohamed founded and edited the *African Times and Orient Review*, from 1912 to 1915 and 1917 to 1920. This journal espoused Egyptian home rule, a theme also of his short history of modern Egypt, *In the Land of the Pharaohs* (1911). He encouraged persons of African descent in Europe and the Americas to identify themselves with the cultural heritage of Africa. Marcus Garvey worked for the journal in 1912–13, and Duse Mohamed Ali, as he called himself after 1917, influenced the early Garvey movement.

From 1921 to 1931, Duse Mohamed Ali lived in the United States as a lecturer, a writer for the *Negro World*, and an advocate of black unity. In 1926 he founded the Universal Islamic Society in Detroit, and in 1927 the American-Asian Association. In 1931 he migrated to Nigeria, where he took part in the struggle for independence as editor of the weekly *Comet*, which advocated nationalism both as home rule and as opposed to tribal particularism. An admirer of BTW, he never succeeded in founding the industrial institute which he considered ideal for the developing agricultural society of Nigeria. (Khalil Mahmud, introduction to Mohamed, *In the Land of the Pharaohs* [2nd ed.], ix–xxxiii.)

² Enclosed was a proof of the first issue of the *African Times and Orient Review*, June 1, 1912.

³ When Mohamed repeated the request, BTW replied that the trustees and the public might object if Tuskegee made a bid for foreign students, though it accepted foreign students who came voluntarily. (ca. Nov. 1, 1912, handwritten draft, Con. 460, BTW Papers, DLC.)

⁴ Jean Finot (1858–1922), born Jean Finckelhaus in Warsaw, was a French journalist and student of social movements. He founded in 1890 the *Revue des revues* and was the author of many books, including *Le préjugé des races* (1905), which expressed approval of Tuskegee and other black industrial schools.

⁵ Frances Evelyn Maynard Breville, Countess of Warwick (1861–1938), a Socialist, founded on one of her estates a technical institute for rural children and on another a home for crippled children. She was involved in many social reform movements, and wrote a life of William Morris.

To James Hardy Dillard

[Tuskegee, Ala.] May 3, 1912

Dear Dr. Dillard: I have held the within letter longer than I intended.

I beg to hand you herewith a copy of one of Mr. Coon's articles on "Public Taxation and Negro Schools," which you may be inclined to