

Mrs. Royce Deeth
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Africo-American Presbyterian

Mrs. E. B. White
527 E. Boundary

"AND YE SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH, AND THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE."—John viii. 32.

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CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY EFFORT AMONG THE WOMEN OF THE EAST

New York.
Albert L. Scott, Chairman of the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry, authorizes the following:

Today is made public an instalment of the Report of the Appraisal Commission appointed by the Laymen's Foreign Inquiry to examine and recommend concerning the future plan and scope of foreign missions effort in the Far East. The Laymen's Inquiry represents seven of the leading Protestant denominations, and the Report, which will be published late this fall, embodies a two years' study of the subject by experts.

In the first instalment issued the Commission was quoted as saying that the effecting of change in foreign missions effort should be "the condition of every further enlargement of the enterprise." The instalments being released through the press indicate the nature of the changes recommended. This instalment deals with the need for reorientation in missionary work.

The East today represents a radically different environment for women, from that which the pioneer women missionaries, or those of even later period, found when they came to the Orient.

"In India, where vibrant nationalism has been a powerful ally, the emergence of women has become perhaps the most significant fact of the present day.

"The forward movement of Chinese women is less spectacular than that in India but no less significant. The dissolution of the old family system is liberating the women of China from the traditions of family dependence into expanding freedom of an individual life. New concepts of betrothal, marriage and the home, more freedom of social relationships, a growing urge for economic independence, the active participation of women in national affairs are milestones of progress in the life of women in China.

Japanese Women

"The changing situation in Japan has produced a paradoxical combination of remarkable progress and retarded development of Japanese women. In economic pursuits participating more fully than any other women of the East; in educational advance, judged on the basis of literacy, equal to the women of any western country; in the widespread process of westernization sharing freely, as is shown in the increase in western styles of dress and mode of living—in all these phases of life, Japanese women have stepped out of the eastern frame.

"In this forward movement of eastern women, Christian missions have played a significant role. Through a composite of direct and indirect influences Christian missions have steadily exerted pressure against the stifling tradition of the past and have opened the doors of opportunity to women for the future.

"Today the new situation, which in no small measure may be considered an achievement of Christian missions, constitutes one of the most serious problems of the missionary enterprise as related to women.

"The very fact that women in the East are beginning to live on a different educational and social level creates new needs and makes new demands on missions far more exacting than those that were made in earlier days. The changed and

steady changing East necessitates readjustments. The ability of missions to make these necessary changes will determine their future effectiveness.

"Throughout the Orient in the field of direct evangelism women missionaries should be replaced by trained Oriental leaders as rapidly as is possible without detriment to the work, since eastern women, because of language equipment and understanding of folk ways, can carry on the work much more effectively.

Possibilities For Fellowship
"There is a field of unexplored possibilities for fellowship of Christian leaders with women of non-Christian faiths. With the awakening of eastern women has come a sense of common spiritual need, which has drawn women of different religions together. Missionaries should be in a position to give and share richly in this spiritual quest. They have much to learn from the Oriental quality of deep devotion and the eastern genius for meditation.

In the presentation of the Christian message to the women of the East there is need for a basic change in appeal. Christianity can no longer center its emphasis on the social handicaps of non-Christian faiths, such as child marriage, Hindu widowhood, and purdah, since non-Christian leaders also are repudiating these evils and are undergoing a process of social reform from within, slowly accommodating themselves to the idea of freedom of women.

"The emergence of eastern women has come with a surprise and even a shock to many missionaries who have built their service and technique on the concept of Indian women behind four walls of the zenana, or of Chinese women with bound feet and bound minds, or of Japanese women sitting passively at home.

Need for Reorientation
"To shift mental gears suddenly to the concept of the women of Asia in a changing environment, enjoying the privileges of a new freedom and likewise exposed to its dangers, is very difficult. But the foreign workers must recognize this change in environment and welcome the eastern women into larger responsibility.

"There is perhaps even greater need for reorientation in the point of view of the American constituency and boards than of the missionary in regard to the changing situation of eastern women.

"In fact, the readjustment to the changing situation of eastern women is often handicapped by the prevailing psychological attitude of the mission public in America, whose mental picture of eastern women, especially in India, is heavy with shadows of the depressed, illiterate masses, almost unrelieved by high lights of progress or by any conception of the outstanding leadership developing among Oriental women, both Christian and non-Christian.

"The primary task for the future, in all phases of mission effort for women, consists in the training of leaders and withdrawal of the foreign worker as rapidly as this can be achieved without sacrificing the essential values of the Christian program.

"Today the enlarging freedom of the women of Asia has loosened the ties of their dependence and has made possible and even inevitable the transfer of responsibility.

"The future of the Christian movement as related to women depends on the discovery and training of eastern leaders in all lines affecting women.

"With the increase of women leaders of the Orient in administrative positions, the number of missionaries will naturally diminish. East workers, however, express there may be certain number of workers in Christian contact.

"There is also for an undefined service which foreign leaders can render with eastern women through personal contact with both Christian and non-Christian, and through an active participation in civic and national women's movements.

"Oriental women are just beginning to extend the range of their interests and have a growing desire for international friendship. The East today offers rich possibilities for informal contacts and cooperation."

The Report of the Appraisal Commission of the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry, which is now in process of final editing, will be submitted on November 18 to a meeting in New York City of approximately 300 officials and leading members of the mission boards of the seven denominations represented in the Inquiry.

The Inquiry was sponsored and financed by laymen of seven Protestant denominations as follows: Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Protestant Episcopal and Northern Baptist. The seven denominations represented in the Inquiry annually contribute approximately \$15,000,000 for foreign missions effort. There are some 13,000 missionaries of all denominations in the foreign field.

The Appraisal Commission, consisting of fifteen members carefully chosen for their judgment and experience as well as because of their special training and fitness to evaluate the various phases of missionary work, has recently returned from a nine months' examination of missions effort on the ground in China, Japan, India and Burma.

THE WORLD'S EYES UPON AMERICA

Friends of the Dry Cause are urged to press forward, no matter what the odds against them. The eyes of the world are upon the U. S. A. at this time.

The World Prohibition Federation continues to follow the struggle hopefully, and in the firm belief that what America has gained for herself and proved of worth, she will steadfastly hold to for the sake of rising youth at home and overseas, and for generations yet unborn.

A remarkable appeal for the saving of Prohibition in the U. S. A. has also been addressed by the International Prohibition League of Okayama, Japan, to the adherents of the World Prohibition Federation, and others, in America. Japanese Prohibitionists realize, as they say, that "any relaxation of the enforcement of American Prohibition is far-reaching. It would certainly affect adversely not only all movements for prohibitory legislation in the various countries, but indirectly encourage drinking habits in the whole world."

Similar expressions have come from Prohibitionists in China, South Africa, India, Austria and other countries, to hearten the American forces in their herculean struggle; for "As America goes, so goes the world," says the Federation.

Forbearance, kindness, sympathy, loyalty and inspiration all go into the construction of a true home, be it a one room cabin or an elaborate mansion.

PARTY REGULARITY

By Dr. Kelly Miller

Heresy is the antithesis of dogma. Wherever there is a body of fixed belief or doctrine, religious or political, which is passionately held by its devotees, any deviation therefrom is always denounced by the bigot. Orthodoxy used to be considered the crowning virtue; heterodoxy the crowning vice, but the world today is happily liberated from dogma and bigotry. Non-conformity lies at the basis of all progress. So long as we remain chained body and soul to a dead tradition, there can be no advance. It is for this reason that for the last ten or more years I have insistently preached, in and out of season, that the Negro should free himself from the gives of the Republican Party. Under the pall of this bondage he has steadily retrograded politically for the last fifty years, as he will continue to do for the next fifty. The recent lamentable White House conference illustrated this retrograde tendency. The colored race might well adopt the language of the Apostle Paul: "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this political corpse?" Note the series of diminishing terms: Roosevelt, Taft, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover. His last state is certainly worse than the first. The present day Republican Party has lost its ancient appeal which compelled allegiance. Its present day representatives have no more moral or political kinship to Lincoln, Sumner and Stevens than the present day Greek shoe shiners have to their ancient and illustrious ancestry.

We live at a time when political loyalties are discarded all over the world. The generation of moss backs and die-hard politicians is rapidly becoming extinct. In 1928 the Democratic Party was split asunder by internal disaffection. The poll of the Literary Digest discloses that thirty to forty percent of the Roosevelt vote are bolters from the Hoover column. Of course there always will be found a class of political manipulators who preach party regularity as a means of keeping themselves in position and power. The Negro knuckle-close and rever-die Republicans do not serve the G. O. P. for nought. I dare say that every Negro decrier of the doctrine of never deviating devotion to the Grand Old Party is either on the payroll or is in quest of position, compensation, or some other form of personal reward. "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" cried the craftsmen who made images. Idol makers will never destroy idolatry, and so our political profiteers will never break the strangle hold of political bondage which holds us back.

But the day of their doom is at hand. The Non-partisan League pointed the way, and pointed the way out. Never again can the Republican Party control the Negro vote through the dead hand of a spent force. As many Negroes will cast their votes for Roosevelt as for Hoover. I should hate to see the race irrevocably bound to the one or the other. No longer does any one stigmatize him with opprobrious epithets for his political alignment. Orthodoxy has always a consistent policy of fear. It always threatens the heretic with future or instant damnation for departure from the faith of the fathers. Note how the dying old guard attempts to threaten the race with direful prophecies of what will happen if Garner, the terrible, should by any tragic chance, become President! What awful fate awaits the race if the administration should fall into the hands of

Roosevelt who indited the Haytian constitution and posted a segregation bulletin. These calamity howlers who would warn us of the wrath to come affect a guileful oblivion of the fact that Garner at present occupies the second most powerful position under the government but the race has suffered no detriment. They delight to ignore that President Hoover is fully committed to all phases of established segregation, and that his own record of race rights and recognition compares not too favorably with that of his New York rival. Those who would warn us to flee from the Democratic wrath to come would be hard put to explain the liberality of Governor Roosevelt in placing a Negro Presidential elector on his own State ticket in face of the traditional attitude of the South on which he must depend for basic political support. Let me tell them what it means. It means this proffer of political support on part of the Negro is met more than half way by the liberal spirit of the Democratic Party, not only of the North, but of the South as well. Whatever Garner, the Southern provincial politician, may have said or done is neither a fair nor generous gauge of what he is likely to do when his views broaden to meet the expanding national horizon. There has been no act of his as Speaker of the House which evinces an anti-Negro attitude. Ask Congressman De Priest.

The Negro hopes sooner or later to come into the full fruition of his political rights, North, and especially South. This will not be accomplished by compulsion, but by propitiation. The division of the Negro vote, North and South, in the impending election, is the harbinger of the dawn of a better political day.

NATIONALLY KNOWN DRY LEADERS CALL FOR RE-ELECTION OF MR. HOOVER

Never before since the fight against liquor began have the drys had so much at stake in a single election as they have in that of November 8th. It is not prohibition alone that is imperiled but the results of seventy-five years of progress against the liquor traffic. The most serious threat in this situation comes not from the zeal and enthusiasm of the wets but, rather, from the uncertainty and indifference of the drys. Prohibition, right now, is in peril at the hands of its friends.

In three particulars the dry cause seems to us to be more critically involved in the forthcoming election than it was in 1928. First, a determined drive is under way in twelve States to repeal the State enforcement measures. These drives are merely a part of the nation-wide wet effort to encourage nullification, break down respect for law and increase the difficulties of law enforcement. They constitute not only an attack upon the 18th Amendment, but upon the very foundation of good government itself. This threat, which was a minor issue in 1928, has become a major and critical issue in 1932.

In the second place, the wet strategy is designed this year to capture Congress. The last Congressional elections made undeniable inroads upon the dry majority in the House of Representatives and the Senate. It is likely that there will still be a dry majority after the elections of November 8th. But in the face of the continued lethargy of the dry voters even this is uncertain. And the wets, better organized, better supported and more zealous than ever before, look to these elections definitely to turn the tide from prohibition and toward repeal.

Finally, and we believe most critically, there is the question of Presidential candidates. It is

cur considered judgment that the election of Herbert Hoover, this year, is of greater importance to the dry cause than it was in 1928. Inactivity and consequent failure at this point would, we believe, nullify whatever apparent successes were gained in the various State and Congressional elections, damage beyond repair the improving machinery for law enforcement, transfer the leadership of this issue from the enemies of liquor to its friends and destroy the opportunity that still remains to bring this problem to a constructive solution.

When he was a candidate for governor of the State of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt announced that if the Assembly passed a measure for State enforcement of the liquor law, he would veto it. With that declaration he joined the ranks of the nullificationists. Today, as the repeal candidate for the presidency, he is still traveling in that company. With such a platform he has won the support of the organized wets of the nation. And it is on a platform which is as wet as the Tammany Halls of the country could make it, that he proposes to reach the White House.

The election of Governor Roosevelt might not bring about immediate repeal. But, it would almost certainly lead to a situation both in Congress and throughout the country that would make eventual repeal inevitable. The effect upon Congress of an aggressive wet in the White House would be immediate. The drift toward the wet camp would be turned, by such a victory of the liquor interests, into a stampede. Adequate enforcement legislation, which was never so bitterly fought as in the last session, would in all likelihood, go down to defeat by a presidential veto. The morale and efficiency of those responsible for law enforcement, which was improved under Mr. Hoover's leadership, would be dangerously impaired. For there is no reason to suppose that Mr. Roosevelt, in the White House, would be any more active toward the elimination of the liquor traffic in his own State. State-wide nullification, which received his tacit sanction when he went to Albany, would receive nationwide sanction if he went to Washington. Liquor lawlessness, which has been increasingly curbed during the last four years, would be freed from any effective federal restraint just as, under Mr. Roosevelt's regime in New York, it was kept from any State restraint. And the gains which have been made against the liquor traffic under prohibition would be swept away in a debacle.

The issue, here, is not between the two party planks, but between the two men and their records. Mr. Hoover still stands, as he has always stood, as the enemy of the liquor interests. What he has proposed is offered not as a concession to the liquor traffic but as an honest plan to end the evils of that traffic more speedily. Whether we agree with that plan or not, we are convinced that Mr. Hoover is steadfastly in agreement with the drys of the nation in his desire and determination to see these evils destroyed. His objective is our objective and, we are certain, the objective of every dry voter. His continued leadership is a guarantee that nullification will have no presidential sanction; that a dry congressional majority will still be able to translate the will of the people into effective legislation; and that the Federal government will continue to use to the full its available agencies

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