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HALL KNOW THE TRUTH, AND THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE.—John viii:32

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THE STORY OF KAGAWA

By Rev. Herbert Spang In The Charlotte News

If peacemakers made the headlines as do the warmakers, another name would take place on the front pages of our newspapers along with the twentieth century Caesars. That name would be Kagawa, perhaps the greatest figure in the Orient today.

While others prepare for war, he labors for peace. While others devise ways and means for the destruction of life, he labors to make it more tolerable, and happy.

Apostle of Japanese Christianity, Toyohiko Kagawa at forty-eight is the greatest single power for good in the East.

He came from a wealthy family but orphaned at the age of four, his childhood and youth was a dreary procession of years. The turning point for him came with contact with two missionaries, Dr. H. M. Myers and Dr. C. A. Logan, who led him to the Christ. With the heart-felt prayer, "O God, make me like Christ," he entered upon that fellowship with God, to the reality of which his whole later life has been an eloquent testimony.

Esposa of the Christian religion, and his entrance into its active ministry drew for him disinheritation from the family.

His life was dedicated to the service of the poor, especially in the slums of his native cities.

He was a hard student and his health broke. In the second year of college he was stricken with tuberculosis. Compelled to seek health at the seashore, he devoted himself to service among the humble fisher folk about him.

It was here that he wrote his first novel, which was one day to give him a place among the foremost writers of Japan. Such was his poverty that he was compelled to write upon the pages of castaway magazines with a Japanese writing brush.

At the time of the Russo-Japanese war, Kagawa, already then an avowed pacifist, was taken out by his fellow-students on the athletic field and beaten. In later years the hands laid in violence upon him then, were laid upon him in the blessing of his prayer of ordination into the ministry.

When only partially recovered, Kagawa went to the theological seminary at Kobe, a large commercial city of Japan. Its slums, reputed to be among the worst in the world at that time, early received his attention. Living there were some twenty thousand outcasts, paupers, beggars, criminals, prostitutes and defectives who lived like hopeful dogs in human kennels of filth, vermin and disease. Infant mortality often reached the staggering height of over five hundred in a thousand.

Among these people, Kagawa lived, and to them he ministered as he carried on his studies. His one room was about six feet square without a bed, stove, table or chair. Into this humble home he received all who came ministering to the sick, instructing in reading and writing in the early morning hours before his students went to work.

After his first novel had been discovered by a publisher who called on Kagawa looking for material for a magazine, it appeared in book form. Soon his name was a household word throughout Japan. Other books rapidly appeared, all of them eagerly devoured by the public.

A national figure, he felt the responsibility demanded further study. Two years were spent in America at Princeton Theological Seminary and in

studying social service institutions in this country.

Upon his return to his native land, many doors opened to him. Lucrative positions were his for the acceptance. But he returned to his own little room in the slums.

He espoused the cause of down-trodden labor, and in 1921 led striking workers in a procession several miles long demanding recognition of their union. "Laborers are personalities. They are not to be bought and sold according to a scale of wages based on the market price," he declared.

Often arrested, he always emerged a greater figure, and one to whom the nation must pay attention.

The majority of Japan's workers and farmers live in a country smaller than the State of California, 32 per cent of which can not be cultivated. This is the most overcrowded land in the world. Forty-six per cent of them are tenant farmers. To these Kagawa has brought light and hope, a Christianity that helps body and soul. He has established Gospel schools where religion is interpreted in terms of scientific farming and village improvement. He has set up magazines to promote the cooperative movement among the peasants, schools for their instruction, and hospitals for their care.

Kagawa's preaching of the Gospel interprets in terms of living. While proclaiming himself a socialist, he has stood out against extremes on both sides.

As a pacifist, he is committed to the elimination of the economic causes for war. He organized the National Anti-War League in Japan in 1928. Naturally he is opposed to the imperialistic policy of his government since 1931.

He is the leading spirit back of the Kingdom of God Movement which is striving to unite the Christian forces of his land in a campaign which has as its goal, "One million Christians in Japan, and the realization of love in social life."

Kagawa is a world figure, about whom far too little has been heard in our own land. Although his health is still poor he is able to produce the work of several men.

He has found a source of energy, known by many, experienced by few—the power of prayer—and each day he sets apart an hour for fellowship with God.

His source of power is also available to those who will pay the cost, and are not "too busy."

HAINES INSTITUTE HONORS ITS FOUNDER

Augusta, Ga., April—(ANP) Haines Institute, nationally known school, founded by the late Miss Lucy Craft Laney, last week celebrated its 50th anniversary, the services being dedicated to the life and service of its beloved founder and having as its theme, "Women Builders." The opening program Sunday was broadcast over station WRDW. Among those taking an active part during the week's celebration were Rev. A. C. Griggs, Principal of the school; Mrs. Mary Wallace Brown, President of the Haines Alumni Association; Dr. R. L. Lockett, Frank Hutchins, Dr. A. S. Clarke, Dr. S. S. Johnson, Dr. J. M. Gaston, Mrs. Mary Jackson, McCrorey, for 25 years the Associate Principal at Haines, and many other prominent citizens.

"The duty which God requires of man is obedience to His revealed will."

MARGARET BARBER SEMINARY

Three seniors of Margaret Barber Seminary returned Sunday, April 26, from the Third Annual State Academic meet at State Teachers College, Montgomery. Ninety-three high schools were represented. Tests were given in ten subjects, a test in English Usage and three other subjects being required of each applicant.

Among the 112 pupils from throughout the State, two girls from Barber ranked third and fourth. Joanne Mae Crozier took second honors in English literature, second honors in Biology; tied for sixth place in Geometry, and ranked tenth in English Usage. In the group of pupils from private and denominational schools without College Departments, she ranked first in her four tests. In this group Geraldine Turner, also of Barber, ranked second; while in the entire group of contestants she took fourth place in Algebra, tying for third place in Physics and ranking ninth in English Usage.

Herbert McNeal, of Barber, ranked fifth in the group from private schools, taking second place in Physics, third place in World History and ninth place in English Literature.

Our entrants' records entitle Barber Seminary to first place in the group of private and denominational schools without college departments.

Commencement at Margaret Barber Seminary will be on Monday, May 25th. Members of the Senior class are presenting the program, "The Senior class play, The Day Exercises, Alumni Meeting and Banquet, and Piano Recital will be on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 21-23.

The very appreciative notice of Naomah Williams-Maise's Recital at Barber was written by Col. H. M. Ayers, editor of The Anniston Star. The tribute was an earned one.

ANNISTONIAN GIVES PERFORMANCE AT SEMINARY

(From The Anniston, Ala., Star.)

Those Annistonians who lacked the hardihood to brave the elements last night missed one of the most artistic performances ever held in Anniston when Naomah Williams-Maise, soprano, appeared in recital at the Margaret Barber Seminary, where she secured her elementary training. She was excellently accompanied at the piano by David Mills, who rendered a piano solo, "Juba Dance," by Dett by special request of the audience. Her encores were: "American Lullaby," by Rich and "Talk About a Child Like Jesus," arranged by William Dawson, also an Anniston Negro, and now nationally famed as a composer.

Beginning her recital with the difficult "Where'er You Walk" by Handel, this cultivated soprano was given ovation after ovation by an appreciative audience to the very end of her program. Especially noteworthy was the Italian number by Gluck, the numbers by Tschaiikowsky, Hahn, Woodman, Burleigh, and Johnson, the last two being spirituals. The high point on the program, however, was the "Ave Maria," in which she was accompanied by Drew Davis on the violin. It would be difficult to conceive of more sympathetic and artistic rendition of this Gounod classic. Davis also rendered Massenet's "Meditation" from "Thais" in a very acceptable manner.

While Naomah Williams-Maise is advertised as a soprano, she possesses remarkable range and her lower register is lovely. Her

training is best evidenced in the passionate effect which she secures with great accuracy. She is now a voice teacher at the Spelman College, Atlanta, and, having studied under scholarship at the Juillard School in New York, but is known here as the daughter of Blanche Williams, who has served in the box on Lyler Hill for many years. She was presented to the local audience by the Rev. M. M. Tack, president of Barber, and received an enthusiastic reception after her performance.

"POOR HABITS JUST DON'T DISAPPEAR"—MRS. ROOSEVELT

Washington, April—(By Arthur M. Carter for ANP).—Declaring that training for a higher standard of living was a necessary complement to improved housing, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, told an audience of 600 persons at Minor Teachers College, Saturday night, that the habits formed by living in sub-standard dwellings "just don't disappear but have to be got rid of by education."

The First Lady was the principal speaker at the closing session of a one-day conference on better housing among Negroes sponsored by the Washington Committee on Housing, Major Campbell C. Johnson, Executive Secretary of the Twelfth Street Y. M. C. A., general chairman. Delegates from 107 fraternal, religious, educational and social organizations were in attendance at the conference.

Mrs. Roosevelt said: "We are so deeply interested in housing because fundamentally we are looking for a better way of living, and housing is a means to that result. The beginning is really made toward elimination of ramshackle and unsanitary dwellings in the District's inhabited alleys. I've actually seen some of the old alleys go and now we are hoping to see better housing for all people, regardless of color, in the city of Washington." Citing a tour of the city's slum areas she said, "I have always felt that Washington should be the example for the rest of the country, the place where people come to see how things are done best."

Declaring low incomes to be the primary cause of bad housing, Mrs. Roosevelt said the Government had an obligation to "see that people who can not pay beyond a certain rental shall still have decent living quarters."

"Together with better education must go education for living," Mrs. Roosevelt said, stressing the fact that the habits that have grown up in poor housing circumstances just do not disappear by miracles. They have to be got rid of by education and pride," she claimed.

Continuing, the First Lady said, "We need to learn how to make whatever we have got count for the most. Strive for recreation for our children."

Asserting that much of the trouble that produces criminals comes from the fact that we do not have adequate recreational facilities and the children are not brought up under the proper circumstances, Mrs. Roosevelt said, "The wealthy homes are not always the happiest." She said in between the two extremes, poverty and wealth, it is possible to make real homes, good citizens, happy homes and happy families, but it required "effort, a determination that will not be relinquished by circumstances."

Urging the delegates to strive for better education, and better recreation, the First Lady said, "We, as individuals, must put forth the effort to secure what we want and stop letting the responsibility rest on the

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WORLD IN REVIEW

By Frank Marshall Davis

(For A. N. P.)

The Colored Situation: An Interesting Book

Quite complete and to a large extent written by Fayette Everett, 34 year old St. Louis school teacher, "The Colored Situation," an ambitious 312 page volume, has just been published by the Messner Co. of Boston. The editor hopes this work, described as "a book of vocational and civic guidance for the Negro youth," will be used as a text book in Negro schools.

Contributors to its pages include a good many of the biggest names boasted by this kaleidoscopic race. There are: Dr. George E. Haynes, Benjamin S. Mubert, Alton L. Holsey, James A. "Billboard" Jackson, Elsha Scott, Robert K. Reed, Harry H. Pace, Kezvi B. Lemus, Iror. J. C. Evans, C. S. Duke, Claron B. Hutchinson, James A. Parsons, George James Fleming, Joseph E. Mitchell, A. Philip Randolph, Miss Fannie Mae Matthews, Romeo L. Dougherty, Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, E. W. Woods, James B. Stephens, Stewart A. Calhoun and John A. Kenney.

Each of these men tells of vocational opportunities in his particular field where he stands as an authority. Interspersed with their biographies are the editor's own interpretation and analysis of conditions. The student is expected to get the most accurate picture possible of just what to expect in any field he hopes to enter. For this reason the book should fill a great need and is the sort of thing every school ought to have in its library if not in the classroom.

However, "The Colored Situation" does have one defect. Certain portions of the book were apparently written several years ago, and, therefore, do not allow for a number of vital changes in the economic and vocational scene. It would have aided Mr. Everett had he brought his matter up to within a few months of his publication date in 1936.

In the Journalism section, written by George James Fleming, now city editor of the New York Amsterdam News, it is stated that "already one successful attempt has been made (by the Scott Brothers of Atlanta) to publish a tri-weekly chain of papers in four cities" when as a matter of fact no tri-weekly has been published by that organization since 1932 and the Atlanta Daily World has been published daily and Sunday continuously since early March of 1932, together with a chain of subsidiary papers once numbering 51. On still another page the Associated Negro Press is called "the Association Negro Press."

A section is also devoted to the National Colored Merchants' Association, defunct for a good many moons, but treated as up and going economic phenomenon. There may be still other discrepancies in other fields.

Still, this does not keep the book from being interesting if for no other reason than a score or so of Afro-Americans were roped together in print for a symposium. If Mr. Everett ever revises "The Colored Situation," it will enhance its value to make all sections contemporary.

Mitchell Shoots

Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, of Illinois, last week in Congress took aim and let go with a broadside aimed to quash both the Republicans and his Chicago opponent in the November elections, Oscar DePriest, ex-Congressman.

Purely by being Republicans, office-seekers in the past have considered half the battle won.

By striking directly at the Lincoln myth, previously the G. O. P. hole card, Mitchell intends to melt away sentimentalism, both locally and nationally and to reduce the issue to one of men and not of party.

It will be interesting to watch just what success he will have in his home district.

Friendly Britain

While Capt. Anthony Eden sought to wrangle the League of Nations at Geneva into imposing sanctions against Italy to the advantage of Ethiopia and was busy posing Britain as a friend of black folk, her South African Parliament stripped the African native of his right to vote, held since 1933.

With native Africans becoming stronger economically and more of them gaining education, minority whites saw that soon black men would be elected members of Parliament and thereby rulers of the country. So the vote was taken away.

With Negroes in the South voting, whites saw where colored folk would sway elections and if not putting their own in elective positions, would force great concessions from white candidates: hence disfranchisement.

With Italy occupying Ethiopia and the Blue Nile headwaters as well as in a position to eventually grab other British African colonies or strike at India, Great Britain saw her own empire in danger of destruction. Hence, opposition to Mussolini.

The law of self-preservation transcends all human action today as it did at the dawn of history. Negroes might as well get this through their dark noggins; colored people everywhere can depend only on themselves at base for preservation, for no group or nation will aid them unless it is to that group or nation's advantage.

BALLET/RUSSE—HAMPTON INSTITUTE'S AMBITIOUS OFFERING FOR 1936-1937

Hampton Institute, Va., April 25, 1936.—The most ambitious entertainment offering ever made to the public by Hampton Institute will be Col. W. de Basil's Ballet Russe to be given on a date in the coming school year, 1936-1937.

The Musical Arts Society, casting about for a feature which should place within reach of residents of the Peninsula one of the world's highest grade entertainments, decided to bring to Hampton the celebrated organization known as the Ballet Russe or Russian Ballet.

The venture viewed merely as such, is notable because of the necessity for filling Ogden Hall as a condition precedent to providing for overhead expenses. It is believed from past experiences, however, that this community composed not only of the Institute population, but of friends of the school as well, will give the needed support to the entertainment.

The legitimate successor of the Russian ballet offered in the imperial theatres of the late Czar of all the Russias, it inherits the fame of that institution and can lay claim to being the largest and most outstanding of its kind in the world. Its reception in the United States has stamped it as one of the great spectacles of our times.

Lovers of the beautiful in dance, music, drama, gorgeous scenery and the perfection of bodily grace, will do well to wait for this production.

"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee."