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

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TOWARD INTER-RACIAL UNDERSTANDING

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American race questions are but part of a race problem which exists around the world. In Egypt, South Africa, India and the Pacific are racial situations in many respects almost identical with those in the United States, and usually more acute. The race problem in America would of itself be of little significance. But as an important segment of a circle of suspicion and misunderstanding that reaches around the globe, including unnumbered millions of many races and climes, it is of great significance.

Among the groups recently brought into the closet of contacts, "tinted races" comprise by far the larger number; but for some time past the untinted minority have enjoyed by far the larger measure of control over the affairs of the world. Unfortunately, this privileged minority has not always exercised its power in such a way as to inspire the confidence of its subjects. Indeed, the exercise of power rarely ever does result in confidence. Its very possession inspires suspicion, for which history has furnished ample and plausible grounds.

Exploitation vs. Cooperation.

In the past, human contacts were dominated by the philosophy of exploitation. In theory, at least, this philosophy has been abandoned. The passing of slavery would seem to indicate that the improvement is real. However, the psychology resulting from exploitation persists in the minds of both groups and vastly complicates race relations today. On the one side is contempt and condescension for those formerly held in servitude; on the other side there is resentment and suspicion.

One of the leading dailies of America has recently given repeated expression to the sentiment that the white race must dominate the other peoples of the world and that some sort of cooperation among white nations must be brought about at once, particularly in the interest of controlling the Pacific. The editor tells us that the people of the East must be kept "under." An eminent American college professor recently brought out a volume in which he seeks to establish the following thesis: Civilization in the past was based upon the economic exploitation of one class by another within the same racial groups; exploitation within the white group must stop; it must prepare at once for a campaign of exploitation among the other races of the world. This sentiment has found cruder and more popular expression in the Ku Klux Klan.

The religion of Jesus is the only influence either willing or able to challenge this philosophy of dominance and psychology of exploitation. The future of civilization is not in the hands of any one race. It is rather the task of men of goodwill from among many races. Right methods of racial adjustment can be discovered only by a democratic process, and men of other races have as definite a contribution to make to the discovery as those of the white race. In every race there are men of the Christian spirit who know that special privilege is a menace to individual and social progress, and who are willing to forego it and join like-minded men from other groups in the search for inter-racial justice through service and helpfulness.

Racial adjustment is rendered more difficult by lack of any comprehensive body of trustworthy facts regarding race. These facts are not easily gathered nor readily interpreted. Long periods are required to de-

termine the meaning of tendencies among racial groups. The technique for studying racial differences is as yet crude and elementary. Moreover, feeling plays so large a part in racial attitudes that it is different for men to be rational. Feelings easily crystallize into dogma. In America today, for example, dogmatic statements about relative racial capacity are being announced, founded so far not on scientific research, but on bare, unsupported assumptions.

The Promise of the Negro.

It should not be supposed, however, that prejudice and antagonism constitute the universal American attitude toward the Negro. Thoughtful Americans, North and South, do not share these sentiments. In America's experience with Negroes they see nothing to justify hysteria or pessimism as to the ultimate outcome. On the contrary, they see much to encourage the hope that racial differences will yet be found not a menace to civilization, but a means for its enrichment, not a cause of war, but an opportunity for fellowship in the common tasks of human welfare.

The educational processes have not been in operation long enough or with sufficient thoroughness to indicate finally what special capacities American Negroes may possess. They have, however, shown an inclination to the arts that has already enriched our national life. This has had its most promising expression in music and poetry. There have been significant outcroppings also in painting, sculpture and dramatics. With almost no opportunity, Negroes have done conspicuous work in science. Prof. George Carver, of Tuskegee Institute, has startled the world with his original and valuable contributions to the science of agricultural chemistry. Other contributions may be expected in this field as opportunities open. Not the least encouraging aspect of Negro life in America is the emphasis placed on education and religion as the forces which can contribute most to the advancement of the race.

While the condition of Negroes in America is steadily improving, they still labor under not a few burdensome handicaps and disabilities. Though provisions for Negro education are increasing rapidly, the ratio of public outlay per child still averages four or five times as much for white children as for colored. For higher education the Negro must yet depend largely upon institutions supported by benevolent boards and individuals.

Public utilities, such as parks, playgrounds, pools, libraries, are provided but sparingly for city-dwelling Negroes in the South. The streets in colored sections are not infrequently found unpaved, ill-lighted and without sewers. Perhaps in not many communities have Negroes an equal chance before the law, where, if anywhere in the world, men ought to be equal. Indiscriminate arrests, ready police clubs and petit courts where men are esteemed guilty until they prove themselves innocent, are the means by which injustices innumerable are inflicted. Mob violence and lynching, though all too common still, nevertheless appear to be waning rapidly before an awakened public conscience.

The Segregation Issue.

Segregation, in many forms, still holds general sway, particularly in the South—separation in schools, places of entertainment and of public recreation, common carriers, hotels, etc. Residential segregation is common, in most cases by tacit understanding, in others by city

PROVIDES FOR NEGRO CRIPPLED CHILDREN

B. N. Duke Gives \$15,000 to Establish Ward for Negro Crippled Children at Orthopedic Hospital.

The crying need for provisions for Negro crippled children, which has been noted throughout the State, has been answered by a gift of fifteen thousand dollars, given by B. N. Duke, of New York, to establish a ward for Negro children at the State Orthopedic Hospital at Gastonia.

Appeal was made to the last Legislature for such provision, and after failure to provide funds, Mrs. Johnson brought the need to the attention of Mr. Duke, who promptly responded with his gift. The sum will build and equip a ward of ten beds and maintain it until the next session of the General Assembly. Then it will be necessary to ask only for continued maintenance.

In the course of the clinics for crippled children held in the various parts of the State during the last two years, many Negro children have come under the attention of Dr. O. H. Miller, chief surgeon of the Orthopedic Hospital, and Miss Emeth Tuttle, of the Division of Case Work of the State Welfare Board. Advice was given and a diagnosis of each case was made; but no or-

ordinances, which are now being tested legally and which in two recent cases have been declared unconstitutional by the lower courts. Public sentiment not infrequently operates also to exclude Negroes from certain professions and trades, makes access to the means of culture difficult for them, and denies them participation in many forms of public service.

Advocates of segregation defend it on the ground that artificial barriers are necessary for the maintenance of racial integrity. On the other hand, there are those who hold that in so far as segregation is made a badge of inferiority, it defeats the very purpose it professes to serve, in that it breaks down respect for the Negro's personality, retards the development of self-respect, and makes inevitably for illicit amalgamation. One can explain on no other ground the large measure of intermingling of blood that has already taken place. It is pointed out that in the West Indies, where enforced segregation does not exist, racial intermixture, through marriage and otherwise, is no greater than here.

Happily there are many gleams of light. Progress is being made at a rate that is most encouraging to anyone who has a sense of perspective. Church councils are all demanding that the principles of Jesus be applied to these questions. Thousands of church groups are seeking to understand and to realize this ideal. Multitudes of college students, destined to be the leaders of the next generation, are dropping off age-long accretions of prejudice and looking at this question intelligently and honestly. Negro leaders are being listened to with profound interest. The newspapers, almost without exception, are voicing the plea for justice. Inter-racial committees throughout the country are working together for mutual helpfulness.

The goal is yet a long way ahead. There are vast barriers of ignorance, misconception and prejudice still blocking the path. Yet in the light of present trends it is possible for the eye of faith to look forward to a day when understanding, justice and goodwill shall prevail between the white and colored races in America.—Federal Council Bulletin.

thopedic treatment was available, except in a few instances in private hospitals.

One case examined at a clinic in May at Halifax County required immediate care in a hospital. A sum of at least \$300 was required, and since the father had practically no means beyond the bare expenses of the family, the rural supervisor was asked to seek means. The child was a boy of five, who had been unable to walk after pneumonia at two years of age. Dr. Miller diagnosed the trouble as a pathological dislocation of the hip. Hospital care will better conditions.

Another child, a colored girl of ten, had suffered from a fall several months ago. She had hurt her knee badly and Dr. Miller declared that she was in need of surgical and medical treatment. The child's father was a poor tenant farmer in poor condition. She will probably be cared for at the new ward.

These two cases are typical of the kind of children who need help. Mr. Duke's timely gift is certain to be productive of work of a constructive nature.—Public Welfare Progress.

LAW AND ORDER BILL PENDING IN GEORGIA.

Atlanta, Ga.—Georgia will join the growing list of Southern States which are taking active steps to end rioting and mob violence if the Legislature enacts the Law and Order Bill introduced in the House of Representatives last week.

The bill, entitled, "An Act to Maintain Law and Order," provides that in any case of riot, riotous assembly, or mob violence, careful investigation shall be made by the Judge of the Superior Court. If it appears from this investigation that any sheriff, deputy sheriff, jailer, or other peace officer was negligent or incompetent in dealing with such disorder, the Chief Justice or other Justice of the Supreme Court shall appoint a special Law and Order Commission to hear all the evidence in the case and render judgment as to the faithfulness or negligence of the officer in question. If he is found by the Commission to have been negligent, judgment to that effect shall be communicated to the Governor, who in turn shall remove the officer from his position. Proof that any person was taken from the custody of the officer by the mob, or killed or injured while in his custody, shall be prima facie evidence of neglect, to be offset only by affirmative proof that the officer had in fact used all reasonable precaution and exercised the utmost diligence in the effort to maintain order.

The bill provides further that in the case of an officer so adjudged negligent in the prevention of rioting or violence, the Attorney General of the State shall bring suit against such officer for the full value of any property destroyed by the mob and for the sum of \$500 for each homicide committed by it. Any person removed from office under the provisions of the act shall be disqualified for a period of five years to hold any peace office of the State, county, or municipality.

Friends of the measure point out that it is in line with similar laws enacted in other Southern States which have been found very effective in the reduction of mob violence. It is said to be widely supported by religious, civic and welfare organizations over the State.

THE PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICA.

(The following is an abstract of an address delivered by the Rev. E. W. Carpenter to the Christian Endeavor and congregation of the First Presbyterian church (white), Southampton, Long Island, N. Y., July 26th, 7 P. M.):

Miss President, ladies and gentlemen:

I was pleased at a late hour on yesterday afternoon to accept an invitation extended by you through your pastor, the Rev. Geo. W. Rexford, to have the distinction of speaking to you. The subject before us is a great one, and the Negroes of America greater. I am extremely glad that the hand of Providence has placed me in this group. Miss President: I feel that the verses you have read, Psalm 40, 1-5; Prov. 22:29, are adaptable to the American Negro and that he has lived to see the truths verified.

To better understand our subject let our minds go back for a moment to the year 1865 and see the condition of the American Negro when the chain of slavery was broken. He was let go without the experience of citizenship, anything to eat, house or land, church or school. He was not able to read or write. From these conditions he has made himself what he is today. He is thrifty. He is without an equal as a worker on farms, on railroads, in mills, in mines, lumber camps, etc.

The statistics of Negro progress are gratifying to us who are interested in Negro achievements.

In one decade the number of Negro farm owners increased about 17 per cent. In 1910 statistics showed that the Negroes operated 45,000 business enterprises. Ten years later they were operating more than 55,000. At the same rate we should concede in this year, 1925, they are operating at least 60,000 business enterprises.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am just delighted to call your attention to the following facts: the Negro has Life Insurance Companies, banks, stores, building and loan associations, newspapers, hospitals, trained nurses, physicians, surgeons and lawyers. In fact he is engaged in all of the leading professions of the country.

As the Negro makes moral progress he respects himself, hence we find crime is diminishing among the better class. The Negro's crimes are not more than others. He gives less trouble to his country than any other race in America. Never as yet has he been accused of treason. Never has he organized a revolt against the union. We note, too, that he has better homes; has developed better community life; has better schools and churches; competent leadership. I would state without fear of successful contradiction that no race since 1865 has made the material progress in the same length of time that the Negro has made. Today there are many Negro high schools and colleges operated for the uplift of the Negro, such as Jones University, Talladega College, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial School, Atlanta University, Shaw University, Livingstone College, Johnson C. Smith (formerly Biddle) University, Scotia Women's College, etc. Some of these schools and colleges are owned and controlled by Negroes.

We would mention a few of our noted men: Granville T. Wood has sold several of his patents to the electric companies. Jan Matzelliger sold his patent to one of the largest manufac-

C. S. C. & S. M. NOTES

(From the Office of the Dean.)
A Few Reminders for the Delegates.

1. Come prepared to stay from Monday, Aug. 24th through Sunday, August 30th.
2. Bring your Bible.
3. Bring your toilet articles, such as soap, towels, etc.
4. Bring two sheets and a pillow case for your bed—each individual.
5. For recreation bring rubber soled shoes, knickers or bloomers.
6. And above all don't forget to bring along a broad smile of good cheer; for we all are going to have a grand and glorious time carrying out every phase of the Convention Program.

As the time nears, the stream of registrations is getting larger. From the most distant point in the Synod, Carver Memorial, Newport News, Va., there will be four delegates, and when we tell you it will cost those delegates about \$140.00 to make the trip to Charlotte and return you can see the large interest Carver Memorial, under the leadership of Dr. Ward, has in the Convention and School of Methods. Wish some of the nearby churches had half that interest. If so, our meeting would be twice as large as it was last year.

Calvary at Wilson, N. C., another distant point, is also living up to past records. Rev. A. H. George writes and sends registration for four delegates.

Indications point to a large ministerial delegation. Among the ministers registering we are glad to call attention to two who have been recently added to the roll of our Synod: Rev. J. Metz Rollins, of Lynchburg, Va., and Rev. G. R. Carter, of Chestnut Knob, Va.

Dr. McCrorey states that efforts will be made this year to make it more comfortable than ever before for the delegates. The women will be cared for in beautiful Berry Hall, the latest constructed dormitory, just a stone's throw from the dining hall and a nice stroll from the administration building.

Berry Hall will hold 90 persons. We are starting from the first floor and going up. If you don't want to climb to the third floor better register at once.

The men will be housed in Smith Hall.

Would you profit: 1. By bright ideas on Children's Work. 2. By fresh methods for Young People. 3. By plans which attract Adults. Men let the week of August 24-30 find you in Charlotte, N. C., at Johnson C. Smith University, attending the Catawba Synodical Convention and School of Methods.

turers of shoe-making machines in the country. The following Negroes are noted for their work: Elmer Imes in magnetic physics; Ernest E. Just, Charles H. Turner, George Turner in biology; George W. Carver in industrial chemistry; W. E. B. Du Bois in history, and Paul Lawrence Dunbar in poetry.

Statistics further show that in 1920 about five out of every eleven Negroes in the United States were church members. They had more than 37,000 church edifices and 3,600 parsonages estimated to be worth more than \$75,000,000. To a great extent we may claim an educated ministry, hence an elevated people.

All over the country the Negro has Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s which are an auxiliary to the rapid progress and achievements of the Negro.