

# Africo-American Presbyterian

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

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## 18TH CONFERENCE ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

New York, July 8.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, today made public the text of the Address to the American People adopted by its 18th Annual Conference in Indianapolis. The text of the address, which was drawn up by a committee headed by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, is as follows:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meets in its Eighteenth Annual Conference with a distinct feeling of triumph.

For twenty-five years the white primary system of the South has been the most successful method of disfranchising Negroes. This year for the first time we have secured from the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Texas case, a decision which is the beginning of the overthrow of the white primary; and not only this, but in its decision the Supreme Court in the most emphatic language rewrote and reaffirmed the Fourteenth Amendment as the fundamental charter of the rights of Negroes in America.

The champions of race segregation have been chased from pillar to post in city council, legislature and court by this Association during the last fifteen years; the pursuit was crowned with success by the Louisville decision of the Supreme Court in 1917; and that decision was, this last year, reaffirmed and strengthened in the Louisiana case.

The Association during the past year has clearly proven the insufficiency of state law to cope with lynching. We have shown that a state like South Carolina is unable to punish mob murder even when furnished with circumstantial proof of individual guilt. At Aiken, S. C., the lynchers are known. Their unmolested freedom is the final demand for national action against lynching.

We have studied during the year the Negro public common school in seven Southern States and shown to the nation the present demand for elementary education for black America; a demand reinforced by the cultural movement in literature and art which this Association largely inaugurated and first encouraged, and which is still showing vigorous development and healthy growth. The reform in Negro higher education begun at Fisk and continued at Howard, has with our continued encouragement, spread to other institutions.

We note with hopeful interest the beginnings of liberal sentiment in the backward South, manifested in a changed attitude in some of the more courageous newspapers; a growing open-mindedness among white students; a gesture, still all too feeble, toward correcting the outrageous discrimination against Negro schools; an increasingly sympathetic attitude on the part of the cultural elements of the South; and, finally, a more decent respect for the public opinion of the civilized world. These sentiments do not dominate Southern opinion as yet, but their existence is encouraging to every lover of justice. The persistent campaign of the N. A. A. C. P. for social justice has played no small part in the rise and development of this new conscience in the South.

This record of achievement is by no means complete, but it indicates the magnitude of our task and the encouragement which crowns our efforts.

It would, however, be a grave mistake for this Association or for the Negro race in America, to feel that our recent record of triumph is reason for relaxed effort or lessened anxiety. On the contrary, from this record of achievement we have just learned true methods of aggres-

sion and defense and we have just begun to fight in deadly earnest.

Let us be frank and open with ourselves. The American of Negro descent is still a slave in the United States. Lynching is still increasing and the burning of human beings has not ceased. False accusation of crime as at Coffeyville is meat for mobs. Many Negroes are forced to labor at wretched wages and under impossible conditions. Peonage, even in the midst of such a calamity as the Mississippi flood, has been carried out openly and publicly with armed guard and militia. The doors of trades unions still remain partially closed, and the path of the professions is strewn with discouraging obstacles even to conspicuous ability.

The position of the Negro children in the public schools, both North and South, is still deplorable and they are not being given an equal or decent chance for common school training. Adequate high school facilities are being denied in a large part of the Southern States and in many of the Northern States. Negro colleges are starving for funds. State institutions like Lincoln, of Missouri, are at the mercy of grafting politicians and the admission of Negroes to Northern colleges, even to state universities supported by public taxation, is being restricted by race discrimination.

Residential segregation, clearly against the spirit of American institutions, the law of the land and the decision of the courts, is still being carried out by the manipulation of real estate dealers and financial interests. Unfair marriage laws to encourage bastardy and prostitution are proposed annually in those states where they have not yet been enacted. In the government departments at Washington Negro civil servants are still openly segregated with the approval of the administration.

Above all, the "Jim Crow" car rides its unchecked career on the railroads of the United States throughout the South and even openly and brazenly into the Northern States. This form of open and deliberate stealing by charging black travelers for accommodations which they do not receive must be attacked in the courts with the view of utterly abolishing the iniquitous and undemocratic "Jim Crow" system.

Despite, then, all that we have accomplished, our task for coming years is all too clear. We must continue to strive for a national law against lynching, for more intensive investigation and prosecution of peonage, for the better education of colored children and for the abolition of "Jim Crow" cars in interstate traffic. We must continue to attack disfranchisement and segregation and constantly stand on guard against further encroachments on our fundamental rights. And we must above all remember that our most effective weapon is an independent and unpurchasable ballot mortgaged to no man nor party and cast not for past favors but only for those individual candidates who vote and act for our best interest and good.

Girding ourselves for this battle at home, we are not unmindful of our oppressed and segregated fellows abroad; we send greetings to the oppressed people of Haiti and Central America; to the enslaved natives in the Union of South Africa; to the people of Kenya whose land and liberty have been taken away; to the people of West Africa still struggling for full political rights; and to the independent but gravely threatened States of Abyssinia and Liberia. We hail the dawn of freedom in

China and the hope of independence in India and Egypt. And we thank all nations who are helping the darker peoples to gain the recognition of equality for all races of the world.

## THE ATLANTA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK.

Atlanta, Ga., July.—Many good, paying positions are now available in social work for young colored men and women who have had proper training, according to Prof. Forrester B. Washington, who has just taken charge of the Atlanta School of Social Work, the only institution in the country devoted solely to the preparation of Negro men and women for this interesting profession. Positions as probation officers, community center and settlement executives, boys' club leaders, research directors, Urban League secretaries, welfare workers in industrial plants, case workers in family societies and child welfare agencies, and research investigators are among the opportunities pointed out by Prof. Washington.

To prepare his students for these positions Prof. Washington is laying out for the coming school year a thorough-going program of study and experience in both the class room and the field. The school has been asked to assist in a state-wide research project in cooperation with the State Department of Welfare. In addition the students will study first hand the field work of the Family Welfare Society and other social agencies of the city and, under competent direction, will actually carry on the activities of an important community organization. It is hoped thus to fit them to organize the colored population of whole cities and counties for the betterment of industrial conditions of Negroes. Training for real community leadership is the goal of the school. Previous college training is not required for entrance, but is highly desirable, according to Prof. Washington, who desires to correspond with any who are interested.

The Atlanta School of Social Work was established some five years ago and is located at 239 Auburn Ave. It is supported by Laura Spelman Memorial, the Russell Sage Foundation, and the Atlanta Community Chest. Its Secretary of the Board is Miss Rhoda Kaufman, Sec. of the Dept. of Welfare of the State of Georgia, and the chairman of its Finance Committee is Will W. Alexander, Director of the Interracial Commission. Well known colored members of the Board are John Hope, President of Morehouse College; Willis J. King, Gammon Theological Seminary; M. S. Davage, President of Clark University, and Jesse O. Thomas, Field Secretary of the National Urban League.

## The New Director

Forrester B. Washington, the new Director, is recognized as one of the leading workers of the country. He received his Master's Degree at Columbia University, and did graduate work in the social sciences at Harvard University and the University of Michigan and further specialized at the New York School of Social Work. He has had wide experience in both public and private social work in local and national fields. He was the first director of the Detroit Urban League, and later was appointed supervisor of Negro economics for the States of Illinois, Michigan and Missouri, under the United States Department of Labor. He next became supervisor of Negro labor with the General Motors Corporation when he was called to direct the Research Bureau of the Detroit Community Chest. From this position he went to the secretaryship of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia, probably the largest

local branch of the Urban League. In 1925 he organized and directed a survey of the Negro population of Detroit. In 1924 he directed a survey of the living conditions of Negro employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad throughout the four-year states which this system covers.

## REV. HYDE NOW AT STUART, VA.

The new pastor, Rev. R. L. Hyde, M. A., has entered on his field of work at Cumberland Presbyterian church, Stuart, Va. He came to us from Nicholasville, Kentucky, one of the teachers of Fee Memorial Institute.

The people, both colored and white, are very much impressed with Rev. and Mrs. Hyde. His work, so far, has been very impressive upon the Stuart people. He is giving all of his time to the work except the first Sunday of each month, including weekly prayer meetings. The people, especially the young people, are taking active parts in the weekly prayer meetings and Sunday service.

During one of Rev. Hyde's pastoral calls, holding services in the home, the father and one son professed hope in Christ. Three have been added to the church since his entering upon the field.

On July 10th Mrs. R. L. Hyde, Mrs. Bulah Logan and Mrs. Mayme G. Jackson spared no pains in making the Children's Day program a success. The church was crowded with anxious hearers. The Supt., Mr. Dickson and Rev. Hyde made some impressive and timely remarks.

Rev. Hyde has divided the church into four clubs to raise means for repairing the church and the plan meets the approval of the whole congregation. The rally is to take place on the 3rd Sunday in August.

Our Sunday School Missionary, Mr. S. L. Young, visited our school July 14.

Rev. Hyde is an experienced and able minister and has served churches in Kentucky, South Carolina and W. Va. He and Mrs. Hyde have had quite a deal of experience in educational work.

MRS. MAYME G. JACKSON, Box 16, Stuart, Va.

## FIVE PHASES IN TREATMENT OF TB.

Sanatorium, July 16.—Five phases of treatment constitute the program of tuberculosis treatment today, Dr. Alfred Henry, of Indianapolis, Ind., said in a paper read before the meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association in Indianapolis in May. The five phases of cure are absolute rest, nutritious food, fresh air, proper mental attitude and proper drug therapy.

The chief of these five essentials the doctor stresses is absolute rest. In the modern cure of tuberculosis absolute rest, physical and mental, can not be stressed too much. Mercury antitoxin, Flexner's serum and quinine are specific cures for certain diseases such as syphilis, diphtheria or malaria, but absolute rest is the nearest approach to a specific cure for tuberculosis that has been discovered.

Heliotherapy (sun treatment) and various light therapies have a place in the treatment of tuberculosis. These treatments, though, should be taken only under a doctor's directions. Drug therapy has a relatively small place in the cure of tuberculosis, but it should be included in a complete list of methods of treatment for the disease.

In the last ten years a more rigid management of patients has been the chief development in the cure of tuberculosis.

## TAKING THE WRONG STEP IN EDUCATING OUR CHILDREN.

Where is the hunter who will try to train a bird dog to hunt rabbits or a coon dog to hunt birds? To do so would be precisely the wrong step in training the dog and would be indeed a great mistake on the part of the trainer. Probably the desire to bring in by the aid of said dog such turns of game as the great Indian hunter Manston, would be all a failure.

We can all see what a great mistake this would be in the training of a dog. Yet mistakes just as great as this are being made year after year by the parents of our people in the educating of their children, and especially their sons. I do not mean to say the sons and daughters should not be educated. It is indeed a fine thing to educate them and it is the duty of the parents to do so. Glad indeed am I to see more of our people taking advantage of the opportunities which are so greatly superior to those of old times. And I would to God that the number could be greatly increased.

To the parents I would like to give a few hints on the right way of educating your children. I believe any parent who has raised a son up to where he is able to enter high school and college by a little careful consideration can tell what that child is the most capable of being in future life. Many mothers want their sons to be preachers, others to be lawyers, etc.

The consideration of the parent should not be what they want the boy or girl to be, but it should be what the boy or girl is best suited for. For instance, the little boy who has always loved his books and pencil and paper is likely to become a successful preacher, doctor or lawyer; while the one who likes his pictures and paints may turn out to be one of the world's greatest artists. The young man who is always interested in small children quite likely would be successful as a teacher. The boy who likes to take his toys to pieces and put them back, and repair broken ones and other broken articles around the home should be trained as a mechanic. The boy who never likes to study and never likes to play around the house, but likes to ramble in the fields, see the tall corn and count the first cotton blooms, ride the horses, drive up the cows, etc., what should he take in school but advanced agriculture? While the one who plays with stones and builds mud and sand castles should study for a mason.

The girls who always makes fancy dresses for her dolls and little frets and wants her own thimble and scissors certainly should be a seamstress. The one who always likes to write and tries to make her letter as neat as possible shows the ability of a stenographer. Look at the girl who likes to take care of her little sick brother and is always kind to the lame and ailing. Should she not be a trained nurse? We find also in our girls the virtues of teachers and other leaders of the people. But if all are leaders who will there be to lead?

I once knew a man who had finished high school, college and theology and had gone out to preach but he was not appealing to the people. There was continued dissatisfaction between him and the officers of the church. It was necessary to frequently move him from one church to another. What was the reason? This man said that when he entered school he had the desire to become a doctor; but probably by the influence of his mother or some friend he was persuaded to study for a preacher which made his future unpleasant and unsuccessful.

I pray to God that the parents who read this will consider what their children are most capable of being professional in, and be governed accordingly when they send their children to school that their future life may be successful.

A READER OF THE AFRICAN.

Barber, N. C.

## MILLER MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The summer months find things going smoothly in Miller Memorial. We have had several visiting ministers during the month. Among them were Dr. C. J. Baker, Dr. C. H. Johnson and Rev. L. R. Taylor, who is Sunday School Missionary for Alabama.

Much interest has been shown in the Community Sing which has been conducted by Miss Julia Kennedy, who is spending the summer with relatives and friends here. Miss Kennedy has spent some time singing with the Williams Jubilee Singers and has conducted choral classes at various points in the United States. The community at Enon Ridge is showing much appreciation for her talent and her interest. She has held rehearsals three times per week and has had an average attendance of 47 present at each rehearsal. Public programs have been given twice a month. The programs have been one hour in length and are composed of Negro spirituals. All programs have been well attended by both white and colored. It is hoped that Miller Memorial can keep Miss Kennedy here. The "Sings," through her, have been a valuable advertisement for the church.

Miller Memorial was indeed glad to welcome Dr. A. C. Dudley home. Dr. Dudley has just received his degree and has passed the State Board of Tennessee and is ready to practice dentistry.

The Sunday school gave its annual reception for the returned students who are back home for the summer. A vote has been taken to send a delegate to the School of Methods at Knoxville, Tenn.

Mrs. A. S. Tanner has returned from a visit to her mother at New Albany, Miss.

The Frisco officials and employees held a very interesting Fuel Conservation Conference in the Miller Memorial building. These conferences prove very helpful to the employees and officials along the lines of saving coal and giving new ideas for better working conditions for those in the service of the Frisco Railway. For a long time these conferences have been held on Railroad property in a coach, but because Miller Memorial happens to be conveniently situated near a number of employees, and because the officers of the church made them welcome there, the conferences are held in our building every two months. This credit is due to Mr. E. F. Roberts, who is General Advisor for Colored Employees.

The report of the Women's Biennial was made by Mrs. E. F. Roberts, who was the Presbyterian representative at the Biennial, May 19-24, in San Francisco, Cal. The entire Sunday morning hour was given for this report.

Mrs. C. H. Johnson has been confined to hospital and home in bed during the month. It is hoped that she will soon be well again.

MRS. E. F. ROBERTS, Reporter.

It's real progress when everybody moves forward, not just a few individuals, or a few cities, but the whole nation.

More fellows are run over by men from the rung below on the ladder than slip down the ladder.—Type Metal Magazine.