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

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ANOTHER NEGRO CONGRESSMAN IN SIGHT

By Dr. Kelly Miller

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. La Guardia swept the city of New York and thereby took himself out of the race in the Harlem Congressional District where his dynamic personality made impossible the Negro's aspirations for Congressional honors. Just as no Negro could hope to come to Congress from the First Illinois District as long as Martin Madden was in the field, just so stood the case with La Guardia and New York Negro aspirants. But now that this august personality has been removed from the local equation by the fortune of politics, the case is entirely different.

The Negroes form the overwhelming majority of the minority party in that District. In recognition of this fact, the precedent of a colored nominee has already been set. As long as Tammany controlled local patronage it could dictate political policies; for no other political organization in this country knows so well how to manipulate patronage for partizan advantage. Tammany has never nominated a colored man for Congress for the simple reason that it was not necessary. It was easy to elect a white candidate backed up by the persuasive power of municipal patronage. But now that this has been taken away, the Tiger will be forced to rely upon some other form of political strategy. While the Negro may not constitute the actual majority, nevertheless race loyalty outweighs political fealty. A Negro candidate on either ticket would draw a sufficient number of racial votes from the other side to give the colored candidate the victory. Mindful of this situation Tammany has stood ready for a number of years to foster a colored candidate if conditions made it expedient. That time has arrived. Nothing can frustrate it except the usual imbecility of the Negro leaders who are wont to destroy each other's chances by internal wrangling.

On the Republican side, the Grand Old Party for the past four or five Congressional campaigns has stood willing and ready to sponsor a Negro candidate, if one could be found, who was otherwise qualified, and was able and willing to assume the legitimate financial obligations. We may reasonably look for two Negro candidates—one on the Democratic and one on the Republican ticket. The race as a whole, on the outside, will look on in the impartial attitude of the wife watching a fight between her husband and a bear—she didn't care which whipped. The essential thing, from the broad, comprehensive racial standpoint is to have Congressional reinforcement of Oscar DePriest. Perhaps it would be a little better if he were on the opposite side of the political fence. Then the race would have some inside touch with legislation in both parties.

New York is the only city out side of Chicago from which the race may expect a Congressman for an indefinite period to come. In Philadelphia, while the numbers are sufficient, the race is so scattered among several Congressional Districts as to make racial domination highly improbable. Judge Henry tried it in the last campaign with the easily foretold result. The next city in the order of probability is Baltimore. Here the total number of Negroes is just about half the population of a Congressional District. But the lack of political experience and leadership on a national scale too easily subordinates the Negro contingent of the Monumental City to the manipulation of both Republican and Democratic political bosses. He would be a

reckless prophet who would dare predict a Negro Congressman from Maryland during the next half generation. No other city has a sufficient number of Negroes to bring the issue of a Negro Congressman within the purview of probability. The First Congressional District of Illinois, from which DePriest hails, does not contain a majority of Negroes, but the race has the political unity and sagacity by virtue of which it dominates the Republican machine so impressively as to sweep the whole Republican strength, black and white. The white Republican contingent is so weak numerically that it must needs fall in line with Negro leadership or be eliminated altogether. The Harlem District presents quite a different situation. The Negroes are politically divided. The national game must be played across party lines. If existing tendencies continue, a Democratic rival may rise up in Chicago to threaten DePriest's supremacy, but he does not seem to be in sight. He must know his Democratic oats as well as DePriest knows his Republican ones.

The hopes of the Harlem Negro are greatly enhanced in the fact that La Guardia is perhaps the most conspicuous and outspoken friend the race now has in public life. With the great power and prestige of his great office, he will undoubtedly favor the political fortune of the Negro aspirant, in contrast with the insincere and sickening attitude of the old line Republican leaders. In city, State and national politicians, if they are wise, will keep an eye on La Guardia. The Negro had as well watch out also.

THIRTY STATES COMPLETE ORGANIZATION OF EAC

The Emergency Advisory Council, known throughout the country by the initials EAC, which has been organized under the direction of T. Arnold Hill, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, is now functioning in thirty States with the organization of the other States of the Union proceeding rapidly.

In St. Louis, Mo., the EAC succeeded in securing the appointment of Mr. Arnett G. Lindsay, insurance executive and broker, to the Mediation Board, and Mr. Robert N. Owens, Counsellor at law, has been appointed to the Compliance Board. In addition to these two men, nine Negroes have been appointed to the regular NRA Committee of the City of St. Louis. The Mediation and Compliance Boards of St. Louis have jurisdiction over an area covering about 1,300,000 people. In Maryland, Negroes are serving on administrative Boards in only three counties and the EAC is making an effort to secure further representation of Negroes to the Mediation and Compliance Boards of the N. R. A.

T. Arnold Hill recently appealed to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, for consideration of Negroes in the organization of the new bureau under the Department of Labor, which bureau is to be known as the Division of Service and Labor Standards. Mr. Hill in his letter to Miss Perkins, said: "I have seen from recent press notices that a new bureau is to be established in the Department of Labor, to be known as the Division of Labor Service and Standards.

"I can think of no group that will need such a service any more than Negroes, who, because

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NATIONAL MISSIONS AND THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY

(From The Presbyterian)

It was an English essayist who dreamed of a day when some traveler from Patagonia might sit on the ruins of London Bridge and gaze upon the desolation of the city, which was, to the writer's mind, the sum total of the greatest that man had yet achieved upon earth. North Africa, which was once the center of the most vital Christianity in the world and the home of Augustine, one of the Church's greatest statesmen, is now the field for laborious and hardly won small victories for the Faith. It is reported that there is a missionary society in Japan which sends a missionary to America to work among the people here.

Our Board of National Missions is the agent of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., for meeting the problem of our own country as a field for Christian witnessing. Scattered all over the land in every State but New Hampshire there are churches, but one third of them are not entirely self-supporting. The great Metropolitan Presbytery of Newark, for example, with congregational expenses of its forty-nine churches, listed at \$631,000, needs more than it gives to National Missions. It receives 111 per cent of its contributions to National Missions back again to support its program of national missionary work. This fact is brought out to show that even the great metropolitan areas are not always self-supporting in this matter. This is a problem which does not alone concern the prairies, or the mountains, or the rural sections, etc., but it concerns the whole country.

National Missions comes into contact with six primary racial types in addition to the native-born American. There are 12,000,000 Negroes, 4,500,000 Jews, 39,000,000 foreign-born whites, 2,000,000 Spanish-speaking people and a third of a million Indians, upwards of 300,000 Orientals, and about one million and a half Mexicans. These total well towards half our population. The Board of National Missions has work outside the continental limits of the United States, in the West Indies and Alaska. It has a field in schools and colleges, and a medical work of large proportions. Another phase of the work is represented by Sabbath school missions, the direct ministering of missionaries to organize and conduct Bible schools as seeds for future churches, when enough professing Christians are gathered for the task. And we must not forget the lumberjack and the sky pilot in the timberlands, nor the arctic work among the Mormons. The Southern Mountains are dear to our hearts, because of the fact that there is a reserve of spiritual strength and intellectual strength hidden among those hills which, President Woodrow Wilson said, had been kept there by God to meet some great national emergency. With communism growing so swiftly there seems to be arising the need of which President Wilson spoke.

Inside the Church, if such a term is permissible, the Board seeks to develop evangelism, work among the young, special services for special localities and special situations. These programs merge into the regular work of the Church, as indeed all the programs do, or ought to do. When it is remembered that one third of our churches are receiving aid from this Board, and that all these special racial groups are living among us as next door neighbors, when we realize that all the problems, social, economic and spiritual, are

problems which are ours in the most literal sense of the word, we discover that the Board of National Missions is nothing but the rank and file of church members and ministers dealing with the immediate tasks that are right at hand.

Last year the Board had a deficit of half a million. This year the budget was cut by a million and more. This year, so far, the income has run even behind that figure. The work of this Board is a work of self-preservation so far as the Church at large is concerned. How many of the three thousand and more partially sustained congregations could weather the storm if all help were taken from them, is a question. How much faster forces of dissolution and revolution will permeate all these groups of people which are so open to such influence if the missionary work of Christian people were withdrawn is something which we pray we may not have to see, but to abandon National Missions is almost tantamount to "shutting up shop" altogether.

Probably the program of re-branchment which has already begun will have to be carried on within the Board. We hope this will take the form of self-sacrificing denial on the part of those in the various headquarters rather than a curtailment of the forces in the field. The last report (page 13) points out that the sweeping revision in the headquarters organization ordered by the 1932 Assembly was for the sake of greater simplicity and efficiency as well as for economy. The very end of the report (page 95) bears witness to the fact that this policy discovered many new factors of saving and service. "It discovered that in a tight place the ideas provoked by ingenuity are practicable and stimulating." This whole depression has revealed a good many useless cogs in our older methods in every field. As a Church we must support this Board of ours to see to it that our testimony shall not be stilled, our evangelizing of the masses shall not cease. There is an inequality between churches which ought, in a measure, to be corrected. Some churches spend too much on themselves. The inevitable increase of operating costs is nothing that is unique in church organization. Indeed, it has been pressed upon the Church through the good natured urging of business men in the palmy days of our affluence. But it is no longer in order, whether in the individual church or in the denominational Board. Simplicity and directness, a very small central staff, greater responsibility left with the Presbyteries, close follow up by Presbyteries of their gifts, possibly the handling of the Board monies through the treasurer of the Presbytery, might greatly expedite the work. Presbyteries are often long in the dark, and never accurately in possession of the facts about the giving of their churches until long after the fiscal year ends. Reports that drift back from the central agency or the Board's Treasurer are necessarily late, and often do not represent the current state of affairs. Whenever these are read in Presbytery, a half dozen voices are raised to correct or dispute the figures. Why not make the Presbyteries the fiscal agent of the Boards, all of them, for the receipt of their funds? In our judgment there would be closer cooperation, a better check up, more regular payments to the Boards and a general openness about this important business which would reveal losses and gains

immediately and to the people who are responsible. Something like this is the policy in the Presbyterian societies, we understand, and we note also that for the first five months of this current year, in both National and Foreign receipts, the ladies were ahead of 1932 for half the months.

CHERRY STREET CHURCH, HIGH POINT, N. C.

Mrs. J. H. Clement, Reporter

We have not told you, dear readers, but O how we have discussed them! They came—yes, they came! There were ten carloads, and weren't we proud to have them? I say we were! Who were they? The Lloyd Presbyterian church's pastor, his choir and a part of their congregation came to us the evening of Sept. 10, when we were observing Young People's Day. Dr. J. C. Alston is a deep thinking minister. He is sincere and makes his sermons so plain that one can get something to feast on ever afterwards. He chose as his text Thessalonians 5:11, theme, "The Return of Christ." "What if Christ should come tomorrow—in what condition would He find you?" said the speaker. Life is sweet. Life is dear. Faith is supreme. We become united to Christ through faith. To love is to love all. Where will Jesus find you? Will He find you loving your enemy as to prayer? Will He find you watching? The sermon was enjoyed. It was one that put us to thinking. What will we be doing when Jesus comes?

There were 15 members in their choir who sang the sweet songs of Zion, and the echoes of their singing are still ringing in our ears.

Dr. Alston asked Mr. Feamster and Mr. Frank Brown to assist him in lifting the offering. They were from his church. Dr. Alston started the offering with two dollars, giving the helpers one each. Then Dr. Alston made his offering one dollar more. That meant three dollars for the Doctor. The members followed and when they had finished the gifts had grown to a collection of \$21.15 for our young people. Thanks to the pastor, choir and loyal members of Lloyd church, we are always glad to have you and will come to you when you call.

Our minister, Rev. C. H. White, has not been installed at our church, but he is doing real pastoral work; therefore, we call him our pastor. September 24th he preached a splendid sermon. His text as taken from the 6th chapter of Paul's first letter to the Corinthians: "Therefore, come out from among them. Be ye separate, saith the Lord." We as Christians, said the speaker, should not mingle with the sinners. Every Christian should join some church. To be a member of the church is the highest honor the world can afford. A real Christian who refuses to join the church dishonors Jesus Christ.

We have had Promotion Day since you heard from us and also Rally Day. On Promotion Day a good sermon was delivered by our pastor. He spoke to us about wandering away from God. Several children were promoted.

Rally Day program was very interesting. Little Miss Wava Robinson, age 6, entertained the audience with a Bible story, and Little Pauline Turner, age 6, played a piano selection. The Junior church service was as usual, conducted by Mrs. S. L. Fox who is a splendid worker among children. There were 36 children present during this service. The pastor spoke to the Juniors on the duties of the church.

Rev. J. P. Johnson came to us filled with the Holy Spirit to

conduct a series of meetings. We were aware of his coming, so we kindled the fire within our own hearts and kept it burning and had the hearts of men warm when he came. His first sermon lingered with us yet. "Every man round about the camp in his place" was the theme.

Circle No. 2 of the Missionary Society gave a successful Halloween party at the home of the leader, Mrs. C. W. Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Robinson are improving nicely. Mrs. Marie Carpenter directed the Junior church services during the absence of Mrs. S. L. Fox, who, with Mr. C. W. Robinson and Rev. C. H. White, attended the Synod at Charlotte. Miss Zola Black taught at the Leonard Street school several days during the absence of Mrs. W. D. Ingram. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram spent several days in Chicago, Ill., at the World's Fair.

Sunday, November 5th, Rev. C. A. Washington, a former pastor of our church, filled the pulpit at all the services—11, 3 and 7:30 o'clock. The congregation and members seemed glad to see and hear him. He received a very hearty welcome and delivered three very able sermons. Mrs. Washington accompanied him, and carried the same sweet smile as always.

The Junior church attendance was very good. Mrs. Clement spoke to them on the subject of attention and letting their lights shine. She told them they are being trained for the future church.

Rev. C. H. White and Mr. C. W. Robinson were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Stevenson Sunday afternoon for dinner in honor of their former pastor and his wife, Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Washington.

Monday evening at seven o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thural Ingram a delightful dinner was served. Mrs. Ingram always makes things inviting. This dinner also was given in honor of Rev. and Mrs. Washington. Mrs. S. L. Fox and Mrs. J. H. Clement were the city guests.

On the fifth Sunday evening the Quarterly program of the Missionary Society was rendered. The program was well attended. Mrs. C. B. Harris, acting chairman of the program committee, is being commended for her attitude in working to make it a success. Mrs. Fox and Mrs. L. Tidline sang a lovely duet. Mrs. Annie B. Turner gave a reading entitled, "The Negro Mother." Miss Zola Black sang a solo. The Singing Four Quartette of the city sang several selections which were enjoyed.

Mrs. Fred C. White was the principal speaker. She spoke from the subject, "True Love and Friendship." Her subject was very fitting for the occasion. Mrs. White has made a gateway to the entrance of the society. Many are anxious to hear her again. The ladies wish to thank her for her service. The sum of \$10.20 was realized. Circle No. 1 brought in \$8.10; No. 2, \$2.10.

GREEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MORGANTON, N. C.

The Tuxis Girls and the Boys' Pioneer Clubs opened their anniversary program at Green Street church Monday night, November 6. On Monday night Miss Arnett Tucker and Mr. J. A. Bristol were in charge of the program.

Tuesday night Miss Lessie Chambers and Mr. H. L. Bristol; Wednesday night, Miss Georgia Berry and Mr. W. A. Tucker; Thursday night, Miss Effie Mae Smith and Mr. J. C. Johnson; Friday night, Miss Lelia Wilkerson and Mr. Paul Clark.

Sunday, November 12th, our

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