

EDITORIALS

BUS PROBLEMS

We have received a copy of a letter addressed by Walter R. Slade, a resident of East Raleigh, to the mayor, council and city manager, concerning bus service for the east end of the city. Mr. Slade stated that the changes proposed by the Negro Advisory Committee, which would amount to returning the Martin Street and New Bern Avenue lines to the routes and schedules which obtained before the re-routing last year, "would not improve services except for a few patrons."

We disagree with Mr. Slade's contention here; for obviously a change which would restore bus service at ten-minute intervals throughout the day would be to the distinct advantage of all patrons in the area.

However we do agree with Mr. Slade when he says that another need, and a highly important one, is for the extension of both the Martin Street and the New Bern Avenue lines beyond Tarboro Street to the east. The writer of the letter claims that 75 per cent of the patrons of both lines live east of Tarboro Street, and it is certain that a large proportion of them do. Mr. Slade proposed that the New Bern Avenue line continue east on Oakwood Avenue to Hill or Carver Street and then south to New Bern Avenue.

We think the two recommendations might be combined. The old Martin Street-New Bern Avenue loop could be restored to give more frequent buses moving to and from the downtown section, and at the same time the loop could be extended eastward, bringing the buses nearer to the large number of persons who live beyond Tarboro Street.

Another change, effected without notice, or with insufficient notice, has met with the hearty disapproval of patrons of the South Street, New Bern Avenue and Martin Street lines. That is the elimination very recently of the loading stop for those lines at the corner of Fayetteville and Hargett on eastbound buses. Rev. Paul H. Johnson voiced the suspicions and other sentiments of many patrons on this change in a letter printed in the News and Observer of January 11.

The people are tired of all these adjustments in the interest of motorists and others, and to the convenience of fare-paying patrons. It would seem that all concerned with the planning of bus traffic have completely lost sight of the interests of those who ride the buses.

We think the bus company, or the city authorities, or whoever is responsible, should come forward with some explanation as to why these bus lines which predominantly serve Negroes on the eastern half of their runs, were routed past the stop on Fayetteville Street, while others moving in the same direction were not.

When the Carolina Power and Light Company sought in a special election some years ago a renewal of its franchise, it was as interested in the bus patrons on the east and south sides of the city as in any others. When the present city government was running for office it displayed a great interest in precincts 10, 15 and 16. What goes on now?

ABOUT MR. BOST

Hundreds of Negro citizens of North Carolina, and especially Raleigh and Greensboro, heartily seconded all the expressions of praise directed toward Tom Bost by the Greensboro Daily News and other journals on the occasion of Mr. Bost's 70th birthday recently. In addition many were little less than dumfounded to learn that this vigorous man has lived seventy years.

Mr. Bost is among that none too numerous body of newspapermen with a real social consciousness. More than that, he is the kind of person to whom acquaintances point and say with deep satisfaction, "There is a good man." Always

THE CAROLINIAN

Published by The Carolinian Publishing Co. Entered as second-class matter, April 6, 1940, at the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

P. R. JERVAY, Publisher
C. D. HALLIBURTON, Editorials
Subscription Rates
One Year, \$2.50; Six Months, \$1.75
Address all communications and make all checks payable to The Carolinian rather than to individuals. The Carolinian expressly repudiates responsibility for return of unsolicited pictures, manuscript, etc., unless stamps are sent.

standing for decency, justice, tolerance, as good a newspaperman as he has always been, he has been, and is, first of all, a Christian, American gentleman. We hope he lives and works at least 30 years more.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS

In the passing of Josephus Daniels the nation loses a great public servant and North Carolina a great native son. One of the last of the line of great figures in the fine tradition of fearless and vigorous personal journalism, Mr. Daniels was respected by ally and adversary alike for his editorial integrity and for the courage with which both the news and editorial columns of his newspaper have been conducted for half a century, without fear or favor.

Negroes throughout the United States have honored the News and Observer and Josephus Daniels for the stand it has taken against the Ku Klux Klan, against lynching and against every evil and injustice which he recognized as such. He was equally outspoken in favor of every cause he recognized as a good one.

An advocate of States' Rights, Mr. Daniels was also a loyal partisan, and he sometimes had difficulty in reconciling some of his older and more deep-rooted views with the later policies of the Democratic party; but he managed admirably to be a good party man without sacrificing his own personal beliefs.

He was active in the move at the turn of the century to eliminate the Negro from effective participation in the politics of North Carolina, but his attitude on this subject was modified over the years following, and it is quite probable that he regarded with regret some of the things he said and did at that time which tended to align him with the white-supremacy-at-any-cost leaders.

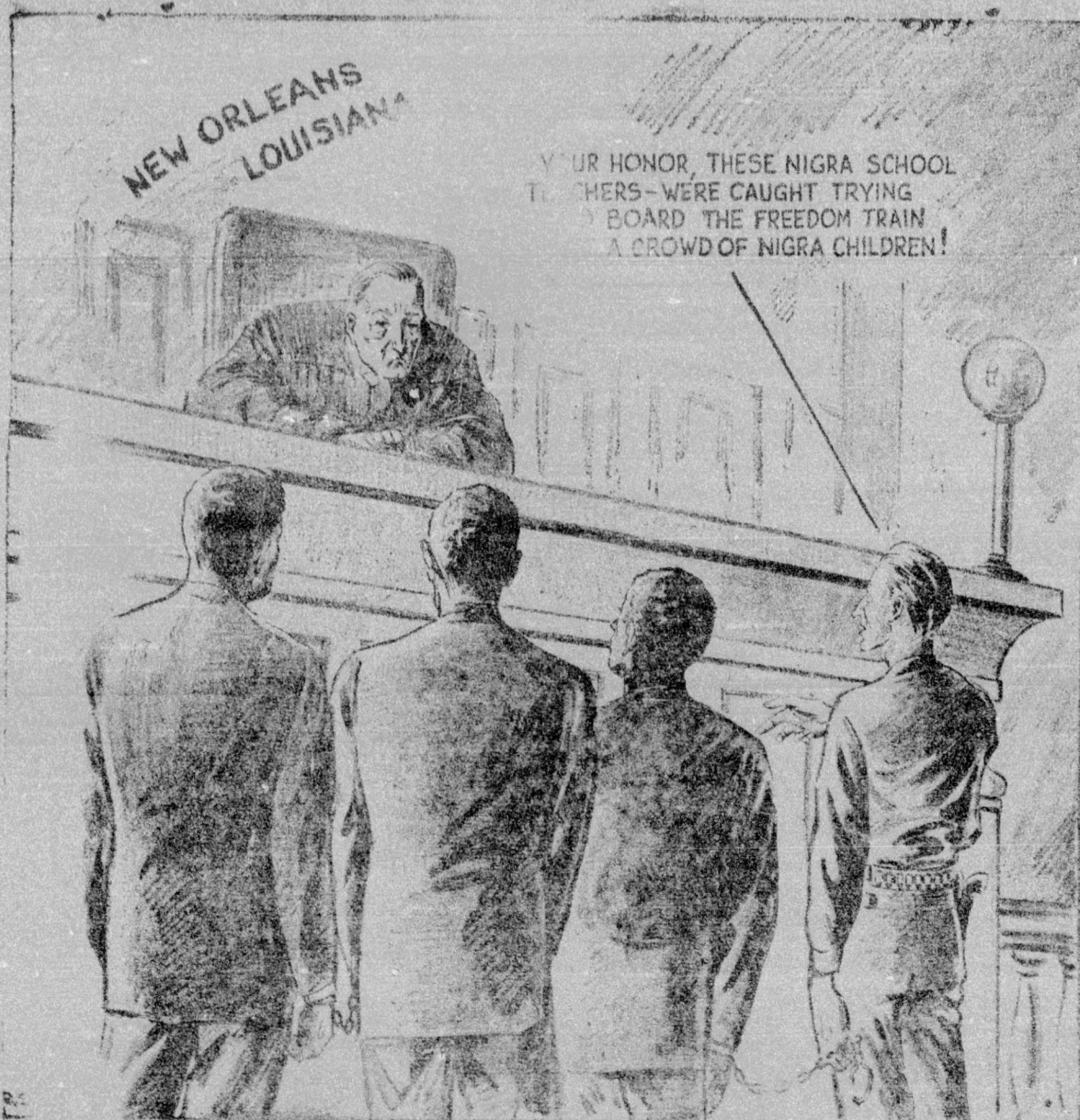
But Mr. Daniels was always the courteous, kindly, courageous gentleman, the crusader for the causes he regarded good. He made the News and Observer an outstanding liberal southern newspaper which contributed immensely to the general welfare, and to the betterment of the Negro's status in North Carolina and the South. The state and the section, and the nation as well, are all better off for the long life and active career of Josephus Daniels, sometimes described as "Raleigh's first citizen."

GAINES DECISION FURTHER CLARIFIED

The United States Supreme Court has told Oklahoma and the rest of the world that it meant just what it said when it proclaimed that the states must furnish their Negro citizens with educational opportunities equal to those made available to white citizens. The court made it very clear that the provision of these equal facilities is not to be accomplished by setting up separate schools and departments, either at the leisure of the state or by rushing through a jim-crow makeshift intended to answer the letter of the requirements while calmly ignoring the spirit of the equality mandate.

The unanimous decision of the Court in the Oklahoma case will have far-reaching effects, and may conceivably revolutionize the pattern of graduate and professional education in the South. It may bring about, as the News and Observer intimated editorially, a rethinking through of the whole matter of graduate and professional education in the South. A more realistic, just and democratic approach, and one taking into consideration both the practical aspects of cost and the ideological aspects of real equality of opportunity for all the people, is definitely in order.

Governor McCord, of Tennessee, and others like him, are indulging in childish talk when they say the South will close its state schools rather than admit Negroes to them. It would be a terrible indictment of American democracy and common sense if it were true, and sober reflection will reveal this to be so to any not blinded by prejudice. Facing the realities and coming up with a sensible, realistic and just solution of the problem clearly precipitated by the high court's decision in the Oklahoma case is what is called for, and the News and Observer probably expressed the best sentiment of this state when it commented, "Subter-



Second Thoughts

Since the last appearance of this column in which reference was made to the reaction of the southern members of the President's Commission on Higher Education and of other eminent southern educational leaders, the Supreme Court of the United States has rendered its decision in the Sipuel case involving the State of Oklahoma and the state's law school.

The strong decision of the Supreme Court has enhanced the complexion of things considerably, at least in the field of professional and graduate education. As the matter now stands it seems that Oklahoma must either admit Miss Sipuel immediately to her existing law school or close it down.

A number of the southern educators called on to express their views concerning the Committee's report did not hesitate to admit, as was pointed out here last week, that the abolition of segregation in education is a just and logical goal. Dr. Williams, president of the University of Mississippi, observed that segregation cannot be eliminated "in one full swoosh," but according to Dr. Benjamin Fine's summation of the opinions of southern educators consulted they were in favor of "abolition to segregation and the dual system of education."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON By Rev. M. W. Williams

attended man. From God, you Subject. When We Work With God, (II Cor. 3:20-6:10)

Key Verse: We are laboring together with God. (II Cor. 3:23)

This lesson brings to mind many helpful suggestions for improving church councils and church schools. It is a challenge to us to see how they may be brought into a new birth and a new life.

The first step in working together is that individuals must become new creatures. If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature. (II Cor. 5:17)

There is no problem, however, serious, grave or delicate which cannot be solved by parties whose hearts have been changed and who have committed themselves to the Will of God. "I can do all things through Christ which strengthen me." (Phil. 4:13)

Does God want peace in the home? Among men? Among nations? In the church among individuals? Yes. We can have it. If we work with God. What a love!

ly listen if we are willing to do anything about it after we have studied it.

One of the highest privileges accorded man in this world is to be a member of the body of Christ, and to be a member of Christ is to be a part of the body of Christ. For too long the Christian has been content to live in a state of spiritual death, and to be a member of the body of Christ is to be a part of the body of Christ. The Sunday School teacher and officers of leaders in the church have a greater responsibility than all Christians are Ambassadors of our Christ.

WHAT IS THE AMBASSADOR'S MESSAGE?

The author in II Corinthians 5:20 gives the answer. "Now then, we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us, we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God." (II Cor. 5:20)

Christ, the states who satisfied the righteousness of God. We are to present this truth and urge men to accept it. (II Cor. 5:20)

THE AMBASSADOR'S MESSAGE

The Ambassadors are supplied with sufficient funds which enable them to live as representatives without reflecting on their country. And so their conduct, private and public, must always reflect the grace and dignity of their respective countries.

The most eloquent testimony any preacher, Sunday School teacher or Christian can make as a representative of Christ is by their conduct under trying circumstances. Christ knew the obstacles, trials and temptations which would beset us. His life was an example.

It is poor preaching, "Do as I say and not as I do." Paul's conduct backed up his sermons, because as an Ambassador he truly represented Christ. Every Christian is supplied sufficient grace to live in such manner as will please God and reflect dignity and honor to the cause represented. How about yours?

Health For All

TB TREATMENT

Tuberculosis can be cured. The chances of cure, however, are best when the disease is found in its early stages and the patient starts treatment immediately, before extensive injury has been done to lung tissues.

Bed rest, that is, complete rest in bed 24 hours a day, seven days a week, is the treatment advocated by medical authorities and a tuberculosis hospital or sanatorium is the ideal place for this treatment.

Complete rest is necessary in order to give the patient's damaged lung tissue a chance to heal. The hospital or sanatorium is the ideal place for the patient during this healing process because it is only there that he can be under the constant medical and nursing supervision which is necessary. Then, too, the hospitalized tuberculosis patient comes in contact with infection to his family and friends.

As well as providing the best of medical treatment, provides other services which help the patient during the period of recovery. Here the patient learns what tuberculosis is, what he must do to prevent spread to other people and, most of all, how to live subsequently so that he will remain healthy.

Another advantage gained by hospital treatment is that of the companionship of others who are also fighting the disease, of other tuberculosis patients who are pulling toward the same goal of health and rehabilitation as a new way of life.

Patients are no longer advised to seek a climate different from that in which they live. Authorities recognize that climate is not a factor in the cure of tuberculosis. The chances of recovery are just as good if the patient can do his "curing" in the sanatorium or hospital near his home. He is also not to be inconvenienced and willing to remain in the hospital until he is cured.

quents from his family and friends.

The family doctor will usually assist in finding a hospital or sanatorium in the patient's community. Advice and help on hospital and sanatorium facilities may also be obtained from the local tuberculosis association.

There are 3,000 local and state tuberculosis associations in the United States, affiliated with the National Tuberculosis Association, which are ready and willing to assist the tuberculosis patient in solving problems connected with his disease. These associations, which are also engaged in extensive case finding, educational and rehabilitation programs, are supported entirely by the proceeds from the Christmas Seal Sale. The 41st annual Christmas Seal Sale opened Nov. 24 and will continue until Christmas.

In the next article, the organization of the TB will be discussed.



BETWEEN THE LINES

BY DEAN B. HANCOCK FOR ANP

TO PRAY OR NOT TO PRAY

This column several months ago raised, so far as we know, the first question as to a day of prayer for Negroes throughout the nation, invoking the help of God in our struggles against our oppressors. It was most gratifying to note that something was made of the suggestion, and some attempt made to implement this suggestion. The first Sunday in the year was set apart as such a day of prayer, and it is fervently to be hoped that the entire praying part of the Negro race and praying America was enlisted.

However, such notices as I received or saw were rather general and just what the national day of prayer amounted to, I have no way of knowing. It would be far better not to have such a day of prayer than to have one in some abortive fashion. In the first place, it would take an enormous amount of work to get the Negro Americans worked up to the meaning of the occasion. It occurs to this writer that commissions from the leading Negro denominations would be proper instrumentalities for realizing the possibilities of such prayer day.

A thing of such importance demands the most careful planning of our best hearts and minds. It should be made a most serious matter and seriously prosecuted. In fact we do not need at first just an attempt to have such a day, but we should make it a kind of movement, so carefully planned and timed, that the nation would take serious note of what we were doing and why.

Aside from these spiritual effects the dramatic effects could be fully worked and care should be taken to let the world know that very powerful. The prayer should be carefully prepared and care we were not praying against anybody but for somebody. Unless the prayer incorporated the spirit of Jesus Christ, it would be worse than useless. But if this national prayer breathed the spirit of Jesus Christ, it would be worse than useless. But if this national prayer breathed the spirit of Jesus Christ when He prayed for his enemies, it would startle and amaze the nation and the world.

In the past the Negro's religion was the only thing the white man feared. Even in the most rabid South, the most rabid Negro oppressors are church-goers and even they believe in God and prayer. Even they would not like to see Negroes by millions upon their knees pleading with God for deliverance from Egypt. The Negro-hating South would far rather see the Negroes with rifles seeking their rights than to see them upon their knees asking God to redress their wrongs and their sufferings. Oppressors of Negroes can handle rifles but they cannot handle prayers.

Until some report of the success of the prayer-for-deliverance movement we are left in the dark with only a vague hope that the full possibilities of a suggestion were realized. A handful of preachers on the steps of the capitol would only invite ridicule. 10,000 would amaze a nation and the world. The March-On-Washington-To-Pray-For-Deliverance would just about dramatize our woes in a way that would not only win the favor of God, but the favor and sympathy of mankind. Perhaps the Negro is afraid to pray, let such remain behind. There is not a denomination nor a church that should not fully participate in such commendable religious enterprise.

I am just wondering if the great emancipation oratory, so studiously elected and so studiously provided, for our Emancipation Day celebrations, could not be turned into a nationwide prayer meeting. We have heard enough fine speeches which have popularized many an orator and glorified many an occasion. But there are evidences that big speeches are not going to get us where we want to go. We have had these for quite three score years. We need something that comes closer to the heart of this matter of the Negro's physical and spiritual suffering.

No human can tell with any degree of exactness, what suffering the Negro endures who is told on the one hand in times of war that he is an American citizen, and told on the other hand in times of peace that he is not! The Supreme Court of Heaven is our last appeal—it is our highest. This does not mean that we should cease our efforts on many fronts to help ourselves. It means that we should buttress our stivings and contrivings with spiritual strength—with prayer and fasting!

Miss Ada Sipuel Jubilant

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Miss Ada Sipuel, 23-year-old plaintiff in the Sipuel versus the University of Oklahoma case, was jubilant here Wednesday when the U. S. Supreme court awarded a decision in her favor for admittance to the law school of the university. She was en route from Providence, R. I., to Norman, Okla., where she will enroll in the university law school next semester.

Oh, it's a wonderful constitution," she exclaimed. "I'm going to be a lawyer, I'm going to learn."

The few on the campus at the university who call me names why, I won't even hear them. I don't think I'll be alone for long. Somebody had to be first. It will be other Negroes with me."

Miss Sipuel who is the wife of Warren W. Fisher, a Langston university honor graduate, is herself an honor graduate of Langston. Her husband is now working as

a machinist in Providence, but plans to join her in Norman. She has a brother who is a law student at Howard university.

Speaking of the events leading up to the court suit, she said, "I got mad when I was a junior at college. We had a state official down to ask for better facilities. We showed him all over the campus, what we needed and he just shrugged his shoulders and said we were lucky to have any school."

"I didn't see why Negroes should be kept from learning," she continued. Justice is for everyone. Six of us decided to apply for various departments at the university. Everybody backed out, so I nominated myself chief guide."

As a parting shot, she asserted, "The state of Oklahoma may not know it, but I think perhaps their whole silly law of segregation is crumbling—and forever and ever."

THEY'LL NEVER DIE By Elton Fax

OF THIS NOBLE MAN IT MAY BE TRULY SAID: HE MADE IT THE HARD WAY! BORN 1859 IN KENTUCKY OF SLAVE PARENTS, HE HAD TO EARN HIS ABC'S IN A HUMBLE SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS! AFTER THE CIVIL WAR HE ATTENDED PUBLIC SCHOOL. THIS WAS A BRIEF INTERLUDE, HOWEVER, FOR PRIVATION AT HOME FORCED HIM OUT TO WORK AT 15! HE ATTEMPTED TEACHING BUT FOUND HIS LACK OF PREPARATION TOO GREAT. THRU MUCH PERSONAL TRAGEDY HE DID MANAGE TO GET TO KY STATE UNIV. WHERE HE PERFORMED THE MOST AGREEABLE TASKS IN ORDER ATTEND CLASSES.

CHARLES PARRISH WAS 1 ONLY GRADUATED BUT W/ SECRETARY AND TREASURER THE UNIV. LATER HE BECAME PROFESSOR OF GREEK!



Charles H. PARRISH
EMINENT SCHOLAR OF KENTUCKY