

The Voice

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Melvin L. Shakespeare
Publisher and Editor

Business Address 2225 S Street Phone 2-4055
If No Answer Call 5-7508
Ruble W Shakespeare Advertising and Business Manager
Dorothy Green Office Secretary
Mrs. Joe Green Circulation Manager

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EDITORIALS
The views expressed in these columns are those of the writer and not of The Voice.—Pub.

A Lot of Sioux Cities

Last week the nation was shocked to learn that the Memorial Park Cemetery association in Sioux City, Iowa, had refused to permit the remains of a war casualty, a Winnebago Indian, from being buried in one of its plots.

A wave of indignation swept over the land and President Truman, as outraged as anybody else, ordered that the Indian, Sgt. John R. Rice, be buried in the Arlington National cemetery; which was done with full military honors.

We were as indignant as any other Americans over this outrageous incident but our indignation was somewhat tempered by the knowledge that there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Sioux Cities in the United States.

Indeed, segregation of graves along the color line was the rule at Arlington National cemetery until 1947, and had Sergeant Rice died for his country before that year his remains would have been Jim Crowed.

The length and breadth of this land, North and South (but thousands of lily-white cemeteries especially in the South), there are in hundreds of Sioux Cities which are no better nor worse than the one in Iowa.

Indeed, there are few unsegregated cemeteries in Dixie and there are plenty of lily-white burial places outside the South.

We haven't checked on it but we are willing to wager that the cemeteries in Independence, Mo., the president's home town, bar the bodies of Negroes.

There is probably more widespread segregation in the dead in this country than there is of the living, because there is no constitutional or legal provision protecting the rights of cadavers.

We do not know the exact extent of this practice of separating in death those who have worked

and fought side by side to build and preserve the nation.

But we do know that it exists throughout the nation. Here in our own Lincoln we find segregated policies in all of our burial grounds, Fairview, Wyuka and Lincoln Memorial Park. The latter permitting burial to those of African descent only if they are a servant of some prominent white who would desire that they be buried there.

Student To Study

NEW YORK —(ANP)—Joseph Delvalle Jr., of this city recently received a Fulbright Grant to study for one year at the University of Paris, School of Fine Arts.

Delvalle has also earned a scholarship from the committee for the Negro in the Arts for one year's study at the Hans Hoffman School of Fine Arts, New York.

Delvalle is the son of Joseph Delvalle Sr., a postal employe. He has been sold to pharmaceutical manufacturers for processing into a form to be used by hospitals and doctors.

2 Join Tenn. State Faculty

NASHVILLE —(ANP)—Two new instructors have been added to the faculty at Tennessee State college for the fall term.

The new faculty members are Dr. Hillard A. Bowen, former registrar at Fort Valley State college, instructor in education, and Dr. Frederick D. Smith, formerly with the Daily Poultry department of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

NEW YORK —(ANP)—Sports commentators made much last week of the clutch pitching of old Satchel Paige for the St. Louis Browns against the Cleveland Indians. They said two years ago, Satch helped pitch the Indians into a pennant, but it looks like this year, he might help pitch them out of a pennant as his relief stint shut the door in the Indians' faces with the tying and winning runs on bases.



by **JAMES C. OLSON**, Superintendent
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Delegates to Congress

Bird B. Chapman, Nebraska territory's second delegate to Congress, was, like his predecessor, only a transitory Nebraskan. The charge of "carpet-bagger" was levelled at him by his enemies, and, in a large measure, it appears to have been true. It should be remembered, though, that he was but one of a large class of enterprising young men who came to Nebraska territory to make their fortunes—political or otherwise—and who had no reason to stay in the territory when they failed.

Little is known of Mr. Chapman's early life—we do not even have the exact date of his birth. We do know, however, that he was born about 1821, and in 1843 he was practicing law in Elyria, Ohio. In 1852, he purchased the Lorain (Ohio) Argus, editing that paper until 1854 when he closed shop and moved his equipment to Omaha to start the Nebraskan.

The newly-arrived editor ran for the post of delegate to Congress in 1854, being third in a field of six. The next year, though, there was another election (required under a territorial law enacted in March, 1855), and this time Chapman was successful, receiving 380 votes to 282 for Hiram P. Bennet. In what was to establish a precedent for a number of other delegate elections, Mr. Bennet contested the results of the election. The contest failed, and Mr. Chapman was allowed to take his seat in the House of Representatives.

Chapman's efforts to seek a second term in 1857 were opposed by Fenner Ferguson, chief justice of the territorial supreme court; B. P. Rankin; and John M. Thayer. When the votes were counted, Ferguson was found to be the winner, with Chapman running a fairly close second. This time Chapman contested the election, although like Bennet the term before, unsuccessfully. The question was not resolved, however, until February 10, 1869, with the term half gone.

It was frequently remarked—and the foregoing gives it validity—that one reason the territorial delegate was able to do so

Thalheimer Essay Winners

NEW YORK—Prize winners in the Thalheimer Essay Contest for 1951 were announced last night (September 5th) at the 41st annual conference of the National Urban League held in St. Paul, Minnesota (September 3-7). Made possible by a gift from Dr. Ross Thalheimer, the essays highlight the league's Vocational Opportunity Campaign (VOC) held each spring.

The essays dealing with the subject "What It Means to Me" pointed up the value of the VOC. The contestants told how they had been helped through Urban League clinics, career conferences and vocational counseling to become acquainted with various occupations and to make wise choice of useful careers. The league is the oldest and largest national interracial social service agency to promote equal economic opportunity.

Winner of the \$150 first prize is Marvin Douglass Mack, 18, of 618 Tenth street, Laurel, Maryland. A graduate of Fairmont Heights High in Washington, D.C., he will enter Howard University this month.

Second prize of \$100 cash went to Lucy Mae Madison, 18 of 526 Denny Avenue, Birmingham, Ala-

little for Nebraska was that he had to spend most of his time and energy defending his seat in Congress. The Ferguson-Chapman contest also helps to illustrate the bitter sectional strife that racked the territory. Chapman, an Omaha man, was vigorously opposed by the South Platte people, and particularly by J. Sterling Morton, whose vitriolic pen castigated Chapman regularly in the columns of the Nebraska City News.

Following his failure to be seated as a delegate, Chapman returned to Elyria, Ohio, where he remained until 1862, when he removed to Put-in-Bay Island. There, September 12, 1871, he died.

bama. A graduate of Birmingham's Parker High school, she probably will not enter college until next September. In that event, her award money will be held and presented to her at that time.

Third prize winner of \$75 cash is William Charles Brown, 18, of 2813 Norton street, Kansas City, Missouri. A Lincoln high school graduate, he will enter the University of Kansas City later this month.

Honorable mentions went to the following: Ernest York, 22, of Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.; Anne Parsons, 18, of 749 Dennison Avenue, Dayton, Ohio; Rosa Maye Dwyer, 17, of 27 Second Avenue, Sumter, S. C.; and Verona Evangeline Nelson, 17, of 204 "E" street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

The Essay Contest is open to any youth who has taken part in the VOC either through a school, local league, or any other community agency.

Contestants must be enrolled in the last year of study in a secondary school or enrolled in the first year of study beyond secondary school in a course that requires not less than two years to complete, or else they must have completed high school on or before January first.

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