

THE VOICE



Volume 1, Number 29

Lincoln 3, Nebraska

April 25, 1947

Brass Facts

So the principal point of those who voted to kill the F.E.P.C. bill, was that it is impossible to end prejudice by legislation.

Shall we say then that we can not legislate love into the hearts of men, so we shall do away with the state penitentiary and reform schools, and let murderers and racketeers run rampant?

No we cannot do away with prejudice through legislation for God only can do that. But we can at least take a stand against it and let it know that we do not approve it, and that it cannot exist unchallenged. Come now, Senators, let us reason together.

We cannot legislate the appetite of a person yet we spend countless dollars and spend long hours trying to control liquor, and still what have we got but a lot of drunks. Shall we stop spending money and time for the cause? I say no. But let us fight on and hope and pray that some day men will see the light.

By passing the F.E.P.C. bill we will at least let the prejudice people know that we are opposed to their way. Or is that the real reason that you voted against the bill? If not then I would say that you need to see some of the scenes of the wars fought for the purpose of destroying prejudice.

New Schools Added To Carnegie Project

Twelve Negro colleges and universities in five southern states have been added to the five-year program designed to improve college teaching, launched in 1946 by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Dr. O. C. Carmichael, president of the foundation, announced today. This expansion brings to 45 the total number of Southern colleges and universities participating in the Carnegie project.

Jackie Robinson, Rufus Clement on Radio

Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn Dodgers' first baseman, the first Negro ball player to be given a major league berth in modern baseball, and Dr. Rufus R. Clement, president of Atlanta university, were guest experts on "Information Please" Wednesday night, April 23, over the Columbia Broadcasting system from 10:30 to 11 o'clock.

The program was a regular Franklin P. Adams and John Keran presentation with Clifton Fadiman asking the questions.

Robinson, who is a UCLA graduate, and former star football player, told Clifton Fadiman and the radio audience that he was thankful to Branch Rickey for removing the color line from the national sport. He said that the Dodger players were fine fellows and he is enjoying his big league experience.

"There is a lot of difference between major league and AAA baseball," said Robinson. "A fellow has to keep using his best thinking all the time in the majors. However, I believe I'll make the grade; at least I shall make the best effort of my life to do so," he said.

Dr. Clement, who received his Master's and Doctor of Philosophy degrees from Northwestern, spoke of his work in aiding the United Negro College fund which is conducting its fourth annual appeal to raise \$1,300,000 for 33 Negro colleges.

Dr. Clement's mother is Mrs. Emma Clement who was chosen the American Mother of 1946 last year by the Golden Rule Foundation.

Minister Reappointed

Rev. G. W. Harper was reappointed to Newman Methodist for a second year. Other changes include, Rev. Geo. Hancock to the Denver, Colo. pastorate and Rev. J. J. Johnson, former Denver pastor is now District Superintendent of the Topeka district.

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE LEADING EDUCATOR

One of the foremost educators in America today is Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder of Bethune-Cookman college, as well as the National Council of Negro women.

From a humble beginning as a daughter and sister of slaves, she has become one of the 50 greatest women America has produced and has spent a busy life fighting for equal opportunities—regardless of race or sex. She is known by all those with whom she comes in contact, by the affectionate term of "ma" Bethune. One leading national magazine dubbed her "the First Lady of her race."

She was born in Mayesville, South Carolina in 1875, as the last of 17 children and the only one to be born free. Her education began when the first free school for Negroes was established in her district. At that time, little Mary had to walk five miles each way to and from school, and at night would teach her family the things which she had learned.

A charitable dressmaker in Denver, Mary Crissman, learned of her struggles and offered to pay for her college training. She went to Scotia Seminary in Concord, North Carolina where she was introduced to the mysteries of Latin, math, geography, and science, all the while working in the school laundry and kitchen to make ends meet.

Mrs. Bethune remembers these years at Scotia as having "broad-

ened my horizon and given me my first intellectual contacts with white people, for the school had a mixed faculty.

"The white teachers taught me that the color of a person's skin has nothing to do with his brains and that color, caste or class distinctions are evil things."

From Scotia, she took up a succession of teaching jobs, and in 1899, married a fellow teacher, Albert Bethune. It was after this her dream of Bethune-Cookman had its start.

Spurred by a determination to do something for hundreds of Negroes who had been brought together for construction work, she opened a school for their children in 1904, Daytona Beach, Florida. Her entire capital was \$1.50. If children could not pay, no charge was made, with a nominal fee for others.

For financial aid, she visited the swank Florida hotels, and hammered away at the theme of a decent education for Negroes. One of her first backers was Mr. James M. Gamble, partner of the Proctor and Gamble soap firm.

Another Florida visitor, left the income from a \$67,000 trust fund to the college upon his death.

The school was formerly called the Daytona Normal and Industrial institute, but later merged with a men's school, Cookman institute, to become the present educational Bethune - Cookman college. It boasts a faculty of 32 instructors, 14 modern buildings and a 30-acre campus.

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