

The Voice

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"Dedicated to the promotion of the cultural, social and spiritual life of a great people."

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Many Colored Children Can Benefit From School Law

WASHINGTON. (ANP). More than half a million Negro children going to school should benefit from the federal school lunch program.

Last week the department of agriculture allocated \$58,800,000 to the states for the program. Congress had appropriated \$75,000,000 for the school lunch activities.

Schools participating under this program will give children free or at very little cost a more nutritive lunch. Negro children, particularly in the south, should benefit because the law says:

"If a state maintains separate schools for minority and for majority races, no funds made available pursuant to this act shall be paid or disbursed to it unless a just and equitable distribution is made within the state, for the benefit of such minority races, of funds paid to it under this act."

What does a school do to be included on this program? Any interested community group such as a parent teacher association, service club or other civic group may work with school officials in starting one. A school board or official must be the sponsor.

The sponsor must operate the lunch program at the school. He provides facilities for preparing and serving the food as well as getting the additional funds needed for the program. Funds spent in those details will be matched by federal money.

If children are able to pay, a small amount may be charged, but no child shall be refused or discriminated against because he cannot pay. Money collected here may also go toward matching the federal funds.

To be eligible a school must be a non-profit organization, public or private, of high school level or below. Schools should apply for the benefits of the program through the state agency designated by the governor.

How are schools reimbursed for the program? The amount received depends on the type of lunch served, the money spent for food, the need for aid and the number of lunches served to children. Food served teachers and other adults may not be included.

The sponsor makes an agreement with the state agency. Food is purchased monthly by the sponsor, and he is reimbursed monthly according to the provisions of the program.

Three types of lunches are served, type A, type B and type C. Type A lunch is the most complete lunch and will bring the greatest reimbursement. It provides for each child a half pint of whole milk, two ounces of lean meat, poultry, fish or cheese, or one egg, or one half cup of dry beans or peas of four tablespoons of peanut butter.

It also includes three fourths cup of vegetables or fruit or both,

one or more pieces of bread or muffins and two teaspoons of butter or fortified margarine.

Grade B lunches, which contain two thirds as much food as Type A may be served if the school does not have the proper lunch room facilities. This lunch should be supplemented by food from home. Grade C consists of only a half pint of milk.

At the same time schools, whether receiving or not receiving reimbursement, may also request foods from the agriculture department's underprice-support activities made available to schools.

For complete information on the school lunch program a school may write its state department of education or to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The School Lunch act as it operates today was passed June 4, 1946. Funds are appropriated to the states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Rico, Hawaii and the Virgin islands. Allocations for the fiscal year of 1949 are as follows:

- Alabama, \$2,125,622; Arizona, \$298,288; Arkansas, \$1,468,011; California, \$2,234,556; Colorado, \$393,868; Connecticut, \$479,572; Delaware, \$65,632; District of Columbia, \$151,622.
- Florida, \$929,825; Georgia, \$2,115,473; Idaho, \$208,516; Illinois, \$2,074,435; Indiana, \$1,372,525; Iowa, \$846,653; Kansas, \$737,378; Kentucky, \$1,898,044; Louisiana, \$1,634,301;
- Maine, \$317,085; Maryland, \$547,009; Massachusetts, \$985,706; Michigan, \$1,893,268; Minnesota, \$968,882; Mississippi, \$2,195,452; Missouri, \$1,388,037; Montana, \$162,665;
- Nebraska, \$435,857; Nevada, \$29,207; New Hampshire, \$198,202; New Jersey, \$831,318; New Mexico, \$331,789; New York, \$3,029,598; North Carolina, \$2,512,041; North Dakota, \$245,125;
- Ohio, \$2,037,926; Oklahoma, \$1,399,047; Oregon, \$470,722; Pennsylvania, \$2,797,247; Rhode Island, \$205,175; South Carolina, \$1,535,692; South Dakota, \$225,870;
- Tennessee, \$1,797,556; Texas, \$3,516,239; Utah, \$318,286; Vermont, \$148,563; Virginia, \$1,453,216; Washington, \$641,600; West Virginia, \$1,107,591; Wisconsin, \$921,223; and Wyoming, \$99,466.
- Alaska will receive \$11,648; Hawaii, \$89,302; Puerto Rico, \$2,112,044 and Virgin Islands, \$37,006.

Our Children Children Should Help

We all know how little children like to "help mother" with her work. But mothers so often give them imitation jobs with toy equipment, instead of teaching them how they can really help.

If it takes a little time and patience, to be sure, to teach a three year or four year old to dust the legs and rungs of chairs and tables, but they love to do it and it saves mother a lot of backache. The daily demands of housekeeping may be something of a cross to mother, but to a young child repetition of a something he knows just how to do is a joy. Naturally he likes appreciation too. "How clean your

Guest Editorial

By REV. R. L. MOODY,
President of N. A. A. C.

Have They Died In Vain?

Did our ancestors sweat blood for us to sit still and forget our privileges as free men and women? Did they suffer torture and indignation for us to give up without fighting? Have our grandparents, who endured suffering beyond imagination, died in vain?

When Walter White pointed out the two elements of our opposition as "Southern opposition" and "Northern apathy," he described it very plainly. We have no doubt about Southern opposition. We must "give the devil his due." Southerners have made it clear where they stand and what they believe. It is this "Northern or Midwestern apathy" that concerns us now. The term "apathy" means the lack of passion, emotion, or excitement. It is indifference to what ordinarily stirs the feelings or activities.

Too many Midwestern Negroes sigh over three injustices that are measured to our southern brethren. They are fighting, wading through muddy swamps, facing intimidation and even physical violence to obtain the privilege to register, to vote, to share equal opportunities in education, employment, and travel.

Thousands of Northern and Midwestern Negroes are taking their right to vote, and their right to fight for fair employment, equal opportunity to obtain and use university education, for granted. These privileges will be continually abused and eventually taken away if we don't awake and make full use of them. This is a law of nature as well as one of society. To illustrate this point, may I mention without being an alarmist that it has been announced that "Dixiecrats" are seeking legal means of placing candidates on the Nebraska ballots. We must remember that many southern whites are coming west as well as southern Negroes, therefore both kinds of people bring their opinions prejudices and problems.

Henry Moon, in his recent book, *The Balance of Power*, states that the Negro vote could create or affect the election of a block of 75 congressmen, if it were used effectively. We, Lincoln Negroes, must do our part. Mere talk will not do. We must stand up and be counted. There is only one way to be counted and that is by registering and voting. Reports state that there are about 1,500 Negroes here and we should have at least 1,000 votes.

Join the Lincoln branch of the N. A. A. C. P. in its drive to get every eligible citizen to register and vote. This is a non-partisan campaign. Let each one register. Do your part to "secure these rights." Register now at 102 Trust Building.

stairs always looks," says Auntie Ruth.

"Oh, yes," mother explains "Caroline brushes them down every day. She's a great help." Of course Caroline swells with pride, justifiable, and someday when she's going to spend a week end with grandma, you hear her ask her Sister, "Linda will you be sure to clean the stairs while I'm going? You know mother depends on me to do it." It's a fine thing to feel how necessary you are to others, even if it does involve assuming great responsibility!

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Sports Scope Stars Hold Their Own in Olympics

LONDON. (ANP). Spearheaded by such names as Harrison Dillard, Mal Whitfield, Arthur Wint, Herb McKenley and numerous others, Negro stars have more than held their own in the 1948 Olympics against competition from all races from all over the world.

Forecast of things to come was brought out dramatically for the first time when Harrison Dillard, erstwhile world's best hurdler, startled 85,000 fans to win the 100 meter dash by a hair over Barney Ewell. In this race, another Negro star, Lloyd LaBeach of Panama, was third only a step behind.

Then came two whites, Alistar McCorquodale of England and Mel Patton, the favorite and pet of American track coach Dean Cromwell of Southern California. Sixth in this race was another colored star, McDonald Bailey, who was not included on the British squad until the last minute.

Willie Steele, despite an injured heel, won the broad jump for America. The injury kept the San Diego college star, considered by many a second Jesse Owens in the broad jump, from doing better than a 25 feet, 8 inch leap. In this same event, Herb Douglas of Pittsburgh came in second, and Lorenzo Wright of Wayne was fourth.

Mel Whitfield, doubling as air forces sergeant and a student at Ohio State, ran on a wet track to a new Olympic record in the 800 meters run. His time was 1:49.2. Art Wint of Jamaica, who fell short in his challenge for victory, came in second.

Barney Ewell, probably the hard luck man of the Olympics, was clocked in the same time as winner in the 200 meter dash, but lost his second dash race by a whisker to Mel Patton, who redeemed himself after his loss in the 100.

Lloyd LaBeach whizzed in third, and Herb McKenley streaked in fourth.

There was too much Art Wint in the 400 meter race for Mal Whitfield in his attempt to become the first American in years to win the famous 400 and 800 meter double at the Olympics.

Wint, a man Herb McKenley has never beaten, continued his mastery over his fellow Jamaican by triumphing in a record-tying time of :46.2. Behind McKenley was Whitfield, and a step behind him was Dave Bolen.

Omaha Jr. Choir To Sing Mt. Zion Sunday, Aug. 15

The Jr. Choir of Omaha Zion Baptist Church consisting of 25 voices will sing at Mt. Zion Baptist church, 12th and F Sunday, August 15, at 3:30 p. m.

All are cordially invited. Come early. No admission.

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Catholics Plan New Parochial School

LITTLE ROCK. (ANP). The St. Bartholomew's Catholic parish, attended by priests of the Society of the Divine Word, will have a new \$68,000 modern brick and stone parochial school building for Negroes erected to replace a razed structure, it was announced here last week. Construction of the institution will be handled by the Baldwin company.

Architectural plans call for the initial building to provide eight classrooms with steel windows and a stone entry. Later a second story and additional classrooms to enclose an open court at the rear will be added. An extra heavy foundation will support the school building. The old school was condemned after its foundation failed.

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