wonder that in his farewell ad-

hope, "that the animosities....

the last two years may be buried

and forgotten, and that all classes

of our fellow citizens may, in the

future, work zealously and in har-

mony for the welfare and interest

of our young and growing com-

In 1877 Governor James was

appointed register of the land of-

fice in Colfax, Washington and

removed there. He died in Col-

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monwealth."

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EDITORIALS

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Tom Clark Seen As Able Justice

est importance to Negro people. Since Mr. Clark has occupied the important position of Attorney General for more than seven years, his record in that office should offer the best measurement of his qualifications.

Attorney General Clark is the first important Federal Official to call upon Congress to pass civil rights legislation.

This he did in a speech early in 1946 in Indianapolis, long before the Committee on Civil Rights had been appointed by President Truman. There is also evidence to support the belief that President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights was appointed partly through his ad-

Mr. Clark is one of the few Washington officials who is not afraid to oppose race prejudice in the Nation's Capital. There had been several suits against the Air Terminal Service, Inc., and Civil Aeronautics Administration which controls the National Airport in Washington, D. C., because of racial discrimination in the dining room and

coffee shop at the terminal. Two of these suits had been lodged against the airport by Messrs. Nash and Cunningham. This airport comes under the Department of Commerce, but Henry Wallace, when he was Secretary of Commerce, and his predecessors, all claimed that they did not have the authority to wipe out segregation at the terminal.

When Attorney General Clark

The attitude of Attorney Gen- of the Secretary of Commerce, eral Clark becomes of the great- he had his department prepare a formal opinion and sent it to the Secretary, stating that he had the authority to wipe out segregation in the air terminal, although these concessions were under lease.

> It is well known that the Attorney General does not give an opinion to any Government Department unless it is first asked for by that department. In this case to force the issue, he gave an unsolicited opinion and Secretary of Commerce Sawyer was afraid to ignore the authority set forth in this opinion and he immediately ordered the ending of segregation at the airport.

> Mr. Clark's attitude on civil liberties is further shown by the new standing orders in the Attorney General's Department. There is a standing order that all lynchings must be investigated by the FBI even though the Federal Government has no jurisdiction as a prosecutor.

The attorney general's office under Mr. Clark readily orders an FBI investigation of any case brought to his attention by letter, personal complaint, or even by newspaper articles, where civil liberties are involved.

The Attorney General's office for the first time in the history of this country argued that segregation in any form amounted to discrimination.

Negroes have long since disarded the idea that every the carded the idea that Southerner selected for public every office is prejudiced and Northerner free from this taint. R. W. S.

William Pitt was prime minister heard of this attitude on the part of England at the age of 24.



by JAMES C. OLSON, Superintendent STATE MISTORICAL SOCIETY

William H. James, second governor of the state of Nebraska, acceded to office upon the impeachment of Governor David Butler and served one of the most turbulent terms ever experienced by a chief executive of the Cornhusker state.

He was born in Marion, Ohio, October 15, 1831, the seventh child in a family of eleven. His early education in the public schools was supplemented by two years at an academy in Marion, after which he read law, between stretches of farming, clerking and learning the saddler's trade. He removed to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1853, and six months later was at Sergeant Bluff, awaiting the opening of Nebraska territory for set-

One of the first settlers in Daprior to 1857. He was county attorney of Dakota County, 1861-63, and in 1864 President Lincoln appointed him register of the Dakota Land Office. He was elected Secretary of State on the Republican ticket in 1870, and by virtue of that office became acting governor when Governor Butler was

Interested

suitable for publication.

As might be expected from the circumstances, Governor James dress, Mr. James expressed the found relations between the executive and legislative branches of through which we have passed in the state government strained to the breaking point. They did not improve during his administra-

The times were trying ones for the young commonwealth. Born in strife, Nebraska seemed destined for years to continue in the same spirit; and until working procedures were developed and the state government was stabilized, conditions were ripe for the promotion of unrest and uncertainty.

It was the time of the so-called "adjourned" session of the legislature, in which the state's lawmakers closed one session by providing a date for re-assembly-contrary to the provision of the constitution, it was believed in many quarters.

On one occasion the President of the Senate took advantage of the Acting Governor's absence in Washington to convene the legislature into special session-an act which was quickly revoked by Mr. James upon his hurried return to Lincoln. On another, the Acting Governor attempted to discourage the legislature from meeting by kota County, James filed his claim shutting off the coal supply from the legislative chambers.

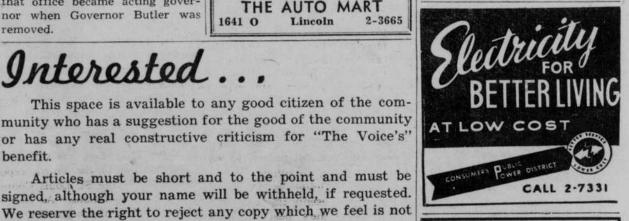
And so it went. It is little

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SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST LEADERS—Pastor Robert Salau, third from left, native of the Solomon Islands and an ordained minister of the Seventh-day Adventist church, is shown with Pastor A. G. Stewart, Seventh-day Adventist missionary in the South Pacific for the past 41 years, and officers of the recent Allegheny conference at Pine Forge institute in Pottstown, Pa., where Pastor Salau was guest speaker. Left to right: Elder M. S. Banfield, conference treasurer; Elder J. H. Wagner, president; Pastor Salau; Pastor Stewart; Elder G. E. Peters, tham, Baltimore; Elder R. T. Hudson, Pittsburgh; and A. V. Pinkney, general secretary; O. S. Hersberger, union secretary; Elder W. L. Chea educational superintendent and young people's leader. (ANP).