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—Courtesy The Daily Nebraskan

Pictured above are four students rehearsing for "The Story They'll Never Print." They are (l. to r.) Charles Goolsby, Bob Riedy, Gaylord Marr, director, and Jeanne Malone.

"The Story They'll Never Print," Eric Barnouw's contribution to the American Negro theater, was heard at 9:30 p. m. March 30 over KFOR on "Authors of the Ages," weekly dramatic feature of the University of Nebraska's radio section.

Barnouw's drama, demonstrating points of inter-group strategy, understates one of Americans' fears: The fear among men whose skin happens to be white of accepting the man whose skin happens to be black.

George Randol, well-known former Broadway actor and former director of the Cirquet theater, was featured as guest performer. Cast in the role of the Urban League representative who points out the complexity of inter-racial understanding, Mr. Randol was heard in some of what is considered Barnouw's most brilliant dialogue.

Charles Goolsby and Jean Malone characterized the young Negro couple about whom the play's dramatic action evolved. Although the persons portrayed were fictional, the roles were composites of numberless Negroes who experienced in the postwar years the situation depicted in the Barnouw script: The experimental introduction of Negro labor in a hostile, all-white factory.

Others in the cast were Erling Jorgensen as the narrator, Gus Riedy as Mr. Harris, Dutch Meyers as Vendemeer, prejudiced production manager, Dutch Barron as Fred, Dick Carlson as Steve, anti-Negro worker, and Anne Marshall as the secretary.

Contending frequently that radio drama should have purpose, the author of "The Story They'll Never Print" declares: "One of the greatest dangers to radio is the notion that it is somehow in the public interest to keep con-

troversial issues out of radio drama. Controversial issues are the issues that must be faced and solved. They need to be explored in every possible way. For the sake of an informed public, it is important that radio drama be allowed freer scope. It can play an important part in public life."

"Authors of the Ages," heard weekly over three Nebraska stations, is directed by Gaylord Marr with technical production by Jesse Crump.—The Daily Nebraskan.

Walter White Wants To Get Back To Office

CHICAGO. (ANP). Rumors that Walter White wants his office of executive secretary of the NAACP back were verified here last week by Walter White in an exclusive interview. White told an ANP reporter that he expects to return to office when his leave is up May 31.

The NAACP board of directors will act on White's return at its regular May 8 meeting, according to Roy Wilkins, acting secretary, in New York.

White was in Chicago for a brief stay to visit friends before going to Springfield, Ill. He said that he had withdrawn his resignation and was ready to return to work.

In the meantime from New York, Wilkins verified the fact that White had officially withdrawn his resignation. White submitted his resignation in May, 1949, according to Wilkins, and withdrew it March 13, 1950.

When White first attempted to resign the board refused to accept, and instead voted him a year's leave of absence. Just what action it will take at its May meeting no one will venture to say.

While It Yet Was Dark

by Grace Noll Crowell

WHILE it was still dark, they came,
Their faith quite blurred, their hope grown dim,
They bore a grief that had no name
Since they had looked their last at Him.
They knew they lost their Friend and Guide
The day that He was crucified.
There in the dark they could not see
The blossoms that had pierced the gloom;
The hope of immortality
Was overshadowed by the tomb,
And then, oh then—the rich reward:
There in the darkness stood their Lord!
This day is dark beyond belief,
The dawn delays, no wild birds stir,
Within the shadows of our grief
Each waits beside some sepulcher,
Yet closer than hands or feet stands One,
White as the morning, gold as the sun:
A living proof—as clear as a cry—
That those whom we love can never die!

Supreme Court To Hear Three Civil Rights Cases

McLaurin, Sweatt and Henderson Appeals To Be Argued This Week

By Louis Lautier

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA). United States Supreme court decisions, as well as state court decisions, support the constitutional validity of state laws providing for separate but equal educational facilities for white and colored students.

That is the main argument of the state of Oklahoma in its brief filed in the case of G. W. McLaurin, a retired professor of Langston university now a student in the Graduate School of the University of Oklahoma.

McLaurin is appealing from a decision of a special three-judge Federal district court upholding race segregation at the graduate level in state-supported institutions.

The case is one of three civil rights cases which are calendared for argument before the Supreme court this week. The other two cases are those of Heman Marion Sweatt, of Houston, Tex., who was denied admission to the University of Texas Law school, and Elmer W. Henderson, of Washington, who is attacking racial segregation on railroad dining cars.

The justice department has filed briefs in all three cases, as a friend of the court, asking the Supreme court to re-examine to reach a determination that race segregation under compulsion of law, violates the due process clause of the 14th amendment.

While both the McLaurin and Sweatt cases involve the question of racial segregation in institutions of higher learning, here is a fundamental difference between the two.

Sweatt declined to enroll in a separate law school which the State of Texas established for colored students after he had unsuccessfully sought a writ of mandamus to compel his admission to the University of Texas Law school. He contends that separate schools are unconstitutional, no matter what the degree of equality may be.

McLaurin brought suit against the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, the Board of Regents of the University of Texas and administrative officers of the university in August, 1948. In October, 1948; the three-judge Federal District court ruled that Oklahoma's Jim Crow laws were unconstitutional and unenforceable as applied to McLaurin, but issued no injunction.

In November, 1948, the three-judge court ruled that Oklahoma's Jim Crow statutes, previously held to be unconstitutional could be used as the constitutional and unenforceable in the case of McLaurin could be used as the constitutional basis for segregating him from all other students, and the Fourteenth

Amendment did not prohibit the State of Oklahoma from making racial distinctions in providing public education.

After the ruling, McLaurin was permitted to go into the regular classroom and sit in a section surrounded by a rail on which was a large sign stating "Reserved for Colored." At the beginning of the semester (last February), the rail and sign were removed.

The State denies that in adopting the restrictions McLaurin is attacking, the purpose was to "humiliate and degrade" him or to place a "badge of inferiority" upon him. It asserts that their adoption was "an honest attempt" by university authorities to comply with the public policy of Oklahoma and at the same time not violate the Fourteenth Amendment. The Supreme

Court, however, may choose to avoid the fundamental issue of segregation raised and decide the case on the theory that the accommodations have not been "equal." If that happens, the Sweatt case would lose much of its importance, as it would be just another case where the courts have decided that facts have violated the "separate but equal" test for lawful segregation, as laid down in the Plessy vs. Ferguson case, decided by the Supreme Court in 1896.

The NAACP appealed the Sweatt case to the Supreme Court on the issues that the accommodations at that institution were not equal to those at the University of Texas and secondly that segregation is illegal per se, as it stigmatizes Negroes as inferior, and therefore denies them the equal protection of the law as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

Harrington Discusses Housing; Says People Are Sympathetic

Saturday, April 1, R. E. Harrington, president of Lincoln Housing, Incorporated, addressed the Republican Women's club at an open meeting at the Y.M.C.A. Speaking under the topic, "Public Housing."

Listing mistakes in estimating the housing requirement for Lincoln, Mr. Harrington pointed out that the Housing authority had no "correct" survey to base its figures. The climate of opinion was that if government housing were to be "temporary" in nature, to absorb the great increase in population and families following the war, it would be all right. But permanent government housing? Such units would not pay taxes for municipal services like water, light, sewage, streets, etc but that the "payments in lieu of taxes" (about 10 percent of rental fee) would not be sufficient.

The matter of schools were discussed since such a project would house about 2,500 people. School buses to Huskerville are okay, but some doubt was expressed about the wisdom of transporting so many children to existing schools.

The corporation makes use of many surveys. One recent one of 136 persons at Huskerville showed that Huskerville people are "happy," there being no report of "adverse conditions." Mr. Harrington also noted that the average income at Huskerville was about \$170 a month, so that most of the people there would be ineligible for low-cost renting.

An interesting comment on the situation asked: "Why should the government set down 700 houses for people who never had 'that kind of living'. Build new houses for the people who can afford them, then let the lower income



—Courtesy of Lincoln Journal

R. E. HARRINGTON
Lincoln Realtor

group move into the old houses," he suggested.

Mr. Harrington also warned of Socialism (government provision of the "general welfare" clause of the Constitution preamble), however, he was not able to show that Senator Taft and others who sponsored the housing bill were Socialistically inclined.

Mr. Harrington said the LHI's first obligation was to Negroes because figures show they have a legitimate need. He announced that several lots were purchased by LHI last week for the construction of housing for Negro occupancy in locations "that are suitable" to them and "satisfying." However, he declined to disclose their location. Construction on them will begin in a few days.

He charged that people who favored public housing did so for sympathetic reasons.

Segregation in Lincoln marches on.

In Progress! THE VOICE'S Sensational
SUBSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN

SEE PAGE 4 FOR A WAY TO WIN VALUABLE PRIZES