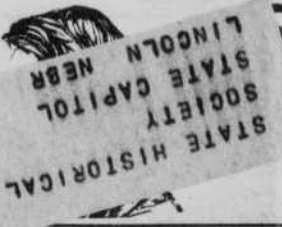


THE VOICE



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Progress Edition

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Dr. Du Bois Campaign for U.S. Senate

By Robert Lucas

NEW YORK. (ANP). Dr. W. E. B. DuBois last week launched a new phase of his amazing career at a time when most men would be content to rest on their laurels.

The world-famed scholar and Negro leader has tossed his hat into New York's political ring, thereby throwing old line politics into near panic.

The 82-year-old statesman is the American Labor Party candidate for the U. S. senate. Except for a brief stint as Special Minister Plenipotentiary to Liberia in 1928, it is his first venture into politics.

Because of his tremendous international stature, Dr. DuBois' candidacy as the first Negro to run for the U. S. senate in New York has aroused interest far beyond the borders of the Empire State.

With this in mind, we visited Dr. DuBois at his office in the Council of African Affairs building. Why does a man with 50 years of outstanding service behind him choose to enter the arena of rough and tumble politics, we wanted to know?

NOTHING BETTER TO DO IN TWILIGHT YEARS

"In the last years of my life," stated the former professor of Greek, Latin, economics, history and sociology, I can think of nothing more important I would do than to project in this practical way the things I've fought for all my life."

Contrary to what might be a normal expectation, the factor of age has no bearing on the fitness of Dr. DuBois for public office. Political observers here agree that his brilliant mind and significant accomplishments raise him head and shoulders above the current crop of congressional material.

News from L.H.S.

Members for the 1950-51 Octet have been announced. They are: Winifred Winston, Phyllis Kaufman, Shirley Hergert, Barbara Carter, Georgia Baker, Mary Ann Beeber, Rose Ann Meyers, Annie Lutz and Anne White. Rose Ann Meyers will leave Denver this month.

Lincoln High senior choir of 100 voices has elected officers for the year 1950-51. They are: president, Don Becker; vice president, Winifred Winston; secretary, Mickey Walt; business manager, Douglas Wilcox; assistant manager, Joyce Finney. Eloise Finley is a member of the choir.

Other teens taking part in the activities of L.H.S. are Donavan Gettus, who plays a bass horn in the school band; Norma Dunn and Vonna Finley, who are members of girls glee.

The Rev. and Mrs. W. I. Monroe have recently returned after spending some time vacationing in Wyoming. The Rev. Mr. Monroe is pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist church, 12th & F Streets.



Dr. Ralph Bunche and Family

World Honors Dr. R. Bunche

Special to The Voice

For his success in ending the war between Israel and her Arab neighbor Dr. Ralph Johnson Bunche had been showered with 40 awards and medals and 20 honorary academic degrees. Pleasant news struck his household twice within the last three weeks. First, his young son recovered completely after being stricken with dreaded polio. Then came the biggest news of Dr. Bunche's forty-six years—he was named 1950 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize worth \$31,700.

The first Negro ever to receive the world's most outstanding public service award, this Detroit-born grandson of an American slave is now senior director of the U. N. Trusteeship Department.

"With deep humility" Dr. Bunche accepted information of his having been awarded the prize, remarking, however, that "I cannot forget that Count Bernadotte and ten other members of our team gave their lives in the effort to restore peace to Palestine."

The road to greatness has been a steep one. At 14, he worked during his high school years first as a houseboy, then as a "pig boy," moving type metal in the composing rooms of the Los Angeles Times, and then laying carpets.

Athletic ability won him a scholarship to the University of California at Los Angeles, where

he played varsity baseball and basketball, and left with a Phi Beta Kappa key and an interest in the problems of colonial peoples. In 1928 after post-graduate study at Harvard, he went to Washington's Howard University to teach political science.

Two years ago, after his return from Palestine, Bunche was asked by President Truman to become assistant Secretary of State, one of the highest government positions ever offered a Negro. Bunche refused. His official explanations: 1, his heart was with the U. N., which he regards as the world's only hope for peace; 2, as the father of three children, he could not afford to give up his U. N. post for the lower-salaried State Department job. But to a reporter he gave a more explicit explanation: "It is well known that there is Jim Crow in Washington. It is equally well known that no Negro finds Jim Crow congenial. I am a Negro."

Bunche will go to Oslo, Norway's capital, to accept the Nobel Peace Prize, which, according to the will of Alfred Nobel, Swedish inventor of dynamite, must be awarded "without distinction of nationality." In Oslo Bunche will get a gold medal and a cash award of about \$31,700. He has not decided what he will do with the money. "I'm a very conservative person by nature," he said last week, "and I never spend anything before I get it."

Freedom for All Peoples

(An Editorial)

Recently when America celebrated Independence Day, our thoughts reverted to the fact that almost two centuries ago, a small group of valiant men obtained the freedom of our country. In keeping with this spirit, The Voice of today publishes its first Progress Edition. Here we attempt to review the record—that is, its most significant chapters of the past fifty years.

As far as possible, we have sought to protect the good that has been done. However, we would be negligent in our duty if we did not seek to point up the problems affecting us. In truth, we invited authorities, white and black, to treat their subjects as they wished, in order that we might get all opinions. Of neces-

sity, not every field could be represented because time and space would not allow. However, we believe all important phases of our lives, such as health, education, housing, recreation, politics, race relations, and employment, have been covered. Actually many of these featured articles are well worth your retention as source material. The Voice expresses sincere appreciation to both the guest writers and advertisers who made this Progress Edition possible.

Primarily, we are vitally concerned about man's obvious inability to live in Christian brotherhood. We are ever mindful of the forces at play that portray a picture of conditions that are grave and full of evil portent. It is one of violence, fear, mis-

Edith Sampson Makes Speech

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. (ANP). Mrs. Edith Sampson of Chicago made her first speech before the UN General Assembly here Thursday. She asked that the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural committee continues its advisory work in social welfare.

Mrs. Sampson, United States alternate delegate to the general assembly, specifically mentioned this committee's possibilities in the future rehabilitation of Korea.

After the meeting, Mrs. Sampson, the first American Negro representative to the UN, admitted that she was a bit nervous in her debut. She commented:

"But observing and speaking to delegates from 59 countries are two different things."

trust and shortsightedness. Presently this picture is featured in a prevue showing in Korea and other parts of the world. It is self-evident that a climatic situation exists which threatens to overturn human affairs unless man learns very soon now to master his environment.

Freedom is not a static thing. It is a responsibility that requires teamwork, and tolerance. The attainment of it is a never-ending struggle. It will only be secure when man fully realizes that there are certain fundamental natural rights vested in every man, woman and child, regardless of race, color, or creed.

The first half of the twentieth century has demonstrated without doubt, through those interracial gains that have been made, that our nation can absorb the Negro as an American citizen. These gains, however, are but the beginning of what can and must be done if we are to achieve a free society for all people. The more freedom the Negro obtains, the greater the liberty of all.

A democracy in action and not in mere words must come promptly if we are to retain our position of world leadership and more particularly if we are to accord to every American, regardless of accident of antecedents, his full opportunity to a good life. In the words of Dr. Ralph Bunche, upon answering the question, "What Does the Negro Want? . . ."

" . . . Aspires to be an American in full, with no ifs, no buts, no qualifications, or reservations . . . not a hyphenated American . . . not a colored American . . . not a Negro American . . . not an Afro-American . . . just an American, in the knowledge that it is great to be an American . . . that is, with all the rights and privileges and all of the obligations and duties appertaining thereof . . ."

Until the day arrives when we will be no longer set apart racially by segregation and discrimination, and only then, can our dearly purchased and hard won freedom be secured. The torch of liberty makes us burn with the hope of attaining first-class citizenship long before the end of another fifty years, yea, before the end of the present decade, or even another year. To that end, The Voice pledges all of its resources and energies.



Dr. Reuben G. Gustavson

Editorial

Chancellor University of Nebraska

Courtesy Lincoln State Journal

The half century mark offers us an opportunity to look back over the road which we have come and to glance up at the road ahead of us. When we look back over the road that our Negro people have traveled, it brings immediately to our minds two outstanding impressions. One, we cannot help but be amazed and chagrined over the heartaches that have come to pass as a result of man's inhumanity to man. The sins of prejudice are many and deep. On the other hand, when we see the progress that has been made in eliminating those prejudices even during the lifetime of an individual who has passed the mid century mark in his own life we cannot help but be tremendously encouraged.

How well do I recall in my own days in the University a young Negro lad by the name of George. George had a marvelous physical physique; he had a very fine mind. He was anxious to participate in University activities. He went out for football. On the very first night of practice as a result of the boys "ganging up on him" he was so severely injured that he did not return to the football practice field that year. Contrast that with the pride with which many universities today point to the Negro athletes in their midst.

In my own field, which happens to be chemistry, how well do I recall my first meeting with Dr. Carver. It was my privilege to be with him for an entire week during a lecture series that he gave in Denver. I shall always remember the inspiration and the enthusiasm which he imparted to his own people as well as to those of us who were visitors. At the UNESCO meetings in Mexico, it was my privilege to get very well acquainted with Dr. Charles Johnson and his lovely wife. Dr. Johnson is the president of Fisk University. He gave tremendous leadership to the conference. While visiting Fisk University it became my privilege to see what a fine university is developing in Nashville. The quality of the faculty is high. The quality and sincerity of the student body is all that one could expect. The interest of the faculty in research problems pertinent to our day was very great.

While at the University of Chi-

(Continued on Page 2)