

The Voice

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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

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EDITORIALS

The views expressed in these columns are those of the writer and not necessarily a reflection of the policy of The Voice.—Pub.

Here and There

NATION URGED TO FIGHT RACIALISM DURING BROTHERHOOD WEEK

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The third annual Pledge Brotherhood Campaign, which launches Brotherhood Month to be observed during February, got off with a bang last week.

Sponsored jointly by the Congress of Racial Equality and the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the campaign calls on all Americans to boycott any place of business which does not admit all men on equal terms. During the last two years some 50,000 have signed the pledge.

Some 26 national leaders have called upon their fellow citizens to pledge their "belief in brotherhood by at least one new act that challenges the pattern of segregation and discrimination." Among them were:

Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employees; Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor emeritus of Riverside church, New York; William J. Faulkner, dean of Fisk university; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university; Mrs. Lillian Smith, white southern author of novels with a Negro theme, and A. Philip Randolph, president of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Persons who joined the pledge campaign are encouraged to:

"Bring a friend of another racial group to worship with you, or accompany him to his church; find out whether local public places discriminate; if they do, visit the manager and urge him to change his policy; find out the employment situation in such field as department stores, public transportation, etc."

Commenting on the pledge campaign and the observance of Brotherhood Month, two noted persons praised it.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said: "The pledge might be hard to carry out when one does not always have time to find out about policies. However, I like the general idea of doing everything possible to eradicate racial prejudice."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D. Minn.) said: "May I commend the Congress of Racial Equality, which together with the Fellowship of Reconciliation sponsored the campaign, for the good work that it is doing."

"I am familiar with the activities of your organization in Minne-

sota and know the splendid work that was undertaken and accomplished. I join with you in your courageous work."

Many whites are determined to destroy color bias. At Middletown, Conn., Delta Upsilon Fraternity of Wesleyan University initiated a Negro member last week despite possibilities of being ousted from the national order. This revolt of white students all over the country is one of the most hopeful signs in America.

Governor Stevenson of Illinois blasted bias and bigotry in a New York speech last week saying "a democracy qualified by color will win no hearts in Africa and Asia."

With the heaviest police guard ever given an artist in the South, Marian Anderson sang in Miami in the county auditorium on Friday night before a completely unsegregated audience. Only two nights before, in Jacksonville, she had appeared before a non-segregated audience, despite a preliminary tempest, which was quickly stopped. Miss Anderson refunded money for 250 tickets to persons who did not care to adhere to non-segregated seating. About 2,500 attended the concert without segregation.

When Senator Estes Kefauver (D. Tenn.) announced his long-shot bid for the Presidential nomination in Washington last week, he said he would support the Democratic party's platform on civil rights.

However, Kefauver does not favor a compulsory FEPC. Instead he advocates an educational measure which would lack power to enforce decisions against racial discrimination.

Mr. Kefauver is an internationalist in his foreign policy attitudes on domestic questions he said he was "for all the people foreign born as well as native born, black as well as white, city folks and farmers."

"I am also against the use of the filibuster as a weapon to keep senators from voting on civil rights bills," said Kefauver.

"I believe that we cannot falter for one moment in our national



by JAMES C. OLSON, Superintendent STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Delegates to Congress—5

Samuel G. Daily, the fifth man to serve as delegate to Congress from Nebraska territory, was closely identified with the organization of the Republican party in Nebraska, and deeply involved in the bitter partisan battles that characterized Nebraska's politics during the Civil War period.

Mr. Daily was born in Trimble County, Kentucky, in 1823, the son of a prosperous farmer. The next year the Dailys moved to Jefferson County, Indiana, where young Sam received a common school education, supplemented by a term at Hanover College. Later he studied law and was admitted to the Indiana bar, practicing in Madison for about four years.

Despite his "border state" heritage, young Daily was an ardent and early opponent of slavery. While practicing law in Madison, he ran for the Indiana legislature on the Free Soil ticket. Although he made an active canvass, pro-slavery sentiment was so strong that he received only 130 votes.

Following his failure in Indiana politics, Daily moved to Indianapolis where he went into the cooperage business. In 1857 he emigrated to Nebraska, settling in Peru precinct, Nemaha County. He brought machinery for a sawmill with him, establishing the same on the Missouri River.

His first interest, however, was politics, and in 1858 he ran for the territorial legislature and was elected to the House of Representatives from Nemaha and Johnson counties.

As I mentioned earlier, Daily took an important part in organizing the Republican party in Nebraska, and in 1859 was its candidate for the much sought-after post of delegate to Congress. After a heated campaign and a contest before the House of Representatives he replaced Estabrook as Nebraska's representative in Washington.

No sooner had he secured his effort to demonstrate to the world that a society can be free and at the same time have economic and social security for all its members," said Kefauver.

Judge J. Waring To Leave Bench February 15th

CHARLESTON, S. C. (ANP). Federal Judge J. Waties Waring of the U.S. District court, the man who made it possible for Negroes to vote in South Carolina, will retire from the bench Feb. 15.

His desertion of the bench will mark the end of ten story years in his native South Carolina where members of his own race sharply criticized him for his decisions and opinions which have made it possible for Negro citizens to enjoy more of their citizenship rights in the south than they had ever dared hope for in the past.

Judge Waring, 71, was appointed to the federal post Jan. 26, 1942 by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

His most momentous decision in behalf of Negroes came in 1947 when he, a native of South Carolina, ruled that his state's "white primary" laws, used to keep the Negroes from voting, was unconstitutional.

This ruling made it possible for Negroes to vote in the Democratic primaries of South Carolina. South Carolina's primary law had been considered foolproof by most southerners because the state by-law absolved itself of all connections with the primaries. The Democratic party ran these elections as it saw fit.

The retiring jurist in his most

seat than he was required to take to the hustings again, this time as an opponent of J. Sterling Morton, one of the best known men in the territory. Again the contest was bitter. There was little question but that Daily had defeated Estabrook, but the Morton contest left many unanswered questions. Daily was finally seated, but there is strong evidence to support the contention that the seat should have gone to Morton. The contest was not finally settled until May 7, 1862. Daily was re-elected in 1862, and this time he took his seat without a contest.

In May, 1866, he was appointed deputy collector of the Customs at New Orleans, although he served only a few weeks. He died in August.

John Davis Passes

John Davis, 71, of 223 1/2 No. 9th, died at a local hospital Saturday night. Mr. Davis came to Lincoln from St. Louis about 30 years ago and was an employee of Abel Construction Company for more than 25 years. No immediate survivors.

recent opinion delivered a scorching denunciation of segregation as such in the South's schools. He gave the dissenting vote in the famed Clarendon county, S.C. school case in which Negroes are suing for the end of jimcrow schools, charging that such schools are in themselves unequal.

Judge Waring has stated his philosophy in these words:

"If a man is entitled to civil rights now, then he shouldn't have to wait forever to get them. Gradualism is a false God. The only way to meet the issue is to meet it head on.

"Force doesn't mean soldiers and bayonets. It means orders signed by the President and the courts. If you throw the races together by such force and create a status that is right, they will come to accept it and be proud of it."

What Judge Waring will do after he retires, he has not revealed. If he does quite the bench by Feb. 15, he may not take part in the rehearing of the Clarendon county case recently ordered by the U.S. Supreme court.

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