

# 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.

## N. A. A. C. P. Discloses Voting Records of Sparkman, Nixon

NEW YORK—The civil rights record of the Democratic and Republican vice-presidential nominees as indicated by their votes on the issues in the House of Representatives and in the Senate were made public this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in accordance with directives of the association's national convention.

Both John J. Sparkman of Alabama, the Democratic candidate and Richard Nixon of California, the Republican, have served in both Houses of Congress. Accordingly, they have had ample opportunity to vote upon various civil rights issues, the NAACP said.

The NAACP survey deals only with civil rights issues such as a filibuster, the House rules committee, FEPC, segregation, the poll tax and anti-lynching. Such tangential issues as labor, social welfare, civil liberties and foreign affairs are not included in the survey.

**Two Vital Issues**

In releasing the records, Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, indicated that the vital civil rights issues are (1) the filibuster with test votes on cloture, the Barkley ruling, and the House rules committee; and (2) the FEPC. "While other record votes are important," Mr. Wilkins said, "they are not as important as these two basic issues. Unless bills are permitted to come to a vote, we can have no legislation and, of course, an FEPC with enforcement powers is essential to our economic security."

Senator Sparkman has served in Congress since 1936, first as a member of the House of Representatives and, since 1946, as a senator. The NAACP survey covers his legislative record for the 10-year period, 1942-52.

After serving two terms in the house to which he was first elected in 1946, Mr. Nixon was elected to the senate in 1950. His record for the six-year period is covered by the survey.

The score as revealed by the survey follows:

	For	Against
	Civil Rights	Civil Rights
Sparkman	0	16
Nixon	3	4

**Sparkman's 10-Year Record**

Senator Sparkman's record in the Senate follows: He voted:

Against protection of servicemen from assaults by civilians and local police, March 7, 1951;  
For continuing the anti-FEPC filibuster, May 19 and July 12, 1950;

For segregation in the armed forces, June 21, 1950;

Against the Barkley ruling which would have permitted limitation of debate on motions to take up a measure as well as on the measure, March 11, 1949;

For the Wherry-Hayden resolution requiring 64 votes to stop a Senate filibuster, March 17, 1949;

Against prohibition of segregation in public housing, April 21, 1949;

Against withholding of federal funds from jim crow school system, May 3, 1949;

For ratification of the regional compact to establish segregated regional colleges, May 13, 1948.

Against an anti-lynching measure to protect members of the armed services, June 7, 1948;

Against the abolition of segregation in the armed services, June 7, 1948;

And against relieving servicemen of the obligation to pay a poll tax to participate in federal elections, June 7, 1948;

In the House he voted:  
Against prohibition of discrimination in the disbursement of funds for the school lunch program, February 21, 1946;

Against abolition of the poll tax, June 12, 1945, May 25, 1943 and October 13, 1942;

And for the dismissal of William Pickens, February 9, 1943, former NAACP official, from his position in the Treasury Department because the House un-American Activities Committee had unjustly accused him of subversive activities.

**Nixon's 6-Year Record**

Senator Nixon's record in the Senate follows:



by **JAMES C. OLSON**, Superintendent  
**STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

**Nebraska's Senators**

Charles F. Manderson, who represented Nebraska in the United States Senate from 1883 to 1895, was re-elected at the end of his first term without opposition—a rare occurrence in the days when the legislature elected senators and one-term careers in the Senate were apt to be the rule. His initial election was more in the established pattern: He had numerous opponents and was not chosen until the 17th ballot.

Senator Manderson was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 9, 1937. After attending the public schools of Philadelphia, he moved to Canton, O., read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. The next year he was elected city solicitor of Canton.

With the firing on Fort Sumter, young Manderson abandoned his law practice to enlist in the Union Army as a private. Later he assisted in recruiting a company of Infantry, and was elected its first lieutenant. Lt. Manderson fought with great distinction in the Army of the West and rose rapidly in its ranks. When severely wounded at Lovejoy's Station, Georgia, Sept. 2, 1864, he was a colonel, and before he was forced to resign because of disability resulting from his wounds, he was brevetted brigadier general.

General Manderson returned to Ohio to resume his law practice. He continued earlier interest in politics, being twice elected county attorney and coming within one vote of receiving the Republican nomination for Congress from his district.

He came to Omaha in November, 1869, to cast his lot with the new state of Nebraska and its soon became prominent in both law and politics. He served as Omaha city attorney for six years, and was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1871 and 1875. He was active in the GAR.

Against protection of servicemen from assaults by civilians and local police;

And (as a committee member) against reporting the Ives-Humphrey FEPC bill out of the Senate Labor and Education Committee, June 24, 1952.

In the House he voted:

Against curbing the power of the Rules Committee to block civil rights legislation, January 20, 1950;

Against an FEPC bill with enforcement powers, February 22, 1950;

For prohibition of segregation in the SPARS, April 4, 1949;

For abolition of the poll tax, July 26, 1949 and July 21, 1947.

## Sunday School Lesson

### THE TRAGEDY OF SAUL

Scripture—1 Samuel 15; 18; 28; 31.  
Memory Selection—To obey is better than sacrifice and to haken than the fat rams. 1 Samuel 15:22.

**Present Day Application**

By Bishop Frederick D. Jordan  
Los Angeles, Calif.

The weaknesses that marred the life of Saul are still marring the lives of our leaders today. Jealousy is one of the chief causes and seems to start the breakdown in character, and render one unable to control or to govern his pride and love of applause. Inevitably disobedience to God's will follows; anything will be done, risks taken, ungodly practices indulged in, to bolster up the ego. Envy spoils those in high position and renders their leadership ineffective, their end tragic. Each Christian is a leader and in a position of influence. Do not let the sins of Saul affect your life and usefulness. Israel's first venture in kingdom building was doomed to disappointment and defeat because of the character defects of its ruler. Instability of character has undermined many a business venture, has spelled the defeat of many a community project. Jealousy has broken up clubs, has split churches and wrought havoc in homes. Envy of another's success

profiteth us nothing, for though we may cause our name to be spread abroad, like winged seed from shore to shore, what we are before God, is what we are and nothing more.

**Notice to Contractors**

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Department of Roads and Irrigation in the State Capitol at Lincoln, Nebraska, on August 28, 1952, until 10:00 o'clock A.M., and at that time publicly opened and read for SAND GRAVEL FOR SURFACING and incidental work on the SWEDEBURG - ASHLAND, ITHACA SOUTH and CERESCO-ASHLAND Patrols Nos. 21034 and 21035 State Roads.

The approximate quantity is: 1,495 Cu. Yds. Sand Gravel Surface Course Material

The attention of bidders is directed to the Special Provisions covering subletting or assigning the contract.

Compliance by the contractor with the standards as to hours of labor prescribed by the "Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938", approved June 25, 1938 (Public No. 718, 75th Congress), will be required in the performance of the work under this contract.

The minimum wage paid to all skilled labor employed on this contract shall be one dollar and five cents (\$1.05) per hour, except that a minimum wage of one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per hour shall be paid to:

Crane Operators  
Dragline Operators  
Power Shovel Operators  
The minimum wage paid to all intermediate labor employed on this contract shall be ninety-five (95) cents per hour.

The minimum wage paid to all unskilled labor employed on this contract shall be seventy-five (75) cents per hour.

Plans and specifications for the work may be seen and information secured at the office of the County Clerk at Wahoo, Nebraska, at the office of the County Clerk at Lincoln, Nebraska, or at the office of the Department of Roads and Irrigation at Lincoln, Nebraska.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish bond in an amount equal to 100% of his contract.

As an evidence of good faith in submitting a proposal for this work, the bidder must file, with his proposal, a certified check made payable to the Department of Roads and Irrigation and in an amount not less than one hundred twenty-five (125) dollars.

The right is reserved to waive all technicalities and reject any or all bids.

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Earl A. Morin, County Clerk  
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Lancaster County

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