

THE VOICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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

Melvin L. Shakespeare
 Publisher and Editor

Business Address 2226 S Street, Box #022, 2-4085
 If No Answer Call 3-7608
 Rubie W. Shakespeare, Advertising and Business Manager
 Dorothy Green, Office Secretary
 Mrs. Joe Green, Circulation Manager
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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.

National Newspaper Week

This is NATIONAL NEWSPAPER WEEK—set apart each year by America free democratic journalism.

It is dedicated this year to YOUR RIGHT TO KNOW.

Its chief purpose is to inspire better Journalism so that you may be better served by your newspaper.

Our people will remain free so long as they are adequately informed with unshackled sources of information.

Individual freedom would perish if freedom of the press should die.

They must never forget that freedom of information is NOT some sort of special privilege concocted primarily for newspapers, but that it is the instrument by which every man and woman INDIVIDUALLY may know the facts of human affairs and thereby live intelligently, and in freedom.

They must remember what is so true—that those who would cripple and destroy our freedom of information would, by the same token, intellectually-hobble and politically-enslave the people.

They must keep in mind with references to punitive and restrictive measures, from whatever source they may arise, that quite as much as the newspaper, it is the readers individually and collectively—whose rights are inspired whenever freedom of information is obstructed by any one—in any manner—in any degree.

Did you ever stop to think of the empty spot in your own life if you could not welcome THE

VOICE in your home as a regular visitor?

NEWSPAPERS MAKE NO CLAIM TO INFALLIBILITY

They expect, even welcome, from their readers honest disagreement and constructive criticism.

They would be exceedingly dull, and fall far short of their function, if they did NOT arouse controversy.

But they like to think that expression of difference of viewpoint serves to find the way to reasoned action and public welfare, not to invite unthinking condemnation and crippling obstruction of an instrument of enlightenment created for a democratic society.

Knoxville Hospital to Have Negro Nurses

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (ANP)—Knoxville General hospital, municipally owned, is to have five additional Negro nurses, bringing the total number to nine.

Three years ago, by agreement reached between the hospital officials, city government on the one hand, and Negro physicians on the other, qualified Negro girls who were to be sent to Meharry Medical college, all expenses paid, for training.

This was done as a compromise to drop proceedings of a plan urging their training at the local hospital. All nurses thus trained are under obligations to serve in the local hospital for not less than nine months.

PROCLAMATION

The first Amendment to the United States Constitution setting forth the basic freedom of the press has been one of the pillars of our free government. This amendment was founded upon firm resolution of men who had suffered from denial of this basic right of free men.

Time and time again in our history, and even at the present moment, the freedom of the press is threatened. Our survival depends upon the free flow of information. Consequently, the American people must fight constantly to preserve a free press. Similarly, the press must strive constantly to fulfill its responsibility to this great heritage.

THEREFORE, I, Val Peterson, Governor of the State of Nebraska, proclaim the week of October 1 to October 8, 1952 as

National Newspaper Week

in Nebraska, and urge all Nebraskans to renew their resolve that this constitutional guarantee shall be held inviolate.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska to be affixed.

Done at the Capitol in the City of Lincoln this 22nd day of September, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Two.

(Signed) VAL PETERSON

BY THE GOVERNOR:
 (Signed) JAMES S. PITTINGER
 Secretary of State



by JAMES C. OLSON, Superintendent
 STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Nebraska Counties
 Boyd County was created out of an area of approximately 670 square miles transferred to Nebraska from Dakota Territory by Congress in 1882. When Nebraska had been admitted to the Union in 1867, the northern boundary had followed the Niobrara River from its mouth to the mouth of the Keya Paha, and that stream to the 43rd parallel. Through the efforts of Senator Alvin Saunders, and after a rather prolonged debate, Congress was persuaded to extend Nebraska's northern boundary to the point where the 43rd parallel crosses the Missouri River.

At the time the area was transferred to Nebraska, the Indians still had title to the land. The Indian title was extinguished in 1890, the area was opened to white settlement, and in 1891 most of it was organized into Boyd County—the remainder ultimately going to Knox and Keya Paha counties. The county was named after James E. Boyd, who was governor at the time.

While the early progress of many Nebraska counties was hampered by the hard times of the seventies, Boy County suffered from the hard times of the nineties as part of its early growing-pains. The year 1894 was particularly hard. The winter of 1893-94 had been dry, and the drouth continued through the summer of '94. One early settler told of sod corn, planted in 1894, which failed to come up that year, but which came up in 1895 and produced a crop. Others dug potatoes in mid-cummer which had been planted in the spring but had failed to sprout. Most of the settlers would not have been able to stay through that year had they not received outside assistance.

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White Teachers Cannot Work in Negro Schools, Counsel Advises

WASHINGTON (ANP)—White teachers are prohibited by law from teaching in the colored schools of Washington, according to Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West.

This decision, made last week, was based upon a review of the District of Columbia school system, dating from 1862, stated West. He claimed that the organic act of 1906, under which the present school system was organized, clearly indicated that congress intended a separation of teachers of the Negro and white races.

A legal interpretation of the law requiring the separation of teachers in District schools was requested by School Supt. Hobart M. Corning last July.

This request was made after Atty. Walter N. Torbine, a member of the Board of Education, had inquired as to whether white persons could teach voluntarily in Negro schools. His question was raised in a personnel committee meeting in which Supt. Corning had reported a shortage of Negro instructors and a surplus of white teachers.

West's opinion further interpreted the statute as requiring the assistant superintendent in charge

of the organization of the county Butte has been the seat of government. The failure of the county's only railroad—the Northwestern—to make connections with Butte would have been disastrous in some counties so far as retaining the county seat is concerned, but Butte, in spite of being outdistanced a little by Spencer in population (635-623), withstood this disadvantage.

The highest population Boyd County has shown since it first appeared in the censuses returns in 1890 was in 1910 when the county returned 8,826. Since then there has been a steady decline and the census of 1950 shows only 4,921.

of Negro schools to be a Negro who is given sole charge of all teachers, classes and schools in which Negro children are taught. The act of congress further prohibited the promotion of Negro teachers from one classification to another except with the approval of the Negro assistant superintendent, stated West.

The ruling pointed out for the first time, that the 1906 law prescribed the establishment of two boards of examiners, one to examine white teachers before their appointment to white schools, and the other to process Negro instructors for assignment in Negro schools. He stated that all later legislation is entirely consistent with the provisions of the 1906 act, requiring separation of teachers.

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