



George Randol Homes Open For Inspection



This beautiful ranch-type dwelling with picture windows is one of the houses located at 10th & Park Streets that will be formally opened for showing on Sunday, May 17th through the 22nd.

This is one of many units contemplated for Lincoln during the next several months that will come into being as a direct result of planning, pressure and activities of the NORTHSIDE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Built by Bartlett and Company, this fine dwelling is not a cheap house but a small better home. Workmanship and finishing are of the same quality that you will find in homes located in the Country

Club District. Every detail is taken care of that will make the home more comfortable. This particular house has three bedrooms, large living-dining room, full bath and large kitchen with plenty of utility space, built-in cabinets, plenty of closets, plaster walls, hardwood floors, expertly laid linoleum in bathroom and kitchen. Double sink in kitchen. Full basement with showerhead, gas furnace, floor drain, large guaranteed hot water heater, all so located to leave plenty of room for storm windows and screens, and any appliances such as washers and ironers. Yet, there is ample space for finishing a recreation room. Large lot, sodded lawn.

"Property Is The Fruit Of Labor"

Every left-winger is adept in catch phrases. One standard example is the cry that "human rights" must be superior to "property rights."

This appeal to the unthinking evades the fact that the right to own property is one of the most basic and important of the human rights. That idea was powerfully expressed by Abraham Lincoln, as great a humanitarian as ever lived, in these words: "Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable; it is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

What Does "Liberalism" Mean?

"Liberalism implies freedom and individualism," writes Bob Mungler in the American Student, official publication of Students for America. "... true liberalism stresses the dignity of the individual rather than the omnipotence of the state."

Keep that in mind next time you hear the term "liberalism" applied, as it usually is, to some plan for giving government more and more power over the individual citizen, at the expense of our rights, responsibilities and freedoms.

No word has been more mis-

Butler Urges Approval Of Land Legislature

Senator Hugh Butler (R-Neb) has urged the United States Congress to give final approval of proposed submerged lands legislation, recognizing title of the states to a narrow belt along the coast, "as the only means of compromising a difficult controversy which has stalemated oil and gas development."

Under this proposal, Butler pointed out, the Federal Government retains about nine-tenths of the mineral resources under the water surrounding our coasts, while state titles of long-standing within a three-mile belt are recognized.

"Many people do not seem to realize that this legislation affects a great many other things besides oil," Butler said. "Thousands of people have invested money in wharves and docks extending out into the ocean; in buildings, including hotels built on made land along the ocean shore; and in many other ways. If the Federal Government had tried to seize title to all these waters along the coast, it would have been the same as confiscating the properties of all these people who invested in good faith."

"Furthermore, this bill gives a clear title to Nebraska for all of our inland waterways and lakes, including any wharves that may be built in them. I do not think we could afford to let the Federal Government take title to our inland waters away from our state," he concluded.

used in recent years—none has been more distorted. The true liberal philosophy holds that government is the servant of the people, not the master.

The U.S. Negro, 1953

A decade of progress has wrought a revolution in his life, brought him more prosperity and freedom—and problems

Editor's Note (Taken from advance proof sent to The Voice from James A. Linen, Publisher of Time Magazine, that appeared in the May 11th, issue of Time). "Tell me," asked the British visitor, "do your Negroes play

golf?" The question, put to a U.S. businessman, brought a stammering answer.

Yes, said the businessman, he supposed that U.S. Negroes played golf, but he had never seen one with a club in his hand. Come to think of it, he'd seen a picture of Joe Louis on a golf course, but he had no idea at what club Joe could play.

The incident illustrates how little white Americans generally know about their colored fellow citizens. Negroes, in the phrase of the sociologists, have "high social visibility." But their lives are in effect invisible to most Americans, who rarely bother to look behind the Color Curtain at the Negroes' homes, their places of work or worship, or their spirit. There is, as a matter of fact, some news about Negro golfing.

Atlanta and New Orleans recently opened golf courses for Negroes.

In Seattle, Negroes are now free to play on all public golf courses (but they still may not take part in tournaments played on the same courses).

In Chicago, where they play on public courses without restriction, the number of Negro golfers has gone up from 25, a few years ago, to more than 2,000.

In New York there are no restrictions on public courses, and Negroes do play in tournaments.

These facts and figures, modest in themselves, are symptoms of a major revolution in the life of the U.S. Negro—only half-noticed by the rest of the nation. It is a revolution which, although still far from overthrowing segregation, amounts to the biggest, most hopeful change in Negro history since Abraham Lincoln, just 90 years ago, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. Says Negro Publisher (Ebony Jet) John H. Johnson: "Every Negro is a Horatio Alger... His trek up from slavery is the greatest success story the world has ever known."

Marks of Progress

One of the great facts of U.S. history is that the Negro, no matter how ill used, has remained deeply loyal to the U.S., always hoping for the "Year of Jubilo," stubbornly telling himself

The very time I thought I was lost

The dungeon shook and the chains fell off...

You got a right, I got a right, We all got a right to the tree of life...

The fruit from the tree of life is still rationed, and often bitter. The U.S.'s 15 million Negroes are still denied the right to the pursuit of happiness on equal terms with whites. Negroes still do the meanest jobs and get the lowest pay; they must slowly wrest from their white fellows a table in a restaurant, a desk in a school, a smile, the privilege of praying in a white church or using a white swimming pool. This is true on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line. While the Negro is generally better off, economically and socially, in the North (as is shown by the fact that thousands of Southern Negroes still move north every year), the North has no cause to feel superior. The chains of prejudice can be as

heavy in New York's Harlem or in Chicago's South Side as anywhere in the South. Yet North & South, the Year of Jubilo seems a little closer.

In 1942, in a brilliant study of the American Negro, Swedish Economist Gunnar Myrdal reported: "Negroes are in desperate need of jobs and bread, even more so than of justice in the courts and of the vote." This definition of the Negro's needs is today strikingly out of date.

For most Negroes, the problem is no longer bread, but cake. The Negro wage earner today makes four times as much as in 1940 (compared to the white wage earner's 2½ times as much). The Negro's average yearly income is still only a little more than half of the white average, but ten years ago it was about 35%.

The forces that kept the Southern Negro from voting—intimidation and the poll tax—are largely beaten. The South has more than 1,000,000 registered Negro voters (compared to 300,000 in 1938), and there could be half a million more if Southern Negroes were politically less apathetic.

The Negro gets justice in the courts, although in some Southern courts he still has to fight for his right (affirmed by the Supreme Court) to be held by mixed juries. The big issue today is no longer justice in the courts, but justice in daily life, i.e., the fight against segregation.

Negro college enrollment is up 2,500% over 1930.

The life expectancy of the male Negro has gone up from 47 years in 1920 to 59 years. In the same period, the white's life expectancy has risen more slowly, from 56 to 66 years. With improving living standards, the gap between the white man's and the Negro's life span is closing.

Prosperity: Cadillacs & Babbitts

The signs of Negro prosperity are everywhere. On the rooftops of Manhattan's Harlem grows that bare, ugly forest of TV antennae which has become a new symbol of middle-class achievement. On the outskirts of Atlanta are shiny new Negro housing developments (financed by Southern whites), with built-in washing machines. Yet the streets of Harlem are still largely slum streets, and a few blocks from the Atlanta apartments stand the old clapboard huts with outdoor privies. Where should one look for the real direction of the Negro economy?

U.S. business, for one, has its eyes fixed eagerly on the TV antennae and the washing machines. U.S. Negroes today have an annual income of \$15 billion a year—almost as much as the national income of Canada, or more than the value of all U.S. export trade. Negro publications, whose advertising columns were until recently dominated by hair-straighteners and skin-bleachers, are now agleam with four-color ads of all national brands—a dusky glamour girl smiling above a pack of Luckies, Negro men in distinction sipping Calvert, a Negro executive praising Remington typewriters. (Most advertising agencies now have special Negro market con-

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