

**Dark Merit**

by Kathrynne Favors

**The Free Negro during Slavery**

The following material was obtained from Carter G. Woodson's "The Negro in our History." Outside of the large cities of the North too, there were few Negro schools sufficiently developed to offer thorough instruction. The urban Negro schools began early in the century. There was a school for Negroes in the house of Primus Hall in Boston in 1798, and the city opened a primary school for Negroes in 1820. There were three such in Boston in 1828, one in Salem, one in New Haven, and one in Portland, Maine. Rhode Island legally provided for Negro schools in 1828 and Connecticut in 1830. The African Free Schools of the New York Manumission Society organized in 1787 developed considerably by 1810 and still more by 1814. The State Superintendent of Schools began to open special schools for Negroes in 1823. The State provided for them by law in 1841. The African Free Schools were taken over by the New York Public School Society in 1834 and organized as a system. With further public support, these schools became the best of their kind in the country.

In Pennsylvania there were several private Negro schools supported by Quakers and sympathetic friends, but in 1818 some public aid was given to Negro schools in Columbia and Philadelphia. By the act of the legislature in 1834 a system of public schools thereby established offered the Negroes further help, but they were deprived of it until 1854. It was fortunate then that in 1839 Richard Humphreys left \$100,000 to endow a school for the vocational education of Negroes. This became the Institute for Colored Youth, removed to the present site, it is known as the Cheney School for training Teachers. In 1856 the Methodists established Wilberforce near Xenia. Negroes in the District of Columbia first studied privately with white friends, but in 1807 George Bell, Nicholas Franklin and Moses Liverpool built the first Negro Schoolhouse in the capitol of the nation."

**Anti-Jim Crow Clauses Called Impediment in Housing Program**

New York (ANP)—By demanding "impossibly low rent ceilings and anti-discrimination clauses," racial minority groups are blocking the investment of private capital in building new public housing.

That charge came last week from Robert Moses, city construction coordinator, as he spoke on former Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's radio program. His remarks followed a clash he had with City Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs, whom he declined to debate on the housing question.

Moses accused these groups of being more concerned with creating political issues than with directing private capital into emergency housing. He revealed that the city's housing program will cost around two billion dollars.

"We have funds of one kind or another available or in sight to do less than half this work," he said. "The rest must wait for lower prices, new revenues or perhaps a recession in which public improvements will get special impetus."

**Veteran Wins Farm Award**

Whiteville, N.C. (ANP)—A 25 year old army veteran, Willie Avery Phifer of Clarkton, was awarded the H. O. Sargent award which is presented annually to the student who has made the most progress after studying farming four years. With the award went \$150 besides a plaque and other honors.

The announcement was made at a meeting of the National Negro Farmers of America in Greensboro at A. & T. college.

**Princess Anne Has New Head**

Princess Anne, Md. (ANP)—A new head has been named at the Princess Anne state college. The new leader is Dr. John T. Williams, dean of Kentucky State college, Frankfort, Ky., for the past decade. His appointment becomes effective Sept. 1. Williams is arriving at a time when the state of Maryland is planning an expansion program for the college.

**Mrs. Mease Taken by Death**

Mrs. Zella Mae Dunn Mease died Friday, August 29, at the Winters Veteran Hospital at Topeka, Kansas, where she had been a patient for several months.

Death came unexpectedly while relatives and friends were looking forward to her release about the middle of the month.

Mrs. Mease, who lived in Hutchinson, worked as a dietician at the hospital while stationed at the Lincoln Army Air Base with the W. A. C. division.

Among those surviving are her husband, Henry; mother, Mrs. Anna Dunn, 1007-E-8 Avenue, Hutchinson, Kansas; brother, Joseph Dunn, formerly of Lincoln; and an aunt, Mrs. Harrietta Williams, 2211 R St., Lincoln.

The funeral was held at Hutchinson on Wednesday.

**Hastings News**

Mrs. Dennis of Omaha is visiting at the home of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Duncan and daughter Bette of Salt Lake City, Utah, visited a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ted Smith. Mr. Duncan is a brother to Mrs. Smith.

The Home Mission Society will meet at the home of Mrs. S. V. Henderson, Ayr, Nebraska, Thursday, September 4.

Miss Rose Marie Johnson was the dinner guest Sunday of Daniel Smith.

Robert Garden of Los Angeles, Calif., spent 3 days with Lowell and Daniel Smith recently.

Mrs. Bell Johnson of Potosi, Missouri, visited a week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Pat Robinson of Spencer Park.

Mrs. Hazel Smith and Mrs. Florence Garden of Los Angeles, Calif., visited Mrs. Bessie Lee and Mrs. Loretta Teal of Spencer Park this week.

Regular service was held at Calvary A. M. E. Community Church Sunday morning with Rev. M. L. Shakespeare in charge.

**Our Children**

By Mrs. W. B. Davis



**Modern Trends in Teaching Little Children**

In spelling children should be able to write spelling words in sentences as well as in spelling lists.

The modern way to teach reading is to use many books, not just one to a grade.

You are teaching reading in the home when you teach your child to talk distinctly; when you read to him, and when you tell him about pictures in magazines.

We teach children to count and read numbers before they write ciphers.

Manuscript writing helps children to read and spell.

In teaching language children are taught to talk in sentences before they are given instruction in writing sentences.

When children are about seven years old we begin to teach phonics to help them work out new words.

Children are drilled only after they have an understanding of what they are to learn.

In art the activities are planned around every day experiences. Children are led to develop their ideas with large, free, colorful forms.

Physical Education contributes to recreation, stresses health and safety, emphasizes social behavior, and develops emotional control. It promotes individual physical development.

The modern trend in music is to give every child the use of his singing voice and pleasure in singing individually or with the group.

Ask the teacher whether or not your child is a strong S or a weak S.

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Negro Newsmen Who Were Admitted To Congressional Press Galleries  
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