

Preparing For College Has Its Ups And Downs

Preparing for college has its ups and downs. But don't worry. Authors, educators, counselors and doctors have foreseen the problems many face when confronted with choosing, financing, attending and succeeding in college.

Books on the subject include "Anyone Can Go To College" by Herbert B. Livesey, Director of Admissions, New York University; "The Seventeen Guide To College" By David Klein.

If you are looking for financial aid look for "The Grants Register" by Roland Turner or "Financing College Education" by Kenneth A. Kohl and Irene

C. Kohl. It must be a pretty good book. It's in its third edition.

"How to Beat the High cost of Learning: Guide to Student financial Aid" by Leo L. Kornfeld, Connie McClung Siegel and William Seigel is also in your local library.

Don't miss out on the "The Ambitious Student's Guide to Scholarships and Loans" by Robert Leiden. And for all those high school students with talent dripping from their shoulders "Winning Money For College," by Alan Deutschman (1984) will tell you about numerous competitions (writing, art, etc.) for college money.

And finally if you feel as if the tuition fee is just not within your range perhaps Bruce Donald's "Cutting College Cost" can help you trim that fee.

It may not be easy to get extra money for college these days but these authors are certainly providing you with a wealth of information...all you have to do is go to the library, pick up a book and read.

First Public School

Was Established In 1647

Although the first public school of record was established in 1647 in Massachusetts, few attended, for most children were needed at home to help work the farm or small business.

No where was this more evidence than in the Black family.

The hunger for literacy, while severely limited and restricted for slaves, was satisfied for some through clandestine means; others through the aegis of church groups. In 1788, New Jersey was the first state to pass a law requiring compulsory education for slaves.

Nevertheless, when the Civil War ended, although four Black colleges were already in existence, over 4,000,000 Blacks are illiterate. A separate system of education for them was begun by the Freedman's Bureau; and Blacks went about the task of closing the educational gap that years of deprivation had opened. Limited funds from state governments were supplemented by private sources such as the Rosenwald, Peabody, and Slater Funds. In addition, some schools that started as small classes were later endowed by churches and enlarged throughout the South as well as the North. Thus many of the historically Black colleges were begun by White missionaries.

As important as these schools were, and still are, there were those Blacks who felt that the responsibility for educating the masses of their people lay within their own ranks, and they set about to do just that.

Scrimping, begging, bartering, cajoling, and exhorting, they turned pen-

nies into pencils. Even when the rudimentary tools were unavailable, they returned to the oral tradition and taught their eager students by recitation.

So determined was the coalition of Blacks and whites to educate the masses, that within the first ten post-Bellum years, twenty-three colleges were added to Central State (Wilberforce) Ohio, Cheney State, Lincoln Universities in Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia College in Washington, D. C. Cheney State College founded in 1837, has the distinction of being the oldest Black college in existence.

It was immediately evidence that the colleges had to act as an umbrella. They offered courses to satisfy any need, be it vocational, classical, trade, academic, or remedial.

They became a beacon of hope and it mattered not that the buildings were not ivy covered. In fact, most began quite humbly. For example, Tougaloo College in Mississippi used the site of a former plantation; Atlanta University began in an abandoned railroad box car; Talladega College in Alabama used a former prison and Spelman College in Atlanta used the basement of a church.

Thus began the tradition of building a foundation of the Black professional world. From twenty-eight college educated Blacks in the 1850's, the number swelled one hundred times that in less than four decades. These numbers would continue to increase dramatically after the Plessy V. Ferguson decision in 1896 made "separate but equal" education the law of the land.

A WORD TO THE WISE

HAVE A FEW WORDS WITH US

We're a storehouse of valuable information on buying and selling items, jobs available, and community services.

Read us! Talk to us!



376-0496



Symbols
of
Excellence.



CELANESE
FIBERS
OPERATIONS

Shop For Quality,
Buy American!