

SING FOR LEGISLATORS — Above are shown members of the Mixed Chorus of the Sampson County Training School who were enthusiastically received by the lawmakers when the group sang at a recent session of the N. C. General Assembly.

The group was the first chorus to sing before the present session of the Assembly and is the first group from Sampson County to sing before the legislators. The

group, directed by Roland L. Allison, has received wide acclaim during its frequent appearances in concerts and on radio broadcasts.

Most of its numbers are done a capella, but at other times it is accompanied by Miss Alma Harris, music staff member at the Sampson County Training School. W. H. Watson is principal of the school.



DIRECTOR — Roland L. Allison, director of the Sampson County Training School Mixed Chorus which recently sang for a session of the North Carolina General Assembly. The group consists of a Boy's and Girls' Chorus.

LIFE OF EBOUE IS CITED FOR STUDY

BY CARTER JEWELL

NEW YORK (ANP) — Negroes having played an important role in the history of France, a fact which should be publicized during Negro History Week, which is to be observed February 6-13.

Though a hard, imperialistic power over her Negro subjects in Africa, France has permitted a measure of recognition for some of the leaders of her subject peoples.

One of the most faithful and capable of the Negro leaders was Gen. Felix Eboué of French Equatorial Africa, who died May 17, 1944. It was he who enabled Gen. Charles de Gaulle to fight back against the Axis powers from a protected base of operation in Africa during World War II.

Eboué became governor general in January, 1941. He demonstrated such a flair for administrative work that one citation said of him, "He had occasion to prove time and again that he possessed to the highest degree all the characteristics of a leader."

He gave French Equatorial Africa one of the sources of its present wealth. . . he had Africans try the cultivation of cotton and obtained an overwhelming success.

Born December 25, 1884, Eboué was assistant administrator of French Equatorial Africa in 1910, rose to administrator in January, 1917; became chief administrator, on December 31, 1930; titular governor, December 4, 1936; and governor general, December 10, 1940.

Under his leadership, the whole of French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroon rallied to the Allied cause in August, 1941. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor, holder of many decorations and was made a companion of the Order of Liberation by Gen. de Gaulle at Brazzaville on July 14, 1941, the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille which liberated the French from the yoke of bondage.

ORANGE COUNTY MAN IS SECOND FATALITY FOR DURHAM CO.

DURHAM — The Number Two traffic fatality for Durham County in 1949 was racked up last week when Sam T. Latta, Orange County resident, was killed about midnight, Friday when he walked in front of an automobile on Highway No. 70.

Driving the car was a young white youth of Hillsboro against whom no charges were preferred when it was noted that the accident was unavoidable.

Mr. Latta was 49 years of age.

CATHOLIC SISTERS INDUCT NEGRO GIRL

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. (ANP) — Miss Jennie Seabrook, a former student of the College of New Rochelle, became the first Negro girl to enter the congregation of the novitiate at Beacon, N. Y. for spiritual training. The Catholic Sisters conduct the College of New Rochelle.

Miss Seabrook was educated in New York public schools, and while attending the Catholic Sisters institution, acted as a volunteer worker at the Harlem Friendship house, a Catholic settlement house. She received the religious dress of the Sisters at ceremonies on Jan. 9.

CONN. GOV. OUTLINES FAIR DEAL PROGRAM

HARTFORD, Conn. (G) — Ex-advertising man Chester Bowles, who won the Governorship of this state in last election, has lost no time in bringing forward the type of liberal legislation that will benefit the little man, regardless of race.

He has asked for the elimination of discrimination in the State National Guard, construction of 10,000 low income group houses as rapidly as possible, with priority for veterans and with the State paying a good part of the rent for 5,000 tenants; pay rises for State employees, drastic limitation of evictions, improvements in benefits to the aged and blind and the underprivileged children, and a proposal for a 75-cent per hour minimum wage law, as well as for increased unemployment and workmen's benefits.

Lincoln (Pa) University Has Glowing History

LINCOLN, Pa. — At a meeting of the Presbytery of Chester, on the Lincoln University campus, last week, President Bond of the university presented to each member of the Presbytery a photo-engraved copy of the minutes of the Presbytery of New Castle for the year 1859.

These minutes showed that the New Castle Presbytery met on the Lincoln campus — then Ashmun Institute — 90 years ago. It was at this 1859 meeting that the first graduates of Lincoln, the first institution founded in the world to provide a higher education for Negroes, were recommended to the Presbyterial Board of Foreign Missions as being "suitably qualified" for work in the mission field.

The Presbyterian Church accepted the recommendation of the New Castle Presbytery and the three graduates, Armistead Miller, James E. Amos and Thomas H. Amos were sent to Africa as missionaries in the Fall of 1859.

HISTORICALLY

Lincoln University was born in the mind of John Miller Dickey, a Presbyterian clergyman of Oxford, Pa. Rev. Mr. Dickey presented an overture to the Presbytery of New Castle proposing the establishment

of such a college. The committee appointed to consider the overture reported favorably, with an outline of the proposed institution.

A charter was obtained from the legislature and signed by Governor Birler of Pennsylvania on April 29, 1854. On December 30, 1856, the first building was dedicated. Classes began on January 1, 1857 — although James Amos had studied privately with Dr. Dickey for two years before.

On January 11, 1859, the Presbytery of New Castle met at Ashmun Institute to formalize the recommendation of the first three graduates to the Board of Foreign Missions.

Ashmun Institute became The Lincoln University when the trustees of the institution changed the name on the day after Abraham Lincoln's assassination. The Pennsylvania legislature formalized the change in 1866.

OFFER PLEDGE

The Chester Presbytery meeting thanked Dr. Bond for the 1859 minutes and pledged anew the Presbytery's aid to do more to help Lincoln in the future.

Lincoln University is celebrating its 95th anniversary with a Lincoln Day Dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on February 9.

Dateline

-To-
"30"

BY JOE SHEPARD

Years ago an old newsman said, "You begin with a dateline and with '30', and all that falls between is copy."

At the moment it seemed that he was talking about a news story, but it developed that he was thinking out loud about life and all of living.

It was shortly after that W. N. Jones, as his typine read, or "Pops" as he was known to us in the old days in the offices of the Baltimore Afro-American, wrote "30" for the last time.

The ten years since which have crept or rushed across the face of the calendar have telescoped themselves into a single and ever-growing exclamation point, bearing emphatic testimony to the truth which he uttered in a moment of regret at a hard-to-write story.

What that particular story was no one remembers, but we know then that it was one of sorrow and suffering written by a man who hated to see suffering.

The years between then and now have seen many such stories, for they were years which spanned the greatest threat to human freedom and decency in the history of mankind.

They were the years after Munich, which saw the rape of Poland and of Finland, the "sitkrieg" and the fall of France, Dunkirk and the five-blitz and Britain rocked to her heels and fighting back.

They were the years of a goldfish bowl on the stage of the Departmental Auditorium in Washington, of learning the manual of arms with a broomstick, of Pearl Harbor, Bataan and Corregidor; of tearful goodbyes and V-mail.

They were the years of air raid drills and rationing; of a lunatic howling from the balconies of Berlin and a jackal sending back an echo from Rome.

They were the years of the "Third Term" and of increasingly "fireside chats" during the battle for a civilization, a way of life and for human dignity.

There were round-the-clock shifts in war plants, and a capital where lights burned all night behind blackout curtains.

Strange places appeared in the news; haggard faces were seen in the streets. An untired army hit North Africa, then Sicily and Italy. Then came D-Day and a prayer, Iwo Jima, Bataan again, the Coral Sea, and Kamakaze's.

Tragedy struck at Warm Springs, and a slow funeral cortege wound its way down Washington's Constitution Avenue. Then came Nuremberg and Augsburg and V-E Day followed by B-29's over Tokyo and A-bombs over Nagasaki and Hiroshima.

Those were the days when the datelines were from far-off places, the copy splattered with steel fragments and blood, and the "30's" found suddenly and unexpectedly.

Today's datelines are from more familiar places. But today's copy is no less important. So if the beginning of a new feature with reminiscence seems odd, remember it is, but our way of introducing, "DATELINE TO '30'."

Hawaiian Students Finding Interest In Study Of The Negro

BY FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

HONOLULU (ANP) — People here are interested in the Negro. Last week I talked before a sociology class of some 100 students at the University of Hawaii who all seemed to have concentrated on the pattern of Negro-white relations on the Mainland. Such books as Myrdal's "American Dilemma" and the Clayton-Drake "Black Metropolis" were required reading.

It is not that there are enough Negroes here to constitute a problem. Only two or three of the 1,000 Dusky Mexican civilians attend the university. But since the majority of people in these islands are non-Caucasian, the white attitude toward people of other color is of primary importance.

These young people wanted to know whether Truman's civil rights program would be passed, about the inequalities of education in the south, about denial of the ballot, the influence of the Negro press and the attitude of organized labor. They were as alert as other students their age, and seemed genuinely glad to hear about these problems directly from a Negro rather than from a book.

In return, I added to my education on the complexities of inter-group relations in these islands.

RACIAL CHECKUPS TABOO

For instance, even the social science department is not permitted to learn the ethnic composition of the university. The administration refuses, even in the interests of science, to let anybody know just how many Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, etc., are in attendance. The reason is that most of the students are Japanese, and the powers that be live in mortal fear of having the school referred to as "Little Nippon." Many whites already send their sons and daughters to the Mainland for education; this would be the finishing touch.

This also highlights a peculiarity of island thinking. If, for instance, large numbers of Japanese begin attending a specific Christian church, the Chinese and Koreans will leave and go elsewhere. This clamoriness is an undoubtedly hampered the struggle of all the colored peoples here for complete equality. But the one good thing is that, despite these tensions between colored groups, they tend to join together to present something of a united front against the attitude of whites or "haoles."

In fact, haole is often a word of contempt. The Portuguese who have been here a long time working on the plantations, resent being

called haoles. One reason is that originally, haoles meant any foreigner and only more recently has it been limited to whites, particularly these from the Mainland. Today the haoles are blamed — and justly — for most of the bad phases of island living.

HAOLE TEACHERS

Getting back to the university, virtually all the professors and instructors, except the teachers of oriental languages, are haole. There are capable, even brilliant, non-Caucasians either teaching or otherwise employed in the states, but efforts to get the administration to hire them are fruitless. They will employ clerks and assistants and general personnel, but the top jobs are reserved for whites. That, incidentally, is a pattern that exists throughout the islands, but I'll have more to say on this subject later.

I learned also that few haole girls attend the university, most being sent back to the Mainland for college if at all possible. The reason is a practical one with their pale faces, they don't stand a chance in competition with the leyyow and brown girls on the campus. They look washed out and unhealthy beside the dusky and sensuous beauty of the Oriental and Polynesian co-eds. A Caucasian girl has to be sensationally beautiful to get a play even from the white boys.

After you see some of these girls, you understand why. The Japanese are tiny and delicate as little brown dolls. The mixtures of many peoples are generally large. Their lush loveliness is a tremendously effective argument for miscegenation. Further, the open living, the sunshine and activity possible in this wonderful climate the year round gives a wonderful healthy glow to the complexion and an aliveness to carriage and action not generally found among the ordinary mortals born and reared on the Mainland. It's something you can't fully appreciate until you see it for yourself.

(To Be Continued)

TAMPA STARTS HOUSING UNITS

TAMPA, Fla. (G) — After a long delay, due largely to objections from white citizens, the City Commission of this city has just unanimously voted to begin construction at once of a large Negro housing project in the densely populated Belmont Heights section.

Hunt-Jackson Laundromat

413 S. Bloodworth St.

OPEN HOUSE—FRIDAY, FEB. 4

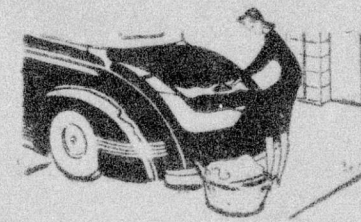
7 P. M. to 10 P. M.

A NEW SELF-SERVICE LAUNDRY

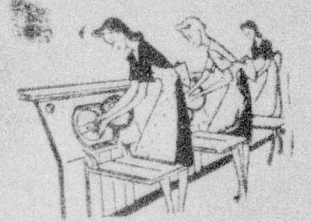


Your entire laundry washed, rinsed and damp-dried

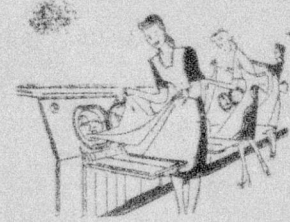
automatically.. in only a HALF hour!



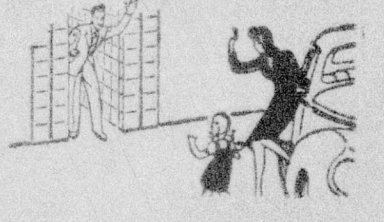
1 Just bring your soiled clothes to our self-service laundry. We supply all necessary laundering materials at a nominal charge.



2 Our attendant will show you how to put your soiled clothes into the new Westinghouse Laundromats. Set the dials and that's all you do!



3 A half hour later you remove your clothes from the Laundromats. They are washed, rinsed and damp-dried perfectly. And your hands never touched the water!



4 You pay only 25c for each Laundromat you have used. You take home clothes that are clean, bright and so thoroughly damp-dried, the final drying will take only half the usual time.

How is that for a washday without waiting, worry or work?

And best of all... it's all automatically yours for only a few cents a week!

Only 25c washes, rinses and damp-dries a

large load of clothes... as much as the largest conventional washer will hold. Everything finished in half an hour... for no matter how many loads you have, that many Laundromats will be assigned to you.



FREE WASH COUPONS

Beginning Monday, YOU'LL HAVE WASHDAY FREEDOM

COME IN NOW!

Do your week's wash and never touch the water