

(HISTORY, from page 2)

people and white people could accept slavery as being in the past, as Washington did, the South and North might finally be able to live in harmony, thus someday making America a completely united nation.

ONE DAY in the coal mines he overheard two miners talking about a great school for the colored people somewhere in Virginia. He had never heard anything about any kind of school or college that was better than the little colored school in Maldin. The school the miners were talking about was the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. That Institute is today, known internationally for being the first of the American Negro Institutes for higher education.

Washington continued working at the coal mines for a short time longer after hearing about the Institute. He then began his plans to go off to Virginia. After many hardships, including hunger and lack of funds, he reached the campus of Hampton Institute. There he worked as a janitor for his room and board; a job not of nobility, but possibly one that made Washington realize later the importance of appreciating his hard earned accomplishments through unselfishness.

It was in June of 1875, that Washington completed his formal education at Hampton Institute. He found a meager, but rewarding living helping others with what he had learned from the Institute. These first accomplishments weren't spectacular, but even the small things eventually add up.

The temptation to enter political life allured Washington during the period of unrest just following the Reconstruction Era, but he felt he would be helping his people in a more worthwhile way by helping them establish a good foundation in education, although not completely in books; but also in spirit and labor.

IN THE FALL of 1878, after having taught school for two years in Maldin, he traveled to Washington, D.C., where he remained for eight months. The school he attended there was not an industrial one, such as Hampton Institute. He felt "the students at the other (Washington) school seemed to be less self-dependent. They seemed to give more attention to mere outward appearances. In a word, they did not appear to me to be beginning at the bottom, on a real, solid foundation, to the extent that they were at Hampton. Having lived for a number of years in the midst of comfortable surroundings, they were not as inclined as the Hampton students to go into the country districts of the South, where there was little of comfort, to take up work for our people." This may have been a reason for the failure of much of the work done during the years of Reconstruction. The white people, as well as some of the colored people from the North, had not been exposed to the hardships of slavery, or any phase of slavery, and chances were neither had any of the other people around them. Therefore, how could they possibly understand the problems of the freedmen, when they had never known hunger themselves.

During the time he spent in Washington, Booker had an opportunity to view every imaginable walk of life. From this, he built up a growing admiration for those people who had actually done something for the human race, not just put on an air of being something they were not, and chances are, could never become.

He returned to Hampton Institute once after this time, before going on to what was to become his life work. At Hampton he was responsible for teaching a small group of Indians. Just as he had helped his own people, Washington showed the red man how to establish himself in the main stream of the white man's world and doing so, become someone successful. Thus, the Indian broke away from the reservations just as the Negro had broken away from the plantations.

MANY PROMINENT men helped Washington to become what he was. One such man was General Armstrong, Principal of Hampton Institute. Armstrong felt that the work Booker was doing was well worth his effort to recommend him as the organizer for a new normal school, which was to be named Tuskegee Institute.

Washington accepted this offer and began his work in the early part of June 1881. A small amount of money was granted by the Alabama State Legislature to begin the normal school. Washington found the funds granted to be far from adequate. The appropriation was set up to be used only for the payment of salaries to the instructors, and absolutely no means was set up for land, buildings or equipment.

LIMITED OFFER!

**OLD CROW
HALF GALLON**

with the Built-in Pourer

NOW

\$ 10²⁶

Need A Home?

Contact Bobby Johnson

We offer FHA & VA homes for sale
BOB BAILEY REALTY

1352 Miller..... Ph. 642-0314

Before Washington began his work at Tuskegee, he studied the manner in which the Negro lived in Alabama. He found the conditions unfavorable, as a rule. Entire families slept in a single room, there were no facilities set up inside for washing, but instead some provision was set up outside the house. Generally, the economic and moral standards remained as they had been immediately after the Civil War.

IN THE beginning years at Tuskegee Institute, Washington was the only teacher, but as the enrollment increased, he realized so must the teachers. A co-teacher entered by the name of Miss Olivia A. Davidson, who a short time later married Booker T. Washington.

During the time the Institute was being built, Olivia A. Davidson died, making it that much harder for Washington to carry on his work effectively. In the summer of 1882, at the end of the first year's work at the school, he was remarried to Miss Frannie N. Smith. "After earnest and constant work in the interests of the school, together with her housekeeping duties," his second wife passed away. One child, Portia M. Washington, was born during his marriage.

A few years later he married a third, and final time. His life from then on consisted on setting up a good system under which the school would prosper. Booker T. Washington became well-known throughout the nation and his accomplishments are still influential in the work being carried out by the Tuskegee Institute.

Today, his birthplace is set up as a national monument and his name appears in the Hall of Fame.

His death on November 14, 1915, was a jolt to the nation. His people will remember him as one of the great Negroes that gave them the chance for a decent education and a better life.

King Urged To Keynote Int'l Peace Conference

STOCKHOLM - (NPI)--Dr. Martin Luther King is being sought as the keynote Speaker for a major international conference that will try to find a way to bring peace to Vietnam. The International Conference on Vietnam will be held in Stockholm from July 6-9.

One of the conference organizers, Mrs. Perry Duff, a veteran figure in the British peace movement, recently flew to the United States to urge Dr. King to address the opening Session of the conference in the Swedish capital on July 6.

Mrs. Duff reported on her return to Stockholm that Dr. King had been unable to make a definite commitment because of the tense situation expected in many black ghettos this summer. The Nobel Peace prize-winner recently criticized U.S. policy in Vietnam and argued that it was draining away vital resources that should instead be spent on the war against poverty inside the United States.

ONE OF Dr. King's top aides, the Rev. James Bevel, has agreed to participate in the July conference. Among others expected to attend are famed pediatrician Dr. Benjamin Spock and the Rev. Homer Jack, Sane Nuclear Policy committee.

Bertil Sahnstrom, general secretary, Swedish Peace and Arbitration Society, revealed he expects some 350 delegates to attend the conference, with representatives from all the big powers except China.

He said that the Conference has received strong backing in India, where a national committee which included 100 members of the Indian Parliament had formed.

Sahnstrom said that the Conference sincerely sought to bring about peace in Vietnam and not simply condemn either side. Many individuals and organizations that had never taken part in anti-Vietnam War demonstrations would be taking part, he said.

He added that representatives of the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam had also voiced strong support for the internal conference.

KELLY'S LIQUORS

382-7555

WINES LIQUORS



810 W. Bonanza

Support Our Advertisers

BRUCE'S LIQUORS

642-4394



2027 N. Revere