Combing and styling your child's hair can be a pain!



Try a little tenderness with



Pro-Line Kiddie Kit is a safe and gentle cream relaxer designed especially for children. It takes the struggle out of caring for hard to manage hair by softening it, and making it easy to style.

Say goodbye to snarls and tangles . . . and Hello KIDDIE KIT.



-Among Us

Continued from Page 15

sha, but there are good jobs in other cities."

Southeastern President Barkev
Kibarian says there are about 300
Nigerians at the institution. He
feels this particular program has
great importance for the
developing world.

"We are doing something that has never been done before, a major technology transfer. At the same time the government of Nigeria is learning how to organize its resources.

"These students can make some important contributions immediately in the areas of manufacturing, medical services and construction. What I like about the program is that they are going to be allowed to do it their own way."

Across town, Elikanah Zakka from Gongola State is learning building surveying at the Washington Technical Institute. Zakka, 21, is also away from home for the first time.

He was a first year political science student at the College of Preliminary Studies in Yola (northern Nigeria) when he read about the program in the newspapers.

"I felt that my country was far behind in the technical fields so I decided to enter the program. Besides most of the students in Nigeria are studying political science."

The 21 - year - old bachelor arrived with the second group of students in January and quickly saw his first snow.

"Our course is always outdoors," he said. "Construction surveying is done outside so that weather was a big problem for me at first."

Zakka worked as traffic clerk at Kano Airport where he was responsible for checking in passengers and their luggage. Zakka misses the security of the extended family and his small village of Guyuk in northern Nigeria.

"Socially everybody thinks about himself here. It is not that way in Nigeria. You always see people together discussing things and helping each other."

He is optimistic about returning to Nigeria. "There is a big demand back home for what I am learning. There are housing problems in the rural areas particularly and there are roads to be constructed. I would like to do building surveying but it all depends on where my government puts me when I return."

At Rets Electronics School in

Baltimore, C. Arab Hamma, 28, from Bauchi State is facing another kind of problem—his wife, who cooks his meals, is not here to do it for him.

Baffled by the supermarkets, Hamma, a stocky, round faced man, sticks to two old Nigerian standby foods — rice and potatoes. "But I am tired of rice and potatoes."

He admits that his studies are enjoyable, "but I find the practical side difficult. The equipment is new to me."

Older and more experienced in his field than his fellow students, Hamma, an electrician with his state government, says, "I hope to be working on the lower voltage supplies like radios and televisions and communications equipment when I return to Nigeria. There is a good chance of that because I am in service.

"My state government is still paying my salary to my family back home." That was a strong incentive for Hamma to enter the program which means a better life for him and his wife, and their three children including a baby born after he left last December. "I have only seen pictures. When I left my wife was six months pregnant."

Esley Shallsuiku, another Rets students, is from the town of Ganye in Gongola State. He had just started work as an electrician for the Rural Electrification Board when he was selected for the program.

Shallsuiku, 21, says that his training will mean that he will have a better salary when he returns to Nigeria. He expects to repair and service broadcast equipment. "I haven't gone deep enough in my studies to tell what type of work I will concentrate on, but I like broadcast equipment."

Larry C. Whipp, director of curriculum at Rets, said that the students are qualifying themselves to service medical computers, broadcast equipment, communications monitoring devices and to do digitals electronics. "They should be placed as engineering aides or industrial technicians," he added.

A common problem initially shared by most of the students was understanding "American English" when they arrived. Mohammeed A. Kamba from Sokoto State had perhaps the most difficulty.

"The difference is in the accent," he said. "It was quite a problem at first. I could not understand what the black Americans were saying. They would talk but only their mates (friends) would understand them."

Afro-American Museum, A History of Our Heritage



A simple sign on the lawn proclaims existence of the museum.

The dictionary defines a museum as: "... a place préserving and exhibiting works of nature, art, curiosities, etc.; also any collection of such objects.

With this in mind, a group of 35 people met on a Wednesday afternoon, March 10, 1965 to discuss the possibility of creating a museum of black history.

Ten months later, it became a reality, and formally opened in the basement of a house on West Grand Blvd. in Detroit.

It was originally called the International Afro - American Museum, Inc. The name was later changed to Afro - American Museum of Detroit.

The museum was not an immediate success. The board of trustees, which by now was an all - black 15 - member body, felt that not enough people were being exposed to the culture of blacks — not enough were visiting the museum.

One solution was to take the museum to the people. Plans were made to establish a mobile museum, one able to travel to locations where it would be readily accessible for perusals.

By 1967, it was a reality, and more than 16,000 people got a chance to view a part of their black heritage. The museum was on its way.

In the 13 years since its beginning a disturbing trend developed. As Dr. Charles H. Congress has passed a measure which would set up a national Afro-American museum in Wilberforce, Ohio. Regional museums are up in arms, for they face a certain lack of federal funds if the national museum becomes a reality. Here is the story of the Detroit Afro-American museum.

By Bob Matthews

Wright, the founding father of the museum told me: "It has been extremely difficult to get the full support of the black community."

He cites a subtle form of racism as the cause, saying "Without the support of the white community, some blacks don't feel things have arrived."

There are many discussions about the many regional museums in the country today, for Congress

has passed a measure to establish a National Afro - American Museum in Wilberforce, Ohio.

This is frightening to Dr. Wright, and others who operate regional museums, who fear that if the national museum is established, then all federal funds will go to it, depriving the regional establishments of needed funds.

Dr. Wright is heading up a committee dedicated to



Charles H. Wright, M.C., founder of the museum.

trying to forestall or revise plans for the national museum.

The Detroit Afro-American Museum is unique in that it attempts to let the viewer learn just a little about the beginning of black culture in this country.

For example, the primary exhibit for the first quarter of this year was entitled "Black Migration to Detroit: 1910 -

It had displays, with figures dressed in the clothing of the times. The tableau depicted the arrival by train and bus of the many southern blacks who made the trek north in search of the better life.

There were pictures and stories about the life and times of blacks of the era, some extremely rare, with glimpses of long forgotten developers of Detroit's black culture.

All this was in addition to authentic African artifacts on display in the African Room. More than 50 pieces within 21 counted African animal specimens are on display.

A noble effort — and all because of the dream of one man — Charles H. Wright, M.D.

Prized Possession



Garrett Morgan is the inventor of the first traffic signal. He also invented the gas mask.

On the first floor of the Afro-American Museum of Detroit are replicas of these inventions. This is a part of the permanent display.

The precious artifacts were donated to the museum by the son of the inventor, Garrett Morgan Jr.