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THE ORACLE SPEAKS

MALCOLM DODSON

ANTI-LYNCH BILL

THE Anti-lynching bill will not pass the Senate until President Roosevelt throws his personality into the issue and makes it clear that the Costigan-Wagner Anti-lynching bill is "must" legislation.

Despite the Gallup Poll, the petitions of Southern White women, labor groups, Northern liberals, and the wishes of the Negro race, the fact still remains that Franklin D. Roosevelt is President of the United States; that he presides over the Senate through his Party henchmen; and can whip the Congress into passing any legislation he desires, the defeat of the Supreme Court Bill to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The only other way that the Anti-lynching Bill will become law, will be an outright contribution of say \$500,000 by the Negro race to the Democratic Party, or its successor in power. This will never be accomplished.

Since the defeat of the Dyer Anti-lynching bill in the Senate in 1923 by the late Senator Oscar W. Underwood, the N.A.A.C.P., and other organizations more or less interested in having the Federal government take a hand in handling this atrocious crime, enough money by these forces has been spent in the interest of Federal legislation on the subject to elect a President of the United States who would himself draw up an anti-lynching bill.

There is hardly any doubt, that were a committee of sincerely interested Negroes to call upon James A. Farley, and say, "Here Jim, is \$500,000 contribution to the Democratic Party from the Negro Race, raised with the hope that you might speak the word to the President and to your Party henchmen in Congress that would start the machinery of anti-lynching legislation rolling toward immediate consummation," that an Anti-lynching bill would not be passed within three days.

What talks, is the Almighty Dollar. The fact that the Negro has about 8,000,000 votes to cast for a President means very little in the way of dictating laws unless he has money to back his vote up. The C. I. O. of John L. Lewis controlled several million votes too, but Lewis realized that his votes alone would not help

him, so he contributed \$250,000 to the Democratic campaign, and has been dictating to the President ever since.

To raise \$500,000 among Negroes is not an arduous task if we could rid ourselves of our white appointed leaders, and set up a leadership of our own that we could respect, and follow with our heads up, confident that they are leading us on to freedom, and are not spending our money for political favors, and personal security.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was organized primarily for the purpose of protecting the Negro against lynching. To the outside world it has waged a relentless war against lynching, and has urged Federal anti-lynching legislation ever since its organization. But to those who are able to think for themselves; who have access to the records; and who have a knowledge of how that organization is run, it has done nothing of the kind.

The greatest open evidence of this statement, came when that organization gave its support to the confirmation of Ku Klux Klan Hugo L. Black to the Supreme Court, despite the fact that he had delivered a scathing attack on the Anti-lynching bill in 1935, and every year previous that it had come up for consideration. No organization or individual can openly say they want a bill passed, and in the next breath say they favor a man on the Supreme bench who is opposed to the measure because of prejudice.

As quiet as it is kept, the N.A.A.C.P. is the greatest hindrance to the passage of an anti-lynching bill, despite the Tom Connallys, Dixie Graves, Cotton Ed Smiths and others. Until they pool all the moneys they take in toward definite passage of an anti-lynching measure, and cut down on salary expenses, office expenses, and lucrative expenses for traveling and useless telegrams and messages we will never get this bill passed or be able as a race to mold any influence toward the passage of other legislation.

(Continued on Page 5)

THE ORACLE

SPECIAL ARTICLES



HISTORY AND ITS EFFECT ON RACE RELATIONS

Biased historical approaches are detrimental to the race consciousness of Negroes.

By CHARLES E. KING

DUE to the manner in which History has been written and taught to the American white and black children from the past to the present, it has played no small part in more firmly imbedding race prejudice, and in giving foundation for the belief that the Caucasian is superior to the Negro. It has succeeded in doing just this by giving a biased account of the Negro's past, if an account is given at all. This fact might easily be explained if we consider the authors of our history texts. These individuals were first of all primarily members of the oppressors. They were ignorant of the Negro's background of culture and civilization. They probably had not even a vague idea that such individuals descending from a group of enslaved "savages" had any human culture and human civilization as a background. They were ignorant of the fact that the African Negro had an early civilization comparable with that of early Europe.

They knew nothing of the fact that in West and Central Africa there were systems of government, laws, roads, and art that were admirable and comparable with any of the other civilizations of the then known world. The early Negro slaves came from West and Central Africa in the majority.

On the other hand had the true background of the American Negro been known, the prejudiced authors consciously wanted to keep the Negro suppressed, subservient, the man at the back door. The prejudiced writers succeeded in doing this by selecting the darkest and bitterest past of the Negro and enlarging upon it to exaggerated extremes, by presenting to the Negro only stereotypes—attempting to prove to him that he has nothing to look to with pride as a race with other races and that nothing of any social benefit to so-

ciety had been produced by him. This impression is made with effect on the white and the black child to the extent that the white child considers the Negro as an individual of no importance beyond that of a servant with a low mentality. The Negro child having seen no worthwhile accounts of his race in history becomes an easy victim to be gulled with information that he is of an inferior race. He develops respect for every race except his own. He despises everything black.

This biased approach of history is detrimental to the race consciousness of the Negro and has an ill effect on the race relations in the American society. Therefore, then, for the sake of race relations and fairness, the approach of history of the past and early present must be altered. It must be altered because as a pure science it must give actual unbiased facts of thorough research of all groups within the area it is studying. It is not serving as a true science when it attempts to play up one group and humiliate another in the eyes of the world. All racial groups have had rises and falls socially. It has been erroneously stated by some that the Negro is not a subject for history; that he has no record of his early past. This statement is being proved to be untrue. The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History is playing a leading part in proving the statement false. Other fair minded, scholarly historians of the white group are beginning to see the need of the new approach in history.

This new tendency in history now would tend to sever the tension and conflict in race relations. It will enlighten the black and the white child. The black child would learn from historical facts that he has a worthy background. He would learn from history that his ancestors came from sections of Africa where civil-

izations flourished that equaled any of that day. He would learn of such men of Africa as Askia Mohammed, who is comparable to Charles the Great as a ruler. He would learn that when Europe was in the primitive tribal state, Africa had organized kingdoms over the west and central portions. These kingdoms declined when the slave trade was heightened by the white slave traders.

The white child would be informed that the Negro is above the level of jokes and minstrels. The white child would realize that the black man had been connected with the best movements in American life. He would learn that back in the eighteenth century the Negro had become a citizen and a voter living as well as the white citizen in well-built homes. He would learn that a black man, Benjamin Bannaker, drew up a plan for World Peace during Washington's administration and suggested the appointment of a Secretary of Peace. When studying of the gaining of American Independence, the white child would find that the Negro was there playing his part in the persons of Crispus Attucks and Peter Salem. The white child would necessarily be forced, by facts, to conclude that the Negro is not and has not been a mental inferior.

Such an approach in history of giving facts of America would certainly go a long ways towards creating a feeling of good-will in race relations, and developing race pride and race consciousness in Negro America. The oppressor group would have no scientific basis for assigning the Negro an inferior place. The Negro would have a better basis for demanding a higher status in society. The more good and commendable qualities and achievements we know of an individual's

background the more harmonious will be the interaction between us and him. This is no less true of racial groups.

Every Negro in a capacity of any form of leadership ought feel it his duty to see that every Negro child is taught Negro history, both past and current, in the public schools. No leader should be content until the Negro child is also studying in his classes of literature some of the Negro poets and writers. After this has been accomplished, he should launch out to get Negro history taught to the white child, or see to it that the Negro is properly represented in history and literature in the texts that are used. This would no doubt call for bringing pressure on boards of education, state legislatures, publishers, and foremost, pressure on school superintendents in order to bring about a demand for knowledge about the Negro.

Negro leaders would not find themselves alone in such effort for the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History would welcome their aid in this capacity. It is eager to have The Journal of Negro History in all public libraries and to aid in getting Negro history study clubs organized.

The results of such efforts would be that the race relations among the white and black citizens of America would tend to more approach a level; friction would be lessened; race pride would be greatly improved; respect for the Negro would be developed. Negro leaders must not be contented until this result has been realized and certainly no man that has pledged himself to follow the principals of Omega can be contented until history has served to improve race relations for the Negro.

ANTI-LYNCH BILL

(Continued from Editorial Page)

With offices at 69 Fifth Avenue, in downtown New York, where rent is many times higher than rent in Harlem, the N.A.A.C.P. spends thousands of dollars in rent unnecessarily. This, in addition to the fact that it could be more serviceable located in Harlem among the people it was organized to help, rather than downtown miles away from the Negro section.

Their salaries are so high that it made a law school dean abdicate his chair to accept a position on the legal staff. It attracted another well known lawyer from a lucrative practice in an Eastern City. For the most part they live in swanky apartments on Sugar Hill in New York City and have non-listed telephones to keep from being annoyed by those who have problems to present to them after "office hours."

Another obstacle in the way of passage of the anti-lynching bill is such persons as Monroe Work, of Tuskegee, who issued a statement, while the bill was being debated in the special session, to the effect that lynchings were being "humanitized" and that the brutal lynchings were fading into the picture. What is a humanized lynching? Why, no later than the last

session when the bill was being passed in the House, Duck Hill, Mississippi citizens applied blow torches to the backs of two Negroes they lynched. Blow torch or not, all lynchings are inhumane, brutal, dastardly.

Perhaps Dr. Work thought he was galvanizing himself into the heart of his institution's president, who supported Black for the Supreme Court and congratulated him when confirmation followed.

These are the type of leaders that we must get rid of if we ever expect to get any type of legislation passed that will tend to liberate us from the snares of the pestilence; if we ever expect to have any influence in our National life.

We have got to rid the race of those members who advance themselves by selling us out; who take our money to make the purchase. We have got to place in leadership, men and women of our choosing, and scoff at any white person naming and the Negro named by them to lead us. We are the only race that allows another race to select its leaders. When the solution to this practice is found, then the solution to a lot of our problems are solved by the same token.

SOME IMPLICATIONS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

By
S. HERBERT
ADAMS

A radio address delivered by Brother Adams, on the occasion of National Negro Achievement Week.

AT A time like this, when, all over the country Community chest campaigns are taking place, when we are confronted with so many problems affecting the social and economic life of the people, when American civilization would seem to change almost overnight, at times such as these, we feel that any discussion of Juvenile Delinquency among Negroes is most fit, timely and opportune. The Omega Psi Phi Fraternity therefore, in carrying out its National Negro Achievement project has chosen as its theme during this observance, that of Juvenile Delinquency. In the few minutes at our disposal we shall try to state some of the implications of this problem of Juvenile Delinquency. Our statements in this particular will be confined almost entirely to the State of North Carolina. The statistics brought out in this address are taken from a study entitled "Negro Child Welfare in North Carolina", by Dr. W. B. Sanders, Professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina, from a 'Study of Juvenile Cases' by the same author, and from "The Negro Year Book" compiled by Dr. Monroe Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

The Negro population of North Carolina comprises approximately 29 per cent of the total population. However, 60 per cent of the dependent population are Negroes, and 66 per cent of those who are dependent upon state, private and social agencies are Negroes. Such a dependency in any racial group indicates many implications.

Under the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, a division of work among Negroes was created in 1925. This division has accomplished much, but there is a great deal yet to be done, and it is the duty of the State, of every county and of every city in the State, to foster a more thorough and a more systematic care for the development of Negro youth, thereby reducing to a minimum juvenile delinquency among Negroes. Through its program of social welfare the Board is endeavoring to reach Negroes and whites alike, but any program of social welfare which has for its objectives the improvement of the community life of the Negro must also promote wholesome standards of living, clean healthy and sanitary surroundings, better housing conditions, better living wages. If a wholesome family is desirous for one group of people it is also desirable for all groups of people regardless of race. There must be a social program which must con-

cern itself with the care of the child not only away from home, but in the home itself. It must take into account family relationships and family life. The former is only a small part of the problem of Juvenile Delinquency. In this program one must also discover the social conditions and the social needs of the Negro. We also attach significance to the relationships of environment and heredity as important factors in this problem of juvenile delinquency. While we cannot control heredity, we can and we should,—it is the duty of the city and of its government,—to provide wholesome environment. We believe that the cause of the lack of youth to find interest in the cultural things of life will be determined to a very large extent by the attitude of the home, church and school, by his surrounding influences, by his environment.

If we investigate the provisions made for the intellectual and cultural development of the Negro we will find them totally inadequate and woefully lacking. Until very recently Mecklenburg county, one of the largest and richest counties in the state had only one high school for Negroes. Further, there is no Technical high school at all for Negroes in the State of North Carolina. We believe that when more and better educational facilities are provided for Negroes, this problem of juvenile delinquency will be greatly reduced. If provisions are made whereby Negroes will be equipped with tools that provide a livelihood for him, he can and will become less dependent. The same thing is also true of recreational facilities for Negroes.

It is the duty of every city and of every community to give its citizens of whatever race, color or creed, a chance to live creatively, to live a full and abundant life, to live beautifully. Our educational system is faulty and incomplete, and here we speak of education not in the school alone, but of education in the home and school combined, we speak of an education which trains not only for life, but for living. In a rational system of education it is necessary to enrich the life of every member of society, irrespective of class or color, with the fundamental elements and basic principles that underlie true development. This should be done for the universal good, and to the fullest extent of the personal capacity of each individual. Our educational system should aim to attain the fullest development and highest right activity of the faculties of the body, mind and soul. It should be its aim to train the individual

not merely in the interest of society, not merely for individual culture and development, but rather for what may be called social efficiency. These aims must include not only the religious, ethical and cultural training, but vocational training, whether among professional or industrial lines, and such political training as fits for citizenship. In order to accomplish these aims, education must cultivate by right of activity, all the pliant, plastic innate powers, by means of a continuous culture well adapted for individual needs. This culture must aim at the harmonious training of all the faculties, having for its object the development of existing possibilities into realities; it must take into account every need, in order that the highest possible form of learning, development and social efficiency may result. When this shall have been done, a far step will have been made in reducing juvenile delinquency.

The General Assembly of North Carolina in 1915 passed an act to provide for juvenile courts. These courts however, leave much to be desired. In the first place, many juvenile court judges are unfamiliar with the principles and procedures of juvenile courts and in some instances, judges were actually hostile to the idea of a juvenile court. Again judges of the juvenile courts and the chief probation officers are in every case white officials. In only a few instances are there Negro probation officers handling the cases of Negro children. Thirdly, the judges of juvenile courts are all men, which might have some bearing upon their handling of boys' cases as compared with girls. There is nothing wrong with the theory of juvenile courts as social institutions, the fault is with the maladministration of the courts. We would also point out here that the Institutions which take care of the delinquent Negro children in North Carolina are wholly inadequate. The records of these institutions show that the numbers for which they must make provision are larger than those found in most institutions, thus making difficult the problem of adjustment. We believe that some assistance should be given by the state and counties in order to provide care in a family setting for Negro juvenile delinquents, which would be less expensive than institutional care.

Statistics show that white children make up 68.7 per cent of the child population of North Carolina of juvenile court age, that they have been responsible for only 47.1 per cent of the delinquency cases, and 75.2 per cent of dependency and neglect cases; whereas Negro children comprise 30.7 per cent of the child population of juvenile court age, they were responsible for 52.9 per cent of delinquency cases, but only for 24.8 per cent of dependency and neglect cases. If we consider the environmental conditions which surround the Negro child, and in which he is reared, the surprising thing is not that "the population of delinquent Negro children is greater than that for the white, but that the proportion is so low." But these statistics do little or nothing towards helping the problem of juvenile delinquency, for it cannot be helped by objective facts.

In conclusion we believe that the problem of juvenile delinquency among Negroes can be greatly reduced, and more of the youth can be saved first, by providing better educational facilities for Negroes in North Carolina and especially by providing technical high schools second, by providing more and better recreational facilities, third, by providing better housing conditions and wholesome family, fourth, by providing scholarships for the training of Negro social workers, fifth by providing more and better adjustment agencies, sixth, by constructing the programs of our social institutions in terms of the modern social orientation, in terms of present day needs, in terms of the need of the problem itself.

No state, no country, no city, no community can rise above the level of its humblest and poorest citizen. A city will be judged not by its fine buildings and edifices; not by its banks, nor the volume of business it carries on daily, but by the provisions it makes for the cultural, spiritual, intellectual, social, and economic life of its less fortunate citizens. The state, the counties, the cities, the communities must see in this problem of juvenile delinquency among Negroes not merely a racial problem, but a problem of mal-adjustment, a problem which affects the social fabric of the communities which affects the lives of all of the people.

EDITORIAL NOTE

We appreciate the opportunity to have served Omega as ORACLE Editor during the year, and pause to express thanks to the Supreme Council and staff for their full support and close cooperation. Especially do we commend Fred "Dynamo" Weaver, our able assistant for his invaluable aid at times when the burdens of private pursuits made our task doubly difficult.

Our staff casts modesty aside, and feels some measure of justifiable pride in having presented Omega with a new ORACLE, which represents the innovations and

suggestions of our publishers in Philadelphia, who have since 1929 (with the exception of the years 1935-1936) sought to improve our official publication in the face of our economies.

It is a genuine pleasure at the holiday season for the officers and staff to depart from the usual routine and wish you a Merry Christmas. May the New Year bring you much happiness and a full measure of prosperity.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

By ERNEST BAER JOHNSON
University of Iowa

Presenting the winner of the first award in the College group of our Annual
Essay Contest—

WHILE this discourse is the summation of studies and observations made particularly in delinquency cases of Negro children, let me say that delinquency does not restrict itself to racial bounds. Juvenile delinquency is an ancient aspect of society. It is an integral part of a growing life, and it has become so prevalent—especially among Negroes—because very little consideration has been given to the study of its causes.

The child is the most spontaneous actor on the stage of life. He is an enthusiastic interpreter of what he feels, sees and thinks. He is judged by the role he plays. If his experiences and environment have been moderately ideal, the role that he plays is accepted and applauded by society. While on the other hand if the child reveals the character of some earlier, deeper or more pervasive maladjustment in his acting and expression, society brands him as "incorrigible," "crazy," "abnormal," etc. Such a child is really an innocent delinquent. There are, of course, exceptions to both situations.

Juvenile delinquency among Negroes is most prevalent in the larger urban districts of the South, Northeast and Midwest. In some of these areas the Negro delinquent is accorded the same attention and training that is given the whites or the foreign-born delinquents, if his case is "discovered." In the majority of the delinquent areas, however, "the tendency frequently is to provide even more inadequately for Negro children than for white children. Sometimes it is frankly stated that the absence of facilities makes it impossible to do any work with Negroes."¹ The Negro delinquent, then, is allowed to strengthen his character. His portrayal of his particular role becomes extended and superb. The actor becomes intolerable to society—a maniac, a criminal! The curtain is lowered.

The curtain rises on the next scene. We observe the Negro delinquent in the filth and slough of the workhouse, jail and the "county road." The supervision of these places (especially where the Negro is concerned) is usually unintelligent and inhuman. The ratio of the number of Negro juvenile delinquents committed to penal institutions is more than twice as high as those of other groups; their ages ranging from 12 through 19 years.² As the curtain falls on this scene the spectator is forced to entertain a horrible imagery as to the future of the so-called criminals. He will have been pushed deeper into the ditch of ignorance. He will have acquired and practiced, more thoroughly,

those physical and mental habits that tend to undermine morale. He will have developed into undue physical proportions because of labor and exposure. Suppose he does "make the time" and is released. He will seek the type of experiences that he has been forced to endure. Still a delinquent!

I reflect on the first episode of the peculiar drama. In the majority of the situations the child is not vicious, incorrigible nor abnormal. He is usually physically sound in proportion to the regard that has been paid his health under deteriorating environments. What then is lacking? Why is he delinquent? The child needs security and the opportunity for growth. At sometime in his earlier life he had made efforts to satisfy these needs and found no avenue for obtaining the satisfaction of self-expression, experimentation and achievement, which are not, merely passive, but include some actual participation in experiences.

An analysis of Negro delinquency cases and a study of statistical evidence concerning the Negro delinquent's age, home-life and nature of his delinquency reveals that the Negro delinquents have needs that vary in number and intensity in each individual. It is possible, however, to enumerate the needs that are common to all Negro delinquents under two basic heads; namely, social needs and cultural needs. These needs, are the basic principles upon which every satisfying and effective life is built. The social needs have to do with those hungers and drives (of the child) that are a part of his success as a socialized being in the midst of the hungers and drives of others. The cultural needs of the child have to do with those desires of the child that are essentially individual, and they place a premium upon correct notions of conduct, balance of mind, wholesome experiences, ability to work honestly, steadiness of purpose, appreciation for others and a deep respect and sound belief in Christian principles and ideals.

There are, mainly, two social needs of the Negro delinquent; the need for the protection and environment of ideal family-life, and the need for a wholesome community environment. About 38.8 per cent of all Negro delinquent boys in the United States live with their fathers and mothers. Only 15.6 per cent of the Negro delinquent girls live with both parents. About 30.2 per cent of the Negro delinquent boys live with their mothers only, while 29.7 per cent of the Negro delinquent girls live with their mothers only. Very few of either sex live with fathers only. More girls than boys live with "other relatives" the percentage

being 23.5 for the girls and 13.2 for the boys. In practically all cases, as far as it was known at the time of the census, both parents of most of the children were living.³ These figures prove that the fibre of the family unit from which the Negro delinquent emerges is weak and loosely organized. The parents or the "older ones" in most cases are, from an educational point of view, unable to take full cognizance of the child's emotional cravings and deal with them wisely and sympathetically. From an economic point of view the child's family is unable to provide the very elemental things that are conducive to comfortable and correct living, as food, clothing and in many instances even light, air and space—not to mention other important necessities that are before every growing individual in this complex era. Socially considered, the Negro delinquent's home environment offers a pattern (after which the child naturally designs his notions of living) that is defective and inconsistent as to worth in preparing the child for effective living.

The need for a wholesome community environment is obviously a subjective correlate to the child's need for the protection and environment of ideal family-life as it is in the community that the child's home is situated. The community in which the Negro delinquent lives is usually referred to as the "slum." This term is used in a general way to designate areas where such conditions as physical deterioration, bad housing, congestion, poverty and crime are prevalent. Recreational and educational facilities are either absent or inadequate for that community. It is in such a community that the Negro delinquent experiences his growth. There being no worthwhile home nor community activities to invite his interests he *must* resort to his own initiative in order to satisfy his cravings for companionship and play. The child conscientiously puts into practice those notions of living that he draws from his home and community patterns. Consequently, he becomes an exponent of burglary, larceny, truancy (from school), immorality and sex delinquency. Racial hatred and family feuds cause gang and mob conflicts.

It is true that all needs of the Negro delinquent, whether they be termed social or cultural, are akin in nature and the purpose that they seek to accomplish; but each "need" presents, distinctively, a very definite and wholesome purpose. The cultural needs of the Negro delinquents as it has been stated before have to do more with those needs of the child that are essentially individual. These needs fall into two groups also, namely: the need for an appreciation of himself and educational values, and a need for the appreciation of spiritual values. These needs in order to be fulfilled, must embrace the efforts of the home, school and church.

In the home the child needs to be assured that he is wanted, trusted, loved and understood. He needs to feel that he belongs and is accepted because of his own individual place and importance in relation to the rest of this institution. The child should be drawn into family matters that will give him a chance to exercise

whatever energies and capabilities that he may possess. The impression of these ideals upon the child by members of his family unit will cause him to develop within himself, his possibilities and his family. Those impressions should be continued in the "school family." Independent thinking, self control, enlargement of one's capacity for physical and mental experience, and learning something of the fine art of living through life's essential problems are educational values towards which the Negro delinquent needs to develop an appreciative attitude. The school is held responsible for the greatest accomplishments in creating, encouraging and directing this attitude. It should, therefore, be the purpose and work of every state to provide adequate facilities for such work; and it should be the aim of every teacher, not only to present factual material, but also to stimulate the curiosity and imagination of the child by providing opportunities for self-expression through creative work.

It is necessary that the Negro delinquent is given an opportunity to develop a feeling from the need of security and inspiration that comes from a source beyond even the broadest human relationships—an appreciative attitude towards the spiritual values of humanity. The child needs to sense that there is some spirit within him that controls his notions of conduct. That spirit may be defined as a concept of the ideal or one's belief in God. One of the aims of the church, then, should be to help the child come to the realization and appreciation of the fact that he belongs to something that is bigger and nobler than himself. Statistical records show that a considerable majority of Negro children, who are delinquent, attend church regularly, yet they lack this essential appreciation. Religious precepts and resolutions have always been inviting and comforting in the abstract but these precepts and resolutions must be developed in the child's mind by actual demonstrations of patterns of sincere and honest living.

It has not been my purpose to offer any remedies for juvenile delinquency among Negroes, but is my contention that any remedy that may be offered must recognize the social and cultural needs of the Negro youth as those needs form the psychological basis of all behavior. Whatever the case, juvenile delinquency is certainly awakening the nation to the real truths of relationship and social service. The American schools have begun to prepare men and women to accept the challenge of delinquency.

Surely lights are being kindled today that will in time draw the Negro child from back-stage to the footlights in a role of human worth and dignity. His portrayal of that role will improve the Negro and universal sentiment toward him.

1. White House Committee on "Socially Handicapped—and Delinquency," Section IV (276).
2. Juvenile Delinquents in Public Institutions (13). Last Census.
3. "Bureau of Census," "Juvenile Delinquents in Public Institutions." Last Census.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AMONG NEGROES

By GRANT S. SCHOCKLEY
Northeast High School, Philadelphia, Pa.

Presenting the winner of the first award in the High School group of
our Annual Essay Contest—

SELDOM if ever does the occasion arise to discuss a subject of more importance to the welfare of our race than that of Juvenile Delinquency. A solution to this fundamental problem of Negro Society is a cue for greater race progress and it presents possibilities of unlimited attainments for those unfortunates now subjected to the degrading influence of this social dilemma. Every citizen should unite in a mighty effort to erase this stigma from the awakening era of the American Negro.

In considering this important issue it should be remembered that this same problem has confronted every race within the far-reaching boundaries of civilization. It is no longer local or even national but universal, and it has been such since the inauguration of the Public School System. With these thoughts in mind let us make an analysis of this serious defect in our social order.

It is evident that juvenile delinquents are not such voluntarily but they are the helpless victims of circumstances which they as children are powerless to control. Every normal child has dreams of happiness and success but always tending to resist this human instinct to succeed are many potent forces, some spiritual and others material. These various influences constitute the causes for juvenile delinquency.

In beginning a discussion of the causes of Juvenile Delinquency among Negroes it is expedient that we first take into consideration the physical background of the child. It has been generally accepted by the various schools of thought such as religion, education and science that qualities of the mind and body are transmitted in certain proportions from the parent to the child. If this is true we must of a necessity consider heredity as a primary cause of juvenile delinquency. In speaking of heredity the question of marriage naturally arises and due to wise and happy marriages many children are blessed with comfortable homes and secure futures, but due to unwise and unsuccessful unions which result in divorce and separation, many children are left to the mercies of an unsympathetic multitude! Here the prospective parents should consider carefully their physical background. This research should be performed and sanctioned by a medical authority to insure the physical fitness of the yet unborn child. Otherwise what chance have they to grow into useful citizens. Under these and similar conditions resulting from them Juvenile Delinquency is able to manifest itself.

In many cases of delinquency due to heredity

physical handicaps such as bodily deformities, chronic diseases and numerous other inheritable abnormalities, an inferiority complex is developed in the child which if nurtured by poor surroundings may be the start of a criminal career. Notwithstanding this danger the same child may become an invalid and be an economic dependent to society due to his or her incapability to work. This condition eventually will retard race progress since our race as such is not entirely economically independent.

Another cause of child maladjustment may be found in its early home life. It is here the child is taught the first principles of moral conduct and his or her relation to society; disrespect for law in the home is merely a forerunner of what is to come when the child has other laws to obey. Here they plead their first case of misdemeanor but the judges are not those of the juvenile bench, they are the child's parents. Here another vital cause arises, parental guidance, or lack of it in the home. It is evident that entirely too many parents are unfit to have children. It is due to their lack of training, interest and principle. The delinquent rate has risen 50 per cent in one of the largest cities of the United States in a decade. Our race has an urgent need for trained christian parents. Since heredity is so greatly influenced by home life in the moulding of a character it is possible that many undesirable traits of character were in the finest of our scholars and leaders, but due to careful home training offered by the parents those inferior dominant instincts were subdued and more desirable traits, perhaps recessive were developed. Thus without proper home training a child has no foundation upon which to build character; so lawlessness, ignorance and immorality feast upon the innocent ambitions and desires of the misguided child. These and other similar cases have bought capital stock in the "Juvenile Delinquent Corporation." How can we as a race progress with such dividends?

We shall next consider environment as a cause, or, let us say the child's surroundings and contacts. These, as we shall later see, are most vital in the development of a personality. This word in its fullest sense means the very essence of character and it determines to a large degree one's influence in society. Thus it can immediately be seen how essential clean and wholesome surroundings are to the child. Seemingly regardless of these principles leading to an abundant life we find block after block of one-family houses accomodating three and four families. We find streets strewn with

refuse and dirt and we find all sorts of anti-social institutions such as gambling houses and saloons. We find the worst type of language being used. The people seem to be, and are, in a microcosm of their own dirt and immorality. Heedless of results they attempt to raise children on a level of this sort. The slums welcome with open arms all types of crime and juvenile delinquency. Here is the center of our problem—environment. How can character be developed in a filthy one room shack located in the most congested part of a large city; How can a child visualize an abundant life surrounded by gambling dens, saloons and unhealthy conditions; How can they realize an ambition with no example, attain a height with no vision except that of starvation and nakedness? These are the tragic and immediate results of poor housing conditions and it is chiefly due to gross negligence on the part of the municipal government and the voting public.

The mentioning of poor housing conditions recalls great slum clearing projects proposed and promised but never carried out. There is a definite reason for this delayed program. It is principally due to the fact that the political henchmen of big business create propaganda to the effect that such a huge project has a distinct tendency toward government ownership. They even go so far as to question the constitutionality of subsidizing real estate for slum clearance. As a matter of fact, they really are saying "business men would much rather have city slums and our profit than government subsidization of our land." This weak argument of government ownership is merely a farce since it is quite obvious that the men who rent the "shacks" could voluntarily replace them with modern convenient homes for future American citizens without the government being involved, but this would mean Mr. ? would have to construct the houses and pay the upkeep thereby decreasing his profit. This he refuses to do and he pays politicians to spread socialistic propaganda thus preventing the government from constructing the homes and make them pay the upkeep as would be the case under temporary subsidization.

Due to this selfish profit-making motive adhered to by bankers, business men and financiers it is a problem in itself to enact slum clearance legislation. The thinking people must be awakened to this necessity.

Economists tell us periods of prosperity and depressions occur in a so-called economic cycle. Our most recent economic depression came in 1929 and it is interesting to note in 1920 the Philadelphia rate of Juvenile Delinquency was 15 per cent but during the first year of the depression this rate rose to 25 per cent; in 1931, 27 per cent; 1932, 31 per cent; and in 1933, it had reached 32 per cent of our boys and girls. In the same city for a four year period, 1930 to 1934, 1,746 children were sent to delinquent institutions. Has not the depression helped this alarming rise in delinquency? One can clearly see with such a sudden rise in unemployment, due to the depression, many families were forced to cut down living expenses and move into smaller quarters. The husband with his salary cut in half

could not support a family of three or four on \$18 or \$20 a week adequately, consequently the mother was forced to seek employment leaving her children at home and to the evil influences of the street, because she lacked money to provide otherwise. This brief review of Negro economy and delinquent rates shows what an important role economics play in child mal-adjustment. It is as some scholars have said, "We are living in an economic world with man working for a living that he may satisfy his many wants, desires, and necessities." As in many other instances in life some can do, others cannot do, thus we have financial categories—the rich and the poor. The fact is preeminently true that the parents of Negro delinquents are in the large majority of the poorer classes due to lack of education, character, and due to physical and mental handicaps. These forces hinder one from satisfying material needs. How often have our champions arisen from the ranks of the poor? Who knows what great leader of society might now be living in a small filthy one-room shack, but due to lack of funds cannot secure an adequate education or desirable contacts so essential to realizing ambitions. Some may conquer but others become pitiful victims of society's worst disease—Juvenile Delinquency.

Since these material necessities cannot be satisfied it is indeed a more difficult task to quench a spiritual thirst. It is an indisputable fact that some force must equalize this economic decline accompanied with a rise in delinquent rate since we have proven the social standing of our subject can be as high and no higher than his corresponding economic level affords.

Another cause leading to Juvenile delinquency is Child Labor, a very effective profit making device in industry. More than any one single factor, this institution is responsible for the physical unfitness of many adults and parents who at some time in their youth performed a man's task with an immature body. We also find many boys leaving school at the age of sixteen to seek work which can always be had with the seemingly enormous salary of eight or ten dollars per week. This youth is employed in preference to an adult because an employer will pay him less. This common practice used by unwise employers is economically unsound since it displaces a man getting twice the salary of the youth with a family to support. Then he must go on relief and the unscrupulous employer has gained a profit. This is the motive behind child labor.

But let us look at the disastrous effect of such a policy. Figures prove that comparatively few of the boys who leave school to obtain work keep those jobs as a means of support any length of time. At the age of twenty-one the youth once strong and manly finds himself out of a job in preference to a graduate. He finds the factory with its fumes, steady and nerve racking work, its many hardships and its remoteness from youthful recreation has absorbed his physical power and has shaken the very foundations of whatever home training he might have had. Due to lack of training he is unable to seek further employment. With a future

gone, physical power wasted and spiritual values crushed, Juvenile Delinquency claims another victim. Society is feasted upon by another preventable parasite.

If child labor was removed as a cause another problem almost as serious would take its place, that of leisure time. Again our government and voting public are exposed to criticism. They have failed to provide adequate recreational facilities for youth such as parks, playgrounds, camps and other outlets of energy so essential to the development of the adolescent. This neglect has instigated the formation of bands of thieves and gangs, the members of which seek companionship in the wrong manner. Why has not the government substituted for this a boy's club or camp? Still it is unfair to blame the government in Washington, D. C. They do not know the particular needs of the individuals in every community. Therefore the leading citizens and churchman should shoulder the task of presenting in detail this necessity to those authorities who have power to act.

The effects of such organizations are obviously a menace to society and a chief cause of Negro Juvenile Delinquency. When our young criminals are arrested each year, it is because they have everything against them and seemingly nothing in favor of them. They have been struck out before their turn has come at the plate, and as a first and last resort they are sent to the Juvenile court and sentenced to spend a period of years in a penal institution in order to give the boy or girl a new outlook on life. It serves its purpose but not to the intended end. It is not surprising when we read of paroled juveniles being resentenced to prison for some major offense when conditions within the institution are so condemning. Due to insufficient funds or interest, perhaps, both, minor delinquents are placed with adult criminals. These perverted convicts soon tell their story to the child and it creates within him a desire to be a desperado of the Dillinger type. They

feel as if the world is against them. Thus when they are freed they are not better but worse due to this association. If all other institutions of society fail to stem the ever increasing tide of Juvenile delinquency the reformatories as a last result should be adequately supported by all. The discussion of our previous causes have been in the realm of things material.

Our last cause, however, deals with the church as a spiritual institution of society. It is evident that the increased rate of delinquency cannot be laid altogether on Government, Industry, and Education. This figure also reveals the church as a distributing plant of spiritual value but is not working as effectively as it might. This institution should be a dynamic force in moulding the lives of youth and in regenerating delinquents. The church alone has the potential power to satisfy a youth's thirst for spiritual truth, a youth's hunger for righteousness. What greater ideal could one hope to attain than the perfect life of our creator? What greater force is able to elevate the desire to edify the aspiration of an awakening race than the eternal protection given by the Almighty? May the church as an institution and as an organ of government not die from the choking weeds of Juvenile Delinquency. The church must be a master of human destiny through its youth if we hope to progress as we have in our last seventy-two years of independence.

In concluding our essay on the causes and effects of Juvenile Delinquency we may safely say heredity and environment constitute the causes; racial degradation, economic chaos and a dimmed future symbolizes the effects, while social cooperation is the last and only hope of the Negro juvenile delinquent. I speak of social cooperation in the sense of unified action by all institutions of society against a common aggressor.

A writer has truthfully said:

"The Youth of a Nation Are the Trustees of Posterity."

Peace On Earth

By Robert R. Woodruff

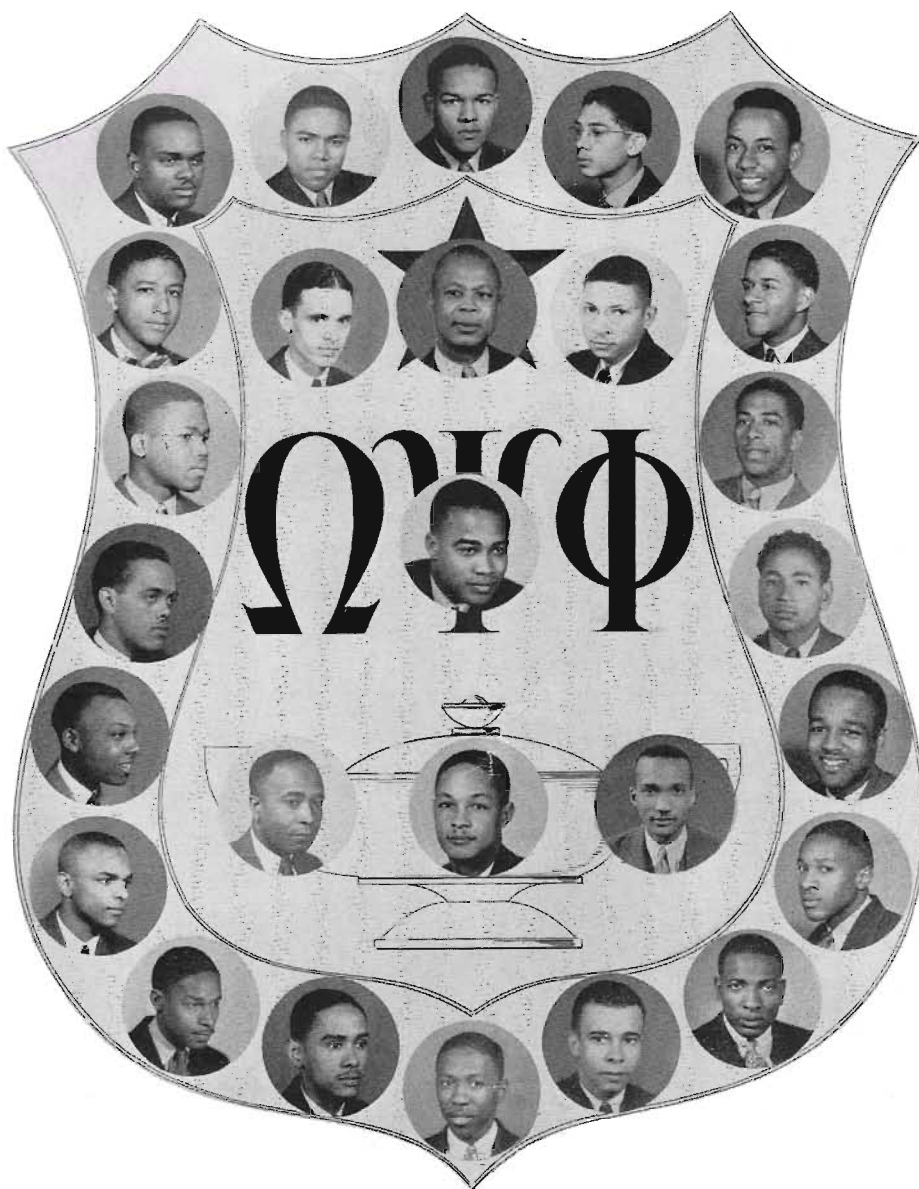
WE, PUPILS in the Lemington Elementary School, were accustomed to the frequent funeral processions that periodically passed our buff brick schoolhouse enroute to the marble-studded cemetery at the head of the street. Ordinarily we would stand reverently apathetic on the sidewalk while the mournful stream passed us, and, being possessed with the usual juvenile superstitions, we never counted the number of white-flagged autos that made up the procession.

But today it was different. A flag-draped caisson and uniformed foot soldiers supplanted the customary gray hearse and its motor entourage. Chuck and I had often seen the gold star marked graves of the heroes in battle but never had we seen the burial rites of one.

So, today, instead of continuing our weighty buckeye game in determination of whose curing process was the better, we fell in behind the procession and attempted

to ape the slow measured tread of the hobnailed shoes. Under that bleak pre-winter sky, bareheaded we watched the transference of the casket from the caisson to the yawning grave, and sensed a feeling of awe and respect at the smooth mechanical action of the khaki-clad stalwarts as they three times loaded and fired simultaneously over the body that was slowly being engulfed by the earth. Having volleyed our unknown hero to his reward in Valhalla, the escort faced about and once again took up the measured tread, this time a little faster.

Alone, now, with the acrid tinge of the brunt powder still in our nostrils, Chuck and I commenced an avid search for the brass shells that had been ejected from the salute rifles. He found the first one in a tuft of grass that persisted in spite of the frozen ground. Together we examined it . . . it was cold and empty.



THETA
Wiley College
Marshall, Texas

Top center, left to right around shield—C. Michaux, L. Pinkston, Wm. Flowers, C. Johnson, F. Sheppard, M. Williams, R. Jackson, M. Kirkpatrick, E. Griffin, H. Lane, J. Nobles, J. Thornton, C. Covington, J. Smith, A. Hardin, C. Freeman, E. Saunders, H. Bellinger, T. Busby, J. Farmer, Jr.

Inside of shield: Top row, left to right—Prof. H. M. Landers, Dr. J. L. Farmer, Sr., Dean R. B. Anderson; center: Dunbar Reed. Bottom row, left to right—Prof. N. E. Dennis, G. D. Monroe, Prof. B. A. Lewis.





LITERARY GEMS

MALCOLM DODSON

PORTRAITS OF HARLEM

By OTTO McCLARRIN

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS, BUT WHAT A PICTURE

Waterfront at Midnight

HARLEM . . . a blue moon shining way-y-y up in the blue . . . blazing jewel-like stars gleaming like torches in the pitch darkness . . . Brown skinned, lean, lanky man stood alone . . . watchin' moonlight quivering like shimmering silk on the Harlem River . . . Thinking about life . . . its trials and tribulations . . . Thinking about Langston Hughes' "Suicide Note" . . . "The calm cool surface of the river asked me for a kiss" . . . Wonderin' had he reached his journey's end.

All was quiet in this half-asleep half-awake little city . . . the silence along the waterfront was like the calm of Heaven . . . and Good-time Willie stood alone . . . head bent low . . . ears freezin' in the breeze . . . in his solitude . . . and PRAYIN'!

" 'Tis no use givin' up this fight on earth, Willie . . . No use dying like a coward . . . no use sending your poor soul to hell!"

He gave the advice of his conscience thorough contemplation . . . He thought of Satan's kingdom . . . its roaring, blazing, serpent-like flames . . . fear lashed him like a whip . . . weird visions of the unknown appeared before his eyes like a sort of unintelligible dream . . . He was afraid of death . . . he was reluctant about permitting himself to drop out of the world as a stone crumbles from a bank into a stream . . . unnoticed and unregretted.

Life was too much of a struggle for him . . . yet, he was afraid of the unknown . . . Demons and gods fought a terrific battle in his mind to decide his future . . . Suddenly, a flood of chaotic thoughts and fears came on him like rushing waters . . . he experienced a mad desire

to dive immediately into the cold river . . . then, the horror of it broke upon him like a deluge . . . fears of what awaited him in those black depths set him trembling like a sail violently shaken by the wind . . . He gave one last fleeting glance at the river and ran screaming away from the waterfront . . . a victim of temporary madness!

* * *

2 A.M.

FULL MOON still shining bright . . . soft breeze blowing through city park trees . . . men lying 'round in their midnight ease . . . no comic sights . . . no cheek-to-checking . . . only sad-looking penniless gentlemen of leisure staring beyond in wooden-faced boredom.

Brown skinned, lean lanky man dragged himself through the park on into the deserted streets of the city within a city . . . With the departure of the midnight merry makers, the streets, like bodies without souls, lost nearly all character and expression . . . Here and there the silence was broken only by the dull thuds of the work horse . . . Save for these, everything was quiet on the Harlem front.

The man kept on roaming . . . no money . . . nowhere to lay his worried head . . . no one to weep for his soul had he answered death's tempting call. He shuddered.

He dragged himself along . . . slowly . . . sadly . . . wearily.

* * *

4 A.M.

WILD SCREAM broke the silence . . . Willie stopped in his tracks . . . his heart missed a beat . . . He stood trembling like a frightened deer when seeking a place of refuge.

More screams . . . gun powder exploding . . . half-dressed people rushing through apartment doors . . . noisy crowd jamming street corner.

"Lawd . . . Oh Lawd!"

Dark brown man lying on pavement . . . blood drenched shirt . . . bullet in stomach.

"Oh Lawd . . . save me . . . Ah don't wanna die yet . . . Ah don't wanna die!"

The light of life, like the sun sinking into rest at the end of day, was slowly blending into darkness and death . . . The victim seemed scared . . . eyes bulging out . . . fear making a horrible mask of his face . . . a sudden coughing spell . . . then silence.

Brass buttons, shiny badges and white hands . . . several to jail . . . one to Green Pastures.

Harlem is like a fleeting dream
Full of ever-changing scenes
Full of phantoms and of frights
Some few pleasures and delights.

* * *

6 A.M.

MAWNIN' . . . A long slit of daylight shooting over the roof-tops of Harlem . . . Gradually the dawn was coming up, and ever growing in beauty as it came . . . Willie rose from his doorstep bed . . . thanked God for saving him from the river . . . and thought it a great beginning for a great day . . . the day of the Louis-Sharkey fight . . . the day that Louis was to prove he was still the pugilistic champion of his people.

* * *

8 A.M.

A HOT SUN . . . fiery as the fires of hell, was pouring its heat down upon the world's greatest metropolitan Negro center . . . crowds of fight fans jammed every streetcorner like flies 'round a honeycomb . . . Good-time Willie mingled with the crowd, mixing breath with the poor and rubbing elbows with the well-to-do . . . He was determined to see the fight . . . business just had to be better since fight-fans were letting money flow like applejack right and left. It was an easy job . . . a very easy job.

* * *

10 A.M.

The crowd was eddying along Seventh Avenue, starting halting, murmuring . . . flowing like a river . . . full of placid gaiety . . . when Willie walked into a clothing store with a fat wallet in his pocket.

* * *

10 P.M.

THE BELL rang out, thin and alert . . . gloves danced jigs around pugilists' heads . . . a few minutes later, Jack Sharkey lay a battered pulp upon the canvas . . . and Harlem went MAD! . . . Harlemites turned out as one man into the streets . . . the houses just couldn't hold 'em!

* * *

12 P.M.

Big, black, brown and yellow feet prances an impromptu victory dance along the swarming pavements of Harlem . . . Up and down Seventh Avenue, the

Broadway of the little city within a city, milled the shouting, grinning, strutting, temporarily mad throng celebrating Joe's sensational comeback . . . just celebratin' and shoutin' "I told you so . . . I TOLD YOU SO!"

The outburst was spontaneous when the crowds in the streets heard the fight results via radio . . . then, they went back-slapping mad . . . Bells, tin pans, whistles and auto horns were employed in creating a din which bounced off the sidewalks until the windows shook . . . adding glamor . . . hilarity . . . and excitement to the celebration.

From the faces of charming debutantes to the hideous masks of dwarf-like creatures, merriment gleamed . . . Little girls ran up and down in front of their homes shouting and dancing with the wildest delight . . . old maids chuckled in childish glee . . . big women, little women, old men and sheiks yelled and cried in their delirium . . . yelling and shouting "I TOLD YOU SO!"

Everybody happy . . . everybody dancing . . . everybody shouting . . . shouting "Joe Louis!" underneath the Harlem moon!

* * *

Swinging down to mellow land
To the tunes of a red hot band
The fight-fans really turned on the fan
After midnight in Harlem!
All the world is rhythm mad
All the world wants rhythm bad
Torrid rhythm can always be had
After midnight in Harlem!

Basement den fetid with alcoholic fumes . . . a bon-bon Harlem night spot . . . Fight celebrators raising the very dickens . . . Good-time Willie was there playing a different role . . . business had been much better than he anticipated.

New suit, shoes, topcoat and hat . . . former gloomy face now glowing with a two-bit cigar . . . cute female Harlemite gazing ardently into his eyes from across his table.

"Tonight I'm gonna pitch a ball!" he said.

Youthful sepia men and women . . . drinking—dancing—smoking—romancing . . . the clowning, sweating, yelling and gyrations of a brown skinned band master well supported by his rhythmic companions . . . a galaxy of jungle music . . . and sweet music . . . just soft and sweet.

* * *

4 A.M.

On the floor of the night club a scrawny yellow girl in shimmering blue silk crooned boisterously:

Gotta git a half buck from somewhere
Gotta shine ma shoes and fix ma hair
Gotta get myself a new lounging chair
'Cause Joe Louis' back in town!

* * *

6 A.M.

Gaiety and charm everywhere . . . gaiety and charm and rhythm . . . dancing . . . wild . . . as wild as a flame . . . white faces, black, brown and yellow faces . . . in

THE ORACLE

the night clubs of Harlem . . . the city within a city.

Running wild; Lost control
Running wild; Losing soul
Shoutin' loud; Alcoholic smell
Shoutin' loud; Goin' to hell!

* * *

II.

In Harlem—After Sundown

Willie was back on his feet again . . . picking the pockets of intoxicated fight fans was the easiest job he had handled in years. After sundown he stepped out again with the vivacious little deb he met on the night of the fight . . . he was in the money again . . . and he was letting it flow in Harlem's amusement centers.

He and his companion, already swell pals, and as joyous as the cadence of the sea, took in a show at the Apollo . . . Appearing there was Stephin Fetchit . . . slow, sleepy-eyed, lazy, dead-pan Stephin . . . a portrait of sorghum molasses trying to run uphill . . . Moving along like a tired hiker dragging himself to his journey's end.

TIRED RHYTHM . . . jazz reaches Stephin's ears . . . those lanky, lazy bones begin to weave in and out in perfect see-saw rhythm . . . the fast tingle and harmony of musical instruments . . . Stephin puts his soul into his dance . . . eyes bright . . . mouth wide . . . dancing as wild as a flame!

Willie ended a perfect good-timing night midst mirth, merriment and hilarity at the Ubangi . . . There a talented pianist and his band were producing weird rhythm . . . weird jungle music. The pianist was grinning . . . practically kissing the ivories with brown lips while goin' to town on the ivory keyboard . . . fingers run-

ning wild with arrowlike speed up and down the snow-colored tune makers . . . smiling—grinning—swinging!

Glittering black wavy hair . . . graceful body line . . . talented fingers tickling the ivories . . . wildly pattin' feet . . . producing weird jazz; the explosive attempt of the Negro to cast off the blues and be happy . . . carefree happy.

With a smile of contentment, Willie hailed a cab and took his girl friend home.

Strolling along with rhythm in his walk

Togged to the bricks . . . "sweet-line" talk.

* * *

III.

Candid Scene . . . A Month After The Fight

Lean, lanky man dragging himself along . . . business was bad, and Willie was broke again . . . every pocket he picked yielded small change, and often nothing . . . After his money went the way it all goes, his girl friend took wings and completely disappeared . . . a week later he put a pawn ticket for his new clothes into a trash can.

* * *

Midnight Waterfront Portrait

MIDNIGHT . . . a shabby-looking thin man walked slowly along the Harlem river front . . . he paused . . . looked at the cool-cool river rolling along . . . seemed enchanted by it . . . seemed to perceive in it the expression of an inner and unsuspected beauty.

He watched the dark changing wavelets . . . the moonlight quivering like shimmering silk . . . he wondered had he reached his journey's end . . . Suddenly the calm cool face of the river asked him for a kiss . . . he trembled . . . then embraced it hungrily!

ESSAY WINNERS, 1937

HIGH SCHOOLS

- 1st: Grant S. Schochley, Northeast High School, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 2nd: J. Dorothy Nicholson, Terrell High School, Fort Worth, Tex.
- 3rd: Alice Maxine Hicks, Lincoln High School, Wheeling, W. Va.
- 4th: Pearl Perry, Armstrong High School, Richmond, Va.
- 5th: Anna Pearl Wilder, Williston Industrial High School, Wilmington, N. C.
- 6th: Della Burwell, West Philadelphia, Pa.
- 7th: Bernice Byrd, Second Ward High School, Charlotte, N. C.
- 8th: Nellie Kinniebrew, Booker T. Washington High School, Dallas, Tex.

COLLEGES

- 1st: Ernest Baer Johnson, Iowa University, Iowa City, Iowa.
- 2nd: Henry George Washington, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.
- 3rd: Otto McClarrin, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
- 4th: Albert Maurine Moody, Southern University, Scotlandville, La.
- 5th: Eutaliford Duncan, A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C.
- 6th: Willie C. Teague, Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.
- 7th: Levi Huff, C. A. & N. University, Langston, Okla.
- 8th: Mary Elizabeth Jackson, Mather Normal School, Dallas, Tex.

JUDGES

Frederick S. Weaver, Washington, D. C.; Lloyd T. Barnes, Philadelphia, Pa.; and Wm. C. Jason, Jr., Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

CLEVELAND

THE CONCLAVE CITY

"Veni, Vidi, Vici," or "Vieni Vieni?"

UNTOLD centuries ago mountains of ice moved southward over the face of North America, crushing everything in their wake, but leaving behind a network of lovely lakes. One such lake is Erie. Then, to atone for the damage wrought by the glaciers, Nature spread a rich, green carpet over the wounds and reared lofty oaks and maples to protect the velvet beneath. To this virgin territory came Moses Cleaveland in 1796. (Note: 10 years earlier, a group of fur traders had built a cabin near the Cuyahoga River).

Cleaveland had been sent by the Connecticut Land Company to survey the Western Reserve and to choose a site which offered excellent trading and commercial possibilities. He must have been a prophet for succeeding developments have justified his choice far beyond his fondest dreams:

1797—The Carters, Kingsburys, Hawleys and Chapmans were lured from their homes in Old Wyndham, Connecticut. Two very necessary elements for an increased population occurred too—the first marriage took place and the first white baby was born.

1798—Lorenzo Carter built the first "mansion"—a two-room cabin.

1800—School bells rang for the first time.

1801—Lorenzo Carter builds again—a tavern.

1802—First Town Meeting held. (Growing pains!)

1804—Ah! Now we're getting somewhere—two distilleries were put in operation.

1806—More growing pains!—Cleveland was made county seat for Cuyahoga County.

1810—Divorces (lawyers) and diseases (doctors) came to town.

1814—Cleveland incorporated!—as a village.

1818—Lake Erie's first Steam boat, Walk-in-the-Water, struggled into Cleveland from Buffalo. Evidently big news for the first newspaper was published too.

1820—Frontier moves westward—the stage coach arrives.

1827—Ohio Canal opened to Akron.

1828—The hymns are housed! (church built)

1830—The village bought a fire engine.

1834—The first railroad train galloped into Public Square—yes, "galloped", it was drawn by a horse.

1836—"Now I am a man!", or Cleveland received its city charter.

1837—The citizens agreed to pay for "free" grammar schools.

1841—Plain Dealer began publications.

1847—First Steam railroad came into Cleveland.

1853—Modern water system installed.

1859—Lincoln came to town.

1865—Again Lincoln came—on a bier; his body lay in state on the Public Square.

1866—The old Union Station was built.

1870—Clevelanders organized the Standard Oil Co.

1879—Public Square aglow!—with a light invented by a Cleveland.

1881—Another assassinated president lay in state on the Public Square—James A. Garfield.

1882—Western Reserve College moved from Hudson, Ohio, into Cleveland, and became Adelbert College.

1894—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument (Public Square) was built.

1896—Centennial Celebration!

1916—Museum of Arts' lovely building in Wade Park completed.

1924—Public Library completed. Excavation for new Union Depot Began.

1925—Baldwin Filtration Plant and Reservoir completed. Largest covered reservoir in the world—14 acres.

1926—New Central Police Station completed. Most modern and complete of its kind.

1928—Terminal Tower completed.

1929—National Air Races held for first time.

1931—The Stadium completed—a 12 acre structure.

1937—Re-opening of Great Lakes Exposition and National Air Races make Cleveland the mecca for tourists from all over the world.

And there you have it! Your Conclave City—a city that has grown from an isolated trading post in 1786, to a metropolis of world-wide importance in 1937.

The brief chronology which I have given you may be of some interest to students of history, but it doesn't offer any evidence of the dynamic factors connected with its growth as an industrial, educational and convention center.

INDUSTRY: Moses Cleaveland chose this section of the Western Reserve because it promised splendid trading and commercial possibilities. Before many years passed other far-seeing business men realized Cleveland's advantages. Manufacturing sprang up. These industries grew, attracting more. Today 3000 industrial plants are located in the community, employing 140,000 wage earners who receive an aggregate sum of

more than \$200,000,000.00. At least two-thirds of the nation's industries are represented here.

Australians from "down under" drive Cleveland-made White motor trucks. Blast furnaces equipment is shipped to China. The mines of South Africa, the Andes, Bolivia and Chile are equipped with wire screens made in Cleveland. Japan buys automatic screw machines created here. Entire Russian cities have been designed and built by Cleveland engineering firms. And wherever offices are open—the world over—Cleveland-made letter duplicating equipment will be found.

It can readily be seen that Cleveland's docks are busy places. The tonnage handled annually is greater than that of Liverpool and greater than that handled by all the ports of France combined.

The immense lake traffic of today was born when the first cargo of iron ore from the Lake Superior region entered the harbor in 1852. A view of the 14 miles of lake front protected by the breakwater $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles long and the harbor amply supplied with docks both along the lake and the Cuyahoga River banks, makes it easy to understand how Cleveland meets the demands of its ever-increasing lake business.

EDUCATION: Cleveland is an outstanding cultural center—and the most outstanding cultural center in Cleveland is University Circle. It is located on Euclid Avenue, just beyond E. 107th Street. A visit to this spot should be on your "must see list".

As you travel east on Euclid Avenue and turn to the left, University Circle will comprise your entire horizon. Very few cities in the country can boast of a more beautiful view than the one which you will have to your left. In the foreground, marble steps lead down to the emerald carpet encircling as lovely a little lake as Switzerland or Erin can boast. And in the background, overlooking sloping terraces of greensward and marble, stands one of the most beautiful museum buildings in the country—the Cleveland Museum of Art. The equipment for handling its treasures has no superior. Outstanding lecturers frequent its auditorium.

Passing around the Circle, one approaches the campus of Case School of Applied Science. Annually, 750 embryo chemical, mining, metallurgical, electrical, mechanical and civil engineers attend Case, one of the nation's best. That little man you see walking around the campus may be Dr. Dayton C. Miller, one of the world's most famous physicists and one of Einstein's most learned critics.

The tall, "gray spires" on the other side of the fence form part of one the nation's greatest universities—Western Reserve. Practically every branch of learning is pursued by the 15,000 students who daily attend classes at Flora Stone Mather College, Adelbert College, the Graduate School, Cleveland College (the University's downtown branch), and the Schools of Medicine, Law, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Nursing, Art, Architecture, Education, Library Science and Applied Social Sciences.

If, while standing on the corner of Adelbert Road and Euclid Avenue, you begin to smell ethylene, don't be alarmed—its just an olfactory indication that you are looking at one the world's greatest medical units. Allen Memorial Library is on the southeast corner, and, stretching eastward, is the enormous Nurses' Dormitory. Incidentally, the "front yard" of the Nurses' Dorm is larger than many college campuses. Behind the Dorm loom the massive structures which include the Leonard C. Hanna House, Maternity Hospital and the Babies' and Children's Hospital. This magnificent group represents an expenditure of \$15,000,000. Quite an achievement for the "barbarian" followers of Hippocrates!

Before you pass on, glance across the street—a really noble structure there. Severance Hall, it is—home of the world-famous Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. Perfect acoustics and unbelievably beautiful lighting effects are but two of its many wonderful features. The land was donated by Western Reserve University, the building, a gift of John Long Severance, and the endowment for upkeep and maintenance, a generous gift of the music lovers of Cleveland.

Just a short distance up the Avenue, you come to Reserve's Graduate School, Psychological Laboratory and Thwing Hall, a beautiful library and meeting hall named after one of the greatest college presidents in all American history—Charles Frances Thwing.

A few steps more and you come to the portals of Flora Stone Mather College, the habitat of the co-eds, the "happy hunting-ground" of Adelbert Men. Don't get the notion, though, that classes are held separately; joint sessions are held on (and off!) both campuses.

That is University Circle!

John Carroll University, a Catholic school, lays special emphasis upon the classics. However, pre-digested, abridged, expurgated and approved sciences are taught. One of the interesting features of the "College in the Heights" is the seismological laboratory, equipped with three large instruments, the largest of which contains records of practically every tremor observed in the earth's surface in the last thirty years.

In addition to the universities and colleges already referred to, Cleveland is equally proud of its 300 diversified public, parochial, private, music and arts schools. Whatever you would know, there is some one of several places in Cleveland to which you might go for the information and training.

ENTERTAINMENT: You cinema addicts will find 12,000 seats to choose from in glamorous Playhouse Square, and you can always find your favorite—whether it be George Arliss or Martha Raye—somewhere in the bright lights. Of course, some of you who might want to take in a third-rate "drahmah", rather than enjoy a first-grade movie—simply because of a liking (?) for the legitimate "theatah"—you, too, will find places to go around the town.

The world's best hockey players kick the puck around at the "Arena"—the new sports palace which opened just a few short weeks ago. It features colored ice pea-

cocks and all that sort of thing—really an aesthetic ice-theatre! You'll find it on Euclid Avenue near East 35th Street.

The huge Public Auditorium is capable of affording much entertainment—even circuses have been held on the main floor. The world's champions, Celtics and the Renaissance lads, are wont to spend many winter evenings dribbling up and down the floor. Lily Pons, late of the "Met," thrilled thousands with "The Bell Song" in the lovely Music Hall. You may—you will! dance in the Ballroom. And, it would be a rare treat to listen to an organ recital on the Hall's \$100,000 instrument.

The Observation Porch on the 40-umpin' floor of the Terminal Tower will give some of youse guys a chance to see a whole lot of urban territory. And don't pretend you aren't interested—for I know that all you-
all ain't from New York.

And, in case you're interested—you scientists should be!—the Museum of Natural History has specimens of fossil fishes 400,000 years old. (Almost as old as the dormitories at a Virginia college (?) where the writer taught one year!) Natural habitat groups will enable you nature artists to stock up your "morgue".

The \$5,000,000 Public Library building houses books dealing with Culbertson's System and Robert's Rules of Order—the former, of interest to idle wives, the latter to harassed delegates. Don't rush! There are lots of copies.

As for night clubs, restaurants and hotels—well, you'll find out when you get here.

And after you've seen all this—and, even though your eyes cry out for sleep, your legs for rest, your purse for a bank holiday—you will want to come again.

ZETA OMEGA CONCLAVE HOSTS

Presents a "Rogues Gallery" and a splendid "Program."

IT WAS the year 1923 A. D. Sarah Bernhardt died in Paris—the Bulgarian army overthrew the government—the League of Nations admitted the Irish Free State and Abyssinia to its protective (!*!) fold—Allied premiers met in Paris to discuss the reparation problem—Dr. Sun Yat-sen was worried no end by Marshall Tsao-kun—Egypt entered upon its complete independence program—Adolph Hitler led an unsuccessful "putsch" in Munich—King Constantine of Greece was ordered into exile—Eiffel, designer of the famous tower, died in Paris—Catholic deputies voted (70-1) to support the six-month-old government of Mussolini—Francisco Villa was assassinated—Abd-el-Krim gave Spain much trouble—Rumanian Jews were granted full citizenship—King Alphonso fled to Rome—President Harding died in San Francisco—The American Army of Occupation left the Rhine—earthquake, fire and tidal wave destroyed the greater part of Tokyo and Yokahama.

During this chaotic year, two young men came to Cleveland and established Zeta Omega chapter. T. C. Hendricks and Nathaniel Bowen they were. "T. C." had been "pitching" copper sulphate crystals into

mortars in the pharmacy lab. at Meharry; "Nate" had been pitching baseballs at Morehouse.

The first men to be initiated were Dr. P. H. White, Fred Roseboro and J. Eastman Edwards. Dr. White, a favorite son of Illinois Medical College, is so adept at the game that he has a pet name for every cell in the urogenital system. Fred Roseboro, who first wore cap and gown at Lincoln, '13, was a student at the Cleveland Law School. Edwards, who had received his A.B. at Fisk in 1920, was an inspector for the Cleveland Gear Manufacturing Co.

Since that eventful year, 1923, Zeta Omega has grown, by initiation and transference, into a chapter of approximately 50 members. Collectively, these fellows have perspired in the classrooms of 25 schools, colleges and universities: Western Reserve, Howard, Fisk, Lincoln, Talladega, Atlanta, Boston, Illinois, Michigan, Harvard, Pittsburgh, Indiana, Cleveland, Penn, Columbia, Meharry, Ohio Northern, John Carroll, Morehouse, Hillsdale, Johnson C. Smith, Cleveland Law School, John Marshall and Illinois Medical College. So, you see, if you hail from any campus east of the Mississippi you'll find someone here who knows something about it.

ROGUES GALLERY

ROGUE SONG—"OMEGA DEAR."

YOU HAVE learned something about your Conclave city and your chapter host—now, you might find it worth your while to learn something of the individuals comprising Zeta Omega. We will dispose of them alphabetically (or any way you like—pistols, knives, etc.).

"Al" Adams has been so darned busy I haven't been able to collar him for any information. However, I'll tell you this about the guy: short, Esquire-ey; has a lovely wife and a beautiful little daughter—all about the same size; will talk all night about psychology; lives at 2234 E. 74th Street.

Charles Apple: shy, reserved, Omega-youngster (Zeta Omega, '30) of some 32 years; married Ella Atwater in 1930—ha! I wonder what she thought of that mustard we put on his panties during the initiation; Morehouse, '21-'29; 2237 E. 89th St.

Harry Apple: another one of the Americus Georgia Apples; and another Mo'house lad ('29); married Leota Palmer in August, 1934—who, incidentally, has a daughter, Natalie, 10 years of age, a concert pianist; 2210 E. 84th St.

Abe Avery: tall, lanky wanderer from Alabama (born—Birmingham, school—Talladega); social worker; eligible bachelor; 2179 E. 85th St.

Nathaniel Bowen: the first baby born in Atlanta in 1898; A. B. Morehouse, '21, Western Reserve Law School, '21-'23, L. C. B., Cleveland Law School, '25; first basileus of Zeta Omega; charming daughter, Tallulah Marie, Age 14; one of the important cogs in Uncle Sam's Postal Machine; 2218 E. 101st St.

Alcied J. Breaux: stork dropped him in "Nu Awlins"; ex-playboy, but happily married now; he and Thelma (one of Cleveland's lovely ladies) have a boy and a girl, 5 and 3; track star from Hillsdale; manager of one of Wright's gas stations; 2246 E. 81st St.

Lloyd Brown: too much night life—couldn't find him.

Charles Carr: Fisk and John Marshall Law School; operates Comedy Club (a place you must go!); recently married, therefore, recently settled down; guarantees low alimony in divorce cases; 208 Woodland Market Bldg. (office).

Dr. J. O. Catalan: tall, gray, handsome; petite wife, 3 (?) children; pleasant smile—Howard training—successful practice; Washington 4349 (home phone).

Charles W. Collins: born, Ironton, Ohio, 1906; struggled through five years at Western Reserve; likes to think he is a psychologist; Civil Service Examiner; married Helen Tyler, 1933; one child (plenty), age three, conduct—terrible; 10801 Greenlawn Avenue.

John R. Cornwell: tall, talkative, has unlimited fund of tales—real and otherwise; lived and traveled all over this man's country; U. of Michigan; beautiful wife—Helen; age—32 (his!); 614 E. 107th St.

George Davis: tall, plump, likes the fireside and a history book; John Carroll; 2251 E. 89th St.

Pete Duff: Casanova, Beau Brummel, etc., U. of Illinois; Social worker during spare moments; 2304 E. 101st St.

John Early: heavy bundle delivered in Cleveland, May 18, 1912; biology major—Western Reserve, '33; tried to preach once—you know, Elmer Gantry; big (and I mean BIG) insurance man; no shotgun wedding—yet; 10619 Bryant Ave.

J. Eastman Edwards: Only the correct word will do; wet his first diaper in Nashville, July 30, 1897; studied (so he claims!) at Fisk, Western Reserve and Columbia; likes to sing—and can; wife—former Miss Eva Rochelle Lowe; two daughters for youse guys to think about—Gloria Rochell and Norma Juanita, but, you villains, they are seven and five years of age. Utilities clerk; 12715 Imperial Ave.

LaVert Gardner: No data.

Dr. Jean B. Goggins: commanding figure, shiny pate; seldom present—always dependable; infant son is assured of excellent dental care; 4320 Central Avenue. (office).

Chester Gray: "Annie doesn't live here anymore;" big New Dealer—NYA; John Carroll Grad; last heard of on plane bound for Washington, D. C.

Dr. Estes J. Gunn: Guarantees syphilis cures—very large practice; Biddle University (Johnson C. Smith) and Meharry; office on Scovill, Home on Pasadena.

Dr. Robert A. Harris: any dentist who drives a Lincoln Zephyr must be successful; Meharry grad; likeable, always dependable; 3001 Scotville Ave. (office).

Dr Frank Hendricks: Meharry grad; recently acquired a charming wife and a big Packard—marks of success; you'll like him too; 4927 Central Ave. (office).

Langston Hughes; we claim him, but the bloke won't stay put—why, right now, he is dodging bullets in Madrid; unless another worker's revolution breaks out somewhere he'll be home soon—I hope, I hope, I hope; actually remained in the U. S. long enough to go to school—Lincoln.

Leo Hutchins: mother first saw him June 20, 1908. in Birmingham; studied football at Talladega for two years; pledged at Gamma Psi, made here '36; married Miss Susie Ashe of Birmingham; two daughters—Pearl, seven years old, and Leola, five; 3409 E. 128th St., No. 2.

George Johnson: thin, wiry, always full of enthusiasm—and Hiram Walker; Howard and U. Indiana Law School; wife—tall, sophisticated Hazel; 208 Woodland Market Bldg. (office).

John Jones: serious-minded young fellow with lots of "guts;" John Carroll student; wedding bells long overdue; 2169 E. 86th St.

Dr. Darl Kent: jovial, capable—always busy; Me-harry grad; 2562 E. 55th St. (office).

George Lang: "Empire State Bldg.;" John Carroll student; tall, but hard to find; 2196 E. 90th St.

Clarence Liggon: Majestic Hotel manager; Lincoln is his alma mammy.

Dr. John McMorries: extracts molars—in the town's choice spot, above Bob Shauter's drug store, 93rd and Cedar; Howard men will remember him.

Luke Murphy: short, boundless energy, "Adolph Menjou" moustache, wears glasses; handles your Cleveland mail; outstanding interests in life—Jimmie Fields (recent bride), Morehouse, Omega Psi Phi; address: somewhere in Portland-Outhwaite apartments.

John A. Robinson: plump; birthplace—Springfield, Ohio; dispenses Martinis at the Turf Club; goes to Western Reserve; 10566 Cedar Ave.

"Billy" Robinson: "Shylock;" overwhelming passions—Morehouse ('30), insurance (Atlanta Life), Omega Psi Phi, "co-op" associations and MARGE (soon to be Mrs. "Billy" R.); Started "talking" Feb. 1. 1911, at Fernandino, Florida—and hasn't stopped; 2238 E. 80th St.

Fred Roseboro: tall, taciturn; attorney (admitted to bar, 1927); one of Uncle Sammy's G-men; married the charming, capable Betty Crutchfield; our present basileus; 8107 Cedar Ave., No. 5

Robert Smith: short, energetic; pharmacist; U. Pittsburgh lad; 2195 E. 93rd St.

Harry Thomas: of the Atlanta, Gawgia Thomases; Atlanta U., Eta '19; mechanical dentist; married one of Atlanta's belles of yesteryear—Alice Cureton; district foreman in Cleveland's Service Dept.; 2233 E. 89th St.

Dr. J. I. Ward: intellectual—maybe that's why he seldom comes around; lateral pass in medical school, girl, both in Virginia now; 6109 Quincey (office).

Charles W. White: poked his nose into this earth's atmosphere the day after Xmas, 1897, at Nashville;

frisky Fisk student, A. B. '21; serious minded Harvard man, L.L.B., '24 Assistant Law Director, City of Cleveland (one of the nation's few negroes to have ever held the office); married beautiful Elizabeth Taylor, June 30, 1931; his big (?) weakness—Lillian Anita, aged 10 months; 1st basileus, Gamma chapter; 2250 E. 89th Street.

Edwin C. White: short stocky; never misses an initiation (ouch!); Talladega; son of Dr. P. H., bro. of Wm. T.; 2264 E. 89th St.

Dr. P. H. White: most dependable, enthusiastic "youngster" in the chapter; 2264 E. 89th St.

William T. White: short, thin, unusually active; pharmacy, Ohio Northern; law, Cleveland Law School; following in his father's footsteps—two sons; Utilities clerk; 1074 E. 99th St.

Elmer J. Whiting: cultured easterner; Haverhill, Mass., 9/22/'95 (I have a vague idea about reading something in history texts concerning Haverhill); A.B., Howard, '18; L.L.B. John Marshall Law School, '37; acted as reader-companion to William H. Moody, former Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court; married Margaret DuBose, November 2, 1920 (she must use Palmolive soap!); two fine young sons—Elmer, Jr., and Thomas J., ages 16 and 15; 2201 E. 85th St.

Elliott G. Young: ambitious; psychology major, Hillsdale, graduate work, Western Reserve; born, Detroit, Michigan, 12/12/11; married a classmate, Mary Myers, in St. Louis on his birthday (some present!), 1936; bouncing baby daughter, Lois Ellen, born 9/2/37; vocational guidance director at Negro Welfare Association; 1256 E. 83rd St.

No doubt some very important bits of information have been omitted here and there—but don't blame me. I just couldn't get it. However, if youse guys would like to look up the records of these "birds," write the Bureau of Criminal Identification, Dept. of Justice, Washington, D. C.
Auf Wiedersehen!

CONCLAVE PROGRAM

Monday, December 27, 1937, Registration from 1:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. at Western Reserve Republican Club, 55th & Cedar Avenue.

Reception by Omega Maids and Matrons from 4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. at Western Reserve Republican Club.

Pre-Conclave Smoker from 6:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. at Vaudeville Comedy Club, 2282 East 55th Street. Omega Kappa Basketball Game at 9:00 P.M. at Portland-Outhwaite Center, East 46th and Scovill Avenue.

Alpha Phi Alpha Formal Dance from 12:00 Midnight to 3:00 A.M. (Place to be announced.)

Tuesday, December 28, 1937, Opening Session from 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 Noon, Western Reserve Republican Club.

Luncheon at 12:00 Noon until 1:30 P.M.

Afternoon Session, from 1:30 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Iota Phi Lambda Cocktail Party, 9:00 to 12:00 P.M. at Cosmopolitan Club.

Joint Omega Psi Phi and Kappa Alpha Psi Dance from 11:00 P.M. to 3:00 A.M. at Public Auditorium East 6th Street and Lakeside Ave.

Wednesday, December 29, 1937, Morning Session from 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 Noon.

Luncheon from 12:00 Noon to 1:30 P.M.

Afternoon Session from 1:30 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. Omega Banquet at 7:00 P.M., Cedar Gardens 9608 Cedar Avenue

Thursday, December 30, 1937, Morning Session from 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 Noon.

Conclave Picture at 12:00 Noon.

Luncheon from 12:15 to 1:30 P.M.

Closing Session from 1:30 P.M. to 6:30 P.M. Glenville Masonic Temple, at 107th and St. Clair Avenue.

CHAPTER NOTES



MALCOLM DODSON

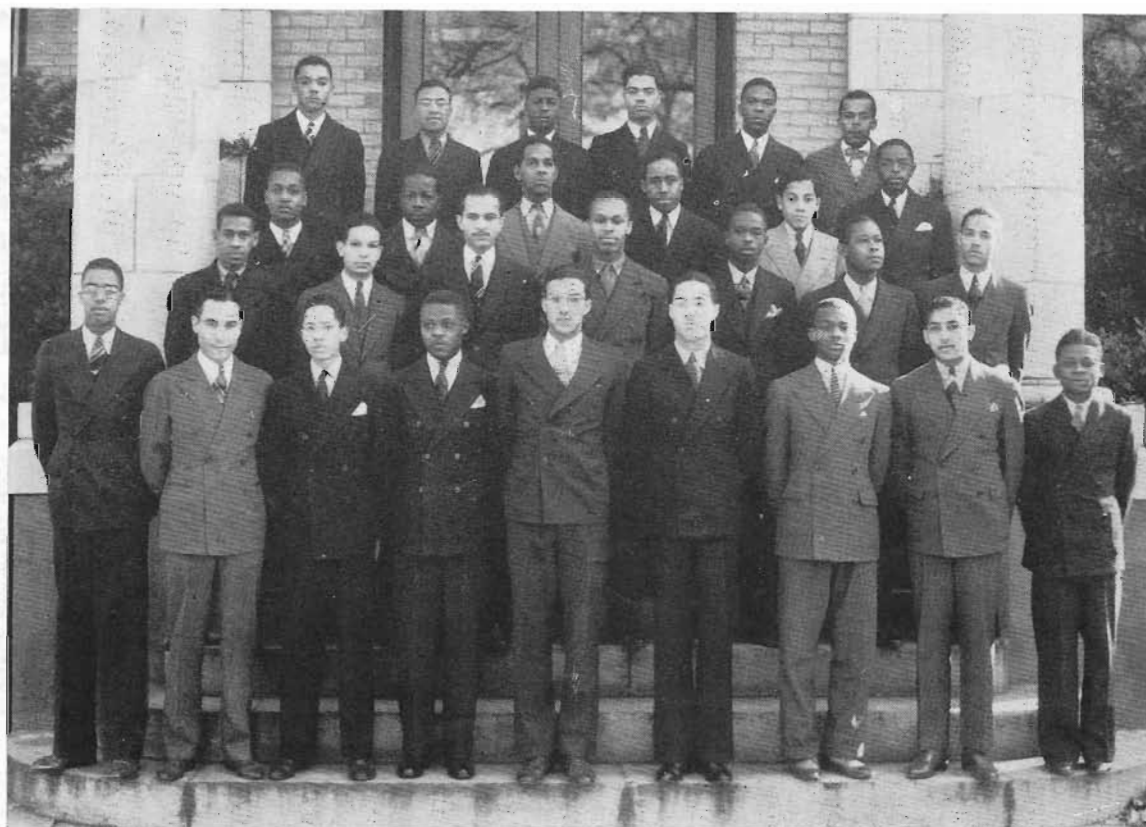
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, N. C.

Once again Rho Chapter brings you greetings from thirty brothers of Omegadom at Johnson C. Smith University. Despite the fact that Rho has been oddly enough silent in recent issues of the Oracle, we have worked untiringly toward the advancement of our

fraternity and assumed the leadership in campus activities.

Furthermore, we are again sure of a very successful year under the guidance of our official family consisting of: Cornell A. Johnson, basileus; Clifton H. Hawthorne, vice basileus; T. Vincent Harris, keeper of records and seals; William C. Hines, keeper of finance;

Almond O. Radford, keeper of peace; Mack S. Williams, chaplain; Robert L. Hardin, dean of Lamps; Charles G. Kearns, chapter editor. Ten older brothers of our group compose a strong nucleus around which many constructive programs may be built. These brothers are: Edward S. Williams, Walter S. Hardy, William J. Costner, John T. Col-



RHO CHAPTER

Reading left to right—front row: H. G. Wilson; E. S. Williams; Frank B. Lain; C. H. Hawthorne, Vice Basileus; W. S. Hardy; T. Vincent Harris, K. of R. S.; W. B. Dusenbury; R. L. Hardin, D. of L.; J. L. Greene.

*Second row—*T. H. Wyche; C. H. Stephenson; J. T. Smith; J. P. Bowers; B. T. Hollo-
mon; J. T. Collins; C. A. Johnson, Basileus.

*Third row—*O. E. Harris; A. O. Radford, K. of P.; W. C. Hines, K. of F.; J. L. Walker;
A. N. Williams; R. W. Harris.

*Fourth row—*W. J. Costner; E. L. Henderson; T. O. Garrett; C. G. Kearns, C. E.; M. S. Williams, Chaplain; and Robert Wallace. Brothers who don't appear on the picture are: L. A. Warner and Z. S. Hargrave.

lins, Lovette A. Warner, Thearry O. Garrett, Thomas H. Wyche, Elo L. Henderson, J. T. Smith, and Z. Sylvester Hargrave.

Recently Rho chapter began her probation period and twelve men who had exemplified themselves as fit Omega material received the call to begin the journey across the burning sands. Under the able guidance of Brother Mack Williams, Neophyte commander, these twelve men were conducted into the folds of Omega. The newly initiated brothers are: Joseph P. Bowers of Orange, N. J.; Robert N. Wallace, of Oxford, N. C.; Wilmer B. Dusenbury, of Youngstown, Ohio; Robert W. Harris, of Anniston, Ala.; Johnny L. Greene, of Concord, N. C.; C. Eugene Stephenson, of Columbia, S. C.; Howard G. Wilson, Bristol, Tenn.; Avon N. Williams, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Berthron T. Holloman, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank B. Lain, of Macon, Ga.; and John L. Walker, and Otha Harris, of Charlotte, N. C.

Upon returning to our work here from our summer vacation Rho chapter sponsored a "get together" oyster supper and smoker. All Omega men on our campus were invited and participated in this highly enjoyable and cheerful evening. A true spirit of Omega permeated the meeting as a fitting start to a year of bright hopes and worthy accomplishments.

We then turned our attention toward the one aim of emulating all of our previous Achievement Week projects. Joining hands with Pi Phi, graduate chapter of Charlotte, we believe that this far from easy task was realized largely through the commendable efforts of Brothers James T. Smith, chairman of achievement project committee, Thomas H. Wyche and Clifton H. Hawthorne.

Brother Ira D. Reid, professor of sociology, Atlanta University, addressed the initial program of National Negro Achievement Week, Sunday afternoon, November 7, in the Johnson C. Smith University church. Brother Reid, who was research director of the National Urban League before assuming his duties at Atlanta, spoke on "The Three R's of Social Problems". Upon expressing a somewhat deterministic view regarding man's relationship to his environment, the speaker attributed the cause of our social maladjustments to the existing "lag" between man's social institutions and the changing times.

The three R's of social problems, says Brother Reid, are recognition, reaction, and reconstruction: recognition of the problem and its implications, reaction to the needs of such problems, and then, reconstruction of our social institutions in the light of this necessity to meet our changing times. Brother Reid advanced the idea of an aristocracy of intelligence as a possible solution to

the maladjustments of present day society, and emphasized practical educational and family training to enable us to live fuller and richer lives.

Music for the program was furnished by Brother Thomas A. Long, organist, the University choir, and Miss Catherine Dothard who sang Burleigh's arrangement of "Deep River".

During the week several prominent Welfare workers of Charlotte were presented in a series of interesting programs at the University chapel period, together with two radio broadcasts.

Mr. Preston Phillips, truant officer of Charlotte, and Mrs. P. W. Russell, head of the Negro division of social welfare of the city, spoke at the chapel periods on Monday and Friday morning respectively. Both speakers brought phases of their work before the student body. Mrs. Russell concluded the week's project emphasized the exceedingly high crime and delinquency rates of Charlotte, and especially that of the Negroes. But at the same time pointing to the decided lack of facilities, institutions, and the inadequacies of the state and city agencies in dealing with, and caring for, delinquency among Negroes.

Judge F. M. Redd, of the domestic relations and juvenile courts, was the speaker at the Tuesday morning chapel period. Speaking on the subject, "What is Worthwhile in Life", Judge Redd contended that the great cure for present-day social problems and Juvenile delinquency would be found in the fundamental training of the home, school and church.

On Tuesday evening at 8:45 Brother J. T. Smith presented over Station WSOC, Brother L. P. Harris, attorney of Charlotte, who spoke on "Some Legal Phases of Juvenile Delinquency". Brother Robert Wallace also sang Edward Boatner's arrangement of the spiritual "On My Journey". Brother S. Herbert Adams, registrar of Johnson S. Smith University, spoke over station WBT, on "Some Implications of Juvenile Delinquency in North Carolina". Brother Adams stressed many fundamental social and economic aspects of a delinquent environment, and described the deplorable situation existing in North Carolina in regards to underlying conditions and factors affecting juvenile delinquency and social maladjustments among Negroes. Brother C. H. Hawthorne introduced the program.

C. G. KEARNS, Editor.

GAMMA SIGMA State Teachers College Montgomery, Ala.

We are back ready to carry on in Omega's dear name. We lost five brothers by graduation and two failed to return. Disregarding the size of our chapter, we immediately launched a successful program under the guidance of basileus,

James Ramsoure. We were co-host with Sigma Phi in entertaining the Seventh Regional Conclave October 8-10. The Conclave was a success from a social and educational angle. We were very fortunate in having both Grand Basileus, William Baugh and Vice Grand Basileus, Jesse O. Thomas in attendance. October 23, assisted by Beta Eta of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority we gave the freshmen a jambouree. Basileus James Ramsoure was instrumental in setting up a Pan Hellenic Council and was elected President. We are looking forward to an initiation before the holidays. We also have several other interesting projects, including our annual theatre party, on foot. Brother Maxwell Watson was co-captain of this year's varsity football team, and was one of the key men at a guard position. All the brothers and officers of Gamma Sigma are Basileus, James Ramsoure; Vice Basileus, Charles Wright; Keeper of Records, Fred Fant; Keeper of Finance, Maxwell Watson; James Lee, Henry Moorman, Harvin Dugan, Clarence Edmondson and Amos Gordon.

HENRY MOORMAN.

PHI PHI Richmond, Va.

Brother Henry McGuinn our new Basileus called the men together for the year's initial meeting on October 13th. Judging from the enthusiastic response to the planned program submitted, this chapter will have a great year. Projects of a community service nature dominate the agenda with an Achievement Program leading the list. It is truly interesting to watch the growing tendency to subordinate the purely social projects and elevate the ones of a serious nature.

Brother "Chippie" Mitchell will soon turn a new leaf in his life when he takes unto himself Miss Elnore Walker . . . "until death do us part". It will be the first Phi Phi wedding in years and promises to be a grand occasion. Brother Limas Wall is away this year working on his doctorate in biology. Dr. W. M. T. Forrester and his charming Madam have moved into their cozy little dream house since our last writing. Brother Richard I. McKinney received his S T M from Andove Newton Theological School, Boston last summer. Brother James E. Segear has completed study for an M. A. Brother Samuel Thompson was an instructor in commercial dietetics at Tuskegee this summer.

The officers for the year are as follows;

Henry J. McGuinn	Basileus
Walter White	K.R. & S.
Dr. Conway Wilson	K. of F.
Samuel Thompson	K. of P.
Dr. Vernon Harris	Chaplain
HOMER I. ROSE.	

THETA PSI W. Va. State College Institute, W. Va.

Despite the loss of such valuable men as our ex-Basileus James Overby, William Jackson, William Turner, William Armstrong, Julius Thornhill, Marvin Richardson, Arthur Lew, Knute Burroughs, George Jones, William Ruffin, Harold Randolph, Harlen Hicks, Roderick Price and Dixon Edwards, Theta Psi is looking forward to its greatest year in the history of the chapter.

Omega is well represented on the campus this year, having such men as Brother Paul Comedy, assistant in Biology; Brother Lincoln Duiguid, assistant in Chemistry, Brother Hubert Duiguid, assistant in Agriculture; Brothers Spencer Roberts and Frank Clark, assistants in Mechanic Arts; Brother Dave Smith, assistant in sociology. On the football team is Brother Purvis Bates, one of the best collegiate ends in the country; Brother James Gaskin, who was also a fifth man in the opposing backfields; Brother Edwin Prigg, one of the speed merchants on the squad and Brother Maurice "Buck" Wiley, a tackle of great promise who formerly played at Arkansas State. Also Brother Oliver Arnold who is the manager of the team.

However activities do not stop here. Theta Psi is again this year having the bulletin board in the "Frat" room which keeps the men reminded of important activities being carried on or being planned by Omega Men throughout the country. This bulletin acts as an inspiration to the brothers because the success maintained by the "Omega Greats" throughout the country is kept before them.

We also have a visitors register which is already being filled with the names of some of Omega's most beloved brothers, the latest addition to the register being Brother Lawrence Oxley, our former Grand Basileus who visited us recently giving a very helpful talk on how we might overcome certain obstacles that would probably confront us this year.

Omega does not stop with the students alone, however. The faculty is studded with Omega Brothers who are always willing to lend a helping hand by advising us when the sledding becomes rough. The most helpful of these Brothers is Brother Hamblin, followed closely by brothers McKenzie, Belcher, Edwards, Edlin, Jamison, Ellis and Taylor.

Brother Hamblin is also coach of the football team, assisted by Brother Ellis and Brother Edwards, who has been newly added to the faculty along with Brother Ellis. All to the men have pledged their assistance in carrying Omega over the top again this year. The men are anxious to resume activities where they left off last year.

We have just completed an extremely successful freshman acquaintance smoker. During the program such Omega notables as Brother John Love and Brother Julius Love, the "Granddaddy of Omega." Zi Alpha chapter in Charleston is to be complemented on their part of making the program a success.

Our Basileus, Brother Frank W. Clark; along with Brothers Lincoln Duiguid, Vice Basileus; Spencer Roberts, Keeper of Records and Seals; Adolph Hamblin, Keeper of Finance; Hubert Duiguid, Chaplain; Maurice Wiley, Dean of Pledges; Dave Smith, Hubert Jones, Paul Comedy, Edwin Prigg, James Gaskin, Pervis Bates, Oliver Arnold, James Pettriss and yours truly, have put their shoulders to the wheel and will not give up until all has been done and done well.

We are hoping to the rest of the chapters in Omega the success that we are sure we will have.

EDWARD WAUGH.

BETA Lincoln University Pennsylvania

And here we are again. Beta Chapter's greetings to Brothers everywhere. Beta chapter has continued its fine work of the past semester. We have had a great fall initiation, taking in fourteen good men, namely, Vernon Brock—a star end of Lincoln's football team this year; James "Bo" Bohannan—the songbird of the campus, another Roland Hayes and Vice President of the sophomore class; James Benton—a scholar with an ability at craftsmanship; Palmer Hunt—a pugilist and a ladies' man; La Fenus Hutchins, President of the sophomore class, one of our dramatic standouts and a well liked guy; Theodore Trent—a newcomer from Penn State, but in his short while with us has proved himself a typical Omega man and quite a lover; John Thomas, his nickname is "Smooth", he is what it implies, and another stand-out of the Dramatic group, as well as a scholar; Perry Honey—another star end of football—a wizzard on the floor in basketball and with all this glory he is a modest guy; Andrew MacDonald—a back field star of this year's team—his kicking was sensational—we have never seen this fellow with a frown even through Hell Week; John Mack Brown—quite a mainstay of our football team, another basketball wizzard and quite a lover of the "fair sex"; Francis Jamison—a real lover of all the sports and a nice fellow to know and call Brother; Caesar Marshall—a small fellow—a Ping Pong champ—a tennis standout, and clever; Harold Nichols—a regular guy and carries a hearty appetite. I will admit pages can be written about each of these fellows but my space and your time are both limited. But you'll be hearing about

these brothers soon. We anticipate great things from them for an even Greater Omega.

We observed our National Negro Achievement Week under the leadership of Brother Basileus Herbert Cain. Our weekly programs were conducted by Brothers Perry Cook, John Thomas, LaFenus Hutchins and Walter Johnson, who made a summation of the week's program. On Sunday, November 14, our final program was held with Brother, former Grand Basileus, Lawrence Oxley, who made a very inspiring talk. Wish you could have heard them. The Fraternity Octette gave two vocal selections and after this program we adjourned to the Guest House for an afternoon tea. On the Saturday night before, we had had a smoker for the newly made brothers in conjunction with our observance of the Negro Achievement Week. A great time was had by all.

As we approach the Christmas holidays, we are reminded of a great event that is to come—the Conclave in Cleveland. Beta Chapter will be represented there by Brothers Walter Johnson and George Burgess, and many others who plan to be out there. The best of luck to all of you for grand sessions.

Beta Chapter visions a great New Year. Many plans are being mapped for the coming year which seem to aim us for even greater heights than before. But you'll be reading about us so I won't relate them now.

I send you the Greetings for a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year from every Brother and Pledge here at Beta.

Here is a flash—brother Harry Carl Moultrie has just been appointed from our ranks to be a director of a boys' club in North Carolina. We are sorry to see Brother Moultrie go away for he was quite a "cog" in our machine here, but we gladly usher him to bigger and better things for with him he carries Omega always.

Brother "Stumpy" Jackson is back with us and we give a lot of the credit to him for having helped mould a fine football team, by his assisting the coaches here. "Stumpy's" playing days are over but his agility and fire seem to be just in their prime.

I say "More power to all of you Brothers; carry on for Omega."

FREDERIC ADEN.

CHI PHI Denver, Colo.

Chi Phi has not sent any material to you for quite a spell, but the chapter has steadily moved upward. The influence Chi Phi has on the high school graduates is better shown than told.

Some of the young men who left Denver to attend America's best Negro schools for the past two years were: James Gaskins, Maurice Wiley, Hubert

Jones, Herman McCoy, Sam Hunter, Andy Hestor, Chaucer Spikner, Robert Motley; they, of course, returned as pledges and full-fledged Omega men.

Chi Phi feels proud of the men, for they have been a great source of inspiration to the chapter. Now that they are back in school we send our best wishes to them that they might carry-on the Omega spirit.

The Chapter initiated pledge Brother Elmer Pegg, student at Colorado Agriculture College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

During the past summer we were graced with the presence of America's foremost Negro Poet and Writer, Langston Hughes. Other Omega men who attended our chapter meetings were: J. K. Miller, teacher in the public schools at Dallas, Texas; E. L. Purnell, professor of History at Lincoln University, Columbia, Missouri.

Chi Phi Chapter celebrated Achievement Week in the City of Denver, and had a radio program November 18, at ten thirty o'clock, Mountain Standard Time, over stations of N.B.C. Coast-to-Coast.

WILLIAM PINKETT, *Basileus*.
FRANK S. BRISKLER,
Keeper of Records and Seal.
PRENTICE BOYDE,
Chapter Editor.

UPSILON Wilberforce University Wilberforce, Ohio

Brothers this year started their program with a bang. We moved from the home that had housed Omegas without interruption for fourteen years. We can point to that achievement with pride. Our newer and more spacious home is always open at any time to any visiting Brother or friend who might come upon the campus.

On Nov. 21, 1937 nine men were brought across those burning sands into the golden folds of Omega. Each one is a prominent and respected man in the affairs of the campus. They are as follows: Brothers—Jacob Motsi, a South-African and a brilliant orator; Harvey Blair, a scholar and a gentleman; William Lucas, end on the football team, and a basketball luminary; Leroy Gibbons, stellar guard on the court; Arthur Williams, a gymnast of exceptional capabilities; Robert Tarver, a first string tackle on the football team; Webster Pritchett, a scholar, singer and a gentleman; William Williams, the regular catcher on the varsity nine, and William Wright, both a scholar and a gentleman.

Omega men are found in all fields and types of activities that make the vibrant pulse of this university beat. We find our first team on the gridiron composed of five Q's and three Lamps. The rest of the squad, with the excep-

tion of about five are also Lamps. Brothers Clarkson, Dowdell, and Lottier help round out one of the best backfields in the mid-west.

We find our Basileus, Morris O. Williams as student major, the highest officer in our R. O. T. C. Unit. In the advance course of the military unit, we also find five other Brothers.

In the Science Labs we have Brother Sampson as assistant instructor in Zoology, and Physiology and Anatomy. We find Brother Sammy Williams as assistant instructor in Chemistry.

In extra-curricular activities we have Brother Urquehart as the President of the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P. The presence of Omega is felt in every activity of our campus life.

The committee on activities within the Fraternity provided a very elaborate program in carrying out Achievement Week. Two Chapel programs were held, on the first of which representatives from two other Fraternities on our campus spoke. On Thursday, Brother Trice, of Delta Alpha Chapter, spoke, using the theme of the Achievement Week program, "Juvenile Delinquency, its Causes and Effects." On Sunday, Nov. 14, Brother Thomas Wright, also of Delta Alpha, was the principal speaker on our last program.

The following Brothers were elected to serve Upsilon for the year 1937-38:

Basileus—Morris O. Williams.
Vice Basileus—Francis Dowdell.
K. of R.—William A. Brower.
K. of F.—Berry Powell.
Keeper of Peace—James Lottier.
Chaplain—James Dandridge.
Parliamentarian—Albert Powell.
Chapter Editor—Frank P. Bolden.

Upsilon hopes to greet all of the Brothers from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico at the twenty-sixth conclave.

So, until we meet in the Forest City, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
FRANK P. BOLDEN, *Chapter Editor*.

GAMMA IOTA Toledo, Ohio

Formed November 30, 1937 under the direction of Dr.

Leander R. Hill, former Grand Keeper of Seals, assisted by Brothers: Thomas B. Orum, Mu Omega, Toledo, Ohio; J. C. Oliver, Upsilon, Toledo, Ohio; W. Payne Stanley, Beta, Toledo, Ohio; Clarence G. Smith, Iota Phi, Toledo, Ohio; J. Tam Woods, Theta, Toledo, Ohio.

The following Neophytes were made into the Omega Fraternity:

John C. Anderson, Jr., sophomore Pre-Law; Secretary, Olympus Club of T. U.; Member of 1937 football team; Honor Student 1936; Member Jr. N. A. A. C. P.; Youth Conference; T. U. Dramatic Assn., 1936; Student of Y. M. C. A.

Edmund Brooks, senior, Education Chaplain; Student Y. M. C. A., 1936; Treasurer Young Peoples' Federation Toledo Council of Churches; Member of Olympus Club; Jr. N.A.A.C.P.; Youth Council; Senior prom committee, 1938.

Richard Craig, Springfield, Ohio, sophomore Education; member of football team, 1937 Olympus Club.

James Day, senior, Arts and Science; member of 1937 football team (coached by Dr. Charles W. Spears, formerly of Minnesota.); captain of six of the nine games scheduled; member of Olympus Club; Youth Council; Jr. N.A.A.C.P.; Warren A. M. E. Church Young Peoples' Choir; Advisor of Jr. Young Peoples' League; Senior Ring Committee, T. U.

Oliver Fields, junior, Education; Past president Young Peoples' Progressive League; Treasurer of Olympus Club; member of Youth Council; Jr. N.A.A.C.P.

Earl S. Harris, junior, Pre-Medical; member of Olympus Club; Peers Club; Jr. N.A.A.C.P.; Social Committee Indiana Branch Y. M. C. A.; T. U. Band, 1936.

Earl S. Harris, Sr., (father), J. P. Curtis, M. D., (uncle), M. A. Harris, M. D. (uncle),—Omegas.

E. Bruce Highwarden, sophomore, Education; President Olympus Club; Student 'Y' Dance Committee, 1937; member Student Y. M. C. A.; Session Student Council T. U.; Board N.A.A.C.P.; Membership committee N.A.A.C.P.; Physical committee, Indiana Branch Y. M. C. A.; Athletic Director Warren A. M. E. Church Young Peoples' League; Speakers Bureau T. U.; Dramatic Ass'n T. U. Albert E. Hunt, sophomore, Pre-Law; member Olympus Club; student Y. M. C. A.; Ambassadors Club, Chicago Interracial Council, Evanston, Ill.; Examiner American Red Cross; Councilman Boy Scouts of America; Scoutmaster, Third Baptist Church; Organizer of Jr. N.A.A.C.P., 1936.

William Lawson, junior, Pharmacy; President Young Peoples' League Truevine Baptist Church; member Olympus Club.

Richard McDonald, sophomore, Arts and Science; member Student Y. M. C. A.; Peers Club; Jr. N.A.A.C.P.; Olympus Club; Aspiration: Boys work at Community Center or Y. M. C. A.

Craig Watson, sophomore, Education; member Olympus Club; Freshman football, 1936; formerly with Zac White's Band.

At the first meeting of Gamma Iota Chapter, the following officers were elected and the delegates and alternates were selected to the Twenty-sixth Annual Grand Conclave:

Basileus—Bruce Highwarden.

Vice Basileus—James Day.
 Keeper of Records & Seals—John C. Anderson, Jr.
 Keeper of Finances—Oliver Fields.
 Chaplain—Edmund Brooks.
 Keeper of Peace—Earl S. Harris.
 Chapter Editor—Albert E. Hunt.
 Delegate—Bruce Highwarden.
 Delegate—Albert E. Hunt.
 Alternate—Craig Watson.
 Alternate—Richard Craig.

MU PSI A. & T. College Greensboro, N. C.

Greetings my fine, fond and faithful brothers in Omega! Hear me as I pour out to you, thoughts from the very deepest recess of my heart. Pray do not banish me forever from thy fold, rather have mercy on me, a black sheep among the white ones. Guess what? We are only seven. Yes, seven stalwart men and true. Struggling, fighting and crashing through like dynamic diminutive dwarves, seeking only to overcome adversity though the die is cast.

Our leader, the older and wiser of the clan is brave, loyal and mighty. Through shrewd and often daring tactics, he has managed to out-manuever the greater lords (the professors) and as a reward is on the verge of crossing the threshold which is so daringly entered four years ago. His record as student is a remarkable one. Often his name was included among those found on the honor roll. For his diligence, conduct and scholastic achievements, I say God speed to a true member of the clan. Brother Benjamin Hargrove, hails from Warrenton, North Carolina.

Second honors go to Brother Van Blake, Vice Basileus of our mighty clan. His magnificent scholastic achievement during the last four years has been a glorious reflection on Omega affiliation. He is a member of the dramatic club and the agricultural club. Because of his stamina, eloquence and spirited endeavor, I nominate Brother Van Blake for a most successful future. He hails from Englewood, N. J.

Next on the eligible list and a clan member of no mean ability, is Brother Monroe Fay, our keeper of Records and Seals. A rip-roaring, lumbering, towering, he-man type, Brother Fay is especially known for his ability to utterly send a dog soaring across the burning sands with a gusto of exploding dynamite in his wake. He has made many a good man better through the process of initiation. Brother Fay hails from New Rochelle, N. Y., and soon will be gone with the graduation winds.

No organization of great repute can be a cooperative body possessing a true *esprit de corps* without a balance of power. Consider the two men that will be revealed herein. Brother Brown, our

most sacred Dean of Pledges; A most blessed person this brother Brown, you really should know him. Gentile, reticent, and generous, what more can I say? A model student, he leaves the clan this year for his home town in the Carolines.

A clan member that bears watching is Brother "Billy" Williman, Keeper of Finance of the chapter. His record has been so remarkable that I need only to dwell a short time on his contributions. He is a drummer man in both the band and the orchestra, a swingster of no mean ability. Brother Williman hails from Pittsburgh, Pa.

Last but not least in the line of clan big shots, is Brother Wynn, erstwhile chaplain of the organization. A well rounded individual, Brother Wynn has done much to make campus life agreeable to the students of A & T. When not busy delving in chemistry, he is usually found chasing some skirt about the campus. He hails from Dudley, North Carolina and is a junior.

Other members of the clan and their accredited achievements are as follows: Brother Bell is a senior and is a member of the Glee Club, and school band, and an honor roll man. He hails from Norfolk, Va.

Brother Davenport also hails from Norfolk and is a junior, member of the school band, orchestra, and manager of the Basketball team. Also a student of worthy mention.

We have with us also Brother Jack Norfleet, who has come to Mu Psi from Nu Psi of Virginia State College, either voluntarily or involuntarily. A most promising clan member, he hails from Tidewater's Norfolk.

Also we would like it made known to all Brothers and little brothers that a new brother has come into the fold. Daringly, alone in the midst of disparing turmoil he braved impending destruction, surmounted all obstacles and hurled himself triumphantly into the arms of his waiting brothers. May I present newly elected brother Daniel Leatherberry from Atlantic City, N. J. Congratulations brothers and little brothers in Omega everywhere, here's hoping that you'll ride the chariot of victory through the lofty clouds of success.

MONTE H. WYNN.

EPSILON SIGMA Tillotson College Austin, Texas

When our dear brother and sponsor, B. F. Carruthers met with us for the last time last May he said to us, "Brothers of Epsilon Sigma you are now about to be pushed out upon your own. You will be called upon to show your manhood and your perseverance to the greatest extent." We have found this to be only too true. Brother Carruthers left us to become an

instructor in the Department of Romance Languages at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Epsilon Sigma had a highly successful social and civic program during the year of 1936-1937. Our most successful and important civic contribution was our Achievement Week program last November in which we glorified and set before the people the achievements of various Omega men. This year's achievement week program is as strong and well planned as last year's program. We also brought Omega to the front by running a contest on the campus to select the most popular young man on the campus in regards to his manhood, scholarship, and athletic ability.

Our crowning social achievement came when we and the Delta chapter here on the campus combined to give our last formal affair. It was a very gala occasion with the most unique decorations and the hottest swing music in the dear old South.

Brother Carruthers' absence from us this year can be compared with a sturdy oak tree having been struck down and up-rooted leaves a yawning chasm in old Mother Earth which we are unable to fill. Yet we have put our shoulders to the wheel a little harder so that we may take up some of the slack.

Tillotson College now has on a big drive to raise \$15,000.00 for the purpose of building a gymnasium and you may rest assured that Epsilon Sigma will stand at the top in this drive in relation to numbers and financial positions. In addition to this, our plans for the rest of the year are for better health and for civic and educational advancement for the Negroes of Austin.

We are working very hard in cooperation with several other clubs here on the campus to improve our educational advantages here at Tillotson College.

Epsilon Sigma is not asleep. Very soon we are planning to hold an initiation of two very worthy little brothers into the Fraternity. We are very active in the extra-curricula activities of the school, holding the most important positions in all of the activities with which we are affiliated.

Brothers of Omega, keep your eyes open, for all of the chapters in Texas are determined to bring the Conclave to Texas next year for it has never met in Texas and until we come to you again in the next issue of the Oracle, Station Epsilon Sigma bids you "Au Revoir".

MELVIN HAMMOND,

K. of R. & S. and Chapter Editor.

GAMMA ALPHA Roanoke, Va.

Gamma Alpha chapter is happy to report that it is again in full swing after the various brothers spent interesting summers here and there. Some brothers were working, some were in school, while others were on pleasure trips.

Brother Sydnor, our Basileus, came in and called the first meeting of the fall to order and handed out an annual program, for consideration by the chapter, as long as your arm. Upon consideration of it we decided that it was something for the chapter to work upon for the present year. By now a great portion of this gigantic program has been accomplished.

Gamma Alpha chapter and a well represented group of her friends enjoyed, during the first week of November, a grand festival in the form of a Harvest Ball. Some of you city folk should have been here to enjoy the frolic in a setting so realistic that you would have marveled at the exquisite work of Mother Nature. Now mind you, I have not mentioned those fair damsels that presented themselves for the pleasure of the evening. AH! BROTHER IT WAS SWEET. Sorry I cannot tell you more.

Our Achievement Week celebration, was fine from every angle. Two programs were held in the auditorium of the Addison High School. Speakers for these programs were the various principals of the schools of the city along with others being familiar with the theme of our national program. Other representatives were of the staff of the probation and juvenile courts of the city. A fifteen minute program was presented by the chapter over radio station WDBJ. A Sunday evening program was held at the Second Baptist Church at which time we presented Judge Randolph G. Whittle of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.

Not only do we find the brothers of the local chapter "up and doing" but the wives and sweetheart as well. They plan great things so I am told for the future. It is my firm belief that they too are just as diligent about this matter as some of us. We congratulate them. What have you in this line?

Gamma Alpha and Gamma Omega of Lynchburg have conceived a new fad. We are desirous of making a few inter-visitations at intervals during the year. And these may not always be from a strictly business standpoint. Get me?

The chapter was very much grieved by the death of a very young and promising brother, whose residence is here, but who was a member of Nu Psi chapter of the Va. State College. Brother Lewis Vincent Cundiff possessed an outstanding personality and was loved by all who knew him. Members of the Gamma Alpha chapter acted as honorary pall-bearers.

Gamma Alpha extends to all brothers far and near her best wishes for a happy and successful year. We hope that you may be with those of us who might attend the Conclave this year in the city of Cleveland.

ON TO CLEVELAND!

J. ARTHUR SPENCER, Chapter Editor.

PSI PHI Winston-Salem, N. C.

M a j e s t i c a l l y holding forth amid the aromatic splendor of that glorious weed of my Lady Nicotine particular choice in this cigarette metropolis which is the stronghold of lusty and indefatigable yeomen of Omega, Psi Phi Chapter, thunderingly vociferates a reverberating GREETING to all ye staunch hegemen of the "Q" and exhorts all brethren to let the spirit permeate with infinite furtherance.

Despite the fact that we have not recently blasted by way of the publicity bugle, the cohorts of Psi Phi have nevertheless been constantly rampant.

The following helmsmen have steered our barque through the waning current year with creditable success: A. I. Terrell, Business Manager of Winston-Salem Teachers College and able envoy to the 25th Conclave, Basileus; G. L. Johnson, Professor of Psychology, Winston-Salem Teachers College, Keeper of Records and Seal; Horace Cicero Woodland, General Manager of the Safe Bus Inc., Keeper of Finance; Rev. Bro. Kenneth Williams, Pastor First Institutional Baptist Church, Chaplain; and Chapter Editor, John W. Hauser, Interviewer in charge Negro Divisional Office N. C. State Employment Service.

Our good Brother, Chauncey G. Winston, again succeeding himself, piloted our Achievement Week Program with his usual proficiency and sagacity. Bro. H. C. Woodland as our commentator via the ethereal waves. Bro. W. Randolph Johnson (Kid Johnnie) Negro Consultant, N. C. Department of Public Welfare, fittingly terminated the week's program by discussing at length an address at the Winston-Salem Teachers College auditorium as to the causes and effects and possible remedies for Juvenile delinquency.

Further activities of the brethren include: the attainment to the position of the first Negro Divisional Chairman of the Community Chest Drive by Bro. Clark S. Brown, Twin-City's premier mortician; the succession to the Gen. Managership of the Safe Bus Co. Inc., only such organization of its kind in existence owned and operated solely by Negroes, of Bro. H. C. Woodland; and the embarkation of former Basileus Bro. W. O. Gill into the ministerial profession, and who is now enrolled at Butler College.

Past Grand Basileus, Bro. J. Alston (Jack) Atkins who is assisting President Bro. Atkins in the capacity of Executive Secretary of Winston-Salem Teachers College enhances our chapter as ex-officio advisor.

From our fast diminishing list of bachelors, we must strike the names of Bros. E. O. Hunt, A. M. Muldrow, W. O. Gill and C. H. Russell, leaving Bro. Clarke S. Brown on deck.

With re-iterated cordiality augmented by the juvenile felicitations of Eleanor, La Bonne, Ann and Annette, Ackneil, Jr., and E. O. Jr., (the most recent progeny of the following illustrious brethren, respectively: F. L. Atkins, B. A. Bianchi, J. W. Clay (Doubles), A. M. Muldrow and E. O. Hunt).

We say to you, "Cheerio" until our ambassadors sit in session with the mighty at the site of the grand confab.

JNO. W. HAUSER,
Chapter Editor.

IOTA Chicago, Ill.

Omega saw fit to honor three of its outstanding brothers by bestowing upon them a real "Q" smoker on the night of Oct. 2. This was a joint affair with Sigma Omega Chapter.

Bro. Dr. Simmons C. Hamilton, recently elected president of the National Dental Association; Bro. John H. Potts, teacher of History in the Roosevelt high school, Gary, Ind., who recently received his master's degree at Cornell University, and Bro. Harold W. Woodson, formerly research assistant in the Department of Chemistry, Lewis Institute and graduate student at the University of Chicago, were the recipients of the honor.

Naturally speech must follow a sumptuous repast of chicken and its trimmings. Need I add ice cold beer and Omega "oil?" Bro. Hamilton emphasized in his address the necessity for a closer relationship between the allied professions and the public. Bro. Woodson, a young industrial chemist, challenged the older brothers of Omega as well as those of the Race as a whole, to provide employment for the technical and scientific trained youth who are yearly graduating from the colleges with no place to apply their training, by engaging in industry, manufacturing and other business enterprises. Bro. Potts spoke interestingly of his work as a teacher of history and told of the struggles which a Negro youth must undergo in order to gain an education.

Also honoring us was our beloved Grand Basileus William E. Baugh, who made a special trip from Indianapolis, Ind. to be here on this joyous occasion. We were also very happy to be host to scores of out of town brothers at this smoker.

As one of the recipients of this honor I must say that words cannot do it justice. The joy of seeing and hearing your fellow brothers from the East, West, South, and North, the brotherly hand clasp, the true Omega spirit in every brother's heart, singing Omega Dear, and to hear inspiring words from our Grand Basileus fairly brings tears to your eyes.

Iota is active in the local Pan-Hellenic Council of this city, which is doing so much toward developing better under-

standing between the Greek letter organizations. Bros. Preston Bowie and Harold W. Woodson are the chapter's delegates.

Iota is preparing for one of the greatest initiations in the history of the chapter. More news will follow concerning these young men destined to cross the burning sands sometime in November. Our annual formal is also slated for the month of November and methinks it will be the talk of the season. You will hear more in my next article. Forward Brothers to greater heights for Omega Dear.

HAROLD W. WOODSON.

ZETA LAMBDA Lane College Jackson, Tennessee

On December 3, 1937 a new light appeared on Lane College

campus that will forever shine. This light was a new chapter, Zeta Lambda, added to the great number of Omega.

The ceremony was performed in the Science Hall of the College with (9) nine brothers participating. Brother Z. Alexander Looby, fifth district representative, serving as master of ceremonies. The major officers of the new chapter were elected before the "Lamps" were made. Brother Herbert Burton of Greenville, S. C., Basileus; Brother Clarence W. McKinney of Humbolt, Tenn., Keeper of Records and Seals; and Brother John S. Moore of Sycamore, Illinois, Keeper of Finance. Other Brothers present were Brother George E. Covington, A. M., from Yale and connected with the C. M. E. Publishing Board; Brother E. J. Clemens, Coach at Lane College; Brother E. A. Paul, Dean of Lane College; Brother H. Vincent Sims, varsity fullback of the Dragons football team; Brother E. M. Pru-

ett, outstanding physician of Jackson; Brother P. E. Brooks, professor of one of the city schools and Brother James Pinkney, district manager of the Universal Life Insurance Co.

After the installation of the officers, the initiatory ceremonies took place with six "Lamps" attempting to cross the burning sands. They were James Davis, of St. Louis, Mo.; Willard Ross of Harrisburg, Illinois; John Sims of Humbolt, Tenn.; Lawrence Hill of Brownsville, Tenn.; Fred Cunningham and James Spann of Jackson, Tennessee.

The initiation was carried out in grand style. These Lamps were taken into the fold of Omegadom which makes ten (10) undergraduates and six (6) graduates in Zeta Lambda chapter.

The complete list of officers and members of the chapter are as follows: Brother Herbert Burton, Basileus; Brother John Sims, Vice Basileus; Brother Clarence McKinney, Keeper of Records and Seals; Brother John Moore, Keeper of Finance; Brother James Spann, Chaplain; Brother James Davis, Keeper of Peace; Brother Fred Cunningham, Chapter Editor; Brother Willard Ross, Brother Lawrence Hill, Brother Vincent Sims, Brother E. A. Paul, Brother E. J. Clemens, Brother James Pinkney, Brother George E. Covington, Brother E. M. Pruett, Brother P. E. Brooks.

FRED CUNNINGHAM, Chapter Editor.

PSI CHAPTER Morehouse College Atlanta, Georgia

Suffering from a loss of seventeen members through graduation, Psi chapter is busy trying to fill these vacancies. I know now what a football coach has to face when he loses seven

or eight men from his squad. It isn't an easy job at all!

Psi lost some very valuable brothers through graduation. Some of whose places shall never be filled. Among those graduating were Bros. "Nat" Arnold, Howard and John F. Birchnette, Claude Black, Charles Bush, J. H. Calhoun, Jr., T. S. Coles, Martin Graham, James Griffin, James Hall, James Holloway, "Bill" Ingram, William Jackson, Elliot Jones, Marshall Jones, Edwin Lee, Henry Nabrit, Roy Norris, Carl Peterson, Owen Robinson, Robert J. Smith, E. V. Suitt, John Williams, Philip Williams, Sherman Williams, Wallace Williams and John Wright. Some have gone to teach school, others in business, still others back to the class-room to work on their Master's Degree in science and religion. To all of them no matter where they are, Psi wishes them the best of luck in their various fields of endeavor.

Not at all downhearted over this loss, Psi under its new Basileus, Marshall Cabiness, is still striving for higher things. The basileus was sent by the chapter to attend the Southern Regional Conference which convened in Montgomery, Alabama.

We welcome to our campus and chapter two new brothers and two former brothers who have been away for some time. The new brothers are Brothers Robert Foster and Pierce. Brother Pierce was formerly a member of Sigma Phi. The two brothers returning are Brothers Joseph R. Hann and Leland Foster, the latter being a member of Psi chapter some years back.

Things look bright for a very successful year. Still thirty-odd strong, we will be on hand when the "honor roll" goes up.

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