

# ORACLE

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# THE ORACLE

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\*Graduate Chapters

# THE ORACLE

Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc.

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# CIVIL RIGHTS

The Editor

Man's long road from the barbarous past to the recent future has been a rough uphill climb strewn with broken bodies and broken promises and pitted with hypocrisy and cant. At times it has become a narrow path close to despairing depths. Often it has become blood-soaked and broad, with circuitous slips plunging toward the Pliocene swamps from which it rose.

To geologic complexity is added psychological chaos. You can find on any stretch of the road at any moment in time, men with unwashed emotions befouling the road and the air; they reek of the swamp to which insecurities bind them. Their momentary span of struggle and attention is always an unaccountable detour; their nuisance value varies with the number of the timid, the weak and the dull they can block off. It would seem at times that their words of hate and oppression are cries of pain from the heavy load of guilt and inferiority, doubt and insecurity heaped upon them by those who gave them birth and meaning. The transformation is a subconscious mechanism familiar to the psychologically oriented.

But there have always been others who have walked with firmer, cleaner steps. White hot conviction and indignation have served as beacons for all contemporaries strong enough to match strides and for all who have come after. They have paused only to convince the faint hearted, to point out the pitfalls of hypocrisy or to rout the unclean when the latter have become too numerous and too loud. Unfortunately the influence of the noble ones has usually been most effective with their sensitive, idealistic companions—the ones who need such guidance least.

The one great problem in all ages has been: how to reduce the social distance between the goals and ideas of such contemporaries as Confucius and Cyrus, Socrates and Anytus, Aristotle and Alexander, Jesus and Judas, Abelard and Fulbert, St. Francis and St. Bernard, Leonardo da Vinci and Machiavelli, Pare and Pizarro, Galileo and Elizabeth, Voltaire and the Bishop of Amiens, Lincoln and Calhoun, John Brown and Jefferson Davis, George Washington Carver and Bilbo, Henry Wallace and Hitler.

I shall not waste space on the swamp echoes of the unclean. One woman, the late Dr. Carrie Weaver Smith, has summarized the situation neatly. And appropriately enough she wrote about the place which is today the font of so much that could be left unsaid, undone: Washington, D. C.

Dr. Smith was born January 14, 1885, Fayetteville, Georgia. After graduating from the Pennsylvania Women's Medical College in 1910 and practicing for 12 years, an interest in juvenile delinquency led her to accept positions as superintendent of the Maryland State School for Girls, the Texas State Training School for Girls and (1936) the National Training School for Girls. Her policies provoked long and bitter debate, and for her efforts to improve conditions there, she was discharged in 1937. To commemorate the refusal of District of Columbia Commissioners to rescind their action, Dr. Smith, on June 28, 1939, published the following poem:

Where power of officialdom  
Can grind subordinates in dust;  
Where justice scales no longer weigh,  
Corroded with malignant rust;  
Where prejudice is masked to look  
Like judgment, on a solid throne;  
Where knowledge is not linked with love,  
And where compassion scarce is known.

Where every legal trick is used  
For cowardly immunity,  
And laws archaic still protect  
Officialdom's impunity.

Where fawning to superiors  
In rank and office is the fee  
Free citizens are made to pay  
For what they call security.

Where flags float far and wide above  
The fairest city 'neath the sun,  
Which has not learned the lesson yet  
Of Ninevah and Babylon!

Dr. Smith died May 22, 1942, and if she were here now her social consciousness would be troubled—not alone by the Washington scene but by the worldwide evidence of man's inhumanity to man: China, Spain, Mississippi, the Dutch East Indies, Georgia, Argentina, Pakistan, South Carolina, Palestine, Maryland, the Union of South Africa, Tennessee, India, Virginia and Australia. To be sure, I could add more names to the list—maybe all geographic place names could be singled out for some mention on the civil rights' dishonor roll.

My primary purpose in writing this piece, however, is to call your attention to the honor roll—the roll of the noble ones who have carried the torch when the hour was darkest, who have not feared to stand up and be counted on the side of decency in affairs among men. In these days of wars and rumors of wars, mass murder, lynching, Belsen and Monroe, Red baiting, loyalty hunting and witch trials, perspective is regained by listening to voices with Liberty Bell accents. And hope is reborn with the realization that the voices have been heard throughout man's long journey. Listen—Socrates (469 B.C.-399 B.C.); speech to judges who condemned him:

"... I say then to you, O Athenians, who have condemned me to death, that immediately after my death a punishment will overtake you, far more severe, by Jupiter, than that which you have inflicted on me. For you have done this thinking you should be freed from the necessity of giving an account of your life. The very contrary, however, as I affirm, will happen to you. Your accusers will be more numerous, . . . if you think that by putting men to death you will restrain any one from upbraiding you because you do not live well, you are much mistaken; for this method of escape is neither possible nor honorable, but that other is most honorable and most easy, not to put a check upon others, but for a man to take heed to himself, how he may be most perfect . . ."

Demosthenes (384 B.C.-322 B.C.), one of world's greatest orators; address against Philip, delivered in Athens in 330 B.C.:

"... And who is it that deceives the state? Surely the man who speaks not what he thinks. On whom does the crier pronounce a curse? Surely on such a man. What greater crime can an orator be charged with than that his opinions and his language are not the same? ..."

Hannibal (247 B.C.-183 B.C.), famous general of Carthage; speech to his soldiers after they had crossed the Alps into Italy, 218 B.C.:

"... That most cruel and haughty nation considers everything its own, and at its own disposal; it thinks it right that it should regulate with whom we are to have war, with whom peace; it circumscribes and shuts us up by the boundaries of mountains and rivers which we must not pass, and then does not adhere to those boundaries which it appointed ..."

John Milton (1608-1674), "Areopagitica", in *The Works of John Milton*. N. Y.: Columbia Univ. Press, 1931. Vol. IV, p. 347:

"... And though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting to misdoubt her strength. Let her and Falsehood grapple; who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter. Her confuting is the best and surest suppressing ..."

William Pitt (1708-1778), leading statesman during reign of George III; speech in House of Commons, January 14, 1766:

"... Gentlemen, sir, have been charged with giving birth to sedition in America. They have spoken their sentiments with freedom against this unhappy act, and that freedom has become their crime. Sorry I am to hear the liberty of speech in this House imputed as a crime. But the imputation shall not discourage me. It is a liberty I mean to exercise. No gentleman ought to be afraid to exercise it. It is a liberty by which the gentleman who calumniates it might have profited. He ought to have desisted from his project. The gentleman tells us America is obstinate; America is almost in open rebellion. I rejoice that America has resisted. Three millions of people, so dead to all the feelings of liberty as voluntarily to submit to be slaves, would have been fit instruments to make slaves of the rest."

Patrick Henry (1736-1799), member, Virginia House of Burgesses; oft quoted speech delivered before Virginia Convention of Delegates, March 28, 1775:

"... Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!"

Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-1872), Italian patriot; fervent address at Milan, 1848, in memory of two young Italian patriots, executed by Austrian oppressors:

"... Love humanity. You can only ascertain your own mission from the aim set by God before hu-

manity at large. God has given you your country as cradle, and humanity as mother; you cannot rightly love your brethren of the cradle if you love not the common mother. Beyond the Alps, beyond the sea, are other peoples now fighting or preparing to fight the holy fight of independence, of nationality, of liberty; other peoples striving by different routes to reach the same goal—improvement, association, and the foundation of an authority which shall put an end to moral anarchy and re-link earth to heaven; an authority which mankind may love and obey without remorse or shame. Unite with them; they will unite with you. ..."

Charles Sumner (1811-1874), militant abolitionist Senator from Massachusetts; speech in Senate, May 19-20, 1856:

"... The Senator dreams that he can subdue the North. He disclaims the open threat, but his conduct still implies it. How little that Senator knows himself or the strength of the cause which he persecutes! He is but a mortal man; against him is an immortal principle. With finite power he wrestles with the infinite, and he must fall. Against him are stronger battalions than any marshaled by mortal arm—the inborn, ineradicable, invincible sentiments of the human heart; against him is nature in all her subtle forces; against him is God. Let him try to subdue these."

John Brown (1800-1859), militant anti-slavery fighter; extemporaneous speech to court upon being sentenced to death, November 2, 1859:

"... Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel, and unjust enactments, I say, let it be done. ..."

Cardinal Manning (1808-1892), Roman Catholic prelate; speech, London, England, February 1, 1882, protesting persecution of Russian Jews:

"... My lord, I only hope this—that not one man in England who calls himself a civilized or Christian man will have it in his heart to add by a single word to that which this great and ancient and noble people suffer; but that we shall do all we can by labor, by speech, and by prayer to lessen if it be possible, or at least to keep ourselves from sharing in sympathy with these atrocious deeds."

Emile Zola (1840-1902), liberal French novelist; speech in vigorous defense of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, at latter's trial, 1898:

"... It is very simple, nay childish, if not imbecile. But it is with this poisoned bread that the unclean Press has been nourishing our people now for some months. And it is not surprising if we are witnessing a dangerous crisis; for when folly and lies are thus sown broadcast you necessarily reap insanity. ..."

Oliver Wendell Holmes (1841-1935), most famous Supreme Court Justice in U. S. History; opinion, case of *United States v. Schwimmer*, 279 U. S. 644 (654-655):

"... if there is any principle of the Constitution that more imperatively calls for attachment than

any other it is the principle of free thought—not free thought for those who agree with us but freedom for the thought that we hate.”

Wendell L. Willkie (1892-1944); from *The New Republic*, March 18, 1940. Volume 102, Part I, p. 372:

“... Americans have a genuine passion for liberty and a genuine passion for justice. Sometimes hatred obscures this instinct for fair play. It is well to remember that any man who denies justice to someone he hates prepares the way for a denial of justice to someone he loves. . . .”

Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945); address to the Seventy-Seventh Congress, January 6, 1941. *The Congressional Record*, Volume 87, p. 46-47:

“... In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

The first is freedom of speech and expression everywhere in the world.

The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way everywhere in the world.

The third is freedom from want, which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants everywhere in the world.

The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world. . . .”

Before depression forces you to counter with the statement that these voices are now stilled, let me hasten to call your attention to the decency and forthrightness of such people as Henry Wallace, Frank Sinatra, Helen Gahagan Douglass, Norman Corwin, John Garfield, Justice Hugo Black, Ralph McGill, Barrows Dunham (“Man Against Myth”—read it!), Norman Granz (top flight band leader), Branch Rickey, and Rev. A. Ritchie Low of Johnson, Vermont, who, in 1944, initiated a goodwill program without parallel in the U. S. scheme of things.

Then listen to such radio programs as “Little Songs on Big Subjects”—a program of anti-prejudice jingles produced by WNEW (NYC-1130 kc) and carried (as of 10/29/47) by 500 radio stations throughout the U. S., 113 of them in the South! The “Liberty Road” (5 p. m., Mondays, over WCBS-880 kc) is part of CBS’s daily “School of the Air” and is devoted to dramatizing the state of human rights throughout the world. Station WOV with its “1280 Club” is also in the thick of the fight for human rights.

And don’t forget the news champions—the newspaper PM and the indispensable sheet, *In Fact*.

One of the most outstanding documents dealing with civil rights ever published has just been released. It is a 20th Century Magna Charta—required reading for all Americans. It is the result of research and discussion by the 15 members of President Truman’s Committee on Civil Rights (Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric, Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, Dr. John S. Dickey, President of Dartmouth, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, Boris Shiskin, Dr. Channing

Tobias, Rabbi Roland Gittelsohn, Morris Ernst, Bishop Henry K. Sherrill, Mrs. Sadie Alexander, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Bishop Francis J. Haas, Francis P. Matthews, and Charles Luckman). The concluding paragraphs in this article are the recommendations of this Committee.

I. To strengthen the machinery for the protection of civil rights:

1. The reorganization of the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice to provide for:

- A. The establishment of regional offices;
- B. A substantial increase in its appropriation and staff to enable it to engage in more extensive research and to act more effectively to prevent civil rights violations;
- C. An increase in investigative action in the absence of complaints;
- D. The greater use of civil sanctions;
- E. Its elevation to the status of a full division in the Department of Justice.

The creation of regional offices would enable the Civil Rights Section to provide more complete protection of civil rights in all sections of the country. It would lessen its present complete dependence upon United States Attorneys and local FBI agents for its work in the field. Such regional offices should be established in eight or nine key cities throughout the country, and be staffed with skilled personnel drawn from the local areas. These offices should serve as receiving points for complaints arising in the areas, and as local centers of research, investigation, and preventive action. Close co-operation should be maintained between these offices, local FBI agents, and the United States Attorneys.

The Department of Justice has suggested that heads of these regional offices should have the status of Assistant United States Attorneys, thereby preserving the centralization of Federal criminal law enforcement. The President’s Committee is fearful that under this plan the goal of effective, courageous, and nonpolitical civil rights protection in the field will not be reached unless satisfactory measures are taken to prevent these assistants from becoming mere political subordinates within the offices of the United States Attorneys.

Additional funds and personnel for research and preventive work would free the Civil Rights Section from its present narrow status as a prosecutive agency. Through the use of properly developed techniques and by the maintenance of continuous checks on racial and other group tensions, much could be done by the Section to reduce the number of lynchings, race riots, election irregularities; and other civil rights violations. Troublesome areas, and the activities of organizations and individuals who foment race tensions could be kept under constant scrutiny.

A larger staff and field-office facilities would also make it possible for the Section to undertake investigations of suspected civil rights violations, without waiting for the receipt of complaints. There are many problems, such as the possible infringement of civil

rights resulting from practices used in committing persons to mental institutions, which might be so studied. These investigations in the absence of complaints could also be combined with educational and mediation efforts to check chronic incidents of police brutality or persistent interferences with the right to vote.

The difficulty of winning convictions in many types of criminal civil rights cases is often great. The Committee believes that the Civil Rights Section should be granted increased authority, by Congress if necessary, to make appropriate use of civil sanctions, such as suits for damages or injunctive relief, suits under the Declaratory Judgment Act, and the right of intervention by means of briefs amicus curiae in private litigation where important issues of civil rights law are being determined.

Finally, the Committee urges Congressional action raising the Civil Rights Section to full divisional status in the Department of Justice under the supervision of an Assistant Attorney General. We believe this step would give the Federal civil rights enforcement program prestige, power, and efficiency that it now lacks. Moreover, acceptance of the above recommendations looking toward increased activity by the Civil Rights Section and the passage by Congress of additional civil rights legislation would give this change added meaning and necessity.

2. The establishment within the FBI of a special unit of investigators trained in civil rights work.

The creation of such a unit of skilled investigators would enable the FBI to render more effective service in the civil rights field than is now possible. At the present time, its investigators are concerned with enforcement of all Federal criminal statutes. In some instances, its agents have seemingly lacked the special skills and knowledge necessary to effective handling of all civil rights cases, or have not been readily available for work in this area.

These special agents should work in close harmony with the Civil Rights Section and its regional offices.

3. The establishment by the state governments of law enforcement agencies comparable to the federal Civil Rights Section.

There are large areas where, because of constitutional restrictions, the jurisdiction of the Federal Government as a protector of civil rights is either limited or denied. There are civil rights problems, unique to certain regions and localities, that can best be treated and solved by the individual states. Furthermore, our review of the work of the Civil Rights Section has persuaded us of the cardinal importance of developing specialized units for the enforcement of civil rights laws. We believe that this is true at the state level too. States which have, or will have, civil rights laws of their own, should buttress them with specially designed enforcement units. These would have the further effect of bringing the whole program closer to the people. They would also facilitate systematic local co-operation with the Federal Civil Rights Section, and they would be able to act in the areas where it has no authority.

Here and elsewhere the Committee is making recommendations calling for remedial action by the states. The President's Executive Order invited us to consider civil rights problems falling within state as well as Fed-

eral jurisdiction. We respectfully request the President to call these recommendations to the attention of the state and to invite their favorable consideration.

4. The establishment of a permanent Commission on civil Rights in the Executive Office of the President, preferably by Act of Congress;

And the simultaneous creation of a Joint Standing Committee on Civil Rights in Congress.

In a democratic society, the systematic, critical review of social needs and public policy is a fundamental necessity. This is especially true of a field like civil rights, where the problems are enduring, and range widely. From our own effort, we have learned that a temporary, sporadic approach can never finally solve these problems.

Nowhere in the Federal Government is there an agency charged with the continuous appraisal of the status of civil rights, and the efficiency of the machinery with which we hope to improve the status. There are huge gaps in the available information about the field. A permanent Commission could perform an invaluable function by collecting data. It could also carry on technical research to improve the fact-gathering methods now in use. Ultimately, this would make possible a periodic audit of the extent to which our civil rights are secure. If it did this and served as a clearing house and focus of co-ordination for the many private, state, and local agencies working in the civil rights field, it would be invaluable to them and to the Federal Government.

A permanent Commission on Civil Rights should point all of its work toward regular reports which would include recommendations for action in the ensuing periods. It should lay plans for dealing with broad civil rights problems, such as those arising from the technological displacement and probable migration of southern Negroes to cities throughout the land. It should also investigate and make recommendations with respect to special civil rights problems, such as the status of Indians and their relationship to the Federal Government.

The Commission should have effective authority to call upon any agency of the executive branch for assistance. Its members should be appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. They should hold a specified number of regular meetings. A full-time director should be provided with an adequate appropriation and staff.

Congress, too, can be aided in its difficult task of providing the legislative ground work for fuller civil rights. A standing committee, established jointly by the House and the Senate, would provide a central place for the consideration of proposed legislation. It would enable Congress to maintain continuous liaison with the permanent Commission. A group of men in each chamber would be able to give prolonged study to this complex area and would become expert in its legislative needs.

5. The establishment by the states of permanent commissions on civil rights to parallel the work of the federal Commission at the state level.

The states should create permanent civil rights commissions to make continuing studies of prejudice, group

tensions, and other local civil rights problems; to publish educational material of a civil rights nature; to evaluate existing legislation; and to recommend new laws. Such commissions, with their fingers on their communities' pulses, would complement at the state level the activities of a permanent Federal Commission on Civil Rights.

6. The increased professionalization of state and local police forces.

The Committee believes that there is a great need at the state and local level for the improvement of civil rights protection by more aggressive and efficient enforcement techniques. Police training programs, patterned after the FBI agents' school and the Chicago Park District Program, should be instituted. They should be oriented so as to indoctrinate officers with an awareness of civil rights problems. Proper treatment by the police of those who are arrested and incarcerated in local jails should be stressed. Supplemented by salaries that will attract and hold competent personnel, this sort of training should do much to make police forces genuinely professional.

## II. To strengthen the right to safety and security of the person:

1. The enactment by Congress of new legislation to supplement Section 51 of Title 18 of the United States Code which would impose the same liability on one person as is now imposed by that statute on two or more conspirators.

The Committee believes that Section 51 has in the past been a useful law to protect Federal rights against encroachment by both private individuals and public officers. It believes the Act has great potential usefulness today. Greater efforts should be made through court tests to extend and make more complete the list of rights safeguarded by this law.

2. The amendment of Section 51 to remove the penalty provision which disqualifies persons convicted under the Act from holding public office.

There is general agreement that this particular penalty creates an unnecessary obstacle to the obtaining of convictions under the Act and that it should be dropped.

3. The amendment of Section 52 to increase the maximum penalties that may be imposed under it from a \$1000 fine and a one-year prison term to a \$5000 fine and a 10-year prison term, thus bringing its penalty provisions into line with those in Section 51.

At the present time the Act's penalties are so light that it is technically a misdemeanor law. In view of the extremely serious offenses that have been and are being successfully prosecuted under Section 52, it seems clear that the penalties should be increased.

4. The enactment by Congress of a new statute, to supplement Section 52, specifically directed against police brutality and related crimes.

This Act should enumerate such rights as the right not to be deprived of property by a public officer except by due process of law; the right to be free from

personal injury inflicted by a public officer; the right to engage in a lawful activity without interference by a public officer; and the right to be free from discriminatory law enforcement resulting from either active or passive conduct by a public officer.

This statute would meet in part the handicap in the use of Section 52 imposed by the Supreme Court in *Screws v. United States*. This was the case in which the Court required prosecutors to establish that defendants had wilfully deprived victims of a "specific constitutional right." In later prosecutions, the Civil Rights Section has found it very difficult to prove that the accused acted in a "wilful" manner. By spelling out some of the Federal rights which run against public officers, the supplementary statute would relieve the Civil Rights Section of this extraordinary requirement.

The Committee considered and rejected a proposal to recommend the enactment of a supplementary statute in which an attempt would be made to include a specific enumeration of all Federal rights running against public officers. Such an enumeration would inevitably prove incomplete with the passage of time and might prejudice the protection of omitted rights. However, the committee believes that a new statute, such as the one here recommended, enumerating the rights for the protection of which Section 52 is now most commonly employed, is desirable.

5. The enactment by Congress of an anti-lynching act.

The Committee believes that to be effective such a law must contain four essential elements. First, it should define lynching broadly. Second, the Federal offense ought to cover participation of public officers in a lynching, or failure by them to use proper measures to protect a person accused of a crime against mob violence. The failure or refusal of public officers to make proper efforts to arrest members of lynch mobs and to bring them to justice should also be specified as an offense.

Action by private persons taking the law into their own hands to mete out summary punishment and private vengeance upon an accused person; action by either public officers or private persons meting out summary punishment and private vengeance upon a person because of his race, color, creed or religion—these too must be made crimes.

Third, the statute should authorize immediate Federal investigation in lynching cases to discover whether a Federal offense has been committed. Fourth, adequate and flexible penalties ranging up to a \$10,000 fine and a 20-year prison term should be provided.

The constitutionality of some parts of such a statute, particularly those providing for the prosecution of private persons, has been questioned. The Committee believes that there are several constitutional bases upon which such a law might be passed and that these are sufficiently strong to justify prompt action by Congress.

6. The enactment by Congress of a new criminal statute on involuntary servitude, supplementing Sections 443 and 444 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

This statute should make full exercise of Congressional power under the Thirteenth Amendment by defining slavery and involuntary servitude broadly. This

would provide a basis for Federal prosecutions in cases where individuals are deliberately deprived of their freedom by public officers without due process of law or are held in bondage by private persons. Prosecution under existing laws is limited to the narrow, technical offense of peonage or must be based upon the archaic "slave kidnaping" law, Section 443.

7. A review of our wartime evacuation and detention experience looking toward the development of a policy which will prevent the abridgment of civil rights of any person or groups because of race or ancestry.

We believe it is fallacious to assume that there is a correlation between loyalty and race or national origin. The military must be allowed considerable discretionary power to protect national security in time of war. But we believe it is possible to establish safeguards against the evacuation and detention of whole groups because of their descent without endangering national security. The proposed permanent Commission on Civil Rights and the Joint Congressional Committee might well study this problem.

8. Enactment by Congress of legislation establishing a procedure by which claims of evacuees for specific property and business losses resulting from the wartime evacuation can be promptly considered and settled.

The Government has acknowledged that many Japanese-American evacuees suffered considerable losses through its actions and through no fault of their own. We cannot erase all the scars of evacuation; we can reimburse those who present valid claims for material losses.

### III. To strengthen the right to citizenship and its privileges:

1. Action by the states or Congress to end poll taxes as a voting prerequisite.

Considerable debate has arisen as to the constitutionality of a Federal statute abolishing the poll tax. In four times passing an anti-poll tax bill, the House of Representatives has indicated its view that there is a reasonable chance that it will survive a court attack on constitutional grounds. We are convinced that the elimination of this obstacle to the right of suffrage must not be further delayed. It would be appropriate and encouraging for the remaining poll-tax states voluntarily to take this step. Failing such prompt state action, we believe that the Nation, either by act of Congress, or by constitutional amendment should remove this final barrier to universal suffrage.

2. The enactment by Congress of a statute protecting the right of qualified persons to participate in federal primaries and elections against interference by public officers and private persons.

This statute would apply only to Federal elections. There is no doubt that such a law can be applied to primaries which are an integral part of the Federal electoral process or which affect or determine the result of a Federal election. It can also protect participation in Federal election campaigns and discussions of matters

relating to national political issues. This statute should authorize the Department of Justice to use both civil and criminal sanctions. Civil remedies should be used wherever possible to test the legality of threatened interferences with the suffrage before voting rights have been lost.

3. The enactment by Congress of a statute protecting the right to qualify for, or participate in, federal or state primaries or elections against discriminatory action by state officers based on race or color, or depending on any other unreasonable classification of persons for voting purposes.

This statute would apply to both Federal and state elections, but it would be limited to the protection of the right to vote against discriminatory interferences based on race, color, or other unreasonable classification. Its constitutionality is clearly indicated by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. Like the legislation suggested under (2) it should authorize the use of civil and criminal sanctions by the Department of Justice.

4. The enactment by Congress of legislation establishing local self-government for the District of Columbia; and the amendment of the Constitution to extend suffrage in presidential elections, and representation in Congress to District residents.

The American tradition of democracy requires that the District of Columbia be given the same measure of self-government in local affairs that is possessed by other communities throughout the country. The lack of Congressional representation and suffrage in local and national elections in the District deprives a substantial number of permanent Washington residents of a voice in public affairs.

5. The granting of suffrage by the States of New Mexico and Arizona to their Indian citizens.

These states have constitutional provisions which have been used to disfranchise Indians. In New Mexico, the constitution should be amended to remove the bar against voting by "Indians not taxed." This may not be necessary in Arizona where the constitution excludes from the ballot "persons under guardianship." Reinterpretation might hold that this clause no longer applies to Indians. If this is not possible, the Arizona constitution should be amended to remove it.

6. The modification of the federal naturalization laws to permit the granting of citizenship without regard to the race, color, or national origin of applicants.

It is inconsistent with our whole tradition to deny on a basis of ancestry the right to become citizens to people who qualify in every other way.

7. The repeal by the states of laws discriminating against aliens who are ineligible for citizenship because of race, color, or national origin.

These laws include the alien land laws and the prohibition against commercial fishing in California. The removal of a race as a qualification for naturalization would remove the structure upon which this discriminatory legislation is based. But if Federal action on Rec-

ommendation is delayed, state action would be eminently desirable.

8. The enactment by Congress of legislation granting citizenship to the people of Guam and American Samoa.

This legislation should also provide these islands with organic acts containing guarantees of civil rights, and transfer them from naval administration to civilian control. Such legislation for Guam and American Samoa has been introduced in the present Congress.

9. The enactment by Congress of legislation, followed by appropriate administrative action, to end immediately all discrimination and segregation based on race, color, creed, or national origin, in the organization and activities of all branches of the Armed Services.

The injustice of calling men to fight for freedom while subjecting them to humiliating discrimination within the fighting forces is at once apparent. Furthermore, by preventing entire groups from making their maximum contribution to the national defense, we weaken our defense to that extent and impose heavier burdens on the remainder of the population.

Legislation and regulations should expressly ban discrimination and segregation in the recruitment, assignment, and training of all personnel in all types of military duty. Mess halls, quarters, recreational facilities and post exchanges should be nonsegregated. Commissions and promotions should be awarded on considerations of merit only. Selection of students for the Military, Naval, and Coast Guard academies and all other service schools should be governed by standards from which considerations of race, color, creed, or national origin are conspicuously absent. The National Guard, reserve units, and any universal military training program should all be administered in accordance with these same standards.

The Committee believes that the recent unification of the armed forces provides a timely opportunity for the revision of present policy and practice. A strong enunciation of future policy should be made condemning discrimination and segregation within the armed services.

10. The enactment by Congress of legislation providing that no member of the armed forces shall be subject to discrimination of any kind by any public authority or place of public accommodation, recreation, transportation, or other service or business.

The government of a nation has an obligation to protect the dignity of the uniform of its armed services. The esteem of the government itself is impaired when affronts to its armed forces are tolerated. The government also has a responsibility for the well-being of those who surrender some of the privileges of citizenship to serve in the defense establishments.

#### IV. To strengthen the right to freedom of conscience and expression:

1. The enactment by Congress and the state legislatures of legislation requiring all groups, which attempt to influence public opinion, to disclose the

pertinent facts about themselves through systematic registration procedures.

Such registration should include a statement of the names of officers, sources of financial contributions, disbursements, and the purposes of the organization. There is no question about the power of the states to do this. Congress may use its taxing and postal powers to require such disclosure. The revenue laws should be changed so that tax returns of organizations claiming tax exemption show the suggested information. These returns should then be made available to the public.

The revenue laws ought also to be amended to require the same information from groups and organizations which claim to operate on a non-profit basis but which do not request tax exemption. The Committee also recommends further study by appropriate governmental agencies looking toward the application of the disclosure principle to profit-making organizations which are active in the marketplace of public opinion.

Congress ought also to amend the postal laws to require those who use the first-class mail for large-scale mailings to file disclosure statements similar to those now made annually by those who use the second-class mail. The same requirement should be adopted for applicants for metered mail permits. Postal regulations ought also to require that no mail be carried by the Post Office which does not bear the name and address of the sender.

2. Action by Congress and the executive branch of clarifying the loyalty obligations of federal employees, and establishing standards and procedures by which the civil rights of public workers may be scrupulously maintained.

The Committee recognizes the authority and the duty of the government to dismiss disloyal workers from the government service. At the same time the Committee is equally concerned with the protection of the civil rights of Federal workers. We believe that there should be a public enunciation by responsible Federal officials of clear, specific standards by which to measure the loyalty of government workers.

It is also important that the procedure by which the loyalty of an accused Federal worker is determined be a fair, consistently applied, stated "due process." Specific rules of evidence should be laid down. Each employe should have the right to a bill of particular accusations, representation by counsel at all examinations or hearings, the right to subpoena witnesses and documents, a stenographic report of proceedings, a written decision, and time to prepare a written brief for an appeal. Competent and judicious people should have the responsibility for administering the program.

The Attorney General has stated to the Committee in a letter, "It is my firm purpose, insofar as my office has control over this program, to require substantial observance of the safeguards recommended by the President's Committee."

#### V. To strengthen the right to equality of opportunity:

1. In general:  
The elimination of segregation, based on race, color, creed, or national origin, from American life.

The separate but equal doctrine has failed in three important respects. First, it is inconsistent with the fundamental equalitarianism of the American way of life in that it marks groups with the brand of inferior status. Secondly, where it has been followed, the results have been separate and unequal facilities for minority peoples. Finally, it has kept people apart despite incontrovertible evidence that an environment favorable to civil rights is fostered whenever groups are permitted to live and work together. There is no adequate defense of segregation.

The conditioning by Congress of all federal grant-in-aid and other forms of federal assistance to public or private agencies for any purpose on the absence of discrimination and segregation based on race, color, creed, or national origin.

We believe that Federal funds, supplied by taxpayers all over the Nation, must not be used to support or perpetuate the pattern of segregation in education, public housing, public health services, or other public services and facilities generally. We recognize that these services are indispensable to individuals in modern society and to further social progress. It would be regrettable if Federal aid, conditioned on nonsegregated services, should be rejected by sections most in need of such aid. The Committee believes that a reasonable interval of time may be allowed for adjustment to such a policy. But in the end it believes that segregation is wrong morally and practically and must not receive financial support by the whole people.

A minority of the Committee favors the elimination of segregation as an ultimate goal but opposes the imposition of a Federal sanction. It believes that Federal aid to the states for education, health, research and other public benefits should be granted provided that the states do not discriminate in the distribution of the funds. It dissents, however, from the majority's recommendation that the abolition of segregation be made a requirement, until the people of the states involved have themselves abolished the provisions in their state constitutions and laws which now require segregation. Some members are against the nonsegregation requirement in educational grants on the ground that it represents Federal control over education. They feel, moreover, that the best way ultimately to end segregation is to raise the educational level of the people in the states affected; and to inculcate both the teachings of religion regarding human brotherhood and the ideals of our democracy regarding freedom and equality as a more solid basis for genuine and lasting acceptance by the peoples of the states.

## 2. For employment:

The enactment of a federal Fair Employment Practice Act prohibiting all forms of discrimination in private employment, based on race, color, creed, or national origin.

A Federal Fair Employment Practice Act prohibiting discrimination in private employment should provide both educational machinery and legal sanctions for enforcement purposes. The administration of the act should be placed in the hands of a commission with

power to receive complaints, hold hearings, issue cease-and-desist orders and seek court aid in enforcing these orders. The Act should contain definite fines for the violation of its procedural provisions. In order to allow time for voluntary adjustment of employment practice to the new law, and to permit the establishment of effective enforcement machinery, it is recommended that the sanction provisions of the law not become operative until one year after the enactment of the law.

The Federal act should apply to labor unions and trade and professional associations, as well as to employers, insofar as the policies and practices of these organizations affect the employment status of workers.

The enactment by the states of similar laws;

A Federal fair employment practice statute will not reach activities which do not affect interstate commerce. To make fair employment a uniform national policy, state action will be needed. The successful experiences of some states warrant similar action by all of the others.

The enactment of a Federal mandate against discrimination in government employment and the creation of adequate machinery to enforce this mandate.

The Civil Service Commission and the personnel offices of all Federal agencies should establish on-the-job training programs and other necessary machinery to enforce the nondiscrimination policy in government employment. It may well be desirable to establish a government fair employment practice commission, either as a part of the Civil Service Commission, or on an independent basis with authority to implement and enforce the Presidential mandate.

## 3. For education:

Enactment by the state legislatures of fair practice laws for public and private educational institutions, prohibiting discrimination in the admission and treatment of students based on race, color, creed, or national origin.

These laws should be enforced by independent administrative commissions. These commissions should consider complaints and hold hearings to review them. Where they are found to be valid, direct negotiation with the offending institution should be undertaken to secure compliance with the law. Wide publicity for the commission's findings would influence many schools and colleges sensitive to public opinion to abandon discrimination. The final sanction for such a body would be the cease-and-desist order enforceable by court action. The Committee believes that educational institutions supported by churches and definitely identified as denominational should be exempted.

There is a substantial division within the Committee on this recommendation. A majority favors it.

## 4. For housing:

The enactment by the states of laws outlawing restrictive covenants;  
Renewed court attack, with intervention by the Department of Justice, upon restrictive covenants.

The effectiveness of restrictive covenants depends in the last analysis on court orders enforcing the private agreement. The power of the state is thus utilized to bolster discriminatory practices. The Committee believes that every effort must be made to prevent this abuse. We would hold this belief under any circumstances; under present conditions, when severe housing shortages are already causing hardship for many people of the country, we are especially emphatic in recommending measures to alleviate the situation.

5. For health services:

The enactment by the states of fair health practice statutes forbidding discrimination and segregation based on race, color, or national origin, in the operation of public or private health facilities.

Fair health practice statutes, following the pattern of fair employment practice laws, seems desirable to the Committee. They should cover such matters as the training of doctors and nurses, the admission of patients by clinics, hospitals and other similar institutions, and the right of doctors and nurses to practice in hospitals. The administration of these statutes should be placed in the hands of commissions, with authority to receive complaints, hold hearings, issue cease-and-desist orders and engage in educational efforts to promote the policy of these laws.

6. For public services:

The enactment by Congress of a law stating that discrimination and segregation, based on race, color, creed, or national origin, in the rendering of all public services by the national government is contrary to public policy;  
The enactment by the states of similar laws;

The elimination of discrimination and segregation depends largely on the leadership of the Federal and state governments. They can make a great contribution toward accomplishing this end by affirming in law the principle of equality for all, and declaring that public funds, which belong to the whole people, will be used for the benefit of the entire population.

The establishment by act of Congress or executive order of a unit in the federal Bureau of the Budget to review the execution of all government programs, and the expenditures of all government funds, for compliance with the policy of non-discrimination;

Continual surveillance is necessary to insure the non-discriminatory execution of Federal programs involving use of government funds. The responsibility for this task should be located in the Bureau of the Budget which has the duty of formulating the executive budget and supervising the execution of appropriation acts. The Bureau already checks the various departments and agencies for compliance with announced policy. Administratively, this additional function is consistent with its present duties and commensurate with its present powers.

The enactment by Congress of a law prohibiting discrimination or segregation, based on

race, color, creed, or national origin, in interstate transportation and all the facilities thereof, to apply against both public officers and the employes of private transportation companies;

Legislation is needed to implement and supplement the Supreme Court decision in *Morgan v. Virginia*. There is evidence that some state officers are continuing to enforce segregation laws against interstate passengers. Moreover, carriers are still free to segregate such passengers on their own initiative since the *Morgan* decision covered only segregation based on law. Congress has complete power under the Constitution to forbid all forms of segregation in interstate commerce. We believe it should make prompt use of it.

The enactment by the states of laws guaranteeing equal access to places of public accommodation, broadly defined, for persons of all races, colors, creeds, and national origins.

Since the Constitution does not guarantee equal access to places of public accommodation, it is left to the states to secure that right. In the 18 states that have already enacted statutes, we hope that enforcement will make practice more compatible with theory. The civil suit for damages and the misdemeanor penalty have proved to be inadequate sanctions to secure the observance of these laws. Additional means, such as the revocation of licenses, and the issuance of cease-and-desist orders by administrative agencies are needed to bring about wider compliance. We think that all of the states should enact such legislation, using the broadest possible definition of public accommodation.

7. For the District of Columbia

The enactment by Congress of legislation to accomplish the following purposes in the District;

Prohibition of discrimination and segregation, based on race, color, creed, or national origin, in all public or publicly supported hospitals, parks, recreational facilities, housing projects, welfare agencies, penal institutions, and concessions on public property;

The prohibition of segregation in the public school system of the District of Columbia;

The establishment of a fair educational practice program directed against discrimination, based on race, color, creed, or national origin, in the admission of students to private educational institutions;

The establishment of a fair health practice program forbidding discrimination and segregation by public or private agencies, based on race, color, creed, or national origin, with respect to the training of doctors and nurses, the admission of patients to hospitals, clinics, and similar institutions, and the right of doctors and nurses to practice in hospitals;

The outlawing of restrictive covenants;

(Continued On Page Thirty)

## A Challenge to Omega

By H. T. Penn, Third District Representative

The Omega Psi Phi Fraternity is ending one of its most active years during the past five years. We have come to the time of year to take stock of Omega as she has been affected by world-wide conditions.

Omega Psi Phi Fraternity is an organization of college men, founded in 1911 at Howard University, Washington, D. C. It is therefore the first fraternity whose origin can be traced to a Negro college campus. From a humble beginning of four stalwart members in November 1911, Omega now claims the allegiance of some 10,000 sons who are at present carrying on all over the world. For nearly a generation now, Omega Psi Phi, with its more than 180 chapters dotting the landscape of this country and that of Canada, has served the spiritual and social needs of the Negro collegian and has provided him with a wholesome instrument of self-expression.

The service of the Fraternity is not limited to the talented tenth who have had the advantage of attending college. Early in its existence Omega was committed to a rather broad program of racial uplift. Consequently on a national basis this fraternity has given moral and financial support to the NAACP, The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, the Urban League, scientific research by Negroes, scholarships to Negro graduate students, and to the Mississippi Health Project sponsored by the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

In its own right, Omega Psi Phi has for 25 years sponsored a program of service to the masses of Negro citizens. The service so rendered is in the annual celebration of National Negro Achievement Week, usually commemorated in early November. During the week there are held, wherever loyal Omega men are found, programs designed to bring into bold relief some of the special accomplishments of Negro Americans as well as those of Negroes of other nationalities. As time wore on, the masses, of necessity, became better informed on the general achievements of the Negro people. These programs have attracted wide attention. It is reasonable to state that the adoption by school boards of textbooks on the Negro, some of the pre-war interest in race relations, and the addition of Negro History to the curricula of some high schools for Negro youth, are traceable to the influence of Negro Achievement Week.

Today, Omega Psi Phi faces the world not unaffected by the dislocations created by nearly four years of war. Her young sons went forth into battle and have won honors for themselves and for the land of their birth. Her source of growth has been curtailed by the shifting of youth from the campus and laboratory to the camps and weapons of war.

Her revenue was reduced, yet, the Fraternity has continued unswervingly its program of ministering to the spiritual and social growth of the Colored collegian and of serving the masses of Negro Americans. Its official magazine and newsletters have proven to be great morale boosters and a means of keeping its membership and Colored Americans informed of our duties and struggles for that democratic way of life for all people.

It has been and will be one continued duty to work with and for the process of restoring our returned veterans to peaceful pursuits. Our Fraternity will not evade her responsibility in this endeavor.

During the war years we made gains in our social, political, and economic way of life, but not as much as we would like to record. Have we made the gains we need so badly in the field of brotherhood? Do we believe in one of our basic laws, "Love thy neighbor as thyself?" What are you doing to bring about a keener understanding among mankind?

In this changing world, we must believe that brotherhood is the word that includes both equality and fraternity. We think of equality as the democratic opportunity of voting, of going to school, of securing employment and of securing justice in the courts. But these qualities can come only when all men feel and act in the full spirit of brotherhood. There must be a fraternal love, a regard on the part of one man for the dignity and rights of other men.

The world today is studying and planning for a post-war era, in which the alert minds of all groups will be called upon for their contributions. It is up to each member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity to see to it that this organization plays the important role it is so well-equipped to fill.

We are aware of the difficulty and the magnitude of the task to which we are committed. But we will not falter.

Let us arise to the spirit of the times with a full realization of the demands of a changing world!

### DID YOU KNOW THAT

The increased activity of psychiatry during World War II may have provided an acceptable excuse for withdrawal from danger to many men who might otherwise have overcome normal, legitimate fears? Dr. Alexander R. MacLean, Mayo Clinic, in an article "No Disease" (Can. Med. Assoc. J., March 1947, 56: 321-324) says yes. He contends that many men upon learning that only hardship or death was to be expected from enduring anxiety and frustration chose the path of weakness and failure. This choice was made easier when they learned that their weakness and failure were not penalized—in fact they were rewarded with removal from danger. A similar situation is recurring in civilian life, particularly with those people who have an aversion to cerebral exercise. It seems so much easier to give up—or to sink into adolescent dependence upon the psychoanalytic couch—than to face up to problems and think them through.

### DID YOU KNOW THAT

The threshold values for pain perception are essentially the same for psychoneurotic and for normal individuals? The former, however, have a significantly lower pain reaction threshold than the latter, and also show greater motor reactivity to painful stimuli. Patients with anxiety neurosis and hysteria tend to show lower reaction thresholds than do hypochondriacal patients.

## OMEGA ACADEMIC AWARDS, 1947

by *W. Montague Cobb**The Awards*

The following academic awards have been made by the Fraternity through its Scholarship Commission for 1947:

*Graduate*

To SAMUEL HERMAN DREER, \$500 to aid in the publication of a doctoral thesis in Sociology at the University of Chicago, "Negro Leadership in St. Louis, Missouri.

To EDWARD LIVINGSTON MAXWELL, \$250 for experimental studies leading to the doctorate in Biology at the University of Minnesota.

To RICHARD DEMOSTHENES KIDD, \$250 for a comparative study of self-segregated Negro towns and statute-decreed segregated communities in various areas of the South.

*Professional*

To DUDLEY VINCENT POWELL, \$250 as a scholarship for sophomore medical studies in the School of Medicine at the University of Rochester.

*Undergraduate*

To WALTER PARKS, \$100 for continuation of undergraduate studies at Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee.

*The Men*

*Samuel Herman Dreer* is nationally known both within and without the Fraternity through his work in education, creative writing and the promotion of the study of Negro History. Now professor of English

and Negro History in Stowe Teachers College, St. Louis, Missouri, Brother Dreer was born in Washington, D. C. September 12, 1889. He graduated from the M Stret High School in Washington in 1907 and received the A.B. from Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, in 1910. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in his senior year. Brother Dreer received an A.M. in Latin from Virginia Theological Seminary, Lynchburg, Virginia in 1912 and an A.M. in English from the University of Chicago in 1912. He has done additional graduate study at Stowe Teachers College in St. Louis, at the University of Illinois, Columbia University and the University of Southern California. He has held teaching posts at Virginia Theological Seminary and the Sumner High School in St. Louis where he was assistant principal. He is a member of the Missouri State Teachers Association and a Regional Director of the Association of University Professors.

Brother Dreer has served the Fraternity in many capacities including Keeper of Records and Basileus of Upsilon Omega Chapter, Director of the National Achievement Project and Editor of the Oracle. He is author of the official history of the Fraternity and in 1940 received the Fraternity's National Award for an Omega man. He has also been a recipient of the Sigma Gamma Rho National Award and an honorary degree of Doctorate of Divinity from Douglass University.

In addition to editing the Oracle he has served as Editor of the St. Louis Tribune, 1923-25, and of the Plumbline (a Masonic Journal) 1926-28. His creative writings include numerous plays and shorter pieces, a novel, "The Immediate Jewel of his Soul"; a religious pamphlet, "Out of the Night"; and a personal philosophy, "Meditations."

His current studies at the University of Chicago are being pursued under the direction of Dr. Everett C. Hughes, Dr. W. Lloyd Warner and Dr. Allison Davis.



SAMUEL HERMAN DREER



EDWARD LIVINGSTON MAXWELL

*Edward Livingston Maxwell*, Instructor in Biology at Georgia State College is a native of Talbotton, Georgia. He received his A.B. from Morehouse College in 1927, his A.M. from the University of Minnesota in 1936 and he has continued graduate study in that institution.

Brother Maxwell, has taught Biology also at the State Teachers College in Montgomery, Alabama, and served as Director of the USO Club at Georgia State College.

He is a member of the Alabama State Teachers College and Beta Kappa Chi. He will pursue his present work under Dr. A. R. Ringoen, Professor of Histology and Embryology at the University of Minnesota.

*Richard Demosthenes Kidd*, Registrar and Business Manager of St. Philips Junior College, San Antonio, Texas is a native of Vidalia, Georgia. He received his high school diploma from Central City College, Macon, Georgia in 1932 and his junior college diploma from Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Georgia in 1934. In 1938 he was graduated with a B.S. from Hampton Institute. He has since pursued summer studies at the University of Michigan and the University of Pittsburgh. All of his study and experience has been in his chosen field of business administration. In addition to teaching posts at Fort Valley and Hampton, he served as Director of the American Business and Technical Institute, Tulsa, Oklahoma for two years ending in 1946. Brother Kidd has published original articles in the Journal of Negro Education and the Balance Sheet, a magazine on business and economic education. He is at present Editor of the Ninth District Newsletter.

Brother Kidd proposes to make his studies independently in Mound Bayou, Miss.; Boley, Oklahoma; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Atlanta, Georgia and possibly other localities.

*Dudley Vincent Powell*, sophomore in the School

of Medicine in the University of Rochester, resides in South Ozone Park, New York. He was born July 23, 1917 in Old Harbor, Jamaica, B.W.I. He received the Cambridge Certificate from Beckford and Smith's College in Jamaica in 1935 and graduated a pharmacist from Wynter's College in 1938. He served as pharmacist in Kingston, Jamaica until 1944 when he came to the United States.

The two years prior to entrance at Rochester Medical School were spent at Fisk University where he made an outstanding record. He was a successful middle distance runner at Jamaica and lead his class in his studies in pharmacy and the Junior College there. He has served as preparator and distributor of certain commercial pharmaceuticals and records that he is the inventor of a "tonic wine." The Commission has requested samples of this for exhibit at the Detroit Conclave.

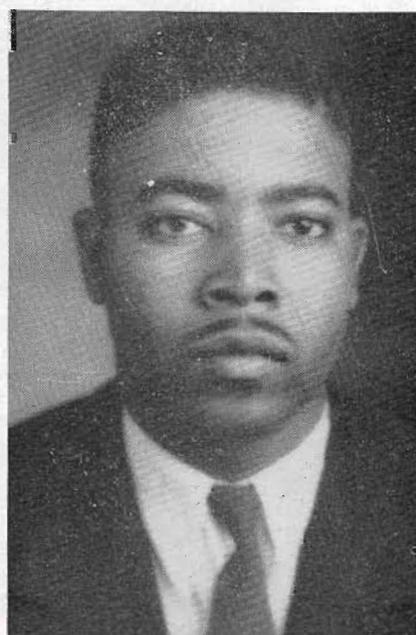
Dr. George Packer Berry wrote of Brother Powell as follows: "(He) turned in what we regard as creditable work in a class characterized by many top-flight students. You might be interested to know that he was one of 67 successful applicants from a total of approximately 1,000—pretty stiff competition! You might want to know further that we have just voted to extend scholarship support to him for another year, for we feel he has it in him to become a fine physician."

*Walter Parks* of Memphis, Tennessee, his birthplace, is a junior at Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee. He has served as Keeper of Records of Kappa Sigma Chapter and as Treasurer of the Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Society. In 1945 he received a Jubilee Scholarship from the C.M.E. Church. In contributing toward self support he has worked as a painter and as a paper carrier for the Memphis Publishing Company and other firms.

Only six applications for awards were received this year.



RICHARD DEMOSTHENES KIDD



WALTON PARKS

## Preparation For 34th Annual Grand Conclave



ABOVE LEFT — Omega Chapter House, Detroit, Mich.  
 ABOVE RIGHT — Steering Committee: Seated l. to r. Bros. Chester Smith, 10th Dist. Rep., Frank Williams, Robt. Bennett, Ch. Social Comm., Jas. Cathings, Ch. Housing Comm., O. T. Davis. Standing, l. to r. Bros. Chas. Berry, Basileus, Nu Omega, Norman Wells, Grand Marshall, J. C. Randolph and Walter Willis.

LOWER LEFT - Conclave Comittee

### DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Throughout its long history, Detroit has been a magnet on the Great Lakes, drawing in steadily increasing numbers, bands of fur trappers and missionaries, laborers and pleasure-seekers. Whatever the motive, the spell of the place lingered and produced in its "victims" the longed-for amalgam of place to work, time to play.

It all began on July 24, 1701—at least, so history records. Before then, however, it must have been a mecca for Ottowas, Ojibways, Outagamies and Algonquins, over unnumbered moons. Deer trails were everywhere and the nearby rivers and lakes were always inviting to the fish spear and canoe paddle. There were 100 Algonquins with the Sieur Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac when he landed on Saint Anne's Day.

Cadillac directed the labors of his 50 soldiers and 50 Canadian traders and artisans as they began felling logs immediately for the stockade he named Fort Pontchartrain. (The fort was bounded on the east by the present Griswold St., on the west by Wayne St., and extended from the River at Woodbridge St. to Chemin de Ronde at about Larned St.)

Naturally, the Indians did not take kindly to the loss of such a favored spot. In 1712, the Outagamies burned part of the town and besieged the Fort. In 1763, three years after the French had ceded the territory and all of Canada to the British, Pontiac, redoubtable Ottawa Chief and his allies, maintained a several months' siege of the Fort. The garrison was saved by Catherine, an Ojibway maid who revealed Pontiac's "conspiracy" to Major Henry Gladwin. Less bloody was the acquisition of Belle Isle from the Indians in 1780. Title to the now famous resort spot was surrendered to George McDougall for an undisclosed sum.

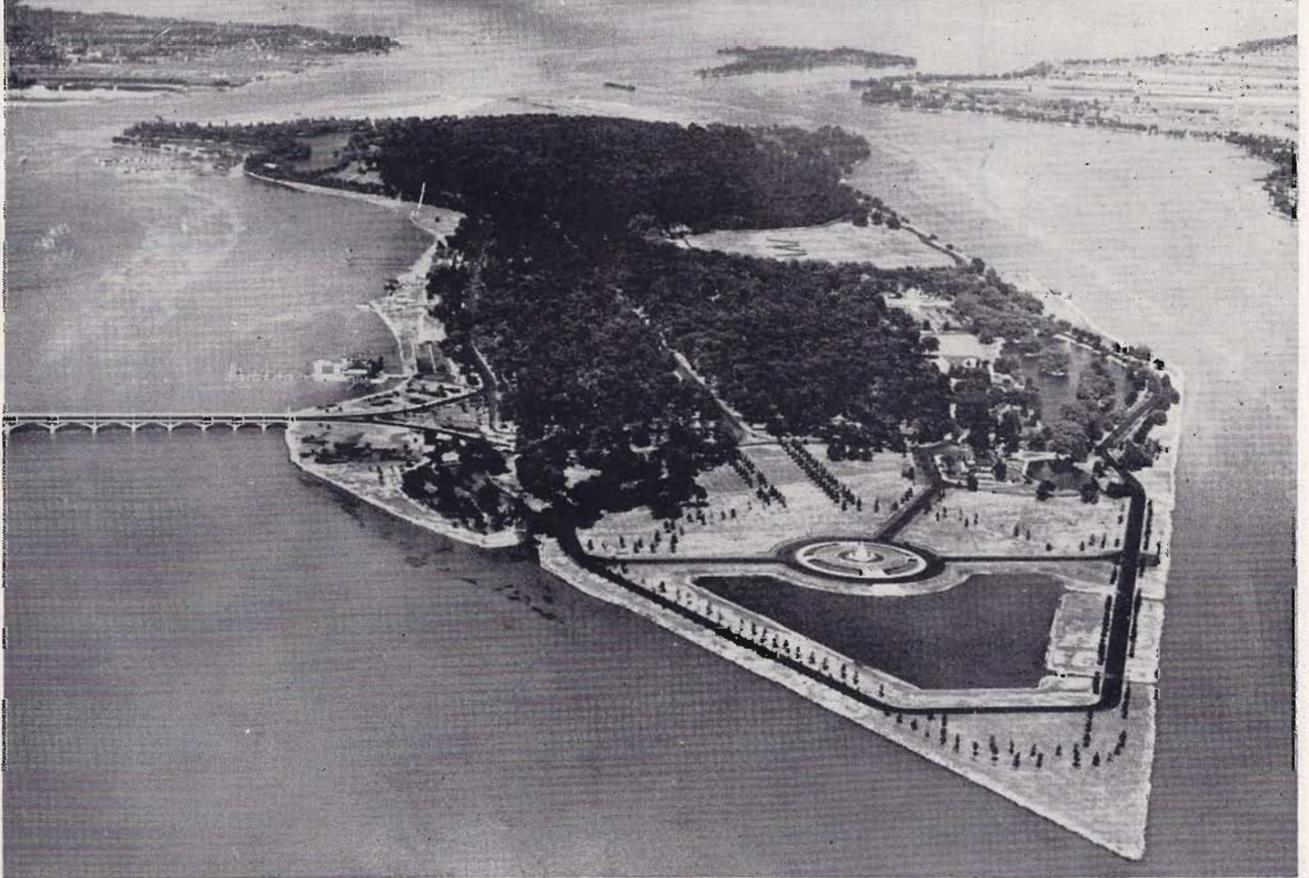
In 1783, Detroit and the surrounding territory was ceded to the United States, but the terms of the Treaty

*(Continued on Page Eighteen)*

#### DID YOU KNOW THAT

There are approximately 650,000 Negroes among the 13,000,000 members of the AFL?

There are 52 all-Negro incorporated townships in the U. S.?

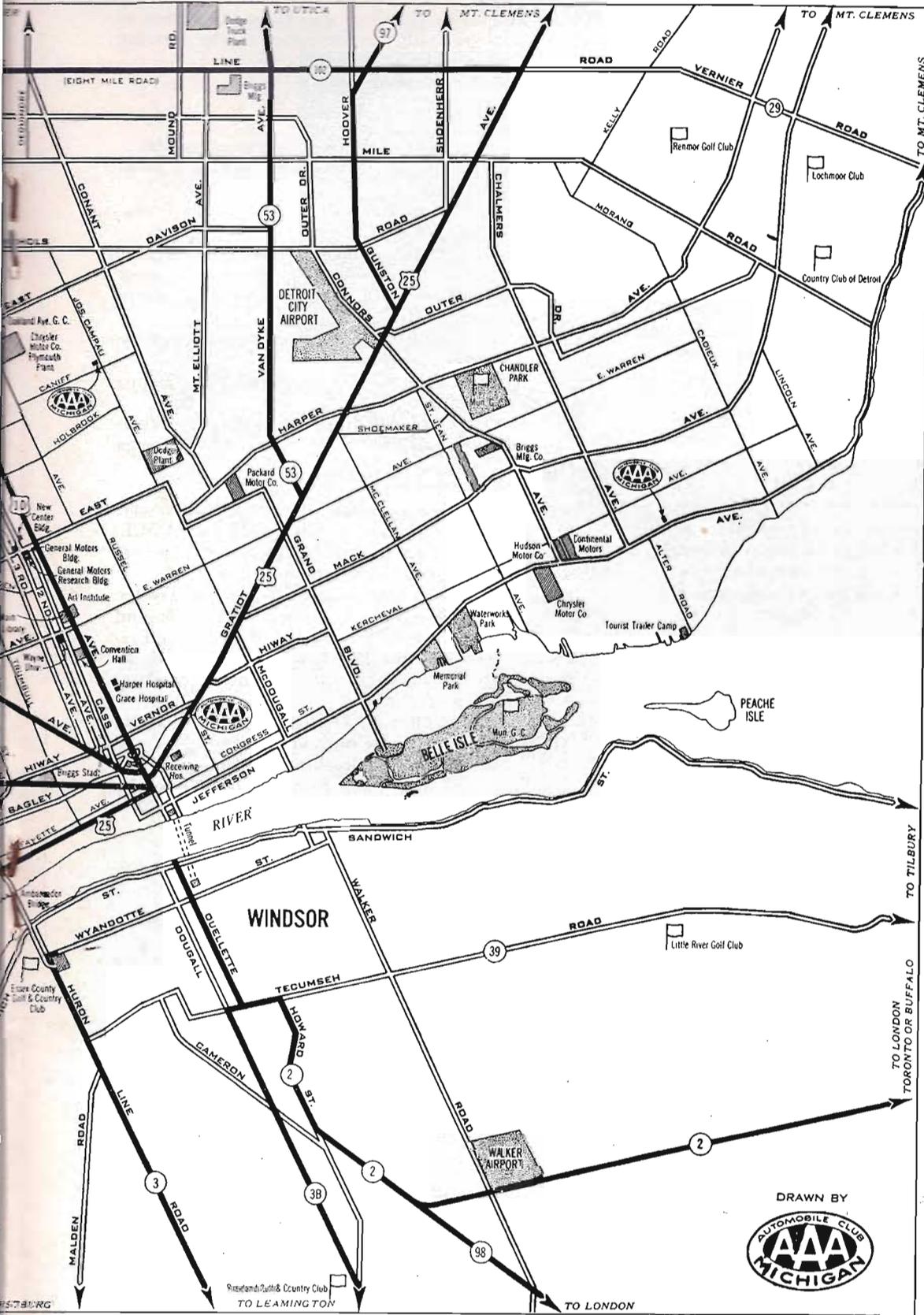


TOP - CADILLAC SQUARE

BOTTOM - BELLE ISLE



REA MAP



DRAWN BY  
**AAA**  
 AUTOMOBILE CLUB  
 MICHIGAN

## DETROIT, MICHIGAN

*(Continued from Page Fourteen)*

of Paris were not carried out until 12 noon, July 11, 1796. That act ended 13 years of illegal occupation by the British and was the final episode in the American Revolution.

By this time, Detroit had long since outgrown its stockade. The population was well over 3000. In 1802, it was incorporated as a town. The first post office was established in 1803, and in 1806, recognition was given the thriving community by naming it capital of the Michigan Territory. One year later, the first city charter was adopted.

Now, after 141 years of a rewarding combination of vision and sweat, Detroit can marshal an array of statistics without parallel anywhere in the world: Approximately 1,900,000 people, 2772 manufacturing establishments, 255 public schools, 19 high schools, 110 parochial schools, 8 colleges, 780 churches and 242 parks fill an area of 137.9 square miles.

Equally impressive are the economic data: 1) In 1940, the automobile production was valued at \$4,000,000,000, 2) the 242 parks are valued at \$60,680,310 and 3) the average income of its workers is the highest in the world.

Some idea of the importance of Detroit to the economy of the United States is gleaned in the following array of figures: The automobile industry alone uses 75% of all rubber imports, 70% of all plate glass manufactured, 57% of all malleable iron, 40% of the supply of upholstery leather, 40% of all mohair made, 40% of all lead, 30% of the nickel, 20% of the U. S. steel output, 15% of all aluminum, 13% of the cast iron, 13% of America's tin, 12% of the zinc output and 10% each of the hardwood lumber and cotton.

No mention of Detroit would be complete without a reference to two of its intangible but very real assets—Greenfield Village and Belle Isle. The former is a group of representative buildings, including community sculptures, homes, mills and shops, illustrating life and work in the past. Among its prominent features are replicas of Independence Hall, Congress Hall, and the old City Hall of Philadelphia. Of paramount interest is Edison's Laboratory as it was at Menlo Park in the early days of his experimenting.

Greenfield Village is open from 9:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. on weekdays, from 10:00 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. on Sundays and holidays. Carriages leave the Gate Lodge at regular intervals; no automobiles are permitted inside the Village.

The Detroit Information and Tourist Bureau writes that: "No other city in the United States can boast of having a park like Belle Isle, within three miles of its City Hall, a virgin forest where deer roam, where children can ride ponies and grown-ups can have the thrill of a speed boat ride over the course of the Harmsworth Trophy races. The island affords canoes, bicycles and saddle horses which may be rented, and free band concerts, model yacht races, a conservatory, formal gardens, and hiking trails."

So wherever you go, whatever you do, Detroit will have something of interest to offer for the period of your stay December 27-30!

## RESUME OF ACTIVITIES

*Friday, December 26:*

Special cars arrive (brothers will be at the station to give directions and other information to the arriving brothers).

Registration and evening smoker.

*Saturday, December 27:*

Registration.

10 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.—Meeting, Supreme Council.

11:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.—Meeting, National Social Action Committee.

(The above two meetings will be held in the fraternity house)

1:00 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.—Lunch.

2:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.—Opening Session, Webster Hall, Wayne University. Welcome Address: Mayor of Detroit.

6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.—Get-acquainted party at the Fraternity house.

10:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m.—Dance given by the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

2:00 a.m. to 5:00 a.m.—Breakfast by Omega Wives Credit Union and after-hour party at the Omega House.

*Sunday, December 28:*

Morning—Committee meetings or session if necessary.

2:30 p.m.—Public Forum at Greater Bethel A.M.E. Church, corner Frederick and St. Antoine. Principal speaker: Hon. William Hastie.

6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.—Cocktail hour at Twelve Horsemen's Civic Center, corner of Erskine and John R Street, given by the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity and the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority. A sight-seeing trip to Canada at the same hour for those who would prefer it.

10:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m.—Party at the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity House on Eliot.

2:00 a.m. to 5:00 a.m.—Breakfast by Omega Wives Auxiliary and after-hour party at the Fraternity house.

*Monday, December 29:*

10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.—Business session.

1:00 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.—Lunch and photographs.

2:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.—Business session.

(2:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.—Tea at Kappa House given by Silhouettes—Kappa Wives)

6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.—Founder's banquet at the Club 666.

10:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m.—Dance at the Graystone Ballroom given by the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

2:00 a.m. to 5:00 a.m.—Breakfast by the Nu Sigma Chapter at the Omega house and after-hour party.

*Tuesday, December 30:*

10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.—Business session.

1:00 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.—Lunch.

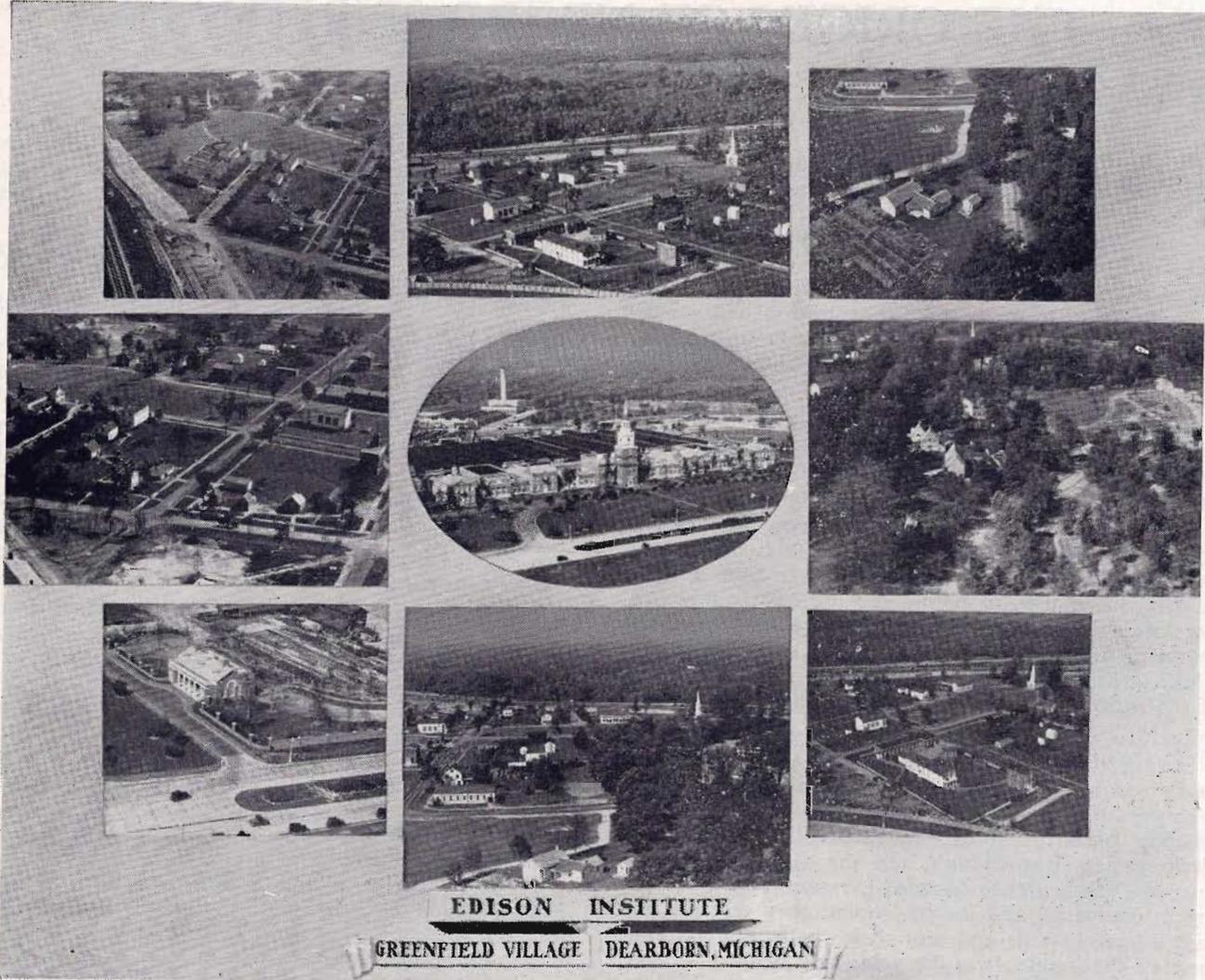
2:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.—Closing session.

5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.—Cocktail hour at the Omega House by Omega Wives Auxiliary.

10:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m.—Closed dance at the Omega Fraternity house.

There are several other social events at times when

*(Continued on Page Thirty)*



EDISON INSTITUTE  
GREENFIELD VILLAGE DEARBORN, MICHIGAN



AMBASSADOR BRIDGE

# THE ORIGIN OF NEGRO SPIRITUALS

By CHARLES W. COLLINS

## DAWN

Up over the misty eastern rim the first ray of sunshine streaked across the valley and spent its force in the face of a slumbering, hairy figure. The glow of the sun and the earthy smell of his bed awakened in him feelings of uncommon satisfaction. Out of sheer joy he pounded his chest, flinging his long arms about with wild abandon. That manner of expression had served him well for countless ages, but never before had he noticed the relation between his feeling and the rhythm it inspired. He began to wonder—

In the valley he stalked his morning meal, and after making the kill, beat his chest again but with a different rhythm—it was his sole expression of success. Again he wondered about the sound he made—

Gluttonous feeding made him thirsty. He sought cool waters. Soon weariness overcame him, so he paused to rest upon a hollow log beside the stream. Absent-mindedly he began to pound the log lightly with his club. The deep sound pleased and intrigued him. He began to drum in earnest—the sound swelled and the echoes drifted down the ages, into the farthest reaches of the earth.

## MORNING

Out of the stillness of an African night there rose to the moon a monotonous throbbing of tom-toms, and a chorus of weird chants extolling warriors and beseeching gods for success in battle. In the firelight, black savages leaped high into the air, twisting and turning their bodies in frenzied gyrations. The swelling chorus maddened and inspired them; they rent the air with unearthly yells and sent their challenges clashing through the jungle, over the veldt, and beyond—

Chants, songs, and dances they had for every occasion. Theirs was an expressive soul; and music, with its boon companion, the dance, was their only means. They became masters of rhythm and expression. With just a little tone inflection and increase or decrease in tempo, they could convert their monotonous chants into primitive love songs, songs of praise and thanksgiving, songs of hope and of fear, and war cries of terrifying import.

## THE LONG AFTERNOON

Long after the last embers of the campfire had died away—perhaps centuries after—the echoes of those savage songs drifted into Europe, setting white men's brains to planning, scheming.

Came the slave traders—guns, whiskey, treachery, kidnapping, murder, destruction.

Murky, crowded dungeons and weeks of endless tossing. Weeks of breathing gaseous filth—air thick with the odor of straining, sweating bodies. Some cursed, some groaned, while others rose in suicidal wrath and still others muttered unintelligibly to themselves. Confusion was a riotous master.

A chain rattled and instantly all heads turned in that direction. The hatch opened; fresh, pure air entered reluctantly, and a ray of light illumined faces drawn with agonizing torture, gasping and clawing for the precious draughts.

"Up, up, the bos'n wants his dance!"

He thought music and song would bring them contentment, prevent them grieving themselves to death. A breathing slave was worth much gold; a dead one, curses!—a feast for the sharks.

Years, heart-rending years, rolled on, and the erstwhile savages found themselves bound and fettered on some cotton field or tobacco plantation—their savage impulses submerged; their warlike natures ensnared in the whip. The members of Oglethorpe's "aristocracy" too made the new slaves dance, thinking that music would make them happy, productive, less hostile.

In the fields, gins, and houses, the black slaves met fair-skinned brothers—indentured servants, so called—who, not knowing each other's language, met on the common ground of music. Jungle tales and Europe's ballads interchanged. The slaves, responsive and imitative always, received inspiration for a different musical interpretation.

The American crusades—missionaries appeared on the plantations. The slaveholders at first objected to the religious training of their slaves—"Why, they might even learn to read and to think for themselves!"

"Ha, absurd", said the holy ones, "religion pays, for they will forget the cares of this world and center their desires on the world to come—an eternity of listless floundering in a river of milk and honey."

Legree smiled, sipped his whiskey—and agreed.

The wholesale propaganda began. The alien religion spread like wildfire and the slaves straightened their tired backs, lifted their worn faces to the clouds.

"One dese fine mawnin's at break of day,  
I'm goin' home on a cloud.  
King Death gwine fin' me hyeah at my play,  
I'm goin' home on a cloud."

The Christian religion became a panacea—sedative, cathartic, alleviative—as to all downtrodden, oppressed people. To it they brought their losses and wounds; into it they poured, passionately, all their longings, fears and hopes. And the River Jordan overflowed when that flood of pent-up emotions was released.

Very imperfectly, they began to learn passages of the Bible and to sing the Christian hymns. But memory served them falsely so they improvised verses to some of the tunes and connected parts of the Bible to others. For the most part, however, they connected the words they learned to the tunes they had sung or hummed.

Then with this musical background—and out of hearts heavily-laden with many years of suffering—they gave birth to the "Spirituals".

These plaintive melodies possess that ancient, highly developed rhythmical variation, and such harmony as the world has never known among untutored people. Time and circumstance have elevated these spirituals to a place of world-wide importance. Everyone clamors to hear them, mainly because these emotions, expressed so beautifully and so sincerely in such quaint music, are deep-rooted within the hearts of all people. And in all people these emotions cry for expression.

## PERMANENT TALENT HUNT PROGRAM

*of the*  
SIXTH DISTRICT

Omega Psi Phi Fraternity

Including a Special Experimental Joint Project of the  
Sixth District's Standing Program and Social  
Committees, in connection with the Annual  
District Meeting to be held in Raleigh,  
N. C., in April, 1948.

By

J. Alston Atkins, *Chairman*  
Sixth District's Program Committee

(The program presented in the following columns merits the attention of all districts, all chapters and all Omega men.—Editor.)

I have attempted to reduce to writing, both as information to the District Meeting and as some measure of guidance and help, I hope, to my successor as Chairman of the Program Committee, a brief statement of the history and content of the idea of "ANNUAL OMEGA TALENT HUNT," with a brief summary of our experience for the past two years.

When we held our District Meeting in Columbia, South Carolina, during the Christmas holidays of 1944, I was asked by Brother A. I. Terrell, District Representative, to lead a panel discussion on the theme: "To Build Omega, Build the District." I presented a written statement in which I called attention to Chapter I, Article 2, Section 2 (d) of the Constitution of the Fraternity, where one purpose of the Fraternity is stated as follows: "To occupy a progressive and constructive place in the civil life of the nation." I also called attention to the By-Laws of the Sixth District, Article VIII, which calls for a three-featured program for this District, namely, a Plan of Action, a Plan of Publication and Publicity, and a Plan of Social Life. With reference to the first feature of this program the By-Laws state: "It shall be the objective of the Plan of Action to make Omega a constructive and helpful factor in Negro life within the District."

In my remarks I called attention to the fact that to achieve such a purpose in the District or in the nation required a valid idea and the resources and machinery for the execution of that idea. I suggested that, in my opinion, Omega could become a progressive and constructive and helpful factor in the civil life of the nation only by first becoming such a factor in Negro life in each District, and in the communities in which we have Chapters in each District.

On the point of a valid idea for the Sixth District I suggested that we inaugurate what I called "ANNUAL OMEGA TALENT HUNT" among Negro high school students in the Carolinas. I said that this should include not only high school students in current attendance, but also former students who may have had to drop out for some honorable reason before graduation, and high school graduates who for some similar reason may not as yet have had an opportunity to go to college. I said that "creative and outstanding capacities in any honorable activity should be eligible for consideration," and that "for instance, a specialized farming or merchandising activity would be just as eligible as an artistic activity."

Finally, I said: "In conclusion of this brief opening statement it should be emphasized that no program which we may adopt can rise higher than the level of our own competence and determination, and our support and hard work and fidelity in seeing that program through to successful accomplishments."

Because the idea in December, 1944 was new and untried, there were many doubts and some opposition. On account of these I did not press the matter to any decision at the Columbia District Meeting. The District had no money in its treasury and a number of sincere Brothers were unwilling to place upon the Chapters and the Brothers within the District the kind of financial responsibility which "ANNUAL OMEGA TALENT HUNT" seemed to entail.

In the Spring of 1945, at several meetings of the District Council of the Sixth District, I proposed a modified, experimental program, on a purely voluntary basis so far as any financial responsibility upon the Chapters or Brothers in the District was concerned. I proposed that the program for this experiment be limited to the field of music, and that those Brothers and Chapters that were willing be asked to advance \$10 each to take care of the promotional expenses of this experimental program. Thus limited, I asked that the Program Committee be authorized to make a trial of the idea, with the understanding that, if it succeeded, the advances made by the Brothers and Chapters would be returned to them, and if it failed, then they would just be out of pocket that much.

The District Council took the Program Committee at its word and authorized the experiment on the basis of my proposals, but with the specific provision that "ANNUAL OMEGA TALENT HUNT" must be fully self-supporting and must in no way become any financial obligation of the District whatsoever. The Program Committee accepted the challenge and I can say with sincere thanks and gratitude that the District Representative, Brother John F. Potts, Brother W. O. Yarbrough of the Program Committee, the members of the District Council, the Chairmen of the various District Standing Committees, and Chapters and Brothers throughout the District rallied to this experiment with commendable support. The sum of \$70 was advanced for the first year's promotional expenses, but we did not have to use it, and the District Keeper of Records and Finances still has it on hand for return whenever those who advanced it wish to have it returned.

I proposed that the expenses of "ANNUAL OMEGA TALENT HUNT" be financed on the District level by a Souvenir Program for "Annual Omega Talent Night"

to be held during the District Meeting, by an admission charge to the program itself, and by such other voluntary activities as might seem appropriate as the effort was carried forward. We held the Sixth District's first "Annual Omega Talent Night" during the District Meeting held in Charlotte, N. C. on April 19, 1946. We had a creditable Souvenir Program in which seventeen Chapters in eleven different localities in the District participated on a purely voluntary basis, and turned in the total sum of \$610. In addition to this, "ANNUAL OMEGA TALENT HUNT" for 1946 had other income, which is shown in the statement of receipts and disbursements by the District Keeper of Records and Finances. Part of this other income came from presenting Miss Fredricka Robinson in concerts at Columbia, S. C. and Winston-Salem, N. C. through the cooperation of the Chapters in these communities.

The size, (8 1-2 x 11 inches), and number of pages (24) of the 1947 Souvenir Program are the same as for 1946, but the amount of money expected from it is exactly \$1,000 as against \$610 for 1946. Twenty-two different Chapters in thirteen different localities in the District have cooperated in the 1947 Souvenir Program. The costs for printing and other expenses are also up somewhat over 1946, but the net from the Souvenir Program will be greater in 1947 than in 1946.

Other features of "ANNUAL OMEGA TALENT HUNT" as has been conducted on this experimental and purely voluntary basis for two years might be mentioned as follows: (1) Each Candidate on "Annual Omega Talent Night" has been awarded a gold medal for his or her efforts, merely as evidence of participation and as a token of recognition, but without regard to the quality of talent displayed or possessed. (2) Through this voluntary method of cooperation on the part of the Chapters and Brothers in the Sixth District, the District was able to follow the 1946 program with a scholarship of \$500 to Miss Fredricka Robinson as a Freshman student at Fisk University. (3) We were able to present Miss Robinson as guest artist on our second "Annual Omega Talent Night" and to secure the services of Mr. Warner Lawson, Dean of the School of Music at Howard University, as our Music Critic for 1947.

I do not consider the basic idea of "ANNUAL OMEGA TALENT HUNT" as being any longer an experiment. I think during the past two years it has proved its validity as an idea, and that we have developed adequate machinery and resources within the Sixth District to carry it on with success and credit. I therefore recommend that "ANNUAL OMEGA TALENT HUNT" be adopted as the permanent program of the Sixth District, and in this connection I recommend two goals for 1948:

1. **SOUVENIR PROGRAM.**—I suggest that we undertake to get 48 pages in the 1948 Souvenir Program and that the goal of receipts for the 1948 Souvenir Program be set at \$2,500. To do this I recommend one or two slight modifications. One is that we put a price tag of \$50 on each page and that we ask each locality in the District to pay \$50 out of the proceeds of its local Talent Hunt Contest for the page on which the picture and biographical sketch of its Candidate will appear. Another is that we ask each of the 25 active Chapters in the District to sell one page of ads for the 1948 Sou-

venir Program: this means each Chapter and not just each locality. Of course, the local Talent Hunt Contests will still be conducted on the basis of localities as heretofore, with each locality paying \$50 out of its local proceeds for its Candidate's page. But in addition each Chapter will be asked to sell one page of ads at \$50. For the rest of the 48 pages in the Souvenir Program for 1948, I suggest that the responsibility for working out a plan to sell these pages be placed upon the shoulders of the Program Committee.

2. **STANDARDIZING THE LOCAL CONTESTS.**—I recommend that again for 1948 we confine "ANNUAL OMEGA TALENT HUNT" to the field of music, but that we should never abandon the original idea that the plan contemplates as soon as possible the inclusion of other fields of creative effort. I suggest that we try as far as possible to standardize the local Talent Hunt Contest throughout the District, so that every locality in the District will generally be saying and doing the same things in generally the same ways. I suggest the following items as lending themselves to a large measure of standardization:

(a) *Printed Programs, with a Standard 8 1-2 x 11 Inches in Size, in Four Folder Form.*—The front page should carry the Omega emblem and an appropriate brief statement about "ANNUAL OMEGA TALENT HUNT." Page two should carry an appropriate photograph and a brief factual statement about the awards which the District has made. Page three should carry the local Talent Hunt Contest Program and, if necessary, the List of Patrons should begin on this page and be continued on page four. Page four should be filled with the names of Patrons.

(b) *Three Classes of Tickets.*—It is believed that there should be at least three classes of tickets for Patrons, Students, and General Admission, respectively. Patrons' Tickets should be sold sufficiently in advance to get the names on the printed programs. It is also believed that a section should be reserved for Patrons with the number of seats corresponding with the number of names of Patrons on the printed program. Patrons' Tickets should carry the highest price, with the next highest price to the General Admission Tickets and the lowest price to Students' Tickets. Minimum prices suggested: 75c for Patrons; 50c General Admission; 25c Students.

(c) **SINGLE-JUDGE PLAN OF JUDGING.**—It is highly recommended that we adopt the standard plan of having a single, unquestionably competent and impartial judge for each local Talent Hunt Contest, rather than using the multiple-judge plan of judging. Psi Phi Chapter tried the Single-Judge plan for its local Talent Hunt Contest and this plan proved highly satisfactory. A few weeks later another Greek-letter organization tried the multiple-judge plan and there were a number of embarrassing repercussions. Of course, two things must be present: the single-judge must be unquestionably competent and unquestionably impartial.

(d) *Standardized Organization and Promotion.*—Instead of one general committee, it is recommended that the Basileus of the Chapter, or the Basileus of one of the Chapters if two or more Chapters are in the locality, be given the over-all responsibility of seeing the project through to successful completion and that some one individual Brother be chosen and held responsible for each

phase of the project. The following phases are suggested, with a Brother in charge of each phase:

(1) Printing and Distribution of Tickets.—The Brother in charge of this phase should see to it that all tickets are printed and distributed at least ten weeks before the Contest. It is suggested that all Patrons' Tickets be distributed equally among the Brothers in the Chapter, and that each Brother be asked to take some minimum number of the General Admission and Students' Tickets. The balance of the General Admission and Students' Tickets should be turned over to the Brother in charge of Promotion of Ticket Sales.

(2) Promotion of Ticket Sales.—The Brother in charge of this phase should keep behind and prod the Brothers on the sale of their Patrons' Tickets. He should work with the School Principals and the heads of various community groups and organizations to get them to handle as many of the General Admission and Students' Tickets as possible, with the view to placing for sale all of the tickets turned over to him by the Brother in charge of Printing and Distribution.

(3) Place of Contest.—The Brother in charge of this phase should see to it that the Chapter fixes the date and place it wishes to hold the Contest at least three months before the Contest is to be held. He should immediately make arrangements for securing the place. It should also be his duty to see to it that the place is properly cleaned and in order as to seats and other facilities and that the stage is decorated and properly arranged at least two hours before the hour set for the Contest to begin. If any special lighting is necessary, he should also be responsible for this.

(4) Securing the Contestants.—The Brother in charge of this phase should be required to call in person upon each High School Principal in the territory which the Chapter or Chapters decided to cover, and to secure the number of Contestants desired to appear on the Contest program. He should also make contacts in the various communities of the territory to see whether or not there are boys and girls who have had to drop out of high school or, having graduated from high school, have not been able to go to college. He should be charged with the responsibility of getting the desired number of young people committed to appear on the Contest program at least three months before the Contest is to be held.

(5) Publicizing the Contest.—The Brother in charge of this phase should be responsible for getting appropriate articles in the local press and in those national publications with large circulation in the territory. He should also be responsible for getting pictures of the Contestants and having them run in these publications. He should also be expected to arrange for radio announcements and suitable announcements in churches, clubs, schools and in various community groups and organizations.

(6) Printing of the Programs.—The Brother in charge of this phase should make all arrangements with a competent printer at least two months before the date of the Contest, so that he will know what printer is to print the programs, what deadlines have to be met on

the copy, and a thorough understanding about the matter of printing in plenty of time. He should see to it that all Brothers turn in to him the names and addresses of all Patrons in ample time to meet the deadline fixed between him and the printer. He should take special pains to see to it that all names of Patrons are correctly spelled and arranged in alphabetical order. This Brother in charge of printing the programs should also secure from the Brother in charge of securing the Contestants the names of the persons to appear on the program and the numbers, with the composers, to be performed. He should see to it that all data for the programs are in his hands and delivered to the printer before the deadlines agreed upon. He should see that all proofs are promptly and correctly read, and that there are no errors in the spelling of proper names or otherwise on the program. He should secure the finished printed programs at least one day before the Contest and deliver them at the auditorium where the Contest is to take place at least two hours before the doors are to open on the night of the Contest.

(7) Selling and Taking up Tickets at Door.—The Brother in charge of this phase should select and secure the consent of an ample number of other Brothers to help with the selling and taking up of tickets at the door. He should give them full instructions as to the various types of tickets and the prices and should work in collaboration with the Brother in charge of Ushering at the Contest. He should see to it that ample change is on hand in the ticket booth, and that the Brother in charge of Promotion of Ticket Sales turns over to him all unsold General Admission and Students' Tickets for use at the door. He should make a complete check of all tickets sold at the door and collected at the door and make a written report on the night of the Contest, to be turned over at such time and place as the Chapter may direct. He and his Assistants should meet at the auditorium at least one hour before the doors are to be opened.

(8) Ushering at the Contest.—The Brother in charge of this phase should secure a sufficient number of competent Ushers, and be assured of their agreement to serve at least two weeks before the night of the Contest. He should meet with the Ushers at the place of the Contest some days before the date, explain to them the seating arrangements, explain to them the different types of tickets, and give them full instructions as to the Reserved Seats and all other matters. He should have the Ushers meet him at the auditorium at least one hour before the doors are scheduled to open.

(9) Prizes.—The Brother in charge of this phase should make all arrangements with the person chosen by the Chapter upon his recommendation as the Single-Judge of the Contest. He should see that the Chapter approves his recommendation upon the matter of the Single-Judge and also his recommendations as to the number and amounts of prizes, at least two months before the date of the Contest. In the case of the Single-Judge he should recommend at least three qualified persons, so that he may have the Chapter's approval of more than one alternative. He should see to it that he secures from the Chapter treasury a check for the prizes at least two days before the Contest. He should type on

the back of an envelope for each prize the number of the prize, the amount of the prize, and a blank line for the name of the winner of the prize. He should place the amount for the respective prizes in these envelopes, seal them, and turn them over to the Judge at the auditorium on the night of the Contest before the Contest begins. He should instruct the Judge to fill in the names of winners and sign his name on the envelopes. He should arrange for the Judge to make a few remarks and present the prizes at the close of the program. He should see to it that the Judge's expenses and charges as agreed upon and approved by the Chapter are paid promptly after the program. He should, of course, be responsible for seeing to it that the Judge is on hand for the Contest.

(10) Reception for Contestants.—It is suggested that a modest reception with inexpensive refreshments be held for the Contestants immediately after the Contest. All Contestants and their Accompanists and Chaperons should be invited, together with the members of the Chapters sponsoring the Contest. The Chapter should decide the question of other invitations. The Brother in charge of this phase would be responsible for seeing to it that all details for this reception are arranged for and carried out in keeping with the Chapter's decisions.

(11) Printed Thank-You Cards.—It is suggested that suitable printed Thank-You Cards be sent to all Patrons and others who have cooperated in making the Contest a success. These cards should be ready and mailed first-class postage immediately after the Contest. The Brother in charge of this phase should see to it that the cards are printed and the envelopes correctly and neatly addressed by the day after the Contest, and that they are mailed not later than the second day after the Contest.

(12) Finances.—The Chapter should hold a meeting at an early date after the Contest for the purpose of receiving financial reports on the Contest. All Brothers should be expected to make report of their Patrons' and other tickets at this meeting, as should the Brother in charge of Promotion of Ticket Sales and the Brother in charge of Selling Tickets at the Door. All moneys should be duly recorded by the Keeper of Records and Seal and turned over to the Keeper of Finances of the Chapter for deposit in the Chapter's bank account. All bills should be paid by check.

The above twelve items for possible standardization should be used only as a guide. The Chapter or Chapters in any locality should, of course, modify or change these standards to suit local conditions. Other items should be added or some of these twelve eliminated or changed as experience may prove to be wise.

The proof of any idea lies in how it will work. It is also true that, no matter how good an idea is, it will not work for us unless we work for it. "ANNUAL OMEGA TALENT HUNT" seems to be working in the Sixth District because the Chapters and the Brothers in the Sixth District are working for "ANNUAL OMEGA TALENT HUNT." Brother C. C. Spaulding, Jr., Keeper of Records and Seal of Beta Phi Chapter, Durham, N. C. in his letter of transmittal of his Chapter's check for \$100 for the 1947 Souvenir Program, said: "Interest in the Talent Hunt project seems to be increasing everywhere and we believe that from year to year a better job

will be done." Brother Spaulding's estimate of the possibilities of "ANNUAL OMEGA TALENT HUNT" seems to be shared by the Brothers and Chapters all over the District.

The pith of the matter is in keeping with the Scriptural injunction that he who would save his life must lose it in a worthy cause. Through "ANNUAL OMEGA TALENT HUNT" we seek equal opportunities for ourselves by trying to bring it to the Talented Negro Youths in the Sixth District.

Omega has never had any method of raising funds for our projects beyond what is paid in by the Brothers. That is the chief reason why some of the projects of the AKA's and the Deltas have seemed to be so much more worth while than our own. No project can go much faster or farther than the limits of its machinery and financial resources. The Mardi Gras and the Jabberwock have brought in the money through which these Sororities have financed their splendid community undertakings. "ANNUAL OMEGA TALENT HUNT" as a community undertaking has the advantage of carrying within itself the methods for financing its own expenses. I am confident that no Greek-letter organization now operating within the Carolinas has any project which is superior to "ANNUAL OMEGA TALENT HUNT." If we keep up the spirit of enthusiasm and growing intelligence with which we have conducted "ANNUAL OMEGA TALENT HUNT" for the past two years, I am confident that the time is not far away when this project will be the outstanding community undertaking among all of the Greeks in this section of the country. If we do our best job with "ANNUAL OMEGA TALENT HUNT," perhaps we can teach other Districts, and even the Fraternity as a national organization, something about the answers to our still unsatisfactorily solved problems of progressive and constructive and helpful programs in community life.

#### SUGGESTED SPECIAL EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT FOR 1948

We can never afford to rest upon our oars. We must constantly explore new horizons for future accomplishments. I therefore recommend that the District Program Committee and the District Social Committee be authorized jointly to plan and execute the following experimental project for 1948, in connection with the 1948 Souvenir Program and the District-Wide Social Event which is called for by the By-Laws of the Sixth District.

*First, a Mammoth Patron's List for the Souvenir Program.*—It is suggested that the Program Committee undertake to enlist the cooperation of the Chapters and Brothers of the Sixth District in securing a Mammoth Patron's List of two thousand couples, whose names will be printed as Patrons of "ANNUAL OMEGA TALENT HUNT" in a Special Section of the 1948 Souvenir Program. This would mean that each Chapter would be asked to get each of its Brothers to secure four couples as Patrons, at \$1 per person or \$2 per couple. Each Patron would be given a Reserved Seat Ticket to the 1948 Talent Night Program.

*Second, a Mammoth, History-Making, District-Wide Social Event.*—The By-Laws of the Sixth District call for at least one District-Wide Social Event each year,

which may be held in connection with the Annual District Meeting. I recommend that the District Social Committee be directed to carry out this provision for 1948 by planning the most colorful and outstanding social event ever to be held by any organization in the Carolinas, to take place following "ANNUAL OMEGA TALENT NIGHT" during the 1948 District Meeting.

I suggest that we ask Iota and Delta Psi Chapters to be Hosts to the 1948 District Meeting and that they be asked to secure the Raleigh, North Carolina Municipal Auditorium for "Annual Omega Talent Night" and for the Mammoth District-Wide Ball. This Mammoth District-Wide Ball would be held following the 1948 "Annual Omega Talent Night," permitting sufficient time to elapse between the two affairs to remove the chairs from the main floor of the Auditorium.

I suggest that some top-flight dance band, such as Duke Ellington, Lionel Hampton, or Count Basie be secured for this Mammoth District-Wide Ball.

I suggest that this District-Wide Ball be financed by a District-Wide Participation Charge of \$10 to each Omega man within the Sixth District, and that this District-Wide Ball be strictly an invitational affair, with no tickets sold at the door or elsewhere to anybody. It is suggested that invitations be limited strictly to the following groups:

1. To those on the Patron's List in the Special Section of the 1948 Souvenir Program. Since invitations to the Mammoth District-Wide Ball will be issued to this group, the Chapters should urge their Brothers to make an effort first to secure their four couples of Patrons from persons whom they would like to see at the Ball and whom they would be willing to invite if invitations in sufficient number were available.

2. To members of other fraternities and sororities in the Sixth District.

3. In addition to the two Invitation Cards to each Brother who pays his \$10 Participation Charge, that there be divided equally among these Brothers all other invitations which the District Social Committee finds can be reasonably issued in the light of all the facts and circumstances and the plans which are made for this Mammoth District-Wide Ball.

In conclusion I would like to express my deepest gratitude and appreciation to every Brother and Chapter in the Sixth District, for all of the help and cooperation which they have extended to me and the District Program Committee. To my successor as Chairman of the Program Committee I pledge my full cooperation and assistance in every possible way.

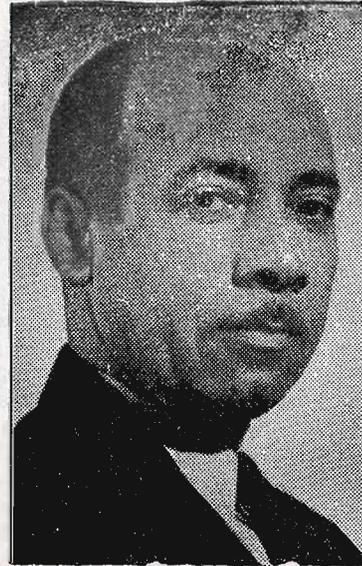
#### DID YOU KNOW THAT

Acute schizophrenic patients sometimes become chronic cases because reality—their environments—is not made more attractive than their worlds of phantasy? One good rule to follow in such cases: reduce complexity.

#### DID YOU KNOW THAT

It is unjustifiable to apply mental ages to adults since most accepted tests are standardized on children? A basic weakness in the I. Q. concept is the inequality of the units employed to derive the quotient. The theoretical units of the numerator (months of mental age) are neither equal nor linear as are the units of the denominator (chronological age).

## OMEGA'S REPRESENTATIVE-AT- LARGE



WENDELL P. ALSTON

Wendell P. Alston, Special Representative of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, resident of Brooklyn, New York, was born in Charlotte, N. C., April 8, 1898. His early training was received at St. Michael's Training and Industrial School of which his father was founder and principal.

Upon graduating from Johnson C. Smith University (1918), he moved to New York City where he worked for eighteen years in the office of the Train Master at the Pennsylvania Station. In 1929 he went to work with the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Two years later he was transferred to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey where he has been employed for the past fifteen years. He worked his way up from Messenger to his present assignment as Special Representative of the company and Assistant to James A. "Billboard" Jackson, who was the first Negro to hold such a position with the company.

Bro. Alston's assignment is in the field of Public Relations and most of his time is spent in traveling through the eighteen states in which the company operates in the interest of the company's 200 Negro gasoline dealers and the Negro motoring public.

Appointed to his office as Representative-at-large by Col. Campbell C. Johnson, Grand Basileus, last February, he has represented the fraternity at several regional meetings. Bro. Alston was initiated into Epsilon Chapter in 1923.

## BIRTH OF DELTA EPSILON CHAPTER

By CARLTON WINSTON PRYOR

DELTA EPSILON Chapter of OMEGA PSI PHI Fraternity was added to the "Organization Roster" of the University of Kansas February 14, 1947 after the initiation of seven members.

The actual establishment of DELTA EPSILON was the result of work by the writer who entered the University in September 1944. Upon matriculation I was surprised to find no chapter of the Fraternity in existence, and during the next two years only a few vain attempts were made to establish a chapter. There were but few male students on the campus then—the Armed Forces held most of them.

When the veterans began returning to the University, Everett Bell expressed a desire to become a brother. After Bell's initiation at Eta Sigma Chapter, Lincoln University, two strong Omega men walked the campus of K. U. still obsessed with the idea of establishing "a new chapter of the Fraternity". We formulated plans for obtaining a charter by February 1946. In September 1946, 14 men were pledged. At the 33rd Grand Conclave at Fort Worth, Texas, petition for the proposed chapter was presented by Brother Elza Hunter, Eighth District Representative, and was accepted. The grant of the charter was made contingent upon the readiness of the Lampados Club.

On February 14, 1947 Brothers E. H. Hunter and D. P. Tyler from PI OMICRON Chapter, Little Rock, Arkansas, officially established DELTA EPSILON. The following men were initiated: Brothers Lee Andrew Atkinson, Russell T. Brisco, John Lee Franklin, Arthur Charles Ford, Ralph C. Gill, Charles Hampton Nilon (Honor initiate), and Clifford Pirtle; Brother Ray O. Pleasant was initiated April 11, 1947. These eight men were the charter members.

DELTA EPSILON now includes:

- ARTHUR CHARLES FORD: Basileus, Freshman, School of Pharmacy, Kansas City, Kansas.  
 RUSSELL T. BRISCO: Vice-Basileus, Freshman, School of Engineering, Kansas City, Kansas.  
 DAVID H. BROWN, JR.: Keeper of Records and Seal, Special Graduate student, School of Fine Arts, East St. Louis, Illinois.  
 LEE ANDREW ATKINSON, Keeper of Finance, Freshman, College of Liberal Arts, Kansas City, Kansas.  
 CLIFFORD A. PIRTLE: Chaplain, Sophomore, School of Journalism, Muskogee, Oklahoma.  
 JOHN LEE FRANKLIN: Keeper of Peace, Freshman, School of Fine Arts, Hutchinson, Kansas.  
 CHARLES HAMPTON NILON: Graduate Student in English, Phi Beta Tau, Publisher in NEW WRITER'S MAGAZINE, Birmingham, Alabama.  
 EVERETT BELL: First year Law, A. V. C., Student Council Representative, Past-President Negro Students Association.  
 CARLTON WINSTON PRYOR: Past-Basileus, Senior, College of Liberal Arts, Snow Zoology Club, Alpha Omega, Kansas Academy of Science, Y.M.C.A., Lawrence League for Practice of Democracy, N. S. A., Little Rock, Arkansas.

### DELTA EPSILON CHAPTER



Reading from left to right: Row One — Carlton W. Pryor, Everett Ball. Row Two — Charles H. Nilon, Russel T. Brisco, Ralph Gill. Row Three — Clifford Pirtle, Arthur C. Ford, Ray O. Pleasant, Lee A. Atkinson, David H. Brown, Jr.

RALPH C. GILL: Past K. R. S., Freshman, College of Liberal Arts, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

RAY PLEASANT: Freshman, School of Engineering, Liberal, Kansas.

LAMP: Robert Hill: Freshman, College of Liberal Arts, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

DELTA EPSILON presented its First Annual Lawrence Sunday Forum April 11, 1947. Dr. J. Errol Miller, Associate Professor of Government at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, delivered an address, "Safeguarding Civil Liberties". Brother Lounneer Pemberton, Executive Secretary of Labor Relations of the Urban League of Greater Kansas City, was the moderator of an informal forum discussion.

## ATTENTION: DISTRICTS 8, 9, 11 AND 12!

Brother George W. Washington of 1600 Jones Street, Fort Worth, has been appointed Regional Racial Relations Officer of the Public Housing Administration. Officially, he is interested in the housing problems of Negroes in the seven states of his region: Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.

As an Omega man, Brother Washington was for many years the Keeper of Records and Seal of the Rho Phi Chapter in New Orleans, Louisiana and his name so appears on the report of the last conclave.

He will be used to coordinate the work of the Housing Committees of the Chapters in the Ninth District, and make the work of the fraternity effective by his official follow-through on local problems in the various communities.

### DID YOU KNOW THAT

The narcoanalytic technique is useful in evaluating the quality of remission in psychotic patients? The field of psychological activity becomes more wide and fertile and is not dissociated from environment stimuli.



**BROTHER WILLIAM H. HASTIE HONORED AT AMERICAN TEACHERS ASSOCIATION BANQUET**

The picture above is the speakers table at the banquet sponsored by UPSILON PSI & CHI OMEGA Chapters at Florida A&M College, following the meeting of the American Teachers Association. Brother Hastie was the feature speaker on the program, which also included a talk by Brother Jesse O. Thomas. In the group are Brothers Jimmie Thomas, Charleston, South Carolina; Maurice A. Lee, Morgan State College; Victor Fields, Fisk University; District Representative J. T. Brooks; John Potts, Charleston, South Carolina; Governor Hastie; Walter N. Ridley, Virginia State College; S. Randolph Edmonds, Dillard University, and Dr. Robert C. Hatch, Supervisor of Negro Education in Alabama. Brothers Brooks and Potts were elected vice-presidents, and Brothers Ridley and Hatch members of the Executive Committee.

#### ETA OMICRON CHAPTER

Organized in April of this year, the energetic group of Brothers at Albany, Georgia at once made plans for official representation at the annual meeting of the Seventh District held at Tallahassee, Florida during the same month. Brother R. L. Jeffreys, Dean of the Albany State College, was the official representative to the meeting.

An unusually good program for the 1947 Achievement Week was sponsored by this group which included an open forum at the Albany State College on the theme of this year's observance with Mrs. J. Lanier, Mr. J. W. Sloan, Dr. Ruth T. Brett, Dr. Aaron Brown, and Mrs. Troas Lewis Latimer participating as dis-

cussion leaders. A radio broadcast over the local station WALB featured the Reverend E. James Grant, Pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church and Chairman of the Chapter's Achievement Week Committee as the main speaker. A public program held at Brother Grant's church culminated the observance, with Brother Dr. M. L. Walton, of Thomasville, Georgia as the contributor. Brothers from the Chapter spoke at the various high schools and local high school students were encouraged to participate in the national essay contest.

Other Chapter officers include Brothers M. S. Page, Vice Basileus; J. W. Sloane, KRS; Dr. E. D. Hamilton, KR; S. A. Thomas, Chaplain; and A. P. Turner, KP.



LAMPADOS CLUB — PI CHAPTER

Front Row (left to right) : Roy Cragway, Charles Johnson (President), Arthur Fauntleroy. Second Row : Mitchell Whittingham, Earl F. Couch, Leumell Leeper, Ulysses Young. Third Row : Patrick Walker, Earl Kelly, Edgar Bingham, Donald Hill, Carstell Stewart. Fourth Row : Robert Arrington, James Nelson, Warrick Hill, Leon Bressant, Lorenzo Thomas.

#### NEWS FROM PI CHAPTER

On Tuesday, September 30, at the Morgan Christian Center, Pi Chapter opened its 1947-48 school year with a smoker which served the purpose of acquainting the new students with the fraternity. The guest speaker of the evening was Brother Dr. Robert L. Gill, Director of Public Relations, who gave a short history of the fraternity since its founding in 1911.

The officers of Pi Chapter and the Lampados Club were introduced to the guests. The officers of Pi Chapter are:

W. Franklin Furr.....	Basileus
Joel Nelson.....	Vice Basileus
Lemuell Leeper.....	Keeper of records and Seal
Arthur Fauntleroy.....	Keeper of Finance
Lorenzo Thomas.....	Dean of Pledges
Charles W. Johnson.....	Chaplain
Robert Arrington.....	Chapter Editor
Mitchel Whittingham.....	Keeper of Peace

Pi Chapter now has 48 members, who includes the two co-captains of the football team (Arthur Fauntleroy and Mitchel Whittingham), the President of the Student Council (Oscar Harris), the Senior Class President, (Lee Patterson), Junior Class President (Donald Hill), President of the Beta Kappa Chi (W. Franklin Furr), All-American fullback James Turpin, approximately seven members of the starting football team, many other football players, several members of the school band and choir and many other very active Brothers.

Last year Brother Oscar Givens signed with the Los Angeles Dons of the All-American Football Conference. Brother Campbell, Basileus last year, was appointed head coach at Virginia Theological Seminary. Brother Terry Day was appointed coach at Wiley Bates High School, Annapolis, Maryland. Brother Kenneth Brown, who graduated two years ago was appointed assistant line coach at Morgan.

## Zeta Phi Opens New Chapter House

By CHARLES E. HARRY

September 1947 marked another milestone in the history of Zeta Phi Chapter of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity in Indianapolis. Organized in 1925 with five brothers it now has a roster of over seventy-five. It has furnished a Grand Basileus and two District Representatives to the National Organization, entertained two conclaves, has never been inactive and has been represented by delegates at every Conclave during its



twenty-two years. Undergraduate chapters at Purdue University, Indiana State Teachers College have been chartered as the direct result of Zeta Phi's efforts and permission has been granted for establishing a chapter at Indiana University.

With this record of achievement to their credit, the brothers found a new problem had arisen; they met the challenge head-on. Several brother-vets had returned from overseas to find a handshake and a pat on the back awaiting them, but no place to live. A committee charged with the responsibility of mapping plans for aiding these brothers was set up and early in January 1946 was ready to report. The effectiveness of this committee's work can best be shown by the fact that articles of incorporation were filed with the Secy. of State of Indiana, stock sold, lot purchased, plans and specifications prepared, and the ground broken by July 1946.

Brother Carey D. Jacobs, prominent attorney and business man, and member of Omega's National Housing Authority, was chairman of the committee as well as purchasing agent and business manager, Brother Edwin Gibson (A.M., University of Illinois School of Architecture) drew the original plans and prepared the blue prints. Brother Norris McGruder, Purdue Engineering School, was the general contractor and builder. This Omega team, in the face of shortages, priorities and headaches, erected, in the words of the building inspector, one of the most soundly constructed buildings he had O.K.ed.

Constructed of buff cement blocks, topped by dark brown stained shingles, the house provides two three-room apartments on the second floor and a five room apartment on the first floor.

For its own use the chapter has reserved the 40'x20' game room in the basement.

Zeta Phi has met the challenge and today brothers, who in the fox holes over there dreamed of such things as hot water at the turn of the faucet, steam heat with automatic oil burner firing and reasonable rent, take pride in the fact that Zeta Phi thought enough of their problem to do something about it. (National Housing Authority take note.) Zeta Phi marches on!



ABOVE — Recreation Room.

BELOW — The Bar Zeta Phi



## CIVIL RIGHTS Cont.

*(Continued from Page Ten)*

Guaranting equal access to places of public accommodation, broadly defined, to persons of all races, colors, creeds, and national origins.

In accordance with the Committee's division on anti-discrimination laws with respect to private education, the proposal for a District fair education program was not unanimous.

Congress has complete power to enact the legislation necessary for progress toward full freedom and equality in the District of Columbia. The great majority of these measures has been recommended in this report to Congress and to the states to benefit the Nation at large. But they have particular meaning and increased urgency with respect to the District. Our Nation's capital, the city of Washington, should serve as a symbol of democracy to the entire world.

8. The enactment by Congress of legislation ending the system of segregation in the Panama Canal Zone.

The Federal Government has complete jurisdiction over the government of the Panama Canal Zone, and therefore should take steps to eliminate the segregation which prevails there.

## DETROIT, MICHIGAN

*(Continued from Page Thirteen)*

brothers are available. The fraternity house is open at all times and hours for the convenience of the brothers.

Each day, Saturday through Tuesday, from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m., free breakfast will be served in the Omega house by Nu Sigma Chapter.

If you plan to attend the Conclave, contact your district representative as to the best train schedule coming into Michigan. If you plan to drive, bring chains for your car and be dressed for weather which may hit here at that time. As a general rule, around Christmas the weather is between zero and 20 degrees above. There may be lots of snow and ice. Plane service is very adequate for those who care to fly.

"Omega Special" cars, with Pullman where necessary, have been arranged by the several District Representa-

- VI. To rally the American people to the support of a continuing program to strengthen civil rights:

A long term campaign of public education to inform the people of the civil rights to which they are entitled and which they owe to one another.

The most important educational task in this field is to give the public living examples of civil rights in operation. This is the purpose of our recommendations which have gone before. But there still remains the job of driving home to the public the nature of our heritage, the justification of civil rights and the need to end prejudice. This is a task which will require the co-operation of the Federal, state, and local governments and of private agencies. We believe that the permanent Commission on Civil Rights should take the leadership in serving as the co-ordinating body. The activities of the permanent Commission in this field should be expressly authorized by Congress and funds specifically appropriated for them.

Aside from the education of the general public, the government has immediate responsibility for an internal civil rights campaign for its more than two million employes. This might well be an indispensable first step in a large campaign. Moreover, in the armed forces, an opportunity exists to educate men while in service. The armed forces should expand efforts, already under way, to develop genuinely democratic attitudes in officers and enlisted men.

tives and Travel Expeditors. All except the car from Texas will meet in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the morning of December 26th, and the brothers will travel from there to Detroit together. The return trip will be made in the same manner.

Brothers may contact their District Representative or local travel agents for further information. The Richmond car will travel through Roanoke, Lynchburg, Bluefield and Charleston, W. Va.; the Asheville car will travel through Western Tennessee; the Atlanta car will travel through Knoxville, and the Fort Worth car through Dallas, Longview, Texarkana, St. Louis and Chicago. Reservations should be made with Dr. Harry T. Penn, 40 Center Ave., N. W., Roanoke, Va., for the 3rd and 4th Districts; with Bro. Malcom Williams, Crosby Garfield School, Raleigh, N. C., for the 6th District; with Bro. J. H. Calhoun, 239 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., for the 5th and 7th Districts as well as brothers who wish to use this route from New Orleans. Brothers in the 8th and 9th Districts may contact Brother F. Rivers Barnwell, 1328 Louisiana Ave., Fort Worth, Texas, for reservations.

## TRAIN SCHEDULES

Points and Schedules		1st Class			Drawing Room
Date		Round Trip	Lower Berth	Upper Berth	(2 or more)
12/25	Lv. 3:30P Richmond, Va.	Ar. 3:10P	1/1 \$47.96	\$15.98	
"	" 5:30P Ashville, N. C.	" 11:00A	" 42.22*	16.56*	\$59.80*
"	" 6:50P Atlanta, Ga.	" 9:15A	" 46.50*	11.04*	59.80
"	" 12:50P Birmingham, Ala.	" 3:40P	" 48.13*	11.04*	80.84
"	" 3:15P Ft. Worth, Ter.	" 10:45A	" 77.61	24.50	82.02
12/26	" 9:00A Cincinnati, O.	" 6:45P	12/31 12.71		
"	Ar. 4:05P Detroit, Mich.	Lv. 11:00A	"		

## CHAPTER DIRECTORY BY DISTRICTS (Continued From Inside Front Cover)

- \*Mu Omega**—Philadelphia, Pa.  
Bas: Theodore E. Wells, P. O. Box 1656, Wilmington, Del.  
KRS: Edward A. Thomas, 1533 Fitzwater St., Philadelphia, Penn.
- \*Phi Omega**—Buffalo, New York  
Bas: Dr. Myron S. McGuire  
KRS: B. Franklin Bundy, 120 W. Eagle St.
- \*Iota Phi**—Pittsburgh, Penn.  
Bas: Luther W. Trice, 7427 Idlewild St.  
KRS: Frank Lavelle, 924 Clarisse St.
- \*Xi Phi**—New York City, N. Y.  
Bas: A. C. Donnelly, 246 W. 150th St.  
KRS: Ludlow W. Werner, 230 W. 145th St.
- \*Upsilon Phi**—Newark, New Jersey  
Bas: David G. Morris, 11 W. 26 St., Bayonne, N. J.  
KRS: Harry L. Goode, 48 Gould Ave., Newark, N. J.
- \*Upsilon Alpha**—Atlantic City, N. J.  
Bas: James E. King, 1600 City Place
- \*Xi Iota**—Rochester, N. Y. (4-12-46)  
Bas: William H. Ridley, Jr., 171 Atlantic Ave.
- \*Omicron Iota**—New Rochelle, N. Y. (4-19-46)  
Bas: Dr. Marcellus Goff, 10 Winthrop Ave.
- Nu Omicron**—  
Bas: Samuel F. Scott, 114-20 168th St., Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y.  
KRS: Grant H. Campbell, 172-11 Sayres Ave.
- Third District
- Alpha**—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.  
Bas: Craig R. Means, Box 343, Howard Univ.  
KRS: William V. Brown, Box 343, Howard Univ.
- Zeta**—Va. Union Univ., Richmond, Va.  
Bas: Wendell P. Russell, Va. Union Univ.  
KRS: Walter Coleman, Va. Union Univ.
- Pi Chapter**—  
Bas: W. Franklin Furr, Morgan College, Baltimore 12, Maryland  
KRS: Lemuell C. Leeper, Morgan College, Baltimore 12, Maryland
- Kappa Psi**—Washington, D. C. (Inactive)
- Nu Psi**—Va. State College, Ettrick, Va.  
Bas: Rudolph W. Powell, Va. State College  
KRS: Giles B. Jackson, Va. State Coll.
- Gammo Epsilon**—Hampton, Va.  
Bas: Julian Haywood, Hampton Inst.  
KRS: Emmett J. Lee, Jr., Hampton Institute
- Pi Epsilon**—  
Bas: Charles Fullwood, Princess Anne College, Princess Anne, Md.  
KRS: James M. Coker—same address as above
- Psi Epsilon**—Delaware State College, Dover, Dela. (12-16-46)  
Bas: Malachi A. Rasin, Delaware State  
KRS: James Curtis, Delaware State
- \*Alpha Omega**—Washington, D. C.  
Bas: Roy A. Ellis, 3556 13th St., N. W.  
KRS: Harper R. Fortune, 624 Keefer Pl., N. W.
- \*Gamma Omega**—Lynchburg, Va.  
Bas: Atty L. Carey, 913 5th St.  
KRS: F. T. Hughes, 1200 13th St.
- \*Delta Omega**—Petersburg, Va.  
Bas: Dr. A. G. Macklin, Va. State College  
KRS: H. E. Fauntleroy, 901 Wilcox St.
- \*Lambda Omega**—Norfolk, Va.  
Bas: Dr. E. D. Burke, 704 Wood St.  
KRS: T. H. Shields, Jr., 2334 Corpew Ave.
- \*Pi Omega**—Baltimore, Md.  
Bas: Ernest L. Perkins, 1615 Westwood Ave.  
KRS: Grafton L. Moore, 1110 Myrtle Ave.
- \*Phi Phi**—Richmond, Va.  
Bas: Dr. Limas D. Wall, Va. Union University  
KRS: Linwood T. Binford, 317 N. 18th St.
- \*Alpha Alpha**—Newport News, Va.  
Bas: R. Wendell Walker, 355 Hampton Ave.  
KRS: W. W. Davis, 579-A 14th St., Newport News, Va.
- \*Gamma Alpha**—Roanoke, Va.  
Bas: J. D. Gill, 101 Norfolk Ave.  
KRS: Lee J. Calloway, 511 Chestnut Avenue, N. W.
- \*Pi Alpha**—Princess Anne, Md.  
Bas: Wade Wilson, Princess Anne College  
KRS: T. W. Kiah, Princess Anne College
- \*Alpha Iota**—Suffolk, Va.  
KRS: S. G. Mansfield, Box 457, Franklin, Va.
- \*Zeta Iota**—Portsmouth, Va.  
Bas: Mark L. Andrews, 947 Potomac Ave.  
KRS: Joseph N. Green, 945 Vermont Ave.
- \*Psi Iota**—Dover, Delaware (11-16-46)  
Bas: Eldridge Waters, Dela. State College  
KRS: Douglas Johnson, Dela. State College
- \*Zeta Omicron**—Hampton, Va. (2-8-47)  
Bas: Arthur E. Burke, Box 300, Hampton Institute  
KRS: Frank L. Shuford, Box 300, Hampton Institute
- Fourth District
- Upsilon**—Wilberforce Univ., Wilberforce, Ohio  
Bas: James D. Johnson, Wilberforce University  
KRS: Robert A. Thomas, Wilberforce University
- Theta Psi**—  
Bas: Morgan Deane, W. Va. State Coll. Institute, W. Va.  
KRS: James E. Davis, W. Va. State Coll. Institute, W. Va.
- Iota Psi**—Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio  
Bas: Melvin Payne, 522 S. Washington  
KRS: Harold Brown, 637 McCoy St.
- Zeta Sigma**—Bluefield St. Teach. Coll., Bluefield, W. Va.  
Bas: James Reed, Bluefield Street Teachers College  
KRS: Ralph M. Penn, Bluefield St. Teachers College
- Iota Sigma**—Toledo Univ., Toledo, Ohio (Inactive)
- Phi Sigma**—Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio  
Bas: James E. Blackwell, Western University  
KRS: Clarence Chavers, II, 15461 Sunview Road
- \*Zeta Omega**—Cleveland, Ohio  
Bas: Harry E. Bonaparte, 10528 Greenlawn Ave.  
KRS: Nathaniel B. Bowen, 1052 E. 99th St.
- \*Delta Alpha**—Dayton, Ohio  
Bas: Edw. L. Horne, 605 Randolph St.  
KRS: Richard H. Payne, 425 S. Summit St.
- \*Xi Alpha**—Institute, W. Va.  
Bas: Sebastian Owens, 1518 1st Ave.  
KRS: Dr. S. J. Baskerville, 503 1/2 Court St.
- \*Chi Alpha**—Bluefield, Va.  
Bas: Atty. James H. Rowland, Payne Bldg., So. Fayette St., Beckley, W. Va.  
KRS: G. W. Whiting, 308 Park St., Bluefield, W. Va.
- \*Beta Iota**—Cincinnati, Ohio  
Bas: Dr. Jos. P. Smith, 411 W. 5th St.  
KRS: Ernest L. Dixon, 3040 Gilbert Ave.
- \*Mu Iota**—Columbus, Ohio  
Bas: Leonard Holland, 916 E. Gay St.  
KRS: James B. Smith, 153 N. 18th St.
- Fifth District
- Delta**—  
Bas: Edmund M. McDonald, Me-harry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.  
KRS: Charles H. Pierce, 2416 Me-harry Blvd., Nashville 8, Tenn.
- Eta Psi**—Fisk Univ., Nashville, Tenn.  
Bas: Oliver J. Champion, Fisk Univ.  
KRS: Robert J. Hampton, 2606 Scovel St.
- Rho Psi**—Tenn. State Coll., Nashville, Tenn.  
Bas: Enoch T. Williams, Tenn. State College  
KRS: James F. Ferguson, Tenn. State College
- Chi Psi**—LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.  
KRS: Leon Springfield, LeMoyne College
- Psi Psi**—K. State Coll., Frankfort, Ky.  
Bas: William Sanders, Ky. State College  
KRS: David Boone, Ky. State Coll.
- Delta Sigma**—Louisville Munc. College, Louisville, Ky.
- Kappa Sigma**—Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.  
K.F.: (Acting) Roy C. Jones, 325 Middleton St., Jackson, Tenn.
- Beta Epsilon**—  
Bas: Harry McBath, Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.

- KRS: Wilbert Whitaker, Knoxville College
- \**Theta Omega*—Louisville, Ky.  
Bas: B. Stanley Morris, 513 So. 22nd St., Louisville, Ky.
- KRS: W. J. Price, 3436 Virginia Ave., Louisville, Ky.
- \**Gamma Phi*—Nashville, Tenn.  
R. H. Harris, 1825 Knowles St.  
Bas: Dr. Thomas Payne, A.&I. State College
- \**Epsilon Phi*—Memphis, Tenn.  
Bas: Rev. V. D. Kyle, 403 Cynthia Place  
KRS: Dr. Frank E. White, 164 Beale Ave.
- \**Kappa Phi*—Paducah, Ky. (*Inactive*)
- \**Iota Alpha*—Knoxville, Tenn.  
Bas: J. J. Johnson, 506 Payne Ave.  
KRS: A. M. Dobbins, P. O. Box 408
- \**Kappa Iota*—Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Bas: William J. Davenport, 209 N. Hawthorne  
KRS: Bernard E. Burke, 764 W. 6th St.
- Tbeta Omicron*—Lexington, Ky. (new)  
Sixth District
- Rho*—J. C. Smith, Univ., Charlotte, N. C.  
Bas: Preston Pendergrass  
KRS: Thos. A. Lassiter, J. C. Smith University
- Delta Psi*—Shaw Univ., Raleigh, N. C.  
Bas: Solomon Revis, Shaw, Univ.  
KRS: John C. Hairston, Shaw Univ.
- Lambda Psi*—  
Bas: Antonio Marano, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.  
KRS: Hubert Lee Ellis, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.
- Mu Psi*—A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C.  
Bas: J. C. McKinney  
KRS: Louis Newberry, Box 159
- Xi Psi*—State College, Orangeburg, So. Car.  
Bas: Heywood S. Rosewood, State College  
KRS: Herman G. Alston, State Coll.
- Tau Psi*—N. C. College, Durham, N. C.  
Bas: George Tally, N. C. College  
KRS: George Thorne, N. C. College
- Lambda Sigma*—  
Bas: Carlyle McAdams, Clafin College, Orangeburg, S. C.  
KRS: James E. Woods, Clafin College, Orangeburg, S. C.
- Mu Sigma*—  
Bas: J. Lloyd Smith, Allen University, Columbia, So. Car.  
KRS: Coyden Fraser Palmer, Allen University, Columbia, So. Car.
- Epsilon Epsilon*—Benedict Coll., Columbia, S. C.  
Bas: Luns C. Richardson, Benedict College  
KRS: Herman J. Kirby, Benedict College
- \**Epsilon Omega*—Orangeburg, S. C.  
Bas: Wayman Johnson, State Coll.  
KRS: Rev. I. de Quincy Newman, 1305 E. Amelia St.
- \**Tau Omega*—Greensboro, N. C.  
Bas: Charles E. King, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.  
KRS: Clifford L. Ward, Bennett L. Ward, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.
- \**Beta Phi*—Durham, N. C.  
Bas: Dr. Howard E. Wright, N. C. College
- KRS: C. C. Spaulding, Jr., Box 201
- \**Omicron Phi*—Columbia, S. C.  
Bas: T. B. Jones, Harbison Inst.  
KRS: S. E. Alfred, Box 778
- \**Pi Phi*—Charlotte, N. C.  
Bas: Arthur E. Spears, 408 E. 1st St.  
KRS: A. L. Robinson, 604 S. McDowell St.
- \**Psi Phi*—Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Bas: Edwin Patterson, 1313 Excelsior St.  
KRS: J. O. Lowery, 516 Vargrave St.
- \**Zeta Alpha*—Warrentown, N. C.
- \**Kappa Alpha*—Lancaster, S. C.  
Bas: D. J. Clinton  
KRS: J. W. Lindsay, Lancaster Training School
- \**Mu Alpha*—Charleston, S. C.  
Bas: Eugene C. Hunt, 378 Race St.  
KRS: J. Arthur Brown, 270½ Ashley Ave.
- \**Nu Alpha*—Greenville, N. C.  
Bas: W. H. Davenport, Box 661  
KRS: F. R. Danyus, Box 170, New Bern, N. C.
- \**Omicron Alpha*—Wilmington, N. C.  
Bas: G. Albert Gore, 1011 N. Lincoln Hillcrest  
KRS: Geo. N. Norman, 1805 S. 15th St.
- \**Tau Alpha*—Salisbury, N. C.  
Bas: Theodore Evans  
KRS: O. C. Hall, 420 S. Caldwell St.
- \**Phi Alpha*—Greenville, S. C.  
Bas: E. A. E. Huggins, E. Broad & Falls St.  
KRS: R. E. Libscombe, P.O. Box 1875
- \**Gamma Iota*—Sumter, S. C.  
Bas: Dr. E. C. Jones, 30 S. Washington St.  
KRS: A. Maceo Anderson, Box 273, Summerton, S. C.
- \**Delta Iota*—Elizabeth City, N. C.  
Bas: Dr. W. W. Hoffer  
KRS: Casper W. Hill, 906 Euclid Ave.
- \**Iota Iota*—Raleigh, N. C.  
KRS: Robert S. Turner, 113 E. Davis St., Raleigh, N. C.
- \**Chi Iota*—Florence, N. C. (11-16-46)  
Bas: J. A. Miller, 406 Marion St.  
KRS: I. C. Wiley, Jr., Box 302, Darlington, S. C.
- \**Alpha Omicron*—Rocky Mount, N. C.  
Bas: Dr. W. T. Armstrong, P. O. Box 608  
KRS: A. H. Bryant, 522 Raleigh Rd.
- Seventh District
- Omicron*—Gammon Theolog. Semin'y., Atlanta, Ga.  
Bas: S. Marion Weeks, Gammon Theolog. Semin'y.  
KRS: C. S. Weaver, Gammon Theolog. Semin'y.
- Eta*—Georgia (*Inactive*)
- Tau*—Atlanta Univ., Atlanta, Ga.  
Bas: John T. Collins, Atlanta Univ.  
KRS: Percy Milligan, Atlanta Univ.
- Psi*—Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.  
Bas: C. Miles Smith, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.  
KRS: Samuel H. Ross, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.
- \**Beta Psi*—Clark Univ., Atlanta, Ga.  
Bas: T. P. Grisson  
KRS: Boran Walton
- Gamma Psi*—Talladega College  
Bas: Idus Jerome Daniel, Talladega College
- KRS: D. Debroe Williams, Talladega College
- Upsilon Psi*—Fla. A. & M. Coll., Tallahassee, Fla.  
Bas: Julius V. Harper, Fla. A. & M. College  
KRS: James P. Austin, Fla. A. & M. College
- Alpha Sigma*—Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.  
KRS: Leonard Summers
- Gamma Sigma*—Ala. State Teach. Coll., Montgomery, Ala.  
Bas: Herman Gerner, Ala. State Teachers College  
KRS: Lawson E. Houze, Ala. State Teachers College
- Upsilon Sigma*—Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.  
Bas: Van Samuel Bird, Fort Valley State College  
KRS: Harrison E. Lee, Fort Valley State College
- Ea Omega*  
Bas: Charles E. Prothro Jr., Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia  
KRS: C. B. Dansby, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia
- Iota Omega*—Tuskegee, Ala.  
Bas: M. B. Caviness, Tuskegee Inst.  
KRS: Richard B. Collins, P. O. Box 322
- Chi Omega*—Tallahassee, Fla.  
Bas: A. S. Parks, A. & M. College  
KRS: B. F. Holmes, A. & M. College
- \**Psi Omega*—Augusta, Ga.  
Bas: E. L. Matthews, 1002 Carrie St.  
KRS: Rev. H. F. Anderson, 1136 Cecilia St.
- \**Alpha Phi*—Birmingham, Ala.  
Bas: W. R. Maynard, 1700 Fifth Ave., North  
KRS: Wiley E. Daniel, 716 Center Place, South
- \**Theta Phi*—Jacksonville, Fla.  
Bas: Robert P. Stewart, Box 660  
KRS: Leroy B. Jackson, 241 Chelsea St.
- \**Lambda Phi*—Fort Valley, Ga.  
Bas: Dr. Wm. Boyd, Fort Valley College  
KRS: L. R. Bywaters, Fort Valley College
- \**Mu Phi*—Savannah, Ga.  
Bas: Dr. J. W. Jamerson, 458½ W. Broad  
KRS: E. H. Gadsden, 440 Yamacraw Village
- \**Sigma Phi*—Montgomery, Ala.  
Bas: Dr. Robert C. Hatch, State Teachers College  
KRS: T. R. Phillips, 37½ Lawrence St.
- \**Beta Alpha*—Jackson, Miss.  
KRS: John M. Bates, 1087 Deerpark St.
- \**Rho Alpha*—Mobile, Ala.  
Bas: Dr. B. F. Baker, Plateau, Ala.  
KRS: Girard L. Raine, 360 Cherry St., Mobile, Ala.
- \**Sigma Alpha*—Miami, Fla.  
Bas: Dr. Godfrey W. Hawkins, 1018 N. W. 2nd Ave., Miami, Fla.  
KRS: Charles D. Wych, Jr., 449 N. W. 16th Terrace, Miami, Fla.
- \**Lambda Iota*—Columbus, Ga.  
Bas: E. E. Farley, 934 Fifth Ave.  
KRS: A. J. McClung, c/o Colored USO Club

## THE ORACLE

- \*Pi Iota**—Tampa, Fla. (6-15-46)  
 Bas: Dr. R. R. Williams, 1403 Marion  
 KRS: G. B. Brinson, 3706 24th St., Apt. 21
- \*Beta Omicron**—Pensacola, Fla.  
 Bas: Maxwell Watson, 1708 Davis St., No.  
 KRS: J. A. Davis, 819 N. Renuis St.
- \*Eta Omicron**—Albany, Ga. (4-11-47)  
 KRS: James W. Sloan, Albany State College, Albany, Ga.  
 Bas: Richard L. Jeffreys, Albany State College, Albany, Ga.  
 Eighth District
- Eta Sigma**—Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.  
 Bas: Jesse Hill, Jr., Lincoln Univ.  
 KRS: James Lewis, Lincoln Univ.
- Omicron Sigma**—St. Louis, Mo., Stowe College
- Pi Sigma**—Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.  
 Bas: Harold Jones II, Philander Smith College  
 KRS: Luke S. Nelson, 821 W. 16th St.
- Pi Sigma**—  
 KRS: Eugene Champion, Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.
- Tau Sigma**—Ark. A. M. & N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark.  
 Bas: Lewis Harris, Ark. A. M. & N. College  
 KRS: Daniel W. Kendricks, Ark. A. M. & N. College
- Delta Epsilon**—Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans. (2-14-47)  
 Bas: Carlton Pryor, 732 Conn. St.  
 KRS: Ralph Gill, 1915 Kentucky St.
- \*Beta Omega**—Kansas City, Mo.  
 KRS: Louneer Pemberton, 1805 Vine St.
- \*Upsilon Omega**—St. Louis, Mo.  
 Bas: William C. Martin, 4300 St. Ferdinand Ave.  
 KRS: B. Alfred Cox, 4239 Cote Brilliant  
 Bas: E. Ridley, 624 Western Ave.  
 KRS: Wendel Johnson, 1101 Lime St.
- \*Tau Phi**—Pine Bluff, Ark.  
 Bas: Butler Henderson, Ark. State College  
 KRS: Melvin E. Moore
- \*Eta Alpha**—Jefferson City, Mo.  
 KRS: Willis Jackson, Lincoln Univ.
- \*Pi Omicron**—Little Rock, Ark. (12-17-46)  
 Bas: C. H. Hagood, 1100 W. 9th St.  
 KRS: C. L. Horn, 1861 Cross St.  
 Ninth District
- Tbeta**—Wiley College, Marshall, Texas  
 KRS: Jonathan Roach, Wiley, College
- Sigma Psi**—  
 Bas: U. Douglass Clay, Samuel Huston College, Austin, Texas  
 KRS: E. Blake Miller, Samuel Huston College, Austin, Texas
- Phi Psi**—Langston University, Langston, University
- Beta Sigma**—Southern Univ., Scotlandville, La.  
 Bas: W. R. Beeder, So. Branch P. O.  
 KRS: John A. Wagner, Southern University
- Epsilon Sigma**—Tillotson Coll., Austin, Texas  
 Bas: Eddie M. Franklin  
 KRS: James W. Brown
- Tbeta Sigma**—Dillard Univ., New Orleans, La.  
 Bas: Duplain R. Gant, Dillard Univ.  
 KRS: Frederick Timmons, Dillard University
- Xi Sigma**—Xavier Univ., New Orleans 18, La.  
 Bas: Kenneth Jenkins, Xavier Univ.  
 KRS: Edward Atkinson, Xavier Univ.
- Sigma Sigma**—  
 Bas: Warren H. Mantooth, Texas College, Tyler, Texas  
 KRS: J. Stephen Smith, Texas College, Tyler, Texas
- \*Xi Omega**—Tulsa, Okla.  
 KRS: Benjamin K. Boone, 407 N. Detroit
- \*Rho Omega**—Shreveport, La.  
 Bas: George Henderson, 1910 Abbie St.  
 KRS: Alvin L. Taylor, 1740 Alston St.
- \*Nu Phi**—Houston, Texas  
 Bas: J. C. Sanderson, 3004 Live Oak St.  
 KRS: Wm. Moore, 1614 Carr St.
- \*Rho Phi**—New Orleans, La.  
 KRS: C. W. Carter, 2107 Dryades
- \*Epsilon Alpha**—Fort Worth, Texas  
 Bas: K. W. McMillan, 1327 Mo. Ave.  
 KRS: Milton L. Karkpatrick, 955 E. Humbolt
- \*Theta Alpha**—Dallas, Texas  
 KRS: Homer Hamilton, 2700 Flova St.
- \*Lambda Alpha**—Baton Rouge, La.  
 Bas: A. P. Partee, So. Branch P. O.  
 KRS: Wm. L. Reed, So. Univ. P. O.
- \*Psi Alpha**—San Antonio, Texas  
 Bas: Dr. W. V. Hurd, 608½ E. Commerce St.  
 KRS: S. D. Kane, 1801 Dakota
- \*Epsilon Iota**—Austin, Texas  
 Bas: J. E. Mosby, Tillotson College  
 KRS: Rev. J. W. Brown, Tillotson College
- \*Eta Iota**—Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 Bas: Havon L. McLeod, 815 N. E. 5th St., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
- \*Nu Iota**—Marshall, Texas  
 Bas: C. H. Pierson
- \*Rho Iota**—Muskogee, Okla.  
 Bas: Cecil E. Robertson, 114½ Court St.  
 KRS: Walter W. Cox, 739 No. 7th St.
- \*Upsilon Iota**—Langston, Okla.  
 Bas: C. D. Bachelor, Langston University  
 KRS: E. A. Miller, Langston Univ.
- \*Gamma Omicron**—Minden, La. (12-2-46)  
 Bas: J. L. Jones, Box 229  
 KRS: W. Leon Hayes, Box 229
- \*Delta Omicron**—Beaumont, Texas  
 KRS: Arthur J. Lewis, 770½ Noches St.
- \*Epsilon Omicron**—Wichita Falls, Texas  
 Bas: Cleveland J. Gay, 700 Welch St.  
 KRS: S. D. Devereaux, 501 B Flood St.
- \*Sigma Omicron**—Tyler, Texas  
 Bas: T. V. Clover, 1206 E. Oakwood St.  
 KRS: R. A. Moody, Box 281
- Tenth District
- Iota**—Chicago, Ill.  
 Bas: Jas. A. Franklin, 4926 Champ-lain Ave.
- KRS: A. Clayton Calvin, 614 E. 51st St., 2nd Apt.
- \*Xi**—Univ. of Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Bas: Robert S. Murray  
 KRS: Calvin Norris, 614 E. 51st St., Apt. 2, Chicago 15, Ill.  
 Bas: Jesse Hill, Jr., 1009 E. Catherine, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 KRS: Marvine Crawford, 212 N. Fifth St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
- Pi Psi**—Univ. of Ill., Champaign, Ill.  
 Bas: Edwin A. Gibbs, 1023 Stoughton St., Urban, Ill.  
 KRS: O'Neil Poree, 4103 E. Hill, Champaign, Ill.
- Nu Sigma**—Wayne Univ., Detroit, Mich.  
 Bas: Virgil L. Jones, Jr., 235 E. Perry Ave.  
 KRS: Harry J. Vander, 635 E. Elizabeth St.
- Rho Sigma**—  
 Bas: Maurice Neisler, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.  
 KRS: Nelam Lamback Hill, 325 Sheetz St., W. Lafayette, Ind.
- Chi Sigma**—Ind. St. Teach. Coll., Terre Haute, Ind.  
 KRS: Douglas Moody, 2132 Tippecanoe St.
- Psi Sigma**—Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill. (1-31-47)  
 Bas: Asbury Garry, 2124 Emerson St.  
 KRS: Calvin Gibson, 1741 Grey Ave.
- \*Nu Omega**—Detroit, Mich.  
 KRS: Willis Ivy, 235 E. Ferry Ave.
- \*Sigma Omega**—Chicago, Ill.  
 Bas: Dr. N. A. Diggs, 417 E. 47th  
 KRS: Dr. Andrew H. Stith, 717 E. 63rd St.
- \*Zeta Phi**—Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Bas: Willard B. Ransom, 828 N. Calif. St.  
 KRS: Bertram Gardner, 1931 Highland Pl.  
 Eleventh District
- \*Chi Phi**—Denver, Col.  
 Bas: Wm. H. Pinkett, 2245 Gilpin St.  
 Asst. KRS: Perry S. Thomas, 2423 Franklin St.
- \*Mu Omicron**—Des Moines, Iowa  
 Bas: Luther T. Glanton, 1017 Enos Twelfth District
- Lambda**—Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Bas: James P. Perry, Jr., 1473 37th Pl.  
 KRS: Leslie C. Brown, 1701 E. 115 St.
- Epsilon Psi**—Berkeley, Calif. (Inactive)
- Alpha Epsilon**—Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.  
 Bas: Morrison F. Warren, 739 W. Sherman St., No. 31, Phoenix, Ariz.  
 KRS: Thomas H. Dickey, Jr., 1238 E. Washington St., Phoenix, Ariz.
- \*Sigma Iota**—San Francisco, Calif. (5-15-16)  
 Bas: James E. Stratten, 2031 Bush  
 KRS: Charles F. Fields, 1324 Ingalls St., 19 E
- \*Phi Iota**—Phoenix, Ariz. (11-16-46)  
 Bas: Carl C. Weems, 1341 E. Jefferson St.  
 KRS: Lloyd D. Dickey, 9 N. 12th St.
- \*Lambda Omicron**—Los Angeles, Calif. (12-16-46)  
 Bas: Father H. R. Moore  
 KRS: Brice U. Taylor, 615 E. 116th Pl.

[The body of the page contains several paragraphs of extremely faint, illegible text. The text is too light to be transcribed accurately.]