



# ORACLE

OCTOBER • 1941

HE07

## GRAND OFFICERS

GRAND BASILEUS, Z. Alexander Looby, 419 Fourth Avenue, N., Nashville, Tenn.

GRAND KEEPER OF RECORDS AND SEAL, George A. Isabell, 138 Cadillac Square, Detroit, Mich.

GRAND KEEPER OF FINANCES, Jesse B. Blayton, 212 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

VICE GRAND BASILEUS, Mifflin T. Gibbs, 545 Edgecombe Avenue, New York, N. Y.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF ORACLE, Frederick S. Weaver, 1937 Alabama Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.

GRAND MARSHAL, Emory A. James, 1306 Finley Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

## DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

First District—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Canada, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

District Representative—Brother Flemming Norris, 24 River Drive, E. Paterson, New Jersey.

Third District—Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia.

District Representative, Brother Charles E. Shorter, 1246 S. Markoe St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Fourth District—Virginia. District Representative—Brother Ellis Corbett, 923 Maypole Avenue, Norfolk, Va.

Fifth District—Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas. District Representative—Brother A. A. Branch, LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.

Sixth District—North Carolina, and South Carolina. District Representative—Brother E. Kirmitt Hightower, 914 E. Market Street, Greensboro, N. C.

Seventh District—Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. District Representative—Brother M. R. Austelle, 53 Chestnut Street, S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Eighth District—Missouri, Kentucky, Kansas, Colorado and Minnesota. District Representative—Brother Ulysses S. Donaldson, 4412 W. Belle Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Ninth District—Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and California. District Representative, Brother F. Rivers Barnwell, 1328 Louisiana Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas.

Tenth District—Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana. District Representative—Brother Corneff Taylor, 4644 S. Michigan Ave., Apt. 2C, Chicago, Ill.

Eleventh District—West Virginia, and Ohio. District Representative—Brother Chester Gray, Columbus, Ohio

## SCHOLARSHIP COMMISSION

Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Chairman, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Mr. S. Randolph Edmonds, Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana  
Dr. S. Milton Nabrit, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Percy L. Julian, Soya Products Division, 5165 West Moffat Street, Chicago, Illinois

Dean David A. Lane, Louisville Municipal College, Louisville, Kentucky

## HOUSING AUTHORITY

Mr. Asa T. Spaulding, Chairman, North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, Durham, N. C.

Attorney Z. Alexander Looby, 419 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. R. N. Harris, Bankers Fire Insurance Company, Durham, North Carolina

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Room 3208 North Interior Building, Washington, D. C.

Attorney Benjamin Wilson, 1706 Broadway, Suite 202, Gary, Indiana

## ACHIEVEMENT PROJECT COMMITTEE

Mr. Campbell C. Johnson, Director, 1816 Twelfth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. J. Alston Atkins, Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Reverend W. J. Faulkner, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. William J. Trent, Jr., Room 6205 Old Interior Building, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Fritz Casler, YMCA, Dallas, Texas

Mr. Linwood G. Koger, 1619½ Division Street, Baltimore, Maryland

Mr. Arthur P. Davis, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia

Reverend Edgar A. Love, 1843 Fourth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dr. Peter W. Murray, 2588 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York

Harold T. Smith, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.

George Musgrave, Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama.

## OMEGA PSI PHI LECTURE COMMITTEE

Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Chairman, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. John H. Purnell, 4252 Enright Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., Howard University, Washington, D. C.

# The ORACLE

EDITOR

FREDERICK S. WEAVER  
1937 ALABAMA AVENUE. S. E.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. XX:

No.3



## CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1941

The Oracle Speaks (Editorials)	
Achievement Week Celebration .....	66
The Sixth Column.....	67
The Negro and the Constitution.....	68
By Harvey Jonathan Reynolds	
Pioneering With Epsilon Phi.....	70
By Nathaniel D. Williams	
The Omega Fellowship and Scholarship Awards for 1941.....	72
By W. Montague Cobb	
Mu Honors Former Leader (Picture).....	75
The Origin of Negro Spirituals.....	76
By Charles Collins	
Concerning the Conclave.....	78
By Fred Parker	
A Founder Meets with Baby Chapter (Picture).....	79
Omega's Sports Profile .....	80
By William A. Brower	
Negro Business .....	82
By Walter R. Chivers	
Dark Symphony (a Poem).....	84
By Melvin Beaunorus Tolson	
Chapter Caravan .....	86
By William Forsythe, Jr.	
Should Controversial Subjects be Discussed in Schools? Why?....	88
By E. B. Weatherless	
Boogie Woogie Grows Up.....	91
By George W. Hodges	

### M. BEAUNORUS TOLSON, MANAGING EDITOR

James Nabrit, Esq..... Business Manager Alfred Neal..... Assistant Business Manager  
Edmund W. Gordon..... Circulation Manager M. F. Robinson .. Asst. Circulation Manager  
Frederick Parker..... Advertising Manager W. B. Collier .... Asst. Advertising Manager

### EDITORIAL AND LITERARY STAFF

Otto McClarrin	S. Randolph Edmonds	George W. Goodman
Langston Hughes	William Forsythe	Gordon B. Hancock
William Baxter Collier	Harvey J. Reynolds	Fritz Cansler
Dwight Wilson	John Aubrey Davis	Nathaniel Williams
Irving Selden	H. L. Van Dyke	William Brower

### ADVISORY BOARD

W. MONTAGUE COBB, Chairman

Dwight Vincent Kyle	S. Herman Dreer	John P. Murchison
Rev. Edgar A. Love	Roy Wilkins	Albert W. Dent
Richard O. Berry	Sterling Brown	Ellis F. Corbett

Officially published quarterly by the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc., at 920 U Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., during the months of March, June, October and December, and entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Washington, D.C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Address mail to 1937 Alabama Avenue, S.E.

SINGLE COPIES THIRTY CENTS

ONE DOLLAR YEARLY

## ACHIEVEMENT WEEK CELEBRATION

**T**HE OMEGA PSI PHI Fraternity National Achievement Week Celebration will be held this year from November 10-16. The subject selected after long consideration of the many important issues before America today is "The Negro in National Defense, 1775-1941."

In carrying out this celebration the Fraternity will do honor to the long line of Negroes who have played important parts in the defense of their country from the early American Revolutionary Period to the present day. Among these patriots will be found soldiers, sailors, statesmen, government officials, and many plain Americans who have made their contributions in times of national stress.

Some of these characters have remained in obscurity, but Omega Psi Phi plans this year to bring their services to America out into the full light of public recognition. Instead of one bit of research being done and distributed to the Chapters throughout the country, each Chapter is given the responsibility of uncovering Negroes who through national efforts, local community, or state exploits have sometime and in connection with some war in which our Nation has been engaged have made outstanding contributions to the cause of national defense.

Local Chapters will again this year find the greatest amount of enthusiasm exhibited in their communities toward the Omega scroll which is awarded by the Chapter to the person in the local community who has made the most outstanding contribution to community life during the past year. In some cases there will be only one award made. In other instances, particularly in the larger cities, several awards may be made for outstanding achievements in a number of different fields. Last year the public meetings at which these Chapter awards were made proved to be very successful ventures. Chapters felt that this phase of the achievement project was the most worthwhile enterprise in which they engaged during the year. This is not surprising because it goes to the very heart of the purpose of the Omega Psi Phi Achievement Celebration which is to stimulate Negro men and women to worthwhile achievements for the benefit of the race and of the Nation at large. Nothing produces so much stimulation usually as recognition

of accomplishments. This is what the Omega scroll does and it is being accepted throughout the country as the "Sterling" mark on individual endeavor.

There is great interest this year being shown in the national award given to the man who accomplished most for the Fraternity. The regulations under which this award is made provide that it need not be for a national contribution or even a district contribution, but outstanding service to a local Chapter can be recognized in considering nominations for the recipient of this Fraternity honor. Chapters are beginning to send in nominations with the statement of the services rendered by their nominees. The Achievement Week Director has urged that these nominations come in as rapidly as possible in order that due consideration might be given to them all before the award is announced.

The grand award made by the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity each year is the gold medal and plaque presented to the Negro who has made the most outstanding contribution to the life of the Nation during the year. This award is not limited to members of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity but is open to all Negroes. The first winner was Judge William H. Hastie, who through outstanding legal ability had won recognition as the first Negro appointee to a federal judgeship. The second, presented in 1940, was to Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, who through 42 years of military service had won his way from the ranks to the position of Brigadier General in the regular Army of the United States, the first Negro to receive this high recognition in our armed forces.

Each Chapter, district representative, member of the Supreme Council, and member of the Achievement Week Committee may make a nomination. These nominations, supported by substantiating material, must be in the hands of the Achievement Week Director by November 10, 1941.

From the interest already shown by Chapters throughout the country, it is evident that the Achievement Week Celebration of the Fraternity this year will be a credit to the Fraternity.

—C. C. J.

## THE SIXTH COLUMN

**WE QUOTE FROM** a leaflet published by the National Conference of Christians and Jews:

Who are we of the United States?

*"We of the United States are:*

One-third of a million, Indian.

One-third of a million, Oriental, Filipino and Mexican.

60 million, Anglo-Saxon; 10 million, Irish.

15 million, Teutonic; 9 million, Slavic.

5 million, Italian; 4 million, Scandinavian.

2 million French; 13 million, Negro.

1 million each, Finn, Lithuanian, Greek.

*In addition we are:*

2 million, Anglican Episcopalian.

40 million, Evangelical Protestant.

1 million, Greek Catholic.

4½ million, Jew.

Two-thirds of a million, Mormon.

One-tenth of a million, Quaker.

22 million, Roman Catholic.

One-half million, Christian Scientist."

What an extraordinary invitation to racial and religious intolerance! What a magnificent opportunity to put racial and religious intolerance where it belongs—on the dump heap of prejudices destroyed by common sense! No American can read this table of statistics without realizing that racial and religious intolerance in the United States is dynamite—guaranteed, if it explodes, to blow up everyone. If you do not know the American history of intolerance, read it, and you will learn that, from the beginning, this country has always had to combat intolerance, and that our success in achieving a workable unity has been absolutely conditioned by victory, again and again, and often by the narrowest margin, in a struggle to hold down a tide of prejudice, that always rises once more, that has been thrown back once more, because, if it washes over us, we can no longer function as a nation. It makes little difference which intolerance is uppermost, or whether the cause is fear or economic jealousy or morbid pride or sick self-distrust; the result will always be the same. Father Coughlin cannot attack the Jewish minority without arousing anti-Catholicism. Where the Negro is most oppressed, other prejudices flourish like narcotic weeds. If the bell of intolerance tolls for one, it tolls for all.

The record of American writers in attacking

the rank superstitions preying upon American unity is excellent, but the time has come for them to adopt new tactics. We have heard so much of the suffering of the Jew, the Negro, the Indian, the Balkan steel worker, the poor white, that we grow callous—and, what is more dangerous, defeatist. The sufferings, the injustices, are real. But they are always depicted as the sufferings of minorities. What about the majorities?

Anthropologists, sociologists, psychologists, with their tools of research, are not the first to discover that intolerance, in the long run, is as destructive for the intolerant as for his victim. Anti-Semitism may be an injury to the Semite, but it is a disease for the anti-Semite. As Erskine Caldwell (and many another) has powerfully shown, the violent determination in certain communities to hold the Negro down and back has had appalling results for the whites, who, in the attempt to save white supremacy, have become decadent and slipped far below the level of white populations elsewhere. In a country made up of such elements as the table above describes, it should be clear that the Catholic, Jew, Protestant, the "old American" Greek, German, Serb, or Negro, who lets his religious or racial prejudices go uncontrolled, is taking slow poison—maybe not so slow. But is it clear?

We doubt it, and urge the creative American writer, and his partner, the creative American reader, to cultivate this field for the imagination in which subtler dangers lurk than in Uncle Tom's cabin or the wayside camp of the migrant laborer. This great theme for America, of what happens to minds diseased by prejudice, of what happens to a complex country that lets fanatics and the too human ignorant slash at leg and arm and liver and heart in order to stop a headache, this great theme is not one on which books can be written to order. If written to order they will not be read. It is not necessary to order them; they will write themselves once the American imagination becomes aware of the dramatic danger which threatens our majorities. In this battle against the new Know Nothings, the ammunition will come from the social scientists, who have plenty in stock; but if the country is to realize what the Sixth Column in our midst is blindly trying to accomplish, it must be made to see and feel a crisis—that is a job for literature.

# THE NEGRO AND THE CONSTITUTION

• BY HARVEY JONATHAN REYNOLDS

**T**HE SUPREME LAW of this republic is the Constitution. So accustomed have we become to its operation in national life that we take it for granted. Only when some right is threatened are the people aroused from their unconcern. When this right is made secure the Constitution is forgotten. Indifference seems to be the attitude most people show toward it. It is known to exist in the statute books but none seem to regard it as his particular concern. In ordinary times this attitude is not in the public interest. Certainly in the face of present day world events it is dangerous.

With democracy challenged by powerful forces in the western world an awakened interest in the Constitution will stimulate regard for its value. At least it will banish indifference and help toward deeper appreciation of the fundamental law. On merit alone it is a great, liberal and comprehensive document. The thought, experience and considered judgment of the finest citizens have been put into its composition. Its provisions and beneficences embrace all citizens.

Into this document has been put the essence of Magna Charta. It is permeated by Christian principles. And the fruit of human struggle for freedom and justice is here preserved. But of what value will it be to citizens if they are indifferent? The law must be kept alive, and its strength must come from the determination, common sense and willingness of the people to be free.

The underlying purpose of the Constitution is to confirm liberty and to aid in the control of human relationships. Interpretation of its articles determines public policy, decides private and group differences and assures public order. In its articles are expressed assurance of freedom, personal and group safety and of the right to pursue happiness. Provision to repel foreign foes, suppress insurrection and to insure public tranquility are salient elements in its composition. Discreetly placed there also are rules for controlling relations with other nations and for regulating commerce within and without our borders.

Precedence in origin of this law is taken by the Declaration of Independence. In it the framers gave reasons and ample justification for creating the document and for founding the nation. One will be materially helped in grasping the full im-

port of the Constitution by reading and absorbing the spirit of the Declaration of Independence. The Constitution itself is composed of three parts, a preamble, seven articles and twenty-one amendments. And an outstanding feature of it is that it gives citizenship to all who qualify with its provisions. Further it assures citizens of the right to be free, to direct their destiny and to use their creative intelligence.

Very often Americans are referred to as being persons of various origins. Blood streams of Europe, Asia and Africa flow in them. Significant however, is the fact that under the qualifying provisions of the Constitution they are one people. They are all conditioned by the same democratic ideals. In their Americanism and way of life Negro citizens are as one with other Americans. In the third section of the first article of the Constitution they are acknowledged as part of this society. They are taken into consideration for the purpose of apportioning taxes and electing representatives.

When this acknowledgement was made Negro citizens enjoyed an-ill-defined status. However, time went forward and with its flight their status was improved. In the meantime inventions, new techniques and discoveries made great changes in the method of exploiting natural resources. It became no longer necessary to put reliance upon human muscle and brawn. Their role became that of a directing force. And the task of the workman became less arduous. Millions were freed from burdensome labor. Oil, coal and water were harnessed to perform work which man had previously done.

Significantly enough along with inventions and discoveries human conscience revolted against the practice of forcibly using man to perform work necessity no longer required. This practice was viewed as an injustice to him and degrading to his spirit. Consequently to Negroes was restored the natural right of freedom, and human brotherhood became a living reality. The revolt of conscience expressed itself in civil war whose fruit was three amendments, freedom and human brotherhood.

The first of these amendments is the thirteenth or freedom amendment. Through its enactment the people of this nation openly disavowed the right of property in man. Negroes became free and proceeded to establish themselves in the life of the nation. Two hundred and fifty years of

toil came to an end. This toil together with unselfish sacrifices earned for them an undeniable place in the life of the nation. It gave them a precious stake in the land and its government.

With the coming of freedom there arose the necessity for a definition of status.

Without status, freedom was obviously in an anomalous position. Citizenship with its duties, responsibilities and rights was required to clarify their position. The Congress saw the wisdom and humanity in defining their position and enacted the fourteenth amendment. This amendment is now a bulwark for all citizens. It states that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. . . ."

Negroes are citizens of the United States and bear a responsibility for its maintenance and destiny. In the present emergency the existence of this democratic government is challenged. It seems that the seriousness of the affair is not yet duly sensed. There are far too many strikes; and far too great a tendency to exclude Negroes from defense industries. Strikes must be minimized; and this great body of loyal citizens must be given a chance to make its contribution to the defense of our common country. Their willingness to make sacrifice and their thorough Americanism entitle them to full participation in the defense effort and in every activity of American life.

Realizing the potential value of the Negro as a citizen the Congress enacted the fifteenth amendment which grants the suffrage. This amendment is a fitting climax to those granting freedom and citizenship. These three amendments contain the richest gifts within the power of the nation to bestow upon its citizenry. They came into being after four years of civil war. Many lives were sacrificed before the benefactions contained in them became a reality. With their birth democracy was further extended. However, much of this extension is theoretical. The task of making them practical remains.

Every law and custom that conflict with these amendments should be repealed and disregarded. Prejudice and hypocrisy which operate so strongly in racial relationships should be discarded. Democracy and fair play should be made to work between races in the same manner as they are intended to work in the relations between individuals of the same race. Unfairness to the Negro in denying him participation in the defense

program is undemocratic. The defense program is being delayed in fulfillment to the extent that the resources available in Negroes are not being utilized.

Under these amendments Negroes enjoy a measure of liberty and freedom. They are protected in the enjoyment of them by the fundamental law of the land. A threat therefore to the constitution becomes for them and all citizens a foreboding evil. Their most vital interest impels them to protect and defend this document. They must labor to keep it vital and alive so that it may function as a solemn assurance of their liberties. Without it their liberties will be imperiled.

Totalitarianism, as represented by Nazism, Fascism and Communism, would destroy this charter of liberty. Their force of arms, propaganda and ideology are arrayed against it. But their onslaught must be halted, if not their success will be catastrophic to all men. The gains in human decency, respect for personality, and the principle of live and let live will be lost. Between the races the lights of tolerance and mutual understanding which the thoughtful of all races have supplied with fuel will be blacked out. Freedom for which our forebears braved the Atlantic, pioneered in the wilderness and fought Indians and a tyrannical government will disappear in the black bitterness of a new barbarism.

Action, alertness and vigilance are the orders of the day. The constitution is a repository of liberty. It is the task of everyone to safeguard it. On the issue of defending it and our democratic way of life the people must stand united. There is no room in this nation for schisms. The liberties of no group can be safe if the liberties of another have been destroyed. In the task of defending the Constitution and democracy, Americans must practice democracy at home. Tolerance and sympathy must be given a place in every day affairs. With everyone doing his duty, our laws, way of life and ideals can be preserved and transmitted to those who come after us.

---

Omega Conclave

Indianapolis

December 27-30

THE ORACLE

# PIONEERING WITH EPSILON PHI . . .

• BY NATHANIEL D. WILLIAMS

**S**OMEONE HAS SAID that the Deep South is America's last frontier . . . especially that portion of it comprising what one of the South's biggest dailies calls the "Mid-South," the Delta, the Tri-States, and various other fond appellations designed to promote the interests of the section. "The Delta," roughly extends from Main Street in Memphis, Tennessee, to Catfish Row in Vicksburg, Mississippi. Memphis is the acknowledged capital of the area.

Until comparatively recent date one found in this area vast stretches of natives who had never read or heard of any book but the Bible. Eighth grade school teachers were called "professors," and most of the local colored youngsters graduated from high school without ever having had a college graduate as a teacher.

Memphis, the capital, was then, and is now a "cotton town" . . . the world's largest cotton market. "King Cotton" has a special pageant . . . the Cotton Carnival . . . staged in his honor yearly. Colored and white citizens of the Delta congregate in Memphis in the Spring for a week of festivity and homage to the reigning economic monarch of the area . . . cotton.

"The King" demands much of his subjects, especially hard work, long hours, and low pay. He doesn't allow much time for the cultivation of "the finer things of life" . . . as the natives often refer to book-learning, college education, and so on. The result is that Memphis is just now, within the past ten years, beginning to hit her stride in the development of those facilities and institutions designed to cater to things of the mind and the spirit, for the benefit of the people in general.

In the meantime, visitors still look, with great eagerness, for signs of the colored past which was Beale Street, the place where the Blues were born. But Beale Street of song and story is no more. Yet, there really was a day when one could see hog-nose cafes and chitterling cafes . . . enough golden balls to pave the new Jerusalem . . . pretty browns dressed in beautiful gowns . . . tailor-made and hand-me-downs . . . honest men and pick-pockets skilled . . . and business that never closed until somebody got "killed." There was a time when that was fair description of colored life in Memphis, Tennessee, the capital

of the Delta Country . . . the Mid-South, the "last frontier."

It was in the lagging end of this period that Epsilon Phi Graduate Chapter of the Omega fraternity was first organized. A few leading colored men of Memphis met with a regional director of the fraternity in the real estate offices of the Hon. Robert R. Church, Jr., nationally known political leader, and formed the organization. Among them were many of the city's outstanding leaders. They were college graduates . . . mostly doctors and lawyers and one or two business men. Most of them were not native Memphians. They were men who had come into the situation "bringing light." That was in the early 1920's.

But they were busy men. They had been inducted into the fraternity after the close of their college careers. They lived in Memphis during a day when a college man or woman was as rare as hen teeth. Their chapter of Omega blazed brightly for a season or so, and then began to smolder. Folks understood lodge meetings, but not "frats."



BRANCH                      BELL

The blaze was almost gone when the Hon. Z. Alexander Looby, now Grand Basileus of Omega, came to Memphis to establish his law offices. Fresh from the fount of Omega, Howard University, Attorney Looby set out to revive Epsilon Phi Chapter. He enjoyed a more promising situation than the original founders of the unit. More college men had appeared among Memphis colored people. Many of them had been fraternity men in college. Some of them were Omega men. With a group of these men as a nucleus, Looby started anew the job of pioneering . . . pioneering in a crowded, lusty, river-town, bereft of many of

## PIONEERING WITH EPSILON PHI

those gracious evidences of culture and development characteristic of many other communities. Epsilon Phi Chapter of Omega rallied quickly from the shot in the arm administered by Brothers Looby, Julian Bell, Lonnie Walker, and J. Ashton Hayes. They invited the older men to reaffiliate, but they set their net for the younger men coming in. This revival took place in 1928. Attorney Looby served as the first Basileus. He had significantly started the first active chapter of a national collegiate fraternity or sorority ever seen in Memphis and the Mid-South.

The chapter, under the direction of Looby affiliated itself properly with the national body, and set out to conform to the program outlined by the larger organization, as well as to develop a local program which would promote a better understanding and closer cooperation among the colored college men, especially Omega men, living in the city, and area. It was not long before members of other fraternities represented in the section were seeking to form chapters. Even the sororities took the cue and started the ball rolling.

Epsilon Phi started rolling up a record. Since its revival it has had five men to serve as Basileus. They are Attorney Looby, noted jurist; Julian Bell, nationally-known coach and sports official; A. L. Thompson, manager of the LeMoyné Gardens Housing Development; Professor A. A. Branch, science instructor at LeMoyné College, and Mr. Collins C. George, also a LeMoyné instructor.

The chapter has distinguished itself with the high tone and conduct of its annual Achievement Week program. It pioneered in the general education of the people of Memphis by bringing to the city for the first time, some of the nation's leading men as lecturers and speakers. Among them were Albert W. Dent, former Grand Basileus; Jesse O. Thomas, Herman Dreer, and Judge William Hastie, all Omega men. With the Epsilon Phi example as a guide, other Greek letter groups have followed in the footsteps of this oldest local chapter among them, and have brought many other noted individuals to the inland metropolis.

Another worthy feature of the Achievement Week program, and another instance of pioneering by the Memphis chapter was the establishment and awarding of an Achievement Trophy, awarded annually to the Memphis man or woman who has been most outstanding in his field. Omega men were not eligible for the award until

recently. Those who received this award since it was first established in 1935 include, Mr. M. S. Stuart, noted insurance authority; the Rev. S. A. Owen, outstanding Baptist minister; Mrs. T. H. Hayes, Sr., social worker; Mr. L. O. Swingler, brilliant editor, and Mr. J. A. Beauchamp, nationally-known Boy Scout executive. The Achievement Award has become a much sought and highly prized feature of local life.

Epsilon Phi Chapter pioneered in presenting the first of the "Frat" dances ever given in the Bluff City, thus, for the first time in local history, establishing a collegiate or "fraternity" level for the social structure.

The record demands that recognition be given to the work of Basileus Julian Bell. Mr. Bell has headed the chapter for three consecutive terms. He served another term previously. It has been largely under Brother Bell's direction that the chapter has expanded in its membership and successfully presented its outstanding program.

However, he has been assisted ably by such conscientious fellow Omega men as Brothers Ben Olive, outstanding business leader and insurance executive; A. A. Branch, Dr. J. W. Brawner, Benjamin Lewis, L. M. Zinn, U. S. Bond, Dr. J. E. Burke, Dean H. C. Hamilton. He is still being supported by these men, and is receiving further backing from such active newcomers as distinguished from those who were among the original re-organizers of the chapter, as Dr. S. B. Hickman, Dr. Floyd Stephens, W. F. Nabors, P. M. Jones, Harvey McDaniels, C. C. George, S. Lavender, and G. E. Hoffman.

Basileus Bell was high in his praise of these very active members of the chapter. He also pointed out that fraternity life in Memphis has received a strong impetus since LeMoyné College, formerly Institute, went on a collegiate basis and permitted the growth of undergraduate fraternity and sorority activities. The influx of more college men to the city also has helped. Raising of educational standards in the public schools, city and county, also aided in forwarding the development of fraternity association in Memphis. These factors, he states, have aided him in such success as has been the chapter's under his direction.

The chapter roster for Epsilon Phi is as follows: P. M. Jones, C. C. George, Julian Bell, A. A. Branch, Oscar Knight, Harvey McDaniels, L. M. Zinn, A. G. Shields, W. F. Nabors, Lewis

*(Continued on page 77)*

# THE OMEGA FELLOWSHIP AND SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS FOR 1941

• BY W. MONTAGUE COBB

## THE FELLOW

**E**DWARD FERGUSON, Jr., an instructor in biology in the Stowe Teachers' College of the St. Louis Public Schools, St. Louis, Mo., has been chosen to receive the third annual Omega Fellowship of \$500. The



FERGUSON

grant will enable Brother Ferguson to spend one semester in residence at the University of Illinois for completion of the requirements for the Ph.D. in Zoology, including the preparation of a doctoral dissertation on, "The Life Cycle of Some American Ostracoda (fresh-water shellfish)." He has already received the A.B. (1929) and M.S. (1933) degrees from Illinois, majoring always in zoology. He has served as Professor of Biology in State A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S.C., 1929-32, 1933-36, and in Southern University, Scotlandville, La., 1936-37, 1938-40. During the year 1940-41 he was a teacher of biology in the Sumner High School of St. Louis, Mo. He is a member of the Sigma Xi, Phi Sigma, American Microscopical Society and American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Brother Ferguson is a native of Dawson, Ga. He is 34 years old, is married and the father of two children. Two articles from his pen have been published in the *Journal of Negro Education* and his success in teaching has been highly commended.

## THE SCHOLARS

The five scholarships of \$100 each go to Andrew Norwood Aheart, 20, senior at Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., (renewal);

Daniel Webster Boddie, 19, junior, also at Virginia Union University; Ernest James Davis, 18, junior at Howard University, Washington, D.C.; LeRoy Wilson Bowers, 18, junior at Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N.C.; and Reuben Ernest Lawson, 19, junior at Virginia State College, Ettrick, Va.

Brother Aheart, of Wildwood, Va., who was one of last year's selections, presented the first application for a renewal. As the question had not been considered before by the Commission, Brother Aheart's record for the past year helped supply the answer, his straight A's being the best record submitted with any application this year. The Commission was of a single mind in voting a renewal.

Brother Boddie, who comes from New Rochelle, N.Y. of a family of eleven children, joined the Fraternity so recently as May 1941, through Zeta Chapter. He lists the activities of the literary and debating societies of his school as principal interests.

Brother Davis, of Alpha Chapter, is a Washingtonian. He was on the university honor roll for his first year's work, has won two varsity letters in track, and been elected a member of the university Student Council.

Brother Bowers' home is in Orange, N.J. He is a member of Rho Chapter and appears to be a participant in most of his university's intellectual activities. His scholastic achievement has earned for him the Pan-Hellenic award for the Class of 1943 and a position as laboratory assistant in chemistry during the past year.

Brother Lawson, of Danville, Va., also is versatile. He is the present chaplain of Nu Psi Chapter and cites debating as a major interest. He is president of his school's team, and, not being given to understatement, reports, "In my freshman year I was the only freshman who was able to make the team; and I participated in eleven of the twelve debates in which my school engaged. Once I debated every night on different subjects for eight nights in a row and in different states each night." That ought to be something of a record and we recommend it as such if it is not already so recognized.

## THE APPLICANTS

Twenty applications for the 1941 awards were

## THE OMEGA FELLOWSHIP AND SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

received, seven for the fellowship, as compared with 19 in 1939 and nine in 1940, and thirteen for scholarships, one less than last year. No scholarships were offered in 1939. One of the fellowship applicants, Brother Ferguson, applied last year.

This is the third year of our awards program. The last two years have been almost identical in respect to the number of applications received. The most striking thing about this number is its smallness. While it is too early to infer that a pattern is being established, it would be expected that more than 8 and 13.5 members of our order a year would be qualified for and desirous of grants of \$500 and \$100, respectively.

It can no longer be suggested that the existence of the awards might not be known to all potential candidates. The present program was adopted in December 1938, has been duly advertised through all channels of communication of the fraternity and been regularly reported upon in the ORACLE.\*

Though the causes of this small number of applicants may not be definitely stated, certain contributory factors may be suggested.

The first is that the field of possible candidates is not as large as it is probably generally considered. In the preceding issue of the ORACLE, we pointed out that although we are wont to state our membership as in the neighborhood of 6,000, actually the list of editor of the ORACLE, which is sent only to financial members, showed only 1,512 names. We are now able to go further. The editor has explained that the figure stated was for December issue. His list for the June issue, which represents the number of men who are in good standing at the time applications for awards are being received, showed this year only about 800 names, and the experience of this year has not been significantly different from that of other years. Since many of this dues-paying number are not potential candidates for awards for various reasons too numerous to mention, it is obvious that our field of applicants is restricted in that a surprisingly small percentage of the membership meets the first requisite of being in good financial standing.

The second suggestion is that it has become generally apparent that the field though small is of good quality so that for either type of award, one's representations must be very convincing to

earn him an award. This may inhibit many from applying.

For example, competition for the fellowship has been such that all applicants each year who were considered in the Commission's final evaluations have had at least one graduate degree, and there has been no applicant not having such a degree whose exhibits warranted consideration above those who had. Similarly, the quality of the undergraduate records has been such that it is easy to get five men with at least a "B" average, who give credible evidence of need. Thus although the Commission has followed no policy in the matter, it may be that many have got the impression that one need not apply for the fellowship if he does not have some sort of graduate degree or for scholarship if he does not have at least a "B" average. The Commission wishes that the quality of the applicants were even higher.

### PREVIOUS AWARDS

*Fellows.* The Fraternity prior to this year has made three awards of \$500 in support of scholarly endeavor. The first of these was not part of a specific program, but the result of an opportunity to give needed aid to a chemist of undoubted promise. In our 1940 report in this journal, it was shown that his subsequent work has more than justified the Fraternity's grant. It is now a pleasure to add that Brother Julian's success as Director of Research in the Soy Products Division of the Glidden Paint Co. continues and the company has elevated his salary into the five figure range.

The experience with the first two fellows under our long term program of awards has been unexpected and unusual and in part both unfortunate and beneficial.

It should be stated at this point, that the province of the Commission has been the study and evaluation of applications and the recommendation of choices for the awards to the Supreme Council, pending establishment of proper financial status in each case. Confirmation by the Council has been routine.

For the record it may be reported that to date, one designee has failed to receive his award because of the financial record, the grant going to a previously chosen alternate; one received part of an award, paid up his dues afterwards at the next conclave and has not paid any since; and three have had payment of their awards temporarily withheld because the record was not

\* *The Delinquent Laureate.*

## THE OMEGA FELLOWSHIP AND SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

clear. In each of these cases it developed that the men had paid their dues before the awards were made but that in one instance, they had not been paid through the usual channels, in the second, the keeper of finances had not sent in a prompt report to the national office, and in the third, a chapter officer had misappropriated the funds but promised to make restoration. Parenthetically, it is noted that for obvious reasons, in the future *each applicant will be required to furnish proof of his financial status at the time of application.*

In the case of the first fellow, the Commission's recommendation having been approved by the Council, the Grand Basileus, as executive for the Fraternity, elected as the course of wisdom, to order the grant issued in two installments, the first of which was paid. After the lapse of more than half the year the Commission was requested to give an opinion as to whether the balance should be paid. The Commission held that it would have no grounds for such an expression without a look at the work for which the grant was made. Despite repeated and clear cut requests, the fellow declined to permit this, maintaining that the full grant should be paid him without such a view of his accomplishments. No reply being received to a final request for examination of the work on March 24, 1941, the matter was considered closed, the Fraternity's position being that full confidence in the brother had been manifested first, in giving him the award, and second, in making the first payment of \$250. It felt that the request for reasonable evidence of progress it specified was fair and just, was the normal expectation under the requirements of courtesy and should have been a very simple matter according to the representations of the fellow himself.

Cognizant of the importance of the problem with which it was dealing, as a possible precedent, the Commission proceeded with the utmost care throughout and at the conclusion, was fortunate enough to obtain a review of the entire correspondence by Dr. Waldo G. Leland, Director of the American Council of Learned Societies, a body whose experience in the philosophy and mechanics of all kinds of grants cannot be paralleled. Dr. Leland kindly gave permission to quote his opinion that the position of the Fraternity was absolutely unassailable in the matter.

In the case of the second fellow, to whom the grant had been made for graduate study pur-

suant to the doctoral degree, the recipient's *deus ex machina* intervened. He received an offer of a position as a federal civil service examiner, a post never previously held by a Negro. Before accepting he consulted the university professors under whom he was studying and the chairman of your Commission, none of whom felt able to advise that he pass up his opportunity, so Brother Collins came to Washington, where his work in his new position has continued to bring credit to himself and to his Fraternity. He was able, however, to complete a semester's work for which he received the graduate grade of "A". The unpaid half of this grant naturally remained in the treasury.

The sum of \$500 as the total of the reverted balances on these two fellowships should be deducted from the amount of \$2,000 stated in this report of last year in the October ORACLE to be the total expended for scholarly aid by the Fraternity in its first twenty-nine years. The actual total of \$1,500 will be augmented by \$1,000 this year if nothing interferes. The Commission has noted with interest that this year, the Supreme Council, which is nothing if not cautious, has elected to pay the fellowship in \$100 installments.

*Scholars.* All five of the 1940 scholarship recipients made creditable records during the ensuing year, each maintaining not less than a "B" average. The most successful (A.N.A.) made all "A"s for the entire year and was voted a renewal as described. A second (C.E.W.) earned 2 "A"s, 7 "B"s and received the A.B. magna cum laude. A third (G.H.B.) received 4 "A"s, 7 "B"s and 2 "C"s for the third semester of the year, at the end of which he had completed the academic requirements for graduation. The fourth (J.J.I.) and with (A.J.N.) earned 7 "A"s and 2 "B"s and 5 "A"s and 7 "B"s, respectively. The Commission has no information on the development of these beneficiaries during the year in aspects other than those indicated by their scholastic records.

### NEW DATA

Information received from Brother Donald K. Taylor reports that in December 1938, Zeta Psi Chapter of Brooklyn, N.Y., made formal award of a fifty dollar scholarship to Miss Patricia Williams of Brooklyn, a student at Hunter College, New York.

Facts concerning any other scholarships given

*(Continued on page 77)*



Walter P. Harris, ex-Basileus of Mu Chapter, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, is presented with a key emblematic of the position he just relinquished by his successor, Dr. Lloyd T. Barnes. The presentation was made Wednesday night at the Pyramid Club. Left to right are: L. Allen, B. Graves, Charles Shorter, Charles Tyree, Melvin Chisolm, Harris, Dr. Barnes, W. Parker, Dr. Oscar I. Cooper, one of the founders of the fraternity and C. Carrington.

**Statement of Condition**  
**CITIZEN'S TRUST COMPANY**  
 ATLANTA, GEORGIA  
 June 30, 1941

<i>Resources</i>		<i>Liabilities</i>	
Cash .....	\$276,228.47	Deposits .....	\$797,840.66
U. S. & State of Georgia Bonds .....	143,744.51	Capital .....	70,750.00
Other Bonds .....	41,332.07	Surplus and Undivided Profits .....	22,734.94
Loans and Discounts .....	382,722.17	Unearned Interest .....	3,065.82
Real Estate Owned .....	17,547.95	Reserve for Interest and Taxes .....	1,851.72
Other Assets .....	34,667.97		
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$896,243.14</b>	<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$896,243.14</b>

Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

**OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS**

C. R. Yates, Chairman of Board	J. B. Blayton, Vice President	A. T. Walden, General Counsel
L. D. Milton, President	John F. Cook, Cashier	T. M. Alexander, Insurance Broker

# THE ORIGIN OF NEGRO SPIRITUALS

• BY CHARLES COLLINS

## DAWN

UP OVER THE MISTY, eastern rim the first ray of sunshine streaks across the valley and spends its force full in the face of a slumbering, hairy figure. The warm glow of the sun and the sweet earthy smell of his bed awaken in him a feeling of euphoria. Out of sheer joy he pounds his chest, flinging his long arms about with wild abandon. This manner of expression has served him well for countless ages, but never before has he noticed the relation between his feeling and the rhythm it inspires. He begins to wonder—

Sharp pains in his cavernous belly interrupt his pondering so he ambles into the valley to stalk his morning meal. After making the kill he drums his chest again, but with a different rhythm this time—it is his sole expression of success. Again he wonders about the sound he makes—

Gluttonous feeding on warm, salty flesh makes him thirsty. He seeks cool waters. And then, before seeking a cool, safe retreat for a nap, he pauses to rest upon a hollow log that lies beside the stream. Asbentmindedly he begins to pound the log lightly with his club. The deep sound pleases and intrigues him. He drums in earnest now—the sound swells—and the echoes drift down the ages, into the farthest reaches of the earth.

## TRANSITION

Out of the stillness of an African night there rose to the moon a monotonous throbbing of tomtoms and a chorus of weird chants extolling warriors and beseeching gods for success in battle. In the flickering firelight, black savages leaped high in the air, twisting and turning their bodies in frenzied gyrations. Maddened and inspired by the swelling chorus round about them, they rent the air with unearthly yells and sent their challenges of war 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 an increase or decrease in tempo, they could convert their monotonous chants into primitive love songs, songs of praise and thanks-

giving, songs of hope and of fear, and war cries of terrifying import.

## SHACKLED

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 and destruction.

Murky, crowded dungeons and weeks of endless tossing. Weeks of breathing gaseous filth—air thick with the odor of straining, sweating bodies. Some curse, some groan, others mutter unintelligibly to themselves—another brain snaps beneath the awful strain.

A chain rattles and instantly all necks crane and heads turn in that direction. The hatch opens. Fresh, pure air enters reluctantly and a ray of light illumines faces drawn with agonizing torture.

“Up up, the bos'n wants his dance!”

He thinks that music and song will bring them peace and contentment, prevent them from grieving themselves to death.

Years, heart-rending years, roll on, and the crstwnlc savages find themselves bound and fettered on some cotton field or tobacco plantation—their savage natures crushed, their warlike impulses cowed by the whip. Oglethorpe's “aristocrats” also make the new slaves sing and dance, thinking that music will make them happy and productive.

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

The American crusades. Methodist and Baptist missionaries appear on the plantations. The slaveholders at first object to the religious training of their slaves—“Why, they might even learn to read and to think for themselves!”

“Ha, absurd,” say 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 smiles, sips his whiskey, and agrees.

The wholesale propaganda begins. The alien

## THE ORIGIN OF NEGRO SPIRITUALS

religion spreads like wildfire. The slaves straighten their backs and lift their worn faces to the clouds.

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

To these down-trodden, oppressed people, the Christian religion serves as an outlet. Into it they pour, passionately, all their longings, fears and hopes. And the River Jordan overflows when this flood of pent-up emotions is released.

"Deep River, my home is over Jordan,  
Deep River, Lord, I want to cross over into  
campground."

Very imperfectly they begin to learn the passages of the Bible and to sing the Christian hymns. But memory serves them falsely so they improvise verses to some of the tunes and connect parts of the Bible to others. For the most part, however, they connect the words they learn to the tunes they have sung or hummed.

Then with this musical background—and out of hearts heavily-laden with many years of suffering—they give 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 the spirituals to a place of world-wide importance. Everyone clamors to hear them, mainly because the emotions expressed so beautifully and so sincerely in such quaint music are deeply rooted within the hearts of all human beings. And in all human beings those emotions cry for expression.

### TWILIGHT

Away down in the deep South a band of tired and weary laborers congregate to receive spiritual strength. They come softly humming. The minister begins talking. Gradually he becomes louder and less intelligible. Now he begins a sing-song recitation with ever-increasing crescendo. The congregation prays and hums and sways in unison—the rhythmical murmuring increases. "Amen's" and "Bless the Lord's" come in riotous confusion. Faces, bodies become tense. Finally the minister gesticulates wildly and fairly screams. Then all reserve crumbles—wild, eager emotions gush forth. Men and women become a waving, stomping, seething mass of humanity. Then out of some joyous heart, some golden throat, there comes a flood of warm, rich tunes—

"Steal away, steal away, steal away to Jesus,  
Steal away, steal away home."

Silence. And peace reigns again on earth.

---

## PIONEERING WITH EPSILON . . . . .

*(Continued from page 71)*

McNeely, Benjamin Lewis, H. C. Hamilton, Dr. S. B. Hickman, U. S. Bond, Dr. J. E. Burke, G. E. Hoffman, B. G. Olive, Jr., Dr. Julian Kelso, Dr. Floyd Stephen, E. Thomas, S. Lavender, D. Hancock, J. Byas, Nelson Pruitt, Dr. L. G. Patterson, Robert Green, June Broadnax, Dr. C. M. Mortinez, June Broadnax, and A. G. Shields.

The 1941 season's opening meeting was held in September, and indications are that Epsilon Phi Chapter will still continue in its position of leadership and pioneering in a region which is fast losing its designation, "the last frontier."

---

## THE OMEGA AWARDS FOR 1941 . . . . .

*(Continued from page 74)*

by chapters or units of the Fraternity will be gratefully received and published.

With its annual plea that the Fraternity provide for the Scholarship Commission to meet together once a year, this report closes. The personnel remains: Professor S. Randolph Edmonds, Dillard University; Dr. Percy L. Julian, Glidden Chemical Company, Chicago; Dean David A. Lane, Louisville, Municipal College; Professor S. Milton Nabrit, Atlanta University; and Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Howard University School of Medicine, Chairman.

# CONCERNING THE CONCLAVE . . .

• BY FRED PARKER

**B**ETA PHI CHAPTER and Indianapolis are taking quite seriously their obligation as host to the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity for the coming conclave. It is expected that the hospitality of the town will be taxed to capacity as the city will be host at the same time to the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity as well as to the Phi Delta Kappa Sorority. Naturally the three organizations will have some social functions together, the chief one being the open dance. This will take place on the evening of Monday, December 29th at the Egyptian Ballroom of Murat Temple. Grand Marshal James was fortunate enough to secure this site through the alertness of his efforts, thus shattering the precedent of its never having been previously rented to members of our group. Twelve hundred people may enjoy and disport themselves in comfort in the midst of its pleasant surroundings, even if a few of them feel somewhat "jitterbuggish."

Grand Basileus Looby paid us an official visit in June, attending our initiation ceremonies and lending a sort of super-dignity to the occasion. The family of Brother Dr. E. D. Moten was host for the occasion. Their spacious home and grounds were cluttered up with the cries of neophytes and the clackety-clack of paddles, straps, etc. attempting to carry out the unwritten portion of the ceremonies. There Brother Looby met the chapter and gave the advice usually expected from his office. The chief part of this had to do with the fact that *registration for the conclave shall start at noon on Saturday, December 27th*. On the night of the 27th Zeta Phi will entertain all Omegas within its territory at a smoker.

The chairman of the Grand Marshal's committee for this occasion is none other than Andrew Ramsey, Zeta Phi's basileus. The chief reason underlying the activities of Saturday and Saturday night are to inspire enough brothers to be here for the glowing success of the opening meeting of Sunday, December 28th, to be held at the World War Memorial, a fitting place for such an occasion.

Many years ago, when there was another conclave at Indianapolis, this open meeting was held as a joint function with two other Greek-letter organizations. It was at that time, sad to relate, merely another routine occasion at which the

brothers suffered along with that portion of the public which was too polite to follow their inclinations to remain at home. However, recent changes of policy within the Fraternity have brought it about that the opening meeting is sometimes the high-light of the entire conclave, at least to a large portion of the seriously-thinking public. The Supreme Council has not released the details of this meeting, as yet—but Zeta Phi has arranged a worthy setting for the best that they have to offer.

Last Spring, at an entertainment given by the chapter for their wives and sweethearts, the ladies put out the host brothers and went into executive session. From this they emerged with a functioning organization, known as the Omega Wives (present and future, I guess). Their president is Mrs. Charles E. Harry; Mrs. Harry Pettrie is secretary, and Mrs. W. T. Wilhite keeps the money.

Chairmen of committees appointed to date are Mrs. James Anderson, Mrs. Ethel Gaillard, Mrs. Fred Parker, and Mrs. Andrew Ramsey.

They claim that sometimes ladies visiting the conclave city become bored while their partners are involved in meetings, politics and hang-overs; this they say, shall not be the case in Indianapolis. As the brothers of Zeta Phi have shown an unusually good taste in their selection of mates, the statement may be taken "as is."

The Closed Banquet and Closed Dance are in charge of Brother Charles Harry. For persons who know Indianapolis, this, in itself, is enough to insure that this occasion must be a memorable success. It will be on the evening and night of Tuesday, December 30th,—and whoever can not be there at that time will be the loser. The cafeteria of the Crispus Attucks High School will be the banquet hall, while the ballroom of the Walker Casino will provide dancing quarters as fine as any city affords for a party of our requirements. A famous orchestra is being obtained to surprise even the Omega musical connoisseurs. And there shall be a grand march which will be the epitome of all grand marches.

As for the meetings themselves, and the business, announcement will have to come from the Grand Basileus.

"How to integrate the interests of the undergrate with those of the fraternity," is to come out in the report of a special committee appointed sometime ago. We have provided sound-proof

## CONCERNING THE CONCLAVE

cells for arguments that wax too hot, and shall have on hand dictionaries and glossaries for the use of the usual propounders of eloquence. Brother Oxley, our former presiding officer, shall have a special chair guaranteed to keep him in

his place, and there shall be a huge megaphone with special loud-speaker equipment for the brother who has trouble getting the attention of the Grand Basileus.

More announcements will be made later

---

## A FOUNDER MEETS WITH BABY CHAPTER . . .



At one of the early meetings of the new chapter, Epsilon Iota, at Austin, Texas, the members posed with a founder, the Rev. Edgar A. Love, and District Representative F. Rivers Barnwell.

Shown above they are, seated, left to right: F. R. Rice, Keeper of Finance; Brother Barnwell, Brother Love, William D. Martin, Basileus;

Standing, left to right: Brothers J. E. Mosby, Vice

Basileus; Wilfred Dotson, Basileus of Epsilon Sigma; R. C. Walker, Jr., Keeper of Records and Seal; Curtis D. Hazley, Keeper of Peace; George P. Inge, Sr., Psi Alpha; Albert E. Perry, Jr., T. B. Echols, Chaplain; Elgin Hychew, Reporter; Zenophen Brooks, Parliamentarian; Elmer Johns, Chairman of Activity; George P. Inge, 3d, T. H. Jackson, and George Smith, Basileus of Sigma Psi.

Material intended for the December issue of your ORACLE must reach this office by December 1. This issue must come out early in December, and positively no ma-

terial, including chapter notes, or change of officers will be included in the December issue that reaches our offices later than the above date.  
*The Editor.*

# OMEGA'S SPORTS PROFILE

• BY WILLIAM A. BROWER

**H**ELLO, FELLAS! What's on your minds?

Well, neither have we anything in particular. So let's take a few random shots at the world of sports, notably around Omega's premises.

We would like to, in the first place, extend a few words of congratulations to Brothers Brud Holland and Jimmy Rowland, who have moved into brand new coaching positions this fall. Both of these craftsmen are solid citizens, personally and professionally, and deserve whatever breaks that should come their respective ways.

Holland, twice an All-American end at Cornell, leaves Lincoln University of Oxford, Pa., after two moderately successful years as assistant to Manuel Rivero. Brud has transferred his allegiance to Hampton Institute. He will remain in a subordinate capacity as end coach under Jimmy Griffith, ex-Buccaneer hero who advanced to the helm of Pirate gridiron forces during a coaching shakeup last spring. Smooth sailing with the Pirates, Brud.

We don't know whether to cry or cheer for Jimmy Rowland. He has ventured into one of the most sizzling seats to be found anywhere in sepia sportsdom—a coaching berth at Howard University. The Bisons likewise underwent a coaching upheaval last spring. The Hilltop is supposed to be experiencing a new deal, athletically speaking. That makes Rowland's new assignment all the more tougher. However, we won't waste any tears over the situation. Jimmy is made of tough fibre, proven by his record at Bluefield. It would seem that he has the personal equipment to cope with his recently acquired task.

Football forecasting seems to have become pretty much of a fad lately. By now, of course, the first kickoffs have been made, the officials have been going through vigorous semaphores, indicating various infractions committed by players, and banners and school colors and pennants have been waving from the stands. In other words, the autumnal mass hysteria is with us again.

But, inasmuch as this is written before the toot of the initial whistle, we would like to try our hand at soothsaying. (Pray help us!) So as not to abuse your patience, we are only doing so in a modified sense.

Our forecast isn't made on any too scientific basis, and we are not saying how our selections

will rate nationally, mathematically or exactly. We are simply picking what we hope to be the one-two leaders of the four prominent Negro pig-skin sections come early December.

In the east, which covers the CIAA, we are designating the top and bottom teams, geographically, as the best paragons of football formidability. They are Morgan, the defending champs, and Johnson C. Smith. Further south, we think that Morris Brown, generally acclaimed mythical national champions of 1940, and Florida A. & M. will forge foremost in the ranks. We like Bishop College and Wiley as the southwest strongest. It appears that those twin-titans of the middle-west, Wilberforce and Kentucky State, will entangle once again to decide sectional supremacy.

Eddie Hurt and Marse Hill watched plenty of demonstrated talent disappear with sheepskins last June. But somehow, and from somewhere, corking good material shows up at Morgan each fall. And when it does, Hurt and Hill certainly know what to do with it. We look for the Bears to be as ferocious as ever, possibly undefeated.

Down at the southernmost extremity of the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, Eddie Jackson has been husbanding some mighty bloodthirsty bulls at Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, N.C., for the kill. Smith is one of our Johnny-Come-Lately schools, athletically speaking, but has been coming fast, if belatedly. It may be the Golden Bulls' year to do real business with the big boys of the CIAA.

Morris Brown lost some veteran players to Uncle Sam last spring when several volunteered for the air corps. Others ended their careers through graduation. But the Wolverines still have much experienced ability on their player-roster. It looks from here as though they will retain a respectable percentage of the glory gained in the last campaign.

Florida A. & M. handled the ball in an adept and artistic hocus-pocus manner last year. Bill Bell has continued to school his proteges in the prestigious manipulation of that prolate spheroid. He should have achieved some vestige of perfection by now. Chances are the Famcees will tantalize their opponents and dazzle the spectators—and win some games.

For all we know about the Southwest Conference, which is practically nothing at all, this much can be said: Its football race is usually a wide open affair, and, blindfolded, we picked Bishop

## OMEGA'S SPORTS PROFILE

College and Wiley out of a hat as it were.

When your agent was out at Wilberforce last June, the good burghers of the Wayside Inn were precisely not sanguine about this autumn's prospects. They were bemoaning the departure of, among others, Brothers Bernie Proctor, Ted Jefferson, Lorenzo Carter, and Lamp Shelton Bell. Perhaps we were a little sentimental at the time, but we tried to buoy their spirits with the casual reference that 'Force would have the best individual performer in the country this season. That still holds true.

He isn't Jim Price, that scintillating back who can cut some fancy jitterbug antics out there on that gridiron and score a few touchdowns to boot. He is Lamp Herschel Schnebly, who is apparently the very lad for whom the word "rotund" was invented.

Schnebly is a superlative all-around player. But his most authoritative qualification is a superb field goal kicking ability. Herculean Herschel is the only real artist to be developed by Negro college football in this skillful department in more than a decade. He merits some sort of special medal for that.

Kentucky State is perennially a hard nut to crack, always one of the country's fearsome units. The Thoroughbreds are champing at the bits this year. They have an attitude of vengeance after two consecutive defeats by the Green Wave from Ohio. That means that every team confronted with the Blue Grass State rompers will have its hands full—and more—on that given Saturday afternoon.

From the information we have available we don't know who 1941's best Omega representative is in the pigskinnery pastime. But you will know in December, because we are featuring him in the next installment of this department. We intend to have that bird caught, if we have to go out and cage him ourself. Send in your nominations now!

But before we forget, don't start firing too quickly about our predictions, boys. You know football is like a dame. It's so damn unpredictable!

It is a pleasure to note here that Brother Henry B. Hucules and his Virginia Union pupils are back in the good graces of the CIAA. Last winter Union innocently engaged in some exhibition basketball contests with professional teams. This was considered the height of *faux pas* by the conservative CIAA officialdom. The Panthers drew

a suspension for the rest of the academic year.

Hucules took the verdict vertically, i e., without a squawk. And now that it's reinstated, Union is rarin' for action.

Some recognition should be made here of John Borican, 1941 decathlon king. Borican revealed his versatility by capturing the pentathlon crown in 1939. With decathlon added to his collection, it can now be said, with all respect for accuracy, that the brother is one of the greatest track athletes of our generation.

Our pessimistic note in this survey concerns Brother Al Wardlow. Affable Al is a pugilist by nature, inclination and profession. And he is an extremely amiable chap. So no wonder we are postively nonplussed at his failure to go places pugilistically since turning pro.

Wardlow was a rousing sensation as an amateur. Of course, we are excusing the occasion, in 1936, when Milton Shivers nearly annihilated him in the finals of the Chicago Tribune Golden Gloves tourney, with one pulverizing (or sleep inducing) wallop. Al came on later to distinguish himself internationally by winning the world's golden glove middleweight title in 1938.

Why he hasn't accomplished much as a paid fistcuffer, we repeat, is beyond us. We hope that we are wrong, but it may be that he doesn't have it anymore.

Well, we have been rambling 'round all over the joint, athletically speaking. We hope that you have liked the idea. If you haven't, don't holler too loudly. We will bring you that profile study next time. Take it away, Fred.

Conclave Registration  
at Noon Saturday  
December 27

Smoker and Dance  
at Night

Be sure to register early.

PAUL Y. WILLIAMS

Noted Architect

Guest Lecturer at Conclave

Sunday, December 28

Don't Miss It!

# NEGRO BUSINESS

---

• BY WALTER R. CHIVERS

SEVERAL YEARS AGO while presiding over a public forum I had the temerity to make some suggestions in reference to Negro business which were critical in nature. Almost immediately an elderly insurance executive of tremendous influence in the community, arose to his feet and made an impassioned plea, ostensibly to me, to the effect that I should extol the virtues of Negro business and leave criticism to its enemies. The audience made up largely of Negro business men gave him such a round of applause of approval as would have floored a more sensitive soul than I.

A few years later I had the privilege of making a study of the reaction of Negro business to New Deal Legislation. The startling revelation to me was the dual philosophy of many influential Negro businessmen in reference to employer-employee relationships. The executive in charge of a large insurance company delivered what was apparently a well studied discourse on this dual philosophy. It summed up something like this—his company worked a considerable number of young women who for the most part were not competent. The company continued their services purely out of its altruistic feelings, for the majority of the young women had dependents. However, before the company would submit to NRA regulations he would fire every girl and replace them with machines and a few men.

Of course, stated the gentleman answering direct questioning, it was different with white corporations hiring Negroes. They should be made to pay Negroes NRA wages and allow the shorter hours because of their superior financial ability. The gentleman forgot that he had stated earlier in the conference, in an air of smug self-satisfaction, that his company had added to its surplus and reserve each quarter during the so-called "depression."

These are but few of many experiences which have convinced me that on the whole Negro business is in its organization and concept, individualistic capitalism. In this fact is inherent many of its difficulties, the chief of which to me, is inferiority of service to the trading public on the part of employees and the miserable failure, except in a very few instances, of the organization through its executives to take on the re-

Brother Chivers is head of the Department of Sociology at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia. He is gifted as a writer and lecturer of note. The accompanying article is from an address delivered by him in Washington, D.C., at the recent Conference on The Negro in Business, sponsored by the United States Department of Commerce.

---

sponsibility of public service in the interest of its supporters.

The chief reason for service inefficiency is the miserable wage-scale or miserly commission rate of the majority of Negro organizations. In fact, the service in quality is equivalent to the wages in purchasing power, for in these days and times an employer gets in service only what he pays in cash. This is understandable when one realizes how thoroughly the current predominancy of the theory and practice of finance-capital has placed profits above individual or even group human values, particularly when the human values are employees.

I should like to pay tribute here to the public services being rendered by a few of the larger Negro business organizations if at the same time I am forced to say they primarily star certain individual executives and show no definite signs of being conceived and planned as the result of a matured philosophy of business-public relationship.

A friend of mine, who occupies the most important post in his rather significant organization, was asked in recent years by the general chairman of the Community Chest in his home city to assume the responsibility of the Negro end of the annual campaign. His refusal so upset and disgusted me that I took it upon myself to ask him why. His rather naive and non-reflecting reply was that his company had \$100,000 which had to be invested during the campaign period and that this would keep him too busy for anything else. Who paid the company this \$100,000? Negroes, many of whom were on either direct or work-relief. This man complained chronically about Negro support of a competitive white business without apparently evaluating the multitudinous public services of this company to both Negroes and whites. Race pride is never greater than family pride. As a matter of fact it originates in family pride. The American public re-

## NEGRO BUSINESS

gards the businessman as having a definite duty to perform for it.

### CONCEPT OF BUSINESS

Negro business is conceived of as a family institution. A glance at the leading Negro lodges, insurance companies, newspapers and cosmetic concerns is the proof I submit for the following statement. Here, in many instances, is the primitive-type of patriarchy with the patriarch in power surrounded by his immediate kinspeople regardless of their training, interests or experience—the chief qualification required being blood-ties and blind loyalty.

This conceptualization tends to stifle initiative and promote inefficiency. One hears among employees, frequently, wisecracks about the futility of hoping to ever earn a place at the top as there is a blood relative or tribal in-law still to be rewarded. Why should they want to build an organization for someone else? Self interest is the stimulating force which sustains men in the sacrifices necessary to get to the top. There is, I admit, intelligent and not-so-intelligent expression of self-interest. To me, this is not reacting too intelligently as relates to contemporary business foresight.

One of the chief factors in turning me toward social service as a vocation was my experience as an insurance salesman. After eleven months of constantly lying to hard-working, underprivileged, half-literate, racial kinspeople to the effect that they should buy policies from me because my company was interested in making opportunities for their children, I quit "cold turkey" in disgust with myself. I knew then and know now that the door to the cream of the positions is locked by a time device—death.

If the social sciences have taught western civilization any one thing it has been that life is stark realism and that one must deal with facts as they are and not as he or she would have them to be. Negro business, then, must awaken to the fact that there is very little place in the American economic scheme for small anything and particularly business. This is an age of megalomania evidenced in your field of interest by huge monopolistic enterprises.

The largest Negro businesses are small enterprises. This makes them relatively incapable of successful competition. It prevents them from getting the broad and long-view of Negro societal demands upon business. These demands, of

course, have been stimulated and conditioned by the health services of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the philanthropic enterprises of the Rockefeller, Harkness, and Rosenwald families. There are currently the national defense services of the \$1.00 per year business executives.

On the other hand combinations of insurance companies, cosmetic manufacturers, bank and grocery stores would make possible lower prices, to consumers, higher wages for better grade employees, more profits for investors. The only real sacrifice would be relegating to the rear anyway.

How often we hear the traditional frazzled-edged excuse that Negroes will not trade with Negroes. The exponents of this theory were eloquent when making the charge and apparently got considerable sadistic pleasure out of emphasizing the disloyalty of the upper class Negroes to Negro business.

In the first place, the very existence and growth of certain types of Negro business give the lie to this allegation. For instance, the filling station and auto service business is having an almost phenomenal growth among Negroes in certain sections of this country. Why? Because Negro automobile owners trade at Negro-operated or managed filling and service stations. And with a few notable exceptions, such as Wright's in Cleveland, Harden or Oscar Hall in Atlanta, they trade without getting the service. The strength of Negro banks is in the race loyalty of the more advantaged Negroes. I recall now the instance of a Negro college which deals exclusively with the local Negro bank. Building operations among Negroes are reaching significant figures yearly. Why? Because thousands of the more advantaged Negroes are hiring Negro contractors to do their work for them knowing at the time that a white contractor with his easier credit source could do the building cheaper.

If the more advantaged Negroes do not trade with Negroes, why is it that the leading Negro newspapers use such a large percentage of their space in society columns and the news of educational institutions? The only sensible answer is sales.

It seems to me that the time has come when Negro consumers must demand a showdown from Negro business. They must demand and receive certain public services in return for their financial loyalty; a loyalty that causes them to pay higher prices and higher premiums. These pro-

prietors are the monied people of the race; they are the capitalists; they have by this virtue, proper "connections" with white proprietors of influence and with politicians of power. These advantages can be used to assist their Negro clientele to get a larger share of the Community Fund Budget, to get better and more adequate schools for their children in their communities, to secure adequate recreational facilities, and sanitary facilities such as street lighting, paving, sewerage, etc. These are just a few of the simpler "needs" and for the most part are keenly sensitive to economic manipulation and political pressure.

For example, I believe that if the National Negro Business League had taken the Gaines decision as a national project the results would be today more encouraging. These proprietors have a stake in the success of this decision for it means more spending power for the teachers in their communities. It would not be too difficult for the local Negro business league and the local chamber of commerce to see eye-to-eye on this issue. Even the United State Chamber of Commerce and

the National Negro Business League might find this remunerative subject an excellent reason for a joint tete-a-tete.

Personally, I approve of the phraseology "Negro Business." This may bring the retort that I favor segregation. Personally, I am no longer interested in terminology—it is not currently paramount. Self-preservation is the fundamental thing. Techniques for promoting self-preservation are fundamental.

Individualism in the world in which we now live is definitely destructive because of the number and terrific impact of the forces social, political and economic attacking it.

I recommend two disciplines for Negro business on the part of consumers or potential consumers. Number 1 has positive effect upon employer-employee relationship. The reference is to unionization of employees—in plainer terms, the right of collective bargaining. The other will have positive effect upon employer-public relationships. The reference here is to consumer boycott.

---

## DARK SYMPHONY

• BY MELVIN B. TOLSON

I

*Allegro Moderato*

BLACK Crispus Attucks taught  
     Us how to die  
 Before white Patrick Henry's bugle breath  
 Uttered the vertical  
     Transmitting cry:  
 'Yea, give me liberty, or give me death.'  
  
 And from that day to this  
     Men black and strong  
 For Justice and Democracy have stood,  
 Steeled in the faith that Right  
     Will conquer Wrong  
 And Time will usher in one brotherhood.

No Banquo's ghost can rise  
     Against us now  
 And say we crushed men with a tyrant's boot,  
 Or pressed the crown of thorns  
     On Labor's brow,  
 Or ravaged lands and carted off the loot.

II

*Lento Grave*

The centuries-old pathos in our voices  
 Saddens the great white world,  
 And the wizardry of our husky rhythms  
 Conjures up shadow-shapes of ante-bellum years:

The Prize-winning poem in the National Poetry Contest, at the Negro American Exhibition in Chicago, in the summer of 1940. Printed in the September, 1941 issue of the Atlantic Monthly.

---

Black slaves singing *One More River to Cross*  
 In the torture tombs of slave-ships,  
 Black slaves singing *Steal Away to Jesus*  
 In jungle swamps,  
 Black slaves singing *The Crucifixion*  
 In slave-pens at midnight,  
 Black slaves singing *Swing Low, Sweet Chariot*  
 In cabins of death,  
 Black slaves singing *Go Down Moses*  
 In the canebrakes of the Southern Pharaohs.

III

*Andante Sostemuto*

They tell us to forget  
 The Golgotha we tread . . .  
 We who are scourged with hate,  
 A price upon our head.  
 They who have shackled us  
 Require of us a song,  
 They who have wasted us  
 Bid us o'erlook the wrong.

They tell us to forget  
 Democracy is spurned.  
 They tell us to forget  
 The Bill of Rights is burned.

## DARK SYMPHONY

Three hundred years we slaved,  
We slave and suffer yet:  
Though flesh and bone rebel,  
They tell us to forget!

Oh, how can we forget  
Our human rights denied?  
Oh, how can we forget  
Our manhood crucified?  
When Justice is profaned  
And plea with curse is met,  
When Freedom's gates are barred,  
Oh, how can we forget?

### IV

#### *Tempo Primo*

The New Negro strides upon the continent  
In seven-league boots . . .  
The New Negro  
Who sprang from the vigor-stout loins  
Of Nat Turner, gallow-martyr for Freedom,  
Of Joseph Cinquez, Black Moses of the Amistad Mutiny,  
Of Frederick Douglass, oracle of the Catholic Man,  
Of Sojourner Truth, eye and ear of Lincoln's legions,  
Of Harriet Tubman, Saint Bernard of the Underground  
Railroad.

The New Negro  
Breaks the icons of his detractors,  
Wipes out the conspiracy of silence,  
Speaks to his America:

My history-moulding ancestors  
Planted the first crops of wheat on these shores,  
Built ships to conquer the seven seas,  
Erected the Cotton Empire,  
Flung railroads across the hemisphere,  
Disemboweled the earth's iron and coal,  
Tunneled the mountains and bridged rivers,  
Harvested the grain and hewed forests,  
Sentined the Thirteen Colonies,  
Unfurled Old Glory at the North Pole,  
Fought a hundred battles for the Republic.

The New Negro:  
His giant hands fling murals upon high chambers,  
His drama teaches a world to laugh and weep,  
His music leads continents captive,  
His voice thunders the Brotherhood of Labor,  
His science creates seven wonders,  
His Republic of Letters challenges the Negro-baiters.

The New Negro,  
Hard-muscled, Facist-hating, Democracy-ensouled,  
Strides in seven-league boots  
Along the Highway of Today  
Toward the Promised Land of Tomorrow!

### V

#### *Larghetto*

None in the Land can say  
To us black men Today:  
You send the tractors on their bloody path,  
And create Okies for *The Grapes of Wrath*.  
You breed the slum that breeds a *Native Son*  
To damn the good earth Pilgrim Fathers won.

None in the Land can say  
To us black men Today:  
You dupe the poor with rags-to-riches tales,  
And leave the workers empty dinner pails.  
You stuff the ballot box, and honest men  
Are muzzled by your demagogic din.

None in the Land can say  
To us black men Today:  
You smash stock markets with your coined  
blitzkriegs,  
And make a hundred million guinea pigs.  
You counterfeit our Christianity,  
And bring contempt upon Democracy.

None in the Land can say  
To us black men Today:  
You prowl when citizens are fast asleep,  
And hatch Fifth Column plots to blast the  
deep  
Foundations of the State and leave the Land  
A vast Sahara with a Facist brand.

None in the Land can say  
To us black men Today:  
You send flame-gutting tanks like swarms of  
flies,  
And plump a hell from dynamiting skies.  
You fill machine-gunned towns with rotting  
dead—  
A No Man's Land where children cry for  
bread.

### VI

#### *Tempo di Marcia*

Out of abysses of Illiteracy,  
Through labyrinths of Lies,  
Across wastelands of Disease . . .  
We advance!

Out of dead-ends of Poverty,  
Through wildernesses of Superstition,  
Across barricades of Jim Crowism . . .  
We advance!

With the Peoples of the World . . .  
We advance!

The Supreme Council has designated our Indianapolis Conclave as

"Founders" Conclave. They will all be

there!! Will you?

# CHAPTER CARAVAN

• BY WILLIAM FORSYTHE, JR.

**H**ELLO, BROTHERS! Summer has gone again, school has resumed, and our thoughts are now turning toward the "Founders Conclave" to be held in Indianapolis, come December 27.

Old Man Vacation must have kept the boys pretty busy during the summer, either working or sporting, because a very few found time to



FORSYTHE

drop this Department a line as to their activities, which means this Column will not have much to say about what the brothers and the chapters have been doing over the summer months.

Summer had hardly been ushered in, when the Chicago winds blew Brother Milo C. Murray and Brother Ben Wilson, eminent barristers of the Windy City, to this town, pleasure bound. While in the East they visited New York City and took in the Epsilon Chapter Omega Show Boat, which our New York brethren like to refer to as "that great institution of Omega."

Your correspondent was not able to make the ride this year, but had several of his stoogies on board to report on the activities of this pleasure-bent voyage down the Mighty Hudson. Miff Gibbs, Vice Grand Basileus, under whose administration as Basileus of Epsilon, this "institution" was inaugurated, was on deck, and greeted the sailers on behalf of the Supreme Council. The complete floor show from the popular Small's Paradise, was on board to furnish the entertainment because the Omega male chorus was on "vacation" on the boat.

Basileus Connie Jenkins, with his immaculate and popular Keeper of Records and Seal, Claude McAdams, concerned themselves about the comfort and happiness of all their thousands of guests. All in all, reports indicate that the boat ride is becoming more and more popular and we all look forward to next year when the Old Ship Sails Again.

Mu Chapter wouldn't tell us about it, but we

read in the *Journal & Guide* that Basileus Walter P. Harris, upon retirement from that chapter position, was presented with a key emblematic of the position he relinquished to his successor, Dr. Lloyd T. Barnes, Philadelphia physician. On hand at the presentation among others were Founder Dr. Oscar J. Cooper, and District Representative Charles Shorter.

Brother Al Lyons, former Third District Representative, is receiving congratulations upon his appointment as a member of the Metropolitan Police Department in Washington, D.C. He joins our other Brothers on the Capital force, Brothers Bun Amos, Bob Steward and Babe Hayes. They keep the peace at the local chapter meetings. Curtis Mitchell, recent Howard Law School graduate, has landed a legal plum in the Government, while Walter Washington, former Alpha Chapter Basileus, was recently appointed to an Administrative position in the Alley Dwelling Authority.

The Achievement Week theme this year should prove popular, and chapters should have little difficulty in obtaining speakers if they start early, what with every key position in the Defense program being held by Omega men.

There is Judge Hastie, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War; Major Campbell C. Johnson, Achievement Week Director, who is Executive Assistant to the Director of the Selective Service System; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, who holds more titles than Ickes, and is boss of all other Negro activities not covered by the positions held by Brothers Hastie and Johnson. Each are surrounded with Omega men in semi-administrative and executive positions, so solicit them for your speakers and let the public know that Omega men are doing their bit in this defense set up, and getting paid for it too.

Conclave Marshal, Emory James, informs us that everything is rapidly getting in tip top shape for the Indianapolis Conclave. The gist of what is in store for us is contained in an article by Fred Parker found elsewhere in this issue.

As usual, the highlight will be the public lecture to be given this year by our outstanding brother, Paul Y. Williams, internationally known architect, of Los Angeles, California. Brother Williams has designed more homes for Hollywood's finest than any other single architect.

## CHAPTER CARAVAN

Brother Looby, our Grand Marshal, has been kept busy checking up on Fraternity affairs during the summer. He has made several trips in connection with the fraternity interest, and recently attended the District Conference held in Detroit. Miff was on hand as was our politician Keeper of Records and Seal, "Izzy" Isabell.

Nat Williams, Memphis writer of note, has joined the literary staff of the ORACLE. A touch of his talent is contained in an article on Memphis Omega men, found in this issue. He is the current editor of the *Service* magazine, connected with Tuskegee Institute, and art and theatrical editor of the *Memphis World*.

The ORACLE editor ran across Nat while on a Southern tour recently. He also tells of his chat with the popular Brother George Lee, author of "Beale Street," "River George," and many another best seller. Brother Lee has another book on the press now. A review of his books will be made in time for the December issue. While in Memphis, Brother Weaver stopped with District Representative Branch, and held a conference with Basileus Julian Bell. In Nashville, he was the guest of the Grand Basileus, and while in the Southwest, he talked with Brothers in Knoxville, Little Rock, and Wiley College, Marshall, Texas. Brother Harry T. Penn, Basileus of Gamma Omega, was his host in Roanoke, Va. Accompanying Brother Weaver on the trip was Brother Andrew Randolph, a New York student at Howard University.

An up and coming chapter is the new one set up at Philander Smith University, Little Rock, Arkansas, last May. Edward Cross, the Basileus, writes of the activity of that chapter and the promising future which the chapter holds.

Located in the Albemarle section of North Carolina, so often referred to as Northeastern North Carolina, is another one of the youngest chapters of the Omega chain of brotherhood, Delta Iota Chapter, composed of brothers from Elizabeth City, Snowden, Moyock, Hertford, Winfall, Williamston, Plymouth, and Ahoskie, North Carolina. Their charter was issued last March by the Supreme Council, and since the issuance of the chapter they have launched a constructive program for Omega.

Officers and members of Delta Iota follow:

Basileus—Brother Matthew J. Whitehead, De-

partment of Education, State Teachers' College, Elizabeth, N.C.

Vice Basileus—Brother King A. Williams, Principal High School, Winfall, N.C.

Keeper of Records—Brother Montraville I. Claiborne, Department of Psychology, State Teachers' College, Elizabeth City, N.C.

Keeper of Finance—Brother Cornell A. Johnson, Department of Sciences, State Teachers' College, Elizabeth City, N.C.

Keeper of Peace—Brother Sherman J. Williams, Principal Moyock School, Moyock, N.C.

Chaplain—Brother John G. Harris, Coach P. W. Moore High School, Elizabeth City, N.C.

Chapter Reporter—Brother Floyd B. Holley, English Department, Hertford High School, Hertford, N.C.

Other members of this baby chapter are: Brothers Joseph C. Belton, teacher, Snowden High School; Richard Hoffler, teacher, Williamston High School; William W. Hoffler, College Physician; Joseph W. Parker, teacher, Plymouth High School; Calvin Paige, teacher, P. W. Moore High School; Jesse B. Eggleton, teacher, Ahoskie High School.

Last season, they sponsored a Colonel Young Memorial Program at the State Teachers' College with Brother Edward R. Archer, of Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., as speaker; and closed the year with an All-Omega Party held at Plymouth, N.C.

Plans have been initiated already for a bigger and more varied program for the chapter this season which will include observance of Achievement Week, with prizes offered at the State Teachers College and the high schools which are represented by the brotherhood; a Pan-Hellenic Tea; Scholarship to High School Senior; Observance of Colonel Young Memorial Program; Health Clinic; Spring Formal and Initiation.

Don't forget to purchase your copy of the *History of Omega*, and Don't forget to be at the Conclave in Indianapolis, December 27-30. The Grand Marshal has sent you cards to fill in and return, those of you who plan to attend, so hurry and return your cards to him.

The Editor has told me to have my copy for the ORACLE (Conclave Issue) ready by December 1, which means that you chapter editors should communicate with me by November 26. Send me plenty of copy, snapshots, and what have you, and look for it in the Conclave issue.

# SHOULD CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECTS BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS? WHY? . . .

• BY E. B. WEATHERLESS

**T**HE SUBJECT to be considered is one which has provoked much thought and discussion on the part of every individual interested in the prophecies of the educated, and training of youth today. The right and wrong methods of training have been strongly debated, and to this very minute there has not been total agreement on what is being done in the schools today, and what should or should not be included in the program of instruction. Should those questions regarded as controversial be a part of the educational system is one subject which merits extended research and final action by the authorities. It is a burning issue which attracts the attention of all vitally interested in our present day world struggle in which education must play a leading part.

To attempt a review of the subject matter based upon any prepared research material is extremely difficult because of the general implications set forth. Your writer finds little or no historical material bearing directly on the subject matter, but was able to secure basic principles upon which conclusion can be drawn as to why the authorities should permit such matters to be included in classroom discussion.

What is a controversial subject is one of the first inquiries that should be properly made. When does a subject cease to be controversial? A controversial subject is one in which the opinions of fairly competent persons differ and are held with some pertinacity and vehemence. The expression *is used* especially where the division of opinion relates to matters of acknowledged public concern as in the past;—Protestantism, slavery, witchcraft, the divine right of kings, property requirements for suffrage, or free schools. Division of opinion now relates to such matters as tariffs, government ownership of public utilities, international courts, the New Deal, divorce and sterilization of idiots, the insane and criminals of certain sorts. More broadly a controversial subject is any that causes conflict or dispute, even though all the really competent persons are on one side, even though the conflict is waged with *restraint* and urbanity.

I rather like the following definition which comes to me as a result of my own thinking on

live national subjects properly classified in this field. I give you now my own definition. A controversial subject is one which remains an open question and upon which there has been little or no agreement, whether by majority vote or by an expression of majority opinion. If we are agreed that this is a fair definition, it is then left for us to determine why controversial subjects should be permitted in the classroom.

Many different sorts of values should be weighed in selecting the content of the school curriculum. A rigid *exclusion* of certain topics merely because they are fields of conflict of opinion is not a right solution. In the belief of some that what is taught about economics, government and social problems should be demonstrated scientific truths; others believe that controversial subjects, as the constitution, church, the monogamous family, and common law, should be discussed. These are the given reasons:—sharing as a citizen in the managed community and national affairs is so necessary an activity in a democracy that the best available opinion upon such social problems should be made available in schools as early as it can be understood. "Let the student hear both sides in school as he will in life; let him study these most genuine of problems where nobody yet has a sure answer," is the theory of some educators.

All schools should make sure that all such controversial subjects be made the occasion to learn or to renew or apply fundamental facts and principles. As an example, to agree about the tariff or about government ownership of railroads, pupils should, in the first place, know the general facts about economic products and services, their production, exchange, distribution and consumption. In like manner, pupils studying problems of immigration should know about the general psychology and biology of individual differences. Furthermore, there should be made a careful distinction between controversial questions which people should try to answer for themselves and those which they should be taught to refer to experts. When we lack the necessary knowledge and some impartial expert has it, the right answer on any controversy is, "Ask the expert." As a matter of fact even with the progress of science, technology, and business, the *matter* in which public opinion, though alert and enlightened, is

incompetent *become* more numerous in comparison with those in which it can be competent. The important lessons are to distrust one's own judgment and the propaganda of parties who rake a profit by influencing one's judgment. In the next place, the duty of teachers of controversial subjects is to use primarily the methods of science rather than those of emotion, discussion, and persuasion. Schools should lead pupils to weigh evidence, not to be moved by it. In addition, the scientific methods of treating controversial subjects would imply the attachment of weights to facts and opinions. If controversial questions are treated in the ways suggested— as stimuli to learning fundamentals and taking the advice of experts, as occasions for practice in the scientific treatment of weights as applied to facts and opinions, nothing but good can be achieved.

In his book on "American Road to Culture," George S. Counts has this to say about our democratic tradition, I quote. "For generations America has been regarded throughout the world as the scene of a gigantic experiment in democracy. While attention has generally been directed toward the political aspect of this experiment, it was much more than a departure from the political forms of the old world. Fundamentally it was an experiment with a new system of human relationship and new conception of human worth." I call your especial attention to the fact that these words were uttered in 1930, and are, in my opinion, filled with the same force and effect now as then.

Our educational system must have an important part in the preservation of all relationships, individually and collectively. In our present democracy the only freedom that is of enduring importance is a freedom of intelligence. In other words, it is that freedom of observation and judgment, exercised in behalf of purpose, that is intrinsically worth while. Limitations of any kind placed upon intellectual freedom of thought by the typical traditional schools put a great restriction not only on the individual progress of the student, but also on the growth and development as well of our American principles. The traditional procedure has to be done away with if there is to be a chance for growth of individual intellect without which there is no assurance of genuine and continued normal growth.

To clarify our thinking up to this time, let us recall the highpoints of our discourse. We hope to agree (1) that the question here presented

merits the consideration of every thoughtful educator interested in an improved trend of education; (2) that a controversial subject remains in a state of inquiry until there is an acceptance of the majority of one position on the matter; (3) that the democratic tradition of our country is the answer to the question based upon the need for human relationship which guarantees to every individual the right to think for himself. One Henry Fairfield Osborne in his book, "Creative Education," has this significant statement to make on creative intelligence: "The one great force of life is its renewing and creating power which throughout all nature marks the impassable line between the life-world and the matter-world. True education takes its key-note from the life-world; it must instill in young and old its renewing and creating power." The power and function of man might well be found in these quoted words in determining what our position should be on the theme, "Should Controversial Subjects be Discussed in the Schools? Why?"

If democracy is to survive in America while it is vanishing in other countries the schools and teachers must remain free. Freedom to discuss controversial subjects, adjustment to a world that is not divided into fixed divisions of "right" and "wrong," but is dominated by vitally important controversies on matters of basic significance, the habit of settling disputes by reason and arguments, rather than by force or authority, the exercise of intelligence and training in independent thinking must be protected in the schools if the American principles of freedom and democracy are to be maintained in a troubled world outside the schools.

Let us see how a few controversial subjects have been handled. Those of us who have kept in touch with Legislation here in New York can recall the wide-interest on the subject of Sex Education and whether or not it should be taught to young people. This is truly ear-marked "controversial." An intelligent position was taken by our authorities. They reached a compromise by permitting the subject to be included in certain phases of our secondary education. Another subject in this category which has and still finds a place in our program is the phase of communism in our political setup. No agreement yet has been reached in this field. These two subjects represent definite schools of thought which may or may not be to the best interest of our social order. Who can gainsay the fact that new and proper

## CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECTS IN SCHOOLS

interest might not be developed for good if we permit our students to add their views? Our last reference is to a controversial matter, which has attracted world wide attention, namely the Lend-Lease Bill. The halls of Congress brought together persons of many conflicting positions on this matter. Certainly no harm was done by permitting the best brains in the House and Senate to clash in their opinions and their final efforts to sway the vote to their way of thinking. Nothing was lost, but everything was to be gained by permitting the democratic rule to prevail. What harm then can be done by permitting controversial subjects to be discussed under trained leadership and educators of ability who have a sincere purpose in their efforts to direct the destiny of our future leaders!

I give you in brief the mechanics of a program for properly directing a profitable course in permitting controversial subjects from the Clearing House Magazine which is good for reports:

The aim of a Forum Club in the high school are to promote discussion and understanding of current problems and to develop leadership in guiding public opinion. Student led and dedicated to free speech and the fair presentation of all sides of controversial issues, these forums have resulted in widespread participation and

have been a source of stimulation for classroom work.

1. New ways of communicating experience are through these instruments of education.
  - A. Evaluating newspapers.
  - B. Radio.
  - C. Movies.
2. Purposes of utilizing instruments of education:
  - A. To increase our undertaking of reality.
  - B. To spread scientific knowledge.
  - C. To reconstruct many outmoded stereotypes.
  - D. To promote, not stultify thinking.

In the past, intolerance, disease, poverty and prejudice existed because known techniques for dispelling them were lacking or unavailable. Today no such barriers exist. Indeed, the only barrier to an intelligent, sane, kindly world is our own inertia, our lack of willingness to use the educational opportunities which stare us in the face.

I submit that progressive education must include in its future plans all questions which affect human relationships of our people, our community, and our country; therefore controversial subjects must be a part and parcel of our new and progressive order.

### PLEASE NOTE

The editorial offices of the ORACLE are now located at 1937 Alabama Avenue, Southeast, Washington, D.C. Publication office is also at the above address. All material and correspondence concerning the ORACLE should be addressed to the Editor at the *Alabama Avenue* address.

#### RETURN OF PICTURES

Those brothers who have not received photographs submitted to Brother Dreer to be used to be in the *History* may receive same at the Conclave.

### THE HISTORY OF THE OMEGA PSI PHI FRATERNITY

A Brotherhood of  
Negro College Men

1911 to 1939

*By Herman Dreer*

Send \$2 for your copy to George A. Isabell, 138 Cadillac Square, Detroit, Mich.

# BOOGIE WOOGIE GROWS UP . . .

• BY GEORGE W. HODGES

**J**AZZ MADE ITS APPEARANCE upon the American scene not as a single infant, but as a set of noisy brawling triplets. These three bad boys of music were known as the Memphis style, the New Orleans style, and last, but not least, the Boogie Woogie style. Of course all of these brats grew up. The Memphis style under the tutelage of Fletcher Henderson had experienced the undeniable thrill of putting on its first pair of tails by 1931. The New Orleans style, exemplified by Bob Crosby, shaved its beard in the early part of 1936. Boogie Woogie the wildest ruffian of them all, did not shed its overalls until 1938.

There are two good reasons why the Memphis style preceded its contemporaries in achieving the plaudits of Park Avenue society. One reason is that the Memphis style was never as uncouth as were its brothers. The Memphis style calls for solo work by one member of the band at a time, with the remainder of the ensemble giving him an organized background. It featured the individual soloist or improviser without letting the original melody get out of hand. The other reason is that Fletcher Henderson used the Memphis style. Henderson has had some of the best musicians in the business working under him, and this style of playing showed them off to great advantage. Some of the great musicians who have played with Henderson are Louis Armstrong, Rex Stewart, and Roy Eldridge, trumpets; Bennie Moton and Jay Higginbotham, trombones; Don Redmon, Coleman Hawkins, Bennie Carter, and Leon "Choo" Berry, saxophones; Kaiser Marshall, drums; Horace Henderson, piano, and Esquadio, string bass. Fletcher Henderson, by combining his five star musicians, made the Memphis style the dominating type of jazz music.

The New Orleans style of jazz is a wild and wacky form of music. It is every man for himself and all of the different melodies jam together. This makes discords extremely frequent. Because this brand of music is harsh to the ear, it was therefore late in gaining popularity. Bob Crosby and all of the other orchestra leaders who play "Dixieland Jazz," such as Louis Prima, Tommie Dorsey, and Woody Herman, have brought some semblance of order out of the chaos that is New

Orleans music, but it is still wild and untamed. When it does become tame it will have ceased to be New Orleans jazz.

Society was able to laugh off the loud boisterousness of the New Orleans music, but Boogie Woogie was still black-balled from the country club. Boogie Woogie was vulgar and suggestive. Its low rambling bass and blues-like treble makes the listener picture the places of its birth. The piece that bears the title "Boogie Woogie" was written by Meade "Lux" Lewis when the only music that most of us knew was "Rockabye Baby." Boogie Woogie music, however, had been played many years before in all sorts of questionable establishments along the Mississippi levee fronts. Pieces written in this style bore titles that cannot be repeated in polite society. No self-respecting person would listen to this type of music. Only the lowest type of long shoremen and their feminine counterparts danced to it.

Picture in your mind's eye a small, dingy, smelly room with twelve square feet of floor space for twenty couples and you have the breeding place of Boogie Woogie. Now picture a dusky slick-haired pianist seated at a rickety upright piano, a cigarette hanging from his dissipated lips and an almost empty whiskey bottle within easy reach, and you have its parent. Now, imagine, if you can, the type of music that this musician would be playing for that audience, and I give you Boogie Woogie!

Let us skip almost a quarter of a century. Instead of a levee-front dive, we are in the most pretentious pent-house or swank dance salon with the cream of Beacon Hill society. Instead of a worn out piano plunker, we see the well-groomed orchestra of William "Count" Basie. There is, however, no change in music. The bass is low and rambling; the trombone smears seem to follow the muted tone of the trumpets perfectly. The saxophones wail and moan like steamboat whistles on the Mississippi. There is no mistaking it; it can't be, but it is. The piece is Boogie Woogie!

Yes, Boogie Woogie, the prodigal son of jazz, has grown up. The music of Boogie Woogie is played by leading society bands throughout the country. Its trousers are pressed, its beard is shaven and its face is washed, and America claims its with open arms.

THE ORACLE

# WE LOOK FORWARD ★



1942 BALFOUR  
BLUE BOOK .

The new edition will be off the press early in the Fall. Mail post card NOW to reserve your free copy.

Shows new rings—tie chains — lockets — bracelets — baby calf leather—saddle leather— favors.

Beautiful jewelry—wide price range—order NOW to be assured of prompt delivery.

Mail post card for  
YOUR FREE COPY

Paste coupon on post card and mail.

.....Date

L. G. Balfour Co., Attleboro, Mass.  
Gentlemen:

KINDLY SEND ME FREE:

For individuals:

- 1942 BLUE BOOK
- Stationery samples

For social chairmen:

- Dance Programs
- Invitations
- Christmas Cards

Name .....

Address .....

NEVER BEFORE in our generation has such a large premium of Satisfaction been placed upon Planning Ahead and Action — NOW.

GONE ARE THE BUTTERFLY DAYS—when it was possible to improvise a party—wire for bids, programs, and favors to be rushed to meet the emergency.

THESE ARE THE DAYS OF REAL NATIONAL EMERGENCY — priority orders have first claim on important metals especially zinc, copper, and brass. Consequently we are limited to the materials which we can obtain, thus slowing production . . . Manpower is requisitioned for Army, Air, and Navy training . . . Prices are on the rise. . .

What is the solution? Why, Cooperation, of course.

## Plan Your Social Season Now

Select Your Gifts for Christmas  
EARLY!

## We Pledge BALFOUR Service

- (1) To give the best deliveries possible under existing conditions and to guarantee delivery where orders are placed far enough in advance.
- (2) To maintain prices insofar as possible, and continue to guarantee the best value for the price paid.



OFFICIAL JEWELER TO

## Omega Psi Phi

# L. G. BALFOUR COMPANY

ATTLEBORO . MASSACHUSETTS

In Canada . . . Call or write your nearest Birk's store.

PLAN NOW!

ORDER EARLY!

# CHAPTER DIRECTORY

(Corrected May, 1941)

- ALPHA**—Washington, D. C.  
Bas., Edmund W. Gordon.  
KRS., R. Douglas Raiford, Howard University.
- BETA**—Lincoln University, Pa.  
Bas., R. R. Stokes, Lincoln University  
KRS., Roscoe L. Browne, Lincoln University
- GAMMA**—Boston, Mass.  
Bas., Edward Dugger 164 Jerome Street, West Medford, Mass.  
KRS., Reginald A. Pearman, 115 Warwick St., Roxbury, Mass.
- DELTA**—Nashville, Tenn.  
Bas., W. C. Sampson, 2416 Heffernan St.  
KRS., H. E. Caldwell, 2416 Heffernan St.
- EPSILON**—New York, N. Y.  
Bas., Connie W. Jenkins, 79 St. Nicholas Place  
KRS., Claude McAdams, 224 W. 138th St.
- ZETA**—Richmond, Va.  
Bas., Tucker Dearing, Virginia Union University  
KRS., Joseph Pruden, Virginia Union University
- THETA**—Marshall, Texas  
Bas., William Briscoe, Wiley College  
KRS., H. E. McCoy, Wiley College
- IOTA**—Chicago, Illinois  
Bas., Felix Wilson, 6619 St. Lawrence Ave.  
KRS., James Franklin, 4926 Champlain Ave.
- KAPPA**—Ithica, N. Y.  
Bas., James Gibbs, South Side Community Center, 305 S. Plain Street.
- LAMBDA**—Los Angeles, Calif.  
Bas., Dr. E. W. Narcisse, 1110 E. 18th Street  
KRS., Earl A. Ellis, 1305 W. 35th St.
- MU**—Philadelphia, Pa.  
Bas., Lloyd T. Barnes, 1315 N. 15th Street.  
KRS., Walter Parker, 3759 N. Sydenham Street.
- NU**—State College, Pa.  
Bas., Arthur Coleman, 111 S. Allen Street, Apt. 5  
KRS., John Dabney, 140 N. Patterson Street
- UPSILON**—Wilberforce, Ohio  
Bas., Bernard Proctor, Wilberforce University  
KRS., Harold Miller, Box 209
- RHO**—Charlotte, N. C.  
Bas., Avon T. Williams, Johnson C. Smith University  
KRS., R. T. Amos, J. C. Smith University
- XI**—St. Paul, Minn.  
Bas., Byron S. Riffe, 590 Charles St.  
KRS., J. W. Brooks, 590 Charles St.
- PI**—Baltimore, Md.  
Bas., Richard Sowell, Morgan College  
KRS., John Cheatham, Morgan College
- PHI**—Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Bas., Raymond L. Hayes, 217 Glenn Ave.  
KRS., Wm. H. Ridley, 1009 Ann St.
- PSI**—Atlanta, Ga.  
Bas., Richard Clarke  
KRS., Don Summers, Morehouse College
- BETA PSI**—Atlanta, Ga.  
Bas., Albert Bridges  
KRS., Lloyd Taylor, Clark University
- GAMMA PSI**—Talladega, Ala.  
Bas., Hamilton S. Cloud, Talladega College  
KRS., Lamar D. Minatee, Talladega College
- DELTA PSI**—Raleigh, N. C.  
Bas., Thomas Kee  
KRS., Louis M. Jones
- ZETA PSI**—Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Bas., George Gilmer, 2263 E. 12th Street  
KRS., Archie Beckles
- THETA PSI**—Institute, W. Va.  
Bas., Oliver Johnson, State College  
KRS., Samuel Jefferson, State College
- XI PSI**—Orangeburg, S. C.  
Bas., Harold B. Kelly, State College  
KRS., Addison V. Bowman, State College
- ETA PSI**—Nashville, Tenn.  
Bas., George W. Hodges, Fisk University  
KRS., Richard T. Hodges, Fisk University
- IOTA PSI**—Columbus, Ohio  
Bas., W. A. Cowell, 333 Clarendon Ave.  
KRS., George Freman, 333 Clarendon Avenue
- KAPPA PSI**—Washington, D. C.  
Bas., James P. Ramsey, Howard Univ.  
KRS., H. Franklin, Howard University
- LAMBDA PSI**—Salisbury, N. C.  
Bas., D. Oliver Francis, Livingston College  
KRS., H. Hoover Little, Livingston College
- MU PSI**—Greensboro, N. C.  
Bas., Henry S. Ellison  
KRS., Robert L. Wall
- NU PSI**—Ettricks, Va.  
Bas., Lucius Patrick, Va. State College  
KRS., James Watson, Va. State College
- OMICRON PSI**—Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Bas., Robert Woodruff, 6701 Deary St.  
KRS., Wendell P. Grigsby, 3039 Centre Ave.
- PI PSI**—Urbana, Ill.  
KRS., John M. Jones, 1203 W. Stoughton St.
- RHO PSI**—Nashville, Tenn.  
Bas., Walter Pinkston, Tenn. State College  
KRS., Charles Farmer, Tenn. State College
- SIGMA PSI**—Austin, Texas  
Bas., George Smith, Samuel Huston College  
KRS., John Phillips, Samuel Huston College
- TAU PSI**—Durham, N. C.  
Bas., Brooklyn McMillan  
KRS., Edward J. High
- UPSILON PSI**—Tallahassee, Fla.  
Bas., John H. Rosmond, Florida A. & M.  
KRS., Jack White, Florida A. & M.
- PHI PSI**—Langston, Oklahoma  
Bas., Jimmie King  
KRS., Levi Huff
- CHI PSI**—Memphis, Tenn.  
Bas., Riley W. Waller, LeMoyné College.  
KRS., Percy L. Milligan, 1133 Texas Street.
- PSI PSI**—Frankfort, Ky.  
Bas., Eugene White, State College  
KRS., Eugene D. Smith, State College
- ALPHA OMEGA**—Washington, D. C.  
Bas., George E. Brice, 1903 7th St., N. W.  
KRS., Wendell W. Shelton, 1802 Vernon Street, N. W.
- BETA OMEGA**—Kansas City, Kans.  
Bas., Dr. W. A. Love, 820 N. 3rd St.  
KRS., L. H. Curren, 923 Freeman Ave.
- GAMMA OMEGA**—Lynchburg, Va.  
KRS., Hubert W. Patrick, 1301 16th St.
- DELTA OMEGA**—Petersburg, Va.  
KRS., H. E. Fautheroy, 901 Wilcox St.
- EPSILON OMEGA**—Orangeburg, S. C.  
Bas., V. E. Sheffield, S. C. State College
- ZETA OMEGA**—Cleveland, Ohio  
Bas., Charles V. Carr, Cleveland Trust Bldg.  
KRS., C. A. Liggon, 2291 E. 55th Street
- ETA OMEGA**—Atlanta, Ga.  
Bas., J. J. Dennis, Clark University  
KRS., M. J. Beavers, 788 Greensferry Ave.
- THETA OMEGA**—Louisville, Ky.  
Bas., F. A. Taylor, 1731 W. Ormsby  
KRS., J. A. Redd, 2501 W. Walnut St.
- IOTA OMEGA**—Tuskegee, Ala.  
Bas., W. R. Maynard  
KRS., R. B. Collins, Tuskegee Institute
- KAPPA OMEGA**—Harrisburg, Pa.  
Bas., John Snow, 915 N. 6th St.  
KRS., Dr. H. J. Reynolds, 915 N. 6th St.
- LAMBDA OMEGA**—Norfolk, Va.  
Bas., T. H. Shields, 933 Oaklawn Ave.  
KRS., J. H. Johnson, 962 Hanson Ave.
- MU OMEGA**—Philadelphia, Pa.  
Bas., Bunyan A. Mills, 1800 Vineyard Street  
KRS., R. D. Baskerville, 526 S. 16th St.
- NU OMEGA**—Detroit, Mich.  
Bas., Chester Smith, 911 Gratiot Ave.  
KRS., Elvin L. Davenport, 2010 St. Antoine Street
- XI OMEGA**—Tulsa, Okla.  
KRS., John Claybourne, 816 N. Kenosha St.
- PI OMEGA**—Baltimore, Md.  
Bas., C. R. Alexander, 1300 Madison Ave.  
KRS., James H. Carter, Morgan College
- SIGMA OMEGA**—Chicago, Ill.  
Bas., Milo C. Murray, 1706 Broadway, Gary, Ind.  
KRS., Percy Ash, 1654 Waseca Place
- TAU OMEGA**—Greensboro, N. C.  
Bas., W. J. Gibbs, A. & T. College
- UPSILON OMEGA**—St. Louis, Mo.  
Bas., S. H. Dreer, 4335 Cote Brillante  
KRS., F. E. Anthony, 11 N. Jefferson Ave.
- PHI OMEGA**—Buffalo, N. Y.  
KRS., Theodore Shaw, 25 Ada Place
- CHI OMEGA**—Tallahassee, Fla.  
Bas., G. T. Wiggins, Florida A. & M. College  
KRS., B. F. Holmes, Florida A. & M. College
- PSI OMEGA**—Augusta, Ga.  
Bas., James Chiles, Paine College  
KRS., S. L. McCoy, Sunset Home
- ALPHA PHI**—Birmingham, Ala.  
Bas., Erskine Hayes  
KRS., James W. Holloway, 1820 19th St., Ensley
- DELTA PHI**—Topeka, Kans.  
KRS., Dr. W. B. Scott, 406 Kansas Ave.
- BETA PHI**—Durham, N. C.  
Bas., J. W. Goodloe, Box 201  
KRS., A. H. Turner, Box 1875
- GAMMA PHI**—Nashville, Tenn.  
Bas., J. W. Work, 1030 17th Ave., N.  
KRS., Terrell Stanley, 1920 5th Ave., N.
- ZETA PHI**—Indianapolis, Ind.  
Bas., Andrew W. Ramsey, 147 W. 22nd St., Apt. F-1  
KRS., Nathaniel Scott, 1225 W. 25th St.
- ETA PHI**—Cambridge, Mass.  
Bas., G. M. Solomon, 85 Inman Street  
KRS., Milton Riddick, 187 Fayerweather Street
- EPSILON PHI**—Memphis, Tenn.  
Bas., Julian Bell, 385 Cynthia Place.  
KRS., B. Lewis, 1175 Cannon St.
- THETA PHI**—Jacksonville, Fla.  
Bas., Dr. Leroy C. Ervin, 103 E. Union St.  
KRS., Wm. S. Robinson, 610 W. Duval St.

# CHAPTER DIRECTORY

(Continued from inside cover)

**IOTA PHI**—Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Bas., Frank W. Clark, 2621 Center Ave.

**KAPPA PHI**—Paducah, Ky.  
Bas., J. A. Walker, 1233 Madison St.

**LAMBDA PHI**—Fort Valley, Ga.  
Bas., C. W. Moore, 1008 Clinton Road  
KRS. Hewitt S. Toney, Ballard Normal School

**MU PHI**—Savannah, Ga.  
KRS. R. Gadsden, 608 W. 36th St.

**NU PHI**—Houston, Texas  
Bas., L. C. Thomas, 1408 Travis Street  
KRS. W. L. D. Johnson, 1408 Travis Street

**XI PHI**—New York, N. Y.  
Bas., Rev. A. C. Garner, 250 W. 136 St.  
KRS. Nathaniel Burrell, Jr., 2816 8th Ave.

**OMICRON PHI**—Columbia, S. C.  
Bas., John W. Martin, Mather Academy  
KRS. Joseph C. Ramsey, 2229 Gervais Street

**PHI PHI**—Charlotte, N. C.  
Bas., F. D. Alexander, 420½ E. 2nd St.  
KRS. Charles E. Cobb, 420½ E. 2nd St.

**RHO PHI**—New Orleans, La.  
Bas., I. M. Augustine, 2107 Dryades Street  
KRS. Cecil Carter, 2107 Dryades St.

**SIGMA PHI**—Montgomery, Ala.  
Bas., J. T. Brooks  
KRS. Robert B. Stewart, State Teachers College

**TAU PHI**—Little Rock, Ark.  
Bas., Elza H. Hunter, Jones High School  
KRS. Malvin E. Moore, Jr., 1215 Alabama Street, Pine Bluff, Ark.

**UPSILON PHI**—Newark, N. J.  
Bas., Dr. Hubert Humphrey, 430 Downer St., Westfield  
KRS. Hatcher I. Norris, 511 River Drive, E. Patterson

**PHI PHI**—Richmond, Va.  
Bas., Richard W. Foster, 503 W. Clay St.  
KRS. W. T. White, 1224 DuBois Ave.

**CHI PHI**—Denver, Colo.  
Bas., W. H. Pinkett, 2650 Gilpin St.  
KRS. F. S. Brickler, 1218 E. 23rd Ave.

**PSI PHI**—Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Bas., A. I. Terrell  
KRS. G. L. Johnson, Teachers College

**ALPHA ALPHA**—Newport News, Va.  
KRS. O. E. Dabney, 560 25th Street

**BETA ALPHA**—Alcorn, Miss.  
Bas., Levi Patton, Alcorn College

**GAMMA ALPHA**—Roanoke, Va.  
Bas., Dr. Harry T. Penn, 923 Madison Ave., N. W.  
KRS. Willmar F. Dillard, 330 Gilmer Ave., N. W.

**DELTA ALPHA**—Dayton, Ohio  
KRS. Milton F. Jenkins, 5th St. Y.M.C.A.

**EPSILON ALPHA**—Fort Worth, Texas  
Bas., K. W. McMillan, 1327 Missouri Ave.  
KRS. P. Cecil Logan, 1153 E. Rosedale Blvd.

**ETA ALPHA**—Jefferson City, Mo.  
Bas., H. M. Purnell, 301 N. 5th St.  
KRS. Dr. A. A. Kildare, Lincoln Univ.

**ZETA ALPHA**—Warrenton, N. C.  
Bas., R. M. Harris, Box 311

**CHI ALPHA**—Bluefield, W. Va.  
Bas., Earl C. Smith, State Teachers College  
KRS. James H. Rowland, Bluefield Teachers College

**THETA ALPHA**—Dallas, Texas  
Bas., Dr. Frank H. Jordan, 3305 Thomas Ave.  
KRS. George L. Allen, 2700 Flora Ave.

**PSI ALPHA**—San Antonio, Texas  
Bas., S. D. Kane, 1801 Nebraska St.  
KRS. J. Paul Chretien, 710 Cuney Way

**IOTA ALPHA**—Knoxville, Tenn.  
Bas., Rev. D. A. Jackson, 328 Patton Street  
KRS. S. M. Clarke, Jr., 1317 College St.

**KAPPA ALPHA**—Rock Hill, S. C.  
Bas., W. H. Witherspoon, Rock Hill, S. C.  
KRS. J. J. Meetz, Emmett Scott High School

**LAMBDA ALPHA**—Baton Rouge, La.  
Bas., C. D. Batchelor, Southern University  
KRS. E. A. Miller, Southern University

**MU ALPHA**—Charleston, S. C.  
Bas., M. Anthony Mouzon, 67 Bogard Street  
KRS. J. Arthur Brown, 270 Ashley Ave.

**NU ALPHA**—Wilson, N. C.  
Bas., Dr. Boisey Barnes, 525½ E. Nash  
KRS. Robert A. Johnson, Box 141, Elm City, N. C.

**XI ALPHA**—Charleston, W. Va.  
Bas., E. H. Bolling, W. Va. School for Colored Deaf & Blind, Institute, W. Va.  
KRS. Wm. H. Lewis, 906 Washington St.

**OMICRON ALPHA**—Wilmington, N. C.  
Bas., Alvin C. Caviness, 516 S. 8th St.  
KRS. Robert H. White, 316 N. 9th Street

**PI ALPHA**—Princess Anne, Md.  
Bas., G. E. Dredden, Bridgeville, Del.  
KRS., F. A. Arnold, State College, Dover, Del.

**PHI ALPHA**—Greenville, S. C.  
Bas., E. A. E. Huggins, E. Broad and Falls Streets

**RHO ALPHA**—Mobile, Ala.  
KRS. A. J. Cooper, 354 Cuba St.

**UPSILON ALPHA**—Atlantic City, N. J.  
Bas., James E. King, 1600 City Place  
KRS. William C. McPhail, 1705 Artie Avenue

**ALPHA SIGMA**—Atlante, Ga.  
Bas., Andrew Jackson  
KRS. Jerome P. Jones, Morris Brown College

**BETA SIGMA**—Scotlandville, La.  
Bas., Obie E. Jefferson.  
KRS., John B. Brooks.

**GAMMA SIGMA**—Montgomery, Ala.  
Bas., Charles C. Hall  
KRS. William R. Clarke, State Teachers College

**DELTA SIGMA**—Louisville, Ky.  
Bas., F. Martin, 634 S. 15th St.  
KRS. E. T. Bradford, 1511 Garland Ave.

**EPSILON SIGMA**—Austin, Texas  
Bas., Wilford Dotson, Tillotson College  
KRS. Chester A. Woodward, Jr., Tillotson College

**ZETA SIGMA**—Bluefield, W. Va.  
Bas., William A. Johnson, State Teachers College  
KRS. James Hubbard, State Teachers College

**ETA SIGMA**—Jefferson City, Mo.  
Bas., Samuel Harris, Lincoln University  
KRS. James Wilkerson, Lincoln University

**THETA SIGMA**—New Orleans, La.  
Bas., Elliott H. Gray, Dillard University  
KRS. James Love, Dillard University

**XI SIGMA**—New Orleans, La.  
Bas., Laurence Thomas, 3815 Pine Street  
KRS. Sedic Taliefer, 3815 Pine Street

**IOTA SIGMA**—Toledo, Ohio  
KAPPA SIGMA—Jackson, Tenn.  
Bas., James Estes.

**LAMBDA SIGMA**—Orangeburg, S. C.  
Bas., James W. Middleton, Claflin College  
KRS. William E. Jones, Claflin College

**MU SIGMA**—Columbia, S. C.  
Bas., Brewster J. Menton, Allen University  
KRS. James Duckett, Allen University

**NU SIGMA**—Detroit, Mich.  
Bas., Marvin Greene, Wayne University  
KRS. Linwood Wright, 6330 Van Court

**TAU ALPHA**—Salisbury, N. C.  
KRS. A. C. Grant, 904 W. Monroe St.  
**SIGMA ALPHA**—Miami, Fla.  
KRS. James E. Hogan, 362 N. W. 16th St.

**GAMMA IOTA**—Sumter, S. C.  
Bas., Dr. Edward C. Jones, Box 1264  
KRS. H. H. Butler, Morris College

**ALPHA IOTA**—Suffolk, Va.  
KRS. William M. Hoffer, 199 E. Washington Street

**BETA IOTA**—Cincinnati, Ohio  
Bas., Dr. M. H. Lovell, 2969 Gilbert Ave.  
KRS. Bernist L. Dixon, 2984 Gilbert Ave.

**PI SIGMA**—N. Little Rock, Ark.  
Bas., Edward Cross, Forrest City, Ark.  
KRS., Denny Jefferson, 1120 E. 2nd St.

**EPSILON IOTA**—Austin, Tex.  
Bas., William D. Martin, Tillotson College.  
KRS., R. C. Walker, 1159 Navasota Street.

**DELTA IOTA**—Elizabeth City, N. C.  
Bas., Matthew J. Whitehead, State Teachers College  
KRS., M. I. Claiborne, State Teachers College.