



KAPPA ALPHA PSI FRATERNITY, INC.®

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100TH ANNIVERSARY BOOKLET®

This publication is provided to members of *Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.* as a historic memento at its *Centennial Celebration* and 80th Grand Chapter Meeting, July 5-11, 2011. It is intended for use as a brief historic reference to facts of the fraternity most frequently used by its members. Although it is intended that the content of this publication is accurate, any error or misstatements of fact are the responsibility of the authors.

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FOREWORD

The formation of Negro Greek letter organizations has been described as a pursuit for identity in a political and societal climate that upheld racial injustice, inequality, and the doctrine of *separate but equal* established by the *Supreme Court of the United States* in its Plessy versus Ferguson decision of 1896.

The *oldest* predominately Negro fraternity – *Sigma Pi Phi* – was founded *May 15, 1904*, by a group of Negro professionals in Philadelphia, PA. The leader of the group was Dr. Henry McKee Minton. Born in Columbia, SC on December 25, 1870, Minton originally studied law but switched to pharmacy and earned a degree from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1895. In 1906, he earned a MD degree from Jefferson Medical College. Dr. Minton spearheaded the formation of an organization to enable men of stature and like tastes to come together to know the best of one another.

The oldest college continuing Negro Greek letter fraternity is the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, founded on *December 4, 1906*, on the campus of Cornell University by seven Negro students. According to historical information about the fraternity, it was a study and support group for Negro students at Cornell. The founders and its early leaders based their fraternity on the principles of *scholarship, fellowship, good character, and the uplifting of humanity*. Commenting on the environment at Cornell, Dr. Henry Callis, one of the principal founders, recalled -

“Because the half-dozen Negro students at Cornell University in the school year of 1904-05 did not return to campus the following year, the incoming students in 1905-06, in founding Alpha Phi Alpha, were determined to bind themselves together to ensure that each would survive in the racially hostile environment.”

Less than five years after the founding of Alpha Phi Alpha, ten courageous Negro men matriculating at Indiana University founded the *Kappa Alpha Nu* fraternity, the forerunner of ***Kappa Alpha Psi***. It was the *first* social fraternity founded at the University by *any* group. The founders incorporated *their* fraternity as a national organization whose fundamental purpose is *Achievement*. Three founders - ***Elder Watson Diggs, Byron Kenneth Armstrong and John Milton Lee*** - collaborated to develop the documents and emblems that would identify *Kappa Alpha Nu* as a fraternity. Once they were satisfied, they publicized their fraternity among the college community and began chartering chapters.

Today, ***Kappa Alpha Psi*** is an international organization with over 700 chapters located on college campuses and in communities across America and overseas. It owns an office building in Philadelphia, PA, from which its staff maintains information on its members, and coordinates programs beneficial to a broad range of diversified communities. It has a charitable affiliate - *Kappa Alpha Psi Foundation, Inc.* - that derives much of its support from members and chapters. The *Foundation* awards scholarships to students with above average academic records, funds social action projects, and supports public charities.

Like this nation, ***Kappa Alpha Psi*** faced numerous challenges during these past 100 years, but did not allow roadblocks to alter its course. With a membership roster that includes some of the best and the brightest minds in the world, it has succeeded where others have failed. This *Centennial Celebration* is a tribute to those brothers, many of whom have joined the *Chapter Invisible*, who embraced the principles of ***Kappa Alpha Psi*** in their lives, and an invitation to brothers throughout the world to rededicate themselves to these principles.

Indeed, it is a time to celebrate, but in the midst of our celebration, let us continue to build upon the fundamentals conceived by our founders.

Message from Dwayne M. Murray, Esquire, 31st Grand Polemarch

This very special gift is being presented to you as part of the celebration of the “100 Years of Achievement” that we celebrate at our 80th Grand Chapter Meeting. I am truly pleased with the work and efforts of so many who made this publication available to you.



I personally wish to thank Terrance G. Blount and Charles Ceedy Morgan III, both Elder Watson Diggs award designees, for compiling the vast amount of information contained in this handbook. There are others, too numerous to mention, who have aided in the research, editing and proofreading of this publication. On behalf of the fraternity we thank you for your tireless attention to the details.

The story of *Kappa Alpha Psi* is both a story of *achievement* and a story of *achievers*. The story to this point has been a tough but fulfilling one. It is a special story of *hope* and *promise*. This special story has taken us through the war years and the depression of 1929. It has taken us to the momentous occasion of the 100th birthday celebration of the fraternity. To this point, the achievements outlined in this handbook are an example of what can be done by college-trained men who took giant steps to reverse the remnants of racial discrimination in America and at Indiana University 100 years ago.

Inside you will find information about our Founders, Grand Polemarshs, recipients of the highest awards of the fraternity - the *Laurel Wreath*, *Elder Watson Diggs*, and *Guy Levis Grant*.

I beseech you and the future generations of *achievers*, who will wear the coveted badge of the fraternity, to maintain the heritage of our *Founders*. Take great steps to recognize that the overall service we provide to this nation should replicate itself in perpetuity as has that special miracle that occurred on the campus of Indiana University in the year of 1911.

We anticipate placement of this publication in libraries across the nation and will make a special donation to the Indiana University Library on July 7, 2011, during the *Centennial Pilgrimage* as part of the *Kappa Trail*.

Please enjoy the rich history of *achievement* and of our *achievers*.

Yours in the Bond,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D. Murray'.

Dwayne M. Murray, Esquire
31st Grand Polemarch
Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.

The Official Founders of Kappa Alpha Psi

Elder Watson Diggs

Elder Watson Diggs was born on December 23, 1883, in Hopkinsville, KY, and was reared in Madisonville, KY, the county seat of Hopkins County. The eldest of three children, Founder **Diggs** attended Indiana Normal School before enrolling at Howard University in 1909. He transferred to Indiana University in 1910 and earned an AB degree [1916]. In 1944, at age 60, Founder **Diggs** earned an MA degree from Howard University.



Founder **Diggs** helped establish the *Beta*, *Gamma*, and *Delta* of *Kappa Alpha Nu*, and the *Zeta*, *Eta*, and *Iota* of *Kappa Alpha Psi*. He was also one of three founders who helped establish the Indianapolis (IN) Alumni Chapter in 1920.

Founder **Diggs** was a member of the first Officers Training class for Negroes at Camp Des Moines (IA). After earning a commission, as a First Lieutenant, he served with an infantry unit. After World War I, he was assigned to an Army Reserves unit and rose to the rank of Captain.

Founder **Diggs** was an educator who held positions at public schools throughout Indiana. Following his death, the Indianapolis school board renamed a school in his honor.

Founder **Diggs** was the first Grand Polemarch [1911-1917] and the Grand Historian [1938-39]. His extra meritorious contributions to the *Fraternity* earned him the first *Laurel Wreath of Kappa Alpha Psi* [1924]. The second highest award of the *Fraternity* – the *Elder Watson Diggs Award* – presented to members for meritorious achievements, honors his memory.

Founder **Diggs** died November 8, 1947.

Byron Kenneth Armstrong

Byron Kenneth Armstrong, nicknamed *Boonski*, was born on April 8, 1892, in Westfield, IN. He enrolled at Howard University in 1909 but transferred to Indiana University in the summer of 1910. He earned an AB degree from Indiana [1913], an MA degree from Columbia University [1914], and a PhD degree from the University of Michigan [1940].



The 1911 articles of incorporation of the *Grand Chapter of Kappa Alpha Nu* lists Founder **Armstrong** as one of three directors for the first year with the title of *Secretary*. However, Founder **John Milton Lee** signed the articles of incorporation of the *Grand Chapter of Kappa Alpha Nu* as **Secretary**. Some opine this reference to Founder **Armstrong**, may have been to his position in the *Alpha of Kappa Alpha Nu*, which was established about the same time as the *Grand Chapter of Kappa Alpha Nu*.

Founder **Armstrong** helped establish several chapters, including the *Beta of Kappa Alpha Nu*, the *Theta of Kappa Alpha Psi*, and the Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter, the first official alumni chapter. He was the Grand Strategus [1913] and the Grand Historian [1936].

Founder **Armstrong** was a professor at colleges in Maryland, Missouri, and Oklahoma. During World War I, he was an investigator for the Department of Labor.

In 1936, the *Fraternity* conferred the sixth *Laurel Wreath of Kappa Alpha Psi* upon him for his contributions to its development. The highest award of the *Fraternity* available exclusively to students for outstanding academic achievements – *The Byron Kenneth Armstrong Award of Kappa Alpha Psi* – honors his memory.

Founder **Armstrong** died June 28, 1980.

Ezra Dee Alexander

Ezra Dee Alexander, nicknamed *Dee*, was born on *July 18, 1891*, in Bloomington, IN. The Alexander family was originally from Kentucky and settled in Monroe County (IN) before the birth of Founder *Alexander*. He enrolled at Indiana University in 1910 and earned AB and MD degrees from the University in 1917 and 1919 respectively.



The 1911 articles of incorporation of the *Grand Chapter of Kappa Alpha Nu* lists Founder *Alexander* as one of three directors for the first year with the title of *President*. However, Founder *Elder Watson Diggs* signed the articles of incorporation of the *Grand Chapter of Kappa Alpha Nu* as **President**. Some opine this reference to Founder *Alexander*, may have been to his position in the *Alpha of Kappa Alpha Nu*, which was established about the same time as the *Grand Chapter of Kappa Alpha Nu*.

Founder *Alexander* was one of two founders who helped establish the Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter in 1919, and one of three founders who helped establish the Indianapolis (IN) Alumni Chapter in 1920. Founder *Alexander* served several terms on the Grand Board of Directors to fulfill a requirement of the state of Indiana that at least one of the directors was an Indiana resident. Brothers serving in this capacity could participate in the decision making process but did not have a vote on matters requiring action by the Grand Board of Directors. The legislature eventually changed this requirement.

Founder *Alexander* practiced medicine in Indianapolis, IN for nearly 50 years.

Founder *Alexander* died September 29, 1971.

Henry Tournier Asher

Henry Tournier Asher was born on *June 30, 1890*, in Owensboro, KY. His father (Simon) was from Alabama and his mother (Mollie) was from Tennessee. Founder *Asher*, the eldest of seven children, enrolled at Indiana University in 1910 and earned an AB degree [1914]. He also earned an MA degree from the University of Minnesota [1917] and a LLB degree from the Detroit College of Law [1928].



Founder *Asher* was one of the three freshmen initiates of the *Alpha of Kappa Alpha Nu*.

Founder *Asher* was an instructor at Lincoln Institute of Missouri in 1914-15. After earning a law degree, he remained in Detroit and was an educator. He was also active in a number of civic organizations in Detroit.

Founder *Asher* died March 5, 1963.

Marcus Peter Blakemore

Marcus Peter Blakemore, nicknamed *Blakie*, was born on *January 3, 1889*, in Franklin, IN. The eldest of four children, he enrolled at Indiana University in 1910. Founder **Blakemore** left the University after the spring term of 1912 and did not earn a degree from the University. He did earn a DDS degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1923.



Founder **Blakemore** signed the 1911 articles of incorporation of the *Grand Chapter of Kappa Alpha Nu* as **Treasurer**. He was also one of three freshmen initiates of the *Alpha of Kappa Alpha Nu*.

Founder **Blakemore** was one of two Founders, who pawned their watches to help pay the incorporation fee required by the state of Indiana. The other was Founder **Diggs**.

A reference in a 1914 *Kappa Alpha Nu Journal* indicated Founder **Blakemore** operated an electrical supply company in Anderson, IN. After earning a dental degree, he practiced dentistry in Pittsburgh, PA for over 30 years.

Founder **Blakemore** died October 9, 1959.

Paul Waymond Caine

Paul Waymond Caine was born on *May 17, 1890*, in Charlestown, IN, and reared in Greencastle, IN. He enrolled at Indiana University in 1909 but left in the spring of 1911. He did not earn a degree from the University.



Founder **Caine** signed the 1911 articles of incorporation of the *Grand Chapter of Kappa Alpha Nu* as **Vice President**.

Founder **Caine** helped establish the *Beta*, *Gamma*, and *Delta of Kappa Alpha Nu*, and the *Zeta of Kappa Alpha Psi*.

The 1914 *Kappa Alpha Nu Journal* included a reference to a Caine Catering Company of Greencastle, IN, whose president was Founder **Caine**.

Founder **Caine** registered for the World War I draft but was granted an exemption. At the time, he was working at a steel facility in Gary, IN. With the financial assistance of Thomas Mayo, a 1915 *Beta* initiate, and Val Washington, a 1919 *Alpha* initiate, Founder **Caine** started a catering business, with another brother, that operated in Chicago and Evanston, IL, during the 1920s. He also helped furnish the property, which the Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter had bought on Calumet Avenue, to serve as a Kappa Kastle.

Founder **Caine** later moved to Rockford, IL, where he operated a secondhand clothing store and cleaning business. A fire at the business, in 1931, led to his hospitalization with first and second degree burns. He died on April 15, 1931, from pneumonia and shock, precipitated by his burns.

The *Paul Waymond Caine Award of Kappa Alpha Psi*, available to alumni chapters for outstanding achievements, honors his memory.

George Wesley Edmonds

George Wesley Edmonds was born on *August 13, 1890*, in Knight Township, IN. He enrolled at Indiana University in the fall of 1910 but did not return to the University following the spring term of 1911.



Founder **Edmonds** signed the 1911 articles of incorporation of the *Grand Chapter of Kappa Alpha Nu* as **Corresponding Secretary**. He was one of three freshmen initiates of the *Alpha of Kappa Alpha Nu*.

After leaving the University, Founder **Edmonds** worked in the mines of Vanderburgh County (IN) and on the railroad. He also lived in Lake County (IN) in 1917-1918, and Warwick County (IN) in 1942.

The *Fraternity* lost contact with Founder **Edmonds** after he left the University. In January 1978, Founder **Irvin** identified a photograph that brought closure to a 67-year search for him.

Founder **Edmonds** died June 13, 1962.

Guy Levis Grant

Guy Levis Grant was born on *April 9, 1891*, in New Albany, IN. He enrolled at Indiana University in 1909, and earned BS and DDS degrees from the University in 1915 and 1920, respectively.



Founder **Grant** was the third of 13 children. One of his brothers, Wilbur, was a 1917 *Alpha* initiate, and another, Marshall, was a 1933 *Nu* initiate.

The 1911 articles of incorporation of the *Grand Chapter of Kappa Alpha Nu* lists Founder **Grant** as one of three directors for the first year with the title of *Treasurer*. However, Founder **Marcus Peter Blakemore** signed the articles of incorporation of the *Grand Chapter of Kappa Alpha Nu* as **Treasurer**. Some opine this reference to Founder **Grant**, may have been to his position in the *Alpha of Kappa Alpha Nu*, which was established about the same time as the *Grand*

Chapter of Kappa Alpha Nu.

Founder **Grant** joined with Founders **Diggs** and **Alexander** to help establish the Indianapolis (IN) Alumni Chapter in 1920, and was the first Chapter Polemarch. Like Founder **Alexander**, Founder **Grant** served several terms as a non-voting member of the Grand Board of Directors, and as the Grand Historian [1951-1967]. Upon his retirement at the 54th Grand Chapter meeting, the delegates named him the *Grand Historian Emeritus of Kappa Alpha Psi*.

Founder **Grant** operated a successful dental practice in Indianapolis for over 40 years, and was a member of several organizations.

The highest award of the *Fraternity* available exclusively to student members for meritorious achievement – the *Guy Levis Grant Award of Kappa Alpha Psi* – honors him.

Founder **Grant** died November 11, 1973.

Edward Giles Irvin

Edward Giles Irvin was born on August 13, 1893, in Spencer County (IN). The seventh of nine children of an African Methodist Episcopal minister, he enrolled at Indiana University in 1910.



Founder *Irvin* did not return to the University following the spring term of 1911. He pursued a career in journalism until the start of World War I. After the War, he moved to Indianapolis where he was on the staff of the *Indianapolis Freeman*, the first Negro newspaper in the nation with pictures. Founded in 1888 and subsidized by the Indiana Republican Party, it was once called the "Harper's Weekly of the colored race." Founder *Irvin* was the managing editor of the *Shining Star* newspaper, in Anderson, IN, and editor at the Gary (IN) *Sun* newspaper before becoming sports editor at a Chicago (IL) newspaper.

He was a member of the St. James African Methodist Church of Chicago, and the Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges.

At the 60th Grand Chapter meeting [1976], the conferral of the 24th Laurel Wreath upon him made him the third Founder to receive this honor.

The *Edward Giles Irvin Award of Kappa Alpha Psi* available to Greek letter chapters for outstanding achievements honors him.

Founder *Irvin* died November 4, 1982.

John Milton Lee

John Milton Lee was born on September 7, 1890, in Danville, IN. He enrolled at the University in 1909, and completed three years. He also attended the University of Pennsylvania in 1914, and Temple University, in 1915, but did not earn a degree.



Founder *Lee* signed the 1911 articles of incorporation of the *Grand Chapter of Kappa Alpha Nu* as **Secretary**. He along with Founders *Diggs* and *Armstrong* were the first members of the *Grand Chapter of Kappa Alpha Nu*, which was responsible for developing the emblems, constitution, and ritual of the fraternity. He was a close confidant of Founder *Diggs*. Some early members referred to Founder *Lee* as the *Dreamer*.

Founder *Lee* helped establish the *Epsilon* and *Lambda of Kappa Alpha Psi*, and the Philadelphia (PA) Alumni Chapter. He was the *interim* Polemarch of the Philadelphia (PA) Alumni Chapter until the members elected its first Polemarch.

Founder *Lee* enlisted in the Army in 1917. He was a non-commissioned officer assigned to Battery F, 349th Field Artillery Regiment, 167th Field Artillery Brigade, 92nd Division. The 349th Field Artillery Regiment was organized on November 2, 1917, and trained at Camp Dix, NJ. It was sent to Europe in June 1918, trained in France, and committed to combat on October 10, 1918. It fought in the Lorraine campaign until the war ended on November 11, 1918. The regiment returned to the United States in March 1919 and was deactivated on March 17, 1919. After the War, Founder *Lee* was a contributor to the *Modern Artillerymen*, the official publication of Battery F, 349th Field Artillery Regiment.

Founder *Lee* lived in Philadelphia, PA for over 30 years and was involved in several business enterprises. He was also actively involved in numerous civic organizations.

Founder *Lee* died January 8, 1958.

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.: 100 Years of Achievement

The Grand Chapter Meetings of Kappa Alpha Psi

The Grand Chapter meeting is an official meeting of the *Fraternity*, convened in accordance with the *Constitution and Statutes of Kappa Alpha Psi*. The first meetings were held *annually* and were the responsibility of a host chapter. In 1961, the frequency change; they were held every 16 and 18 months in August and December. Since 1991, the meetings have been held biennially, typically during a summer month.

A Grand Chapter meeting is held within the framework of a conclave, a gathering of brothers, their families, friends, and guests, which includes events open to the public. Sessions of a Grand Chapter meeting are only open to members, who have registered as delegates. All decisions at a Grand Chapter meeting are made by the members of the Grand Chapter, as defined in the *Constitution of Kappa Alpha Psi*.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Hosts</u>	<u>Year</u>
1. Bloomington, IN	Alpha of Kappa Alpha Nu	1911
2. Bloomington, IN	Alpha of Kappa Alpha Nu	1912
3. Indianapolis, IN	Alpha of Kappa Alpha Nu	1913
4. Champaign, IL	Beta of Kappa Alpha Nu	1914
5. Iowa City, IA	Gamma of Kappa Alpha Nu	1915
6. Columbus, OH	Delta of Kappa Alpha Psi Zeta of Kappa Alpha Psi	1916
7. Indianapolis, IN	Alpha of Kappa Alpha Psi	1917
8. Chicago, IL	Chicago (IL) Alumni	1919
9. Champaign, IL	Beta of Kappa Alpha Psi	1920
10. Philadelphia, PA	Epsilon of Kappa Alpha Psi Lambda of Kappa Alpha Psi	1920
11. Cleveland, OH	Zeta of Kappa Alpha Psi Cleveland (OH) Alumni	1921
12. Chicago, IL	Beta of Kappa Alpha Psi Iota of Kappa Alpha Psi Chicago (IL) Alumni	1922
13. Louisville, KY	Louisville (KY) Alumni	1923
14. St Louis, MO	St Louis (MO) Alumni	1924
15. New York, NY	Omicron of Kappa Alpha Psi	1925
16. Washington, DC	Xi of Kappa Alpha Psi Washington (DC) Alumni	1926
17. Detroit, MI	Detroit (MI) Alumni	1927
18. Indianapolis, IN	Alpha of Kappa Alpha Psi Nu of Kappa Alpha Psi Indianapolis (IN) Alumni	1928
19. Durham, NC	Durham (NC) Alumni	1929
20. Philadelphia, PA	Epsilon of Kappa Alpha Psi Lambda of Kappa Alpha Psi Philadelphia (PA) Alumni	1930
21. Kansas City, MO	Kansas City (MO) Alumni	1931
22. Charleston, WV	Tau of Kappa Alpha Psi	1932
23. Chicago, IL	Beta of Kappa Alpha Psi Iota of Kappa Alpha Psi Chicago (IL) Alumni	1933
24. New York, NY	Omicron of Kappa Alpha Psi	1934
25. St Louis, MO	St Louis (MO) Alumni	1935
26. Washington, DC	Xi of Kappa Alpha Psi Washington (DC) Alumni	1936
27. Cleveland, OH	Cleveland (OH) Alumni	1937
28. Detroit, MI	Detroit (MI) Alumni Chapter	1938
29. San Antonio, TX	San Antonio (TX) Alumni	1939

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.: 100 Years of Achievement

<u>Location</u>	<u>Hosts</u>	<u>Year</u>
30. Kansas City, MO	Kansas City (MO) Alumni	1940
31. Indianapolis, IN	Indianapolis (IN) Alumni	1941
32. Chicago, IL	NONE**	1942
33. St Louis, MO	St Louis (MO) Alumni	1943
34. Louisville, KY	Louisville (KY) Alumni	1944
35. Columbus, OH	Zeta of Kappa Alpha Psi Columbus (OH) Alumni	1945
36. New York, NY	Omicron of Kappa Alpha Psi New York (NY) Alumni	1946
37. Los Angeles, CA	Upsilon of Kappa Alpha Psi Los Angeles (CA) Alumni	1947
38. Detroit, MI	Detroit (MI) Alumni	1948
39. Nashville, TN	Kappa of Kappa Alpha Psi Alpha Delta of Kappa Alpha Psi Alpha Theta of Kappa Alpha Psi Nashville (TN) Alumni	1949
40. Kansas City, MO	Kansas City (MO) Alumni	1950
41. Indianapolis, IN	Indianapolis (IN) Alumni	1951
42. Cleveland, OH	Cleveland (OH) Alumni	1952
43. Chicago, IL	Beta of Kappa Alpha Psi Theta of Kappa Alpha Psi Iota of Kappa Alpha Psi Chicago (IL) Alumni	1953
44. Washington, DC	Xi of Kappa Alpha Psi Beta Kappa of Kappa Alpha Psi Washington (DC) Alumni	1954
45. Columbus, OH	Zeta of Kappa Alpha Psi Columbus (OH) Alumni	1955
46. Atlanta, GA	Pi of Kappa Alpha Psi Beta Delta of Kappa Alpha Psi Gamma Kappa of Kappa Alpha Psi Atlanta (GA) Alumni	1956
47. Los Angeles, CA	Upsilon of Kappa Alpha Psi Beta Omega of Kappa Alpha Psi Los Angeles (CA) Alumni	1957
48. Detroit, MI	Detroit (MI) Alumni	1958
49. Philadelphia, PA	Epsilon of Kappa Alpha Psi Lambda of Kappa Alpha Psi Gamma Omega of Kappa Alpha Psi Delta Eta of Kappa Alpha Psi Philadelphia (PA) Alumni	1959
50. Indianapolis, IN	Alpha of Kappa Alpha Psi Indianapolis (IN) Alumni	1961
51. Toledo, OH	Toledo (OH) Alumni	1962
52. San Francisco, CA	Berkeley (CA) Alumni	1964
53. Boston, MA	Chi of Kappa Alpha Psi Boston (MA) Alumni	1965
54. St Louis, MO	St Louis (MO) Alumni	1967
55. Baltimore, MD	Alpha Iota of Kappa Alpha Psi Baltimore (MD) Alumni	1968

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.: 100 Years of Achievement

<u>Location</u>	<u>Hosts</u>	<u>Year</u>
56. Charlotte, NC	Alpha Epsilon of Kappa Alpha Psi Charlotte (NC) Alumni	1970
57. Houston, TX	Houston (TX) Alumni	1971
58. Miami, FL	Miami (FL) Alumni	1973
59. Las Vegas, NV	Las Vegas (NV) Alumni	1975
60. New Orleans, LA	Alpha Sigma of Kappa Alpha Psi New Orleans (LA) Alumni	1976
61. Denver, CO	Denver (CO) Alumni	1978
62. Chicago, IL	Beta of Kappa Alpha Psi Theta of Kappa Alpha Psi Iota of Kappa Alpha Psi Chicago (IL) Alumni	1979
63. Atlanta, GA	Pi of Kappa Alpha Psi Beta Delta of Kappa Alpha Psi Gamma Kappa of Kappa Alpha Psi Atlanta (GA) Alumni	1980
64. Detroit, MI	Alpha Beta of Kappa Alpha Psi Kappa Upsilon of Kappa Alpha Psi Detroit (MI) Alumni	1982
65. Louisville, KY	Alpha Omicron of Kappa Alpha Psi Louisville (KY) Alumni	1983
66. Washington, DC	Xi of Kappa Alpha Psi Beta Kappa of Kappa Alpha Psi Theta Tau of Kappa Alpha Psi Kappa Chi of Kappa Alpha Psi Washington (DC) Alumni	1985
67. Indianapolis, IN	<i>Alpha of Kappa Alpha Psi</i> <i>Indianapolis (IN) Alumni</i>	1986
68. Dallas, TX	Dallas (TX) Alumni	1988
69. Los Angeles, CA	Upsilon of Kappa Alpha Psi Beta Omega of Kappa Alpha Psi Epsilon Kappa of Kappa Alpha Psi Lambda Rho of Kappa Alpha Psi Los Angeles (CA) Alumni	1989
70. Orlando, FL	Lambda Omega of Kappa Alpha Psi Orlando (FL) Alumni	1991
71. Nashville, TN	Kappa of Kappa Alpha Psi Alpha Delta of Kappa Alpha Psi Alpha Theta of Kappa Alpha Psi Nu Rho of Kappa Alpha Psi Nashville (TN) Alumni	1993
72. Philadelphia, PA	Epsilon of Kappa Alpha Psi Lambda of Kappa Alpha Psi Gamma Omega of Kappa Alpha Psi Delta Eta of Kappa Alpha Psi Philadelphia (PA) Alumni	1995
73. Detroit, MI	Alpha Beta of Kappa Alpha Psi Kappa Upsilon of Kappa Alpha Psi Detroit (MI) Alumni	1997
74. Atlanta, GA	Pi of Kappa Alpha Psi Beta Delta of Kappa Alpha Psi Gamma Kappa of Kappa Alpha Psi Kappa Zeta of Kappa Alpha Psi Kappa Theta of Kappa Alpha Psi Lambda Delta of Kappa Alpha Psi Atlanta (GA) Alumni	1999

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.: 100 Years of Achievement

<u>Location</u>	<u>Hosts</u>	<u>Year</u>
75. Cleveland, OH	Alpha Omega of Kappa Alpha Psi Iota Nu of Kappa Alpha Psi Cleveland (OH) Alumni	2001
76. Charlotte, NC	Alpha Epsilon of Kappa Alpha Psi Zeta Delta of Kappa Alpha Psi Charlotte (NC) Alumni	2003
77. St Louis, MO	St Louis (MO) Alumni	2005
78. Minneapolis, MN	Psi of Kappa Alpha Psi Minneapolis-St Paul (MN) Alumni	2007
79. Washington, DC	Xi of Kappa Alpha Psi Beta Kappa of Kappa Alpha Psi Theta Tau of Kappa Alpha Psi Kappa Chi of Kappa Alpha Psi Washington (DC) Alumni	2009
80. <i>Indianapolis, IN</i>	<i>Alpha of Kappa Alpha Psi</i> <i>Indianapolis (IN) Alumni</i>	2011

Note: *italics denotes milestone celebrations in:*

- ◆ 1935: 25th anniversary
- ◆ 1961: 50th anniversary
- ◆ 1986: 75th anniversary
- ◆ 2011: 100th anniversary

Note: The 32nd Grand Chapter meeting was a meeting of the Grand Board of Directors held in the midst of World War II. Besides the elected members of the Grand Board, Grand Polemarch Johnson invited several members, who were not engaged in the war, to this meeting. It has been characterized more as a summit meeting to discuss strategies to operate the ***Fraternity*** during the war.

The Grand Polemarchs of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity

The *Grand Polemarch* is the highest elected officer of *Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.* Since 1911, 31 Grand Polemarchs have established an agenda for the *Fraternity* to follow, which has enabled it to not merely survive, but also to thrive in an ever-changing environment.

The First Grand Polemarch [1911-1917]: Elder Watson Diggs

Elder Watson Diggs was the principal founder of the *Fraternity*. Working with Founders *Armstrong* and *Lee*, he developed the foundation documents and emblems of the *Fraternity*. During his tenure as Grand Polemarch, he established chapters at - University of Illinois, University of Iowa, Wilberforce University, Ohio State University, and University of Nebraska.



Grand Polemarch *Diggs* helped publish the first issue of the *Kappa Alpha Nu Journal*, in 1914, and wrote several articles that appeared in subsequent issues. Together with Founder *Armstrong* and George Franklin David II, the third Grand Polemarch, he co-authored the *Handbook of Kappa Alpha Psi*

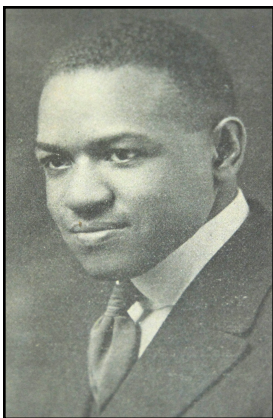
Grand Polemarch *Diggs* was actively involved with his fraternity throughout his lifetime. His particular focus was upon building a fraternity house on the campus of Indiana University for the students affiliated with the *Alpha of Kappa Alpha Psi*. Unfortunately, he joined the Chapter Invisible in 1947 before the project was completed.

He was one of six Grand Polemarchs at the 25th anniversary celebration in 1935. Reflecting upon the first 25 years, he said-

"Although proud of having made some progress, I cannot escape a feeling of disappointment at the meager objectives our organization has thus far achieved. Perhaps, it is difficult for me to see clearly and judge accurately. At any rate, I venture to hope that the next 25 years will provide us with a clearer understanding of the purposes of Greek letter organizations, and a fuller realization of those purposes."

The Second Grand Polemarch [1918-1920]: Irven Armstrong

Irven Armstrong, the second of five sons of Edward and Sarah Armstrong, was born on March 7, 1892, in Westfield, IN. He matriculated at Indiana University and earned a degree in 1915.



Armstrong began his professional career as a teacher at Indianapolis Public School #17. During World War I, he was a non-commissioned officer assigned to the 351st Field Artillery Regiment, 167th Field Artillery Brigade, 92nd Division. The War Department authorized the Division on October 24, 1917, and it departed for Europe on May 29, 1918. The infantry units of the Division were part of the Meuse-Argonne offensive in France. The Division returned home in February 1919 and was deactivated.

After the war, **Armstrong** returned to his teaching position in Indianapolis. In 1921, he joined the Liberty Life Insurance Company as an agent, and worked in Chicago, IL and Baltimore, MD. He returned to the teaching profession in Indianapolis [1928], and taught history at Crispus Attucks High School until his retirement in 1959. **Armstrong** was the History Department Head when he retired.

Initiated *October 1, 1911*, at the *Alpha*, according to **Armstrong**, he was working in Indianapolis when the *Fraternity* was founded. He was Polemarch of the *Alpha* in 1912-1913, a Grand Board member in 1913-1914; and Grand Keeper of Records in 1914-1917. He helped establish the *Beta of Kappa Alpha Nu* in 1913, and was responsible for organizing the seventh Grand Chapter meeting (1917). During his tenure as Grand Polemarch, the *Fraternity* established its *first* chapter in the South - *Kappa of Kappa Alpha Psi* at Meharry Medical College - on February 19, 1919, and its *first* alumni chapter - the Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter - on April 15, 1919.

Grand Polemarch **Armstrong** died May 10, 1996.

The Third Grand Polemarch [1921-1922]: Dr. George Franklin David II

George Franklin David II, the son of the African Methodist Episcopal Church presiding elder for the state of Kentucky, was born on October 1, 1890, in Wilmore, KY. He was a 1912 honor graduate of Wilberforce University, and, also earned PhB and MS degrees from the University of Chicago in 1915 and 1920 respectively. **David** also received a LLD degree from Allen University.



The David family was highly respected in Kentucky. His father and namesake, was active in the Republican Party and attended the 1920 and 1924 Republican national conventions.

David taught at Payne University in Selma, AL, but returned to Wilberforce in 1915. During World War I, **David** mistakenly reported to the wrong military installation. Instead of being commissioned a Second Lieutenant, the Kentucky facility rejected him because of an alleged bad heart, which of course was news to him. He volunteered for the *Student*

Army Training Corps in Washington, DC, and was its *unofficial* First Sergeant. After, the war, he returned to Wilberforce and remained a member of the faculty until 1940. He then joined the faculty of the *College of Education and Industrial Arts*, which later became Central State University.

David was a member of numerous organizations, most of which *selected* him to serve as president. He was a 33rd degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. In 1924, he was among a group of Negro professionals who founded a chapter of the Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity in Dayton, OH. **David** was the editor of the official publication of Sigma Pi Phi for over 25 years. He was also a contributor to the *Crisis* magazine and *Journal of Negro History*.

Initiated at the *Delta* on June 6, 1915, **David** was Grand Lieutenant Strategus [1917] and Grand Keeper of Exchequer [1920]. During his tenure as Grand Polemarch, he established the *first* districts of the *Fraternity*, now known as *Provinces*, and appointed three district directors - Past Grand Polemarch Irven Armstrong, Harrison R. Duke [Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter], and Harold Tyler [Cleveland (OH) Alumni Chapter]. **David** also appointed Lionel F. Artis [Indianapolis (IN) Alumni Chapter] the *first permanent* Editor of the *Kappa Alpha Psi Journal* in 1921.

Following his tenure as Grand Polemarch, **David** was Grand Historian [1925] and a Polemarch of the *original* Middle Eastern Province, now known as the *East Central Province*. He was a co-author, with Founders *Diggs* and *Armstrong*, of the 1928 *Handbook of Kappa Alpha Psi*, the *first* historical publication about *Kappa Alpha Psi*.

Grand Polemarch **David**, the first alumnus of a historically black institution elected to the highest office of the *Fraternity*, was instrumental in establishing the Central State University Chapter, the *Delta Zeta of Kappa Alpha Psi*, in 1952.

Grand Polemarch **David** died March 16, 1963.

The Fourth Grand Polemarch [1923-1924]: W. Ellis Stewart

W. Ellis Stewart was born on March 10, 1892, in Columbus, IN, and entered Indiana University in 1909. He was a member of the only club available to Negro students at Indiana University.



In 1918, **Stewart** was drafted and assigned to the 809th *Pioneer* Infantry Regiment. The unit trained at Camp Upton (NY) and was sent to France in August 1918. Upon arrival, most of the unit was assigned to a labor battalion, while others were assigned to the 92nd Buffalo Division, and the 93rd Division, which was part of a French Army Group. The French called the Negro soldiers *Black Yankees*. A listing of the service record of the *Beta*, in the May 1920 issue of the *Kappa Alpha Psi Journal*, identified **Stewart** as a Sergeant at Camp Upton.

After the war, **Stewart** returned to the University of Illinois and earned a degree in 1922. It has also been reported that Stewart earned a JD degree from the University of Chicago in 1937.

Stewart was a business oriented man. According to the April 1914 *Kappa Alpha Nu Journal*, he was a former manager of the *Alpha of Kappa Alpha Nu* football team. The publication also indicated he was president of the Capital Laundry in Indianapolis.

In 1921, **Stewart** joined the Liberty Life Insurance Company, a Negro owned life insurance company founded in 1919. Liberty merged with two other Negro insurers, in 1929, to form the Supreme Life Insurance Company, the largest Negro life insurance company in the North. He was a member of the executive management team of Supreme Life until his death on April 2, 1955.

Initiated at the *Alpha* on October 1, 1911, **Stewart** was a Grand Vice Polemarch [1917-1920], and a Polemarch at the *Beta*. When Grand Polemarch Armstrong was called to active duty, **Stewart** managed the *Fraternity* until drafted into the Army.

The Fifth Grand Polemarch [1925-1927]: Attorney Earl Burris Dickerson

Earl Burris Dickerson was born on June 23, 1891, in Canton, MS. As a boy growing up in Mississippi, he saw the chief of police shoot a relative who had accidentally touched him; the incident crippled the relative for life.



After completing the ninth grade in Canton, his mother sent him to a preparatory school at the New Orleans University, one of the merging partner institutions that would form Dillard University in 1930.

Dickerson impressed one of his white teachers who was pursuing an advanced degree at the *University of Chicago*. She wrote his mother offering to pay his tuition to attend a secondary school at the *University*. In 1907, his mother gave him to Negro porters working on the Illinois Central Railroad, who hid him on a train bound for Chicago. He only

returned to Canton, once, in 1922, with his sister, to bury their mother, who had died while living with her in St. Louis, MO.

Dickerson attended the Laboratory School at the *University of Chicago* until the tuition money was exhausted. He then attended Evanston Academy, a preparatory school on the campus of Northwestern University. He began his college career at Northwestern but transferred to the University of Illinois, from which he earned a BA degree in 1913. World War I interrupted his pursuit of a law degree at the University of Chicago. He returned after the war, and, in 1920, was among the *first* Negroes to earn a JD degree from the University of Chicago. One of his classmates was Wendell Greene, a 1918 *Iota* charter initiate.

Dickerson began his professional career as a teacher at Tuskegee Institute [1914]. After earning his law degree, he was appointed general counsel to the *Liberty Life Insurance Company*. In 1921, **Dickerson** began sharing office space with Wendell Greene. In 1923, Edward Morris, invited **Dickerson** to join his firm, and it was renamed *Morris, Cashin & Dickerson*. **Dickerson** was solicited to help persuade Chicago Negroes to support a Democrat in the mayoral election of 1923. When the Democrats prevailed, he was appointed an Assistant Corporation Counsel for the city of Chicago. His responsibilities did not interfere with his law practice or his duties as general counsel to *Liberty Life*. He remained in the position until 1927.

In 1927, **Dickerson** was an independent candidate for alderman in the Second Ward. One of the supporters of his opponent was a close friend of the senior partner of his law firm. When **Dickerson** lost the election, James Cashin, the other partner in the firm, informed him, he was no longer a member of the firm. **Dickerson** then moved to a new location and shared office space with William King, an arrangement that continued until 1942.

Dickerson was the charter Polemarch of the *Beta of Kappa Alpha Nu*. He was a member of the Grand Board of Directors [1921-1922]. **Dickerson** was a charter member of the Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter [1919], and its fifth Polemarch [1924-25]. The delegates elected him Grand Polemarch despite his absence from the meeting.

In his inaugural address, the new Grand Polemarch appealed to Almighty God for the wisdom, strength, and fidelity, which he felt essential to the performance of his duties. He condemned sectionalism, and committed himself to a forward-looking administration.

Grand Polemarch **Dickerson** died September 1, 1986.

The Sixth Grand Polemarch [1928-1930]: Archibald Alphonso Alexander

Archibald Alphonso Alexander was the *first* Laurel Wreath Wearer elected Grand Polemarch.



Born May 14, 1888, in Ottumwa, IA, when he was 11 years old, the Alexander family moved to a small farm outside Des Moines. **Alexander** attended public schools in Des Moines and graduated from Oak Park High School [1905]. After attending Highland Park College and Cummins Arts College, he enrolled at the University of Iowa to study engineering, and earned a BS degree [1912]. **Alexander** also studied bridge design in London, England during 1921.

While attending the University of Iowa, **Alexander**, considered a giant at 6'2" 177 pounds, played tackle on the football team. He was the only Negro member of the team and earned the nickname *Alexander the Great*. The combination of athletics and working was a challenge, even to **Alexander**, who was much older than many of his teammates. **Alexander** also faced racism, which caused him to miss several games when other

teams refused to play against Negroes.

Alexander began his professional career, in 1912, at Marsh Construction Company in Des Moines. During his two year tenure at Marsh, **Alexander** was placed in charge of bridge construction in Iowa and Minnesota. In 1914, he left Marsh and formed *A.A. Alexander, Inc.*, a general contracting firm with a focus on concrete and steel bridges. George Higbee, whom **Alexander** had met while at Marsh, joined the company in 1917, and the company was renamed *Alexander & Higbee*. Higbee ran the firm while **Alexander** was in London. In 1925, Higbee died when he was struck by a steel bridge beam while supervising construction. **Alexander** changed the name of the firm back to *A. A. Alexander, Inc.*, and continued in business by himself for the next four years. During this interval, the University of Iowa awarded the firm several large construction contracts. In 1928, **Alexander** built a power plant for the University and a tunnel system under the Iowa River to pipe steam, water, and electricity to the west campus.

In 1928, **Alexander** invited Maurice A. Repass, a former classmate and football teammate, to join his firm. Like his former partner, Repass was white, and a former teacher at the University. The firm was renamed *Alexander & Repass*. **Alexander** focused on new business and contracts while Repass handled the daily business details.

Alexander was initiated at the *Gamma* on March 17, 1915, approximately one year after the establishment of the chapter as the *Delta of Kappa Alpha Nu* and three years after earning his degree. Grand Polemarch Dickerson appointed him the *first* Northwestern Province Polemarch in 1925. In 1926, the *Fraternity* conferred its fourth Laurel Wreath to **Alexander**.

Grand Polemarch **Alexander** died January 4, 1958.

The Seventh Grand Polemarch [1931-1933]: Alexander Moore Shearin

Alexander Moore Shearin, born in 1900 in Durham, NC, was a nephew of Dr. Aaron McDuffie Moore, the *first* Negro physician in Durham, NC. Moore was also a founder of the *North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association*, the forerunner of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.



Shearin attended Wilberforce University and graduated in 1922. He settled in Durham, NC and was a manager at the *Southern Fidelity and Surety Company*. *Southern Fidelity* was founded by William Pearson, the first principal of Hillside High School, an all Negro secondary school, which opened in 1921. Pearson, among the first men recruited to join the Durham (NC) Alumni Chapter, founded *Southern Fidelity* to provide bonding to Negro businessmen. Besides his responsibilities at *Southern Fidelity*, **Shearin** was involved with a number of other banking and insurance enterprises in Durham controlled by Charles Clinton Spaulding,

the 11th Laurel Wreath Wearer, who was also his father-in-law, and active in the community.

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.: 100 Years of Achievement

Initiated at the *Delta* on October 12, 1918, **Shearin** and three other *Delta* initiates, founded the Durham (NC) Alumni Chapter in 1921. He was also involved with the formation of the *Upsilon of Kappa Alpha Psi* at UCLA in 1923. **Shearin** was the Durham (NC) Alumni Chapter Keeper of Records [1927-1930]. The delegates at the 19th Grand Chapter Meeting elected him to the Grand Board of Directors. Grand Polemarch Alexander appointed **Shearin** the second Southeastern Province Polemarch in 1928.

Grand Polemarch **Shearin** died March 18, 1946.

The Eighth Grand Polemarch [1933-1935]: Dr. Jesse Jerome Peters

Jesse Jerome Peters was born on August 7, 1895, in Fort Wayne, IN. He matriculated at Indiana University earning BA and MD degrees in 1916 and 1920 respectively. **Peters** completed post graduate courses in pathology and radiology at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Hines, IL.



Peters interned at *City Hospital No.2* in St. Louis [1921-22] and completed a residency in radiology [1922-23] at the same hospital. He was a radiologist at *City* until 1926 when he accepted a similar position at Veterans Hospital No. 91 in Tuskegee, AL. During a career spanning 30 years at the Veterans Hospital, **Peters** held a number of positions, and was chief of Radiology during the last 10 years of his tenure; he retired in 1957. He was also Chief of Laboratory Service [1930-49] and Chief of Radiology Services [1949-57] at the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital in Tuskegee.

Peters was a member of several professional organizations, including the National Medical Association, John A. Andrews Clinical Society, American Venereal Disease Association, and the Radiological Society of North America. He was a Diplomate of the Pan-American Medical Association, and a Fellow of the American College of Radiology.

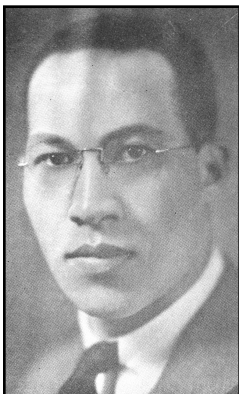
He was the author of articles that appeared in several medical journals and presented papers before numerous professional societies. He was listed in *Who's Who in Medicine*, *American Men of Science*, and *Who's Who in American Medicine*. The US Public Health Service engaged **Peters** to conduct research on the effects of untreated syphilis.

Initiated at the *Alpha* on April 15, 1915, he was among the first initiates following the changing of the name of the **Fraternity** from *Kappa Alpha Nu* to *Kappa Alpha Psi*. He was a Polemarch of the *Alpha*, and the chartering Keeper of Exchequer of the St. Louis (MO) Alumni Chapter in 1921. He was also the Senior Grand Vice Polemarch [1927-28]. **Peters** wrote a manuscript on the history of the **Fraternity** that was among the source documents for the *Story of Kappa Alpha Psi*.

Peters was a protégé of Founder **Diggs**. While pinning a pledge ribbon on **Peters**, Founder **Diggs** remarked: "members should make themselves worthy of the highest office of the Fraternity." He expressed the possibility of the elevation of **Peters** but hastened to add – "the office should seek the man rather than the converse." **Peters** did not seek the office; rather the office sought him.

Grand Polemarch **Peters** died November 5, 1966.

The Ninth Grand Polemarch [1936-1938]: Attorney Theophilus Mann



Theophilus Mann was born on February 5, 1902, in Springfield, IL. He matriculated at the University of Illinois and earned BS and LLB degrees in 1925 and 1927, respectively. While pursuing his law degree, **Mann** sued a local cafe for discrimination.

He began his professional career in the law office of *Morris, Cashin & Dickerson*, and, in 1929, began practicing with Grand Polemarch *Dickerson* and William E. King. **Mann** spent his professional career practicing law in Chicago and was one of the few Negro attorneys admitted to practice before the *Supreme Court of the United States*. He was a part of the inner circle of Chicago Negro politicians, a trustee of the Provident Hospital, and a major supporter of the NAACP and the Chicago Urban League.

Mann was an officer in the Illinois National Guard, and assigned to the Eighth Infantry. During World War II, he was a Lieutenant Colonel and the commander of the 795th Tank Destroyer Battalion, one of six Negro battalions. The War Department activated the unit on December 16, 1941, and deactivated it on April 24, 1944. After the war, **Mann** returned to the Illinois National Guard and retired as a Colonel. His tenure in the military shaped his views about racial discrimination -

“During the war, I spent two years in Europe. In England, France, and Belgium, it dawned on me that we don’t have a race problem in this country, we have a class problem. The Negro was brought here to be a peasant. At first he was a distant race. He had his distinct language, his distinct tribal customs, his religion, and he was definitely distinguishable in his physical characteristics. After he had been here a while, he took up one religion or another - mostly Methodist or Baptist because those were the common religions of the South. Gradually, he ceased to be a different race. What we have now is largely a class problem, not a race problem.”

Initiated at the *Beta* in 1923, **Mann** was Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter Polemarch [1931-33] and Senior Grand Vice Polemarch [1933-35]. He believed alumni chapters had a responsibility to help students realize the advantages of membership in *Kappa Alpha Psi*. His plea was for mature assistance without domination. He was critical of alumni participation in Greek letter chapter activities in communities where there were alumni chapters.

Grand Polemarch **Mann** died May 11, 1975.

The 10th Grand Polemarch [1939-1941]: Attorney James Edward Scott

James Edward Scott was born on October 6, 1895, in Texas but reared in Washington, DC. After completing his high school requirements and working, he enrolled at Wilberforce University. He interrupted his education to answer the call for Negroes to train as officers and was a member of the *first* Officers Training class for Negroes at Camp Des Moines (IA). After earning a commission, as a Second Lieutenant, he was assigned to the 368th Infantry Regiment and served in France.



After the war, Scott continued his education at Ohio State University and earned an AB degree in 1920. He came to Howard University in the Fall of 1920 to attend its Law School, from which he earned an LLB degree in 1924.

Scott was a successful DC real estate broker and was the *first* president of the *Washington Real Estate Brokers Association*. He was married to Beatrix Scott, the fifth Supreme Basileus of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority (1927-29). The Scotts were among the social elite of Washington, DC.

Scott was active in a number of civic organizations and deeply committed to civil rights issues. He was a strong advocate of the involvement of the *Fraternity* with the *American Council on Human Rights*. The *Council* was a civil rights advocacy organization that derived most of its financial support from the National Pan-Hellenic Council member organizations. **Scott** was the *Council* board chairman for a number of years. Elmer Henderson, a 1934 *Alpha Iota* initiate, was its *first* Executive Director.

Scott was a December 1915 *Delta* initiate. While matriculating at Ohio State, he was a part of the *Zeta*. **Scott** and fellow *Delta* initiates, Dudley Woodard and Simeon Cunningham, helped bring the *Xi* to Howard University in 1920, and were among the first to affiliate with it. In 1924, **Scott** was the charter Vice Polemarch of the Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter, and elected its second Polemarch in 1925. The delegates at the 15th Grand Chapter elected him Grand Vice Polemarch. He also served several terms on the Grand Board of Directors.

In one of his first messages to the membership -

“As Kappamen, we have dedicated ourselves to a program of achievement, a program that surmounts indifference and transcends personal gain; a program that has its reward in meaningful personal group service.”

Grand Polemarch **Scott** died August 7, 1968.

The 11th Grand Polemarch [1942-1944]: Attorney Carl Roman Johnson

Carl Roman Johnson was born October 3, 1894 in Augusta, GA. He attended the Walker Baptist Institute, one of the first church supported schools in Augusta; Oberlin Business College; and Howard University School of Law. In 1921, he earned a Master of Laws degree from Boston University.



Admitted to the Missouri bar in 1922, he operated a successful law practice in Kansas City for over 30 years. In 1955, he was elected a Kansas City Municipal Court judge, and reelected in 1959.

Johnson was active in the Elks and president of the NAACP branch office in Kansas City. During his presidency (1939-59), the membership increased from 700 to approximately 5,500. **Johnson** also helped the NAACP on several legal cases. A life member of the NAACP, **Johnson** was also a president of its national board of directors.

Johnson was a charter member and initiate of the Kansas City (MO) Alumni Chapter in 1923. Grand Polemarch Dickerson appointed him Western Province Polemarch in 1926, a position he held until 1929. **Johnson** was also elected to the Grand Board of Directors.

His first message to the membership left no question as to his position about the responsibility of Negroes to the nation and conversely the responsibility of the nation to Negroes –

“This is more than a war of arms; it is a war of ideals and philosophies that are not in harmony. We must fight to preserve our gains, and insist upon just and righteous participation in the results. We cannot avoid the problems that come with universal unrest. Disintegration and bewildering morale are attending evils, but we must hold our lines as never before. I, therefore, urge you to accept the challenge of our day on all fronts. Let us rebuild and strengthen our ranks, and move forward on every line of offense and defense until the principles of democracy are in truth a reality.”

Grand Polemarch **Johnson** died March 16, 1960.

The 12th Grand Polemarch [1944-1947]: Attorney Augustus G. Parker

Augustus G. Parker, born in Greenwood, MS, in 1900, moved to Langston, OK at an early age. He attended the Langston public schools, and Langston University for two years. He then transferred to Wilberforce University, but eventually earned journalism and law degrees from Ohio State University.



Parker began his professional career as a newspaper reporter. In 1930, he moved to Cleveland, OH where he opened a law office. **Parker** was a president of the Ohio Republican Council, and a delegate to several Republican National Conventions. He served seven terms on the City Council and was a member of the Ohio Industrial Commission. **Parker** was actively involved with both the NAACP and Urban League affiliates in the Cleveland area. He was also a trustee of the Wilberforce University.

In January 1965, Ohio Governor Rhodes appointed **Parker** the *first* Negro Chief Justice of the Cleveland Municipal Court.

Parker, a 1919 *Delta* initiate, affiliated with the Cleveland (OH) Alumni Chapter in 1930 and was Polemarch for most of the World War II years.

Grand Polemarch **Parker** died October 15, 1965.

The 13th Grand Polemarch [1947-1950]: Attorney Jesse Ernest Wilkins

Jesse Ernest Wilkins was the second *Laurel Wreath Wearer* elected Grand Polemarch.



Born during 1894 in St Louis, MO, he was the son of a Baptist minister. After graduating from high school, **Wilkins** earned his *first* degree from Lincoln Institute [MO], and entered the University of Illinois, in 1914, on scholarship. While at Illinois, **Wilkins** was a member of its Phi Beta Kappa chapter and graduated with *highest* honors in 1918. His exemplary record earned him a special scholarship in mathematics, which he was unable to accept because of World War I. After serving in the military, he entered the University of Chicago Law School from which he graduated [with honors] in 1921.

Wilkins began practicing law in 1921. When his second son finished the Harvard Law School, his firm was renamed Wilkins & Wilkins. When his third, and youngest son, finished law school, in 1949, the firm name changed to Wilkins, Wilkins & Wilkins.

Wilkins was active in Republican politics. In 1953, President Eisenhower appointed **Wilkins** an Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs. He was the *first* Negro to hold the position. In August 1954, when both the Labor Secretary and the Under Secretary were out of town, **Wilkins** represented the *Department* at a Cabinet meeting. He was the *first* Negro to attend a Cabinet meeting. In 1958, President Eisenhower appointed him to the *first United States Commission on Civil Rights*. He was the only Negro member.

A devoutly religious man, **Wilkins** was active in the Methodist Church. In 1953, **Wilkins** became the *first* Negro to serve on the nine member Judicial Council of the Methodist Church, when he was elected Secretary.

Wilkins was a February 1918 *Beta* initiate. While matriculating at the University of Chicago, he affiliated with the *Iota*. In 1922, the delegates at the 12th Grand Chapter voted to combine the offices of Grand Keeper of Records and Grand Keeper of Exchequer, and elected **Wilkins** the *first* Grand Keeper of Records and Exchequer. For the next 25 years, the **Wilkins** home was the repository of *Fraternity* records. His son, Jesse Ernest Wilkins, Jr., a 1938 *Iota* initiate, was elected to succeed him at the 37th Grand Chapter. It was the *first* time that the two key offices of the *Fraternity*, were occupied by a father and son.

His first utterance as Grand Polemarch demonstrated his love for the *Fraternity* -

"If there is any man who should be on his knees in gratitude for all the honors you have bestowed upon me, that man is your humble servant. To me, Kappa Alpha Psi has meant more than wearing a pin, or singing a song; it has almost meant life itself."

Grand Polemarch **Wilkins** died January 19, 1959.

The 14th Grand Polemarch [1951-1952]: Attorney Frank M. Summers

Frank M. Summers was born on August 13, 1893, in Marion, IL. He enrolled at Indiana University in 1911 and earned a degree in 1915. Summers continued his education by attending the Chicago Kent Law School and the Harvard School of Law.



Summers settled in East St. Louis, IL, in 1929. He was an Assistant State Attorney for St. Clair County (IL) for 16 years and a Commissioner of the Illinois Court of Claims for five years. In 1950, **Summers** was appointed a Commissioner of the St. Clair County Housing Authority. Active in the Democratic Party, he was an Illinois alternate delegate to each Democratic National Convention held between 1940 and 1964.

Summers was active in the Masonic movement. According to information in the Georgia Masonic Research Center, he began his journey in masonry in 1922 and was a 33rd degree mason. He held several leadership positions within the organization, and was Sovereign Grand Commander.

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.: 100 Years of Achievement

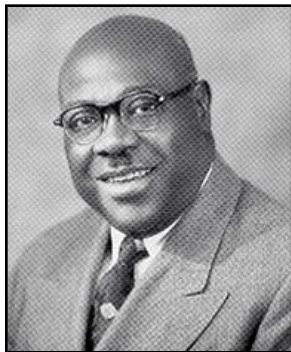
Summers was a guest at the *first* public event sponsored by *Kappa Alpha Nu*. Upon entering Indiana University, he joined the *Fraternity* on October 1, 1911. In 1914, **Summers** was the editor of the *first Kappa Alpha Nu Journal*. He was involved with the establishment of the *Beta* in 1913 and among the first members to affiliate with the Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter.

Summers shared the dream of Founder **Diggs** for a memorial at Indiana University. He introduced the custom of requiring each member drinking from the *loving cup* to contribute a dollar for a planned memorial at Indiana University.

Grand Polemarch **Summers** died in 1987.

The 15th Grand Polemarch [1953-1954]: Dr. William Henry Greene

William Henry Greene, born on July 26, 1898, in Sumter, AL, was the only son of Nellie Weaver Greene, an educator who taught school in Alabama and Oklahoma. Mrs. Greene attended five colleges and earned a BS degree from Howard University in 1939 at the age of 66. When she retired in 1946, she had been involved with some aspect of education for over 50 years. Upon her death in 1957, her son established the *Nellie Weaver Greene Scholarship* at Howard University with an initial contribution of \$20,000 and a commitment to increase it to \$200,000 within 10 years. It was one of the largest scholarship commitments to the University from an individual.



Greene arrived in Washington, DC in 1918 to attend Howard University. According to **Greene**, his mother informed him this was his last opportunity to earn a college degree. He had attended two other institutions and had been dismissed for *poor decorum*. **Greene** earned BS and MD degrees from Howard University in 1920 and 1924, respectively.

Greene practiced medicine in Washington, DC for over 40 years. He was a member of several organizations. He was a founding member of the Pigskin Club, organized in 1938 to unite former Negro athletes, who had benefited from the experience. **Greene** was the *first* treasurer and served for over 35 years. He was an avid socialite and thoroughly enjoyed entertaining. **Greene** was among the first Negroes to vacation in Cuba, and other vacation sites outside the country.

Greene was a successful businessman. By his own recollection, he loaned thousands of dollars to Negroes to help them to buy homes in Washington, DC. He bought an apartment building in a prestigious section of the city and later converted it to a cooperative, selling shares in the cooperative to his long-term tenants. **Greene** occupied the first floor of the building. His apartment was not merely an abode but an *unofficial* shrine to *Kappa Alpha Psi*.

Greene, a 1922 *Xi* initiate, was a charter member of the Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter [1924], and its seventh Polemarch [1936-37]. He also served as Eastern Province Polemarch on three different occasions [1932-1933; 1935-1938; and 1943-1950].

When asked where *Kappa Alpha Psi* stood among his priorities, his response was always – “Next to my Lord and my family, comes *Kappa Alpha Psi*.”

Grand Polemarch **Greene** died September 19, 1983.

The 16th Grand Polemarch [1955-1961]: Charles Rodger Wilson



Charles Rodger Wilson, brother of *Laurel Wreath* Wearer Clarence Leon Wilson, was born on March 21, 1901. He attended Crane Junior College, Lewis Institute, Northwestern University, and the University of Illinois. While at Illinois, he worked at a local drug store to help pay his expenses.

Wilson began his professional career as the owner of a drug store. However, the Great Depression caused him to close the store. He worked as a *red cap* at the train station and at the Chicago Stockyards to liquidate his business debts. **Wilson** eventually joined the Illinois Department of Labor in the Employment Division, and rose through the ranks to become one of its nine Division supervisors.

A May 1918 *Beta* initiate, **Wilson** was a 1919 charter member of the

Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter, and served as Polemarch [1929, 1930, 1946, 1950 and 1951], Vice Polemarch [1923], and Historian [1952 and 1954]. He was responsible for chartering the *Alpha Rho* at Lewis Institute, in 1941, and the *Gamma Upsilon* at Southern Illinois University, in 1950.

Upon election to the highest office of the *Fraternity*, he commented –

"I give you my head, my heart, and my hand, all three with my sincerity, for a profitable administration during 1955. My acceptance of this, the highest individual trust within the giving of Kappa Alpha Psi, is, I pray, an indication of my earnestness and determination of purpose, limited only by my abilities and continuing interest. I thank you for that confidence and offer in return my debenture of faithfulness to duty during this administrative year."

Grand Polemarch **Wilson** died June 24, 1979.

The 17th Grand Polemarch [1961-1964]: Attorney Richard B. Millspaugh

Richard B. Millspaugh was born on October 6, 1925, in Detroit, MI, but raised in St Landry Parish, LA. **Millspaugh** attended a Catholic high school in Opelousas where he was an above average athlete, despite his small size. After graduating high school, **Millspaugh** attended the Xavier University of Louisiana and the University of Southern California before entering the military. Following his discharge in 1947, he attended the Southern University School of Law and earned a JD degree in 1951.



Millspaugh returned to Opelousas, where he embarked upon a legal career. He was the *first* black registered voter in St Landry Parish. **Millspaugh** was the attorney of record in the *first* voter registration suit filed in his region and won a landmark decision before the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals that opened the voting process to blacks in St Landry Parish. This laid the foundation for the election of blacks to the city

council, school board, and the governing body of his parish. **Millspaugh** was one the *first* blacks elected to the city council, and was the *first* black city attorney.

In 1954, he formed the Marigold Corporation, which bought the *only* movie theater in Opelousas. For years, the theater management had *not* permitted blacks to attend it. Following the purchase, that barrier no longer existed. Moreover, the new owner *closed* the theater once a week to accommodate meetings of the local affiliate of the NAACP.

In 1973, **Millspaugh** was a principal organizer of the *first* black bank in Louisiana. It evolved into the *First National Bank of St. Landry Parish* and later the *First Acadiana National Bank* with locations in St. Landry, Lafayette, Vermilion, and Iberia.

Along with his professional responsibilities, **Millspaugh** was involved in several building projects throughout the parish, which enabled black citizens to experience the pleasures of home ownership. Despite a trying and busy schedule, **Millspaugh** was also a Professor of Law at his alma mater and legal advisor to the Prince Hall Masons.

Millspaugh, a 1949 *Alpha Sigma* initiate, was elected Junior Grand Vice Polemarch at the 40th Grand Chapter and to the Grand Board of Directors at the 44th Grand Chapter.

Grand Polemarch **Millspaugh** died May 29, 2008.

The 18th Grand Polemarch [1964-1967]: Attorney Thomas Bradley

Thomas, Bradley, the second of seven children, was born on December 29, 1917, in Calvert County, TX. His father, a sharecropper, abandoned the family shortly after they moved to Los Angeles in 1924. His mother worked as a domestic to support the family. **Bradley** also worked several jobs to help his mother and his siblings.

Bradley, an outstanding athlete, entered UCLA on a track scholarship in 1937. Initially, he was the only black member of the team. In 1939, a future baseball legend, Jackie Robinson, joined the team. Other black athletes matriculating at UCLA with **Bradley** were Woody Strode, a future film actor, and Kenny Washington, one of the first blacks to play in the National Football League.

In his junior year [1940], **Bradley** took the Los Angeles Police Department examination. His scores placed him near the top, and he left UCLA, *without* a degree, to attend the Police Academy.

When **Bradley** joined the Police Department, there were less than 100 black police officers on a force of approximately 4,000. He once told a reporter – “When I came to the department, there were



literally two assignments for black officers. Either, you worked at the Newton Street Division, a predominately black community, or you worked traffic downtown. You could not work with a white officer. That continued until 1964.” Despite the obstacles posed by racism within the Department, he rose to the rank of lieutenant, the highest rank held by a black, and retired from the Department in 1961. In anticipation of retirement, **Bradley** had enrolled at the Southwestern Law School and earned a JD degree the same year.

Bradley practiced law at a local firm but his real aspiration was politics. He joined the *Crenshaw Democratic Club*. The *Club* was a part of the California Democratic Council, a liberal reformist group organized in the 1950s by young Democrats energized by the presidential campaign of

Adlai Stevenson. His choice put him at odds with representatives of the poor black areas, many of whom were a part of the political organization of State Assemblyman Jesse Marvin Unruh, who was also the Speaker of the California State Assembly.

When the 10th District City Council seat became vacant, his Democratic colleagues urged **Bradley** to *apply* for the vacancy. However, the Council *chose* a conservative white Republican. In 1963, **Bradley** *ran* for the seat, and won election with the support of a *multiethnic* constituency. Years later, when responding to a black student about his *political* base, he said – “I’m not a black this or black that, I’m just Tom Bradley.”

As a member of the City Council, **Bradley** was a critic of the Police Department. In a 1963 debate, **Bradley** said the Police Department had taken giant steps towards solving its racial problems: “Some police officers are bigoted. It is not a majority, but a small minority. I think the public should be aware of it. I think there is segregation in the Los Angeles Police Department.”

Bradley, a 1938 *Upsilon* initiate, was an *Upsilon* Polemarch. Within the Los Angeles (CA) Alumni Chapter, he served as Strategus. Grand Polemarch Wilkins appointed him the Western Province Polemarch in 1947, a position he held until 1957. The delegates at the 47th and 48th Grand Chapters elected him to the Grand Board of Directors. The delegates at the 49th, 50th and 51st Grand Chapters elected him Senior Grand Vice Polemarch.

Grand Polemarch **Bradley** died September 29, 1998.

The 19th Grand Polemarch [1967-1970]: Ernest Harold Davenport

Ernest Harold Davenport was born on April 12, 1917, in Lima, OH. After earning a BA degree from Morris Brown College in 1940, he served in the US Army Air Corps as a commissioned officer. Following his tour [1941-1946], he remained a member of the *US Air Force Reserves* and retired as a Lieutenant Colonel.



Davenport migrated to Detroit to pursue a career in public accounting. In 1956, he joined with two other CPAs to form Austin, Washington & Davenport, CPAs. He was an active member of the Detroit community and served on the board of directors of several organizations. He received several awards for his unselfish service to the community.

Davenport was a charter member of the *Beta Delta* [1937]. The delegates at the 28th Grand Chapter elected him Grand Strategus. Within the Detroit (MI) Alumni Chapter, he held numerous offices, including Polemarch. He was a member of the first Undergraduate Leadership Conference board of directors and a member of the instruction staff. The

delegates at the 50th and 51st Grand Chapters elected him to the Grand Board of Directors; the delegates at the 52nd and 53rd Grand Chapters elected him Grand Keeper of Records and Exchequer. He was the second Grand Keeper of Records and Exchequer elected Grand Polemarch.

In accepting the new office, Grand Polemarch **Davenport** said –

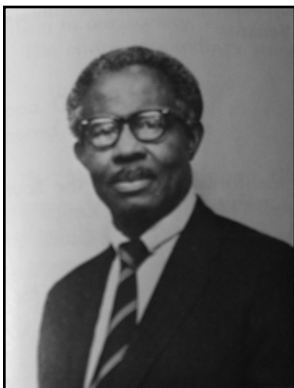
“If I were to pick a phrase which could sum up my goals for the Fraternity, it would be the pursuit of excellence, and I hope to be joined in that pursuit by the newest pledges, the youngest neophytes, every

active and alumni chapter member, and every sustaining and non-sustaining brother. The time has come when we can no longer impress others with the necessity for achievement by simply admonition – it must be by demonstrated example. This is our great task. This is the role we must assume if we are to exercise that one quality for which our training has prepared us...leadership."

Grand Polemarch **Davenport** died July 17, 2004.

The 20th Grand Polemarch [1970-1973]: Dr. William Thomas Carter

William Thomas Carter was born on July 1, 1908, in Norfolk, VA. He began his college career at Lincoln University (PA) but transferred to the University of Michigan. At Michigan, he earned a BA degree [1933], a MA degree [1934] and a PhD degree [1941].



Carter was a member of - Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Mu Gamma, American Association of Teachers of French, South Atlantic Modern Language Association, and the Modern Language Association.

Carter began his professional career, as an instructor, at Virginia State College in 1934. He took a leave of absence to serve in the military in 1943-45 and returned in 1946. In 1962, **Carter** accepted an invitation from Brother Samuel Proctor, a nephew of his wife, to work at the Peace Corp. He returned to Virginia State in 1966 and retired in 1968. Following his retirement, **Carter** worked for the Department of Education in Washington, DC until 1981, when he again retired.

Carter organized the Department of Foreign Languages of the *Virginia Teachers Association*. Established in 1887 to assist blacks teaching black children in Virginia, the *Association* evolved into a professional organization that merged with its white counterpart in 1967.

Carter, a 1929 *Epsilon* initiate, affiliated with the *Sigma* after transferring to the University of Michigan. The delegates at the 23rd Grand Chapter elected him the Grand Strategus. In 1938, Grand Polemarch Mann appointed him to the Achievement Commission. **Carter** was also a member of a committee that researched the pledge process of black Greek letter organizations and recommended the acceptance of the Scrollers Club as an official entity of the *Fraternity*. The delegates at the 54th and 55th Grand Chapters elected him Senior Grand Vice Polemarch.

Carter was responsible for establishing the *Alpha Phi* at Virginia State [1935], and the Petersburg (VA) Alumni Chapter [1941]. He was a member of the Eastern Province Board of Directors [1954-55; and 1960-1963]. Grand Polemarch Wilson appointed Carter the 10th Eastern Province Polemarch in 1955, a position he held until 1960.

Grand Polemarch **Carter** died April 14, 1982.

The 21st Grand Polemarch [1973-1976]: Dr. Elbert Enrico Allen

Elbert Enrico Allen was born on September 19, 1921, in Shreveport, LA. He matriculated at Wiley College and earned a BS degree [1941]. **Allen** enlisted in the US Army at the start of World War II but continued his education at the Meharry Medical College from which he earned a DDS degree [1945]. He also earned the *Fellowship of General Dentistry* designation from the Academy of General Dentistry [1969].



Allen operated a successful dental practice in Shreveport for over 40 years. He interrupted his practice in 1951 to enter the US Air Force as a Captain. In 1953, he was assigned to an Air Force Reserve unit and separated from the military in 1958.

Allen was a founding member and the first secretary of the North Louisiana Dental Society, an organization composed of black dentists denied membership in the white Louisiana Dental Association. In 1946, he was a founder and the first president of the Pelican Dental Society, an affiliate of the National Dental Association. **Allen** was the editor of the National Dental Association journal [1950-1951]. In 1958, he joined the Academy of General Dentistry and served as parliamentarian. He was also a member of several local dental associations outside of Louisiana. Within the community, **Allen** was

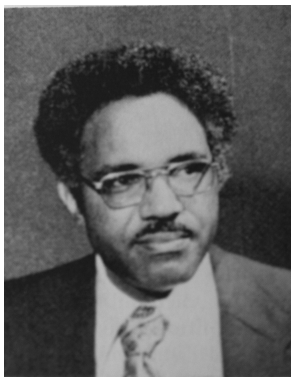
involved with the American Legion movement and held several positions. He was a founder of a local day care center and a member of the local school board.

Initiated at the *Alpha Chi* on February 8, 1941, he was elected Polemarch immediately following his initiation. In 1948, he was among the charter group of the Shreveport (LA) Alumni Chapter. Grand Polemarch Wilson appointed **Allen** the 12th Southwestern Province Polemarch in 1956. Grand Polemarch Millsbaugh reappointed him in 1961 and he remained in office until 1963. The delegates at the 52nd Grand Chapter elected **Allen** to the Grand Board of Directors. The delegates at the 56th and the 57th Grand Chapters elected him the Senior Grand Vice Polemarch.

Grand Polemarch **Allen** died February 21, 1999.

The 22nd Grand Polemarch [1976-1979]: Attorney Hiliary Hamilton Holloway

Hiliary Hamilton Holloway was born on March 7, 1928, in Durham, NC. He matriculated at North Carolina College earning a BS degree [1949]. He also earned a MED degree from Temple University [1956] and JD degree from Temple University [1964].



Holloway began his professional career as a manger at an electrical contracting firm. In 1950, he was appointed the business manager at St. Augustine's College. In 1953, when the *Fraternity* bought a row house in Philadelphia to become its official headquarters, **Holloway** accepted the position of *Executive Secretary of Kappa Alpha Psi*. Working with his wife - Gwen - and sister - Margaret Holloway Arrington - they were the *first Fraternity* staff. **Holloway** and his staff obtained the official records of the *Fraternity* from Grand Keeper of Records and Exchequer J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., and set about the task of building a centralized operation.

Holloway quickly realized the row house that he and his family *shared* with the *Fraternity* was both inadequate and inappropriate as a national headquarters. As property close to the house became available, he recommended to the Grand Board that it acquire these sites for future expansion. **Holloway** resigned as *Executive Secretary* in 1965 to pursue a legal career. In 1968, he accepted a position as General Counsel of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. He was its *first* black General Counsel and retired in 1993.

Holloway was actively involved in the Philadelphia community for nearly 50 years. He also was a member of the board of trustees at North Carolina Central University, including a term as chairman. Perhaps, outside of his family, his real penchant was his involvement with his church.

Holloway, a 1947 *Alpha Kappa* initiate, was the Raleigh (NC) Alumni Chapter Keeper of Exchequer [1950-52] and the Middle Eastern Province Assistant Keeper of Records and Exchequer [1950-52]. When J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., the second Grand Keeper of Records and Exchequer, chose not to seek reelection at the 43rd Grand Chapter, **Holloway** *volunteered* and was elected. The delegates at the 54th Grand Chapter elected him the sixth Grand Keeper of Records and Exchequer, a position he held continuously, without opposition, until 1976.

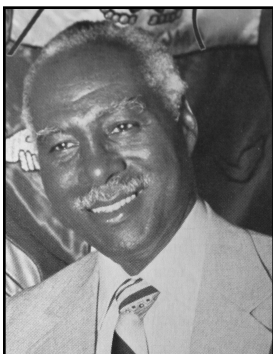
Immediately following his installation, Grand Polemarch **Holloway** called upon chapters and members to support the NAACP in its effort to raise funds to appeal an oppressive judgment handed down by a Mississippi State Court. The respect and admiration for the new leader resulted in thousands of contributions ranging from \$100 to \$1,500.

Known to some as "Hip" and to others as "HHH" he was a role model to young black males throughout the nation. He often described his credo for life as - "If it is to be, it is up to me."

Grand Polemarch **Holloway** died February 15, 2000.

The 23rd Grand Polemarch [1979-1982]: Dr. Oliver S. Gumbs

Oliver S. Gumbs was born on October 31, 1912, and according to him, *in the middle of an ocean*. Reared in Ithaca, NY, by Bahamian parents of British and Dutch ancestry, he matriculated at Virginia Union University, earning a BS degree in 1936. He continued his education at Meharry Medical College, earning a MD degree in 1941.



After graduating from medical school, **Gumbs** established a medical practice in Huntsville, AL but moved to Mobile to be closer to a black hospital. Initially, he was a general surgeon but gradually became a specialist in mental health. **Gumbs** was one of the *first* physicians to explore the consequences of drugs on the human body and was a member of the Department of Health for the southern region of Alabama.

Gumbs, a 1936 *Alpha Gamma* initiate, was a charter member of the Mobile (AL) Alumni Chapter [1950]. Grand Polemarch Wilson appointed him the second Southern Province Polemarch in 1957, a position he held until 1965. The delegates at the 53rd Grand Chapter elected **Gumbs** to the Grand Board of Directors and delegates at the 55th, 57th, 59th, and 61st Grand Chapters continued his tenure.

Gumbs was approaching the *golden years* of his life when he became the chief executive officer of the *Fraternity*. Some mistook his *quiet* reserve as a sign that he was not as focused as his younger colleagues. Nothing was further from the truth. One of his dreams was a charitable foundation for the *Fraternity*, which became a reality in 1981 with the formation of the Kappa Foundation.

Grand Polemarch **Gumbs** died December 5, 1993.

The 24th Grand Polemarch [1982-1985]: Robert Louis Gordon

Robert Louis Gordon was born on June 23, 1941, in Lexington, KY. He was a basketball player, who was recruited by several black colleges and attended Edward Waters College. He earned a BS degree in 1963. **Gordon** also did post graduate work at Florida A & M University and the College of Finger Lake (NY).



Gordon played professional basketball for a few years. He accepted a position as a teacher and basketball coach at Waycross (GA) Center High School in 1965. **Gordon** moved to Michigan [1969] to accept a management position at the Ford Motor Company. He left Ford in 1987 to become the Director of Human Resources for Highland Park, MI. **Gordon** continued his career in public service as Director of Human Resources for Inkland, MI and as the Inkland City Manager. Gordon retired in 2007.

Gordon, a 1963 *Delta Psi* initiate, affiliated with the Ann Arbor/Ypsilanti (MI) Alumni Chapter in 1969. Grand Polemarch Allen appointed him the Northern Province Polemarch [1973], a position he held until 1979. The delegates at the 62nd Grand Chapter elected him the Senior Grand Vice Polemarch and the delegates at the 63rd Grand Chapter reelected him.

As Senior Grand Vice Polemarch, **Gordon** was a *working partner* and chief confidant to Grand Polemarch Gumbs. Senior Grand Vice Polemarch **Gordon** was the chief architect of the *Buy a Brick* program, a mechanism to raise funds to renovate the national headquarters buildings.

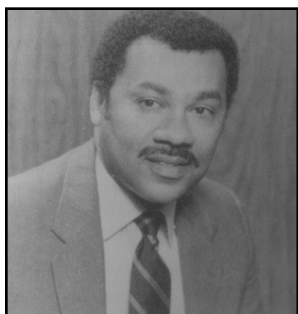
To execute his agenda, as Grand Polemarch, he organized a host of Kappamen throughout the nation into commissions, committees, and task forces. No Grand Polemarch since C. Rodger Wilson involved so many brothers in so many activities.

Gordon was a humble brother who believed Achievers never allow demeaning comments to deter their goals. His typical response to a negative comment was: "We are above that." To fix the legacy of Grand Polemarch **Gordon**, the Northern Province Board of Directors established the *Robert L. Gordon Achievement Award* to recognize members who have made a significant contribution toward achievement in the Northern Province.

Grand Polemarch **Gordon** died June 8, 2007.

The 25th Grand Polemarch [1985-1988]: Randall C. Bacon

Randall C. Bacon, a native of Ohio, was reared in Southern California. He matriculated at California State University, earning a BS degree in 1960. To finance his education, **Bacon** worked as a clerk in the Los Angeles Department of Public Social Services.



Following his graduation, **Bacon** continued his career in public service. During the next 42 years, he worked in local governments in Los Angeles and San Diego, and culminated his career as head of the General Services Department of Los Angeles. During his exemplary career, the Bacon staffs earned over 74 awards for excellence.

In 1987, the Social Security Administration recognized his accomplishments with its *highest* national award presented to a state administrator. **Bacon** was a charter member of the Southern California chapter of the American Society of Public Administrators, and a president of the Los Angeles metropolitan area chapter.

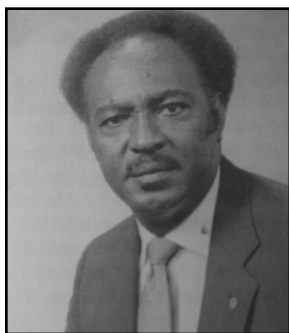
Bacon, a 1958 *Upsilon* initiate, was Keeper of Records as a neophyte, and served two consecutive terms as Polemarch. One of the brothers who welcomed him into the bond was future *Laurel Wreath* Wearer Johnnie Cochran. The delegates at the 49th Grand Chapter elected **Bacon** the Grand Strategus. During his tenure as Grand Strategus, he developed a relationship with Senior Grand Vice Polemarch Thomas Bradley. When Bradley ran for Mayor of Los Angeles, in 1969, **Bacon** was one of his lieutenants. He also assisted Bradley in his pursuit to be Governor of California in 1982.

Bacon affiliated with the Los Angeles (CA) Alumni Chapter in 1960. He served the chapter as a Keeper of Records and Polemarch. Grand Polemarch Davenport appointed **Bacon** the Western Province Polemarch in 1967 and Grand Polemarch Carter reappointed him in 1970. The delegates at the 58th Grand Chapter elected **Bacon** the Senior Grand Vice Polemarch; he was reelected without opposition at each succeeding Grand Chapter, until 1979. At the 62nd and 64th Grand Chapters, **Bacon** was a candidate for Grand Polemarch. His third effort, at the 66th Grand Chapter was successful.

Bacon was an ardent supporter of the effort to erect a new International Headquarters in Philadelphia. As a part of the elected leadership during the 1970s, he was quite familiar with the inadequacy of the facility. **Bacon** employed many of the techniques he used as a successful public administrator to manage the *Fraternity*. He appointed brothers from throughout the country to committees and attempted to blend seasoned and younger brothers.

The 26th Grand Polemarch [1988-1991]: Dr. Ulysses McBride

Ulysses McBride, a native of Atmore, AL, was the product of a single parent home, headed by a hard working mother, who instilled sound Christian values in her children. These values would guide his life, and the messages he heard in church would become a part of the impressive oratories he delivered at Province Councils and Grand Chapter meetings, and other gatherings.



McBride was a brilliant student who spent a part of his high school years at Knoxville College. He matriculated at Knoxville College on an academic scholarship and earned an AB degree in 1959. He continued his education at Indiana University, earning a Masters Degree in Education and Supervision, and at Auburn University, which awarded him a PhD degree in 1974. He was one of the *first* blacks to earn an advanced degree from Auburn. **McBride** was also a *Coe Fellow* at the State University of

New York at Stony Brook.

McBride began his professional career, in 1959, as a teacher at the Escambia County (AL) Training School. After earning a MS degree, he was appointed principal at the Southern Normal High School in Brewton, AL. After earning his doctorate, **McBride** returned to south Alabama to become Chairman of the Social Studies Department at Faulkner State College in Bay Minette. With an eye towards running his own institution, he accepted a position as Vice President of the College in 1985. In 1991, the Alabama Governor appointed **McBride** the President of Reid State Technical College in Evergreen, AL, from which he retired in 1998.

During a career in education that spanned nearly 40 years, **McBride** was actively involved in a number of professional organizations and received recognition from hundreds of organizations and several cities throughout the nation.

McBride, a 1952 *Beta Phi* initiate, was one of the youngest men initiated into the *Fraternity*. Jack LeFlore, the *Fraternity* jeweler for over 20 years, once commented: "When we initiated Mac we were not sure he was legal." While pursuing his degree at Knoxville College, McBride was elected Lieutenant Strategus, Keeper of Records, and Polemarch of *Beta Phi*.

When **McBride** returned home to Atmore, in 1959, the closest alumni chapters were in Pensacola, FL, 50 miles to the south, and Mobile, AL, 55 miles to the southwest. He was among the charter group of the Atmore (AL) Alumni Chapter [1969] whose goal was a membership exclusively of Life members. Within three years, under the direction of **McBride**, the chapter achieved its goal.

In 1972, the brothers of the Southern Province, recognizing his hard work and dedication, elected him the Senior Province Vice Polemarch. In 1975, Grand Polemarch Allen appointed him the fourth Southern Province Polemarch. During his seven-year tenure, Province Polemarch **McBride** chartered eight Greek letter chapters, primarily at majority institutions of higher learning, and 15 alumni chapters in emerging communities with growing black populations.

Following the 64th Grand Chapter, the Grand Board elected **McBride** to fill the unexpired term of a member who had been elected the Senior Grand Vice Polemarch. The delegates at the 65th Grand Chapter elected him to a three year term on the Grand Board. At the 66th and 67th Grand Chapters, the delegates elected **McBride** the Senior Grand Vice Polemarch.

The 27th Grand Polemarch [1991-1995]: Attorney Robert L. Harris

Robert L. Harris, a native of Arkadelphia, AR, moved to Oakland, CA while a teenager. After graduating from a local public high school, he earned an AA degree from Merritt College [1963] and a BA degree from San Francisco State University [1965]. **Harris** earned a JD degree from the University of California at Berkeley [1972] and a certificate from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Advanced Management Program [1988].



He began his professional career, in 1965, as a deputy probation officer with the Alameda County (CA) Probation Department. After graduating from law school, **Harris** accepted a position within the Law Department at the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. For the next 17 years, **Harris** represented his employer in a variety of legal matters. In 1985, he argued the *Pacific Gas & Electric v California Public Utilities Commission* case before the *Supreme Court of the United States*, a landmark corporate first amendment case. On February 25, 1986, the *Court*, by a 5-3 decision, ruled in favor of *Pacific Gas*. In 1988, he was appointed Vice President - Community Relations, and later, Vice President - Environmental Affairs. In 1989, Harris became Manager of the Central Division of the East Bay Region of Pacific Gas & Electric, a \$300 million operation with over 500 employees.

Harris is an active member of the - American Bar Association, San Francisco Bar Association, and National Bar Association. He is a past president of the Charles Houston Bar Association, which represents black lawyers in Northern California, and one of the principal organizers and founders of the California Association of Black Lawyers. He was Vice President of the National Bar Association [1976-78] and, in 1979, became the first lawyer from a western state elected President. In 1982, Harris helped form the *National Bar Institute*, the funding component of the National Bar Association, and was the first president [1982] of the Wiley Manual Law Foundation, the funding component of the Charles Houston Bar Association.

Harris is one of the most active members of the San Francisco area. His civic involvements include - member of the governing body responsible for the Port of Oakland; board member of the United Negro College Fund of the Bay Area; co-chair of the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights of the San Francisco Bay Area; General Counsel to the American Association of Blacks in Energy; member the African-American Experience Fund of the National Parks Foundation; the National Environmental Policy Commission; and the Oakland African-American Chamber of Commerce.

Harris, a 1964 *Gamma Alpha* initiate, was the chapter Keeper of Records until his graduation. He

has been affiliated with the Berkeley (CA) Alumni Chapter since 1972, and was the Chapter Polemarch in 1973. The delegates at the 1974 and 1975 Western Province Councils elected him the Senior Province Vice Polemarch. Grand Polemarch Allen appointed him Western Province Polemarch in 1975. Grand Polemarch Holloway continued the appointment through 1979 when he stepped down to become President of the National Bar Association.

The delegates at the 63rd Grand Chapter elected **Harris** to the Grand Board of Directors. The delegates at the 65th and 67th Grand Chapters continued his tenure. The delegates at the 68th and 69th Grand Chapters elected him the Senior Grand Vice Polemarch.

The 28th Grand Polemarch [1995-1999]: Ronald R. Young

Ronald R. Young, a native of Chester, SC, moved with his family to Buffalo, NY and eventually to Syracuse, NY. A product of the local public school systems in Buffalo and Syracuse, he matriculated at Hampton Institute, earning a BS degree in 1971. **Young** also earned an MBA degree from Syracuse University [1975].



He began his professional career, in 1971, in the accounting department at Agway Inc. During the next 27 years, **Young** enjoyed a rewarding career that culminated with his retirement in 1998 as Vice President of Business Development. Following his retirement, he was named a Vice President at the State University of New York - Upstate Medical University.

Young was active in the Syracuse (NY) civic community for over 30 years. His contributions to the community have been recognized with numerous awards and honors, including a 1974 *Outstanding Young Men of America*

award and a listing in the 1974 edition of *Who's Who in Black America*.

Young, a 1969 *Beta Chi* initiate, was Keeper of Records in 1969-70, and Polemarch in 1970-71. When he arrived in Syracuse, he affiliated with the *Syracuse (NY) Alumni Association* and was a charter member of the Syracuse (NY) Alumni Chapter in 1973. Within his home chapter, he held several key positions, including Polemarch. **Young** served several terms on the Northern Province Board of Directors and was elected Senior Province Vice Polemarch at the 1977 Province Council. The delegates at the 1978 and 1979 Northern Province Councils continued him in office. Grand Polemarch Gumbs appointed **Young** the Northern Province Polemarch in 1979.

Young was a member of several national commissions. The delegates at the 68th and 70th Grand Chapters elected him to the Grand Board, and the delegates at the 71st Grand Chapter elected him Senior Grand Vice Polemarch.

The 29th Grand Polemarch [1999-2003]: Howard L. Tutman, Jr.

Howard L. Tutman, Jr., a native of Baltimore, MD, was reared in one of the toughest neighborhoods in the city. It was a neighborhood, in which death took the lives of many of its inhabitants well before their maturity, and, in which, time in a local detention center was the *norm* rather than the exception. **Tutman**, with the assistance of a supportive family and *positive* outside influences, avoided many of these *debilitating* distractions.



After graduating from Carver High School, he enrolled at Morgan State College in January 1960. **Tutman** interrupted his pursuit of a degree, in 1962, to enter the US Air Force. He returned to Morgan, in 1966, and earned a degree in 1968. **Tutman** continued his education at the University of Pennsylvania and earned a Masters Degree in City Planning in 1970.

Tutman began his professional career, in 1970, at the US Department of HUD Region Office in Philadelphia but transferred to the headquarters in Washington, DC a year later. During a career that culminated in 2009, his assignments at HUD enabled him to interact with a number of presidential appointees, and senior level career employees. Included among the HUD decision makers with whom he interacted were Alphonso R. Jackson, a 1967 *Epsilon Eta* initiate, who was the HUD Secretary in 2004-2008; Samuel C. Jackson, a 1948 *Rho* initiate, who was a HUD Assistant

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Secretary in 1969-1973; and Patricia Roberts Harris, the *first* African American female HUD Secretary in 1977-1979.

Tutman, a loyal supporter of his alma mater, is a Life Member of the Morgan State University Alumni Association. He was a member of the HUD chapter of Blacks in Government; Baltimore County NAACP; American Association of Planners; National Association of Planners; and National Association of Black Meeting Planners. In 1992, Carver High School recognized his *lifetime* achievements by inducting him into its Hall of Fame.

Tutman a 1966 *Alpha Iota* initiate, affiliated with the Philadelphia (PA) Alumni Chapter while pursuing his advanced degree. In 1971, he affiliated with the Baltimore (MD) Alumni Chapter. **Tutman** held numerous offices within the chapter, including Keeper of Records and Polemarch. His contributions to the chapter earned him several awards, including the highest chapter award.

Within the Eastern Province, **Tutman** was elected to the Province Board of Directors [1981]. In 1984, he was elected Senior Province Vice Polemarch. Grand Polemarch Bacon appointed him the 16th Eastern Province Polemarch in March 1986 and Grand Polemarch McBride appointed him the 18th Eastern Province Polemarch in September 1988.

At the Grand Chapter level, Grand Polemarch Gordon appointed **Tutman** the vice chairman of the first *Conclave Planning Committee*, and, in 1985, elevated him to chairman. In January 1986, Grand Polemarch Bacon appointed **Tutman** to the Diamond Jubilee Committee, and charged him with managing housing for the 75th anniversary celebration.

The delegates at the 70th Grand Chapter elected **Tutman** to the Grand Board of Directors, and the delegates at the 71st Grand Chapter reelected him. The delegates at the 72nd and 73rd Grand Chapters elected him the Senior Grand Vice Polemarch.

While serving as the 18th Eastern Province Polemarch, he announced "Excellence is the Only Acceptable Standard in the Province." Upon his election to Grand Polemarch, he modified the statement to: "Excellence is the Only Acceptable Standard in Kappa Alpha Psi."

The 30th Grand Polemarch [2003-2007]: Samuel C. Hamilton

Samuel C. Hamilton, a native of Knoxville, TN, matriculated at Clark College, earning a BA degree in 1965. He also continued his education at the University of Connecticut, University of Massachusetts, and Indiana University.



Hamilton was a good collegiate football player who had an opportunity to pursue a professional football career. Instead, he chose a career in business. He began his career as a partner in a real estate investment firm in Hartford, CT. **Hamilton** later worked as a regional director at the Hartford based Aetna Life and Casualty Company, one of the largest insurance companies in the nation. He left Aetna to become the Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Hartford Economic Development Corporation [HEDCO]. HEDCO is a nonprofit organization that works in tandem with the Greater Hartford Business Development Corporation to stimulate economic development in the

Hartford metropolitan area by collaborating with private and public entities to start, finance, retain and recruit small businesses in the Hartford metropolitan area.

Hamilton has been a significant contributor to volunteer organizations. He helped form the *Hartford Neighborhood Development Support Collaborative*, which obtained funding from 20 diverse sources to support affordable housing and neighborhood economic renewal. **Hamilton** has served as a board member of Child and Family Services and TLC, a group shelter for teens. He was also a member of the expert panel of the Center for Sports Parenting and is an Elder of the First Presbyterian Church.

Hamilton has been involved with the United Way since 1986. He has been a member of the executive and strategic planning committees, and chaired the allocations committee in 1993-95. In 1998, **Hamilton** was elected board chairman of the United Way of the Capital Area. In 2001, the United Way of the Capital Area presented **Hamilton** with its annual *Community Service Award* recognizing his dedication to the spirit of philanthropy and community service.

Hamilton, a 1963 *Gamma Kappa* initiate, was a chapter Polemarch, and helped welcome future *Laurel Wreath Wearer* Carl Ware into the *Fraternity*. He has been affiliated with the Hartford (CT) Alumni Chapter for over 30 years and has held several key leadership positions.

Grand Polemarch McBride appointed **Hamilton** the Northeastern Province Polemarch in 1988. During his two-year tenure, he established seven Greek letter chapters, including the *Xi Delta* at Princeton University, and five alumni chapters. He was also a member of a Council of Province Polemarshs committee that redesigned the membership selection and induction process.

The delegates at the 70th and 71st Grand Chapters elected **Hamilton** the ninth Grand Keeper of Records and Exchequer. During the tenure of Grand Polemarch Young [1995-1999] **Hamilton** was Director of Organizational Management and helped developed a plan to reorganize the International Headquarters. The delegates at the 74th and 75th Grand Chapters elected Hamilton the Senior Grand Vice Polemarch.

The 31st Grand Polemarch [2007-2011]: Attorney Dwayne M. Murray

Dwayne Murray, a native of Louisiana, is among the most successful attorneys in the nation, and one of the few African Americans deemed an *expert* in the field of bankruptcy law and business reorganizations.



Murray matriculated at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette, earning BA and MA degrees. He also earned a JD degree from the Southern University Law Center.

Murray was an outstanding scholar who easily could have become a successful musician. However, he chose the field of law and has reached a *plateau of excellence* that has earned him the respect and admiration of legal professionals throughout the nation. He has been admitted to practice before US District Courts for the Middle, Eastern, and Western districts of Louisiana; the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals; and the Supreme Court of the United States.

The first African American appointed to the Chapter Seven Panel of Trustees for Region Five [Louisiana and Mississippi], he is serving his 18th term on the panel. Murray is also on the faculty at the Southern University Law Center and the *National Bankruptcy Training Institute*, and has been a member of the board of directors of the *National Association of Bankruptcy Trustees* since 2006. Formed in 1982, the *Association* is a nonprofit organization whose mission is to address the needs of Chapter Seven Bankruptcy trustees and to promote the effectiveness of the bankruptcy system.

Murray is a member of several professional organizations, including the National Bar Association, Louisiana State Bar Association, Baton Rouge Bar Association, and the Louis A. Martinet Legal Society. He is also a member of Phi Mu Alpha Fraternity, Delta Theta Phi Law fraternity and Kappa Phi Kappa professional education fraternity, for which he also served as national legal counsel. He is also a member of the Sigma Pi Phi fraternity. A Roman Catholic, **Murray** is a past member of the St Jude Catholic Church Advisory Council.

A March 1977 *Theta Nu* initiate, the *Murray line* was the *first* group initiated by the chapter. Murray served *Theta Nu* as Vice Polemarch and Polemarch. In 1986, he helped establish the Lafayette (LA) Alumni Chapter and was its first Keeper of Records. **Murray** has also been affiliated with the Opelousas (LA) and Baton Rouge (LA) Alumni Chapters.

A Life Member of the Southwestern Province, he represented the state of Louisiana on the Province Board of Directors and was elected Senior Province Vice Polemarch in 1992-1995. In 1995, Grand Polemarch Harris appointed **Murray** the 21st Southwestern Province Polemarch, an appointment that Grand Polemarch Young continued.

The delegates to the 74th Grand Chapter elected **Murray** to the Grand Board of Directors. During his tenure as a Grand Board member (1999-2003), **Murray** chaired the Grand Board of Appeals. The delegates to the 76th and 77th Grand Chapters elected **Murray** the Senior Grand Vice Polemarch. It came as no surprise when the delegates at the 78th Grand Chapter, *overwhelmingly* elected Murray the 31st Grand Polemarch, and the delegates at the 79th Grand Chapter confirmed their support of his leadership by reelecting him.

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Grand Polemarch **Murray** has always been concerned about children. He has been a loyal supporter and booster for the Piney Wood School in Mississippi, and expanded the Guide Right program to include the *Kappa Kamp* project. Combining the importance of helping children with the need for a philanthropic plan identified with the *Fraternity*, Grand Polemarch **Murray** initiated the *Sunday of Hope* program to support the St Jude's Children Hospital in Memphis, TN. The participating churches and members responded to this novel initiative by making contributions that exceeded the financial goal well before the planned deadline.

His keen awareness of the pitfalls of the inappropriate use of credit, particularly by young men and women, led to the establishment of the GLAD program, a financial literacy program targeted at the campuses where the *Fraternity* has a presence.

Ever cognizant of the importance of building relationships, Grand Polemarch **Murray** expanded relationship of the *Fraternity* with the member organizations of the National Pan-Hellenic Council and was elected president of the *Council of Presidents*. He also moved the *Fraternity* towards more support for social action organizations, including Big Brothers/Big Sisters; the MLK Foundation; the NAACP; the National Education Association; the National Urban League; the Thurgood Marshall College Fund; and the United Negro College Fund.

One of the most enthusiastic chief executives in the history of the *Fraternity*, Grand Polemarch **Murray** energized the membership around the moniker *One Kappa* as they prepare to celebrate 100 years of achievement in every field of human endeavor at the birthplace of the *Fraternity*.

The Laurel Wreath Wearers of Kappa Alpha Psi

Founder **Byron Kenneth Armstrong** conceived the *Laurel Wreath of Kappa Alpha Psi* award during the formative years of the *Fraternity*. The award is the highest honor a member can earn and consists of a *Certificate of Achievement* and an engraved special jeweled badge that is worn in lieu of the official badge of the *Fraternity*. The conferral of the award is the highlight of the Public Meeting held at a Conclave.

The First Laurel Wreath Wearer [1924]: Elder Watson Diggs

Elder Watson Diggs [Indianapolis (IN) Alumni Chapter] was the principal organizer of the *Kappa Alpha Nu* fraternity, the forerunner of the *Kappa Alpha Psi* fraternity. Working closely with two other founders, he helped develop the foundation of the *Fraternity* and the emblems that identified it as a college Greek letter organization. His commitment to developing an organization dominated by men seeking the highest level of excellence earned him the respect of college administrators at institutions of higher learning that did not readily welcome Negro students. He viewed his fraternity as a *movement* that would address voids in the development of Negro male students that most majority institutions of higher learning were unable (or unwilling) to address.



Founder **Diggs** understood the value of a college education. Refusing to rely upon a degree from a *Normal School*, he continued his education and was the *first* Negro to meet the degree requirements of the Department of Education at the Indiana University. His thirst for knowledge led him to Howard University from which he earned an MA degree in Education at 60 years old.

His unselfish and incisive contributions to the development of a *movement* that would attract tens of thousands of men with a burning desire to achieve in a field of endeavor, was on par with the contributions of the founding fathers of this nation.

His *extra meritorious* contributions to the *Fraternity* earned him the first Laurel Wreath.

The Second Laurel Wreath Wearer [1924]: Robert Sengstacke Abbott

Robert Sengstacke Abbott [Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter] was born on November 24, 1868, in Frederica, St. Simons Island, GA. **Abbott** earned degrees from Claflin University (1893), Hampton Institute (1896), and the Chicago Kent Law School (1899).



After struggling to earn a living as a lawyer in Chicago; Gary, IN; and Topeka, KS, he worked at a newspaper operated by his stepfather. In 1905, he borrowed a small sum, and founded the *Chicago Daily Defender*.

The first issues of the paper were four page six column handbills filled with local news items that he gathered, and clippings from other newspapers. The paper struggled during its early years. One of his supporters was his landlady, Henrietta Lee, who allowed him to expand the paper into a second room, even as he fell far into arrears on the rent.

In 1910, **Abbott** hired his first full time employee, J. Hockley Smiley, who helped **Abbott** to transform the *Defender* into a paper with a national audience. They incorporated techniques similar to those used by William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer to boost sales, and to dramatize the racial injustices in America. As a northern paper, the *Defender* had more freedom to denounce issues outright. Its editorial position was *militant*, and directly attacked racism. The local circulation quickly surpassed its three rival newspapers – *Broad Ax*, *Illinois Idea*, and *Conservator*.

By 1929, the *Defender* was a national newspaper with a circulation of 250,000. Its columnists included NAACP Executive Secretary Walter White, and novelist, playwright and short-story writer Langston Hughes. The *Defender* also published the early poems of Pulitzer Prize winning poet Gwendolyn Brooks.

Because of the inability to distribute the paper through traditional channels in the South, **Abbott** turned to porters working on the railroad. The paper was readily available in Negro barbershops, churches, and other venues frequented by Negroes. Articles appearing in the *Defender* provided information about job opportunities and the quality of life in the North. Thousands of Negroes left their homes in the South because of what they read or saw on the pages of the **Abbott** paper.

As the newspaper prospered **Abbott** became one of the *first* Negro millionaires, and was often referred to as "the colored William Randolph Hearst." He repaid the support of Henrietta Lee by giving her a new house, and, according to legend, he provided a small stipend to the white family that had owned his father, but had since fallen on hard times. He was also very generous to his family, and educated and trained his nephew to succeed him.

Abbott received honorary degrees from Wilberforce University and Morris Brown College. He was a president of the Hampton Institute Alumni Association, and was a member of the Hampton Institute board of trustees.

Abbott was among the group of businessmen recruited by the Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter to join the *Fraternity*. The official database of the *Fraternity* lists his initiation date as *April 15, 1919*, the same date as the chartering of the Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter.

His *landmark* accomplishments as a newspaper publisher earned him the second Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Abbott** died February 29, 1940.

The Third Laurel Wreath Wearer [1926]: Attorney Thomas Gillis Nutter

Thomas Gillis Nutter [*Tau of Kappa Alpha Psi*] was born on June 15, 1876, in Somerset County, MD.



He came from a family that had high ambitions for him and constantly encouraged him. His exposure to attorneys at an early age aroused his interest in law.

Nutter enrolled in the law program at Howard University and earned an LLB degree in 1899. One of his classmates was James Adlai Cobb, who would succeed Robert Herberston Terrell, in 1926, as the second Negro Judge on the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia.

Because of the death of his father, after earning his degree, **Nutter** returned to Somerset County to care for his mother, and accepted a job as a principal at a school in Fairmont, MD. In 1901, he moved to Marion County (IN) and was admitted to the Bar. In 1903, he moved to Charleston, WV, and opened a law office.

Nutter helped organize the Mutual Savings and Loan Company, the *first* Negro owned bank in the West Virginia, and was its Secretary-Treasurer. He was legal counsel to several businesses, and an Assistant Land Clerk in the Office of the State Auditor.

Nutter was elected to the state legislature in 1919. Although he was a Republican, **Nutter** continuously received the endorsement of the state labor organization and the support of several Democrats. In a state where Negroes were less than 10 per cent of the voting electorate, the voters returned **Nutter** to the legislature with *overwhelming* majorities. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated William Howard Taft for the presidency.

Between 1919 and 1921, **Nutter** helped draft legislation that led to the establishment of state funded institutions for Negroes, including West Virginia Industrial Home for Colored Girls, West Virginia Industrial Home for Colored Boys, West Virginia Colored Deaf and Blind School, and West Virginia Hospital for Colored Insane, all supervised by Negro professionals.

Nutter, a member of the Elks, was Grand Exalted Ruler [1913-1916]. He was Grand Chancellor of the Pythians, and president of the Pythian Mutual Investment Association, which owned property in Charleston, Keystone, and Huntington. **Nutter** was also a Mason, active in his church, and president of the Charleston Branch of the NAACP. As chairman of its legal committee, he raised over \$20,000 for the Mattie V. Lee Industrial Home for Colored Girls, which Rebecca Bullard opened in Charleston during 1915 to house young Negro working women.

During the 1920s, **Nutter** was among a cadre of attorneys involved in the segregation cases in Louisville, KY and the covenant cases in the District of Columbia. While serving as president of the West Virginia Conference of the NAACP [1956], he filed a lawsuit against a local school board to enforce the 1954 ruling of *Supreme Court of the United States* in the *Brown v Board of Education* case.

In 1920, **Nutter** married Sarah Meriwether. Born in Washington, DC in January 1888, she matriculated at Howard University and was a 1910 honor graduate. In 1909, she was among seven honor students, known as *the Sophomores*, invited to join the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority at Howard University, without going through an initiation ceremony. She was a brilliant woman who taught at schools in Baltimore and Washington, and at Howard University before moving to Charleston. Mrs. Nutter was the *first* Negro member of the Society for Crippled Children.

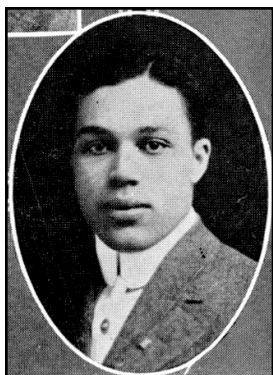
On January 26, 1923, **Nutter** was among the charter group of the West Virginia College Chapter, the *Tau of Kappa Alpha Psi*. Grand Polemarch Dickerson appointed him Middle Eastern Province (now known as the East Central Province) Polemarch in 1926, a position he held until 1928.

His *exemplary* achievements as a state legislator earned him the third Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Nutter** died June 23, 1959.

The Fourth Laurel Wreath Wearer [1926]: Archibald Alphonso Alexander

Archibald Alphonso Alexander, a 1912 graduate of the University of Iowa, was a successful engineering contractor. He formed his first firm, *A.A. Alexander Inc.*, in 1914, and by 1926, had established a name for himself in the construction industry.



During the next 44 years, Alexander was also the dominant principal of *Alexander & Higbee*, formed in 1917, and *Alexander & Repass*, a successor entity formed in 1928. Both of the other principals of these firms were white, and the majority of his employees were white. In 1949, *Ebony* magazine called *Alexander & Repass* the most successful interracial business in the nation. According to Iowa Governor Charles **Wynes**, Alexander characterized his race as a *little handicap*.

Although the Alexander businesses were successful for much of their existence, *Alexander & Repass* did encounter some financial difficulties in 1935 when a labor dispute in Chicago cost the firm a substantial sum. World War II would prove to be a life saver as the firm built the Tuskegee (AL) airfield where Negro pilots trained, and was awarded railroad projects in Illinois and bridge projects in Iowa and Missouri.

The firm opened an office in Washington, DC. Included among its projects were the Tidal Basin Bridge and the K Street elevated highway. Its largest project was the \$3.35 million Whitehurst Freeway, which took two years to complete and employed about 200 workers. By 1950, businesses run by Alexander had completed over 300 engineering and construction projects in several states. In 1954, his firm completed a \$1 million apartment building in Maryland for the *National Association for Colored Women*.

Alexander was a charter member of the Des Moines Branch of the NAACP and served as president in 1944. He was also president of the Des Moines Interracial Commission in 1940-41. He served on many committees and boards in support of the Negro community.

Alexander was active in the Republican Party. He was an assistant to the chairman of the Republican State Committee in Iowa in 1932 and 1940. He was also active in the 1952 presidential campaign for Dwight D. Eisenhower. Eisenhower appointed **Alexander** Governor of the Virgin Islands, in 1954 but he resigned in 1955.

His *outstanding* accomplishments in business earned him the fourth Laurel Wreath.

The Fifth Laurel Wreath Wearer [1929]: Attorney Jesse Ernest Wilkins

Jesse Ernest Wilkins [*Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter*] was an outstanding scholar. His academic performances ranked among the upper echelons of his peers while he was pursuing degrees at the University of Illinois and the University of Chicago Law School.



Married to the former Lilian Robinson, they were the parents of three successful sons -

- ◆ Jesse Ernest Wilkins, Jr., a 1938 *Iota* initiate, who achieved fame as a mathematician and nuclear scientist

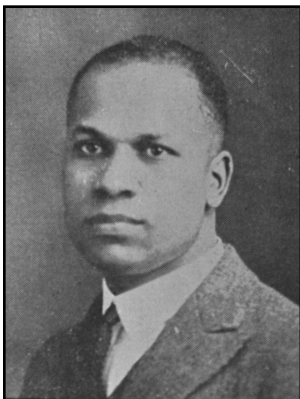
- ◆ John Robinson Wilkins, who attended the University of Wisconsin at age 14, Harvard Law School at age 19 and was elected to the Harvard Law Review; he was general counsel to the Agency for International Development in the Kennedy administration

- ◆ Julian Byrd Wilkins, a 1942 *Iota* initiate, who practiced law in the family firm

His *outstanding* academic achievements at two major universities earned him the fifth Laurel Wreath.

The Sixth Laurel Wreath Wearer [1935]: Dr. Byron Kenneth Armstrong

Byron Kenneth Armstrong [*Langston-Oklahoma City (OK) Alumni Chapter*] was one of the original three members of the *Grand Chapter of Kappa Alpha Nu* and a major contributor towards the development of the *Fraternity*. Among the founders, **Armstrong** was the most educated, earning an AB degree from Indiana University (1913); an MA degree from Columbia University (1914); and a PhD degree from the University of Michigan (1940).



During the 50th anniversary celebration, while in the twilight of his life, Founder **Armstrong** released a publication - "Crossing the Jordan and Beyond (Passing Bits of Kappa Lore)" - that captured *his* recollections of the early years of the *Fraternity*.

It was befitting that the *Fraternity* would confer its sixth Laurel Wreath on a member of the trilogy that laid the foundation for *Kappa Alpha Psi*, for his *extra meritorious* contributions.

The Seventh Laurel Wreath Wearer [1936]: Judge Armond W. Scott

Armond W. Scott [*Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter*] was born in New Hanover County (NC) in 1873. He matriculated at Biddle University, the forerunner of Johnson C. Smith University, earning an AB degree, and Shaw University, from which he earned LLB and MA degrees.



Scott began practicing law in 1895 in Wilmington, NC. It was a city dominated by Republicans and considered a Mecca for Negroes. **Scott** was among four prominent Negro attorneys, who handled virtually all the Negro legal business, a situation that caused envy among the white lawyers. Negroes, including **Scott**, were staunch Republicans, and held several positions in the city and county government. By 1898, racial tensions in Wilmington were peaking and a riot was inevitable. A white Democrat warned **Scott** that his name was on the *list* and encouraged him to flee for his life. **Scott** refused offers of money to help with his escape.

He boarded a train for Rocky Mount, NC, approximately 145 miles northwest of Wilmington. The train conductor *dared* Democratic interlopers to touch him.

Scott never returned to the Wilmington/New Hanover County area. He eventually migrated to Washington, DC where he continued to practice law. Active in the Colored Elks, he was the Grand Exalted Ruler in 1917-1918, succeeding *Laurel Wreath Wearer* Thomas Gillis Nutter. During his

tenure as Grand Exalted Ruler, he was responsible for improving the relationship with its white counterpart. **Scott** was an excellent orator and a frequent speaker at banquets and commencements. He was admired for his humility and his fairness.

In 1936, when Judge James Adlai Cobb decided to leave the Municipal Court, President Franklin Roosevelt nominated **Scott** to succeed him. It has been *alleged* in some historical accounts that the *Scott nomination* was opposed by several prominent Negro Washingtonians, including the Colored Bar Association, who preferred Howard University Law professor William Hastie. The US Senate overwhelmingly confirmed the appointment of **Scott**.

Scott, the third Negro appointed to the Municipal Court, served on the bench during the administrations of Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman, and Dwight Eisenhower. According to lawyers who tried cases before him, Judge **Scott** used his power wisely and justly. A tribute to his rulings was the absence of any reversals of his rulings by the Appellate Court.

Scott, a 1927 Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter initiate, was its fourth Chapter Polemarch.

His *outstanding* accomplishments as a jurist earned him the seventh Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Scott** died March 16, 1960

The Eighth Laurel Wreath Wearer [1940]: Lionel F. Artis

Lionel F. Artis [*Indianapolis (IN) Alumni Chapter*] was born on December 3, 1895, in Paris, IL but reared in Indianapolis.



He enlisted in the US Army, in 1918, and was a Sergeant Major in the 809th Infantry Battalion. After the war, **Artis** returned to Indianapolis and attended Butler University. He later matriculated at the University of Chicago, from which he earned a BA degree [1933]. He also earned a MA degree from Indiana University [1941].

Artis was a community activist and a board member of 23 different organizations. In 1922, in the face of the emerging influence of the Indiana Ku Klux Klan, **Artis** was one of 16 Negro citizens who signed a letter to the Indianapolis School Board protesting the building of a segregated high school in Indianapolis. The School Board ignored the protest and built the school. The city intended to name the new school in honor of Thomas Jefferson but after objections from the Negro community, it was named

Crispus Attucks High School.

In 1938, **Artis** was appointed the manager of Lockfield Gardens, one of the first public housing facilities in the nation, and remained in that position until his retirement in 1969.

Artis was a charter initiate of the *Nu of Kappa Alpha Psi* on October 5, 1920. He is also listed among the charter members of the Indianapolis (IN) Alumni Chapter. Grand Polemarch David appointed him the *first* editor of the *Kappa Alpha Psi Journal* in 1920. **Artis** retired as *Journal* Editor in 1938.

His *extra meritorious contributions* to the *Fraternity* while serving as the *Kappa Alpha Psi Journal* Editor earned him the eighth Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Artis** died September 2, 1971.

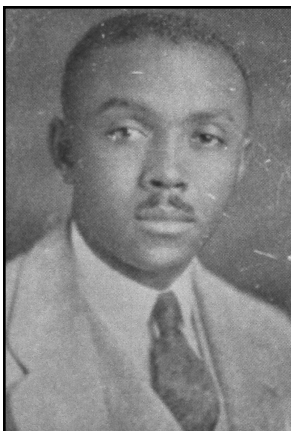
The Ninth Laurel Wreath Wearer [1944]: Dr. Clarence Leon Wilson

Clarence Leon Wilson [*Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter*] was born on July 15, 1895, in Cairo, IL. A product of the Carbondale (IL) public school system, he entered the University of Illinois in 1914 and earned BS and MD degrees in 1918 and 1920, respectively.

Wilson interned at Kansas City (MO) General Hospital No. 2 and did graduate work (and research) in Obstetrics at the Chicago Lying Hospital, Michael Reese Hospital of Chicago, and Provident Hospital of Chicago.

Wilson was employed at Provident Hospital as - an instructor in Gynecology at the school of nursing; a Senior Attending Physician in Obstetrics and Gynecology; and a member of the post graduate course faculty. He lectured in Obstetrics and Gynecology at the John A. Andrews Hospital

in Tuskegee, AL, and chaired the National Medical Association Commission on Obstetrics. **Wilson** was also a Diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology.



In 1938, the United States Civil Service Commission recognized **Wilson** as a senior specialist in obstetrics. Two years later, he ranked *first* in an open competitive examination, administered by the state of Illinois, for the position of field consultant in maternity and infancy.

Wilson published articles in the *Journal of the National Medical Association* and the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*. One of his articles was read at a session of the Central Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

He lectured at post graduate seminars. Included among these were the Post Graduate Assembly and Annual Clinic of Texas and the Post Graduate Symposium on Public Health of Southern California. Many of the seminars were sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association, the Rosenwald Fund, and various health departments.

Wilson was a member of the National Medical Societies in Chicago; National Medical Association and the American Medical Association; and American Congress of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Wilson, a 1915 *Beta* initiate, was a Keeper of Records and a Polemarch at the *Beta*. In 1919, he was among the charter group of the Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter. The delegates at the eighth, ninth, 10th, and 11th Grand Chapters elected him the Grand Keeper of Records. Grand Polemarch Alexander appointed **Wilson** the Central Province Polemarch, in 1927, a position he held until 1929. He was also chairman of the Achievement Commission for several years.

His *outstanding* achievements in the field of medicine and his contributions to the specialties of Obstetrics and Gynecology, earned him the ninth Laurel Wreath.

Wilson died before the 34th Grand Chapter meeting (1944) and the award was presented posthumously to his wife.

The 10th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1945]: W. Ellis Stewart

W. Ellis Stewart [Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter] was the fourth Grand Polemarch.



Stewart was an executive at the Supreme Life Insurance Company. He was actively involved in the Negro insurance industry and was a member of the *National Insurance Association*. Formed in 1921 by the owners of 13 Negro insurance companies, as the *National Negro Insurance Association*, it changed its name in 1950. The first *Association* president was *Laurel Wreath Wearer* Charles Clinton Spaulding. **Stewart** was president during the 1940s.

Stewart was active in the Chicago community. He was a member of: the YMCA board of directors; the Chicago Recreation Commission; the Chicago Planning Commission; the USO board of directors; the Chicago Urban League; and the Chicago Branch of the NAACP.

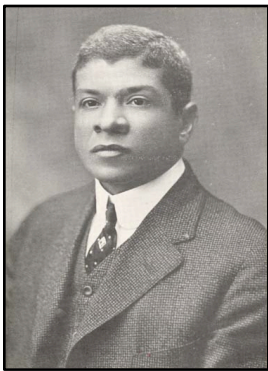
Stewart, a 1911 *Alpha* initiate, was among the earliest supporters of the *Fraternity*. During his tenure as Grand Polemarch (1922-24), he embraced the district concept introduced by George F. David II, the third Grand Polemarch, and expanded the number of districts from three to seven.

His *outstanding* contributions to the insurance industry earned him the 10th Laurel Wreath.

The 11th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1945]: Charles Clinton Spaulding

Charles Clinton Spaulding [Durham (NC) Alumni Chapter] was born on August 1, 1874, in Columbus County (NC). His great grandfather was an emancipated house servant from Wilmington, NC, who migrated west to Columbus County in the early 1800s, where he joined a community of free Negro-Indian farmers. Both of his parents, Benjamin McIver and Margaret Moore Spaulding, were third generation members of this settlement. They were prosperous landowners and respected leaders of their community.

In 1894, **Spaulding**, the second son in a family of 10, left the family farm for Durham, NC and lived with his uncle - Dr. Aaron McDuffie Moore, the first Negro physician in the city and one of the organizers of the *North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association*. **Spaulding** attended the Whitted School and earned his high school diploma in 1898. Although he never attended an institution of higher learning, **Spaulding** received honorary degrees from Atlanta University, Shaw University, and Tuskegee Institute.



Spaulding began his career as a manager at a local Negro grocery store. When the store failed, **Spaulding** began to explore the insurance business. In 1900, Moore and John Merrick, another principal organizer of the *Association*, appointed **Spaulding** the general manager.

Spaulding, the only employee of the business, began recruiting agents, mostly Negro ministers and school teachers. Within 10 years, the *Association* was a thriving business enterprise, and the *largest* Negro business in the nation. **Spaulding** and the two founders were recognized throughout the Negro community as the *Triumvirate* that brought pride to their race. Booker T. Washington characterized them as *Negro captains of industry*.

Spaulding, the visionary and driving force of the business, became a vice president [1908] and secretary-treasurer [1919]. The company changed its name to *North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company* [1919]. By 1920, it had over 1,000 employees, all Negroes, and several offices along the East Coast. In 1923, **Spaulding** became the third president, a position he held until his death [1952].

Along with his responsibilities at *North Carolina Mutual*, **Spaulding** also headed an extended family of financial institutions, including Mechanics & Farmers Bank, which traces its origin to 1907 and is the oldest state chartered minority institution in the state; Mutual Building and Loan Association, a state chartered savings and loan, which evolved into Mutual Community Savings Bank and merged with Mechanics & Farmers Bank in 2008; Southern Fidelity Mutual Insurance Company, which was formed in 1926 by Brother William Gaston Pearson and merged with Bankers Fire Insurance Company in 1963; and the Bankers Fire Insurance Company, formed by a former employee of Mutual Building and Loan Association, in 1922. **Spaulding** was the patriarch of Negro Durham, with social and political influence extending throughout the southern region and beyond.

Spaulding was a trustee of the *John F. Slater Fund*, a Norwich, CT based public charity established with \$1 million, to assist with the education of Negroes training for teaching careers in the South. As a trustee of North Carolina College, Shaw University, and Howard University, **Spaulding** played a significant *formal* role in Negro higher education. *Informally* he played a *larger* role, functioning as a broker for philanthropy and employment at Negro institutions.

A successful business executive, **Spaulding** appeared to the *white* world of philanthropy as a *brother under the skin*, rather than a dispassionate statesman offering moderate advice on racial uplift. He regularly appeared before the North Carolina legislature on behalf of North Carolina College, and behind the scenes labored to correct the inequities of the *Jim Crow system*, sometimes holding the *fear of integration* to obtain a greater share of public funding for Negro institutions.

Spaulding was active in the Democratic Party, especially during the New Deal when his recommendations influenced appointments to the *Negro cabinet* of President Roosevelt. While president of the National Emergency Advisory Council, he was the official liaison of the National Recovery Administration to the Negro community. He declined appointments to the Fair Employment Practices Committee and an ambassadorship to Liberia.

Spaulding was secretary of the *North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation* and chairman of the *Durham Committee on Negro Affairs* [DCNA]. He preserved the benefits of white patron-Negro client relationships while simultaneously moving the DCNA to *replace* this relationship. To whites, his dexterous disavowal of *social equality* promised *social control*. Meanwhile the work of the DCNA led to the re-enfranchisement of Negroes in Durham 20 years ahead of comparable southern cities.

Spaulding is considered one of the most innovative businessmen of the 20th century.

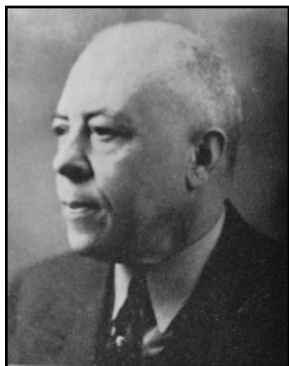
Spaulding was among a distinguished group of Durham businessmen recruited by the newly formed Durham (NC) Alumni Chapter.

His *outstanding* achievements in business earned him the 11th Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Spaulding** died August 1, 1952.

The 12th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1946]: Dr. Robert Louis Jones

Robert Louis Jones [*Charleston (WV) Alumni Chapter*] was born on July 17, 1875, in Lynchburg, VA.



Jones attended public schools in Lynchburg for a few years but quit to work at hotels and vacation resorts. A *white* dentist suggested **Jones** consider becoming a dentist. To prepare himself he attended the preparatory school at Howard University. A popular student, **Jones** was captain of the 1895 Howard University football team. He earned a MD degree from Howard University in 1902.

Following his graduation, **Jones** moved to Charleston, WV, and opened an office. In 1906, he was among the group of Negro physicians, dentists, and pharmacists, who founded the *West Virginia Medical Association*.

Jones was one of its first presidents and served as secretary for 15 years. He was a medical examiner for two Negro insurance companies – National Benefit Insurance Company of Washington, DC and *Supreme*

Casualty Company of Chicago. He was a Vice President at *Supreme* and a member of its board of directors.

In 1944, Charleston Mayor D. Boone Dawson appointed **Jones** to the Charleston Public Health Council. He was actively involved in community affairs in Charleston and served for 25 years as the Membership Chairman for the Charleston branch of the NAACP. His dedicated service led to his election to the NAACP board of directors. His belief in the value of education prompted **Jones** to provide financial assistance to students at West Virginia State College. Without his assistance, many would have been unable to continue their academic pursuits at the college.

A February 1923 *Tau* initiate, **Jones** was a charter member of the Charleston (WV) Alumni Chapter [1939]. He was one of the early Chapter Polemarchs and served several terms on the Grand Board.

His *exemplary* contributions to the medical profession earned him the 12th Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Jones** died in November 1967.

The 13th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1947]: Attorney Leon Andrew Ransom

Leon Andrew Ransom [*Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter*] was born on August 6, 1899, in



Zanesville, OH. The son of a janitor and a homemaker, **Ransom** was a product of the local public school system. He entered Ohio State University in 1917 but interrupted his education and enlisted in the US Army. Following his discharge, he matriculated at Wilberforce University, earning a degree in 1920.

Between 1920 and 1925, **Ransom** worked as a dining car waiter and in real estate in Chicago. In 1925, he enrolled at the Ohio State University Law School and earned a JD degree in 1927. **Ransom** was the *first* Negro student admitted to the Ohio State University chapter of the *Order of Coif*, an honor society whose purpose includes recognizing law students who have attained a high grade of scholarship. In 1935, he received a fellowship to Harvard, which he used to earn a Doctor of Juridical

Science [SJD] degree.

In 1930, **Ransom** joined the faculty of the Howard University Law School. The Law School faculty included a number of Negro legal scholars. George E. C. Hayes, James Nabrit, and James Washington, were colleagues on the front end of their careers. Many of the Law School faculty members were part-time instructors, who taught evening classes. Regardless of their employment status, they all shared the vision of upgrading the program at the Law School.

In 1941, **Ransom** was appointed the *Acting Dean* when Dean William Henry Hastie accepted an appointment as a civilian aide to the Secretary of War. As *Acting Dean*, he faced a *declining* enrollment that - reduced the financial resources allocated to the School, eliminated part-time faculty members, and increased his teaching load. **Ransom** attacked this problem by recruiting students from Negro institutions located in the South. When Hastie returned to Howard, in 1943, to resume his responsibilities as Dean, **Ransom** returned to teaching.

Ransom was a key lieutenant of Charles Hamilton Houston. A 1915 Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Amherst College, Houston earned an SJD degree from Harvard University in 1923. He came to Howard University in 1929 to become Vice Dean of the School of Law. Houston led the effort to gain the accreditation of the Law School by the *Association of American Law Schools* and the *American Bar Association*. Under his leadership, the Howard Law School trained almost a quarter of the Negro law students in the nation.

When Houston became NAACP Special Counsel [1933], he recruited a team of lawyers to assist him that included **Ransom**. The team was the attorney of record in hundreds of cases across the nation, including 11 decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. **Ransom** was a courageous man who was thoroughly committed to civil rights. His decision to defend some of the Negroes involved in a Columbia, TN race riot nearly cost him his life.

Ransom, a 1918 *Delta* initiate, was Polemarch at the *Zeta* [1925-28], and the first Senior Grand Vice Polemarch [1926]. He was affiliated with the Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter, and the Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter, serving as its ninth Polemarch [1939-1941].

His *exemplary* and *outstanding* contributions in the field of law earned him the 13th Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Ransom** died August 25, 1954.

The 14th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1948]: Attorney Earl Burris Dickerson

Earl Burris Dickerson [Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter] was the fifth Grand Polemarch.



Dickerson was an astute businessman. While serving as General Counsel of *Supreme Life Insurance Company*, he helped John Johnson launch his magazine empire. In 1955, **Dickerson** was appointed President of *Supreme*, one of the largest Negro insurance companies in the nation, and eventually became Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Because he believed Negroes would do better in a two party system, **Dickerson** helped build the black electorate in Chicago. With the support of these new black voters, in 1931, the Democrats elected a mayor, and the governor and attorney general of Illinois. His support of the Democratic party led to his appointment as an Assistant State Attorney General in 1933, a position he held until 1940.

Although **Dickerson** supported Democrats, his actions were not motivated by an allegiance to the Democratic Party but rather as an *activist for civil rights*. In 1939, **Dickerson**, an *independent* candidate *affiliated* with the Democratic Party, was elected an alderman in a race against two veteran Negro politicians. He was the *first* Negro *Democrat* representative for the Second Ward. However, in 1943, Negro Congressman William Dawson *double-crossed* **Dickerson** and endorsed a hand picked unknown, who defeated Dickerson in the primary. **Dickerson** never ran for another public office for the remainder of his life.

Dickerson was a member of the Cook County Bar Association and its president in 1938 and 1939. While serving as president, he was instrumental in breaking the *color barrier* of the Illinois Bar Association. Upon his recommendation, Theophilus Mann, the ninth Grand Polemarch, applied for membership and was accepted. **Dickerson** joined the National Bar Association, whose founders included Brother Wendell Green, a **Dickerson** law school classmate, shortly after its founding in 1925, and was its president in 1945-46.

Dickerson joined the Chicago Urban League in 1921 and was elected to its board of directors in 1925. He was elected Vice President of the board in 1937 and President in 1939. In 1940, during his tenure as president, **Dickerson** called upon the National Urban League to mobilize countrywide agitation to pressure President Roosevelt to issue an executive order requiring equitable employment of Negro workers in government and the defense industries. This action led to the formation of the *Fair Employment Practices Committee*. President Roosevelt appointed **Dickerson** to the Committee in 1941.

A skillful attorney, **Dickerson** was the lead attorney in the *Hansberry v Lee* case that challenged the validity of restrictive covenants in deeds of trust. The legal team led by **Dickerson** argued the case on behalf of Hansberry in the court system over a three-year period that culminated with the

Supreme Court of the United States deciding in favor of Hansberry, based on a *technical* violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

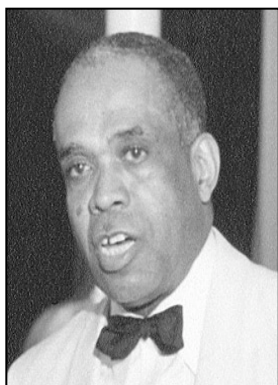
Dickerson was the recognized leader of Chicago Negro lawyers and held in high esteem throughout the city. His two alma maters – University of Illinois and University of Chicago – recognized his contributions to the city and the nation on several occasions.

Dickerson was a walking legend within *Kappa Alpha Psi*. He was a frequent speaker at *Fraternity* events and a supporter of its initiatives. During one of his last public appearances, as the Closed Banquet Speaker at the 66th Grand Chapter meeting, he delivered an inspiring speech without notes or other technical devices.

His *exemplary contributions* to the field of law and civil rights earned him the 14th Laurel Wreath.

The 15th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1950]: Attorney George Edward Chalmer Hayes

George Edward Chalmer Hayes [*Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter*] was born on July 1, 1894, in Richmond, VA, and reared in Washington, DC. He matriculated at Brown University and earned a degree in 1915. He continued his education at Howard University earning an LLB degree in 1918.



Hayes was a Professor of Law at Howard University, a member of the board of trustees for over 20 years, a confidant to Dr. Mordecai Johnson, the *first* Negro president of the University, and general counsel to the University. He was highly respected among his colleagues, who knew him to be calm, diligent, and modest. **Hayes** was known for his *elegance* in language, manner, and dress, and a demeanor that projected *intelligence* and *confidence*.

Besides his responsibilities at Howard, **Hayes** was a partner in a law firm that included James Adlai Cobb, the second Negro appointed to the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia. The firm was one of the most respected and powerful law firms in the city. Several lawyers joined the firm, including Julian Dugas, a 1938 *Alpha Lambda* initiate, who was among the several Kappa lawyers involved with the history making *Brown versus Board of Education* case; H. Carl Moultrie, the first Executive Secretary of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, who later became the Chief Judge of the District of Columbia Superior Court; and George H. Windsor, a past president of the Mu Lambda chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha, who was among the lawyers who represented Brother Elmer Henderson in a 1950 lawsuit that banned racial discrimination in railroad dining cars.

Hayes became involved in the civil rights movement in the 1940s. As a member of the DC Board of Education [1945-1949], he worked to desegregate the public schools in the city. In 1950, James Nabrit filed a lawsuit against the DC Board of Education [*Sharpe v Bolling*] arguing *segregation* was *illegal* in the District of Columbia. The US District Court dismissed the case based on a ruling by the Court of Appeals that segregated schools *were* constitutional in the District of Columbia. Nabrit solicited the assistance of **Hayes**, and together they appealed the lower court ruling to the *Supreme Court of the United States*. While awaiting a hearing date, the *Court* notified them it was interested in considering their case along with four other segregation cases already pending before the *Court*. *Sharpe v Bolling* became a part of the landmark *Brown versus Board of Education* cases that the *Court* ruled on in 1954.

In 1954, **Hayes** clashed with Wisconsin Republican Senator Joseph McCarthy, chairman of a Senate Subcommittee investigating the infiltration of communists into the government. McCarthy accused a civilian employee of the Army Signal Corps of communist affiliation. **Hayes** defended the employee, who repeatedly denied the allegations against her. He sharply criticized the investigative methods of McCarthy, and the presumption that the employee was *guilty*. She was cleared of the charges, and the Secretary of Defense restored her former status.

In 1955, President Eisenhower appointed **Hayes** to the District of Columbia Public Utilities Commission, making him the *first* Negro in nearly 100 years to serve on the managing entity of a municipal agency in the District of Columbia. In 1962, the *District of Columbia Bar Association* named him to its board of directors, making him the *first* Negro to hold office in that group.

Hayes had open and sometimes bitter differences with the younger, more militant activists who assumed leadership of the civil rights movement in the early 1960s. In 1966, they criticized him for accepting membership on the board of directors of the previously segregated Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, one of the most conservative groups in the District of Columbia.

Hayes, a 1927 Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter initiate, was elected the third Chapter Polemarch in 1927 and to five successive terms [1928-1932]. In 1929, the delegates at the 19th Grand Chapter elected him the Senior Grand Vice Polemarch. **Hayes** was also elected to several terms on the Grand Board of Directors.

His *exemplary* and *enviable* contributions to the civil rights movement as an attorney earned him the 15th Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Hayes** died December 20, 1968.

The 16th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1950]: Percy Harold Lee

Percy Harold Lee [*Kansas City (MO) Alumni Chapter*] was born on December 15, 1893, in Boonsville, MO. He attended Pittsburg (KS) Teachers College, Lincoln University (MO), and the Universities of Illinois and Minnesota.



Lee was a member of Phi Delta Kappa and Kappa Delta Pi, and a teacher in the Kansas City (MO) public school system for 40 years. He was actively involved in the YMCA movement and helped organize the Missouri NAACP. Lee was also a treasurer of the Missouri State Industrial Arts Club, and a vice president of the Fellowship House.

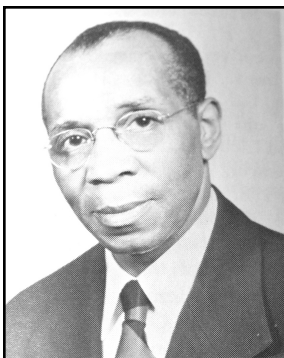
Lee, a 1929 *Psi* initiate, was a Polemarch of the Kansas City (MO) Alumni Chapter, and a member of the *Fraternity* Music Commission. In 1933, Grand Polemarch Peters appointed him the fourth Middle Western Province Polemarch, a position he held until 1955. His 22 years of service was the longest tenure of a Middle Western Province Polemarch in the 20th century. The annual *Alumni Brother of the Year* award of the Middle Western Province is named for him.

His *extra meritorious* contributions to the *Fraternity* earned him the 16th Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Lee** died in February 1973.

The 17th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1954]: Dr. Jesse Monroe Tinsley

Jesse Monroe Tinsley [*Richmond (VA) Alumni Chapter*] was born on September 8, 1889, in Martinsville, VA. He matriculated at Lincoln University (PA), earning a degree in 1920. He also earned a DDS degree from the Meharry Medical College.



A successful dentist who practiced from an office located in the historic Jackson Ward community, **Tinsley** helped organize the *Virginia State Conference of NAACP* branches. Joining him at the organization meeting in Roanoke, VA in 1935 were - Jewel S. Carrington, a Halifax, VA activist; Oliver W. Hill, a Richmond, VA attorney; Zenobia Gilpin Henderson, a Richmond, VA physician; J. Byron Hopkins, Jr., a Richmond, VA attorney; and Sadie Doles Wyche, a Suffolk, VA educator. Brother Leon A. Ransom represented the national office of the NAACP at the meeting. **Tinsley** was elected the first president, a position he held until 1954.

The *Virginia State Conference* was born in an environment of racial discrimination mandated by laws that had permeated the social fabric of Virginia for more than two centuries. **Tinsley** was among a courageous group of pioneers determined to eradicate the roots of a society that *refused* to change despite the passage of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

In its embryonic years, the *Conference* relied upon legal services provided by Hopkins, Wendell Walker, and J. Thomas Hewing. Later it organized a cadre of attorneys that included Victor Ashe, a

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.: 100 Years of Achievement

1934 *Lambda* initiate and James Overton, a 1932 *Alpha Gamma* initiate, both charter members of the Norfolk (VA) Alumni Chapter.

The first major target of the *Conference* was the salary differential between white and Negro teachers. On June 18, 1940, the United States Court of Appeals held such discrimination was *forbidden* by the 14th Amendment, and directed the United States District Court to forge an appropriate remedy. This was the *first* of many victories for the **Tinsley**-led *Conference*.

At the 12th annual convention [1947], **Tinsley** announced a revolutionary agenda item: eliminating segregation in public schools by requiring school boards to face the *expense* of equalizing schools for Negro children with schools for white children. In 1948, the United States District Court ordered school boards in Chesterfield, King George and Gloucester counties to equalize school facilities. In 1949, the United States Courts of Appeals held invalid the practice of *requiring* Negro high school students living in Pulaski County to attend a school in Montgomery County when there were *three* high schools in Pulaski County operated for white pupils. In 1950, the United States Court of Appeals found the high school offerings for Negro pupils in Arlington County to be far short of those for whites, and directed the district court to correct the disparity.

By far, the boldest action by the *Conference* during the **Tinsley** tenure was its support of the refusal by Negro students in Prince Edward County to attend a *tar paper shack* characterized as a high school. The case, *Davis versus School Board of Prince Edward County*, would become a part of the *Brown versus Board of Education* cases that the *Supreme Court of the United States* ruled on in 1954.

Locally, **Tinsley** and Attorney Oliver Hill were at the center of a Negro political renaissance in Richmond. In 1936, **Tinsley**, Hill and other Negro leaders increased the number of Negro voters by approximately 50 per cent and supported a progressive white politician willing to consider problems that had long plagued the Negro community. They achieved this result despite an onerous poll tax that the *Supreme Court* would declare unconstitutional in 1946. In 1947, Hill was elected to the Richmond (VA) City Council with the backing of **Tinsley** and others.

Tinsley, the recipient of numerous awards for his bold and courageous leadership, was a member of the NAACP board of directors for several years.

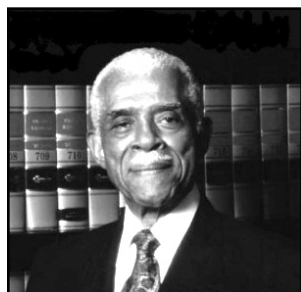
A 1919 *Epsilon* initiate, **Tinsley** helped establish the *Alpha Gamma* at Virginia Union University [1927] and the Richmond (VA) Alumni Chapter [1945]. Grand Polemarch Wilson appointed **Tinsley** to the Golden Anniversary Committee [1959].

His *exemplary contributions* to the civil rights movement earned him the 17th Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Tinsley** died in November 1974.

The 18th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1968]: Attorney Donald Lee Hollowell

Donald Lee Hollowell [Atlanta (GA) Alumni Chapter] was born on December 19, 1917, in Wichita, KS. Although his parents emphasized the importance of education to their children, they experienced financial difficulties during the Great Depression, and called upon their children for assistance.



Hollowell enlisted in the Army and was assigned to the 10th Cavalry Regiment, one of the original *Buffalo Soldier* regiments. He completed correspondence courses to earn a high school diploma.

In 1938, **Hollowell** separated from the military and enrolled at Lane College. He excelled in the classroom and as an athlete, and was president of his freshman, sophomore, and junior classes. **Hollowell** was recalled to active duty [1941] before completing his senior year. He was assigned to the European Theater for the duration of the war, and rose to the rank of Captain. After the war, he returned to Lane College, and graduated *cum laude* in 1947. **Hollowell** then attended Loyola University, in Chicago, earning a JD degree [1951].

Hollowell moved to Atlanta in 1951 and began practicing law in 1952. He quickly distinguished himself as an advocate for social justice. As the civil rights movement gained momentum, high profile plaintiffs sought his counsel, and **Hollowell** found himself at the center of numerous legal *flash points*. He enjoyed a reputation throughout Georgia for courage in the courtroom and was often referred to as *Mr. Civil Rights*.

Hollowell first attracted statewide attention, in 1956, as lead counsel in a lawsuit filed by Horace Ward, a black applicant denied admission to the University of Georgia Law School. Although the Ward case was dismissed, **Hollowell** made an impression. In 1959, he won a decisive legal victory against state sanctioned segregation in higher education, representing three applicants denied admission to the Georgia State College of Business Administration. A *federal* district court judge ruled the admission policies were *unconstitutional*.

In 1959, **Hollowell** accepted another school desegregation case on behalf of two blacks [Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter] denied admission to the University of Georgia. The case captured attention throughout the state because it challenged the practices of its flagship institution. Throughout the proceedings, school officials maintained the two students were not denied admission because of race, citing instead a variety of procedural explanations. With the help of NAACP attorney Constance Baker Motley, Vernon Jordan, and Horace Ward, who joined the Hollowell law firm after receiving a law degree from Northwestern University, **Hollowell** skillfully exposed contradictions in the defense. Judge William Bootle issued a ruling on January 6, 1961, ordering the University of Georgia to admit the students.

In 1960, **Hollowell** and Ward won a victory in the Georgia Court of Appeals that led to the release of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., from a Georgia prison. **Hollowell** and Chevene Bowers King, another pioneering Georgia civil rights attorney, defended hundreds of civil rights activists involved in the *Albany Movement*. The *Albany Movement* was a coalition of the NAACP, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Albany, GA activists that attacked every aspect of segregation in Albany.

In 1966, President Lyndon Johnson appointed **Hollowell** the *first* black regional director of the *Equal Employment Opportunity Commission*. He held the position for approximately 20 years, and under five different presidents – Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, and Reagan.

After retiring from public service, **Hollowell** joined with Marvin Arrington, a 1960 *Gamma Kappa* initiate, to form the Arrington & Hollowell law firm. His contributions to reshaping race relations throughout the South earned **Hollowell** awards and honors, including a Doctor of Law degree from the University of Georgia.

Hollowell was a charter member of the Lane College Chapter, the *Beta Lambda of Kappa Alpha Psi* on April 20, 1940. He affiliated with the Atlanta (GA) Alumni Chapter upon his arrival in 1951.

His *outstanding* achievements as a civil rights attorney earned him the 18th Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Hollowell** died December 27, 2004.

The 19th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1968]: Charles Rodger Wilson

Charles Rodger Wilson [*Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter*] was the 16th Grand Polemarch.



Elected at the 44th Grand Chapter meeting in 1954, he was at the helm of the *Fraternity* for the remainder of the decade and retired at the 50th anniversary celebration in 1961. Perhaps, no brother, other than the founders, had such a lasting imprint upon the *Fraternity*. Wilson came to the office with a clear understanding of his mission and he wasted little time in sharing his analysis of the problems of the *Fraternity* with the members, and some potential solutions. At the end of his tenure, the infrastructure of the *Fraternity*, including its governing laws, had been overhauled and *Kappa Alpha Psi* was moving to a new plateau.

Wilson moved the discussion of a memorial to honor the *Fraternity* at Indiana University from a *perpetual* debate item on the agendas of Grand Chapters to a reality that came to fruition in 1962. A careful planner and a keen evaluator of talent, **Wilson** attracted a cadre of brothers who would continue his vision for the *Fraternity* well into the 20th century. To many brothers, Wilson was the equivalent of President Franklin Roosevelt; to them there was nothing that Wilson could not accomplish for *Kappa Alpha Psi*.

Wilson understood the future of an organization was its ability to train young men for future roles of responsibility. He aggressively supported the first Undergraduate Leadership Conference and appointed brothers to its faculty that would unlock the potential of the student brothers attending

the inaugural event days before the kickoff of the *Silver Anniversary*. The Undergraduate Leadership Conference, conceived during his tenure as Grand Polemarch, was renamed the *C. Rodger Wilson Leadership Conference* to honor his memory.

His *extra meritorious contributions* to the *Fraternity* earned him the 19th Laurel Wreath.

The 20th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1970]: Dr. Allison B. Henderson

Allison B. Henderson [*Detroit (MI) Alumni Chapter*] was born on October 23, 1911. He matriculated at Morehouse College and earned an MD degree from Meharry Medical College in 1937.

Henderson served in the US Army Medical Corps during World War II and was the *first* black member of an integrated hospital unit to go overseas. In 1944, he was assigned to the Tuskegee (AL) Air Base as a clinical pathologist, and began to conduct research on the sickle cell disease.

Henderson moved to Detroit and was the *first* black staff physician at Wayne County General Hospital, and opened the *first* interracial medical group practice, specializing in internal medicine, in the city. Concurrent with his relocation to Detroit, he opened a research laboratory where he continued to study the sickle cell disease. **Henderson** was the *first* black Fellow of the American College of Physicians, and the recipient of scientific and professional awards.

Henderson was a 1931 *Pi* initiate.

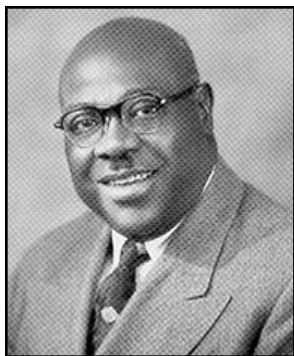
His *outstanding contributions* to the fields of medicine and medical research earned him the 20th Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Henderson** died September 30, 1978.

The 21st Laurel Wreath Wearer [1970]: Dr. William Henry Greene

William Henry Greene [*Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter*] was the 15th Grand Polemarch.

Greene was a loyal supporter of the *Fraternity* for over 60 years, who constantly sought ways to differentiate the *Fraternity* from other social and fraternal organizations. His contributions, both publicly and privately, clearly defined the importance of *Kappa Alpha Psi* in his life.



During his tenure as Grand Polemarch, **Greene** started the Life Membership program, which remains an integral part of the *Fraternity*. When Grand Polemarch Davenport invited **Greene** to chair the Life Membership Committee, he readily accepted. **Greene** called upon relationships that dated to his days at the Xi to transform the Life Membership program from a luxury for a select group of brothers into what many consider is a de facto membership requirement. **Greene** viewed the Life Membership program as a legacy for senior brothers and an investment for younger brothers.

When the *Fraternity* needed a headquarters, **Greene** found the site and handled the negotiations. He realized the location was not perfect but it was a start. 2320 North Broad Street would become a part of the lexicon of the *Fraternity* for nearly 50 years. Similarly, **Greene** believed the time had long passed for the *Fraternity* to delegate the authority for managing its affairs to a paid staff. His solution was to hire Hiliary Hamilton Holloway to become the first *Executive Secretary of Kappa Alpha Psi*.

During his tenure as Grand Polemarch, **Greene** traveled throughout the country, at his own expense, to interact with brothers. While traveling to the West coast, he wrote the *Kappa of My Dreams* poem, which has become a part of the culture of the *Fraternity*.

Following his tenure as Grand Polemarch, **Greene** served two terms on the Grand Board of Directors. At the *Golden Anniversary Celebration*, he received the fifth *Elder Watson Diggs Award* for his meritorious contributions to the *Fraternity*.

Greene was a confidant to the presidents of Howard University for more than 50 years. He was a member of the Howard University board of trustees for over 20 years, and following his retirement, remained involved as a *trustee emeritus*. **Greene** was the *first* individual to donate \$1 million to his alma mater. The University recognized his generous contributions and support by

conferring an honorary Doctor of Humanity degree upon him in 1983, and naming its football stadium for him. In 1994, **Greene** was among the inauguration class voted into the Howard University Hall of Fame.

His *extra meritorious contributions* to the *Fraternity* earned him the 21st Laurel Wreath. He was the *first* member to earn the *two* highest awards of the *Fraternity*.

The 22nd Laurel Wreath Wearer [1974]: Mayor Thomas Bradley

Thomas Bradley [*Los Angeles (CA) Alumni Chapter*] was the 18th Grand Polemarch.



Elected to the Los Angeles City Council, in 1963, with the support of a coalition of Blacks, Asians, and Whites, Bradley represented a district dominated by whites. During his tenure on the Council [1963-72], **Bradley** was a critic of the racial inequities of the Los Angeles Police Department and its handling of the 1965 *Watts Riot*.

In 1969, **Bradley** challenged Los Angeles incumbent mayor Sam Yorty. Armed with key endorsements including the *Los Angeles Times* newspaper, he held a *substantial* lead over Yorty in the Democratic primary, but was a few percentage points shy of winning the nomination. In the runoff, Yorty pulled an amazing come from behind victory to win reelection primarily because he played *racial* politics. Yorty painted **Bradley** as *weak* on crime and a threat to the city. He commented that **Bradley** would open the city to feared *Black nationalists*. Although **Bradley** was a retired Los Angeles police officer with an *impeccable* record, he did not use his record as a police officer in the election. This action prompted many white voters to become hesitant, and contributed to the Yorty victory.

Such was not the case in 1973 when **Bradley** again challenged Yorty. He put together a much stronger coalition of *liberals* and *moderates*, and soundly defeated Yorty to become the *first* black mayor of Los Angeles. His victory in a city, whose black population was approximately 15 per cent of the total, was a testament to his broad appeal to voters of all ethnic groups. The voters reelected him to four subsequent four-year terms. His 20-year tenure was the longest in the history of the city in the 20th century.

Mayor **Bradley** included business leaders on influential committees thereby enabling them to become more *comfortable* with him and his agenda. During his tenure as mayor, Los Angeles hosted the 1984 Summer Olympic Games and passed Chicago as the second most populous city in the nation. **Bradley** was a driving force behind the construction of the Los Angeles light rail network, and pushed for expansion of the Los Angeles International Airport. The *Tom Bradley International Terminal* is named in his honor.

Bradley ran for Governor of California twice [1982 and 1986] but lost both times. In the 1982 election Bradley was leading in the polls. In the early hours after the polls closed, some news organizations projected him the winner. **Bradley** *lost* the election by approximately 100,000 votes, approximately 1.2% of the 7.5 million votes cast. These circumstances led to the coining of a new political phrase: the *Bradley effect*, i.e., wherein voters tell pollsters they are *undecided* or likely to vote for a black candidate, but then vote for a white opponent.

Bradley was a shining star on the national scene. He was offered a cabinet level position in the Carter administration but refused. In 1984, Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale considered **Bradley** as a vice-presidential running mate before selecting New York Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro.

His *outstanding* accomplishments in politics earned him the 22nd Laurel Wreath.

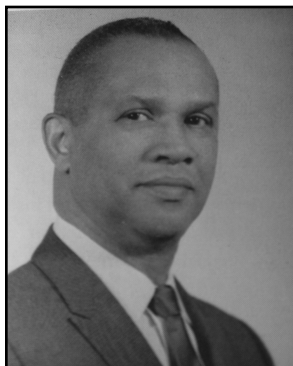
The 23rd Laurel Wreath Wearer [1974]: James Jackson Henderson

James Jackson Henderson [*Durham (NC) Alumni Chapter*] was the fourth Grand Keeper of Records and Exchequer. Born on January 22, 1908, in Bristol, TN, he matriculated at Hampton Institute and earned a BS degree in 1932. Most people often referred to Henderson by his nickname - *Babe* - and many had no idea of his given name.

Henderson came to Durham, NC, in 1932. He joined the Bankers Fire Insurance Company, one of the businesses controlled by *Laurel Wreath Wearer* Charles Clinton Spaulding, as Assistant

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Secretary, and became its director in 1937. In 1953, he joined the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company as Assistant Treasurer. He was promoted to Assistant Vice President [1962], Treasurer [1964], Vice President [1970], and Financial Vice President [1972]. He retired from North Carolina Mutual in 1974.



Henderson was a supporter of projects intended to improve the quality of life for the average black citizens in Durham. When he and John Stewart developed the *Stewart Heights* complex, in 1951, they made a commitment to provide affordable housing for working families and to provide a springboard to homeownership for the Durham black community. He was also quietly involved in other projects in Durham. In 1978, the city built a 178 elderly housing complex and named it the *J. J. Henderson Housing Center* to acknowledge his contributions to affordable housing.

Henderson was actively involved in the Durham business community and was a part of the managements of several businesses and organizations, including –

- Board of Directors of Mechanics & Farmers Bank
- Board of Directors, including several terms as chairman, of the Mutual Community Savings & Loan Association
- Durham Commission on Negro Affairs
- Durham Civic Commission
- Board of Directors, including several terms as Chairman, of the Durham Housing Authority
- Durham Chamber of Commerce

He was a loyal supporter and generous contributor to his alma mater. **Henderson** was a member of the Hampton Institute board of trustees [1964-1982] and chaired the board [1971-1982].

Henderson was a December 1931 initiate of the *Alpha Gamma* at Virginia Union University because Hampton Institute did not permit fraternities until the 1940s. When he arrived in Durham, **Henderson** affiliated with the Durham (NC) Alumni Chapter. In 1934, he was elected Keeper of Records. After 35 years of continuous service, he was elected Polemarch [1969]. Upon his *retirement* from office [1974], the chapter honored him as *Polemarch Emeritus*.

The delegates at the 42nd Grand Chapter elected **Henderson** to the Grand Board of Directors. The delegates at the 44th Grand Chapter elected him the fourth Grand Keeper of Records and Exchequer. He was reelected at each subsequent Grand Chapter, without opposition and chose not to continue in office at the 52nd Grand Chapter. During his 10-year tenure as the Chief Financial Officer of the *Fraternity*, he served with three Grand Polemarchs and was a key advisor to each. Notwithstanding his additional responsibilities as a national officer, Henderson continued to address his responsibilities as an elected officer of his home chapter. He was a perennial attendee at Middle Eastern Province Councils and was an active participant in its affairs. At the 56th Grand Chapter, Henderson was the Toastmaster for the Closed Banquet.

His achievements in the fields of business and finance earned him the 23rd Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Henderson** died February 23, 1998.

The 24th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1976]: Edward Giles Irvin



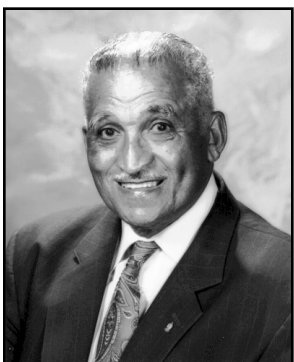
Edward Giles Irvin [Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter] was one of the ten founders of the *Fraternity*. Perhaps the youngest of the founders, *Irvin* left the University after the spring term of 1911 and never returned.

Irvin was a World War I veteran who served as a medic and earned a medal for valor. He was a member of the Selective Service Boards during World War II and the Korean Conflict.

At the 59th Grand Chapter meeting [1974] the delegates voted to *suspend* the rules governing the awarding of the Laurel Wreath and voted the highest award of the *Fraternity* to *Irvin*, one of two living founders, for his involvement in founding the *Fraternity*. He was the third, and final, founder to receive the highest award of the *Fraternity*.

The 25th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1976]: Dr. Samuel Proctor Massie

Samuel Proctor Massie [Annapolis (MD) Alumni Chapter] was born on July 3, 1919, in Little Rock,



AR. He was the son of a minister and a teacher who instilled in him a love of education. A true prodigy, **Massie** graduated from high school at 13 years old. Denied admission to the University of Arkansas, he enrolled at Dunbar Junior College and earned an Associate of Arts degree [1936]. **Massie** matriculated at the Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College, earning a BS degree [1938]. He also earned an MA degree from Fisk University [1940] and a PhD degree from Iowa State University [1946]. In 1970, **Massie** received an *honorary* degree from the *University of Arkansas*.

Massie began his professional career, in 1941, as an instructor at his alma mater. At the conclusion of the school year, Iowa State accepted him into a doctoral program in organic chemistry. While pursuing his PhD degree,

Massie was assigned to the *Manhattan Project*, the program that developed the *first* atomic bomb.

In 1946, he accepted a position at Fisk University but also worked as a chemist for the Eastman Kodak Company. Recognizing his love of teaching, **Massie** *retired* from the business world and accepted the chairmanship of the Chemistry Department at Langston (OK) University in 1947. He returned to Fisk, in 1953, as chairman of the Chemistry Department. In 1961, **Massie** relocated to Washington, DC to become chairman of the Chemistry Department at Howard University and to serve as Associate Program Director at the National Science Foundation.

In 1963, after spending over 20 years as a professor at institutions of higher learning, **Massie** became president of North Carolina College in Durham, NC. Three years later [1966] President Lyndon Johnson appointed him Professor of Chemistry at the US Naval Academy. Upon his retirement in 1993, he was named Professor Emeritus.

Massie was an advocate for education. He chaired the Maryland Board of Community Colleges and the Maryland Science Advisory Council. In 1960, **Massie** was named one of the six *best* college chemistry professors in the nation. He published hundreds of articles that appeared in professional publications and was a guest speaker at meetings of science professionals.

Massie received a Lifetime Achievement Award from the White House [1988] and the US Naval Academy Faculty Achievement Award [1990]. In 1995, his portrait was hung in the National Academy of Sciences gallery. In 1998, the American Chemical Society named **Massie** one of the 75 *greatest* chemists in the United States.

In 2002, the US Department of Energy sponsored the *Dr. Samuel P. Massie Chair of Excellence*, a \$14.7 million grant awarded to 10 universities to enhance environmental research and the production of top-level graduates. In 2004, the Prince George's County School Board named *the Samuel P. Massie Elementary School* in Forestville, MD in his honor.

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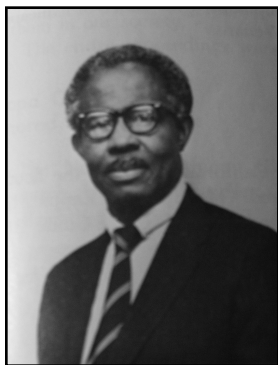
A 1939 *Alpha Delta* initiate, Massie was affiliated with five alumni chapters – Nashville (TN), Oklahoma City (OK), Washington (DC), Durham (NC), and Annapolis (MD). He was Polemarch of the Nashville and Annapolis Alumni chapters.

His *outstanding* contributions to the field of chemistry earned him the 25th Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Massie** died April 10, 2005.

The 26th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1977]: Dr. William Thomas Carter

William Thomas Carter [*Petersburg (VA) Alumni Chapter*] was the 20th Grand Polemarch.



Carter was a member of the Eastern Province Board of Directors in 1954-55, and in 1960-63. He was a Lieutenant of Grand Polemarch Wilson who appointed him to head the Eastern Province in 1955, a position he held until 1960. During his 10-year tenure as a part of the Province leadership team, **Carter** was one of the most influential members of the Eastern Province. To memorialize his significance to the Eastern Province, one of the highest awards of the Province honors him.

During his three year tenure as Grand Polemarch, **Carter** –

- Expanded the involvement of the *Fraternity* in issues affecting blacks;
- Upgraded the communication channels within the *Fraternity*; and
- Enhanced the image of the *Fraternity*

His extra meritorious service to the *Fraternity* earned him the 26th Laurel Wreath.

The 27th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1977]: Caesar Felton Gayles

Caesar Felton Gayles [*Muskogee (OK) Alumni Chapter*] was born on May 22, 1900, in Mississippi.



He began his college career at Northwestern University but transferred to Morehouse College and earned a BS degree in 1924. While at Morehouse, **Gayles** was a mentee of Burwell Towns Harvey. A graduate of Colgate University, Harvey came to Morehouse in 1916 to teach physics and chemistry, and to coach its major sports teams. Although relatively small in stature, **Gayles**, who was nicknamed *Zip*, was an outstanding athlete and earned All American honors in football and basketball, and lettered in track and field. Much of what he would accomplish in his chosen profession was, due in part, to Harvey.

After graduating from Morehouse, **Gayles** embarked upon a career that enabled him to have a lasting imprint upon young men and women. A *natural* teacher and *motivator*, his decision to enter the coaching profession was a *no brainer*.

He began his coaching career, in 1927, as the football coach at Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial College, where his team won 1 game, lost 2 games, and tied 3 games. In 1928, he moved to the Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical & Normal College, where his teams won 8 games, lost 8 games and tied 2 games [1928-1929]. In 1930, he became the football coach at Langston University. At Langston, **Gayles** coached football for 28 years [1930-57]. His teams won 146 games, lost 78 games, and tied 18 games. They won seven conference championships, and his 1939 team went undefeated and won the mythical national title. His success as a football coach was only surpassed by his success as the Langston basketball coach [1930-1965]. His teams won 571 games, including a 59 game winning streak, and lost 281 games.

In 1946, Langston won the Negro basketball national championship and Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College, coached by Hank Iba, won the NCAA basketball championship. **Gayles** and Iba were *friends* and *agreed* to a game at Stillwater. However, the Oklahoma Board of Regents intervened and prohibited a game that would have decided the *best team of 1946* on the court. Later that year, a Langston team, led by Marques Haynes, a 1946 Langston graduate, defeated the Harlem Globetrotters 74-70 in Oklahoma City. Haynes went on to play several years with the Harlem Globetrotters and credits his success to **Gayles** whom he once described as “a stern coach who demanded teamwork and fundamentals in addition to adherence to academics.”

Gayles was a mentor to several future coaches. Vernon *Skip* McCain was one of the most notable. In 1948, McCain came to Maryland State College from Tennessee State, to coach football. Princess Anne, MD, was a much different environment than Nashville, TN, and he was told he could never attract any athletes to the school. During a career spanning 16 years, his teams won 102 games, lost 21 games, and tied five games. Included among the players he coached were future National Football League players Roger Brown, Emerson Boozer, Sherman Plunkett, and Johnny Sample, a 1956 *Gamma Xi* initiate. The McCain teams played Grambling on four occasions, and won all four games outscoring Grambling by a combined score of 87-20. McCain was enshrined in the College Football Hall of Fame in 2006, 13 years after his death.

Gayles was the charter Polemarch of the *Pi*, established at Morehouse College on April 30, 1921. He was also involved with establishing –

- Atlanta (GA) Alumni Chapter
- Fisk University Chapter, the *Alpha Delta of Kappa Alpha Psi*
- Tulsa (OK) Alumni Chapter

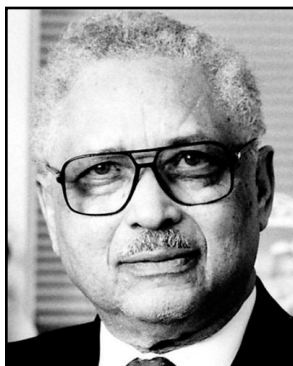
In 1937, **Gayles** helped reactivate the Langston (OK) Alumni Chapter as the Langston-Oklahoma City (OK) Alumni Chapter, which eventually dropped the Langston portion when the *Fraternity* established a new Langston (OK) Alumni Chapter on April 13, 1973.

His meritorious contributions to the *Fraternity* earned **Gayles** the fourth *Elder Watson Diggs Award* at the *Golden Anniversary Celebration* in 1961. His outstanding accomplishments as a coach and education professional earned him the 27th Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Gayles** died in November 1986.

The 28th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1979]: Reverend Leon Howard Sullivan

Leon Howard Sullivan [*Philadelphia (PA) Alumni Chapter*] was born on October 16, 1922, in Charleston, WV, and reared by his mother and grandmother in one of the poorest sections of Charleston. According to **Sullivan**, the origin of his lifetime pursuit of fighting racial prejudice occurred when, at the age of 12, a drug store owner in downtown Charleston refused to serve him.



In 1939, **Sullivan** entered West Virginia State College on an athletic scholarship. A foot injury ended his athletic career and forced him to work in a steel mill to pay his expenses. He earned a BS degree in 1943.

Sullivan was *called* to the ministry in 1940. In 1943, during a visit to West Virginia, Reverend Adam Clayton Powell, Sr., persuaded him to relocate to New York. **Sullivan** attended Union Theological Seminary [1943-45] from which he earned a Doctor of Divinity degree. He also earned a MA degree in Religion [1947] from Columbia University. **Sullivan** also received over 50 honorary degrees.

Sullivan began his career as an Assistant Pastor at Abyssinian Baptist Church [1943]. In 1945, he moved to South Orange, NJ to become Pastor at First Baptist Church. In 1950, he moved to Philadelphia to become Pastor of the Zion Baptist Church. Known as the *Lion of Zion*, **Sullivan** increased the membership tenfold between 1950 and 1988, making it one of the largest congregations in the nation. He retired as Pastor in 1988.

Sullivan was deeply concerned about the welfare of his congregation, and sought ways to help them improve their plight. Although Philadelphia was home to several major corporations, many would not hire blacks. **Sullivan** joined with other black pastors who encouraged their congregations to boycott businesses that would not hire blacks. The boycott proved successful as businesses began hiring more blacks.

The boycott also identified a critical problem: many blacks did not have the skills to accept more than menial jobs. **Sullivan** solicited assistance from a variety of sources to attack this problem. The City Council gave him a building and another group paid for teachers. In 1964, **Sullivan** launched the *Opportunities Industrialization Center*. The *Center* provided instruction in vocations that prepared the trainees to pursue *meaningful* opportunities. The success of the *Center* attracted the support of

the federal government, which provided grants to open centers in other parts of the nation. The success led to the formation of the *Opportunities Industrialization Centers International* in 1969.

Sullivan believed blacks should help each other. He founded Zion Investment Associates [ZIA], by asking his congregation to invest \$10 weekly for three years. When there were profits, the shareholders would benefit. ZIA built *Zion Gardens*, an apartment building targeting moderate income tenants. It built *Progress Plaza*, the first shopping center in the nation *owned and operated* by blacks. It also helped build a day care center and community center at Zion Baptist.

In 1971, General Motors invited **Sullivan** to join its board of directors. He was the *first* black to serve on the board of a major corporation. In 1977, **Sullivan**, with input from several business leaders, developed the *Sullivan Principles*. Simply put the *Sullivan Principles* said American companies doing business in South Africa would *not* adhere to the racist policies of apartheid. The companies would treat black South Africans *fair* and would afford them the same opportunities as their white African counterparts.

Sullivan convinced General Motors and several other global corporations to agree to the *Principles*. He escalated his attack on apartheid by calling for a boycott of business in South Africa so long as apartheid was an accepted practice. This included investing in companies that *chose* to do business in South Africa. The *Sullivan* initiative did not please the South African government. The economic pressure eventually caused it to change its practices and led to the abolishment of apartheid in 1989.

In 1982, **Sullivan** formed the *International Foundation for Education and Self Help*. In 1991 the group held its first conference in Africa. Throughout the 1990s, Sullivan brought world and business leaders together to expand the successful *Sullivan Principles* into *Global Sullivan Principles of Corporate Social Responsibility*. In November 1999, at a special meeting at the United Nations, Sullivan and Secretary General Kofi Annan formally announced these new principles before world and business leaders.

Sullivan received many commendations throughout his life, including the NAACP *Spingarn Award* [1971]; *Presidential Medal of Freedom* [1992], the highest civilian award of the United States; *Bishop John T. Walker Distinguished Humanitarian Service Award* [1995]; *Notre Dame Award* [1999] recognizing the accomplishments of persons who have achieved international recognition for contributions to the welfare of humanity; and *Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award* [1999].

Sullivan, a 1940 *Tau* initiate, was affiliated with the Philadelphia (PA) Alumni Chapter for over 25 years. He was a speaker at Province Councils and Grand Chapter meetings.

His *outstanding contributions* towards the improvement of the welfare of mankind throughout the world earned him the 28th Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Sullivan** died April 24, 2001.

The 29th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1979]: General Daniel James, Jr.

Daniel “Chappie” James, Jr. [*Nashville (TN) Alumni Chapter*] was born on February 11, 1920, in Pensacola, FL. He was the youngest of 17 children, 10 of whom died before he was born. His father was a laborer and his mother was a teacher. She emphasized the importance of education to her children, and believed if blacks performed well, whites would acknowledge their achievements, and racial discrimination would gradually end. The James parents instilled in their son a desire to succeed, the gift of laughter, and a sense of freedom and fair play. All of these characteristics would prove invaluable to him in his future career.



James planned to attend Tuskegee Institute but feared his plans would fail when his father died before he graduated from high school. However, his mother and older siblings assured him they would help pay the cost.

He enrolled at Tuskegee Institute in 1937. **James** was involved in a variety of *escapades* with his fellow students. In his senior year he pushed the school administrators too far and they expelled him. In 1969, Tuskegee awarded **James** a BS degree, retroactive to 1942, based on the credit hours he had earned during his military career.

The expulsion proved to be a *blessing in disguise*. The federal government had established a civilian pilot training program at Tuskegee and was actively recruiting young men. The training school was an *experimental* program designed to determine the ability of black men to perform satisfactorily as pilots. **James** qualified for training and embarked upon his *dream* career. He not only learned how to fly but also began to teach other trainees. **James** enlisted in the Army Air Corp and was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1943.

During the next 35 years, **James** was assigned to a variety of locations throughout the world. He flew over 100 combat missions during the Korean War and 78 combat missions during the Vietnam War, including many in the Hanoi/Haiphong area. **James** led a fighter squadron, which found and shot down seven Communist MIG 21 aircraft, the highest total kill by a squadron in Vietnam. He also attended the Air Command and Staff College at Maxwell Air Field (AL).

In 1969, **James** was promoted to *Brigadier General* and appointed Base Commander of Wheelus AFB in Libya. In March 1970, President Nixon appointed **James** the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs and promoted him to *Major General*. In September 1974, *Lieutenant General James* became Vice Commander of the Military Aircraft Command at Scott AFB (IL). In September 1975, while serving as Commander of the North American Air Defense Command, he became the *first* black officer in the military to attain the rank of a *four-star General*.

James was a *patriot*, who gave numerous speeches on Americanism and patriotism. Excerpts from many of speeches are a part of the Congressional Record. He earned numerous awards during his 35-year military career. His most *precious* was the 1970 *Arnold Air Society Eugene M. Zuckert Award* for outstanding contributions to Air Force professionalism. His citation read – “fighter pilot with a magnificent record, public speaker, and eloquent spokesman for the American Dream we so rarely achieve.” **James** retired on February 1, 1978.

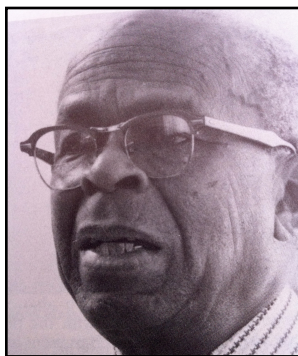
James was a 1969 initiate of the Nashville (TN) Alumni Chapter.

His history making accomplishments in the US Air Force earned him the 29th Laurel Wreath.

James died on February 25, 1978, and the award was presented posthumously at the 62nd Grand Chapter meeting.

The 30th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1980]: Dr. George James Fleming

George James Fleming [Baltimore (MD) Alumni Chapter] was born on February 15, 1904, in St Croix, Virgin Islands. Because education in the Virgin Islands beyond the eighth grade was *difficult*,



Fleming migrated to New York to continue his education. He matriculated at Hampton Institute, earning an AB degree [1926]. **Fleming** also earned a BA degree from the University of Wisconsin [1931], and MA and PhD degrees from the University of Pennsylvania in 1944 and 1948.

While attending Wisconsin, the members of the local chapter of the Delta Sigma Rho speech fraternity elected **Fleming** a member. However, an *anti-Negro* clause in the national constitution prevented the chapter from initiating him. The chapter spearheaded an action that led to the removal of the clause in April 1935. Although **Fleming** was no longer a student at the University, he became the *first* black member of the fraternity, effective as of 1931.

Fleming began his professional career, in 1931, as a news editor at the *Journal and Guide* newspaper in Norfolk, VA, one of the leading black southern newspapers. In 1935, he moved to New York to become an editor at the *Amsterdam News*. In 1939, **Fleming** moved to Philadelphia to become managing editor at the *Philadelphia Tribune* newspaper. Founded in 1884, the *Tribune* is one of the oldest black newspapers in the nation.

In 1941, **Fleming** was appointed a Regional Director of the *Fair Employment Practices Committee* responsible for the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. Established by Executive Order 8802 on June 25, 1941, the purpose of the *Committee* was to promote the utilization of *all* available manpower and to *eliminate* discriminatory employment practices.

Fleming was active in the Quaker movement. In 1945, he became Secretary for Race Relations of the *American Friends Committee*, a position he held until 1951. He returned to New York, in 1952, to become news director at the WLIB radio station and news editor at the *Amsterdam News*. In 1954, he resigned both positions to become a Professor at Morgan State College. **Fleming** retired from Morgan State University in 1974.

While on the faculty at Morgan State, **Fleming** was a member of the Baltimore Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. He was a president of the Maryland Association of Public Administrators, and chaired the Morgan State University Board of Regents [1976-80]. **Fleming** was also a member of the board of trustees of the College of the Virgin Islands.

Fleming was a social activist. In 1941, when A. Philip Randolph *threatened* a March on Washington, **Fleming** *organized* a March in Philadelphia. His effort led to the employment of blacks as trolley car conductors and motormen by the city.

Fleming was a guest lecturer at numerous institutions and author of the "All Negro Ticket in Baltimore" [1960] and "Why Baltimore Failed to Elect a Black Mayor" [1972]. He was also the editor of *Who's Who in Black America* and appeared in each edition published since 1952.

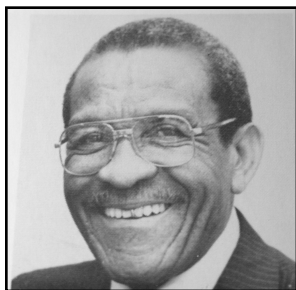
Fleming, a 1935 Xi initiate, was appointed the second editor of the *Kappa Alpha Psi Journal* in 1938. During his tenure (1938-1950), he introduced many of the practices used in the newspaper industry to enhance the publication. **Fleming** also insisted upon contemporaneous submissions. He was affiliated with the Baltimore (MD) Alumni Chapter for over 35 years, and was a participant in forums at Eastern Province Councils and at Grand Chapters. **Fleming** was the Awards Program speaker at the 61st Grand Chapter meeting.

His extra meritorious contributions to the *Fraternity*, as the *Kappa Alpha Psi Journal* Editor, earned him the 30th Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Fleming** died August 1, 1990.

The 31st Laurel Wreath Wearer [1982]: Howard Clinton Barnhill

Howard Clinton Barnhill [*Charlotte (NC) Alumni Chapter*] was born on February 7, 1916, in Pitt County, NC. He matriculated at A&T College, earning a BS degree in 1938. **Barnhill** was also among the first group of blacks to earn a Master's Degree in Public Health from the *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*.



In the 1940s, the School of Public Health at the *University* helped establish the Department of Health Education at North Carolina College. **Barnhill**, one of two matriculating black students in the graduate program, became a faculty member in the new department. He was also one of the organizers of the School of Public Health *Minority Student Caucus*. In 1971, **Barnhill** was elected president of the national alumni

association of the *University* School of Public Health.

Barnhill was a public servant, who focused upon the neglected neighborhoods of Charlotte. For over 30 years, he was a fixture at the Mecklenburg County Health Department and the *first* black to receive the Most Valuable Employee Award of the County. In 1965, the *Charlotte News and Observer* wrote – "Barnhill started an anti-poverty program before it was the thing to do." The Governor appointed him a member of the North Carolina delegation to the *White House Conference on Children and Youth* sponsored by President Kennedy.

Barnhill headed a \$28 million statewide health education program and coordinated the program at health centers in 26 counties throughout the state. He was also an Associate Professor in the School of Public Health at the *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*. His contributions to the public health arena, earned him awards from local, state, and federal agencies.

After retiring as a public employee, **Barnhill** embarked upon a new career as a state representative from Mecklenburg County [1985-1994]. As a junior legislator in the twilight of his life, he did not allow his political *inexperience* to deter him. **Barnhill** supported several civil rights bills and helped craft legislation to expand opportunities for black businesses.

Barnhill was a loyal supporter of his alma mater. He was president of the Charlotte chapter of the alumni association for over 20 years. In 1957, he was elected president of the national alumni association. During his 13-year tenure [1957-1969], **Barnhill** raised the annual level of giving among alumni and conceived the *Annual Giving Campaign* program. He established new chapters in 18 cities and expanded the memberships of chapters in other cities.

Barnhill was a member of his alma mater board of trustees for several years. In 1971, the *North Carolina A&T University Foundation* was reactivated, and elected Dr. Alvin Blount, Jr., a 1940 *Alpha Nu* initiate, its second president, a position he held for 24 years. The *Foundation* board developed a massive fund raising program to increase its resources, thereby enabling it to expand its support to the University. **Barnhill** was one of the first alumni to pledge financial support to the *Foundation* and was an annual contributor for the remainder of his life.

In July 1971, the North Carolina Legislature consolidated the state supported institutions of higher learning and placed them under a reconstituted Board of Governors. **Barnhill** was appointed a member of the inaugural reconstituted Board of Governors.

Barnhill was a member of the First Baptist Church of Charlotte for over 30 years and a confidant of its pastor. He chaired the church building drive and raised \$90,000 in 90 days to enable the Church to begin a massive renovation project.

Barnhill, a 1938 *Alpha Nu* initiate, was the fourth Polemarch of the Charlotte (NC) Alumni Chapter. In 1967, Grand Polemarch Bradley appointed him the Middle Eastern Province Polemarch. During his tenure [1967-1971], **Barnhill** was instrumental in bringing the 56th Grand Chapter to Charlotte. He was also instrumental in establishing the *Theta Omicron* at the University of North Carolina [1976], the flagship institution of the state, and the *Iota Xi* at Duke University [1979].

His outstanding achievements in his profession and exemplary service to the community, earned him the 31st Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Barnhill** died January 6, 1996.

The 32nd Laurel Wreath Wearer [1982]: Attorney Richard B. Millspaugh

Richard B. Millspaugh [*Opelousas (LA) Alumni Chapter*] was the 17th Grand Polemarch.



Millspaugh was a Louisiana legend, who returned to his roots in *St. Landry Parish* and was among its most influential citizens for over 50 years. He was the *first* black registered voter in *St. Landry* and was instrumental in modifying the voting process for blacks in the parish. **Millspaugh** was at the center of the major civil rights initiatives in *St. Landry*, and was among the first blacks elected to the governing body of *St. Landry*.

Millspaugh was a product of the Training for Leadership principle of the *Fraternity*. While pursuing his law degree at Southern University Law Center, he was elected Junior Grand Vice Polemarch at the 40th Grand Chapter. Four years later, the delegates at the 44th Grand Chapter elected **Millspaugh** to the Grand Board of Directors. He was a supporter of the agenda of Grand Polemarch Wilson and was elected Grand Polemarch at the 50th Grand Chapter. During his tenure as Grand Polemarch (1961-64), **Millspaugh** focused upon strengthening the programs of the *Fraternity* within the confines of a revised *Fraternity* infrastructure. He was one of the first members to name the *Fraternity* a beneficiary of a personally owned life insurance policy.

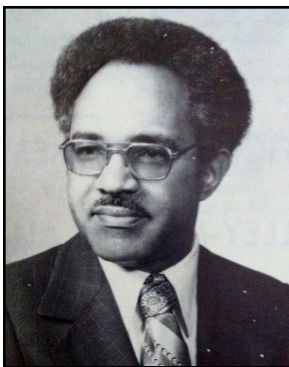
His outstanding and courageous contributions to his community and *extra meritorious* contributions to the *Fraternity* earned him the 32nd Laurel Wreath.

The 33rd Laurel Wreath Wearer [1983]: Attorney Hiliary Hamilton Holloway

Hiliary Hamilton Holloway [*Philadelphia (PA) Alumni Chapter*] was the first Executive Secretary; the third and sixth Grand Keeper of Records and Exchequer; and the 22nd Grand Polemarch. He was a part of the management and leadership of the *Fraternity* for over 26 years.

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.: 100 Years of Achievement

While serving as Executive Secretary, **Holloway** advanced the *Fraternity* involvement with the *North American Inter-fraternity Conference*. Formed in 1910 as the *National Inter-fraternity Conference*, it is a membership organization of fraternities with chapters located on college campuses in the United States and Canada. **Holloway** was elected to the board of directors in 1987 and president in 1995. He was the *first* black board member and the *first* black president.



As Grand Polemarch (1976-79), **Holloway** increased the *Fraternity* support for social action organizations, particularly the NAACP and the Urban League. He increased the size of most committees to expand the involvement of brothers in shaping the future direction of the *Fraternity*.

The *first* black appointed General Counsel of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, **Holloway** retired in 1993. Following his retirement, he became the *first* black partner at the Marshall, Dennehey, Warner, Coleman & Goggin law firm in Philadelphia, PA.

His *extra meritorious* contributions to the *Fraternity* earned him the 33rd Laurel Wreath.

The 34th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1983]: Antonio Maceo Walker

Antonio Maceo Walker [*Memphis (TN) Alumni Chapter*], the only son of Dr. Joseph Edison and Leila O'Neal Walker, was born on June 7, 1909, in Indianola, MS. The Walkers, devout Christians, moved to Memphis in 1920 and organized a Disciples of Christ church. Dr. Walker was also one of the principal organizers of the *Universal Life Insurance Company* in 1923. During the next 20 years, Dr. Walker, the first president, expanded the operation into nine southern states.



Walker attended LeMoyne Normal Institute to prepare for college. He matriculated at Fisk University, earning an AB degree [1930]. He continued his education at New York University, earning an MA degree [1932], and at the University of Michigan, where he earned a degree in Actuarial Science [1935]. He was one of the *first* black actuaries in the

nation. **Walker** also received honorary degrees from Fisk University, Jarvis Christian College, LeMoyne-Owens College, Morehouse College, Rhodes College, and Wilberforce University.

Walker began his professional career at *Universal* in 1935. In 1952, he succeeded his father as president. In 1983, his daughter succeeded him as president but **Walker** was forced to resume the presidency in 1985 because of her death. He retired from *Universal* in 1990.

In 1946, **Walker** and his father helped organize the Tri-State Bank & Trust Company in Memphis to serve blacks in Memphis as well as parts of Arkansas and Mississippi. In 1958, he succeeded his father as president of Tri-State. Renamed Tri-State Bank of Memphis, it worked with *Universal* to improve economic conditions for the under-served black communities.

Walker loved his hometown and was a major contributor towards changing its culture. He and his wife led the fight to integrate the Memphis movie theaters. **Walker** organized a voter registration campaign in Shelby County, which doubled the number of blacks on the voter rolls and led to the election of the *first* black Shelby County commissioner. **Walker** understood the power of numbers and the impact it could have upon the political landscape. He was a member of the Small Business Advisory Council to President Jimmy Carter and a political power in western Tennessee.

His bravado lifestyle and willingness to challenge the status quo made him a legend. He received awards for his contributions from the National Urban League, and the National Conference of Christians and Jews. In Memphis, an elementary and middle school bear his name.

A 1929 *Alpha Delta* initiate, **Walker** was a Polemarch of the Memphis (TN) Alumni Chapter. Grand Polemarch Wilson appointed him the South Central Province Polemarch in 1957, a position he held until 1959. At the 64th Grand Chapter, **Walker** was one of the *first* to pledge his financial support for the *Kappa Alpha Psi Foundation*.

His *exemplary* contributions to the civil rights movement earned him the 34th Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Walker** died June 8, 1994.

The 35th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1985]: Dr. Elbert Enrico Allen

Elbert Enrico Allen [*Shreveport (LA) Alumni Chapter*] was the 21st Grand Polemarch.



A charter member and Polemarch of the Shreveport (LA) Alumni Chapter, **Allen** was also affiliated with the Denver (CO) Alumni Chapter. Appointed the 12th Southwestern Province Polemarch by Grand Polemarch Wilson, **Allen** was a member of the leadership of the *Fraternity* for seven years before being elected the 21st Grand Polemarch at the 58th Grand Chapter.

At the 60th Grand Chapter the delegates passed a resolution acknowledging the accomplishments of the *Fraternity* during the tenure of Grand Polemarch **Allen**, including –

- Establishing a Headquarters Management Committee
- Establishing the *Guy Levis Grant Award* to recognize the outstanding achievements of students affiliated with undergraduate chapters
- Establishing the *Publications Endowment Fund* to support the several *Fraternity* publications
- Establishing the *Kappa Alpha Psi Housing and Economic Development Corporation* to pursue the building of public housing for the benefit of the elderly and socially and economically disadvantaged population
- Increasing the real estate owned by the *Fraternity* for future expansion

Allen was among the incorporators of the *Kappa Alpha Psi Foundation*, the charitable affiliate of the *Fraternity*, and a member of its board of directors [1981-1986]. He was among the first members to commit \$1,000 annually to the *Foundation*.

His *extra meritorious* contributions to the *Fraternity* earned him the 35th Laurel Wreath.

The 36th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1985]: Ernest Harold Davenport

Ernest Harold Davenport [*Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter*] was the fifth Grand Keeper of Records and Exchequer and the 19th Grand Polemarch.



Among the *first* blacks to earn the Certified Public Accountant designation, **Davenport** operated a successful practice in Detroit for over 20 years before semi-retiring to the Washington, DC metropolitan area in 1981. He spent a few years at the General Accounting Office before accepting a position as Director for the Center for Accounting Education in the School of Business at Howard University, from which he retired in the 1990s. He was also president of the *Washington, DC Society of Certified Public Accountants*.

During his three-year tenure as Grand Polemarch, he called upon Past Grand Polemarch Greene to reactivate the Life Membership program. **Davenport** recognized the value of the program to the future viability of the *Fraternity* and reasoned the best person to market the program was the member who had conceived. Davenport also expanded upon other business practices that he had initiated while serving as Grand Keeper of

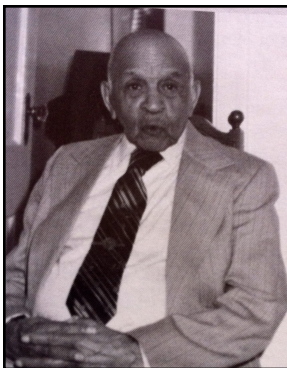
Records and Exchequer, including an external audit of the books and records of the *Fraternity* by a Certified Public Accounting firm.

Following his tenure as Grand Polemarch, **Davenport** was a member of the *Kappa Housing and Economic Development Corporation* board of directors. He was also the incorporating Vice President of the *Kappa Alpha Psi Foundation*. His annual financial support to the *Foundation* exceeded the \$1,000 level of most directors. When the first *Foundation* president resigned in 1987 to pursue a business opportunity, the *Foundation* board elected **Davenport** its president.

His *extra meritorious* contributions to the *Fraternity* earned him the 36th Laurel Wreath.

The 37th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1986]: Irven Armstrong

Irven Armstrong [*Indianapolis (IN) Alumni Chapter*] was the second Grand Polemarch.



Armstrong knew each of the founders and was familiar with the challenges the *Fraternity* faced in its early years. In relating experiences of the early years, **Armstrong** often spoke about their reliance upon each other simply to *survive* in a climate of hostility.

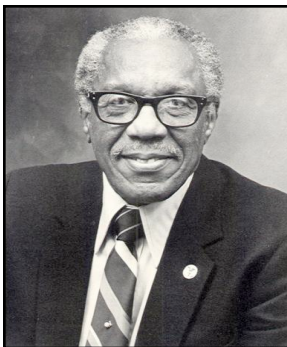
While working in the insurance industry in Chicago, **Armstrong** affiliated with the Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter, and was the Chapter Polemarch in 1926. Upon return to Indianapolis in 1928, he affiliated with the Indianapolis (IN) Alumni Chapter.

An educator for more than 30 years, **Armstrong** was a role model to hundreds of boys in Indianapolis. He was a loyal supporter of the *Fraternity* for more than 80 years.

His *extra meritorious* contributions to the *Fraternity*, particularly during its embryonic years earned him the 37th Laurel Wreath.

The 38th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1986]: Congressman George William Crockett, Jr.

George William Crockett, Jr. [*Detroit (MI) Alumni Chapter*] was born on August 10, 1909, in Jacksonville, FL. His father was a master carpenter, who worked on the railroad, and was also pastor of a Baptist church for over 30 years.



Crockett matriculated at Morehouse College, earning a BA degree in 1931. He continued his education at the University of Michigan Law School, earning a JD degree in 1934.

Crockett began his professional career, in, 1931, as an attorney in Jacksonville, FL. He was an organizer of the *National Lawyers Guild*, an interracial bar association founded in 1937 to support the agenda of President Franklin Roosevelt. The *Guild* also supported the emerging labor movement and opposed the racial segregation policies prevalent in the nation, which the white dominated American Bar Association supported. **Crockett** was a Guild national vice president.

In 1939, **Crockett** joined the US Department of Labor. He was the *first* black attorney hired by the Department and worked on employment cases that violated the National Labor Relations Act. He was also a Hearing Officer for the *Fair Employment Practices Committee*. In 1943, the United Auto Workers Union retained **Crockett** to run its *Fair Practices Committee*, which opposed hate strikes by white workers protesting the hiring of blacks migrating from the South.

In 1948, **Crockett** joined the legal team that defended 11 Communist Party leaders accused of violating the *Alien Registration Act of 1940*, a federal law that makes it a criminal offense for anyone to “knowingly or willfully advocate, abet, advise or teach the duty, necessity, desirability or propriety of overthrowing the Government of the United States or of any State by force or violence, or for anyone to organize any association which teaches, advises or encourages such an overthrow, or for anyone to become a member of or to affiliate with any such association.”

One of the defendants was Benjamin Davis, a black New York City Councilman, whom **Crockett** personally knew from his college days at Morehouse College. Davis joined the Communist Party in 1934, and moved to New York in 1935. In 1943, he was elected to fill a City Council seat vacated by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., who was a candidate for Congress. The **Crockett** team lost the case, and Davis was expelled from the Council in 1949. Davis appealed the conviction without success. In 1952, the trial judge sentenced **Crockett** and four other defense lawyers to four months in a federal prison for contempt of court.

Crockett was an *outspoken* critic of the *House Un-American Activities Committee*. Formed in 1945, it investigated suspected threats of subversion and propaganda that attacked the government. He represented future Detroit Mayor Coleman Young before the *Committee* in 1952.

In the summer of 1964, a large number of young civil rights volunteers traveled to the South. **Crockett** opened a *Guild* office in Jackson, MS, and managed the *Mississippi Project*, a coalition of the *Guild* and other civil rights legal organizations, during the summer of 1964.

In 1964, civil rights workers James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner, were murdered. Collaborating with local white supremacist vigilantes, the local sheriff released the three men from jail late at night. When they were reported missing by other civil rights workers, **Crockett** dispatched *Guild* lawyers to search for the missing men. He drove from Jackson to Meridian to personally search for the missing men. **Crockett** survived an effort of the sheriff to arrange his ambush, who *loudly* offered him driving directions while a group of white supremacists loitered nearby. He returned safely to Jackson, and offered a full report to the Justice Department and the FBI, who *refused* to take the information. The murdered bodies of the three young men were found days later.

In 1966, **Crockett** was elected Judge of the Recorder's Court of Wayne County, MI, a criminal court. He incurred the wrath of the white media and endured death threats for his role in a highly publicized police shooting, raid, and mass arrest. In 1974, **Crockett** was elected Chief Judge of the Recorder's Court, from which he retired in 1978.

In November 1980, when Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr., resigned, **Crockett** was elected to complete his unexpired term. The voters in the Michigan 13th Congressional district elected him to five subsequent terms. During his 11-year tenure, **Crockett** was a member of several caucuses, including the Congressional Black Caucus, and several influential Congressional committees. He wrote the *Mandela Freedom Resolution*, which called upon the South African government to release Nelson Mandela and his wife from imprisonment. The resolution passed both houses of Congress in 1984. **Crockett** continued to denounce apartheid in South Africa and was jailed with Detroit Mayor Coleman Young and others for demonstrating in Washington, DC against apartheid.

Crockett, a 1928 *Pi* initiate, was affiliated with the Detroit (MI) Alumni Chapter for over 30 years.

His *outstanding* and *exemplary contributions* to the welfare of mankind as an attorney, judge and US Congressman, earned him the 38th Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Crockett** died September 7, 1997.

The 39th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1986]: Arthur Robert Ashe, Jr.

Arthur Robert Ashe, Jr. [*New York (NY) Alumni Chapter*] was born on July 10, 1943, in Richmond, VA. In 1947, his father accepted a position as a caretaker and security guard at Brooke Field, an 18 acre park that included four tennis courts. One of the amenities of the position was a house located on the all-black playground. His mother was a homemaker, who taught **Ashe** to read before he was five years old.



In 1950, shortly before the death of his mother, **Ashe** met Ronald Charity, one of the best black tennis players in the nation, and a part-time coach. After working with him for a few years, it was apparent to Charity, **Ashe** was talented and needed a proper coach to continue his development. Charity introduced **Ashe** to Dr. Robert Walter Johnson of Lynchburg, VA, founder of the *American Tennis Association Junior Development Program*. Johnson used military-style methods to teach tennis skills and to stress his special code of sportsmanship, which included *respect*, *sharp appearance*, and "no cheating at any time." One of his proteges was Althea Gibson.

By age 15, **Ashe**, a student at Maggie Walker High School, was ranked fifth in the *US Lawn Tennis Association* for his age group. One of the challenges to his benefactors was the availability of competition to improve his game. During the summer **Ashe** could travel and participate in competitive tournaments around the country. However, during the school year his competition was limited to black opponents from Richmond.

To address this issue, and after obtaining the approval of Arthur Ashe, Sr., Dr. Johnson arranged for **Ashe** to live with a friend in St. Louis, MO. While attending Sumner High School, he competed at Forest Hills, NY, and in the Orange Bowl Junior Singles tournament in Miami Beach, FL. *Sports*

Illustrated magazine acknowledged his exploits on the tennis court. **Ashe** graduated from Sumner High School in 1961 and returned to Richmond. He received an *honorary* diploma from Maggie Walker High School in 1961. In the summer of 1961, **Ashe** won the National Inter-Scholastics singles championship of the *United States Lawn Tennis Association*. He was the *first* black player from the South to win the championship.

Ashe won a scholarship to UCLA, which had one of the best college tennis programs in the nation. In 1965, UCLA won the team championship, and **Ashe** won the Singles and Doubles championships. He was an All American in 1963-65. **Ashe** earned a degree in 1966, the first member on the paternal side of his family to graduate from college.

After graduating, **Ashe** was inducted into the US Army. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, after completing officer training school, and assigned to West Point. **Ashe** separated from active duty in 1968.

Ashe was named to the US Davis Cup teams in 1963-1970, and 1975-78. During his tenures, the United States won four championships. In 1968, he won the US Open Men's Singles Championship, the *first* black to win the title. However, because he was an amateur, **Ashe** could not accept the prize money. He also won the Men' Single title at the United States Amateur Championship. He is the *only* player to win both titles in the *same* year.

Ashe turned pro in 1969. During the next 11 years, he won 33 titles, including three Grand Slam titles, and earned over \$2 million. His best year was 1975, when he defeated Jimmy Connors in the Singles championship at Wimbledon, and was ranked Number One in the world.

Long an activist, in 1969, **Ashe** petitioned the South African government for a visa to compete in the South African Open. The South African government denied his request. In protest he used this example of discrimination to campaign for the expulsion of the nation from the *International Lawn Tennis Federation*. South Africa eventually granted **Ashe** a visa in 1973. He was the *first* black to play in the South African Open.

Ashe did not confine his career to simply *playing* tennis. In 1972, he helped form the *Association of Tennis Professionals* to represent the interests of male tennis professionals, and the disbursement of a larger share of the purses to the players. The *Association* elected **Ashe** president in 1974.

After retiring from the tennis circuit in 1980, **Ashe** was a consultant to several national media, and was appointed Captain of the Davis Cup teams. He blended the personalities of the best tennis players in the nation into a team that won the prestigious Davis Cup in 1981-1982.

Ashe continued to speak out against the racist practices of South Africa. In 1983, he and Harry Belafonte founded *Artists and Athletes Against Apartheid* to raise the awareness of apartheid policies and lobby for sanctions and embargoes against the South African government. In January 1985, **Ashe** was arrested outside the South African embassy in Washington at an anti-apartheid protest.

In 1986, he agreed to teach a course at Florida Memorial College. While preparing for the course, **Ashe** conducted extensive research about blacks in sports. This inspired him to write his three-volume book - *A Hard Road to Glory* - that was published in 1988. He also founded the ABC Tennis Program, the Athlete-Career Connection, and the Safe Passage Foundation.

In 1988, **Ashe** learned he was HIV positive. The source of the infection was a blood transfusion following a 1983 bypass surgery. He kept the illness from the public for four years. In 1992, rather than allow the media to break the news, **Ashe** held a press conference on April 8, 1992, to announce he had AIDS. He formed a foundation to raise money for research into treating, curing, and preventing the disease. **Ashe** also spoke to UN General Assembly on World AIDS day, imploring the delegates to increase funding for AIDS research. To acknowledge his achievements in the spirit of sportsmanship, *Sports Illustrated* magazine named him the 1992 *Sportsman of the Year*.

Ashe was a 1963 initiate of the *Upsilon*.

His *outstanding contributions* towards the elimination of worldwide racial injustice earned him the 39th Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Ashe** died February 6, 1993.

The 40th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1988]: Attorney Frank M. Summers

Frank M. Summers [East St. Louis (IL) Alumni Chapter] was the 14th Grand Polemarch.

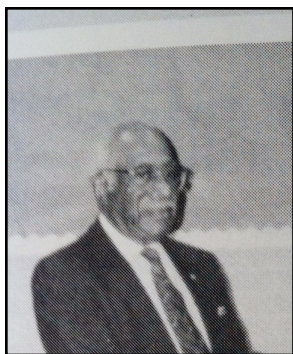
During his tenure as Grand Polemarch [1950-51], he pushed for the building of a memorial at Indiana University. In 1955, he opened his home to brothers in East St. Louis (IL) to establish the East St. Louis (IL) Alumni Chapter. **Summers** was a loyal and enthusiastic supporter of the *Fraternity* for over 75 years. When attending Grand Chapter meetings, particularly after his tenure as Grand Polemarch, he was an active participant in debates among the delegates.

His *extra-meritorious* contributions to the *Fraternity* earned him the 40th Laurel Wreath.

Summers died in 1987, and the award was presented posthumously at the 68th Grand Chapter meeting. Two of his grandsons accepted the award.

The 41st Laurel Wreath Wearer [1991]: Dr. Edward R. Ellois, Jr.

Edward R. Ellois, Jr. [Baton Rouge (LA) Alumni Chapter] was born on May 3, 1922, in Ventress, LA, and reared in New Roads. After graduating from a Baton Rouge high school, **Ellois** enlisted in the US Army. He was a non-commissioned officer and earned several commendations.



Following his discharge, **Ellois** worked as a clerk at the Department of Labor in Seattle, WA. He enrolled at Seattle University and earned a BS degree in 1949. **Ellois** was one of the *first* blacks to earn a degree from the University. He also earned an MA degree from the University of Illinois [1956] and an Ed.D degree from the University of Oklahoma.

Ellois began his professional career, in 1950, as an educator in the public school system. In 1956, he accepted a position at Southern University. For the next 28 years, he was a professor, coordinator of student teaching, an associate dean, and retired, in 1984, as the Dean of the College of Education. However, retirement did not mean inactivity. **Ellois** remained involved in the education industry by serving as a consultant and workshop speaker.

Ellois was a member of several professional organizations, including – Alpha Kappa Delta, Kappa Phi Kappa, Phi Delta Kappa, Pi Gamma Mu, and Psi Chi professional fraternities; and American Association of College for Teacher Education, American Association of University Professors, and Louisiana Education Association. His achievement in his professional career earned him acknowledgments and accolades. He was listed in – *Outstanding Educators of America*, *Leaders in Education*, *Who's Who Among Black Americans*, and *Personalities of the South*.

A devout Roman Catholic, **Ellois** was a member of the Knights of Columbus. In 1992, he received the *Pontifical Equestrian Order of St. Gregory the Great*. Established in 1831 by Pope Gregory XVI, it is one of five pontifical orders of knighthood in the Catholic Church. It is bestowed upon Catholics in recognition of their service to the Catholic Church, unusual labors, and support of the Pope.

Ellois, a 1962 Baton Rouge (LA) Alumni Chapter initiate, served his chapter in a number of leadership capacities, including Polemarch. Within the Southwestern Province, he served one of the longest tenures as Province Keeper of Records. His penchant for attention to detail provided the Province with a historical record of the proceedings at Province Councils that was the envy of the other Provinces. To honor his memory, the members of the Province named one of its highest achievement awards for him.

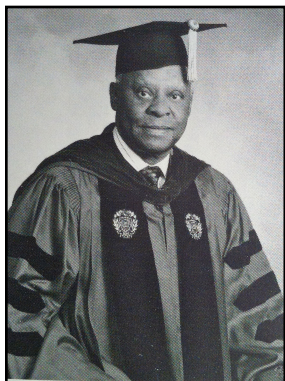
His *exemplary* achievements in the field of education and his outstanding contributions to the community earned him the 41st Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Ellois** died March 14, 1996.

The 42nd Laurel Wreath Wearer [1991]: Dr. William L. Crump

William L. Crump [Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter] was born on July 21, 1920, in Enid, OK, and reared in Wewoka. He matriculated at Lincoln University (MO), graduating with honors in 1942. **Crump** also earned MS and PhD degrees from Northwestern University in 1946 and 1949.

He began his professional career, in 1942, at his alma mater. Following a three-year tour in the military [1943-45], **Crump** resumed his career and was a professor at Maryland State College, Kentucky State College, and Tennessee State University. In the 1960s, he moved to Washington, DC to become head of the Business Department at Federal City College. When Federal City College merged with two other institutions, in 1974, to become the University of the District of Columbia, **Crump** continued as a Professor at the merged institution and eventually became the Dean of the School of Business.



Crump did not confine his activities to academia. During the 1950s, he was a program advisor to the President of the National Business League and one of several national advisors to Emma Lancaster, the *first* black to hold a position of prominence within the Department of Commerce. He was an advisor to Mary McLeod Bethune during her tenure as an Adviser on Negro Affairs to the Department of Labor, and a consultant to the Eastman Kodak Company.

During the 1960s, **Crump** was a board member of the Small Business Development Center in Dayton, OH; and a consultant to the Xenia, OH Chamber of Commerce on Community and Business Development, and to Kentucky State College.

During the 1970s, he expanded his consultancies, and served as a board member of several community based social action organizations. His exemplary achievements in the field of education earned him a Ford Foundation Fellowship.

Crump, a 1941 *Alpha Mu* initiate, helped reactivate the *Theta* at Northwestern University, in 1946, and was the inspiration for the *Gamma Xi* at Maryland State College Chapter, in 1949. He has been affiliated with the Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter, Princess Anne (MD) Alumni Chapter, and Nashville (TN) Alumni Chapter.

In 1950, Grand Polemarch Wilkins appointed him the third *Kappa Alpha Psi Journal* editor. During his 25-year tenure, **Crump** was responsible for 100 publications. He expanded the volunteer *Journal* staff, including the addition of an award-winning professional photographer.

In 1960, Grand Polemarch Wilson appointed **Crump** the *Golden Anniversary Committee* chairman. His penchant for detail was a factor in the production of a highly successful event. He was also a member of the *Diamond Jubilee Committee* impaneled by Grand Polemarch Bacon, in 1985, to manage the 75th anniversary celebration.

In 1964, Grand Polemarch Bradley appointed **Crump** a co-author of the *Story of Kappa Alpha Psi*. Working with Grand Polemarch Wilson, they sifted through information held by Founder **Grant** and others to publish the *Story*. **Crump** continued with this responsibility, following the death of Wilson, in 1979, and published the third and fourth edition in 1982 and 1992 respectively.

Upon the retirement of Founder **Grant** as Grand Historian, in 1967, the delegates at the 54th Grand Chapter elected **Crump** the Grand Historian. He continued in office without opposition and retired at the 73rd Grand Chapter.

At the 59th Grand Chapter, the delegates authorized a *Publicity and Publications Commission*. **Crump** was a member of the *Commission* for over 25 years, and helped develop the content parameters for the *Kappa Journal* and reviewed manuals and handbooks of the *Fraternity*.

His meritorious contributions to the *Fraternity* earned him the seventh *Elder Watson Diggs Award* at the 58th Grand Chapter meeting.

In 1994, the Grand Board authorized the *William L. Crump National History Award* to honor his memory and his contributions towards developing and promoting the history of *Kappa Alpha Psi*.

His *extra meritorious* contributions to the *Fraternity* earned him the 42nd Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Crump** died February 22, 1999.

The 43rd Laurel Wreath Wearer [1993]: Ambassador Edward Joseph Perkins

Edward Joseph Perkins [*Alexandria-Fairfax (VA) Alumni Chapter*] was born on June 8, 1928, in Sterlington, LA, a small community outside of Monroe. He attended the rural public schools in the

area until he was 14 years old, when he moved to Pine Bluff, AR. He later moved to Portland, OR, and completed high school.



Perkins enrolled at the University of Oregon but after a couple of years, he enlisted in the United States Army. He also served in the Marine Corp. It was while serving in the military that he decided upon a career in Foreign Service. **Perkins** received an honorable discharge in 1962 but remained in Japan.

Perkins earned a BA degree from the University of Maryland in 1967, and Master of Public Administration and Doctor of Public Administration degrees from the University of Southern California in 1972 and 1978 respectively. He has received honorary degrees from Bowie State University, Lewis and Clark College, St. Augustine's College, St. John's University, University of Maryland, University of Southern California and Winston-Salem State University.

Perkins began his professional career, in 1962, as a civilian employee of the US Army in Okinawa. In 1967, he moved to Bangkok, Thailand, as an Assistant General Services Officer. Between 1968 and 1978, **Perkins** held management positions within the Foreign Services Agency of the US Department of State in Washington, DC, Thailand, and Southeast Asia.

In 1978, he moved to the American embassy at Monrovia where he was a senior manager for five years. In 1983, **Perkins** returned to the United States as Director of French Language Training in the Office of West African Affairs within the US Department of State. In 1985, President Reagan appointed him Ambassador to the Republic of Liberia, and, in 1986, Ambassador to the Republic of South Africa. In 1989, **Perkins** returned to Washington, DC to become Director General of the Foreign Service and Director of Personnel. In 1992, President Bush appointed him the US Ambassador to the United Nations, where he also served on the United Nations Security Council.

Perkins retired from government service in 1996 with the rank of Career Minister to become the *William J. Crowe Professor in Geopolitics* and Executive Director of the International Programs Center at the University of Oklahoma. He retired from the University in 2007.

During his Foreign Service career, **Perkins** received: the *Presidential Distinguished and Meritorious Service Awards*; the Department of State *Distinguished Honor and Superior Honor Award*; the *Una Chapman Cox Foundation Award for Distinguished Foreign Service Work*; the University of Southern California *Distinguished Alumni Award*; the Southern University *Achievement Award*; 1992 *Statesman of the Year Award* from George Washington University.

He is a member of a diversified group of organizations, including the American Academy of Diplomacy, the American Consortium for International Public Administration, the American Foreign Service Association, the American Society for Public Administration, the Council on Foreign Relations, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He has published articles that have appeared in professional publications, and authored or co-authored over 25 books.

Perkins, a 1978 Alexandria-Fairfax (VA) Alumni Chapter initiate, has been a keynote speaker at Province Councils, C. Rodger Wilson Leadership Conferences, and local chapter events.

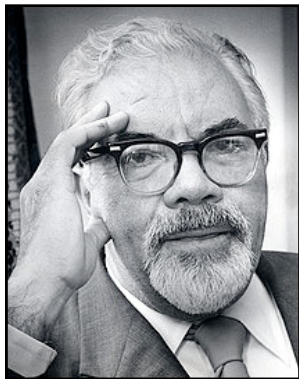
His *exemplary achievements* as a career foreign service officer, earned him the 43rd Laurel Wreath.

The 44th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1995]: Dr. Paul Phillips Cooke

Paul Phillips Cooke [*Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter*] was born on June 29, 1917, in New York, NY, but was reared in Washington, DC. A product of the DC Public School System, he graduated with honors from Dunbar High School in 1933. **Cooke** matriculated at Miner Teachers College and earned a BS degree in 1937. He also earned an MA degree from New York University [1941], an MA degree from Catholic University [1943], and an Ed.D degree from Columbia University [1947].

Cooke began his professional career, in 1941, as an English professor at his alma mater. He held a number of positions at the school. In 1955, Miner Teachers College was merged with Wilson Teachers College, and renamed DC Teachers College. **Cooke** was appointed president of DC Teachers College in 1966. **Cooke** viewed *teacher training* as an effective way to populate the local

public school system with trained professionals capable of confronting the challenges facing these important neighborhood institutions. During his eight year tenure as president, the enrollment at DC Teachers College more than tripled. **Cooke** also expanded the role of the institution into the community by forming street patrols to improve the safety for the residents and operating a youth recreation program. For most of his adult life, Cooke lived within walking distance of the institution and both initiatives were personally important to him.



Cooke was not the typical college professor. In 1948, he joined several of his colleagues to protest the discrimination practices of several local theaters. In 1949, he was appointed to a biracial citizens commission charged with developing solutions to improve race relations in Washington, DC. In the early 1950s, Cooke was a part of a group of black educators and lawyers, who successfully fought against a system to make certain deaf black students, like their white counterparts, were provided an education in the District of Columbia, rather than sent to a school in Maryland.

Following his retirement, in 1974, **Cooke** embarked upon a *post employment career* that included a consultancy with the *World Peace Through Law Center*, an international organization formed by lawyers in 1963, to promote the evolution and development of international law. Judge William S. Thompson, a 1950 Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter initiate, was among the organizers and served as Secretary-Treasurer. **Cooke** was also a consultant to the National Bar Association, the *International Council of University Presidents*, and the *American Association of State Colleges and Universities*.

Cooke, a renowned scholar, wrote over 200 publications and papers during his distinguished career. His reputation for achievement earned him the respect and admiration of numerous organizations, including the *Catholic Interracial Council of Washington*, *American Veterans Committee*, *World Veterans Federation*, and *Association for the Study of Afro-American Life*.

To acknowledge his many years of service to higher education in the District of Columbia, the University of the District of Columbia established the *Paul Phillips Cooke Lecture Series* in 1979 and the *Paul Phillips Cooke Scholarship* in 1984.

In 1984, Pope John Paul II presented **Cooke**, a Roman Catholic, the *Holy Cross Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice* [literally translated as the *Holy Cross for Church and Pope*], also known as the *Cross of Honor*. Established in 1888 by Pope Leo XIII, it is the highest medal awarded to the laity by a Pope for distinguished service to the church.

Cooke, a 1935 Xi initiate, was the driving force behind the establishment of the *Beta Kappa* at Miner Teachers College in 1940, and was both an official and unofficial advisor to the chapter for decades. He was a Polemarch of the Xi and a member of the initiation demonstration team at the 26th Grand Chapter in 1936. **Cooke** affiliated with the Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter in 1941. He was a Keeper of Records and the 15th Polemarch [1954-56].

Cooke was a member of the Achievement Commission during the tenure of Grand Polemarch James Edward Scott [1939-1941], and the Closed Banquet Speaker at the 44th Grand Chapter. He was a source of historical information for the authors of the first three editions of "The History of the Eastern Province" and wrote an article on the 1930s appearing in the Diamond Jubilee publication: "Seventy-Five years of Achievement."

His *exemplary* achievements in the field of education and his contributions to society earned him the 44th Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Cooke** died July 4, 2010.

The 45th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1999]: Attorney Johnnie L. Cochran, Jr.

Johnnie L. Cochran, Jr. [*Los Angeles (CA) Alumni Chapter*], the eldest of four children, was born on October 2, 1937, in Shreveport, LA. When his family settled in Los Angeles, in 1949, he became one of a handful of black students at Los Angeles High School. **Cochran** matriculated at UCLA, earning a BS degree [1959]. Inspired by a love of debate and an admiration for Supreme Court Associate

Justice Thurgood Marshall, **Cochran** continued his education at Loyola University, earning a JD degree [1962].



He began his career, in 1963, in the *Los Angeles City Attorney Office* handling primarily minor cases. In 1966, he formed *Cochran, Atkins & Evans* and began championing the causes of black defendants. One of his first notable cases was a lawsuit by a widow against the Los Angeles police officers who had shot and killed her husband. Although he lost the case, **Cochran** realized the trial had awakened the black community, and that police abuse galvanized the black community.

In 1972, he represented former Black Panther Elmer Pratt, who had been indicted for the murder of a 27-year old *white* school teacher on a tennis court. Although the jury convicted Pratt, **Cochran** continued to work on the case for 25 years. In 1997, the conviction was *overturned*, and Pratt was released from prison. By the late 1970s, **Cochran** had established his reputation in the black community as a litigator of high profile police brutality and criminal cases.

In 1978 **Cochran** joined the *Los Angeles County District Attorney Office* as its *first* black District Attorney. He began to strengthen his ties with the political community, alter his image, and work from within to change a system viewed as unjust by the black community.

In 1983, he returned to private practice, reinventing himself as "the best in the West" by opening the *Johnnie L. Cochran, Jr., law firm*. In one of his first cases, he won a substantial settlement from the city of Signal Hill, CA for the family of a black football player, who claimed he was murdered by Signal Hill police officers.

Cochran was best known for representing celebrity defendants. It was his formidable legal maneuverings as the leader of the *O. J. Simpson Legal Dream Team* that turned **Cochran** into an *icon*. Wearing dapper suits and colorful ties, **Cochran** thrived in front of the cameras during the 1995 homicide trial. With a flair for the dramatic, he had Simpson don a pair of bloodstained gloves in court, presumed to be the gloves of the killer since one was found at the crime scene and the other outside the Simpson house. The former football star appeared to struggle with the gloves during the demonstration. In his closing argument, **Cochran** reminded jurors: "If it doesn't fit, you must acquit." By placing blame on law enforcement and using the racial attitudes of the public to raise *reasonable doubt*, he persuaded the jury to find Simpson *not guilty* of the murders of his ex-wife Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald Goldman.

After the Simpson acquittal, the *National Law Journal* named **Cochran** the *Trial Lawyer of the Year*. He was in demand on the lecture circuit, hosted several programs on Court-TV, and worked as a legal commentator on NBC.

He founded *The Cochran Firm*, a law firm that specializes in personal injury cases. Through mergers and partnerships, it grew into a firm with offices in strategic cities throughout the nation. His reputation often encouraged an opponent to settle rather than to fight **Cochran** in court.

Cochran established scholarships at UCLA, University of New Mexico School of Law, and the Southern University School of Law. He funded and dedicated several community development projects and the *Johnnie L. Cochran Jr Center for Early Learning* at Second Baptist Church in Los Angeles, where he was a member for over 50 years.

In 1996, **Cochran** was elected a member of the *Inner Circle of Advocates*, an exclusive organization composed of the top 100 personal injury lawyers in America. He was inducted into the *American College of Trial Lawyers*, an organization whose membership consists of the top one percent of trial lawyers in the United States. **Cochran** was also inducted into the prestigious *International Academy of Trial Lawyers*, composed of leading trial attorneys from throughout the world.

Cochran, a 1956 *Upsilon* initiate, was elected Grand Strategus at the 48th Grand Chapter meeting.

His *outstanding* achievements in the field of law earned him the 45th Laurel Wreath.

Laurel Wreath Wearer **Cochran** died March 29, 2005.

The 46th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1999]: Dr. Ulysses McBride

Dr. Ulysses McBride [*Atmore (AL) Alumni Chapter*] was the 26th Grand Polemarch.



The epitome of a Southern gentleman, his life could easily have been the basis for a documentary on success against all odds. Raised in a single parent household headed by a hard working and Christian mother, in South Alabama, **McBride** was a source of pride to his family and an inspiration to all with whom he came into contact.

McBride was a constant seeker of information. He constantly sought the positions of others before sharing his thoughts on a matter. He *avoided* confrontation because he believed it served no meaningful purpose. **McBride** was an excellent orator who called upon passages from the Bible learned during his childhood to emphasize a point.

During his tenure as Grand Polemarch, **McBride** met three significant challenges. He honored the overwhelming desire of the members to erect a new headquarters. As he once commented in a *State of the Fraternity* message – “I took an oath to Almighty God; McBride’s position was not relevant. If you tell me to build a headquarters, I *will* build a headquarters.” He did not waiver when exercising the authority to assess members, despite several objections from a cadre of dissenters. Finally, **McBride** revolutionized the process for adding members by declaring “pledging is dead in Kappa Alpha Psi; the remaining issues is how expensive Kappa Alpha Psi wants to make it.”

His *extra meritorious* contributions to the *Fraternity* earned him the 47th Laurel Wreath.

The 47th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1999]: Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor

Samuel Dewitt Proctor [*Norfolk (VA) Alumni Chapter*] was born on July 13, 1921, in Norfolk, VA. He earned an AB degree from Virginia Union University [1942], a BD degree from Crozer Theological Seminary [1945], and a ThD degree from Boston University [1950].

Proctor was ordained a Baptist minister in 1943. While pursuing his Doctor of Theology degree, he served as pastor of the Pond Street Baptist Church in Providence, RI.



In 1949, he returned to Virginia Union as Professor of Religion and Ethics and Dean of the School of Religion. The board of trustees appointed him vice president in 1953, and elevated him to president in 1955. In 1960, he left his alma mater to become president of A&T College. He took a leave of absence in 1963 to become Associate Director of the *Peace Corps*. His temporary departure from the College became permanent in 1964.

In 1965, **Proctor** moved to the Office of Economic Opportunity as a special assistant to the National Director. During his tenure at OEO, he was also Associate General Secretary of the National Council of Churches. In 1968, **Proctor** became president of the Institute for Service to Education, and accepted a position at the University of Wisconsin as Dean of Special Projects. He returned to the East coast, in 1969, to become Professor of Education at the Graduate School of Education at Rutgers University. The University endowed a chair in his name. He *retired* from Rutgers in 1984.

When the death of Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., caused a vacancy at the Abyssinian Baptist Church [1972], the congregation turned to the *preacher from Norfolk* to replace their leader. Under his leadership and direction, the church aligned denominationally with the American Baptist Churches (USA), the National Baptist Convention USA, Inc., and the Progressive National Baptist Convention. Through these affiliations, the church became a working partner with the National Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches. He also mentored the careers of two young ministers – Calvin Butts, a 1968 *Pi* initiate, who succeeded him as Pastor upon his retirement in 1989, and Marvin McMickle, a 1975 New York (NY) Alumni Chapter initiate, who became Pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church of Cleveland, OH.

Along with his professional and religious commitments, **Proctor** was a lecturer to the American Baptist Assembly; Visiting Lecturer in Education at Emory University; Trustee of the Overseas Development Council on Religious Affairs; Trustee of the United Negro College Fund; and Trustee of Meharry Medical College. He was the recipient of awards and honorary doctoral degrees from several institutions of higher learning throughout the *world*. A prolific writer, **Proctor** wrote several books, including, *We Have This Ministry*, *How Shall They Hear*, and *Sermons from the Black Pulpit*. He was a unique man who relied upon a rock hard foundation ingrained in his spirit that helped him shatter barriers. Through that faith, he flourished as a preacher, pastor, teacher, college president, and administrator.

Proctor, a 1938 *Alpha Phi* initiate, was affiliated with alumni chapters in Richmond, VA; Greensboro, NC; and Norfolk, VA. He was an integral part of the Golden Anniversary Celebration, at which he delivered an invigorating sermon during the Memorial service, and was the Closed Banquet Speaker at the Diamond Jubilee Celebration. The **Proctor** messages always demonstrated the value and importance of religion to the formation and growth of the *Fraternity*.

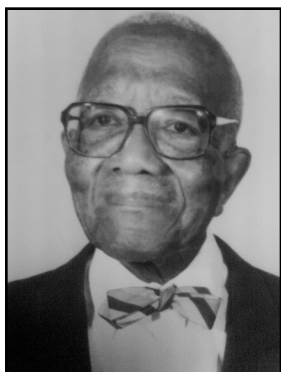
Despite a busy and challenging schedule, **Proctor** was always available to the brothers, and was a speaker at local chapter Founders Day programs. To **Proctor**, his faith in the Lord, love for his family, and commitment to *Kappa Alpha Psi* were at the core of his daily life. Once, while serving as president of A & T College, he informed his personal assistant, who was the spouse of a brother, that whenever a Kappaman called or visited his office, she was to *immediately* make him aware of the call or the visit.

His *outstanding* achievements as an educator, administrator, and minister, earned him the 46th Laurel Wreath

Proctor died May 22, 1997, and the award was presented posthumously at the 74th Grand Chapter meeting. Timothy Proctor, one of his sons and 1969 *Beta Omicron* initiate, accepted the award.

The 48th Laurel Wreath Wearer [1999]: Dr. Oba B. White

Oba B. White [*Little Rock (AR) Alumni Chapter*] was born on August 14, 1901, in Kansas City, KS. He matriculated at the University of Kansas and earned an AB degree in 1925. and an MD degree from Meharry Medical College in 1933.



White came to Little Rock, AR, in 1934, at the invitation of Dr. Hugh Browne, a 1921 *Mu* initiate, who had roomed with him at Kansas. Browne earned an MD degree from Howard University and was considered an expert in tuberculosis. He was the first Superintendent and Medical Director of the *McRae Sanitarium*, a state institution for black tuberculosis patients located outside of Little Rock.

White opened an office in Little Rock, and later became Assistant Superintendent at the *United Friends Hospital*. Opened in 1918 by the *United Friends of America Fraternal Benefit Society*, the *Hospital* was a facility for *Society* members.

During his professional career, **White** was a mentor to minority graduates of the University of Arkansas Medical School and an honorary consultant at the Little Rock Air Force Base Hospital. He was a Medical Examiner for the Universal Life Insurance Company and Mutual of Omaha Company; the Elks (Little Rock and the state of Arkansas); and Goodrich Tire Company. **White** retired from the active practice of medicine in 1992.

White was a member of the Arkansas Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Association [AMDPA]. Founded in 1893, its members were black physicians, dentists, and pharmacists licensed to practice in Arkansas. He was among the *first* blacks admitted to the Pulaski Medical Society, the oldest medical association in Arkansas, and among the first blacks *invited* to join the Pulaski County Chapter of the American Academy of Family Physicians. **White** was the *first* black elected an officer of the Pulaski County Chapter, secretary for two years, and president for two years. He was also the *first* black member of the *Little Rock Chamber of Commerce* and a board member for 3 years.

While a student matriculating at the University of Kansas, he was a part of the group of 17 black students that met on March 12, 1920, to discuss how to become fraternity men. Their discussions

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led to them applying for membership in *Kappa Alpha Psi*. On March 27, 1920, Grand Polemarch Irven Armstrong presented these men the charter for the University of Kansas Chapter, the *Mu* of *Kappa Alpha Psi*.

In 1938, **White** joined with six other brothers to establish the Little Rock (AR) Alumni Chapter, the first chapter of *Kappa Alpha Psi* in the state. He was the Chapter Keeper of Records for 30 years. In 1947, he was the inspiration for the formation of the *Beta Tau* at Philander Smith College. Two years later, he helped establish the *Gamma Sigma* at the Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College, now known as the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff.

In 1953, Grand Polemarch Greene appointed **White** the 11th Southwestern Province Polemarch. During his three-year tenure, he continued the expansion of the Province started by his old college roommate, Hugh Browne, the 10th Southwestern Province Polemarch. His love for the *Fraternity* and the desire to share its principles with young men pursuing college degrees led him to inspire chapters at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock [*Theta Epsilon*: 1975], and University of Central Arkansas [*Iota Gamma*: 1977].

At the 58th Grand Chapter, **White** received the 11th Elder Watson Diggs Award for his meritorious contributions to the *Fraternity*.

White was committed to the *Fraternity* Life Membership Program. During his 10-year tenure [1973-1983] as Chairman, the number of fully paid participants in the Program increased from less than 2,000 to approximately 4,600.

His extra meritorious contributions to the *Fraternity* for over 70 years, and to the community earned him the 48th Laurel Wreath.

White died January 7, 1998, and the award was presented posthumously, to his wife, at the 74th Grand Chapter meeting.

The 49th Laurel Wreath Wearer [2001]: Randall Bacon

Randall Bacon [*Los Angeles (CA) Alumni Chapter*] was the 25th Grand Polemarch.

Bacon was a career public servant who managed municipal government departments in San Diego and Los Angeles, CA. During a career spanning more than 40 years, his departments were constantly rated among the best performing departments and role models for their peer groups.

Bacon was a product of the Training for Leadership principle. Before his election to the office of Grand Polemarch, he had been an officer in his chapter of initiation; his alumni chapter of affiliation; and had been a Western Province Polemarch. **Bacon** served six years as Senior Grand Vice Polemarch.

During his tenure as Grand Polemarch, he continuously spoke about building a new headquarters facility and the importance of the *Kappa Alpha Psi Foundation*. **Bacon** employed many of the techniques that had proved successful in the government arena to the *Fraternity*. He believed it was important to hold people accountable for their actions and to high standards of excellence. **Bacon** also understood that to achieve meaningful results a person must have the requisite tools. It was during his tenure that the Headquarters replaced its computer system and began relying more upon technology to address its responsibilities.

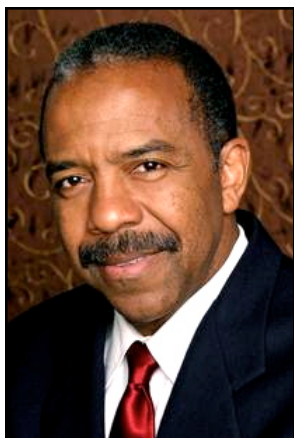
His outstanding achievements in the field of public service and extra meritorious contributions to the *Fraternity*, earned him the 49th Laurel Wreath.

The 50th Laurel Wreath Wearer [2001]: Dr. Bernard Harris, Jr.

Bernard Harris, Jr. [*Houston (TX) Alumni Chapter*], a native Texan, was a trailblazer.

He matriculated at the University of Houston, earning a BS degree [1974], and at Texas Tech University, earning an MD degree [1978]. **Harris** completed a residency in internal medicine at the Mayo Clinic [1985], a National Research Council Fellowship at the NASA Ames Research Center [1987], and flight surgeon training at the Aerospace School of Medicine at Brooks AFB, TX [1988]. He also earned a Master's degree in biomedical science from the University of Texas Medical School – Galveston branch [1996], and an MBA from the University of Houston [1999]. He also holds an honorary doctorate from the Morehouse College of Medicine.

In 1987, **Harris** joined the Johnson Space Center as a clinical scientist and flight surgeon. In 1990, NASA selected him for its Astronaut Program. He officially became an astronaut in July 1991, qualifying as a mission specialist. In 1993, **Harris** was a member of the flight crew for the Columbia space shuttle. During this mission, **Harris** logged over 239 hours and 4.164 million miles in space. In 1995, he was the Payload Commander of the *first* flight in a joint Russian-American Space Program. During the mission, **Harris** became the *first* African American to walk in space. He logged over 198 hours in space, completed 129 orbits, and traveled over 2.9 million miles.



Harris left NASA in 1996 to enter the private sector. In 1998, he formed the *Harris Foundation*, a 501 (c)(3) charity, based in Houston, whose mission is to invest in community based initiatives to support education, health and welfare. The *Foundation* supports programs that empower individuals, particularly minorities and other economically and/or socially disadvantaged, to recognize their potential and pursue their dreams. He is a board member of several leading technology companies and institutions. **Harris** is the recipient of numerous honors and awards.

Harris, a 1975 *Eta Lambda* initiate, was elected Grand Strategus at the 61st Grand Chapter.

His *outstanding* achievement in his profession and his support for initiatives to benefit impoverished communities, earned him the 50th Laurel Wreath.

The 51st Laurel Wreath Wearer [2001]: Congressman Louis Stokes

Louis Stokes [*Cleveland (OH) Alumni Chapter*] was one of the most influential representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Reared in an impoverished Cleveland, OH neighborhood, he entered the US Army in 1943.



Following his discharge [1946], **Stokes** worked at the Cleveland Branch of the US Department of Treasury and attended Western Reserve University at night, from which he earned a BS degree [1948]. He also earned a JD degree from the Cleveland-Marshall Law School [1953].

In 1954, **Stokes** opened a law office in Cleveland. During the next 14 years, he became one of the most prominent civil rights lawyers in the city. He also served as a political advisor to Mayor Carl Stokes, his brother and a 1950 *Alpha Omega* initiate.

A 1964 decision by the *Supreme Court* prompted **Stokes** to enter politics. The *Court* ruled a congressional district should be *reflective* of the population of the district. Before the ruling, the eastern portion of Cleveland was a part of the 21st Congressional District and was 40 percent African American. The Ohio Legislature reapportioned the state and the 21st Congressional District became 65 percent African American. The incumbent representative for the *old* district chose to run in another district.

In 1968, **Stokes** was a candidate for the vacancy in the newly constructed 21st District. The popularity of his brother helped him win a decisive victory in the Democratic primary. In the general election, **Stokes** soundly defeated his opponent. In 1992, the state legislature redrew the congressional districts, establishing an 11th Congressional District that covered much of the same area as the 21st, and **Stokes** shifted to the new district. Throughout his tenure in Congress, he represented a district whose citizens had the lowest per capita income in the state. Stokes perceived his *mission* as the champion of the underclass.

One of the most eloquent statements about his *mission* came early in his career. On July 20, 1969, the day Apollo 11 astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin landed on the moon, **Stokes** *challenged* the Congress to remember the forgotten. He said: "Today is a good day for us to reexamine our national priorities, to evaluate the posture of the President of the United States and the goals which he has set for people here on earth.... How, Mr. Speaker, for instance does this nation justify sending a man to the moon while we are still studying hunger...?" He also commented about the cost of the space triumph, funded by a country faced with "joblessness,

homelessness, poverty, ignorance, blight, pollution, racism, discrimination, and a myriad of unsolved domestic problems, which make life on earth miserable for many Americans."

Stokes battled a number of conservative movements, such as the Nixon Administration attempts to weaken the *Voting Rights Act of 1965*. In refuting the argument of Attorney General John Mitchell on the floor of the House, he asked members to consider what happened in the Mississippi elections of 1969 - "Many did not register because of bombing threats. Others could not because of intentionally shortened registration hours or deceptive practices, which gave the voters the impression they were registering when they were not. Many potential black candidates were purposely given false information on how to file." Then, **Stokes** recalled, "on the election day itself, black poll watchers were not allowed near the polling places, the token number of black election officials were not permitted to assist the blind or the handicapped, and white officials attempted to influence illiterates not to vote for black candidates. In one town, an armed deputy harassed black citizens until many gave up without voting."

The **Stokes** tenure in the House of Representatives included service on the *House Appropriations Committee*, where he was influential in bringing revenue to Cleveland. In the 1970s, he chaired the *House Select Committee on Assassinations*, charged with investigating the murders of President John Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The first African American to head a congressional investigative committee with such a high profile, **Stokes** spoke out against the *Warren Commission Report*, the official government study detailing the 1963 assassination of President Kennedy. In a front-page story in the *New York Times*, **Stokes** said he would ask Congress to order the release of government documents on the assassination and that these documents would strengthen claims of the involvement of some organized crime figures in the murder.

In 1987 and 1988, **Stokes** chaired the *House Intelligence Committee* and was a member of the *Iran-Contra Investigating Committee*, which examined the role of Colonel Oliver North and the White House in dealing arms to Iran to fund the rebels fighting the socialist government of Nicaragua. He criticized the role of President Ronald Reagan in this scandal. In a July 19, 1987, appearance on *Meet the Press*, **Stokes** stated his position very clearly, noting it would be a very serious mistake for President Reagan to pardon Colonel North, and that it was the actions of President Reagan that initiated the congressional investigation.

In 1991, **Stokes** chaired the *House Ethics Committee*. At the time, the *Committee* was still reeling from several distasteful episodes, including the association of a congressman with a prostitute. The House Leadership believed **Stokes** could provide sound and sensible guidance to the *Committee*. His record on the *Committee* was lenient. He told *Congressional Quarterly* - "My whole career has been fighting for the underdog. I'm sure that's reflected in my votes; but I think that even more than that, my record for being fair is what makes people respect me."

Stokes was one of the founders of the *Congressional Black Caucus* and a trustee of the *Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Social Change*. He is the recipient of numerous awards and honors, and several buildings around the country honor him. Following his retirement in 1999, **Stokes** became a partner in a Cleveland law firm.

Stokes, a 1948 *Alpha Omega* initiate, was elected Grand Strategus at the 41st Grand Chapter and was the keynote speaker at the 56th Grand Chapter.

His outstanding accomplishments as an elected public servant for 30 years and his contributions to improving the plight of the disadvantage, earned him the 51st Laurel Wreath.

The 52nd Laurel Wreath Wearer [2003]: Congressman John Conyers, Jr.

John Conyers, Jr. [*Detroit (MI) Alumni Chapter*] has been a pioneering civil rights advocate and public servant for over 35 years.

The eldest of four children, **Conyers** developed a passion for music at an early age. While attending Northwestern High School, in Detroit, MI, he was a member of the band. Several jazz musicians, who became national stars, were among his close circle of friends.

After graduating from high school, in 1947, his father, who was involved with the United Auto Workers Union, helped him get a job at the Lincoln Motor Company. He attended night school at Wayne State University, taking courses to fulfill the science and math required by most colleges. A

union scholarship enabled him to enroll at Wayne State, on a full-time basis, to pursue a degree.



Conyers joined the Michigan National Guard [1948] and was called to active duty in 1950. He attended Officers Candidate School at Ft. Belvoir (VA), earning a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. He served a year in Korea and received several citations. In 1954, Conyers transferred to a US Army Reserve unit, from which he was discharged in 1957.

Following his separation from active duty, he returned to Detroit and continued his education at Wayne State University. He earned a BA degree [1957] and an LLB degree [1958].

Admitted to the Michigan Bar in 1958, **Conyers** opened an office in the same building that housed Michigan Democratic Congressman John Dingle. The location enabled the **Conyers** law firm to receive some clients involved in landlord-tenant disputes. **Conyers**, who had been a member of the *Young Democratic Club* since returning to Detroit, began broadening his circle of political contacts. In 1959, he worked as a legislative assistant to Congressman Dingle. In 1961, the Michigan governor appointed him a state workmen's compensation referee.

In 1963, **Conyers** served on the *National Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law*. Formed in 1963 at the urging of President Kennedy, the *Committee* is a non-partisan organization that involves the private bar in providing legal services to address racial discrimination. The principal mission of the *Committee* is to secure, through the rule of law, equal justice under the law.

In January 1964, **Conyers** resigned his state appointed position and became a candidate in the Democratic primary in the First Congressional District. He defeated future Michigan Secretary of State Richard Austin, a 1951 Detroit (MI) Alumni Chapter initiate, by a narrow margin. In the November election, he soundly defeated his Republican opponent. His constituents have returned him to Congress by overwhelming margins in each election. The district was renumbered the 14th in 1993. **Conyers** was a candidate for Mayor of Detroit in 1989 and 1993 but lost in the primaries to the eventual winners: Coleman Young [1989] and Dennis Archer [1993].

In 1967, **Conyers** spearheaded a fight against a bill that would have delayed the implementation of a 1964 ruling of the *Supreme Court of the United States* requiring a congressional district to reflect the racial composition of the district, until 1972. He believed the bill would have diluted the voting power of African Americans. Several Democratic congressmen benefited from the implementation of the Court ruling, including *Laurel Wreath* Wearer Louis Stokes.

Conyers was a harsh critic of President Richard Nixon, earning a place on the *Nixon Enemies List*. The Nixon legal team once described him as "the black anti-Nixon spokesman." As a member of the *House Judiciary Committee*, he voted to impeach Nixon in 1974. **Conyers** has also chaired the *House Committee on Government Operations [Reform]* and the *House Judiciary Committee*, and was among the founders of the *Congressional Black Caucus*.

Throughout his tenure in the Congress, **Conyers** has sponsored or supported bills to fight injustice. By far, his most remarkable accomplishment was his involvement in the effort to make the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., a national holiday. The bill first came to a vote in the House of Representatives in 1979. However, it fell *five* votes short of the number needed for passage. Two of the arguments mentioned by opponents were that a paid holiday for federal employees would be *too expensive*, and that a holiday to honor a private citizen would be contrary to a longstanding tradition since King never held a public office. The bill passed in **1983**, was signed by President Reagan on November 2, 1983, and first observed on *January 20, 1986*. The bill also established the *Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission* to oversee observance of the holiday. President George H. W. Bush appointed Coretta Scott King to the *Commission for life* in May 1989.

Conyers has been a speaker at Founders Day programs and Province Councils, and was an early supporter of the Kappas on Capitol Hill initiative.

His *outstanding* career as a public servant with a focus upon civil rights and inequality earned him the 52nd *Laurel Wreath*.

The 53rd Laurel Wreath Wearer [2003]: Justice Henry Eric Frye

Henry Eric Frye [*Greensboro (NC) Alumni Chapter*], born and reared in an obscure community of North Carolina, is a shining example of how education and perseverance can lead to a life of rewarding accomplishments. He has been a role model to hundreds of African Americans in North Carolina, who at a crossroad in their lives, chose to follow the trail blazed by **Frye**.



Frye matriculated at A&T College and graduated Summa Cum Laude in 1953. A participant in the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps program, he served two years on active duty and completed his military obligation in a US Air Force Reserve unit.

In 1956, **Frye** enrolled at the North Carolina College School of Law, but transferred after a year to the *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*.

He was a 1959 honor graduate of the *Carolina Law School*. **Frye** has also received honorary Doctor of Law degrees from Shaw University and North Carolina A&T State University.

Admitted to the North Carolina Bar, in 1959, **Frye** opened a law office in Greensboro the same year. In 1963, Attorney General Robert Kennedy appointed him an Assistant US Attorney for the Middle District of North Carolina. In 1965, **Frye** left government service to become a Professor of Law at the North Carolina Central University School of Law. In 1967, he resigned his professorship and resumed practicing law in Greensboro.

Frye entered the political arena, in 1968, and was elected the *first* African-American representative to the North Carolina General Assembly in the 20th century. In 1981, he was elected to the North Carolina Senate. As a state legislator, **Frye** earned the respect of several influential members of the Democratic Party.

In 1971, **Frye** helped organize the Greensboro National Bank, the *first* African-American commercial bank established in the state since 1920, and was its first president. The National Bankers Association recognized him for his leadership in community and economic development. The *National Conference of Christians and Jews* presented him its Brotherhood Award, and the North Carolina NAACP chose him to receive its *Kelly M. Alexander Humanitarian Award*.

In February 1983, Governor James Hunt appointed **Frye** an Associate Justice on the Supreme Court of North Carolina. The citizens elected him to eight-year terms in 1984 and 1992. In 1999, Hunt, while serving his second term as Governor, appointed **Frye** the *Chief Justice* of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. He was the *first* African American to lead the highest court in the state. In the 2000 general election, I. Beverly Lake, Jr., another member of the Court and the son of staunch segregationist and former North Carolina Supreme Court justice, defeated **Frye**.

Frye, a 1951 *Alpha Nu* initiate, was the Closed Banquet Speaker at the 56th Grand Chapter. He typically includes a brief poem with each presentation summarizing the essence of his message.

His *outstanding* accomplishments as a public servant and his *exemplary* contributions to the community earned him the 53rd Laurel Wreath.

The 54th Laurel Wreath Wearer [2003]: Mayor Wellington E. Webb

Wellington E. Webb [*Denver (CO) Alumni Chapter*] has been an exemplary public servant and a lifelong supporter of initiatives to improve the quality of life of the citizens of this nation.



Webb developed a passion for basketball, at an early age, that earned him a scholarship to Northeastern Junior College in Sterling, CO. He continued his education at the University of Northern Colorado earning a BS degree [1964]. **Webb** also earned an MA degree in Sociology from the same institution [1971]. He holds honorary doctorates from the University of Colorado at Denver and the Metropolitan State College.

Webb developed a second passion as a boy – politics and public service. His grandmother was a precinct captain, who watched over the leaders representing her community and helped groom future public leaders.

He began his professional career, in 1969, as Director of the Colorado State University Manpower Laboratory. In 1972, **Webb** was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives, representing his boyhood neighborhood. Within the House, he chaired the Democratic Caucus [1975-77], and the Health, Welfare and Institute Committee [1975-76]. He was a delegate to the 1976 Democratic National Convention and director of the Colorado Carter/Mondale Campaign Committee [1976]. President Carter appointed **Webb** a Regional Director of the US Department of Health, Education and Welfare [now the Department of Health and Human Services].

In 1981, the Colorado governor appointed **Webb** the Executive Director of the Colorado Department of Regulatory Agencies. In 1987, the citizens of Denver elected him the Denver City Auditor. His fellow city officials applauded him for restoring professionalism and integrity to the office. In 1991, the citizens of Denver elected **Webb** their Mayor and displayed their confidence in him by electing him to two successive terms [1995; 1999]. He was the *first* African American elected Mayor of Denver.

During his tenure as Mayor, **Webb** revitalized the city, which led to its recognition as a model city. His vision for Denver focused on four cornerstones he believed essential for a successful American city: *parks and open space, public safety, economic development, and children*. Under his leadership, Denver developed more park land than under any previous Mayor. The revitalization of its downtown into a thriving residential community, and a center of commerce and entertainment, is a model other city administrators are seeking to imitate.

Working with the City Council, **Webb** completed the construction of the Denver International Airport, now one of the busiest facilities in the nation. He gained voter approval to expand the Convention Center, the Denver Art Museum, and the Denver Zoo; and for the construction of a new stadium to replace Mile High Stadium. Invesco, a publicly held corporation, paid \$120 million for the naming rights. *Invesco Field* is home to the Denver Broncos National Football League team, the Denver Outlaws lacrosse team, and hosts numerous sporting and entertainment events. **Webb** also established an Office of Art Culture and Film that increased the appreciation for the arts.

Under his leadership, Denver successfully hosted several major events, including the *World Youth Day*, the Denver Summit of the Eight, and the Major League Baseball and National Hockey League all-star games. Perhaps one of the most impressive displays of the prosperity of Denver was the *Millennium Celebration 2000* when all of downtown was lit up with a massive fireworks display.

Along with bringing acclaim to the city, the fundamental agenda of **Webb** was to assist the very real and very human needs of the citizens of Denver. When other neighborhoods neglected the plea from the *Colorado Coalition for the Homeless* to construct a 100-bed transitional shelter for the homeless, he donated a building directly across from City Hall. When **Webb** learned that foster children, emancipated from foster homes at age 18, were ending up on the streets of Denver, he fought to fund transitional housing to allow them a fair start as new adults in the world.

Whether it was affordable housing for working families, fighting to preserve housing for low-income families, initiating the first in the nation citywide earned income tax credit for the working poor, or providing resources for those individuals and families affected by drug addiction, **Webb** led the charge. To permanently acknowledge and recognize his contributions to the city and the region, the Denver City Council approved the naming of its newest office building – the *Wellington E. Webb Municipal Office Building*.

After leaving office, in 2003, he founded the *Webb Group International* to offer his experience and expertise to cities and businesses.

Webb, a 1981 Denver (CO) Alumni Chapter initiate, has been a speaker at Province Councils and Grand Chapters.

His *outstanding* contributions as a public servant earned him the 54th Laurel Wreath.

The 55th Laurel Wreath Wearer [2005]: Cornelius W. Grant

Cornelius W. Grant [*Albany (GA) Alumni Chapter*] spent his professional career improving the academic environment and opportunities for African-American students. An inspirational speaker whose comments combine anecdotes with a message of encouragement, thousands of African - American students, who heard his speeches, attribute their success to him.

A non-commissioned officer during the Korean War, **Grant** used the GI Bill to earn BA and JD degrees from Florida A&M University in 1956 and 1959 respectively.



He began his professional career, in 1961, as an instructor and librarian at the Florida A & M University School of Law. In 1966, he moved to Albany State College to accept an administrative position. For the next 30 years, **Grant** was a part of the administrative teams that transformed the institution from a small college in southwest Georgia into a university. He spent much of his tenure at the institution as Vice President of Student Affairs, a position that brought him into constant contact with the student body. His dynamic personality and sensitivity was ideally suited for the position. Hundreds of Albany State University alumni have identified *Doctor Grant* as their unofficial mentor. He retired from Albany State University in 1996.

Besides his professional responsibilities at the University, **Grant** was one of the most influential members of the Albany (GA) area. He has shared his talents, skills, and experiences with a number of organizations, including -

- Albany Urban League
- Albany Civil Rights Museum
- Albany Chapter of American Red Cross
- Dougherty County (GA) School Board

In each organization, **Grant** has held a key leadership position that shaped the agenda of the organization. A testament to his excellent reputation within the Albany area was his selection to chair *Albany Tomorrow Inc.*, a non profit corporation founded by community leaders to implement the *Albany Downtown Riverfront Master Plan* project. Developed following the massive floods of 1994, the *Plan* is a major revitalization initiative, combining private and public resources, to transform the downtown Albany area into a mix of economic, educational and cultural center.

Grant, a 1965 Tallahassee (FL) Alumni Chapter initiate, has been affiliated with the Albany (GA) Alumni Chapter for over 30 years. In 1977, Grand Polemarch Holloway appointed him the Southeastern Province Polemarch. He has been a frequent speaker at Founders' Day programs, and the Closed Banquet Speaker at Province Councils and Grand Chapters. His continuous participation and support of *Fraternity* programs have earned him several awards and citations.

At the 68th Grand Chapter meeting, he received the 42nd *Elder Watson Diggs Award* for his meritorious contributions to the *Fraternity*.

His *outstanding* accomplishments as a college administrator and his *exemplary* contributions to the community earned him the 55th Laurel Wreath.

The 56th Laurel Wreath Wearer [2005]: Attorney Robert Louis Harris

Robert Louis Harris [Berkeley (CA) Alumni Chapter] was the 27th Grand Polemarch.



A corporate attorney for over 17 years, **Harris** successfully defended his employer in a number of litigations, and argued a precedent setting case before the *Supreme Court of the United States*. His leadership skills led to his appointment as a senior executive at Pacific Gas & Electric Co, from which he retired in 2007.

Outside the corporate world, **Harris** has been a civil rights advocate for over 35 years. His dedication and commitment to the *Movement*, have earned him the *Loren Miller Award* of the California Association of Black Lawyers; the *Willie L. Brown Jr Leadership Award* of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; a *Lifetime Achievement Award* of the Charles Houston Bar Association; the *William Robert Ming Award* of the NAACP; the *C. Francis Strafford Award* of the National Bar Association; the *Pro Bono Service Award* of the American Bar Association; and the *Frederick D. Patterson Award* of the United Negro College Fund. His career of accomplishments and service earned him recognition in the San Francisco State University Hall of Fame. His achievements and

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contributions to society earned him recognition in a number of publications, including *Who's Who in Black America*, *Men of Achievement*, *Who's Who in the West*, *Who's Who in California*, and *Notable Americans of 1976-77*.

Elected to the Grand Board of Directors in 1980, for eight years, **Harris** wrote statements that summarized the position of the *Fraternity* on a number of contemporaneous issues, making *Kappa Alpha Psi* the *first* Greek letter organization to define positions in a public arena. A strong proponent of strict adherence to the governing laws of the *Fraternity* and its related rules and regulations, **Harris** revised the procedures the *Fraternity* employs to handle infractions of its rules by members and chapters, and wrote amendments to the governing laws of the *Fraternity*.

During his tenure as Grand Polemarch, **Harris** was confronted with one of the most tragic events in the history of the *Fraternity* – the death of a student seeking membership in the *Fraternity*. The death received coverage in media outlets throughout the nation. The participants in the tragedy even suggested their actions were consistent with customs and traditions of the *Fraternity*. **Harris** moved swiftly to attack these erroneous allegations. He issued two executive orders that made it clear the actions of these individuals were inconsistent with the established practices of the *Fraternity* and publicly criticized these individuals for suggesting they were continuing any customs and traditions of the *Fraternity*.

His *outstanding* professional achievements, *exemplary* contributions to the community, and *extra meritorious* contributions to the *Fraternity* earned him the 56th Laurel Wreath.

The 57th Laurel Wreath Wearer [2005]: Carl Ware

Carl Ware [Atlanta (GA) Alumni Chapter] was one of the most influential African Americans in corporate America.



A Georgia native, he matriculated at Clark College, earning a BS degree in 1965. **Ware** also earned a Master of Public Administration degree from the University of Pittsburgh [1968], and was a 1991 graduate of the Harvard Business School International Senior Management Program.

He began his professional career, in 1968, as Director of Housing for the Pittsburgh Urban League. In 1970, **Ware** moved to Atlanta, GA, to become Director of Family & Community Services at the Atlanta Housing Authority.

In 1974, he transitioned to the corporate world and joined Coca Cola. During the next 28 years, Ware held a number of management and executive positions at Coca Cola, one of the largest international corporations in the world. His positions were not simply *token* appointments. Rather, they were positions that *required* **Ware** to contribute to the successful operation of Coca Cola. He concluded his career at Coca Cola, in 2002, as Executive Vice President - Global Public Affairs and Administration.

Ware was elected to the Atlanta City Council in 1973. During his six-year tenure, he served as President in 1976-79. **Ware** has also been: chairman of the Clark Atlanta University board of trustees; a member of the board of directors of the Georgia Power Company, PGA Golf Tour Golf Course Properties Inc., Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund, Medical Education for South African Blacks and the African-American Institute; and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. In 1990, **Ware** chaired the Metropolitan Atlanta United Way Campaign.

Ware was a 1965 initiate of the Clark College Chapter, the *Gamma Kappa of Kappa Alpha Psi*.

His *outstanding* achievements in business earned him the 57th Laurel Wreath.

The 58th Laurel Wreath Wearer [2005]: Dr. Bobby Wilson

Bobby Wilson [Houston (TX) Alumni Chapter] was a renowned scientist.

A native of Alabama, **Wilson** earned a BS degree from Alabama State College, an MS degree from Southern University, and a PhD degree from Michigan State University.

Wilson came to Texas Southern University in 1976. He held positions within the Chemistry

Department, including the *Lloyd Woods Distinguished Professor of Chemistry*. The University administration turned to him on two occasions to head its College of Arts and Science, and in 1992 added the responsibility of Provost of the University.



A distinguished scientist, he has written hundreds of articles and conducted research in numerous areas. During 1995-1997, **Wilson** took a leave of absence from the University to serve as Program Director at the Centers of Research Excellence in Science and Technology.

Wilson was a 1963 initiate of the Alabama State University Chapter the *Beta Zeta of Kappa Alpha Psi*.

His *outstanding* achievements in science and higher education, earned him the 58th Laurel Wreath.

The 59th Laurel Wreath Wearer [2007]: Congressman Alcee Lamar Hastings

Alcee Lamar Hastings {*Fort Lauderdale (FL) Alumni Chapter*} has spent most of his professional life as a public servant.



He matriculated at Fisk University, from which he earned a BS degree in 1958. **Hastings** did graduate work in Zoology at Howard University and attended its Law School. He transferred to Florida A&M University and earned a JD degree in 1963.

Hastings began his career, in 1964, as a trial lawyer in Broward County, FL, and, in 1977, became a judge of the Circuit Court of Broward County. In 1979, President Carter appointed him to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida.

In 1989, he suffered the ultimate humiliation of a federal judge when the US House of Representatives impeached him and the US Senate convicted him. **Hastings** filed a lawsuit in federal court. The presiding judge ruled in *his* favor but stayed the ruling, pending the outcome of an appeal to the *Supreme Court of the United States* in a similar case. When the *Court* ruled the federal courts had no jurisdiction over Senate impeachment matters, the ruling was vacated, and the conviction and removal of **Hastings** as a judge were upheld.

He launched a campaign to clear his name. In 1992, the citizens of the Florida 23rd Congressional District elected **Hastings** to the US House of Representatives. They continued to demonstrate their *confidence* and *trust* in him by returning him to Congress with *overwhelming* margins.

Known throughout the world as an *expert* in foreign policy, **Hastings** has introduced legislation advocating diplomacy before military action to settle disputes with established and emerging nations. Throughout his lifetime, Congressman **Hastings** has championed the rights of minorities, women, the elderly, children, and immigrants. **Hastings** was one of only four House Democrats on the U.S. Helsinki Commission. His accomplishments in international affairs caused the Congress to choose him to represent it in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in European Parliamentary Assembly, where he served as vice president.

Hastings is well respected by the communities he serves and his dedicated service has earned him numerous awards. He remains a member of the National Bar Association and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Hastings, a 1954 *Alpha Delta* initiate, was the Awards Program speaker at the 65th Grand Chapter, and the Closed Banquet Speaker at the 78th Grand Chapter.

His *exemplary* achievements as a public servant earned him the 59th Laurel Wreath.

The 60th Laurel Wreath Wearer [2007]: John Edward Jacob

John Edward Jacob [*St Louis (MO) Alumni Chapter*], the son of Baptist minister, reached the pinnacle of success in two arenas: public service and business.



Reared in Houston, TX, with roots tracing to Louisiana, **Jacob** was an outstanding high school scholar, whose academic performance earned him a local scholarship, which he intended to use to attend Northwestern University. However, after learning the scholarship would only cover two years at Northwestern, Jacob discussed his dilemma with a counselor at the local YWCA, who suggested **Jacob** consider Howard University. She contacted officials at Howard, on his behalf, who after reviewing his academic record, sent Jacob a telegram, inviting him to enroll.

While matriculating at Howard, **Jacob** was active in a number of student activities and popular among his schoolmates. His upbringing in the Baptist church helped to cultivate his singing voice. Some students

thought the young Houstonian would pursue a career in music but Jacob chose economics and earned a BA degree in 1957.

Following a tour of duty in the military (1957-58), Jacob returned to Washington, DC, and with the assistance of Senator Lyndon Johnson, he began working at the post office. In 1960, he accepted a job as a public assistance caseworker with the Baltimore (MD) Department of Public Welfare. He once commented about taking a child from a parent: "you just have to hope you are right, that what you are doing is right for the child and the parent, at least for the child." While working in Baltimore, **Jacob** was selected for a state sponsored program that led to him earning a MSW degree from Howard University in 1963. **Jacob** has also received 19 honorary degrees. His love for his alma mater led **Jacob** to accept an appointment to its board of trustees. Upon his retirement from the board, he was voted *Chairman Emeritus*. **Jacob** has also endowed a chair at the Howard University School of Business, and he and his wife, Barbara, have endowed a professorship at the Howard University School of Social Work.

In 1965, **Jacob** joined the Washington (DC) Urban League, as a director of education and youth incentives. In 1968, he took on the additional responsibilities of Acting Executive Director. In 1970, he moved to San Diego, CA, to become president of the San Diego Urban League. **Jacob** returned to Washington in 1975 as president of the Washington (DC) Urban League. In 1979, he moved to the National Urban League, in New York, as Executive Vice President and, in 1982, became its sixth president. During his 11-year tenure as president, **Jacob** built upon the foundation laid by two of his predecessors - Whitney Young, Jr., and Vernon Jordan - and at his 1993 retirement, many viewed the National Urban League as the premier social action organization in the world.

In 1994, **Jacob** was appointed Executive Vice President and Chief Communications Officer of the Anheuser Busch Corporation. He also headed the Busch Foundation, a private foundation funded by the corporation. **Jacob** was a member of the board of directors of several major corporations, including the prestigious Morgan Stanley international investment firm, Coca-Cola Enterprises, and LTV Corporation. His move to corporate America did not abate his concern for the downtrodden. **Jacob** was a contributor and supporter of several social action programs and initiatives in the St. Louis area. He also remained involved with the National Urban League and has been a perennial attendee at its national conventions. He retired from the Busch Corporation and the Busch Foundation in 2008.

Jacob, a 1954 Xi initiate, has been a constant supporter of the **Fraternity** since his initiation. He has been affiliated with the San Diego (CA) Alumni Chapter, Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter, and New Rochelle-White Plains (NY) Alumni Chapter. **Jacob** has been a member of several ad hoc committees and was the keynote speaker at the 65th Grand Chapter. He was among the early supporters of the *Kappa Alpha Psi Foundation*. His expertise in the social action arena led to his election to the *Foundation* board of directors.

His *exemplary* contributions to the community and his *outstanding* achievements as a corporate executive earned him the 60th Laurel Wreath.

The 61st Laurel Wreath Wearer [2007]: William G. Mays

William G. Mays [*Indianapolis (IN) Alumni Chapter*] is one of the most successful business professionals in the state of Indiana.



The progeny of two educators, **Mays** matriculated at Indiana University, earning BS and MBA degrees in 1970 and 1973 respectively. He has also received honorary degrees from Indiana University and the University of Evansville.

While pursuing his BS degree, **Mays** worked as a test chemist at an Indianapolis company for six months but moved to Proctor & Gamble to accept a position in sales. After a few years, he accepted a marketing position at Eli Lilly & Company.

In 1973, armed with two degrees and work experience, **Mays** landed a management position at Cummins Inc., an Indiana based multi national corporation. In 1977, he left Cummins to become president of Specialty Chemicals, the distribution division of Chemical Investors, a minority owned company. During the next three years, **Mays** increased sales from \$300,000 to \$5 million. When the minority shareholders lost control of the company, in 1980, he decided it was time to leave and formed *Mays Chemical Company* in March 1980.

Despite a slumping economy, *Mays Chemical* grossed \$2 million in sales in its first year of operation. **Mays** continued to expand his business. In 1985, he acquired Specialty Chemicals, and in 1987, he added United Chemical, a minority owned supplier to the automotive industry. In the 1990s when other businesses in the \$300 billion US chemical industry were struggling, *Mays Chemical* remained strong. It appeared on the *Black Enterprise* magazine Top 100 listing for the first time in 1992 and has been a constant member of this prestigious group.

In 1990, **Mays** bought the *Indianapolis Recorder*, the fourth-oldest African-American newspaper in the nation. The publication had been languishing in circulation and was not profitable. Under **Mays**, the paper returned to profitability, and received several awards, including the *Merit Award* from the National Newspaper Publishers Association. He also has ownership interests in several other business enterprises located throughout the nation.

Mays was the *first* African-American chair of the United Way of Central Indiana; the *first* African - American chair of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce; the *first* African-American elected to the Indiana University Foundation board; and the *first* African-American chair of the Indiana Lottery Commission. He has been a member of several corporate boards of directors, and has been the recipient of numerous awards, including -

- 1991 Indiana Minority Small Business Advocate of the Year Award
- 1992 Distinguished Hoosier Award
- 1994 Indianapolis Education Association Human Rights Award
- 2000 Herman B. Wells Visionary Award

A believer in helping others, he formed the *Mays Family Foundation*, a private charity, to fund youth development and education activities. He has been a substantial contributor to public charities and organizations whose mission is to serve the needy.

Mays, a 1964 *Alpha* initiate, was a chapter Polemarch. In 1976, he was elected the non-voting member of the Grand Board of Directors, a position he held until 1985, when the Indiana legislature eliminated a resident requirement from its statutes. **Mays** was among the first annual contributors to the *Kappa Alpha Psi Foundation*, and is a former *Foundation* board chairman.

His meritorious contributions to the **Fraternity** earned him the 49th *Elder Watson Diggs Award* at the 70th Grand Chapter meeting.

His *outstanding* achievements in business together with his *exemplary* contributions to the community and his *philanthropic* activities earned him the 61st Laurel Wreath.

The 62nd Laurel Wreath Wearer [2007]: Judge George Levi Russell, Jr.

George Levi Russell, Jr. [Baltimore (MD) Alumni Chapter] was a successful legal professional who broke barriers and opened doors, in Maryland, to African-American lawyers. He challenged the status quo without regard for the potential consequences and accepted his victories with humility.



A native of Baltimore, MD, **Russell** was a product of the local public school system. While attending Douglass High School, he developed an interest in debating that would prove helpful to him in his future avocation. **Russell** matriculated at Lincoln University (PA), earning a BS degree in 1950. He also earned a JD degree from the University of Maryland in 1954.

Following a tour of duty in the US Army, **Russell** returned home, in 1956, and joined the law firm of Brown, Allen, Watts, and Murphy, and eventually became a partner. In 1966, he became the *first* African American appointed an Associate Judge of the Circuit Court of Baltimore. From 1968 to 1974, **Russell** was the *first* African-American City Solicitor for Baltimore. Continuing to break barriers, in 1971, he was the *first* African-American candidate for Mayor, and in 1973-74, he was the *first* African-American president of the Maryland Bar Association.

In 1974, he formed his own law firm – Russell & Thompson. In 1986, he became a partner at Josey, Gibson, Allen & Mitchell. That firm merged with Piper and Marbury, a white firm that was one of the top 100 law firms in the nation. The merger was the *first* union of a major white firm with a major African-American firm in the nation.

In 1990 the *Bar Association of Baltimore City* appointed **Russell** the chair of the *Russell Committee*, formed to investigate the drug crisis and underfunding of the Baltimore City justice system. In 1994, the Maryland governor named him the chair of the 16-member *Maryland Museum of African-American History and Culture Commission*. The commission determined there was a need for a museum dedicated to preserving the African-American heritage in Maryland. It led to the formation of the *Maryland African American Museum Corporation*. Formed in 1998, the corporation is a public instrumentality. It planned, developed, and now manages the *Reginald F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African-American History and Culture*. The namesake of the museum is a Baltimore native and a 1963 *Alpha Phi* initiate. Reared in west Baltimore, Lewis was a Harvard trained lawyer and a successful entrepreneur. In 1993, the year of his death, *Forbes* magazine estimated his net worth at \$400 million. The museum broke ground in 2002 and opened in 2008. **Russell** was the first chair of the *Maryland African-American Museum Corporation*.

In 1994 **Russell** chaired the *Governor's Salary Commission*, and, in 1995, he chaired the 13-member *Baltimore Judicial Nominating Commission*. **Russell** was a member of the board of directors of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Maryland until 1995, and the Constellation Energy Group Inc until 2001.

The recipient of awards and citations for his contributions to the city and state, two of note are the 1995 *Special Outstanding Achievement Award* from the Maryland Bar Association, and the 1997 *Minority Law Partner Recognition Award* from the NAACP. **Russell** is a fellow of the Maryland Bar Foundation and the American College of Trial Lawyers.

Russell, a 1947 *Epsilon* initiate, has been affiliated with the Baltimore (MD) Alumni Chapter since 1956. The chapter has recognized his achievements with awards on several occasions. He was the Closed Banquet Speaker at the 55th Grand Chapter.

His *outstanding* contributions in the field of law and his exemplary contributions to the community earned him the 62nd Laurel Wreath.

The 63rd Laurel Wreath Wearer [2009]: Dr. Carl Edwin Anderson

Carl Edwin Anderson [Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter] was a career college administrator who helped reshape the landscape at the largest historically African American institution in the nation.



A product of the St. Louis Public School system, **Anderson** matriculated at Southern Illinois University and was a *cum laude* graduate in 1956. His academic performance earned him a fellowship from his alma mater, which he used to earn a MA degree in 1958. He also earned an EdD degree from the University of Maryland College Park in 1969.

Anderson began his professional career while a graduate student at his alma mater. He was the *first* African American appointed to manage a residential housing center at the University. In 1958, **Anderson** joined the Howard University staff as head resident director for the Cooke Hall dormitory. By 1960, he was Director of Student Activities, and by 1964 an Associate Dean of Students.

The arrival of Dr. James E. Cheek as the 12th president of the University in July 1969 had a major impact on the career of **Anderson**. Cheek appointed him Vice President of Student Affairs in August 1969. For the next 21 years, **Anderson** was a confidant to President Cheek and a key contributor to the growth of the premier African-American university in the world. He developed and administered a broad range of services for a growing and diverse student body, managed over 400 employees, and controlled an annual budget that reached \$40 million. To many, **Anderson** was the *face of Howard University*.

The **Anderson** tenure at the University occurred during periods of student protest, the *Black Power period*, and the *Vietnam era*. His success in handling student unrest prompted other institutions to seek his advice. **Anderson** was offered opportunities to head other institutions, which he declined, because he felt his work at Howard was too valuable to abandon.

Anderson retired in 1990. His contributions to the University placed him among a *select* group of professional administrators. His accomplishments earned him *distinguished* alumni awards from Southern Illinois University and the University of Maryland. Southern Illinois also included photographs of and comments by **Anderson** in an official publication – “*The Minority Tradition*” – that chronicles the support the University has provided minority students and the opportunities it has made available to minorities. He is the *only* individual who appears in the publication *twice*.

Upon his retirement, alumni, students, and friends, organized a special salute to **Anderson**. A highlight of the festivities was the establishment of the *Carl and Ida Anderson Endowment Fund* at Howard University with an initial contribution of \$50,000. Long time friend and civil rights activist Dick Gregory and former UN Ambassador Donald McHenry were among the contributors. The District of Columbia City Council also recognized his contributions to the city, and Mayor Marion Barry declared *Carl Anderson Day*.

Following retirement, **Anderson** worked for Congressman William Clay [D-MO]. Clay appointed **Anderson** to the professional staff of the *Post Office and Civil Service Committee* of the US House of Representatives, which Clay chaired. Anderson retired in 2000.

Anderson was a 1953 *Gamma Upsilon* initiate. While matriculating at Southern Illinois, he was Dean of Pledges [1953-54] and Polemarch [1954-56]. He developed a close relationship with then Grand Polemarch C. Rodger Wilson, who often found time to attend events sponsored by the *Gamma Upsilon*. In 1956, the 10 Greek letter organizations at the University recognized his contributions to uplifting the image of Greek letter organizations by voting **Anderson** the *Most Valuable Fraternity Man Award*.

Anderson affiliated with the Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter in 1958. He has chaired major Chapter committees and been elected to the Chapter board of directors on several occasions. In 1984, the Chapter acknowledged his contributions by voting him the sixth recipient of its highest award: the *LaMont H. Lawson Award*. Established in 1972, the award is named for the 10th *Elder Watson Diggs* Awardee who was the *Chapter Keeper of Records* for over 25 years.

Anderson was a member of the faculty for the first Undergraduate Leadership Conference that convened before the opening of the Golden Anniversary Celebration. During the tenure of Grand Polemarch Holloway [1976-79], he chaired the *Undergraduate Leadership Conference* committee. A significant recommendation of this committee was to hold the *Conference annually* in each of the 12 Provinces to provide information about the *Fraternity* and leadership techniques to a broader audience. It was renamed the *C. Rodger Wilson Leadership Conference*, in 1979.

Anderson was an incorporator of the Kappa Scholarship Endowment Fund [KSEF], the charitable affiliate of the Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter. Formed in 1984, it is a 501[c][3] public charity that awards scholarships to high school graduates of the DC Public School system. **Anderson** received a *Presidential Volunteer Service Award* on February 22, 2006, during a ceremony held at the White House for his involvement with KSEF.

His *outstanding* and *exemplary* accomplishments in the field of higher education and his *outstanding* contributions to the community earned him the 63rd Laurel Wreath.

The 64th Laurel Wreath Wearer [2009]: Dr. Ralph J. Bryson

Ralph J. Bryson [Montgomery (AL) Alumni Chapter] was an outstanding scholar and educator.



Born in Monroe County (NC) and reared in Cincinnati, OH, he matriculated at the University of Cincinnati, earning BA and MED degrees in 1947 and 1950, respectively. He also earned a PhD degree from Ohio State University in 1953.

Bryson began his professional career, in 1947, as a teacher at the African-American school in Southern Pines, NC. Nestled in the southeastern portion of the state, it is a few miles from the Pinehurst Resort, the site of the 2005 US Open golf tournament.

In 1948, he moved to Baton Rouge, LA to become an instructor in the English Department at Southern University. In 1949, **Bryson** moved to Birmingham, AL to become an instructor in the English Department at Miles College.

In 1953, he joined the English Department at Alabama State University as Associate Professor of English. In 1962, he was promoted to Professor of English and the Department Head. **Bryson** retired in 1992, but continued to serve the University as *Professor Emeritus*. During his career at Alabama State, he was a University Marshal, and Vice President and Chair of the Faculty Senate.

Bryson was a member of the Alpha Kappa Mu honor society, Sigma Tau Delta English honor society, and Phi Mu Alpha Music honor society. His professional affiliations include membership in the Association of College English Teachers of Alabama [including a tenure as president], Alabama Council of Teachers in English [including a tenure as president], Alabama Writers Forum Board of Directors, and American Bridge Association. He has been listed in - *Directory of American Scholars*, *Who's Who in American Education*, *Who's Who Among Black Americans*, and *Who's Who in Alabama*. The Ohio State University established the *Bryson Endowment Scholarship Fund* in his honor.

Bryson was a 1946 *Beta Eta* initiate. While pursuing his PhD degree, he affiliated with the *Zeta*. He was affiliated with the Birmingham (AL) Alumni Chapter, and, since 1953, the Montgomery (AL) Alumni Chapter. **Bryson** served as Keeper of Records of the Montgomery (AL) Alumni Chapter for 43 years. He was an advisor to the *Beta Zeta* at Alabama State for over 50 years.

Identified early as a shining star, **Bryson** was the Closed Banquet Speaker at the 42nd Grand Chapter. He has been a member of several Grand Chapter committees, including chairman of the Social Functions Committee for the Golden Anniversary Celebration. The delegates at the 73rd Grand Chapter elected him Grand Historian. He has been elected at each subsequent Grand Chapter without opposition. As Grand Historian, **Bryson** was a member of the *Publicity and Publications Commission* and was responsible for publishing the fifth edition of *The Story of Kappa Alpha Psi*.

Within the Southern Province, **Bryson** is a legend. He has been a member of most of the Province committees and coordinated the expansion of the *Fraternity* onto several white dominated campuses. **Bryson** has attended most of the Province Councils held since the formation of the

Province in 1951. He has been a member of the Province board of directors and is the Province historian. In 1977, **Bryson** was a co-author of the *History of the Southern Province*.

His *meritorious* contributions to the *Fraternity* earned him the 55th Elder Watson Diggs Award at the 72nd Grand Chapter.

His *extra meritorious contributions* to the *Fraternity* coupled with his outstanding achievements in the field of education earned him the 64th Laurel Wreath.

The 65th Laurel Wreath Wearer [2009]: Judge Nathaniel R. Jones

Nathaniel Jones [*Cincinnati (OH) Alumni Chapter*] is a distinguished lawyer, jurist, and public servant, whose contributions to society led to the naming of a federal building in his honor.



A native of Ohio, **Jones** was reared in a household by parents who emphasized the importance of education and exposed their children to successful people. After completing high school, **Jones** enlisted in the US Army Air Corps and served in World War II. After the War, he returned home and earned AB and LLB degrees from Youngstown University in 1951 and 1956, respectively. He has also received honorary degrees from 16 colleges and universities.

Admitted to the Ohio Bar, in 1957, **Jones** opened a law office in Youngstown. In 1961, he was appointed Executive Director of the Fair Employment Practices Committee. A year later, **Jones** made history when Attorney General Robert Kennedy appointed him the *first* African-American Assistant US Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio.

In 1967, President Lyndon Johnson appointed **Jones** the Assistant General Counsel to the *National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders*. Chaired by Illinois Governor Otto Kerner, Jr., it was also known as the *Kerner Commission*.

In 1969, **Jones** was appointed General Counsel to the NAACP. At a 1970 NAACP recognition banquet honoring him, he described the situation for African Americans – “We still live in the basement of the Great Society. We must keep plodding until we get what we are striving for.” For the next nine years, **Jones** directed all NAACP litigation. He personally argued several cases before the *Supreme Court of the United States*, and coordinated national efforts to -

- End segregation in northern schools
- Defend affirmative action
- Inquire into discrimination against African-American military personnel

Jones also supervised the NAACP defense in a Mississippi boycott case, which led to a landmark *Supreme Court* decision that officially recognized the First Amendment rights of individuals and organizations to engage in protests.

On May 17, 1979, President Carter nominated **Jones** to the US Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. The United States Senate confirmed him and he took the oath of office on October 15, 1979. During his 23 years as a federal judge, he frequently addressed the relationship of American justice and the US legal system to minority concerns. In 1985, **Jones** traveled to South Africa on behalf of the *National Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Laws*, where he was a legal observer at a treason trial. His involvement in South Africa played a role in abolishing apartheid.

Jones has shared his views on the law by teaching courses at law schools located at Harvard, North Carolina Central University, and the University of Cincinnati. He has written hundreds of articles, particularly about civil rights issues, that have appeared in major legal publications. He has been a participant on panels addressing contemporary legal issues and has been a speaker at conventions and gatherings of judges and attorneys. His accomplishments have been acknowledged by professional and civic organizations throughout the world.

Jones is the recipient of many honors, including the *Award of Excellence* from the Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund and the *Ohio Bar Medal Award* from the Ohio State Bar Association. He was inducted into the National Bar Association Hall of Fame in 2002. On February 20, 2003, the Congress of the United States passed a resolution naming the courthouse in Youngstown, OH, the *Nathaniel R. Jones Federal Building and United States Courthouse*.

Jones retired from the bench in 2002. He chose to continue his legal career, and accepted a position as Chief Diversity Officer at Blank Rome, LLP, an international law firm with offices throughout the United States and in Hong Kong.

Jones, was a 1948 initiate of the *Beta Pi* at Youngstown State University.

His *outstanding* and *exemplary* accomplishments in the field of law together with his contributions to humanity earned him the 65th Laurel Wreath.

The 66th Laurel Wreath Wearer [2009]: Dr. Thomas Allen Moorehead

Thomas Allen Moorehead [*Alexandria - Fairfax (VA) Alumni Chapter*] is a successful businessman and philanthropist.



A native of Monroe, LA, **Moorehead** was a product of a macro environment that *expected* African Americans to toil in the cotton fields or work at a local plant. The eldest of five children, **Moorehead** was a role model for his two brothers [Michael and Carl], both of whom are members of *Kappa Alpha Psi*, and the protector of his two sisters. His mother was an immaculate housekeeper who instilled a sense of pride in her children. She believed education was the *only* way her children could escape the tradition of the region – complete *elementary* school and go to work in the fields or at the mill.

As a high school student, **Moorehead** excelled both in the classroom and on the gridiron. After graduating *with honors*, in 1962, he matriculated at Grambling College, and graduated *cum laude* in 1966. He also earned an MSW degree from the University of Michigan in 1971, and received an honorary doctoral degree from St. Paul's College.

Moorehead began his professional career, in 1966, as an analyst at a major corporation in Detroit. After spending six years working in *corporate* America and with a second degree, he accepted a position as *Director of Community Services* at the University of Michigan. It was a high profile position that enabled him to fulfill a philosophy instilled in him during his childhood: *helping others less fortunate*.

In 1984, at the encouragement of James Bradley, a 1959 *Delta Pi* initiate, **Moorehead** decided to become an automobile dealer. Bradley was a role model and a mentor to hundreds of African Americans interested in the automobile industry, and was often referred to as the *Godfather* of African-American automobile dealers.

In 1985, **Moorehead** was accepted into a program sponsored by General Motors for potential dealers. For nearly three years, he worked at the Bradley dealership and learned the business from a successful businessman who cared about his future.

Moorehead opened his first dealership in 1988. During the next 10 years, he built thriving businesses in Omaha, NE [1988-1995] and Decatur, IL [1995-1999]. His key to success was quite simple: provide quality service to customers at a fair price. As an African-American dealer, selling a domestic product, he also understood the need to go the *extra mile*.

In 1998, **Moorehead** began to consider moving into the foreign luxury car market. He focused upon the BMW brand because of its position as the *number one* foreign luxury car manufacturer. As a member of the National Association of Minority Automobile Dealers [NAMAD] board of directors, **Moorehead** helped develop a report that identified potential *new* dealership sites in the United States and minority dealer candidates for BMW.

The senior management of the *BMW Automotive Group* reviewed the NAMAD report and agreed with its analysis. After thoroughly investigating **Moorehead**, analyzing his business plan, and validating his historical performance, *BMW* awarded him a franchise in 1999 for one of the three sites identified in the NAMAD report. It was the first BMW franchise awarded in a *new* territory in over 20 years.

Moorehead sold his Decatur store and acquired a seven-acre site in Loudoun County (VA). Calling upon virtues instilled in him during his childhood, he endured the obstacles that confronted him daily, and built a 38,500 square foot facility. His facility was among the *first* 70 BMW dealerships in

the nation, *selected* to sell the revitalized Mini Cooper brand. **Moorehead** *officially* opened the dealership in January 2001 but held the grand opening in June.

The **Moorehead** operation is among the leading BMW franchises in the nation. Its sales volume has constantly placed it at the top of all BMW dealerships operating in Virginia. The sales volume of the Mini Cooper brand has placed it among the top 10 producers in the nation. It is one of a handful of dealerships worldwide to earn the Quality Service designation from the *BMW Group* in Munich. It has been included among the *Black Enterprise* magazine Top 100 dealers since 2002. In 2007, *Black Enterprise* magazine selected **Moorehead** the *Automobile Dealer of the Year*.

Like many successful business professionals, **Moorehead** has been exposed to a number of other business opportunities. He chose to become involved in the hotel business. Among his first endeavors was a property at the National Harbor, a public/private development located in Prince George's County (MD). **Moorehead** was the first African American to own a property at a site whose estimated value is approximately \$10 Billion. He also owns other properties and franchise rights in key cities and developments throughout the nation.

A believer in the importance of education, **Moorehead** has made significant contributions to public charities, whose missions are to expand the minority participation in the college experience, and to the charitable affiliates of *Kappa* alumni chapters located in Washington (DC) and Northern Virginia. Through a private foundation, formed with his wife, they have established scholarships at historically African-American institutions. The **Moorehead** foundation has also been a source of support for handicapped and disabled children in the Northern Virginia metropolitan area.

His accomplishments in the business arena and his philanthropy have been recognized by several organizations, including enshrinement in the Grambling State University Hall of Fame. Virginia State University and St. Paul's College have also recognized his achievements. The Northern Virginia Urban League acknowledged his achievements at its 2008 annual awards program.

Moorehead was a 1981 initiate of the Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti (MI) Alumni Chapter. Since his initiation he has been a consistent supporter of the *Fraternity* and has been affiliated with alumni chapters located in Omaha, NE, and Baltimore, MD.

Moorehead was among the first brothers to answer the *Fraternity* call to assist the citizens of New Orleans displaced by Hurricane Katrina. He personally visited New Orleans and commented that it was the worst disaster he had seen during his lifetime. Upon returning to Northern Virginia, he established a drop-off depot, within his dealership, to accept clothing and other essentials for these displaced citizens.

Moorehead has been the keynote speaker at events sponsored by chapters located in the Eastern, Southwestern and Northern Provinces. While the words were often different, the underlying message was the same – *commitment to excellence produces exemplary results*.

His *outstanding* achievements in business coupled with his *exemplary* philanthropic contributions to improve the welfare of mankind earned him the 66th Laurel Wreath.

The 67th Laurel Wreath Wearer [2011]: Arthur Lloyd Carter

Arthur Lloyd Carter [*Indianapolis (IN) Alumni Chapter*], the seventh Grand Keeper of Records and Exchequer, spent much of his lifetime serving the local communities of Indianapolis, and is viewed by many as the *Godfather of Indianapolis*.



Reared by his maternal grandmother in Indianapolis, **Carter** graduated from Crispus Attucks High School in 1940. He continued his education at the University of Indianapolis but transferred to the Indiana University Extension Campus in Indianapolis in 1941. In 1975, he earned an Associate Degree from the Indiana University-Purdue University. A year later, **Carter** earned a Certificate in Accounting from the Indiana University-Purdue University, and, in 1997, he completed his academic goal by earning a degree from Indiana University-

Purdue University.

Carter enlisted in the US Army Air Corps in 1941 and was trained as an airplane engine mechanic. He was assigned to the legendary Tuskegee Airmen squadron. Although the pilots received most

of the publicity associated with the group, it was the ground crew members, including mechanics, that kept the planes running and safe. At the conclusion of World War II, **Carter** was assigned to a US Air Force Reserve unit and was discharged in 1949.

Carter returned to Indianapolis, in 1946, and began his professional career as federal civil servant at the Veteran's Administration. In 1949, he moved to the Internal Revenue Service, and was the *first* African-American IRS agent hired in District 35. In 1952, after receiving a license to practice accountancy in the state of Indiana, **Carter** joined the US General Accounting Office. He retired from the federal government in 1971.

In 1952, **Carter** opened an accounting practice that he operated until 1995. In 1979, the business driven **Carter** opened Twilight Travel Service, a full service travel agency, which he sold in 1996. Since 1996, he has enjoyed the life of a retiree, but occasionally works at a few businesses in the city.

Carter has been a fixture in the Indianapolis community for over 40 years. One of his high profile activities was at the *Indianapolis Motor Speedway*, the largest sporting facility in the world and the site of the *Indianapolis 500* race. **Carter** was a volunteer at the *Speedway*, serving as the Safety Patrol Officer, responsible for guiding racers out of the pit area, and as payroll chief for the garage and pit crew. His involvement with the *Speedway* earned him the title: *Kappa Ambassador to the Speedway*. In 1962, **Carter** arranged for African-American boys to work as vendors at the *Indianapolis 500* and to participate in its activities.

Always concerned about youth, **Carter** was involved with the Boy Scouts for several decades. He has also been a major supporter of the Indianapolis Urban League and the NAACP; and has been a director of the Greater Indianapolis YMCA and the District Executive of the Crossroads Council for the Boy Scouts of America. His exemplary contributions to the community have been recognized with several awards, including the *Sagamore of Wabash*, the highest award of the state.

In 2007, the federal government acknowledged the contributions of the Tuskegee Airmen during World War II by awarding the 300 surviving members the *Congressional Gold Medal*, which along with the Presidential Medal of Freedom, is the *highest* civilian award of the nation. **Carter**, along with several other Tuskegee Airmen, also attended the inauguration of President Barack Obama.

Carter, a 1947 *Nu* initiate, has been a continuous supporter of the *Fraternity* for over 60 years. Grand Polemarch Wilson appointed **Carter** to the Children Entertainment Committee for the 50th anniversary celebration. The delegates at the 57th Grand Chapter elected him the non-voting member of the Grand Board of Directors to replace Founder *Alexander*. In 1976, the delegates at the 60th Grand Chapter elected him the seventh Grand Keeper of Records and Exchequer, a position he held until 1986.

Carter was an incorporator of the *Kappa Alpha Psi Foundation* and served as its first treasurer [1981-1986]. He later returned to the board of directors for a tenure covering 20 years and retired as a Director Emeritus.

His *meritorious* contributions to the *Fraternity* earned him the 39th Elder Watson Diggs Award at the 67th Grand Chapter.

His *exemplary* service to the community and the nation, acknowledged by the highest awards of the state of Indiana and the United States, earned Carter the 67th Laurel Wreath.

The 68th Laurel Wreath Wearer [2011]: Michael Victor Roberts

Michael Victor Roberts [*St. Louis (MO) Alumni Chapter*] is a successful entrepreneur.



The eldest of four siblings, he was a product of the St Louis public school system. One of his childhood idols was St. Louis native Dick Gregory. After graduating from Northwest High School [1967], he attended Forest Park Community College and Central Missouri State University, before earning a degree from Lindenwood University [1971]. **Roberts** also earned a JD degree from St. Louis University [1974].

Roberts is considered the classical entrepreneur. Since forming his first business, in 1974, he has built a diversified business empire. His stable of hotels owned and managed by him includes -

- *Roberts Marriott Courtyard* (Dallas, TX)
- *Roberts Holiday Inn-SW* (Houston, TX)

- Roberts Clarion (Shreveport, LA)
- Roberts Comfort Inn & Suites (Ft. Myers, FL)
- Roberts Comfort Inn & Conference Center (Busch Gardens/Tampa, FL)
- Roberts Radisson (Spartanburg, SC)
- Roberts Crowne Plaza Marietta-Atlanta
- Roberts Vista Clarion (Memphis, TN)
- Roberts Mayfair Wyndham Convention Center (St Louis, MO)
- Roberts Vista (St. Louis, MO)
- Roberts Mayfair Hotel (St Louis, MO)

Beyond the hospitality industry, the Roberts Companies own television and radio stations; a full service public relations and media company; and a real estate development group, which includes-

- Roberts Lofts, a residential & commercial development project in downtown St. Louis
- Roberts Place, a residential development in St Louis
- Roberts Plaza, a shopping center in the fashionable central west end sector of St Louis
- Roberts Village, a shopping plaza in St Louis
- Roberts Tower, an upscale condominium development in St Louis
- Roberts Isle and Resort, a luxury condominium apartment development that is the largest African-American owned development in the Bahamas

In 1976, **Roberts** was the local campaign manager for Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter. In 1977, he was elected to the St. Louis Board of Aldermen. At age 39, he held the distinction of being the youngest member elected to the governing body of the city of St Louis. During his tenure [1977-1985], **Roberts** sponsored several initiatives and was the chief sponsor of the St Louis Center and Union Station developments.

Roberts was the *first* African-American member of the *International Council of Shopping Centers* board of trustees. Formed in 1957, the *Council* is the global trade association of the shopping center industry with over 60,000 members in the United States, Canada, and over 80 countries. Its mission is to advance the development of the shopping center industry and to establish the individual shopping center as a major institution in local communities.

Roberts is chairman of the *National Association of Black Hotel Owners, Operators & Developers*. Conceived in 1998 and incorporated in 2001, the mission of the *Association* is to - help develop and increase the African-American ownership of hotels; expand the number of African-American businesses furnishing goods and services to the hotel industry; and increase the number of African-American professionals in the upper management of hotels.

Roberts has received awards for his significant accomplishments in business and has been an informal advisor to senior level government policy makers. In 2008, he was selected to be among the first inductees into the *Martin Luther King International Board of Renaissance Leaders Hall of Fame* at Morehouse College.

Roberts has been featured in several publications, including *Black Enterprise*, *Forbes*, *Success*, and *Business Week* magazines. He has been a guest speaker at institutions of higher learning, national associations, and conferences. To share his life long experiences, **Roberts** authored "Action Has No Season: Strategies and Secrets To Gaining Wealth and Authority." Book reviews have characterized it as "a must read for leaders and entrepreneurs."

Roberts was a 1969 initiate of the **St. Louis University Chapter**, the *Beta Nu of Kappa Alpha Psi*.

His outstanding achievements in business earned him the 68th Laurel Wreath.

The 69th Laurel Wreath Wearer [2011]: Ronald Young

Ronald Young [*Syracuse (NY) Alumni Chapter*] was the 28th Grand Polemarch.

Young spent over 25 years working in corporate America, Upon his retirement, in 1998, he was appointed a senior officer at a major health care facility. He retired a second time in 2008, and returned to his roots in South Carolina.

During his tenure as Grand Polemarch [1995-1999], **Young** faced the challenges of restoring the image of the *Fraternity* in the aftermath of the tragic death of a young man seeking membership in the *Fraternity*. It was a tough challenge for since its inception, *Kappa Alpha Psi* has been an

organization that continuously emphasized achievement. The willingness or ability to endure pain and suffering while pursuing membership was not a part of the culture of the *Fraternity*.

Young also determined it was also time to examine the infrastructure of the *Fraternity*, which had changed little since the major revisions during the tenure of Grand Polemarch C. Rodger Wilson [1955-1961]. He impaneled a task force to review the governing laws of the *Fraternity* and initiated the *Chapter Development Specialists*, a cadre of brothers, assigned to one or provinces, whose charge was to provide technical assistance to the chapters located on college campuses. **Young** reasoned the modus operandi of the *Fraternity* for most of the 20th century required some adjusting to effectively operate in the new millennium. His experience as an elected officer within his undergraduate and alumni chapters, and the Northern Province, coupled with his service as a Northern Province Polemarch, made **Young** keenly aware of the customs and traditions that brothers felt were an integral part of the fabric of the *Fraternity*. However, he believed it was important to introduce a new mechanism for the *Fraternity* to operate with little impact upon the *real* customs and traditions of the *Fraternity*.



Young, a product of the corporate environment, was full cognizant that the implementation of a vision does not occur immediately. Within the *Fraternity*, it would require time to move from the *concept* phase to the *implementation* phase, time that would extend beyond his tenure as Grand Polemarch. He also understood that because of the diverse membership of the *Fraternity*, change occurs slowly within *Kappa Alpha Psi*. Since leaving office in 1999, some of the principles envisioned by **Young** have been assimilated into the modus operandi of the *Fraternity*.

A tribute to his penchant for technology was a decision by the Grand Board to establish the *Ronald Young Website* award to honor him. **Young** is the *first* Past Grand Polemarch, other than Founder **Diggs**, to have a national award named in his honor.

His *extra meritorious* contributions to the *Fraternity* while serving in leadership positions at the local, province, and national levels earned him the 69th Laurel Wreath.

The Elder Watson Diggs Award of Kappa Alpha Psi Recipients

The *Elder Watson Diggs Award of Kappa Alpha Psi*, named for Founder *Elder Watson Diggs*, recognizes the outstanding contributions of members to the *Fraternity*. The award consists of a *Certificate of Achievement* and an engraved medallion bearing the likeness of Founder *Diggs*. The medallion is worn at *official* events of the *Fraternity*. It is presented to the recipient at a program, open to the public, held during a Conclave.

[Note: * denotes a known deceased member; ** denotes a posthumous recipient]

The Class of 1958

1. Dr. John N. Williams, Philadelphia (PA) Alumni Chapter*
2. Dr. Emmett T. Scales, Des Moines (IA) Alumni Chapter*
3. Attorney Ulysses Plummer, Portland (OR) Alumni Chapter*

The Class of 1961

4. Caesar Felton Gayles, Langston (OK) Alumni Chapter*
5. Dr. William Henry Greene, Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter*
6. Dr. I. W. E. Taylor, Baltimore (MD) Alumni Chapter*

The Class of 1973

7. Dr. William L. Crump, Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter*
8. William R. Ford, Flint (MI) Alumni Chapter*
9. Murray E. Jackson, Detroit (MI) Alumni Chapter*
10. LaMont H. Lawson, Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter**
11. Dr. Oba B. White, Little Rock (AR) Alumni Chapter*

The Class of 1974

12. Charles J. Sudduth, Berkeley (CA) Alumni Chapter*
13. Bert V. Wadkins, Oklahoma City (OK) Alumni Chapter*

The Class of 1976

14. Thomas E. Ashe, Jr., Beckley (WV) Alumni Chapter*
15. Joseph R. Jenkins, Savannah (GA) Alumni Chapter*
16. Dr. Charles O. Stout, Philadelphia (PA) Alumni Chapter*

The Class of 1977

17. Sanford D. Bishop, Mobile (AL) Alumni Chapter*
18. William H. Smith, Princess Anne (MD) Alumni Chapter*
19. James O. Whaley, San Diego (CA) Alumni Chapter*

The Class of 1979

20. Art S. Williams, Tulsa (OK) Alumni Chapter*
21. Dr. E. Albert Dumas, Chicago (IL) Alumni Chapter*
22. C. Clifford Washington, Philadelphia (PA) Alumni Chapter*

The Class of 1980

23. Dr. James Egert Allen, New York (NY) Alumni Chapter**
24. Toussaint L. Hale, Birmingham (AL) Alumni Chapter*
25. Dr. Herman J. Tyrance, Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter*
26. Robert Williams, Indianapolis (IN) Alumni Chapter*

The Class of 1982

27. Lenzi G. Barnes, Durham (NC) Alumni Chapter*
28. James L. Bradford, Berkeley (CA) Alumni Chapter*
29. Carlyle H. Chapman, Baton Rouge (LA) Alumni Chapter*
30. Jay Crosby, Dayton (OH) Alumni Chapter*
31. Woodrow W. Walston, Richmond (VA) Alumni Chapter*

The Class of 1983

- 32. Dr. Herman P. Bailey, El Paso (TX) - Las Cruces (NM) Alumni Chapter*
- 33. Edgar H. Bishop, Los Angeles (CA) Alumni Chapter*
- 34. Sylvester R. Hall, Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter*
- 35. Herbert C. King, Lawton-Fort Sill (OK) Alumni Chapter**

The Class of 1985

- 36. James Carter, Jr., Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter*
- 37. George W. Cathcart, Detroit (MI) Alumni Chapter*
- 38. Everharding Pruitt, Birmingham (AL) Alumni Chapter

The Class of 1986

- 39. Arthur L. Carter, Indianapolis (IN) Alumni Chapter
- 40. George N. Charlton, Jr., Pittsburgh (PA) Alumni Chapter
- 41. Thomas E. Howard, Shreveport (LA) Alumni Chapter*

The Class of 1988

- 42. Dr. Cornelius W. Grant, Albany (GA) Alumni Chapter
- 43. Charles G. Tildon, Baltimore (MD) Alumni Chapter*
- 44. Henry E. Bennett, Gary (IN) Alumni Chapter*

The Class of 1989

- 45. Peter Butler, Los Angeles (CA) Alumni Chapter
- 46. Nathan J. Cooley, Gary (IN) Alumni Chapter
- 47. Julius Lockett, Atlanta (GA) Alumni Chapter*
- 48. Judge James A. Overton, Norfolk (VA) Alumni Chapter*

The Class of 1991

- 49. William G. Mays, Indianapolis (IN) Alumni Chapter

The Class of 1993

- 50. Dr. Joseph Bruton, Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter*
- 51. Donald E. Grace, Austin (TX) Alumni Chapter*
- 52. Crawford E. Lane, Rocky Mount (NC) Alumni Chapter*
- 53. Edward Shelton, Jr., Vallejo-Fairfield (CA) Alumni Chapter
- 54. Louis N. Willis, Louisville (KY) Alumni Chapter

The Class of 1995

- 55. Dr. James B. Abram, Jr., Oklahoma City (OK) Alumni Chapter*
- 56. Dr. Ralph Bryson, Montgomery (AL) Alumni Chapter
- 57. James Michael Graves, Charleston (SC) Alumni Chapter*
- 58. Dr. Oscar Lugree Mims, Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter*

The Class of 1997

- 59. Dr. K. Bernard Chase, Hyattsville-Landover (MD) Alumni Chapter
- 60. Sterling Dover, Seattle (WA) Alumni Chapter
- 61. Dr. Ivory Johnson, St. Louis (MO) Alumni Chapter
- 62. William Lockhart, Opelousas (LA) Alumni Chapter

The Class of 1999

- 63. Attorney Richard Clark, Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter*
- 64. Dr. Melvin Jackson, Philadelphia (PA) Alumni Chapter
- 65. James R. Mosby, Indianapolis (IN) Alumni Chapter
- 66. Samuel F. Sampson, San Antonio (TX) Alumni Chapter*
- 67. Charles C. Smith, Detroit (MI) Alumni Chapter*

The Class of 2001

- 68. William M. Blakeney, Charlotte (NC) Alumni Chapter*
- 69. Mark Canty, Jr., Philadelphia (PA) Alumni Chapter
- 70. Judge Willard Douglas, Richmond (VA) Alumni Chapter
- 71. Leonard H. Morton, Jr., Nashville (TN) Alumni Chapter
- 72. Judge Carl Walker, Jr., Houston (TX) Alumni Chapter*

The Class of 2003

- 73. Dr. David Dupree, Augusta (GA) Alumni Chapter
- 74. Myron L. Hardiman, Indianapolis (IN) Alumni Chapter
- 75. Thomas E. Howard, Jr., Detroit (MI) Alumni Chapter*
- 76. Attorney Winfred Raymond Mundle, Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter
- 77. Attorney Cleophus Thomas, Jr., Anniston (AL) Alumni Chapter

The Class of 2005

- 78. Reverend Raymond Booton, Charlotte (NC) Alumni Chapter*
- 79. Calvin D. Heard, Dayton (OH) Alumni Chapter
- 80. W. Kenneth Jackson, Atlanta (GA) Alumni Chapter
- 81. Emerson Lattimore, Dallas (TX) Alumni Chapter
- 82. Dr. Keflyn Xavier Reed, Mobile (AL) Alumni Chapter*

The Class of 2007

- 83. Rhen C. Bass, Ventura (CA) Alumni Chapter
- 84. William E. Hooker, Raleigh (NC) Alumni Chapter
- 85. James Mitchell, Dallas (TX) Alumni Chapter
- 86. Eric Morris, Pittsburgh (PA) Alumni Chapter
- 87. Judge Mark Scott, Atlanta (GA) Alumni Chapter

The Class of 2009

- 88. Donald C. Bland, Fayetteville (AR) Alumni Chapter
- 89. Dr. Chuck Carr Brown, Baton Rouge (LA) Alumni Chapter
- 90. Attorney Willie H. Coleman, Houston (TX) Alumni Chapter
- 91. Frank S. Emanuel, Jacksonville (FL) Alumni Chapter
- 92. Clarence F. Nelson, Jr, Norfolk (VA) Alumni Chapter

The Class of 2011

- 93. Terrance G. Blount, CLU, ChFC, Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter
- 94. William B. Croom, Woodbridge (VA) Alumni Chapter
- 95. Charles Wesley Morgan III, Wichita (KS) Alumni Chapter
- 96. Earl Tildon, Winter Park (FL) Alumni Chapter
- 97. Alfred White, Winston Salem (NC) Alumni Chapter

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.: 100 Years of Achievement

The Guy Levis Grant Award of Kappa Alpha Psi Recipients

The *Guy Levis Grant Award of Kappa Alpha Psi*, named for Founder *Guy Levis Grant*, recognizes the outstanding contributions of members affiliated with undergraduate chapters of the *Fraternity*. The award consists of a *Certificate of Achievement* and an engraved medallion bearing the likeness of Founder *Grant*. The medallion is worn at *official* events of the *Fraternity*. It is presented to the recipient at a program, open to the public, held during a Conclave. The chapter, with which the recipient was affiliated at the time of determination, receives a duplicate of the Certificate of Achievement.

[Note: * denotes a known deceased member]

The Class of 1976

1. Stephen Alexander, Langston (OK) University*
2. Joseph Jimerson, University of Southern California
3. Cleophus Thomas, Jr., University of Alabama
4. Walter Peacock, University of Louisville

The Class of 1977

5. Donald Davis, South Carolina State University
6. Henry Lewis, Morgan State University*

The Class of 1979

7. S. Andre Rice, South Carolina State University

The Class of 1980

8. Anthony Hill, Langston (OK) University
9. Collis Ivery III, Alabama State University

The Class of 1982

10. Thomas George, Western Kentucky University
11. Gary D. Gold, Indiana University
12. Keflyn Xavier Reed, University of Alabama*

The Class of 1983

13. Aaron Addrow-Pierson, Oakland (MI) University
14. Mark D. Rigsby, Texas Southern University

The Class of 1985

15. Robert Mayes, Jackson State University

The Class of 1986

16. Muriel Blackburn, University of Missouri at Rolla
17. Richard A. Naylor II, American University

The Class of 1988

18. D. Jason DeSousa, Morgan State University
19. Christopher W. C. Salley, University of Pennsylvania
20. Karl E. White, Florida A&M University

The Class of 1989

21. Richard Edwards, Hampton University
22. David Adams, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The Class of 1991

- 23. Willie Harris, Alabama State University
- 24. Kenneth S. Pugh, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
- 25. Derick Williams, Yale University
- 26. Tarrus Richardson, Purdue University

The Class of 1993

- 27. Samuel Boyd, Jr., North Carolina A&T State University
- 28. Reginald Jackson, University of Georgia
- 29. Gregory B. Atkins, University of Virginia

The Class of 1995

- 30. Damon O. Barry, University of Washington
- 31. Craig Robinson, Emory University

The Class of 1997

- 32. Terry Green, Claflin College
- 33. Jwyanza Nurridin, Florida State University
- 34. Anthony Powell, Florida State University

The Class of 1999

- 35. Uhriel Wood, Claflin College
- 36. John Kirkendall III, University of Arkansas - Pine Bluff
- 37. Terry Eaton, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

The Class of 2001

- 38. Travis Boyce, Claflin College
- 39. Sean Bradley, Stephen F. Austin State University
- 40. Aaron J. Burt, Morgan State University
- 41. Brett Cook, Florida State University
- 42. Andy Henriquez, Florida State University
- 43. Christopher Wilks, Fayetteville State University

The Class of 2003

- 44. Enjinna Anthony, Morgan State University
- 45. Nathaniel Frederick II, Claflin College
- 46. Dramine Irons, University of Oregon
- 47. Steven Pritchett, Florida State University
- 48. Stephen Smith, Florida State University
- 49. Walter Zinn II, Millsaps College

The Class of 2005

- 50. Oalu Davies-Balogun, University of Houston
- 51. Anthony Hylick, Georgia Institute of Technology
- 52. Samuel Laurencin, University of Pennsylvania
- 53. Larry London, University of Illinois
- 54. Gary Overstreet, Jr., University of Louisville
- 55. Tourgee Simpson, Jr., Georgia State University

The Class of 2007

- 56. James Carballo, American University
- 57. Charles Davis, Florida State University
- 58. Jared Dawson, Indiana University
- 59. Mark McLawhorne, University of South Carolina
- 60. Nikul Parikh, University of Georgia
- 61. O. Jerome Stewart, University of Minnesota

The Class of 2009

- 62. Michael J. A. Davis, George Mason University
- 63. Myron L. Rolle, Florida State University
- 64. Charles Sims, Morgan State University
- 65. Michael A. Thomas II, Payne College
- 66. Darryl Tricksey, University of Georgia
- 67. Edward H. Williams, II, Howard University

The Class of 2011

- 68. Marvin Desmond Carr, Morgan State University
- 69. Darius Law, University of North Carolina Charlotte
- 70. Amar Parikh, University of Georgia
- 71. Danny A. Rojas, Boston University
- 72. Kristerpher J. Smith, Middle Tennessee State University

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.: 100 Years of Achievement

The Executive Directors of Kappa Alpha Psi

The *Executive Director of Kappa Alpha Psi* was originally known as the Executive Secretary. This was a term that was quite commonplace in the 1950s for persons designated to manage the affairs of organizations.

The first Executive *Secretary* (Director) was Hiliary Hamilton Holloway. Brother Holloway organized the first headquarters staff of the Fraternity, using members of his immediate family. He later added support personnel to address the growing needs of the Fraternity membership. Brother Holloway established a plateau of excellence for the position and each of his seven successors has been challenged to meet or exceed the standard.

Today, the Executive Director is the *Chief Operating Officer* of the Fraternity and is responsible for not only managing a sophisticated staff but also for interacting with others in the public domain on behalf of the Fraternity elected leadership team. While leadership teams change, the Executive Director is the constant that facilitates continuity.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Director</u>	<u>Tenure</u>
1	Hiliary H. Holloway	1953-1965
2	Jackson Campbell	1966-1967
3	Earl A. Morris	1968-1983
4	Algernon F. Moultrie	1985-1987
5	Oscar Lugree Mims	1987-1988
6	W. Theodore Smith	1989-1997
7	Ernest H. Brown	1997-1998
8	Richard Lee Snow	1998-Present

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.: 100 Years of Achievement

The Organization Structure of Kappa Alpha Psi

In the beginning, the *Fraternity* was essentially a coalition of chapters located on campuses in the Midwest. The members came together annually at a Grand Chapter meeting to fellowship among themselves and to make decisions about the future of the *Fraternity*.

As the members gathered for the 10th Grand Chapter meeting in Philadelphia (PA) on December 30, 1920, *Kappa Alpha Psi* was in the midst of a growth spurt with chapters located on 14 campuses and in five cities.

The Districts [1920 - 1922]

In retrospect, modern management philosophies would suggest the development of a strategic plan to manage the future expansion of the *Fraternity*. However, such was not the case at the dawn of the Roaring 20s. Rather, Grand Keeper of Exchequer George Franklin David II proposed organizing the *Fraternity* into districts with a director, appointed by the Grand Polemarch, for each district. This would enable a Grand Polemarch to communicate information about *Fraternity* activities and programs to a cadre of brothers, who would disseminate the information to the chapters and members within his district.

Grand Keeper of Exchequer David did not develop this idea without a model. It was based upon the approach used by the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He had witnessed its effectiveness since his father - George Franklin David - was a presiding elder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church for the state of Kentucky. Some have opined David II was elected the third Grand Polemarch since he was best equipped to implement the model.

<u>District</u>	<u>Director</u>	<u>Tenure</u>
1	Irven Armstrong	1920-1922
2	Harrison Duke	1920-1922
3	Harold M. Tyler	1920-1922

The Regions [1922 - 1925]

By the 12th Grand Chapter meeting in Chicago (IL) in 1922, the *Fraternity* had established chapters on 18 campuses and in 12 cities. Among the new Greek letter chapters was the second chapter in the South.

W. Ellis Stewart, a 1911 *Alpha* initiate, who had migrated to Chicago, was elected the fourth Grand Polemarch. Stewart increased the number of districts to seven, and the districts were now known as regions.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Director</u>	<u>Tenure</u>
1	<i>Guy Levis Grant</i>	1922-1923
1	Allen C. Bean	1923-1925
2	Thomas Mayo	1922-1923
2	Ira J. K. Wells	1923-1925
3	George F. David II	1922-1923
3	Conrad O. Pearson	1923-1924
3	William F. Savoy	1924-1925
4	Clifford C. Bruin	1922-1923
4	Robert L. Bailey	1923-1925
5	Thomas Jackson	1922-1923
5	B. F. Tinsley	1923-1925
6	J. A. Miller	1922-1923
6	Joseph Snowden	1923-1925
7	John R. Pinkett	1922-1923
7	Harrison W. Hollie	1923-1924
7	Roy C. Garvin	1924-1925

Some members have attempted to place their modern day Province into one of the seven regions based upon the present day alignment. The official data of the *Fraternity* cannot confirm this assertion.

The Provinces [1925 - 2010]

In 1925, at the 15th Grand Chapter meeting, the *Fraternity* experienced another adjustment when the Regions were renamed *Provinces* and the Directors were renamed *Province Polemarchs*. A search of the origin of words disclosed it comes from the Latin word *provincere* meaning *jurisdiction*. It is unclear why the members chose a Latin reference to a geographic area but continued to incorporate a Greek word, Polemarch, from the ancient Greek word *polemarchos*, meaning *war leader* or *war lord*.

Some have attempted to relate a present province to one of the original districts or regions. A search of information dating to the formation of the districts suggests there is *not* a definitive relationship. It appears, Province Polemarchs were assigned specific chapters rather than geographic territory. For example, Dr. William Henry Greene came to Washington, DC in 1918 to attend Howard University and was a resident of the District of Columbia until his death in 1983. In 1931, Brother Greene was appointed the *Southeastern* Province Polemarch.

Some have postulated that provinces met each year. While there is information in Kappa Alpha Psi Journals and other sources indicating the Province Polemarchs delivered reports at Grand Chapter meetings, there is *no* information confirming that there were annual meetings. In 1956, at the 46th Grand Chapter, the delegates approved a revision to the *Constitution of Kappa Alpha Psi*, which included a provision governing meetings of provinces. That revision also made clear that *provinces* were geographic territories.

In compiling information about the provinces and the Province Polemarchs, the sources were the *Kappa Alpha Psi* Journals dating to 1917; the fourth edition of *The Story of Kappa Alpha Psi*; and the internet sites of the several Provinces. In some instances, there were conflicts among the sources. In those instances, the information contained in the *Kappa Alpha Psi* Journals was considered the most reliable because it contained the most contemporaneous information.

The Northern Province of Kappa Alpha Psi

The Northern Province was originally known as the *Great Lakes Province*. A listing of its Province Polemarchs -

<u>Name</u>	<u>Years</u>
1. Edward A. Carter	1926-1927 [Great Lakes Province Polemarch]
2. Herbert V. White	1928-1932 [Great Lakes Province Polemarch]
3. Lionel L. Spann	1932-1933 [Great Lakes Province Polemarch]
4. Fred H. Williams	1933-1935 [Great Lakes Province Polemarch]
5. Lionel L. Spann	1936-1937
6. Victor LaNier Hicks	1939-1943
7. Theodore R. Owens	1943-1946
8. Floyd Pennick	1946-1952
9. John W. Johnson	1952-1953
10. A. Roscoe Tyler	1953-1956
11. George H. Edwards	1956-1958
12. William A. Sims	1958-1962
13. James A. Jones	1962-1963
14. Clarence Walker	1963-1965
15. John D. Russell	1965-1975
16. Robert L. Gordon	1975-1979
17. Ronald R. Young	1979-1985
18. Charles C. Smith	1985-1989
19. E. Kenneth Glass Jr	1989-1995
20. Thomas E. Howard Jr	1995-2001
21. Chester Hughes Jr	2001-2007
22. Harry G. Franklin	2007-

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The Northeastern Province of Kappa Alpha Psi

The Northeastern Province is one of the largest geographic areas of the **Fraternity**. In 1925, when Grand Polemarch Dickerson appointed an *Eastern Province* Polemarch, there were five chapters within the boundaries of the present day Northeastern Province -

- Epsilon [chartered 1915]
- Lambda [chartered 1920]
- Omicron [chartered 1921]
- Chi [chartered 1924]
- Philadelphia (PA) Alumni Chapter [chartered 1921]

There were also three chapters within the boundaries of the modern day Eastern Province -

- Xi [chartered 1920]
- Baltimore (MD) Alumni Chapter [chartered 1921]
- Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter [chartered 1924]

The first reference to a *Northeastern* Province occurs in 1930. A listing of the Northeastern Province Polemarchs -

<u>Name</u>	<u>Years</u>
1. James E. Allen	1930
2. Harcourt A. Tynes	1931-1932
3. James E. Allen	1933-1936 [Listed as Eastern Province Polemarch in 1934]
4. I. Theodore Donaldson	1937-1940
5. W. Leon Brown	1940-1943
6. Rudolph G. Scott	1943-1945
7. I. Theodore Donaldson	1945-1946
8. Enos S. Andrews	1946-1951
9. William N. Chisholm	1951-1953
10. Ernest L. Dimitry	1953-1957
11. Livingston Wingate	1957-1959
12. Jackson W. Campbell	1959-1966
13. Lancelot Tynes	1966-1969
14. Albert G. Oliver	1969-1974
15. Irving L. Bridell Jr	1974-1979
16. James M. Kidd	1979-1981
17. Melvin Taylor	1981-1982
18. Richard A. Scott	1982-1986
19. Harold Adams	1986-1988
20. Samuel C. Hamilton	1988-1990
21. Herman B. Thomas	1991-1995
22. Dennis T. Golden	1995-1999
23. Tilghman Lewis Moore	1999-2002
24. Michael Brewington	2002-2007
25. Paul H. Huggins	2007-

The Eastern Province of Kappa Alpha Psi

The Eastern Province was first referenced in 1925. At the time, there were three chapters now within the modern day boundaries of the Eastern Province.

The first two brothers identified as Eastern Province Polemarchs were affiliated with the *Omicron*, which is now part of the Northeastern Province.

The second edition of *The Story of Kappa Alpha Psi* lists Mortimer Harris as an Eastern Province Polemarch. At a 1979 Eastern Province Council, Harris stated that during his tenure as Province Polemarch, the chapters under his supervision were the *Epsilon* at Lincoln (PA) University; Baltimore (MD) Alumni Chapter; Washington (DC) Alumni Chapter; and the *Xi* at Howard University. Although the *Alpha Gamma* at Virginia Union University, in Richmond, VA, had been established in 1926, Brother Harris did not mention it as a chapter under his supervision. He also did not mention the two chapters in Philadelphia or the two chapters in the state of New York.

In 1931, Grand Polemarch Alexander Moore Shearin appointed Dr. William Henry Greene the Southeastern Province Polemarch. There was also no reference to an Eastern Province in 1931. In a speech during 1950, Dr. Greene once commented that he had been involved with the Grand Chapter since 1930, during which there had been two instances when he was *not* the Eastern

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Province Polemarch. A search of the *Fraternity* information sources disclosed those instances were 1934, when the *Northeastern* Province Polemarch was identified as the Eastern Province Polemarch, and 1939-1942, when another brother was the Eastern Province Polemarch.

A listing of its Province Polemarchs -

<u>Name</u>	<u>Years</u>
1. John Miller Marquess	1925-1927
2. Harcourt A. Tynes	1928-1929
3. Mortimer H. Harris	1929-1930
4. William Henry Greene	1930; 1932-1933 [Southeastern Province Polemarch in 1931]
5. James E. Allen	1934
6. William Henry Greene	1935-1938
7. James M. Coggs	1939-1942
8. William Henry Greene	1943-1950
9. Victor J. Ashe	1951-1955
10. William Thomas Carter	1955-1960
11. Jesse Oscar Dedmon Jr	1960-1964
12. Charles Garfield Tildon Jr	1964-1968
13. James Overton	1968-1975
14. James Baker Abram Jr	1975-1979
15. Clarence Franklin Nelson Jr	1979-1986
16. Howard Lloyd Tutman Jr	1986
17. Charles Brockett	1986-1988
18. Howard Lloyd Tutman Jr	1988-1991
19. William Bruce Croom	1991-1994
20. Joseph Edward Finley	1994-1997
21. Anthony B. Hill	1997-2003
22. Rufus Clanzy	2003-2007
23. John T. Lanier	2007-2010
24. Dwight E. Thomas	2010-

The Middle Eastern Province of Kappa Alpha Psi

The modern day Middle Eastern Province dates to 1935 and consisted of -

- Tau [chartered 1923]
- Alpha Epsilon [chartered 1927]
- Alpha Kappa [chartered 1931]
- Alpha Nu [chartered 1933]
- Alpha Tau [chartered 1935]
- Durham (NC) Alumni Chapter [chartered 1921]
- Bluefield (WV) Alumni Chapter [chartered 1932]

Before 1935, the four chapters in North Carolina were within the *Southeastern* Province territory and the two chapters in West Virginia were within the territory of the *East Central* Province, then known as the Middle Eastern Province. A *Kappa Alpha Psi* Journal confirmed the existence of the *new* province since it also included a reference to an East Central Province. It also appears the new Middle Eastern Province may have included parts of Ohio since its first Province Polemarch was affiliated with the Wilberforce (OH) Alumni Chapter.

In 1949, the *modern day* Middle Eastern Province boundary was redrawn to divide the chapters in West Virginia; those south and east of Charleston, WV remained a part of the Middle Eastern Province while Charleston and chapters north and west of it became part of the East Central Province. A listing of its Province Polemarchs-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Years</u>
1. Benjamin L. Goode	1935-1938
2. Aaron Page	1939-1949
3. Curtis Todd	1949-1952
4. Carl Hazzard	1952-1954
5. Frank Burnett	1955-1963
6. J. Kenneth Lee	1963-1964
7. Thomas E. Ashe	1964-1967
8. Howard C. Barnhill	1967-1971

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Years</u>
9. Crawford E. Lane	1971-1974
10. David L. Thompkins	1974-1978
11. Alfred Perry	1978-1981
12. James Jenkins	1981-1982
13. Randall M. Rogers	1982-1985
14. William Hooker	1985-1989
15. Alfred White	1989-1993
16. Joseph King Davis	1993-1997
17. Melvin R. Pierce	1997-2003
18. Sheldon L. McAlpin	2003-

The Southeastern Province of Kappa Alpha Psi

The Southeastern Province was among the first provinces established. The first brother identified as a Southeastern Province Polemarch was Deaver P. Young, a 1921 charter initiate of the *Omicron*. Young was an educator, who was also instrumental in establishing the Baltimore (MD) Alumni Chapter in 1921. In 1928, Alexander Moore Shearin was identified as a Southeastern Province Polemarch. Shearin helped establish the Durham (NC) Alumni Chapter in 1921. In 1930, J. M. Hubbard was identified as a Southeastern Province Polemarch. Hubbard was the second Polemarch of the Durham (NC) Alumni Chapter. In 1931, William Henry Greene was the Southeastern Province Polemarch. Greene was the Eastern Province Polemarch in 1930 and some believe this was perhaps a typo. Xenophon Neal and Ray Ware were both *Pi* initiates; a masonic lodge in Georgia - X.L. Neal Lodge #5888 - is named for Brother Neal. Alan P. Smith, a 1918 *Gamma* initiate, who helped establish the Tuskegee (AL) Alumni Chapter, is identified as the Southeastern Province Polemarch in 1943-50.

In 1935, with the forming of the modern day Middle Eastern Province, the Southeastern Province ceded the chapters in the state of North Carolina. At the 40th Grand Chapter meeting, the states of Alabama and Florida became the Gulf Province, later named the *new* Southern Province.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Years</u>
1. Deaver P. Young	1926-1928
2. Alexander Moore Shearin	1928-1929
3. J. M. Hubbard	1930
4. William Henry Greene	1931
5. Xenophon L. Neal	1932
6. Marcellus Henderson	1933
7. J. M. Hubbard	1933-1935
8. A. B. Wright	1936-1937
9. Ray B. Ware	1939-1942
10. Alan P. Smith	1943-1950
11. Toussant L. Hale	1950-1951
12. W. Dickerson Donnelly	1951-1952
13. Joseph R. Jenkins	1952-1967
14. John E. McCall	1967
15. Joseph A. Johnson	1967-1977
16. Cornelius W. Grant	1977-1982
17. Melvin T. Solomon	1982-1985
18. James B. Hardy	1985-1988
19. W. Kenneth Jackson	1988-1993
20. Preston Smith	1993-1996
21. Stanley J. Pritchett	1996-2002
22. Chester Leaks	2002-2005
23. James E. Freeman	2005-2007
24. Solomon S. Bradley	2007-

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The Southern Province of Kappa Alpha Psi

The Southern Province was established in 1951 as the *Gulf Province*. It was renamed the Southern Province in 1952. A listing of its Province Polemarchs -

<u>Name</u>	<u>Years</u>
1. Toussaint L Hale	1951-1957
2. Oliver S. Gumbs	1957-1965
3. Cauley O. Lott	1966-1975
4. Ullysses McBride	1975-1982
5. Robert T. Hughes	1982-1991
6. Thomas L. Battles	1991-1997
7. Frank S. Emanuel	1997-2005
8. Ronald E. Range	2005-

The North Central Province of Kappa Alpha Psi

The North Central Province was originally known as the *Central Province* and included much of the same geography as today, save for the state of Iowa, which was a part of the now defunct *Northwestern Province*. A listing of its Province Polemarchs includes the years when they were referred to as Central Province Polemarchs -

<u>Name</u>	<u>Years</u>	
1. William Harrison	1926	[Central Province Polemarch]
2. Clarence Leon Wilson	1927-1929	[Central Province Polemarch]
3. Robert L. Bailey	1930-1931	[Central Province Polemarch]
4. Julius L. Morgan	1931-1946	[Central Province Polemarch 1931-1935]
5. Carl D. Hughes	1946-1948	
6. Theodore Coggs	1948-1949	
7. Julius L. Morgan	1949-1953	
8. Theodore Coggs	1953-1954	
9. Henry Bennett	1954-1963	
10. Arthur L. Grist	1963-1965	
11. Floyd V. Campbell	1966-1967	
12. Eldgridge T. Freeman	1968-1970	
13. John E. Sullivan III	1971-1972	
14. Floyd V. Campbell	1973-1976	
15. Wesley S. Chapman	1976-1979	
16. William H. Roach	1979-1985	
17. Daniel Dixon III	1985-1990	
18. Myron L. Hardiman	1990-1994	
19. Larry McKenzie	1995-1996	
20. Michael C. Hughes	1997-2000	
21. Stevenson Nicholson	2001-2007	
22. Michael J. Owens	2007-	

The East Central Province of Kappa Alpha Psi

The East Central Province was originally known as the *Middle Eastern Province*. The name changed to its present vernacular in 1935 with the formation of the modern day Middle Eastern Province. Today, it also includes chapters in Western Pennsylvania. A listing of its Province Polemarchs includes the years when they were referred to as Middle Eastern Province Polemarchs -

<u>Name</u>	<u>Years</u>	
1. Thomas Gillis Nutter	1926-1927	[Middle Eastern Province Polemarch]
2. William Savoy	1928	[Middle Eastern Province Polemarch]
3. George F. David II	1929	[Middle Eastern Province Polemarch]
4. E. Champ Warrick	1930	[Middle Eastern Province Polemarch]
5. Dorsey T. Murray	1931	[Middle Eastern Province Polemarch]
6. Benjamin L. Goode	1932-1933	[Middle Eastern Province Polemarch]
7. William J. Madison	1934-1935	[Middle Eastern Province Polemarch]
8. R. Eugene Clarke	1936-1943	
9. E. Stratton Hopson	1944	
10. David D. White	1945-1949	
11. Lawrence J. Powell	1950-1955	

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Years</u>
12. James Allen	1956-1959
13. Girardeau A. Spann	1960
14. G. Thurston Frazier	1961-1966
15. Fred A. Clement	1967-1970
16. George N. Charlton, Jr.	1971-1984
17. Walter Blount	1985
18. Calvin D. Heard	1986-1991
19. Eric S. Morris	1992-1999
20. Elvin R. Jones	1999-2003
21. William H. Fields	2003-2009
22. Charles Dawson	2009-

The South Central Province of Kappa Alpha Psi

The South Central Province was originally known as the *Southern Province* and included chapters located in Kentucky and Tennessee. The first reference to a South Central Province occurred in a February 1936 *Kappa Alpha Psi* Journal. A listing of its Province Polemarchs includes the years when they were referred to as Southern Province Polemarchs -

<u>Name</u>	<u>Years</u>
1. Nelson M. Willis	1926-1929 [Southern Province Polemarch]
2. Fred A. Clement	1930-1931 [Southern Province Polemarch]
3. Nelson M. Willis	1931-1932 [Southern Province Polemarch]
4. Harvey C. Russell	1932-1933 [Southern Province Polemarch]
5. Henry H. Walker	1933-1934 [Southern Province Polemarch]
6. Harvey C. Russell	1934-1936 [Southern Province Polemarch]
7. Rufus E. Clement	1936-1937
8. Rufus Stout	1937-1945
9. William J. Gupton	1946-1949
10. William F. Butler	1949-1952
11. W. Dickerson Donnelly	1953-1954
12. Jack O. LeFlore	1954-1957
13. A. Maceo Walker	1957-1959
14. Hubert B. Crouch	1959-1962
15. Louis P. McHenry	1962-1965
16. R. L. Wynn	1965-1968
17. Melvin N. Conley	1968-1972
18. Shannon D. Little	1972-1978
19. Louis N. Willis	1978-1986
20. Ocie Pleasant	1986-1990
21. Mark A. Scott	1990-1991
22. Robert W. Scales	1991-1994
23. John P. Russell, Jr.	1994-2002
24. Prentice J. Siegel	2002-2007
25. Willie F. Brooks, Jr.	2007-

The Middle Western Province of Kappa Alpha Psi

The Middle Western Province was originally known as the *Western Province* and covered much of the territory west of the Mississippi River. In 1934, the boundaries of this Province were redefined and it was renamed the Middle Western Province. A listing of its Province Polemarchs includes the years when they were referred to as Western Province Polemarchs -

<u>Name</u>	<u>Years</u>
1. Carl Roman Johnson	1926-1929 [Western Province Polemarch]
2. J. S. Hunnicutt	1929-1932 [Western Province Polemarch]
3. W. H. Beckett	1932-1933 [Western Province Polemarch]
4. Percy Harold Lee	1933-1955 [Western Province Polemarch: 1933-1934]
5. Wyatt F. Jeltz	1955-1967
6. Charles F. McAfee	1967-1975
7. Art S. Williams	1975-1977
8. Ed Bivens	1977-1982
9. Ivory Johnson, Jr.	1982-1991
10. Cordell A. Stephens	1991-1994

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|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 11. Willie H. Burnett, Sr. | 1994-1996 |
| 12. Reuben Anderson Shelton III | 1996-1998 |
| 13. Broderick R. Crawford | 1998-1999 |
| 14. Adolphus Morris Pruitt II | 1999-2003 |
| 15. Elmer Joseph Crumbley | 2003-2009 |
| 16. Clifford Franklin | 2009- |

The Southwestern Province of Kappa Alpha Psi

The Southwestern Province was established in 1930. It included the chapters in Texas, and *Upsilon* at UCLA. When the Middle Western Province was reconfigured in 1934, the sole chapter in Los Angeles became a part of the *Western* Province. A listing of its Province Polemarchs -

<u>Name</u>	<u>Years</u>
1. Oliver W. Philipps	1930-1931
2. John W. Holland	1931-1933
3. Charles Pemberton	1933-1936
4. Oliver W. Crump	1936-1939
5. Samuel Lassiter	1939-1942
6. Oliver W. Crump	1942-1944
7. W. L. D. Johnson	1944-1946
8. Howard Johnson	1946-1947
9. Cornelia Ladner	1947-1951
10. Hugh A. Browne	1951-1953
11. Oba B. White	1953-1956
12. Elbert E. Allen	1956-1963
13. Morris F. X. Jeff	1963-1968
14. Emmett J. Conrad	1968-1971
15. Theodore B. Allen	1971-1973
16. Henry Flowers	1973-1976
17. Carlyle H. Chapman	1976-1986
18. James Mitchell	1986-1990
19. Terry Lee	1990-1992
20. Emerson Lattimore	1992-1995
21. Dwayne M. Murray	1995-1998
22. William <i>Randy</i> Bates, Jr.	1998-2003
23. Chuck Carr Brown	2003-2007
24. Ronald V. Julun	2007-

The Western Province of Kappa Alpha Psi

The *modern day* Western Province was established in 1934. A listing of its Province Polemarchs -

<u>Name</u>	<u>Years</u>
1. A. A. Madison	1934-1935
2. J. G. Hatcher	1936-1939
3. Leon W. Steward	1939-1940
4. John W. Brewer	1941-1945
5. Frank Lavigne	1946-1947
6. Thomas Bradley	1947-1957
7. Robert F. Green	1958-1959
8. Charles J. Sudduth	1959-1964
9. Robert Green	1964-1967
10. Randall C. Bacon	1967-1973
11. James O. Whaley	1973-1975
12. Robert L. Harris	1975-1979
13. Edward Shelton, Jr.	1979-1986
14. Mordecai Spriggs	1986-1988
15. Edgar Bishop	1988-1992
16. David L. Mills	1992-1995
17. Kevin D. Kinsey	1995-2001
18. Curtis R. Silvers, Jr.	2001-2009
19. Samuel B. Knight	2009-

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The Northwestern Province of Kappa Alpha Psi

The Northwestern Province was among the first Provinces established in 1925. It included chapters located in Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska. In 1938, the Province simply ceased to exist. The Northwestern Province was officially *retired* at the 40th Grand Chapter meeting.

A listing of its Province Polemarchs -

<u>Name</u>	<u>Years</u>
1. Archie A. Alexander	1926-1927
2. James W. Crump	1928-1931
3. Emmett T. Scales	1932-1933
4. Archie A. Alexander	1933-1938

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The Undergraduate Chapters of Kappa Alpha Psi [1911-2010]

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Charter Date</u>
1. Alpha	Indiana University	North Central	Jan 5, 1911
2. Beta	University of Illinois	North Central	Feb 8, 1913
3. Gamma	University of Iowa	North Central	Mar 7, 1914
4. Delta	Wilberforce University	East Central	Jan 22, 1915
5. Epsilon	Lincoln University	Northeastern	Dec 4, 1915
6. Zeta	Ohio State University	East Central	Dec 5, 1915
7. Eta	University of Nebraska	Middle Western	May 12, 1916
8. Theta	Northwestern University	North Central	Apr 21, 1917
9. Iota	University of Chicago	North Central	Feb 9, 1918
10. Kappa	Meharry Medical College	South Central	Feb 19, 1919
11. Lambda	Temple University	Northeastern	Feb 20, 1920
12. Mu	University of Kansas	Middle Western	Mar 27, 1920
13. Nu	University of Indianapolis	North Central	Oct 5, 1920
14. Xi	Howard University	Eastern	Dec 27, 1920
15. Omicron	Columbia University	Northeastern	Feb 27, 1921
16. Pi	Morehouse College	Southeastern	Apr 23, 1921
17. Rho	Washburn College	Middle Western	Nov 5, 1921
18. Sigma	University of Michigan	Northern	Feb 22, 1922
19. Tau	West Virginia State Univ.	East Central	Jan 26, 1923
20. Upsilon	UCLA	Western	Apr 25, 1923
21. Phi	University of Buffalo	Northern	Jan 19, 1924
22. Chi	Boston University	Northeastern	Feb 5, 1924
23. Psi	University of Minnesota	North Central	Apr 19, 1924
24. Omega	Drake University	North Central	Nov 28, 1925
25. Alpha Beta	Wayne State University	Northern	Jan 28, 1927
26. Alpha Gamma	Virginia Union University	Eastern	Apr 9, 1927
27. Alpha Delta	Fisk University	South Central	Dec 3, 1927
28. Alpha Epsilon	Johnson C Smith University	Middle Eastern	Dec 10, 1927
29. Alpha Zeta	Indiana State University	North Central	Dec 22, 1928
30. Alpha Eta	Univ. of Nebraska - Omaha	Middle Western	Sep 9, 1929
31. Alpha Theta	Tennessee State University	South Central	May 24, 1931
32. Alpha Iota	Morgan State University	Eastern	May 29, 1931
33. Alpha Kappa	North Carolina Central Univ.	Middle Eastern	June 1, 1931
34. Alpha Lambda	South Carolina State Univ.	Southeastern	Dec 5, 1931
35. Alpha Mu	Lincoln University (MO)	Middle Western	Jan 30, 1932
36. Alpha Nu	NC A&T State Univ	Middle Eastern	Apr 14, 1933
37. Alpha Xi	Florida A&M University	Southern	May 14, 1933
38. Alpha Omicron	University of Louisville	South Central	Jun 5, 1933
39. Alpha Pi	Langston University	Middle Western	Oct 28, 1933
40. Alpha Rho	Lewis Institute	North Central	Jun 19, 1934
41. Alpha Sigma	Southern University	Southwestern	Feb 22, 1935
42. Alpha Tau	Bluefield State Univ.	Middle Eastern	Feb 23, 1935
43. Alpha Upsilon	Kentucky State University	South Central	Mar 1, 1935
44. Alpha Phi	Virginia State University	Eastern	Mar 30, 1935
45. Alpha Chi	Wiley College	Southwestern	Apr 5, 1935
46. Alpha Psi	Pittsburg (KS) State Univ	Middle Western	May 16, 1936
47. Alpha Omega	Cleveland State University	East Central	Jun 6, 1936
48. Beta Beta	Tyler College	Southwestern	Feb 27, 1937
49. Beta Gamma	Dillard University	Southwestern	Apr 16, 1937
50. Beta Delta	Morris Brown College	Southeastern	May 1, 1937
51. Beta Epsilon	Univ. of Pittsburgh	East Central	Sep 19, 1937
52. Beta Zeta	Alabama State University	Southern	May 7, 1938
53. Beta Eta	Univ. of Cincinnati	East Central	May 20, 1939
54. Beta Theta	University of Colorado	Middle Western	May 29, 1939
55. Beta Iota	Xavier Univ. of New Orleans	Southwestern	Nov 3, 1939

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Charter Date</u>
56. Beta Kappa	Univ. of District of Columbia	Eastern	Feb 21, 1940
57. Beta Lambda	Lane College	South Central	Apr 20, 1940
58. Beta Mu	Le Moyne College	South Central	Apr 20, 1940
59. Beta Nu	St. Louis University	Middle Western	Feb 7, 1942
60. Beta Xi	University of Toledo	Northern	Jun 6, 1942
61. Beta Omicron	University of Wisconsin	North Central	May 5, 1946
62. Beta Pi	Youngstown University	East Central	May 5, 1946
63. Beta Rho	Allen University	Southeastern	Mar 1, 1947
64. Beta Sigma	Delaware State Univ.	Northeastern	Mar 8, 1947
65. Beta Tau	Philander Smith College	Southwestern	Mar 15, 1947
66. Beta Upsilon	Texas Southern Univ.	Southwestern	Mar 15, 1947
67. Beta Phi	Knoxville College	South Central	Mar 17, 1947
68. Beta Chi	Hampton University	Eastern	Apr 19, 1947
69. Beta Psi	Kansas State University	Middle Western	May 17, 1947
70. Beta Omega	Univ. of Southern California	Western	Jul 12, 1947
71. Gamma Alpha	Univ. of California - Berkley	Western	Oct 23, 1947
72. Gamma Beta	Western Michigan Univ.	Northern	Jan 30, 1948
73. Gamma Gamma	Talladega University	Southern	Feb 27, 1948
74. Gamma Delta	Livingstone College	Middle Eastern	Mar 6, 1948
75. Gamma Epsilon	Tuskegee University	Southern	Apr 14, 1948
76. Gamma Zeta	Fort Valley State Univ.	Southeastern	May 15, 1948
77. Gamma Eta	Univ of Washington	Western	May 22, 1948
78. Gamma Theta	Bethune-Cookman College	Southern	May 22, 1948
79. Gamma Iota	Arizona State University	Western	Jun 6, 1948
80. Gamma Kappa	Clark College	Southeastern	Nov 23, 1948
81. Gamma Lambda	Houston-Tillotson College	Southwestern	Feb 12, 1949
82. Gamma Mu	Benedict College	Southeastern	Feb 25, 1949
83. Gamma Nu	Claflin College	Southeastern	Feb 25, 1949
84. Gamma Xi	Univ. of MD Eastern Shore	Eastern	Apr 2, 1949
85. Gamma Omicron	St. Augustine's College	Middle Eastern	Apr 2, 1949
86. Gamma Pi	Alcorn State University	Southwestern	Apr 9, 1949
87. Gamma Rho	Tougaloo College	Southwestern	Apr 16, 1949
88. Gamma Sigma	Univ. of Arkansas - Pine Bluff	Southwestern	Apr 30, 1949
89. Gamma Tau	Kent State University	East Central	May 15, 1949
90. Gamma Upsilon	Southern Illinois Univ.	North Central	Mar 4, 1950
91. Gamma Phi	Alabama A&M Univ.	Southern	Apr 22, 1950
92. Gamma Chi	Savannah State Univ.	Southeastern	Apr 29, 1950
93. Gamma Psi	Grambling State Univ.	Southwestern	May 24, 1950
94. Gamma Omega	Cheney University	Northeastern	May 26, 1950
95. Delta Alpha	University of Oregon	Western	Dec 9, 1950
96. Delta Beta	Syracuse University	Northern	Apr 27, 1951
97. Delta Gamma	Shaw University	Middle Eastern	Apr 28, 1951
98. Delta Delta	Jackson State University	Southwestern	May 6, 1951
99. Delta Epsilon	San Diego State Univ.	Western	May 26, 1951
100. Delta Zeta	Central State (OH) Univ.	East Central	Mar 14, 1952
101. Delta Eta	University of Pennsylvania	Northeastern	Apr 21, 1952
102. Delta Theta	Penn State University	Northeastern	May 17, 1952
103. Delta Iota	Ball State University	North Central	Feb 23, 1953
104. Delta Kappa	Marquette University	North Central	Feb 9, 1954
105. Delta Lambda	St. Paul's College	Eastern	Dec 17, 1954
106. Delta Mu	Long Island University	Northeastern	Apr 22, 1955
107. Delta Nu	Eastern Michigan Univ.	Northern	May 7, 1955
108. Delta Xi	Albany State University	Southeastern	May 19, 1956
109. Delta Omicron	University of Arizona	Western	May 26, 1956
110. Delta Pi	Michigan State Univ.	Northern	May 26, 1956
111. Delta Rho	San Jose State University	Western	Jun 16, 1956
112. Delta Sigma	Bishop College	Southwestern	Dec 8, 1956
113. Delta Tau	Miles College	Southern	Oct 26, 1957
114. Delta Upsilon	Wichita State Univ.	Middle Western	Sep 6, 1958
115. Delta Phi	Indiana Technical College	North Central	Dec 13, 1958

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Charter Date</u>
116. Delta Chi	Winston Salem State Univ.	Middle Eastern	Dec 9, 1960
117. Delta Psi	Edward Waters College	Southern	Dec 12, 1960
118. Delta Omega	University of Missouri	Middle Western	Mar 18, 1961
119. Epsilon Alpha	Elizabeth City State Univ.	Middle Eastern	Apr 22, 1961
120. Epsilon Beta	Fayetteville State University	Middle Eastern	April 4, 1962
121. Epsilon Gamma	Univ of Central Oklahoma	Middle Western	Jan 25, 1963
122. Epsilon Delta	Marshall University	East Central	May 2, 1963
123. Epsilon Epsilon	Stillman College	Southern	May 4, 1963
124. Epsilon Zeta	Norfolk State University	Eastern	May 10, 1963
125. Epsilon Eta	Truman State University	Middle Western	May 18, 1963
126. Epsilon Theta	Idaho State University	Western	May 17, 1964
127. Epsilon Iota	University of Evansville	North Central	April 3, 1965
128. Epsilon Kappa	Long Beach State College	Western	Dec 19, 1965
129. Epsilon Lambda	Ohio University	East Central	Mar 21 1966
130. Epsilon Mu	Florida Memorial Univ.	Southern	Apr 30, 1966
131. Epsilon Nu	Southern Univ New Orleans	Southwestern	Mar 29, 1968
132. Epsilon Xi	Northern Michigan Univ.	Northern	Apr 27, 1968
133. Epsilon Omicron	Northern Illinois Univ.	North Central	Apr 27, 1968
134. Epsilon Pi	West Texas A&M Univ.	Southwestern	May 4, 1968
135. Epsilon Rho	Western Kentucky Univ.	South Central	May 9, 1969
136. Epsilon Sigma	Bowie State University	Eastern	May 9, 1969
137. Epsilon Tau	Ferris State University	Northern	May 23, 1969
138. Epsilon Upsilon	Northern Arizona University	Western	May 24, 1969
139. Epsilon Phi	McNeese State University	Southwestern	Nov 2, 1969
140. Epsilon Chi	West Virginia University	East Central	Mar 21, 1970
141. Epsilon Psi	Paine College	Southeastern	Apr 4, 1970
142. Epsilon Omega	Voorhees College	Southeastern	May 24, 1970
143. Zeta Alpha	Indiana University at Gary	North Central	May 15, 1970
144. Zeta Beta	Prairie View A&M University	Southwestern	May 20, 1970
145. Zeta Gamma	Coppin State College	Eastern	Aug 1, 1970
146. Zeta Delta	UNC - Charlotte	Middle Eastern	Aug 1, 1970
147. Zeta Epsilon	Univ of South Carolina	Southeastern	Sep 25, 1970
148. Zeta Zeta	MS Valley State Univ	Southwestern	Dec 16, 1970
149. Zeta Eta	California Univ. of PA	East Central	Mar 13, 1971
150. Zeta Theta	Oklahoma State University	Middle Western	Apr 3, 1971
151. Zeta Iota	University of Georgia	Southeastern	Apr 16, 1971
152. Zeta Kappa	Univ. of Tennessee at Martin	South Central	Apr 16, 1971
153. Zeta Lambda	Moorehead State University	South Central	Apr 16, 1971
154. Zeta Mu	Western Illinois University	North Central	Oct 30, 1971
155. Zeta Nu	Bowling Green State Univ.	Northern	Nov 14, 1971
156. Zeta Xi	Jarvis Christian College	Southwestern	Nov 20, 1971
157. Zeta Omicron	Rust College	South Central	Jan 21, 1972
158. Zeta Pi	SIU - Edwardsville	North Central	Feb 19, 1972
159. Zeta Rho	Northeastern State Univ.	Middle Western	Feb 26, 1972
160. Zeta Sigma	Barber-Scotia College	Middle Eastern	Mar 11, 1972
161. Zeta Tau	University of Central MO	Middle Western	Mar 12, 1972
162. Zeta Upsilon	North Texas State University	Southwestern	Mar 20, 1972
163. Zeta Phi	University of Florida	Southern	Mar 22, 1972
164. Zeta Chi	University of South Florida	Southern	Mar 3, 1973
165. Zeta Psi	Lamar University	Southwestern	Apr 6, 1973
166. Zeta Omega	University of Oklahoma	Middle Western	Apr 14, 1973
167. Eta Alpha	Eastern Kentucky University	South Central	Apr 15, 1973
168. Eta Beta	Murray State University	South Central	Nov 2, 1973
169. Eta Gamma	Middle Tennessee State Univ.	South Central	Dec 9, 1973
170. Eta Delta	The College of New Jersey	Northeastern	Feb 8, 1974
171. Eta Epsilon	Rutgers University	Northeastern	Feb 8, 1974
172. Eta Zeta	Univ. of CA at Riverside	Western	Mar 22, 1974
173. Eta Eta	Kettering University	Northern	Mar 29, 1974
174. Eta Theta	Columbus State University	Southeastern	Apr 11, 1974
175. Eta Iota	College of Charleston	Southeastern	Apr 19, 1974

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Charter Date</u>
176. Eta Kappa	Culver-Stockton College	Middle Western	May 3, 1974
177. Eta Lambda	University of Houston	Southwestern	May 5, 1974
178. Eta Mu	Jacksonville (AL) State Univ.	Southern	May 17, 1974
179. Eta Nu	University of South Alabama	Southern	May 19, 1974
180. Eta Xi	Virginia Commonwealth Univ.	Eastern	Oct 19, 1974
181. Eta Omicron	Cameron University	Middle Western	Nov 1, 1974
182. Eta Pi	Univ. of Louisiana at Monroe	Southwestern	Nov 17, 1974
183. Eta Rho	Central Michigan University	Northern	Nov 23, 1974
184. Eta Sigma	University of Virginia	Eastern	Dec 7, 1974
185. Eta Tau	Texas A&M Univ. - Kingsville	Southwestern	Dec 9, 1974
186. Eta Upsilon	Mississippi State University	Southwestern	Feb 1, 1975
187. Eta Phi	Texas A&M Univ. - Commerce	Southwestern	Feb 1, 1975
188. Eta Chi	University of Alabama	Southern	Feb 8, 1975
189. Eta Psi	East Carolina University	Middle Eastern	Feb 23, 1975
190. Eta Omega	Old Dominion University	Eastern	Feb 26, 1975
191. Theta Alpha	Henderson State University	Southwestern	Mar 15, 1975
192. Theta Beta	Austin Peay State University	South Central	Mar 31, 1975
193. Theta Gamma	Eastern Illinois University	North Central	May 18, 1975
194. Theta Delta	Auburn University	Southern	May 18, 1975
195. Theta Epsilon	Univ. of AR - Little Rock	Southwestern	May 24, 1975
196. Theta Zeta	Chicago State University	North Central	June 1, 1975
197. Theta Eta	Florida State University	Southern	Sep 21, 1975
198. Theta Theta	Univ. of MD College Park	Eastern	Sep 21, 1975
199. Theta Iota	Mass. Institute of Technology	Northeastern	Nov 11, 1975
200. Theta Kappa	University of West Georgia	Southeastern	Nov 18, 1975
201. Theta Lambda	Northwestern State University	Southwestern	Nov 18, 1975
202. Theta Mu	Arkansas State University	Southwestern	Dec 11, 1975
203. Theta Nu	Univ. of Louisiana at Lafayette	Southwestern	Dec 14, 1975
204. Theta Xi	University of Texas at El Paso	Southwestern	Mar 5, 1976
205. Theta Omicron	UNC - Chapel Hill	Middle Eastern	May 8, 1976
206. Theta Pi	Mercer University	Southeastern	May 15, 1976
207. Theta Rho	Louisiana Technical Univ.	Southwestern	May 16, 1976
208. Theta Sigma	Univ. of Nevada, Las Vegas	Western	June 5, 1976
209. Theta Tau	Howard Univ. Prof Schools	Eastern	June 5, 1976
210. Theta Upsilon	University of North Alabama	Southern	Oct 10, 1976
211. Theta Phi	Troy (AL) State University	Southern	Nov 21, 1976
212. Theta Chi	Univ. of Maryland Balto Co.	Eastern	Dec 18, 1976
213. Theta Psi	Virginia Tech University	Eastern	Jan 4, 1977
214. Theta Omega	New Mexico State University	Western	Sep 18, 1977
215. Iota Alpha	Univ. of Texas at Arlington	Southwestern	Nov 12, 1977
216. Iota Beta	CA State Univ. at Sacramento	Western	Nov 19, 1977
217. Iota Gamma	Univ. of Central Arkansas	Middle Western	Nov 19, 1977
218. Iota Delta	University of Texas at Austin	Southwestern	Dec 3, 1977
219. Iota Epsilon	Montclair State University	Northeastern	Mar 4, 1978
220. Iota Zeta	East Tennessee State Univ.	South Central	Apr 1, 1978
221. Iota Eta	WV Univ. Inst of Tech	East Central	Apr 4, 1978
222. Iota Theta	University of West Alabama	Southern	May 21, 1978
223. Iota Iota	Oregon State University	Western	June 3, 1978
224. Iota Kappa	Bradley University	North Central	Oct 1, 1978
225. Iota Lambda	Lewis University	North Central	Oct 8, 1978
226. Iota Mu	University of Dayton	East Central	Oct 21, 1978
227. Iota Nu	Baldwin-Wallace College	East Central	Jan 12, 1979
228. Iota Xi	Duke University	Middle Eastern	Feb 10, 1979
229. Iota Omicron	Hofstra University	Northeastern	Feb 23, 1979
230. Iota Pi	Georgia Southern University	Southeastern	Mar 10, 1979
231. Iota Rho	Fordham University	Northeastern	Mar 24, 1979
232. Iota Sigma	Univ. of California at Davis	Western	Apr 4, 1979
233. Iota Tau	University of Arkansas	Middle Western	Apr 8, 1979
234. Iota Upsilon	Texas Tech University	Southwestern	Sep 1, 1979
235. Iota Phi	Cornell University	Northeastern	Sep 22, 1979
236. Iota Chi	University of Miami	Southern	Dec 5, 1979

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Charter Date</u>
237. Iota Psi	Salisbury State University	Eastern	Dec 8, 1979
238. Iota Omega	Missouri University of Science and Technology	Middle Western	Feb 23, 1980
239. Kappa Alpha	Illinois State Univ.	North Central	Mar 16, 1980
240. Kappa Beta	University of Memphis	Middle Western	Mar 22, 1980
241. Kappa Gamma	West Chester Univ. of PA	North Central	Apr 14, 1980
242. Kappa Delta	Miami University	East Central	Apr 26, 1980
243. Kappa Epsilon	Texas Christian University	Southwestern	May 3, 1980
244. Kappa Zeta	Atlanta Univ. Graduate Div	Southeastern	Jun 7, 1980
245. Kappa Eta	Univ. of AR at Monticello	Southwestern	Sep 6, 1980
246. Kappa Theta	Georgia State University	Southeastern	Oct 3, 1980
247. Kappa Iota	Univ. of Southern Mississippi	Southwestern	Oct 10, 1980
248. Kappa Kappa	Univ. of Alabama Birmingham	Southern	Oct 12, 1980
249. Kappa Lambda	Clemson University	Southeastern	Oct 15, 1980
250. Kappa Mu	SUNY at New Paltz	Northeastern	Oct 18, 1980
251. Kappa Nu	Sam Houston State University	Southwestern	Nov 22, 1980
252. Kappa Xi	North Carolina State Univ.	Middle Eastern	Dec 12, 1980
253. Kappa Omicron	California Polytechnic Univ.	Western	Dec 12, 1980
254. Kappa Pi	Washington State University	Western	Dec 19, 1980
255. Kappa Rho	SUNY at Albany	Northeastern	Apr 11, 1981
256. Kappa Sigma	Western Carolina University	Middle Eastern	Apr 11, 1981
257. Kappa Tau	University of Kentucky	South Central	Apr 11, 1981
258. Kappa Upsilon	Oakland (MI) University	Northern	Apr 25, 1981
259. Kappa Phi	Univ. of Illinois at Chicago	North Central	May 30, 1981
260. Kappa Chi	American University	Eastern	Sep 12, 1981
261. Kappa Psi	California State University	Western	Oct 23, 1981
262. Kappa Omega	Shippensburg Univ.	Northeastern	Nov 6, 1981
263. Lambda Alpha	Bloomsburg University	Northeastern	Nov 7, 1981
264. Lambda Beta	Univ. of California, Irvine	Western	Jan 9, 1982
265. Lambda Gamma	Winthrop University	Southeastern	Jan 22, 1982
266. Lambda Delta	GA Institute of Technology	Southeastern	Feb 6, 1982
267. Lambda Epsilon	Morris College	Southeastern	Feb 26, 1982
268. Lambda Zeta	Towson State University	Eastern	Feb 27, 1982
269. Lambda Eta	Indiana Univ Purdue Univ. Indianapolis Butler Univ.	North Central	Mar 6, 1982
270. Lambda Theta	Texas State Univ. - San Marcos	Southwestern	May 1, 1982
271. Lambda Iota	Univ. of Tenn. at Chattanooga	South Central	Aug 29, 1982
272. Lambda Kappa	Southern Arkansas Univ.	Southwestern	Sep 11, 1982
273. Lambda Lambda	Paul Quinn College	Southwestern	Dec 11, 1982
274. Lambda Mu	Frostburg State University	Eastern	Feb 12, 1983
275. Lambda Nu	Stanford University	Western	Feb 26, 1983
276. Lambda Xi	Brown University	Northeastern	Mar 12, 1983
277. Lambda Omicron	University of New Orleans	Southwestern	Mar 26, 1983
278. Lambda Pi	University of Mississippi	South Central	Apr 16, 1983
279. Lambda Rho	Occidental College	Western	Jun 4, 1983
280. Lambda Sigma	Nicholls State University	Southwestern	Sep 16, 1983
281. Lambda Tau	Millersville University of PA	Northeastern	Sep 17, 1983
282. Lambda Upsilon	Indiana University of PA	East Central	Oct 1, 1983
283. Lambda Phi	Valdosta State College	Southeastern	Nov 11, 1983
284. Lambda Chi	Florida Institute of Tech	Southern	May 5, 1984
285. Lambda Psi	Georgia Southwestern College	Southeastern	May 5, 1984
286. Lambda Omega	University of Central Florida	Southern	Sep 22, 1984
287. Mu Alpha	Emporia State University	Middle Western	Nov 17, 1984
288. Mu Beta	East Stroudsburg University	Northeastern	Nov 17, 1984
289. Mu Gamma	DeVry Institute of Technology	Southeastern	Dec 1, 1984
290. Mu Delta	SUNY at Brockport	Northern	Dec 15, 1984
291. Mu Epsilon	Missouri State University	Middle Western	Feb 9, 1985
292. Mu Zeta	Southeast MO State Univ.	Middle Western	Feb 16, 1985
293. Mu Eta	Northwest MO State Univ.	Middle Western	Mar 26, 1985
294. Mu Theta	Francis Marion University	Southeastern	Sep 7, 1985

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Charter Date</u>
295. Mu Iota	UNC - Greensboro	Middle Eastern	Oct 4, 1985
296. Mu Kappa	SUNY at Binghamton	Northeastern	Oct 26, 1985
297. Mu Lambda	Weber State University	Western	Oct 26, 1985
298. Mu Mu	George Mason University	Eastern	Oct 27, 1985
299. Mu Nu	UNC - Wilmington	Middle Eastern	Dec 14, 1985
300. Mu Xi	Wittenberg University	East Central	Feb 18, 1986
301. Mu Omicron	SUNY at Old Westbury	Northeastern	Feb 22, 1986
302. Mu Pi	Saint John's University	Northeastern	Mar 16, 1986
303. Mu Rho	University of Tennessee	South Central	May 17, 1986
304. Mu Sigma	Stephen F. Austin State Univ.	Southwestern	Nov 16, 1986
305. Mu Tau	Mars Hill College	Middle Eastern	Nov 22, 1986
306. Mu Upsilon	Appalachian State Univ.	Middle Eastern	Nov 22, 1986
307. Mu Phi	Clarion University of PA	East Central	Dec 6, 1986
308. Mu Chi	Dartmouth College	Northeastern	Feb 14, 1987
309. Mu Psi	Georgia College & State Univ.	Southeastern	Mar 7, 1987
310. Mu Omega	Sonoma State University	Western	Mar 21, 1987
311. Nu Alpha	Texas A&M University	Southwestern	Apr 17, 1987
312. Nu Beta	Southern Methodist Univ.	Southwestern	Apr 17, 1987
313. Nu Gamma	Yale University	Northeastern	May 26, 1987
314. Nu Delta	Emory University	Southeastern	Sep 25 1987
315. Nu Epsilon	Univ. of MO at Kansas City	Middle Western	Oct 10, 1987
316. Nu Zeta	Edinboro University of PA	East Central	Nov 21, 1987
317. Nu Eta	Delta State University	Southwestern	Jan 16, 1988
318. Nu Theta	Elon University	Middle Eastern	Feb 6, 1988
319. Nu Iota	Louisiana State University	Southwestern	Feb 12, 1988
320. Nu Kappa	University of Northern Iowa	North Central	Apr 10, 1988
321. Nu Lambda	James Madison University	Eastern	Oct 15, 1988
322. Nu Mu	Univ. of AL in Huntsville	Southern	Oct 16, 1988
323. Nu Nu	Univ. of SC at Aiken	Southeastern	Oct 16, 1988
324. Nu Xi	University of Delaware	Northeastern	Jan 14, 1989
325. Nu Omicron	UNC - Pembroke	Middle Eastern	Feb 4, 1989
326. Nu Pi	Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.	North Eastern	Feb 11, 1989
327. Nu Rho	Vanderbilt University	South Central	Feb 25, 1989
328. Nu Sigma	CA State Univ. at Fresno	Western	Mar 4, 1989
329. Nu Tau	University of Massachusetts	Northeastern	Mar 10, 1989
330. Nu Upsilon	Univ. of Michigan at Dearborn	Northern	Mar 18, 1989
331. Nu Phi	Lock Haven University	Northeastern	Nov 18, 1989
332. Nu Chi	Wofford College	Southeastern	Mar 31, 1990
333. Nu Psi	University of Connecticut	Northeastern	Jun 16, 1990
334. Nu Omega	Southeastern Louisiana Univ.	Southwestern	Nov 14, 1990
335. Xi Alpha	Centenary College	Southwestern	Nov 18, 1990
336. Xi Beta	Embry-Riddle Aeronautical	Southern	Dec 1, 1990
337. Xi Gamma	Rowan University	Northeastern	Apr 12, 1991
338. Xi Delta	Princeton University	Northeastern	Apr 12, 1991
339. Xi Epsilon	University of Rochester	Northern	Dec 7, 1991
340. Xi Zeta	NY Institute of Technology	Northeastern	Dec 15, 1991
341. Xi Eta	Mansfield University	Northeastern	Jan 5, 1992
342. Xi Theta	College of William & Mary	Eastern	Jan 11, 1992
343. Xi Iota	Saginaw Valley State Univ.	Northern	Jan 12, 1992
344. Xi Kappa	Bucknell University	Northeastern	Jan 22, 1992
345. Xi Lambda	University of North Florida	Southern	Mar 21, 1992
346. Xi Mu	Wesley College	Northeastern	May 9, 1992
347. Xi Nu	Tennessee Technological Univ.	South Central	Nov 11, 1992
348. Xi Xi	University of Akron	East Central	Jan 23, 1993
349. Xi Omicron	Long Island Univ. - C. W. Post	Northeastern	Jan 24, 1993
350. Xi Pi	Newberry College	Southeastern	Feb 27, 1993
351. Xi Rho	Depauw University	North Central	Nov 7, 1993
352. Xi Sigma	Baylor University	Southwestern	May 14, 1994
353. Xi Tau	Wright State University	East Central	Feb 15, 1995
354. Xi Upsilon	University of Montevallo	Southern	Sep 16, 1995

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Charter Date</u>
355. Xi Phi	University of Nevada at Reno	Western	Feb 3, 1996
356. Xi Psi	University of Virgin Islands	Southern	Apr 18, 1998
357. Xi Omega	Furman University	Southeastern	Apr 26, 1998
358. Omicron Alpha	Samford University	Southern	May 1, 1998
359. Omicron Beta	Armstrong Atlantic State Univ.	Southeastern	Feb 28, 1999
360. Omicron Gamma	Florida Atlantic University	Southern	Mar 11, 1999
361. Omicron Delta	Jacksonville University	Southern	Mar 27, 1999
362. Omicron Epsilon	Christian Brothers Univ.	South Central	May 1, 1999
363. Omicron Zeta	Colorado State University	Middle Western	May 15, 1999
364. Omicron Eta	Florida Southern College	Southern	Nov 19, 1999
365. Omicron Theta	Michigan Technological Univ.	Northern	Feb 13, 2000
366. Omicron Iota	Kennesaw State University	Southeastern	Sep 23, 2001
367. Omicron Kappa	Lehigh University	Northeastern	Oct 7, 2001
368. Omicron Lambda	Auburn Univ. Montgomery	Southern	Oct 13, 2001
369. Omicron Mu	Charleston Southern Univ.	Southeastern	Dec 16, 2001
370. Omicron Nu	Lander University	Southeastern	Jan 19, 2002
371. Omicron Xi	Univ. of Houston-Downtown	Southwestern	Mar 30, 2002
372. Omicron Omicron	Millsaps College	Southwestern	Apr 26, 2002
373. Omicron Pi	Univ. of Colorado at Colorado Springs	Middle Western	Jan 24, 2003
374. Omicron Rho	Midwestern State Univ.	Southwestern	April 4, 2003
375. Omicron Sigma	Wake Forest University	Middle Eastern	Jan 25, 2004
376. Omicron Tau	Univ. of Texas San Antonio	Southwestern	Apr 24, 2004
377. Omicron Upsilon	Loyola University	Southwestern	Apr 2, 2005
378. Omicron Phi	Georgia Southern Univ	Southeastern	Jul 13, 2005
379. Omicron Chi	Florida International Univ.	Southern	Jun 25, 2005
380. Omicron Psi	Florida Gulf Coast Univ.	Southern	Jul 9, 2005
381. Omicron Omega	Clayton College & State Univ.	Southeastern	Aug 12, 2005
382. Pi Alpha	Univ. of CA at Santa Barbara	Western	Oct 27, 2005
383. Pi Beta	CA State Univ. at Fresno	Western	Mar 25, 2006
384. Pi Gamma	Coastal Carolina University	Southeastern	Apr 19, 2006
385. Pi Delta	Louisiana Tech University	Southwestern	May 19, 2006
386. Pi Epsilon	Tulane University	Southwestern	May 19, 2006
387. Pi Zeta	Grand Valley State Univ.	Northern	Jun 8, 2006
388. Pi Eta	Delaware State University	Northeastern	Mar 25, 2007
389. Pi Theta	High Point University	Middle Eastern	Apr 15, 2007
390. Pi Iota	Southern Polytechnic State University	Southeastern	Jun 14, 2007
391. Pi Kappa	Barry University	Southern	Oct 17, 2007
392. Pi Lambda	Arkansas Baptist College	Southwestern	Sep 20, 2008
393. Pi Mu	Davidson College	Middle Eastern	Sep 28, 2008
394. Pi Nu	Univ. of MD Eastern Shore	Eastern	Dec 13, 2008
395. Pi Xi	Augusta State University	Southeastern	Apr 16, 2009
396. Pi Omicron	Univ. of SC Upstate	Southeastern	Apr 16, 2009
397. Pi Pi	Northern KY University	South Central	Apr 23, 2009
398. Pi Rho	SUNY at Stony Brook	Northeastern	Jul 23, 2009
399. Pi Sigma	Rutgers University - Newark	Northeastern	Jul 24, 2009
400. Pi Tau	Seton Hall University	Northeastern	Jul 24, 2009
401. Pi Upsilon	Arkansas Technical University	Southwestern	Jun 19, 2010
402. Pi Phi	Nova Southeast University	Southern	Aug 20, 2010
403. Pi Chi	Huntingdon College	Southern	Aug 21, 2010
404. Pi Psi	Penn State Univ. - Harrisburg	Northeastern	Aug 25, 2010
405. Pi Omega	Univ. of WI - Whitewater	North Central	Sep 18, 2010

The Alumni Chapters of Kappa Alpha Psi [1919-2010]

<u>Name</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Charter Date</u>
1. Chicago (IL)	North Central	Apr 15, 1919
2. Detroit (MI)	Northern	Apr 3, 1920
3. Indianapolis (IN)	North Central	Oct 10, 1920
4. Cleveland (OH)	East Central	Oct 15, 1920
5. Louisville (KY)	South Central	Oct 20, 1920
6. St. Louis (MO)	Middle Western	Apr 19, 1921
7. Columbus (OH)	East Central	Apr 23, 1921
8. Philadelphia (PA)	Northeastern	May 25, 1921
9. Baltimore (MD)	Eastern	Sep 9, 1921
10. Durham (NC)	Middle Eastern	Sep 12, 1921
11. Oklahoma City (OK)	Middle Western	Apr 25, 1922
12. Pittsburgh (PA)	East Central	Jun 23, 1922
13. Kansas City (MO)	Middle Western	Mar 31, 1923
14. Cincinnati (OH)	East Central	Dec 18, 1923
15. Atlanta (GA)	Southeastern	Feb 22, 1924
16. Washington (DC)	Eastern	Oct 15, 1924
17. Jacksonville (FL)	Southern	Feb 27, 1925
18. Topeka (KS)	Middle Western	Apr 14, 1925
19. Wichita (KS)	Middle Western	Apr 14, 1925
20. Nashville (TN)	South Central	Apr 24, 1926
21. Lexington (KY)	South Central	Dec 17, 1927
22. Marshall (TX)	Southwestern	Mar 30, 1928
23. Houston (TX)	Southwestern	Mar 31, 1928
24. Tampa (FL)	Southern	Jun 11, 1928
25. Wilberforce (OH)	East Central	Dec 8, 1928
26. Tuskegee (AL)	Southern	May 19, 1929
27. Tulsa (OK)	Middle Western	Apr 23, 1931
28. San Antonio (TX)	Southwestern	May 22, 1931
29. Bluefield (WV)	Middle Eastern	Apr 23, 1932
30. Memphis (TN)	South Central	Sep 24, 1934
31. Youngstown (OH)	East Central	Nov 2, 1934
32. Dallas (TX)	Southwestern	Mar 9, 1935
33. New Orleans (LA)	Southwestern	May 12, 1936
34. New York (NY)	Northeastern	Feb 20, 1937
35. Little Rock (AR)	Southwestern	Aug 3, 1938
36. Los Angeles (CA)	Western	Aug 8, 1938
37. Springfield (IL)	North Central	Sep 14, 1938
38. Charleston (WV)	East Central	Mar 3, 1939
39. Jefferson City (MO)	Middle Western	May 18, 1940
40. Norfolk (VA)	Eastern	Sep 1, 1940
41. Jackson (MS)	Southwestern	Feb 21, 1941
42. Pittsburg (KS)	Middle Western	Mar 23, 1941
43. Petersburg (VA)	Eastern	Apr 18, 1941
44. Savannah (GA)	Southeastern	Apr 18, 1941
45. Beckley (WV)	Middle Eastern	Aug 28, 1941
46. Baton Rouge (LA)	Southwestern	Mar 15, 1942
47. Jackson (TN)	South Central	Dec 3, 1942
48. Birmingham (AL)	Southern	Nov 7, 1943
49. Charlotte (NC)	Middle Eastern	Jun 10, 1944
50. Buffalo (NY) Alumni	Northern	Feb 10, 1945
51. Charleston (SC)	Southeastern	Mar 24, 1945
52. Richmond (VA)	Eastern	Apr 7, 1945
53. Gary (IN) Alumni	North Central	Jul 30, 1945
54. Hampton-Newport News (VA)	Eastern	Aug 4, 1945
55. Northfork (WV)	Middle Eastern	Sep 1, 1945
56. Muskogee (OK)	Middle Western	Mar 15, 1946
57. Chattanooga (TN)	South Central	Jun 1, 1946
58. Greensboro (NC)	Middle Eastern	Jun 11, 1946

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Charter Date</u>
59. Tallahassee (FL)	Southern	Jun 29, 1946
60. Knoxville (TN)	South Central	Nov 1, 1946
61. Miami (FL)	Southern	Nov 23, 1946
62. Dayton (OH)	East Central	Dec 17, 1946
63. Columbia (SC)	Southeastern	Feb 2, 1947
64. Pensacola (FL)	Southern	Mar 8, 1947
65. Wilmington (DE)	Northeastern	Mar 8, 1947
66. Flint (MI)	Northern	Mar 15, 1947
67. Orlando (FL)	Southern	Mar 15, 1947
68. Cheraw (SC)	Southeastern	Mar 21, 1947
69. Berkeley (CA)	Western	May 24, 1947
70. Phoenix (AZ)	Western	Jun 18, 1947
71. Fort Worth (TX)	Southwestern	Nov 22, 1947
72. Columbus (GA)	Southeastern	Dec 14, 1947
73. Newark (NJ)	Northeastern	Dec 14, 1947
74. Wilmington (NC)	Middle Eastern	Feb 14, 1948
75. Raleigh (NC)	Middle Eastern	Apr 6, 1948
76. Orangeburg (SC)	Southeastern	Apr 30, 1948
77. Milwaukee (WI)	North Central	Sep 9, 1948
78. Tyler (TX)	Southwestern	Sep 18, 1948
79. Shreveport (LA)	Southwestern	Nov 20, 1948
80. Austin (TX)	Southwestern	Feb 12, 1949
81. Daytona Beach (FL)	Southern	Feb 12, 1949
82. Rocky Mount (NC)	Middle Eastern	Feb 18, 1949
83. Brooklyn-Long Island (NY)	Northeastern	Apr 9, 1949
84. Montgomery (AL)	Southern	Apr 9, 1949
85. Trenton (NJ)	Northeastern	May 6, 1949
86. Macon-Warner Robins (GA)	Southeastern	Mar 6, 1950
87. Fort Valley (GA)	Southeastern	Mar 6, 1950
88. Albany (GA)	Southeastern	Mar 18, 1950
89. Hartford (CT)	Northeastern	Apr 15, 1950
90. Des Moines (IA)	North Central	Apr 29, 1950
91. San Diego (CA)	Western	Apr 30, 1950
92. Mobile (AL)	Southern	May 27, 1950
93. Winston Salem (NC)	Middle Eastern	May 27, 1950
94. Boston (MA)	Northeastern	Jun 3, 1950
95. Roanoke (VA)	Eastern	Jun 3, 1950
96. Greenville (SC)	Southeastern	Jun 11, 1950
97. Omaha (NE)	Middle Western	Nov 22, 1950
98. Galveston (TX)	Southwestern	Dec 2, 1950
99. Toledo (OH)	Northern	Mar 30, 1951
100. Gadsen (AL)	Southern	Dec 7, 1951
101. Gainesville (FL)	Southern	Dec 12, 1951
102. Lawrenceville (VA)	Eastern	Mar 16, 1952
103. Augusta (GA)	Southeastern	May 2, 1952
104. Hopkinsville (KY)	South Central	Jun 26, 1952
105. Port Arthur (TX)	Southwestern	Mar 13, 1953
106. Pine Bluff (AR)	Southwestern	Apr 19, 1953
107. Portland (OR)	Western	Sep 10, 1953
108. Cape Charles-Accomac (VA)	Eastern	Oct 25, 1953
109. Waco (TX)	Southwestern	Nov 29, 1953
110. Greenville (MS)	Southwestern	Feb 14, 1954
111. Seattle (WA)	Western	Feb 18, 1954
112. Denver (CO)	Middle Western	Feb 20, 1954
113. Fort Lauderdale (FL)	Southern	Feb 21, 1954
114. West Palm Beach (FL)	Southern	Feb 21, 1954
115. Minneapolis-St. Paul (MN)	North Central	Feb 27, 1954
116. Akron (OH)	East Central	Mar 27, 1955
117. Ashbury Park-Neptune (NJ)	Northeastern	Apr 8, 1955
118. East St Louis (IL)	North Central	Apr 17, 1955
119. Allendale (SC)	Southeastern	Jun 29, 1955

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Charter Date</u>
120. Lake Charles (LA)	Southwestern	Oct 2, 1955
121. Dover (DE)	Northeastern	Mar 10, 1956
122. Grambling (LA)	Southwestern	May 12, 1956
123. Martinsville (VA)	Eastern	Jun 2, 1956
124. Wewoka (OK)	Middle Western	Jun 13, 1956
125. New Haven (CT)	Northeastern	Jun 15, 1956
126. Williamson (WV)	Middle Eastern	Nov 3, 1956
127. Fayetteville-Fort Bragg-Pope AFB (NC)	Middle Eastern	Feb 25, 1957
128. Amarillo (TX)	Southwestern	Jul 26, 1957
129. Florence (SC)	Southeastern	Mar 15, 1958
130. South Bend (IN)	North Central	Apr 12, 1958
131. Poughkeepsie (NY)	Northeastern	May 4, 1958
132. San Bernardino (CA)	Western	Nov 8, 1958
133. Tuscaloosa (AL)	Southern	Dec 13, 1958
134. Evanston (IL)	North Central	Jun 27, 1959
135. Huntsville (AL)	Southern	Feb 21, 1960
136. Harrisburg (PA)	Northeastern	May 28, 1960
137. Hattiesburg (MS)	Southwestern	Oct 9, 1960
137. Athens (GA)	Southeastern	Apr 4, 1962
138. Meridian (MS)	Southwestern	Apr 15, 1962
139. El Paso (TX) - Las Cruces (NM)	Southwestern	Oct 13, 1962
140. St. Petersburg (FL)	Southern	Dec 16, 1962
141. Lakeland (FL)	Southern	Mar 10, 1963
142. Lawton-Fort Sill (OK)	Middle Western	Mar 23, 1963
143. Monroe (LA)	Southwestern	May 27, 1963
144. Pasadena (CA)	Western	Mar 17, 1964
145. Natchez (MS)	Southwestern	Mar 22, 1964
146. Germany	Northeastern	June 3, 1964
147. Las Vegas (NV)	Western	Sep 9, 1964
148. Pontiac (MI)	Northern	May 17, 1965
149. Kingstree [(SC)	Southeastern	May 22, 1965
150. Rock Hill (SC)	Southeastern	Sep 17, 1965
151. Chicago Heights (IL)	North Central	Oct 23, 1965
152. Annapolis (MD)	Eastern	Dec 5, 1965
153. Gretna (LA)	Southwestern	Feb 27, 1966
154. Smithfield (NC)	Middle Eastern	Mar 26, 1966
155. Galena Park (TX)	Southwestern	May 1, 1966
156. Prairie View (TX)	Southwestern	June 5, 1966
157. Riverside (CA)	Western	Jan 15, 1967
158. Tucson-Sierra Vista (AZ)	Western	Mar 18, 1967
159. Benton Harbor (MI)	Northern	July 13, 1968
160. Atmore (AL)	Southern	Mar 28, 1969
161. Burlington-Camden (NJ)	Northeastern	Apr 12, 1969
162. Fredericksburg (VA)	Eastern	June 6, 1969
163. Elizabeth City (NC)	Middle Eastern	Jul 15, 1970
164. Conway (SC)	Southeastern	Aug 8, 1970
165. Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti (MI)	Northern	Sep 1, 1970
166. Champaign-Urbana (IL)	North Central	Sep 12, 1970
167. Evansville [(IN)	North Central	Sep 20, 1970
168. San Jose (CA)	Western	Sep 25, 1970
169. Wichita Falls (TX)	Southwestern	Jan 23, 1971
170. Aberdeen)MD)	Eastern	Apr 4, 1971
171. Lubbock (TX)	Southwestern	Nov 15, 1971
172. Albany (NY)	North Eastern	Dec 4, 1971
173. Fort Wayne (IN)	North Central	Feb 26, 1972
174. Grand Rapids (MI)	Northern	May 12, 1972
175. Honolulu (HI)	Western	May 20, 1972
176. Silver Spring (MD)	Eastern	Oct 28, 1972
177. Saginaw (MI)	Northern	Dec 3, 1972
178. Texarkana (TX)	Southwestern	Dec 5, 1972

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Charter Date</u>
179. New Rochelle-White Plains (NY)	Northeastern	Dec 9, 1972
180. Bahamas	Southern	Jan 12, 1973
181. Rochester (NY)	Northern	Mar 23, 1973
182. Langston (OK)	Middle Western	Apr 4, 1973
183. Syracuse (NY)	Northern	Sep 29, 1973
184. Clarksville (TN)	South Central	Oct 19, 1973
185. Peoria (IL)	North Central	Nov 17, 1973
186. Beaumont (TX)	Southwestern	Nov 23, 1973
187. Portsmouth (VA)	Eastern	Dec 16, 1973
188. Sacramento (CA)	Western	Feb 22, 1974
189. Stockton (CA)	Western	Oct 10, 1974
190. Columbia (MD)	Eastern	Nov 11, 1974
191. Anderson (IN)	North Central	Nov 30, 1974
192. Blytheville (AR)	Southwestern	Dec 21, 1974
193. Moss Point (MS)	Southwestern	Jan 1, 1975
194. Beaufort (SC)	Southeastern	Jan 5, 1975
195. Monterey (CA)	Western	Jan 17, 1975
196. Waukegan (IL)	North Central	Mar 15, 1975
197. Rock Hill (SC)	Southeastern	Mar 22, 1975
198. Charlottesville (VA)	Eastern	Apr 5, 1975
199. Vallejo-Fairfield (CA)	Western	Apr 12, 1975
200. Gulfport (MS)	Southwestern	Apr 17, 1975
201. Aiken (SC)	Southeastern	Sep 20, 1975
202. Frankfort (KY)	South Central	Sep 20, 1975
203. Sparta (GA)	Southeastern	Oct 4, 1975
204. Farmville (VA)	Eastern	Dec 13, 1975
205. Lynchburg (VA)	Eastern	Dec 17, 1975
206. Maywood - Wheaton (IL)	North Central	Jan 11, 1976
207. Norman (OK)	Middle Western	Jan 15, 1976
208. Stamford (CT)	Northeastern	May 9, 1976
209. Alexandria - Fairfax (VA)	Eastern	June 5, 1976
210. Anniston - Piedmont (AL)	Southern	Sep 15, 1976
211. Bowling Green (KY)	South Central	Oct 17, 1976
212. Binghamton (NY)	Northeastern	Nov 9, 1976
213. Bakersfield (CA)	Western	Jan 11, 1977
214. Pompano Beach (FL)	Southern	Jan 14, 1977
215. Salisbury (MD)	Eastern	Jan 24, 1977
216. Killeen-Fort Hood (TX)	Southwestern	Jan 29, 1977
217. Dothan (AL)	Southern	Apr 17, 1977
218. Long Beach-Inglewood-South Bay (CA)	Western	Apr 30, 1977
219. Ventura (CA)	Western	Apr 30, 1977
220. Bloomington (IN)	North Central	May 1, 1977
221. Kinston (NC)	Middle Eastern	Sep 10, 1977
222. New Brunswick (NJ)	Northeastern	Mar 9, 1978
223. LaGrange (GA)	Southeastern	Apr 9, 1978
224. Walterboro (SC)	Southeastern	Apr 12, 1978
225. Palo Alto (CA)	Western	Apr 15, 1978
226. Cocoa Merritt (FL)	Southern	Jun 15, 1978
227. Fort Myers (FL)	Southern	Dec 16, 1978
228. Florence (AL)	Southern	Feb 17, 1979
229. Hyattsville-Landover (MD)	Eastern	Mar 18, 1979
230. Selma (AL)	Southern	Apr 4, 1979
231. Carbondale (IL)	North Central	Nov 18, 1979
232. Bowling Green (OH)	Northern	Feb 19, 1980
233. Madison (WI)	North Central	Mar 15, 1980
234. Terre Haute (IN)	North Central	Mar 22, 1980
235. Sumter (SC)	Southeastern	May 3, 1980
236. Prichard (AL)	Southern	Aug 30, 1980
237. Muncie (IN)	North Central	Oct 25, 1980
238. Fort Lee (VA)	Eastern	Nov 22, 1980
239. Belle Glade-Pahokee (FL)	Southern	Feb 17, 1981

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Charter Date</u>
240. Sarasota (FL)	Southern	Mar 7, 1981
241. Northport (AL)	Southern	Mar 17, 1981
242. Corpus Christi (TX)	Southwestern	Mar 28, 1981
243. College Park (GA)	Southeastern	Apr 4, 1981
244. Decatur (GA)	Southeastern	Apr 4, 1981
245. Lansing (MI)	Northern	Apr 5, 1981
246. Asheville (NC)	Middle Eastern	Apr 11, 1981
247. Fort Knox (KY)	South Central	Apr 12, 1981
248. Seoul Korea	Western	Apr 19, 1981
249. Joliet (IL)	North Central	July 8, 1981
250. Willingboro-Fort Dix-McGuire AFB (NJ)	Northeastern	July 10, 1981
251. Daphne (AL)	Southern	July 12, 1981
252. Anchorage (AK)	Western	Aug 20, 1981
253. Iowa City-Cedar Rapids (IA)	North Central	Sep 12, 1981
254. Columbia (MO)	Middle Western	Sep 20, 1981
255. Camden (AR)	Middle Western	Nov 14, 1981
256. Goldsboro (NC)	Middle Eastern	Dec 4, 1981
257. Talladega-Sylacuga (AL)	Southern	Jan 16, 1982
258. Williamsburg (VA)	Eastern	Jan 30, 1982
259. Frederick (MD)	Eastern	Mar 27, 1982
260. Fort Pierce (FL)	Southern	Apr 17, 1982
261. Montclair (NJ)	Northeastern	May 22, 1982
262. Moncks Corner (SC)	Southeastern	Jun 25, 1982
263. Delray Beach (FL)	Southern	Jan 9, 1983
264. Paducah (KY)	South Central	Mar 12, 1983
265. Columbus (MS)	Southwestern	Jun 18, 1983
266. Denmark (SC)	Southeastern	Jul 30, 1983
267. Kalamazoo (MI)	Northern	Jul 30, 1983
268. Valdosta (GA)	Southeastern	Nov 11, 1983
269. Fort Benning (GA)	Southeastern	Mar 31, 1984
270. Kenner (LA)	Southwestern	Mar 31, 1984
271. Chesapeake-Virginia Beach (VA)	Eastern	Apr 1, 1984
272. Erie (PA)	East Central	Apr 7, 1984
273. Richfield-Bloomington [(MN)	North Central	May 9, 1984
274. Upper Marlboro-Warldorf (MD)	Eastern	Aug 24, 1984
275. Lumberton (NC)	Middle Eastern	Aug 26, 1984
276. Bloomington-Normal (IL)	North Central	July 12, 1985
277. Hinesville (GA)	Southeastern	July 12, 1985
278. Albuquerque (NM)	Western	July 27, 1985
279. Tacoma (WA)	Western	July 27, 1985
280. Bermuda	Eastern	Aug 15, 1985
281. Ahoskie (NC)	Middle Eastern	Nov 15, 1985
282. Norristown (PA)	Northeastern	Jan 25, 1986
283. Tallulah (LA)	Southwestern	Mar 9, 1986
284. Greenville (NC)	Middle Eastern	Mar 16, 1986
285. Fort Polk (LA)	Southwestern	Mar 22, 1986
286. Southfield (MI)	Northern	July 19, 1986
287. San Fernando Valley (CA)	Western	Sep 20, 1986
288. Lafayette (LA)	Southwestern	Oct 18, 1986
289. Arlington-Grand Prairie (TX)	Southwestern	Oct 25, 1986
290. Centerville (OH)	East Central	Oct 25, 1986
291. Murfreesboro (TN)	South Central	Nov 22, 1986
292. Englewood-Teaneck (NJ)	Northeastern	Mar 22, 1987
293. Bellevue (WA)	Western	May 3, 1987
294. Vicksburg (MS)	Southwestern	May 30, 1987
295. Holly Springs (MS)	South Central	Jun 30, 1987
296. Canton (OH)	East Central	Aug 29, 1987
297. Auburn-Opelika (AL)	Southern	Oct 24, 1987
298. Kennewick-Richland-Pasco (WA)	Western	Feb 13, 1988
299. Gastonia-Shelby (NC)	Middle Eastern	Mar 5, 1988
300. Plainfield (NJ)	Northeastern	Mar 19, 1988

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Charter Date</u>
301. Fort Walton Beach (FL)	Southern	Apr 23, 1988
302. Chester (PA)	Northeastern	Jun 25, 1988
303. Missouri City (TX)	Southwestern	Aug 6, 1988
304. Panama	Southern	Nov 3, 1988
305. Providence (RI)	Northeastern	Dec 9, 1988
306. Stone Mountain-Lithonia (GA)	Southeastern	Dec 18, 1988
307. Thomasville (GA)	Southeastern	Dec 23, 1988
308. Gaithersburg-Rockville (MD)	Eastern	Jan 20, 1989
309. Okinawa Japan	Western	Feb 12, 1989
310. Lincoln (NE)	Middle Western	Mar 20, 1989
311. Springfield (MA)	Northeastern	Jun 23, 1989
312. Fort Drum (NY)	Northern	Aug 12, 1989
313. Alpharetta-Smyrna (GA)	Southeastern	Sep 24, 1989
314. Grand Bahamas	Southern	Oct 21, 1989
315. Cary (NC)	Middle Eastern	Oct 28, 1989
316. State College (PA)	Northeastern	Feb 17, 1990
317. Queens (NY)	Northeastern	Mar 10, 1990
318. Germantown (TN)	South Central	Jun 1, 1990
319. United Kingdom	Northeastern	Jun 16, 1990
320. Natchitoches (LA)	Southwestern	May 18, 1991
321. Greenwood (SC)	Southeastern	May 24, 1991
322. Victorville (CA)	Western	Dec 14 1991
323. Winter Park (FL)	Southern	Mar 14, 1992
324. Brunswick (GA)	Southeastern	Jun 18, 1993
325. Evergreen Park (IL)	North Central	Aug 27, 1993
326. Richardson-Plano (TX)	Southwestern	Feb 12, 1994
327. Anderson (SC)	Southeastern	Dec 12, 1994
328. Longville-Kilgore (TX)	Southwestern	Dec 17, 1994
329. Hendersonville (TN)	South Central	Mar 17, 1995
330. Bossier City (LA)	Southwestern	Apr 15, 1995
331. Franklin-Southampton (VA)	Eastern	Jun 3, 1995
332. Lancaster-Palmdale (CA)	Western	Oct 1, 1995
333. Saint Thomas Virgin Islands	Southern	Nov 16, 1995
334. Fayetteville (AR)	Middle Western	Jan 14, 1996
335. Rayville (LA)	Southwestern	Dec 29, 1996
336. Denton (TX)	Southwestern	Mar 1, 1997
337. Gaffney (SC)	Southeastern	Jun 22, 1997
338. Richmond-Perrine (FL)	Southern	Nov 15, 1997
339. Woodbridge (VA)	Eastern	Feb 1, 1998
340. West Helena (AR)	Southwestern	Feb 22, 1998
341. Danville (VA)	Eastern	Jun 13, 1998
342. Houma-Thibodaux (LA)	Southwestern	Aug 8, 1998
343. Dekalb (IL)	North Central	Sep 26, 1998
344. Tupelo (MS)	South Central	Jul 22, 2000
345. Blacksburg (VA)	Eastern	Jan 27, 2001
346. Jonesboro (AR)	Southwestern	Jun 30, 2001
347. Camden (SC)	Southeastern	Jul 28, 2001
348. Hinesville-Fort Stewart (GA)	Southeastern	Sep 8, 2002
349. Canton-Madison (MS)	Southwestern	Dec 6, 2002
350. Atlantic City (NJ)	Northeastern	Mar 1, 2003
351. Cleveland (MS)	Southwestern	Mar 23, 2003
352. Independence (MO)	Middle Western	Mar 23, 2003
353. Conway (AR)	Southwestern	Apr 4, 2003
354. Stockbridge-Jonesboro (GA)	Southeastern	Apr 12, 2003
355. Spartanburg (SC)	Southeastern	Sep 26, 2003
356. Bowie-Mitchellville (MD)	Eastern	Oct 4, 2003
357. Harvey-Markham (IL)	North Central	Jan 10, 2004
358. Fresno (CA)	Western	May 1, 2004
359. Hartsville (SC)	Southeastern	Oct 2, 2004
360. Roseville (CA)	Western	Dec 15, 2004
361. Johannesburg-Pretoria South Africa	Southeastern	Dec 16, 2004

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Charter Date</u>
362. College Park-Sandy Spring (MD)	Eastern	May 15, 2005
363. Carrollton-Douglasville (GA)	Southeastern	Jun 17, 2005
364. Beverly Hills-Century City (CA)	Western	Jul 10, 2005
365. Abington-Ambler (PA)	Northeastern	Oct 22, 2005
366. Miramar-Pembroke Pines (FL)	Southern	Jan 6, 2006
367. Hammond (LA)	Southwestern	Apr 7, 2006
368. Roanoke Rapids (NC)	Middle Eastern	Apr 15, 2006
369. Decatur-Athens (AL)	Southern	Jan 27, 2007
370. Cape Town-Western Cape Africa	Southeastern	Mar 2, 2007
371. Fort Washington (MD)	Eastern	Apr 29, 2007
372. Richton Park (IL)	North Central	Jun 9, 2007
373. Lawrenceville-Duluth (GA)	Southeastern	Mar 7, 2008
374. Belleville-O'Fallon (IL)	North Central	May 3, 2008
375. Hot Springs-Arkadelphia-Malvern (AR)	Southwestern	Sep 20, 2008
376. Oxford (MS)	South Central	Jan 31, 2009
377. Jersey City (NJ)	Northeastern	Feb 6, 2009
378. Bronx (NY)	Northeastern	Feb 20, 2009
379. Dulles-Leesburg (VA)	Eastern	Mar 21, 2009
380. Edisto (SC)	Southeastern	Apr 16, 2009
381. Lagos Nigeria	Southeastern	Apr 16, 2009
382. Maplewood-Orange (NJ)	Northeastern	Jun 21, 2009
383. Leonardtown-Prince Frederick (MD)	Eastern	Jul 11, 2009
384. Soring-The Woodlands-Huntsville (TX)	Southwestern	Jul 18, 2009
385. Mansfield-Cedar Hill (TX)	Southwestern	Jul 25, 2009
386. Carlsbad-Laguna-Temecula (CA)	Western	Nov 20, 2009
387. Albaster-Pelham (AL)	Southern	Jan 31, 2010