The following are excerpts from the report of the Committee on Discrimination. They deal with individual Fraternities and depict the particular situations existing in each.

Purpose: The committee was appointed under the provisions of a motion passed by Institute Committees on October 22, 1952, which read: "Moved: That the Institute Committees appoint a sub-committee to investigate discriminatory restrictions in membership in the chapters in activities and living groups. Discrimination taken to mean preferential treatment on the basis of race, religion, or color. That this committee be composed of five members. That this committee be requested to investigate restrictions as far as possible, and to report to the Institute Committee no later than its first meeting following the Christmas vacation." Nature of the Report: What will follow is a verbalized tabulation of the answers to the major questions the committee members asked during the interviews, divided under arbitrary headings by the committee. We felt that this sort of report would be worthwhile as a summary of the results.

1. Does your fraternity have any restrictive clause or clause? Eleven out of the 16 fraternities answered no. Two fraternities reported having had such national clauses removed recently. These clauses contained primarily racial restrictions. Two chapters have also removed local restrictive clauses within the past 10 years. The fraternities reported that their national clauses were removed in the conventions primarily because of pressure put upon certain local chapters at various occasions. The motion to remove such clauses, in general, were initiated and strongly supported by the New England chapters of these national fraternities.

2. If it does have one presently, did it in the past? If so, how was it removed? Four fraternities reported having had such national clauses removed recently. These clauses contained primarily racial restrictions. Two chapters have also removed local restrictive clauses within the past 10 years. The fraternities reported that their national clauses were removed in the conventions primarily because of pressure put upon certain local chapters at various occasions. The motion to remove such clauses, in general, were initiated and strongly supported by the New England chapters of these national fraternities.

3. Does the house have a clause? a. What is the nature of the clause? i.e., religious, racial, etc. Double counting exists where double restrictive clauses were indicated. We found, for instance, that 6 houses had religious restrictive clauses, and 5 the local restrictive clauses.

4. Is the clause in the local constitutions or the national constitutions? All 16 of the affected fraternities have the clauses in the national fraternities' constitutions.

5. What is being done, if anything? To effect removal (1) On the local, i.e., local feeling towards existence of such clause? One house reported that they were quite satisfied with the clause and did not contemplate any action. One reporter that it was split up on the question of removal. Five have actively supported any national action in convention to affect removal.

6. What is being done on the national convention scene? Nine reported that motions for removal had been heard. Three reported a removal at the convention. One chapter reported no action whatever. At a small national convention, the house has had clauses removed, and reported that a block of Southern chapters had attempted action.

D-5. Does the local own the house and the property? Ten reported that the national furnished the house and the property; one reported that the national furnished the house only.

1. Would you have to drop from national if corrective action were taken? One or possibly two reported that they might drop from the national if corrective action were taken.

Summary (Continued from Page 1) could result in political power, and an unfair election. Others observed that it very much resembles a Presidential campaign in which Mr. Truman and Vice President Mr. Sanders were at loggerheads with one another. President Manderson called for a seven minute session in which those who had made the motion were asked to produce a workable plan for running the general election required by the motion.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1953

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