



DR. ALAIN LOCKE
... died at Mt. Sinai

Famed Scholars at Obsequies

Dr. Alain Locke Mourned in N. Y.

NEW YORK—With the death last Wednesday of Dr. Alain LeRoy Locke, the nation lost one of its brilliant minds.

A retired educator and author, Dr. Locke was the first American Negro Rhodes scholar.

He died in Mount Sinai Hospital after a six-week illness. Funeral services were held Friday afternoon at the Bent's Funeral Home, 157 West 132nd Street.

HIS BODY was cremated at Fresh Pond Crematory.

Arthur Fauset, long-time friend of Dr. Locke, assumed the responsibilities of the family-less educator.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias was presiding minister at the funeral. Touching, profound and lofty tributes were paid, Dr. Locke by Dr. W. H. Krikorian, professor of philosophy; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, where Dr. Locke

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Dr. Alain Locke

Mourned in N. Y.

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was professor of philosophy from 1917 until his retirement in 1953.

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SINCE HIS retirement, Dr. Locke had been living in New York at 12 Grove Street. He had been engaged in literary work.

Dr. Locke was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1886. His parents were Pliny I. and Mary Hawkins Locke. He received an A.B. degree with honors from Harvard University in 1907.

He was awarded a Rhodes' Scholarship from Pennsylvania to Oxford University, England, and studied there from 1907 to 1910. He did further study at the University of Berlin, 1910-1911. He received his PH.D. from Harvard in 1918.

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FROM 1912-1916, he was assistant professor of philosophy and education at

Howard University in Washington. He became a full professor in 1917.

He held visiting professorships at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., 1917; University of Wisconsin, 1945-46; New School for Social Research, 1947, and the College of the City of New York, 1948. He was an inter-American exchange professor to Haiti in 1943.

Dr. Locke was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, American Ethnological Society, American Negro Academy, Society for Historical Research, Academie des Sciences Coloniales of Paris, Phi Beta Sigma, Theta Sigma, Sigma Pi Phi.

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HE WAS AUTHOR of "The Negro in New Jersey," 1913; "Race Contacts and Interracial Relations," 1916; "The New Negro," 1925; "The Negro in America," 1933; "Frederick Douglass, A Biography of Anti-Slavery," 1935; "The Negro and His Music," 1936; "Negro Art—Past and Present," 1937; "The Negro in Art," 1941.

He was co-author of "When Peoples Meet—A Study in Race and Culture Contact," 1941.

He was editor of "Plays of Negro Life," 1927; Bronze Booklet Series, issued by Associates in Negro Folk Education, 1937; Harlem Number, Survey Graphic, 1925.

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DR. LOCKE was one of the recognized authorities on the Negro in art. It has been said that he was a greater inspirational influence upon the development of Negro artists and in creating appreciation for the Negro's art than any other person or group during the past thirty years.

He has been appropriately called "the father of the Negro Renaissance."