

CHARGES DISCHARGES

FEDERAL INMATES PROTEST SEPARATION

WHITES JOIN NEGROES IN PRISON PROTEST

CHICAGO, Ill. — In two federal prisons, one at Milan, Michigan, and the other at Ashland, Kentucky, a group of inmates, being punished because they refused to be segregated by Jim Crow pictures enforced by the prison administration in the dining hall. The organized union at Milan began in April when two Negroes, both of whom are still in the institution, were invited to the dining hall for the first time, they entered with white companions and sat at a table they claim to have been reserved for "white only." A guard approached them and told them to move to "their own" table. They complied with the rule of the institution, but when they were seated at the Jim Crow table, they did not touch the food on their tray. A silent act of protest against unjust racial practices. They were immediately placed in isolation from the rest of the inmate body, and from all reports which can be received from them, they expect to spend the remainder of their five-year sentences in this way unless the practice of racial segregation is abandoned. Several white inmates have joined the two Negroes in protest and are in isolation also.

In Ashland federal prison organized action against Jim Crowism began on June 24 when eight white inmates, all conscientious objectors, refused to eat any longer in a racially segregated dining hall. These eight inmates, knowing that Kentucky has a Jim Crow law, has asked the prison administration to set up a dining hall arrangement where all inmates desiring to eat interracially will have the privilege of doing so.

On June 25th, the day after the eight white inmates first protested, three Negro inmates joined them in their action. These three Negroes circulated a statement among the inmates addressed to "all men opposed to racial segregation," and sent copies to James V. Bennett, director of the Bureau of Prisons, in Washington, and to the warden of the prison. The preface to the statement read:

"This statement is not a request for you to join us; it is written so that you will understand what we are doing." Then the statement

On June 26th, the day after the eight white inmates first protested, three Negro inmates joined them in their action. These three Negroes circulated a statement among the inmates addressed to "all men opposed to racial segregation," and sent copies to James V. Bennett, director of the Bureau of Prisons, in Washington, and to the warden of the prison. The preface to the statement read:

"This statement is not a request for you to join us; it is written so that you will understand what we are doing." Then the statement

On June 26th, the day after the eight white inmates first protested, three Negro inmates joined them in their action. These three Negroes circulated a statement among the inmates addressed to "all men opposed to racial segregation," and sent copies to James V. Bennett, director of the Bureau of Prisons, in Washington, and to the warden of the prison. The preface to the statement read:

"This statement is not a request for you to join us; it is written so that you will understand what we are doing." Then the statement

MANPOWER CONTROL LIFTED

RALEIGH — All manpower controls in North Carolina were automatically removed at the moment last week when President Truman announced the end of the war with Japan. Dr. J. S. Dorton, State director of the War Manpower Commission, said in a statement issued at that time. He discussed the State's future in this statement:

"Lifting all manpower controls means that all existing employment regulations, including the 16-hour workweek, are removed and all employers may hire as many workers as they want and can get. Workers are permitted to accept any job they may choose and to change jobs as they wish.

"While controlled referrals of males no longer exists, we offer full and complete service of our trained and specialized personnel throughout the State to both employers and workers alike and pledge our continued efforts and cooperation toward a sound program of reconversion and full employment for all North Carolinians.

"With the relaxation of controls and the tremendous work load which this involves, our time will be

(Continued on back page)

British Imperial Traditions To Be Challenged—Welles

NEW YORK (CNS) — Former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles and widely known author, is firmly convinced that the winding of power in Britain by the Labor Party means an end to British imperialism. "The Labor Party has consistently condemned imperialism," he writes in the New York Herald Tribune, "and now for the first time in history, the British people have granted a Labor government the fullest measure of authority."

On India, Mr. Welles states "It is inconceivable that the new government will permit the Indian Empire to continue for one moment longer than what is legitimately required in order to win the war.

The new Prime Minister, Clement Attlee has himself stated "Believing in the principles of self government the Labor government will try to help the Indian people solve the difficult problem of introducing full self-government into a great continent containing four hundred million souls." If Mr. Attlee brings self-government to India,

THE CAROLINIAN

VOLUME XXVI, NO. 11 RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1945 PRICE FIVE CENTS

GO BACK TO SCHOOL DR. CALIVER URGES

Washington — Citing recent scientific technological and social developments as evidence of the importance of education in the modern world, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Senior Sociologist in the Education of Negroes, U. S. Office of Education, this week urged all Negro high school children to return to school and finish their education.

Endorsing the Back-to-School drive being sponsored by the Office of Education and the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Dr. Caliver addressed his appeal to the more than 75,000 Negro students in high schools in 17 Southern States and the District of Columbia and to similar Negro students in all parts of the country.

"Recent developments in many fields of activity — scientific, technological, military and social — have indicated the importance of education for everyone," Dr. Caliver said. "The fact that generally there is now need for so many to know so much, while among Negroes so little is known by so many, makes education for them a must."

"The wide educational gap between other citizens and Negroes on all levels and in all fields requires that a greater number of them be provided more and better education than in the past. Every Negro youth, parent and citizen has a stake in the Back-to-School campaign, and the schools are obligated to render an educational service designed to

many to know so much, while among Negroes so little is known by so many, makes education for them a must."

"The wide educational gap between other citizens and Negroes on all levels and in all fields requires that a greater number of them be provided more and better education than in the past. Every Negro youth, parent and citizen has a stake in the Back-to-School campaign, and the schools are obligated to render an educational service designed to

many to know so much, while among Negroes so little is known by so many, makes education for them a must."

"The wide educational gap between other citizens and Negroes on all levels and in all fields requires that a greater number of them be provided more and better education than in the past. Every Negro youth, parent and citizen has a stake in the Back-to-School campaign, and the schools are obligated to render an educational service designed to

Because He Was Knocked Unconscious, Pilot Lives

Atlantic City, New Jersey — Second Lieutenant Richard D. Mason, of Birmingham, Ala., a P-51 pilot with the famous all-Negro 332nd Fighter Group, owes his life to a succession of miracles that favored him in one of the strangest aerial sazes to take place over Southern France.

"Maybe it was fortunate that I was unconscious when the miracle happened," said the pilot at AAF Redistribution Station No. 1 "or else I might have done something wrong and been killed."

It started when Lieutenant Mason and his outfit roared over a German radar equipment two days before D-Day in Southern France.

"I was skimming along at 300 feet when I ran head-on into a cloud of flak. The burst sliced my alleron controls and flipped my plane over as neatly and quickly as you flip a magazine page. While fighting to right the Mustang I suddenly felt a terrific blast of heat and saw my entire engine smothered out in flames. I bashed out.

"Holding up in the cockpit the lieutenant's body slumped against

participated in the operations of the American Expeditionary Forces against the Wehrmacht.

The 32nd Barrage Balloon Battalion was the only Negro combat unit to take part in the initial landings on the Normandy coast on June 6. Classified as an anti-aircraft organization, it was the only American unit of its type in Europe but was transferred from the theater before the end of the war.

Negro tankers spearheaded the famous "Task Force Balke," which crashed through the rugged mountain defenses of the Siegfried Line to the Rhine. Schleitensbach-Reisler-Klingenmunster area.

Probably no other Negro combat unit in Europe achieved as brilliant a record, both in terms of consistently outstanding performance in battle and excellence of morale, as did the 614th Tank Destroyer Battalion. Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Frank S. Pitenard, a white officer from Lansing, Michigan, the unit was mainly officered by Negroes.

IN FANTRY

In December 1944, seven thousand Negro soldiers answered a general appeal for volunteers for training as infantry riflemen. The setting of a quota for these Negro infantrymen resulted in the rejection of nearly 3,000 Negro GIs who wanted to fight at the front.

(Continued on back page)

V-J Shows Discharges Unfair For Negroes



WESLEY F. TAYLOR

USO DIRECTOR GETS VA. POST

BY MARJORIE WILLIAMS

RALEIGH — It was announced Tuesday night at a special meeting of the Committee of Management of the Bloodworth Street USO Club

USO DIRECTOR GETS VA. POST

BY MARJORIE WILLIAMS

RALEIGH — It was announced Tuesday night at a special meeting of the Committee of Management of the Bloodworth Street USO Club

BY MARJORIE WILLIAMS

RALEIGH — It was announced Tuesday night at a special meeting of the Committee of Management of the Bloodworth Street USO Club

Negro Troops In ETO Rose Nearly 100 Percent In Year

WITH U. S. FORCES, European Theater of Operations strength in the European Theatre of Operations increased nearly 100 per cent between D-Day and V-E Day. Headquarters, U. S. Forces, European Theater announced today.

One week before the Normandy invasion there were 133,765 Negro troops in Europe. One week after V-E Day there were 259,173 Negro troops in the European Theatre of Operations. The monthly increase is recorded in the following figures:

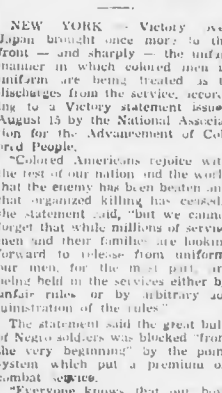
July, 1944	144,548
August, 1944	156,104
September, 1944	169,847
October, 1944	173,112
November, 1944	210,795
December, 1944	219,678
January, 1945	255,332
February, 1945	258,868
March, 1945	250,191
April, 1945	257,267
May, 1945	259,173

In varying numbers, there were Combat Troops, Chemical Warfare Service Troops, Ordnance Ammunition Companies, Medical Corps Troops, Engineers, and Transportation Corps Troops.

Slightly under nine per cent of the 359,173 Negro troops reported in the European Theatre of Operations on May 15, one week after V-E Day, belonged to combat organizations.

Twenty-two Negro combat units

V-J Shows Discharges Unfair For Negroes



WILLIAM D. HILL

N. C. MUTUAL OFFICIAL DIES

Durham, N. C. — William D. Hill, who for the past twenty-six years has been associated with North Carolina Mutual Life In-

N. C. MUTUAL OFFICIAL DIES

Durham, N. C. — William D. Hill, who for the past twenty-six years has been associated with North Carolina Mutual Life In-

Durham, N. C. — William D. Hill, who for the past twenty-six years has been associated with North Carolina Mutual Life In-

Durham, N. C. — William D. Hill, who for the past twenty-six years has been associated with North Carolina Mutual Life In-

RESIGNS NAACP POST

NEW YORK — As of August 15, Miss Consuelo C. Young resigned her position as director of publicity and promotion for the NAACP and returned to her home in Chicago. She had been employed in the national office of the NAACP since March, 1944.

Infantry Company Doing Good Job At Italian Base

AT AN AIRBASE OF THE AIR SERVICE COMMAND IN ITALY, securing the safety of an airbase is a far cry from sleeping in foxholes, braving the dangers of night patrols and keeping a general alert in a shell-spattered countryside, but the members of a Negro infantry company are doing the job as conscientiously as if a state of war still existed.

Half of Company K, 365th Infantry, commanded by Captain John J. Phillips, Luckland, Ohio, arrived overseas on October 29, 1944, at Agghorn, Italy. On November 8th the other half arrived, and after a

Investigation Demanded In Trial And Sentence Of Death On Mutiny Charges

NEW YORK, N. Y. — August 14 — now a victim of a Captain's statement which caused me and 12 other fellows a death sentence through an unfair court martial. We were accused of mutiny.

Pvt. Daniel Jones, of Yonkers, N. Y., wrote these words to his family to inform them of his situation.

Upon receipt of this and other information, the National Negro Congress asked Truman K. Gibson, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, for full information on the case. The NNC also requested an appointment with Mr. Gibson for other purposes in connection with the War Department, to discuss the whole question of fair and equal treatment of Negroes in the Army.

Following his reply the Congress will work with the several local committees and individuals currently concerning themselves with the case. It has been reported that Representative Ralph Gamble was unsuccessful in obtaining a stay of execution. As a result, it is said necessary if the statements of the soldiers about the court martial are correct.

The soldiers claim that the details assigned to them was not capable of handling such a case, that there was no Negro officer present at the trial, although they have promised that there would be. That there were no witnesses and that the case had not been properly investigated, that the court would not permit the defense to establish a point where bias and prejudice were involved.

Another soldier in the group has written that ever since a group of 8 transfers came under the command of the captain mentioned they had "been the object of all types of humiliations, degradations and mistreatment beyond comparison." He adds, "We who had driven our supply-laden trucks to the very front, who had followed the invasion all the way to Germany, who had stood with the mighty 101st Airborne Division when Hitler's secreted fleet was hammering at the French

GA. PRIMARY CASE IN HANDS OF JUDGE

Atlanta, Ga. — Judge Marvin Underwood in the U. S. District Court here took under advisement on August 15 the "white primary" case of Wallace Van Jackson v. T. E. Suttles, tax collector and registrar, after hearing argument of counsel on the plaintiff's motion to strike the case from the jury list and have it tried by a judge without a jury. Jackson, a registered voter of Georgia, charges in the suit that Suttles refused to forward the list of Negro electors eligible to vote in the 1944 Democratic primaries. The complaint sets out that Suttles in violation of sections 2 and

TRAINING FOR WHAT?

(An Editorial)

Preoccupation with the atomic bomb and the tremendous possibilities it opens up is inevitable. One cannot turn his mind from this subject. It has been some discussion of the effect of its development on the issue of the practice draft and compulsory military training. Some experts and commentators say that there would be no utility in widespread military training. Future wars, if any, will be fought by a few scientists and maybe a few pilots, they say. Even a large air force will no longer be necessary or useful. A few thousand men, given a reasonable start, will be able to destroy the world. Why train men, it is argued, when their training will be of no use to them or their country? The thing that makes cold sweat break out on a patriot's brow at this time may be perfectly sound and logical reasoning, based on inexorable fact. Buck Rogers and Superman are no longer pure fantasy.

Dr. Clyde A. Erwin Stresses Trade Training At A. & T.

GREENSBORO — "We are thinking in terms of vocational education all over the country," was the observation of Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, as he spoke to the opening session of the four-day conference of Negro trade and industrial teachers and coordinators of diversified occupations in their annual meeting which closed at A. & T. College Friday. "We have got to provide, he continued, "for this new day of living in an enjoyable manner."

"We think definitely in terms of

program of education which has as its basis these things. We must provide a well rounded background which will give an attainable life and the skill to enable him to live."

"It is important that one be able to live in a decent home, listen to his radio, enjoy a garden in his backyard, enjoy the beautiful green of his lawn, raise poultry—it is this type of man who will not join any organization which plans destruction of civilization," he concluded.

Other speakers included George W. Cogan, state supervisor of trade and industrial education; T. E. Browne, state director of vocational education, both of Raleigh; Dr. H. L. Trigg, president, Elizabeth City Teachers College, Elizabeth City; Dean J. M. Marlowe, President, F. D. Blufford, Willis Jackson, Clyde DeHuguley, all of A. & T. College; Dr. Nelson H. Harris, Shaw University, Raleigh; Wilbur Wright and James S. Latham, both United States Employment Service representatives.

It was generally agreed that the Negro should seek to integrate himself into our whole trade and industrial economy if he would achieve physical and mental freedom. In going about to attain these goals the speakers advised that the group seek employment opportunities based upon their efforts, abilities, ambitions and the willingness as well.

Purpose of the conference was explained.

(Continued on back page)

Investigation Demanded In Trial And Sentence Of Death On Mutiny Charges

NEW YORK, N. Y. — August 14 — now a victim of a Captain's statement which caused me and 12 other fellows a death sentence through an unfair court martial. We were accused of mutiny.

Pvt. Daniel Jones, of Yonkers, N. Y., wrote these words to his family to inform them of his situation.

Upon receipt of this and other information, the National Negro Congress asked Truman K. Gibson, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, for full information on the case. The NNC also requested an appointment with Mr. Gibson for other purposes in connection with the War Department, to discuss the whole question of fair and equal treatment of Negroes in the Army.

Following his reply the Congress will work with the several local committees and individuals currently concerning themselves with the case. It has been reported that Representative Ralph Gamble was unsuccessful in obtaining a stay of execution. As a result, it is said necessary if the statements of the soldiers about the court martial are correct.

The soldiers claim that the details assigned to them was not capable of handling such a case, that there was no Negro officer present at the trial, although they have promised that there would be. That there were no witnesses and that the case had not been properly investigated, that the court would not permit the defense to establish a point where bias and prejudice were involved.

Another soldier in the group has written that ever since a group of 8 transfers came under the command of the captain mentioned they had "been the object of all types of humiliations, degradations and mistreatment beyond comparison." He adds, "We who had driven our supply-laden trucks to the very front, who had followed the invasion all the way to Germany, who had stood with the mighty 101st Airborne Division when Hitler's secreted fleet was hammering at the French

GA. PRIMARY CASE IN HANDS OF JUDGE

Atlanta, Ga. — Judge Marvin Underwood in the U. S. District Court here took under advisement on August 15 the "white primary" case of Wallace Van Jackson v. T. E. Suttles, tax collector and registrar, after hearing argument of counsel on the plaintiff's motion to strike the case from the jury list and have it tried by a judge without a jury. Jackson, a registered voter of Georgia, charges in the suit that Suttles refused to forward the list of Negro electors eligible to vote in the 1944 Democratic primaries. The complaint sets out that Suttles in violation of sections 2 and

TRAINING FOR WHAT?

(An Editorial)

Preoccupation with the atomic bomb and the tremendous possibilities it opens up is inevitable. One cannot turn his mind from this subject. It has been some discussion of the effect of its development on the issue of the practice draft and compulsory military training. Some experts and commentators say that there would be no utility in widespread military training. Future wars, if any, will be fought by a few scientists and maybe a few pilots, they say. Even a large air force will no longer be necessary or useful. A few thousand men, given a reasonable start, will be able to destroy the world. Why train men, it is argued, when their training will be of no use to them or their country? The thing that makes cold sweat break out on a patriot's brow at this time may be perfectly sound and logical reasoning, based on inexorable fact. Buck Rogers and Superman are no longer pure fantasy.

Dr. Clyde A. Erwin Stresses Trade Training At A. & T.

GREENSBORO — "We are thinking in terms of vocational education all over the country," was the observation of Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, as he spoke to the opening session of the four-day conference of Negro trade and industrial teachers and coordinators of diversified occupations in their annual meeting which closed at A. & T. College Friday. "We have got to provide, he continued, "for this new day of living in an enjoyable manner."

"We think definitely in terms of

program of education which has as its basis these things. We must provide a well rounded background which will give an attainable life and the skill to enable him to live."

"It is important that one be able to live in a decent home, listen to his radio, enjoy a garden in his backyard, enjoy the beautiful green of his lawn, raise poultry—it is this type of man who will not join any organization which plans destruction of civilization," he concluded.

Other speakers included George W. Cogan, state supervisor of trade and industrial education; T. E. Browne, state director of vocational education, both of Raleigh; Dr. H. L. Trigg, president, Elizabeth City Teachers College, Elizabeth City; Dean J. M. Marlowe, President, F. D. Blufford, Willis Jackson, Clyde DeHuguley, all of A. & T. College; Dr. Nelson H. Harris, Shaw University, Raleigh; Wilbur Wright and James S. Latham, both United States Employment Service representatives.

It was generally agreed that the Negro should seek to integrate himself into our whole trade and industrial economy if he would achieve physical and mental freedom. In going about to attain these goals the speakers advised that the group seek employment opportunities based upon their efforts, abilities, ambitions and the willingness as well.

Purpose of the conference was explained.

(Continued on back page)