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ARMY EASES ENLISTMENT POLICY; NEGROES GO IN Along with Atty. Charles H. Houston, the war department's new policy has taken away the grounds for a preliminary injunction. It had pointed out that there is no high school education requirement for white candidates for enlistment in the army.

NEGRO VETS ATTACKED BY WHITE VETS Among those attacked and mauled, he was carrying a sign which asked that open membership in all American Legion posts, North and South, be made available to the million Negro war veterans on the basis of equality of sacrifice—not race or color.

The picketing had been underway approximately 35 minutes when the raze-hairing white veterans stormed the picket line. Police failed to make an arrest although the incident was reported, although the Negro veterans were within their constitutional rights in staging a protest via picket lines. Nor has any action been taken by the convention delegates to bring the racial incident to the convention floor.

A 10-hour parade and Legion pageant followed the attack on Negro veterans, to mark the first of its kind since Pearl Harbor. The parade, for the most part, was made up of middle-aged with a sprinkling of World War II veterans. There were flashy drum and bugle corps, versions of the 40 and 8 clique, comely majorettes and a variety of colors.

In the reviewing stand were Fleet Adm. William F. Halsey, Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, Gen. Carl Spaatz and Maj. Gen. Louis B. Hershey. John Stelle, national commander, charged Gen. Omar Bradley, veterans administrator, with 'breaking faith' with the veterans on the job training program.

A move to open American Legion posts to Negro veterans in all parts of the country has been underway for several years. American Legion officials took action this year on the problem of granting charters to southern Negro veterans.

GIBSON TELLS OF ARMY'S PROGRESS IN RACE RELATIONS SINCE '40 way to run into trouble is to assume that you know how to handle Negroes. Since officers in the army are lumped by Negro soldiers into one big category, "the know how boys," who assume they can treat all Negroes like their parents or relatives treated southern Negro farm workers.

"Negroes do not constitute a single homogeneous group," he told his listeners. "The only thing they possess in common is color and that varies so greatly that even it could not be said to be a common feature. The untanned Negro of the back woods of Louisiana is wholly unlike a graduate of a northern university living in an urban center. Any generalization of a mind set to lump such wholly dissimilar men together can only produce trouble."

Several official war department audits on the performance of Negro troops were made prior to 1940, he revealed, which accounted for the army's anti-Negro premises on the utilization of Negroes, Gibson stated. Here is how the Negro soldier fared in the nation's mobilization plans six years ago.

"Negroes should be segregated into separate units (a) because of the statutes of the late 1860's authorizing the formation of four (4) Negro regiments, two (2) of infantry and two (2) of cavalry; (b) because 'this policy has proven satisfactory over a long period of years' and (c) because any other policy would have social repercussions and the army cannot get ahead of the country on this question."

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"Negro soldiers are not adaptable to modern combat conditions because of certain racial characteristics," the pre-1940 premises stated. "As fighting troops the Negro must be rated as second class material; this is due primarily to his inferior intelligence and lack of mental and moral qualifications. Negro troops as combat troops under modern war conditions never rose to the standard of white units even when led by white officers."

"Negro officers have failed because of their lack of character and the inherent distrust of Negroes for Negro leadership. The regimental commander (that is of the 368th Inf.) showed that the principal cause of the failure was the inefficiency of colored officers."

"The general conclusion that has resulted from these studies has been that the army should use Negro troops only in segregated units that a few Negro organizations as possible should be established and that these should be non-combatant. The following consistently appeared in all plans prior to 1941: 'the largest unit of any arm or service to be organized of Negro personnel is the regiment.'"

for higher command and greater representation of the Negro in combat organizations."

Reviewing Guinnar Myrdal's six points of rank discrimination in "An American Dilemma," Gibson said that the Negro soldier "wants to be treated just as another soldier. He wants to be accorded the same privileges, opportunities and recreations facilities. He does not want to be singled out for special treatment."

He endorsed the Gillem report as a step forward in the direction of according equal treatment to Negro soldiers.

DEFENSE AND WOODARD FUNDS AIDED BY NEW ROCHELLE KALY

New York — A rally in August at the New Rochelle Branch, N. A. A. C. P., raised the impressive sum of \$67.87. According to a resolution passed at a general membership meeting, it was decided that 50 per cent of the money raised should be sent to the National Office for the legal defense fund and that 40 per cent should go to the Inez Woodard Fund.

Mrs. M. O. Davis, Mrs. Ethel J. Minton and Randol Toliver brought their branch's contribution to the National Office. The effort of this branch is one of which the NAACP is proud.

TEXAS OFFICERS INDICTED ON CIVIL RIGHTS CHARGE The enjoyment of liberty and the right not to be deprived of liberty without due process of law.

The second count of the indictment charges that Price and Pullen carried out the conspiracy that was charged with in the first count and that acting under the color of law, they deprived Price and Hanson of their rights. This again, says the second count, is the right and privilege not to be deprived of liberty without due process of law, the right and privilege not to be denied equal protection of the laws, and the right to be free from illegal assault and battery.

The group of defendants in the second indictment are charged with violation of the federal peonage laws in four counts, their alleged victim being H. D. Andrew, a colored man. The counts stipulate that Andrew was forced into a condition of peonage on an alleged debt which Jack Pullen claimed was due him. Specifically, the counts charge violation of Section 52, Title 18, United States Code, in that Andrew, under the color of law, was deprived of the rights to which he was entitled by the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

The final count of the indictment charges a conspiracy of all defendants to violate Section 52 and Section 44, Title 18, United States Code.

WHITE MAN AMONG CONTRIBUTORS TO HERBERT KNOX CASE prohibits a parolee from leaving the state before three months after his release. I will be unable to join these good people until after three months expire. Nevertheless, they will be hearing from me and I hope to see you and orally express my gratitude.

The following are the liberal donors: Semper Fidelis Club, \$20; W. J. Gregory, \$5; Gertrude Beauty Club, \$4.50; Mrs. Carrie Hill, New York City, \$10; Mrs. Lucille Quefer, ten cents.

May the Lord bountifully bless these good people in my prayers.

Sincerely, HERBERT E. KNOX In a separate letter to the editor of the JOURNAL, Knox said that he was happy to receive the weekly copies of this newspaper which have been mailed him since he contacted the JOURNAL relative to his case.

In his original letter, Knox asked for \$20 with which to greet his people. He received nearly double that amount, and officials at Williston Industrial high school indicated that they were sending \$20.

PUBLISHER AIDS EQUALITY FIGHT of better economic opportunities offered, he declared. "There is no medicine that will be good for our economic ills until we in the south become convinced that we are economically ill. Before anything much can be done about it, there must come to the south recognition that her cotton markets as a world market in the old sense is gone forever and that she must herself to a new economy."

"There must come to the south recognition that she will never have a real democracy as long as she denies her population white and black, the right to franchise through such measures as the poll tax and the white supremacy."

The white publisher referred to Mississippi and Georgia's elections as "the lowest form of demagoguery and cowardice in that they were pitched upon the banner of human minority," and asserted that "there must come to the south the recognition that pride is no substitute for bread, for education for the minimum benefit of civilization, and that to obtain these we must call upon the rest of the nation not only for justice but also for help."

AVC PROMISES CLEAN-UP IN WASHINGTON Washington to have a man such as P'be imposed on them as their ex-officio mayor, and demanded his immediate removal from the chairmanship of the Senate District Committee.

INFORMATION SOUGHT ON KLAN ACTION The National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. chamber of commerce, the CIO American Newspaper guild, the Communist party, a brewery workers union, and the Women's Christian Temperance union.

for political candidates, the names of such candidates, the bank or other depository where the funds of the organization are kept, connections with other organizations such as labor unions or corporations, sources of income and the persons to whom payments are to be made.

Answers were requested within two weeks but organizations were not compelled to reply. Priest, however, made it known that the committee had the necessary authority to subpoena witnesses.

T. L. Spraggins Appointed Executive Sec'y NAACP

The Executive Committee of the Raleigh Branch of the NAACP at its recent meeting appointed T. L. Spraggins, Executive Secretary to fill the unexpired term of Mr. A. J. Turner, resigned. On account of the press of newspaper duties, Mr. Turner found it impossible to do the job of the local branch.

The new secretary brings to the office a wealth of qualifying experience, having served as Vice President of the Virginia State Teachers Association, Eighth District Northern Division, a member of the American Federation of Teachers, Local 142. He is a native of Lynchburg, Va.

At the same meeting Miss Victoria Cordice was named vice chairman of the Program Committee for the rest of the year.

The next meeting of the local branch of the NAACP is set for October 20. Watch this paper for place.

Delegation From Local YMCA To Attend Conference

A delegation from the Bloodworth Street YMCA will attend an all day "Y" laymen's conference to convene at the Winston-Salem Y. M. C. A. on Sunday, October 13. It has been announced by officials of the local Y. J. W. Eaton, B. M. Toole and E. L. Raiford are planning to attend along with representatives from associations throughout North and South Carolina it was stated.

The purpose of the meet is to discuss means of improving the general effectiveness of the YMCA in this immediate area.

Franklin Co. Training School Defeats Nashville 27-6

The Louisburg Club showed plenty of speed as they trounced Nash County Training School Friday at Nashville. Nathaniel Davis, and Joseph Williams scored two touchdowns each, Percy Powell and Alvin caught passes for the extra points. Bryant for Nashville was best for the losers, scoring their only touchdown.

WILSON FARM HOMES SHOW IMPROVEMENT

WILSON — Wilson county farm home kitchens displayed several improvements during a recent kitchen tour conducted by 38 farm women in Wilson County. Miss Helen T. Wade, Negro home agent, reported this week.

Among the improvements noted were more kitchen cabinets, tables, chairs, and wall shelves all of which were painted, use of paint and oil-stain instead of newspapers or shelves; inexpensive curtains for windows; and use of appropriate aprons by housewives and others who work in the kitchen.

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