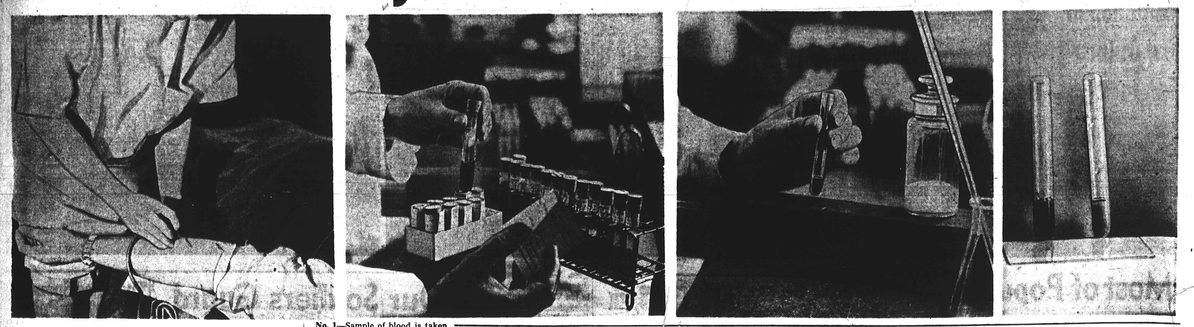
COLORED AMERICA'S SHARE IN THE WAR EFFORT WILL DETERMINE ITS SHARE IN THE PEACE THAT FOLLOWS

Afro Finds Maryland Alone Favors Hinton Test



Check for Syphilis Devised by Colored Medic Reported Best

Most Hospitals, Laboratories Still Use Kline, Kahn, Wassermann Tests; Army "Load" Provoked Md. Decision

An AFRO survey of five States and the District of Columbia disclosed that the Hinton test for detection of syphilis, while known and sometimes used in connection with other tests in all areas, is used exclusively in only one State—Maryland.

Pennsylvania leans toward the use of a test devised by two natives of that State, who named their test the Boerner-Lukens test.

Freedmen's Hospital in the District of Columbia has found the Hinton test excellent but nevertheless uses it in connection with other tests in obtaining positive proof of the existence of the disease.

Jersey Ignores Method

The State of New Jersey has paid little attention to the Hinton method and is using instead the Kahn, Kline and Wassermann tests.

The Virginia Department of Health has approved the Hinton method for use in premarital serologic tests in two laboratories located at Roanoke but the Hinton test is not used in State laboratories in Richmond, except as a supplement test.

Harvard Man's Discovery

The Hinton test was devised by Dr. William A. Hinton, teacher in Harvard Medical School and laboratory chief of the Boston Dispensary in 1936, as a modification of the Wassermann test and has been accepted as standard in the State of Massachusetts ever since it was discovered.

Method Explained

The test consists of mixing a sample of blood taken from the patient's arm with a solution of glycerine, ether, salt and extract of beef heart muscle in a test tube.

If, after a specified time, the mixture remains clear the patient is not infected. If a ring of white particles are deposited at the top of the mixture, the patient has syphilis.

Findings of Investigators in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, N.J., Richmond and Washington are as follow:

Baltimore

City and State health departments, university medical schools and city hospitals use a variety of tests for determining the presence of syphilis in a patient but the Hinton test is the one which the State Health Department will use exclusively as a routine on all blood specimens. Dr. C. A. Perry, chief of the bureau of bacteriology, has asserted.

According to Dr. Perry the "use of a single test is not usually advisable since there is greater danger of a technical error not being recognized."

Relatively Dependable

However, the selection of the Hinton method indicates its relative dependability, since the use of a single test is made necessary because of the heavy load of work incidental to the handling the blood specimens of draftees.

A check at fourteen local hospitals revealed that the tests being used are as follow:

Johns Hopkins—Kline; University Hospital—Kline and Eagle; City Hospitals—Wassermann and Eagle; Franklin Square Hospital—Kline; Hospital for Women of Maryland — Wassermann — and Eagle; Marine Hospital—Kline; Maryland General — Kline and complement fixation;

Provident Hospital—City Health Department facilities; City Health Department—Eagle; St. Agnes Hospital—Wassermann and Kahn; Mt. Sinai — Wassermann; South Baltimore General—Kline and Kahn; Union Memorial—Eagle and complement fixation; West Baltimore General—Eagle.

None of these had used the Hinton method except University Hospital and the City Health Department which had used the test experimentally.

Philadelphia

The Hinton test, named by the U.S. Public Health Service as the surest means of determining the presence of syphilis, is still not commonly used in the State of Pennsylvania.

The federal government has left it to each State to set up its own testing laboratories and to select its standard test, consequently Dr. Verner Nisbit, head of the State Serological Laboratory, attributes the wide use of the Boerner-Lukens test in Pennsylvania to the presence of the two scientists in the State.

Custom Plays a Part

Dr. Nisbit said, too, that custom figures largely in determining the use of any particular method.

Pennsylvania approves the Kolmer, Eagle and Boerner-Lukens tests as complement fixation tests, and the Kahn, Kline, Hinton, Eagle and Boerner-Jones-Lukens tests as flocculation types.

The Hinton test is the least used of all the approved methods. The city local health units use Kline and Kolmer tests more than any others.

"Used to Other Methods"

Both the army and navy recruiting centers use the Wassermann-Kahn combination. The Eagle, Kline and Kolmer tests are preferred by the University of Pennsylvania.

Most centers explained their neglect of the Hinton system by saying that they did not have the equipment necessary, or that they were "used to employing other methods."

Newark, N.J.

The Hinton test for syphilis is not used by Newark health agencies and hospitals of this State.

From the office of the State Department of Health in Trenton, it was learned that the Kahn and Kline tests are used by the department for Selective Service draftees and are recommended for use by other health agencies.

A representative of the State agency told the AFRO that she had knowledge of the Hinton test but doubted whether it was used by an agencies in New Jersey.

V. D. Rate High

In Newark, where the prevalence of venereal disease cases is alarming, the two above named tests and the Wassermann method are used.

At the Essex County Isolation Hospital, Soho, the Kahn and Kline tests are used frequently, and occasionally the Meinnie test. The Wassermann test was discarded several years ago.

Richmond, Va.

Dr. Gus Hinton's method for determining whether or not a person has syphilis appears to have made little headway in Richmond.

Dr. J. H. Scherer, city coroner and director of laboratories of the Medical College of Virginia, said that the college uses the Kline, Eagle and Wassermann tests.

All tests are fallible, and often they are cross checked against each other.

Accuracy Recognized

Dr. Scherer said that he is acquainted with the Hinton test and regards it as an excellent method, but that physicians and technicians at the college had not been sent to Harvard to study methods of using the Hinton test.

The college handles all work for the Medical College hospital system, and Shellering Arms. This work includes that of the college clinics and the marriage license bureau

Wassermann Favored

The city venereal disease control bureau has its tests made by the State Department of Health.

Stuart Circle Hospital's laboratory uses the Wasserman test. It also conducts tests for Retreat for the Sick.

In making checks on the accuracy of the Wassermann test, the Laughlen test is also used.

State Prefers Other Tests

The State Department of Health, in its own laboratories, which are located respectively in Richmond, Abingdon, Luray and Norton, not employing the Hinton test, though it is occasionally used as a supplemental test in the Central Laboratory.

The department has approved the Hinton method for use in premarital serologic tests in two laboratories, both located in Roanoke.

Draftees Get Hinton

One of these laboratories, the Roanoke City Laboratory, uses the Hinton test also in connection with the physical examinations for Selective Service.

Washington

The Hinton test for detection of syphilis is in use at Freedmen's Hospital, says Dr. John H. Lawlah, director general of the hospital, but it is used in connection with other tests, to determine positive proof of the existence of the disease.

Physicians at the hospital are highly pleased with the results they are obtaining through the use of the Hinton test, he declared.

Officials Hard to Find

U.S. Public Health Service officials were not in a position to say anything on the use of the test, since the persons authorized to make such announcements were not available at the time. Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, colored health expert attached to the Public Health Service, was not available and his office could give no information on the matter.

Other agencies could make no commitments. Little was learned from the local health officials because of the unavailability of persons authorized to speak for these departments.

No. 1—Sample of blood is taken from patient's arm.

No. 2—It, with hundreds of others, is properly marked and put in a rack at the health department.

No. 3—The Hinton test is one of mixing blood with a solution of glycerine, ether, salt and extract of beef heart muscle in a test tube.

No. 4—If the liquid in the tube remains clear after standing 18 hours, there is no syphilis. If, in the same time, it deposits a ring of white particles at the top, then the patient has syphilis.

Honor Man

THOMAS DAVIS.

Philadelphia, graduated second in class of 345 at Army Administration School at Fargo, N.D. He was editor of class paper and columnist of N.D. College SPECTRUM.

This Is War

D.C. in Awful Mess
Treatment for Visitors
Pentagon Driveways
Prices Sky High

By T. VINCENT WASHINGTON

Official Washington is in an awful mess and if, when the war is won, the District manages to bring itself to anything approaching normalcy it will be one of the miracles of the century.

Right now, every government bureau, section, division and annex is bogged down in a maelstrom of wartime restrictions. Circumvent some of these restrictions and get a lot of business transacted in anything like a reasonable length of time is a "consumation devoutly to be wished."

If you knew Washington in the days before Pearl Harbor when a few secretaries were all that had to be negotiated before seeing one of the nation's pilots, be assured that you wouldn't know the District now.

Those Armed Guards

A mere secretary is no trouble at all. It's the armed guards who are the bane of visitors these days.

They meet you at the door of almost every building and give you a once over that makes you feel little short of nude. If you carry anything in your hands, it must be placed in an inside pocket or you're sent through an inspection room.

The best approach is to walk up to the door with both empty hands and facial expression.

Once passed by a guard or through the inspection room, you're directed—without taking an unnecessary step to the right or to the left—to the information desk where you may state your business, height, weight, age, hobby, and whether you do not had sugar in your coffee that morning.

If you have what is called "prior appointment," your chances of seeing the desired party that day are fair to middling; otherwise, out you go—but not until you've been given a permit without which the guard at the exit will neither let you out or put you out.

If you're quoted because you had no appointment, you may use a lobby telephone to call the office of the person you wish to see to arrange such an appointment. If you get your number within two hours, you can bet your life that next time you look for one you're sure to find a four-leaf clover. You're on your luck.

"Stand Over There"

Appointment arranged, you walk sheepishly past the guard again and present yourself to the desks marked prior appointments. The clerk believes nothing you tell her; so she calls up to make sure you've lied to her. Once she's convinced you didn't lie, she hands you a button with a number on it and says:

"Stand over there. They'll send for you in a little while."

After you've waited until your attitude has become that it matters not if no one ever moves you from the post against which you're leaning, your name is blurted out and an escort beckons you to tag along behind him—at the safe distance of not closer than three feet, nor farther than four feet.

The walk to the office of the person you wish to see make take minutes, hours or even days. Once inside, however, you may stay as long as you like and talk about anything you like.

When the big shot gets tired of you, he will rise and face the door. That's your cue to vamoose. Your escort appears on the scene and leads you back to the doorway.

The escort system is a grand idea. Through the hundreds of corridors and concourses, Mr. John Q. Public would be as lost as a monkey on Fifth Avenue without a guide.

The Long Voyage Home

Back to the big desk in the main concourse, you turn in your tag and get a permit to leave the building. Outside, if you've been to the Pentagon Building in Arlington, a cabbie snatches you into his cab because he, too, wants to get back to Washington and he isn't allowed to return unless he has a passenger.

The drive begins beneath the building. By the time the car reaches the outside you've become sleepy so you slouch into a corner for a short nap. Ten minutes later, the car jerks suddenly and you raise up to see if you've reached your destination only to discover looming there before you the massive Pentagon around which you've been driving all this time.

The cabbie is lost in the maze of driveways around the building.

A guard or MP points out the direction and you're again on your way.

Big Bombers Overhead

Overhead, low-flying B-19's loat along through the air. At certain points along the way, you see big ack-ack guns. You get the idea that the big planes are up there for a purpose and that the ack-ack's are also there for a purpose.

Once back in Washington, you may choose to have a meal, but if you can possibly wait until you're back home—do so. Hamburgers may cost any price up to 25 cents and a cup of coffee may be had only if you purchase something else.

That same drink of Carstairs White Seal in the all-bottom glass for which you would pay 20 cents in Baltimore or 30 cents in even more expensive New York will cost you half a dollar in Washington. People get "high" but few get much further in D.C.

Don't Travel

One other thing. Repeating something you must have heard: DON'T TRAVEL if you can possibly help it. No trains are on time these days and there are fewer than one-third enough seats for those who must travel on war or other important business.

Standing from Baltimore to Philadelphia is common. Standing from Washington to Richmond is even more common.

Travel via air is out of the question unless you have a priority and everyone knows what has happened to auto travel.

America, most of its manpower, some of its womanpower (and Lucky Strike's green) have definitely gone to war.

Dates to Remember

JAN. 21—Last day Sugar Stamp No. 27 is valid for one pound of coffee.

JAN. 21—This is the last day on which your No. 3 gasoline ration coupons will be valid.

JAN. 31—Unless your tires have been inspected by this date, you will not be permitted to use your gasoline ration book hereafter.

Students Laud Late Dr. Boas, Debunker of Master Race Myth

NEW YORK—Dr. Franz Boas, world famous anthropologist and former instructor at Columbia University, who died last week at the age of 84, is remembered by his students as a man of "scientific integrity, following truth wherever it led."

Dr. Boas, born in Minden, Germany, of Jewish parents, began his career as a physicist. His Ph.D. thesis was on "The Nature of the Color of Water."

The fact that Dr. Boas's books were the first burned by Hitler when he came into power in Germany was considered a fitting tribute to the genius of the great anthropologist.

Dr. Boas became professor of anthropology on the Columbia University faculty in 1899 and served until his retirement in 1837.

His best known book, "The Mind of Primitive Man," published in 1911, was a carefully documented, scientific attack on the concept of a "pure" race. He proved that every so-called race is in reality a product of innumerable mixtures of peoples down the ages and that the "white race" is the most mixed of all.

Debunked "Pure" Race Myth

Through his expose of the fiction of race purity, he robbed the myth of race superiority of any scientific basis and pointed out last week during a luncheon for Paul Rivet, dean of French anthropology at Columbia whence he fled when the Nazis overran Paris in 1940, that:

"The greatest inbreeding cannot produce a race of people that are all alike. Even in families, the individual differences between brothers and sisters, including identical twins, remain very great."

During his life, Dr. Boas proved incontestable scientific facts the essential unity of all races and the fallacy of the myth that any particular race is inherently superior to others.

His last words at the dinner last week for Prof. Rivet, however, are believed by many to have summed up in a modest, neat and verbal package his greatest contribution to the science of man. He said:

"I have proved a point about race."

What Former Students Say

Louis E. King, curator of the Gettysburg (Pa.) Memorial Museum and one of Dr. Boas's former students, said:

"Boas established that the so-called 'eternal, inevitable differences' in race are superficial and stressed the idea that after all is said and done, man's cultural environment—the medium in which he lives—plays a very important role in determining his behaviour.

"When these viewpoints are assimilated by the masses, there will be an awakening to the fact that there is ample opportunity to make our world a better place to live in and we may come to the realization that any racial group may participate successfully in any given civilization."

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, NYC, said:

"Dr. Boas's scientific contributions, especially those destroying the myth of racial superiority, and his induction of outstanding scholars into the fight to preserve democracy will long be a source of inspiration and encouragement as they were in his life time, to all who look forward to the century of the common man."

Dr. Limas D. Wall, chairman of the science department and professor of biology at Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., another ex-student, says of Dr. Boas:

"Dr. Franz Boas was one of the first to prove scientifically that all men are born alike, develop alike and behave alike, live and die alike from the natural point of view.

"The traits that make man human are not found in any other animal group, but are possessed by all men of all races. These traits are responsible for human intelligence and men of all racial groups are equally endowed with them.

"The extent to which these traits are developed and are capable of being used in the process of adaptation are due largely to the environmental differences and training under which man develops.

Science Enemy of Prejudice

"By his scientific research, Dr. Boas proved that an innate racial superiority or inferiority is a baseless, egotistical fiction. His work shows that science is the greatest enemy of prejudice and that knowledge destroys superstition.

"To paraphrase one of my teachers, I would say, The sun light of his investigations destroyed the intellectual ghosts that walk in the night of ignorance."

"Science knows no innately superior race or inferior race."

Rent of Largest U.S. Housing Project Paid 100 Per Cent

CHICAGO— (ANP)— The only U. S. housing project with 100 per cent record of rent payments

That is the Ida B. Wells project Wellstown on the Southside with 1,600 families and 7,000 occupants.

For the first 13 months rents collected totaled $500,471 and include had been paid except for $156 was discovered that every cent owed by families who had been hit by sickness, death or were too poor to pay.

But these 7,000 tenants of Uncle Sam's were proud of Wellstown. It had been said they wouldn't keep up the community and couldn't pay their rent.

Tenants of this large U. S. housing project gave Manager Oscar Brown a Christmas holiday party and a check for $156 so that Wellstown could digest to Uncle Sam every sent of rent paid. Each family was assessed 10 cents.

Ky. Pastor Sues R.R. for $20,000

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (ANP) — Jim crow accommodations for colored railroad passengers were set for a thorough airing later this week when Federal Judge Schakelford Miller denied the petition of Jesse Lee Peck, colored for dismissal of a $20,000 damage suit.

The suit was brought by the Rev. J. O. Clark of Jeffersonville who charges that he was denied meals on the diner while en route from Louisville to Oklahoma City, and that on the return trip he was forced into a jim crow coach with inferior accommodations.

Judge Miller in refusing to dismiss the suit said the minister was relying on a recent ruling of the United States Supreme court which held that interstate route carrier accommodations based solely on the color of a passenger's skin violated the Interstate Commerce act.

The Week in the Capital

By LOUIS LAUTIER

DECEMBER 23—

Moscow reported that the Red army had crossed the middle Don plans for gains of 72 to 103 miles in eight days.

Two axis warships and eight cargo vessels were reported to have been sunk or damaged along the Mediterranean supply routes to North Africa.

DECEMBER 24—

Allied headquarters in North Africa announced that Admiral Jean Darlan, high commissioner in French North and West Africa and former vice premier of the Vichy government, had been assassinated. His killer was arrested immediately.

President Roosevelt issued a statement condemning the assassination as "murder in the first degree."

It was also reported that Allied troops had wrested from the Germans a height dominating Medjaz-el-Bab, thirty-five miles southwest of Tunis, and had repulsed counter-attacks in this sector.

United Nations headquarters in Australia announced that Allied troops had overrun the Japanese main defense positions in the Buna area of New Guinea.

The OPA made usable on December 28 fuel oil coupons which otherwise would not have been valid before the first week in January.

DECEMBER 25—

An Algiers dispatch said the assassin of Admiral Darlan had been sentenced to death.

The navy announced that American fliers based on Guadalcanal celebrated Christmas Eve by shooting down fourteen Japanese planes and wrecking ten on the ground at Munda on New Georgia Island.

A Tokyo broadcast said ten American bombers had raided Wake Island on December 23. According to the Japanese, four of the raiders were shot down and no more were damaged. Japanese losses were described as one person killed, four wounded, and four small fires started.

Leon Henderson, price administrator, authorized an increase of three-tenths of a cent a gallon on the ceiling price of fuel oil.

According to the Algiers radio, British and American troops had driven within twelve miles of Tunis.

The young Frenchman who assassinated Admiral Darlan was executed at Algiers. General Henri Honore Giraud, commander of French African military forces, was chosen successor to Darlan as high commissioner of North Africa.

Moscow reported that Russian troops had driven within 105 miles of Rostov in their middle Don offensive.

The navy announced that Axis U-boats had sunk a medium-sized U.S. cargo ship in the North Atlantic last month and a medium-sized British cargo ship off the east coast of South America in mid-December. Twelve members of the crew of the British ship were missing.

NAACP SELLS 107,500 SEALS TO BOY SCOUTS

NEW YORK.—A record was set this year with the selling of 107,500 NAACP Christmas Seals, the largest sale thus far reported being made by the San Francisco branch.

The Weather

North and Middle Atlantic States

FAIR—COLDER

First Week of the Year JANUARY 1, NEW YEAR'S DAY

Sunday after New Year, January 3

Day's length 9 hours 34 minutes.

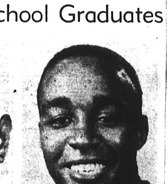
Army Administration School Graduates

W. DOUGLASS GOOSBY, Okla.

First graduates of Army Administrative School at Fargo, N.D.

J. NATHANIEL HURST, N.Y.

Kane is from Morgan College. Hurst, Lincoln; and Goosby, Tillotson. There were four colored in the class of 354.



PHILIP S. KANE, Balto.

2 WAAC Officers Speak at Trenton

TRENTON, N.J. — Third Officers Elizabeth C. Hampton and Verneal M. Austin spoke on "The Purpose of Training and Duties of Women's Army Auxiliary Corps" at the Montgomery Street YWCA Monday evening.

Third Officer Hampton, 31, and a native of Texas, served as supervisor of Los Angeles County Charities before joining the WAAC. A resident of Los Angeles since 1923, she is a graduate of the University of California, took postgraduate work at the University of Southern California and is a member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

Third Officer Austin, a native of NYC, at one time employed in the Harlem Health Center, and in the department of correction, attended New York University and before entering the WAAC was a member of the American Women's Voluntary Service.

Try This SCALP OINTMENT
Just try this JUEL Scalp Ointment and Shampoo for 7 days and see for yourself how it relieves that torturing misery, itching and scratching, so often associated with enteritis, eczema and scalp. Then, see how this Juel Ointment permits you to enjoy the pleasure of combing your hair.
QUICK RELIEF Send for this Juel Scalp Ointment and Shampoo. Use it according to the directions, quick relief and aid in relieving the terrible torture of scalp, redness, soreness, lacerations and itching. Send $1.00 and 15c C.O.D. (postage extra). Money back guarantee if you are not satisfied in 7 days or more. Write to: Juel Co., 3726 N. Clark St., Dept. A 105 Chicago, Ill.

You Can TINT HAIR To JET BLACK BEAUTY
—Just by Shampooing with Amazing Tint Cake
Just shampoo your hair with this remarkable new cake. It works gently, is easy and quick. Leaves no messy residue and safely gives hair a real natural jet black tint that faintly glows with life and lustre. Don't put up with faded, dull, burnt, streaked, off color hair a minute longer. TINTZ Jet Black Cake is guaranteed to give you the most natural looking lovelier, softer, easier to manage, fine dried hair. Won't hurt permanents or other lustrees. Full cake only $1.00 (3 cake for $2). TINTZ comes in Jet Black, Brown, Medium Brown, Blonde, Auburn and Blonde. Order today! State shade.
SEND NO MONEY—WRITE TODAY. Just your postman plus postage on our positive guarantee of satisfaction in 7 days or money back. Write today to TINTZ CO., Dept. 86, 307 N. Michigan, Chicago, Ill.

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666
666 TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS

DETERMINE ITS SHARE IN THE PEACE THAT FOLLOWS COLORED AMERICA'S SHARE IN THE WAR EFFORT WILL

Chaplain Gets Promotion in New Guinea

Ex-Miss. Pastor Was Baptized in Fire Soon After Arrival

By "Scoop" Jones

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA — (ANP) — With an enviable eight months' record of services with Gen. MacArthur's forces in New Guinea, Chaplain Charles Herbert Dubra of Gulfport, Miss., has been promoted to the rank of captain.

Chaplain Dubra, one of the two colored commissioned officers on this base (both chaplains), was among the first of American forces to land here. He was also the first American chaplain here.

Claflin Graduate

The 37-year-old chaplain, holder of degrees from Claflin College at Orangeburg, S.C., and Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, can tell of some interesting experiences in his first days on this base. He arrived here during the month of April, just before the new fortified aerial defense came into existence and got his first glimpse of the Japs in action almost immediately.

The chaplain tells how at 7:30 a.m. their first morning in New Guinea, he and other officers and enlisted men of his unit lay in the tall tropical grass to escape the machine gun strafing of attacking Zero fighter planes.

His early experiences in New Guinea included a service interrupted by an air raid (no casualties), watching a Japanese bomber in flames during an air raid, having a bomb dropped 100 yards from his tent and watching an aerial dog fight between the Allied forces' Kitty Hawks and Nipponese Zeros.

Prior to entering the armed service Chaplain Dubra pastored the Riley Memorial Church at Hattiesburg, Miss. He was secretary of the Mississippi Annual Methodist Conference, a member of the conference's ministerial training board and taught on the faculty of the Gulfside Summer School of Theology at Waveland, Miss.

Until September, all religious activities for colored soldiers were conducted by Capt. Dubra. In September much of the weight of his duties was lifted by the arrival of Chaplain Theodore R. Frierson, first lieutenant, Sumter, South Carolina.

3 FROM 366th OFF TO FORT BENNING

FORT DEVENS, Mass.—Cpl. Rufus Russell, Pvt. Marc V. Brisson and Pvt. Napoleon P. Lopez, of the 366th Infantry, were recently named to attend the Infantry Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga.

PVT. LAYTON JACKSON TAKES MECHANICS COURSE

FORT DEVENS, Mass.—Pvt. Layton Jackson, of the 366th Infantry, has left to take the three-month enlisted motor mechanics course at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga.

ARAB GIRL

AN ARAB BEGGAR BOY

NARROW STREET, WOMEN VEILED

These photos from Ollie Stewart, AFRO's war correspondent with troops in Africa, indicates types of colored people not different from those in the United States of America.

Our Allies in Morocco, North Africa

War Dept. Queried About V-1 Program

NEW YORK—Will the Army and Navy impose upon Northern and border State colleges to be used in the recently announced program for the training army and navy men its traditional limitations based on skin color? the NAACP asked this week:

Test of Telegram

"Grave questions of policy affecting educational systems of colleges, universities, professional and technical schools in Northern and border States are raised by plan or army and navy to train teen-age draftees in medicine, engineering and related sciences as well as older members of armed services in these schools.

"We ask war and navy departments to formulate and make public what they propose to do with respect to training of colored persons. Will Navy continue to exclude colored students from V-1 program in Northern universities attended by both colored and white students? What practices will be required by armed services with respect to training of colored in public and private schools selected in Southern States which now exclude colored?

How About Instructors

"What plans do Army and Navy have for utilizing and commissioning colored educators in implementation of training program?

"In asking these questions we do not suggest establishment of jim crow units. Instead we ask regarding the utilization of members of the armed forces and civilian instructors on the basis of their training, experience and character.

"There are many colored persons who have qualifications equal to and, in some instances superior, to Americans of other races already invited to serve.

"Finally we register most emphatic protest against introduction of pattern of segregation and discrimination of deep South into Northern and border States where up to this time there has been no such segregation or discrimination."

Say Fort Sill Men Are Sharpshooters

FORT SILL, Okla.—Thorough training in every phase of combat is being taught the four battalions of colored soldiers in the 31st Battalion at the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center here, including basic instruction in defense against aircraft attack.

The 31st is developing sharpshooters of top rank, and the men are eager pupils and quick to learn, army officials report. The high morale is attributed to the keen interest shown by the soldiers in perfecting their fire accuracy and speed in shooting on the huge Fort Sill range.

Battery A is the specialists' battery, including signal, radio, cooks, clerks, instrument and survey and motor and gun mechanics instruction and training. Battery B learns to shoot 155-mm. guns, and Batteries C and D handle the firing of 155-mm. howitzers, the backbone of the field artillery.

Hershey Points Out Bravery of Fighting Men of All Races

WASHINGTON (By Alex Rose)

Pointing to what he described as the utter democracy of the United States Army, Maj. Gen. Louis B. Hershey, director selective service, stated in Washington last week:

"Casualty lists from the areas of actual combat, which include men of all colors, races and creeds, are the best indication of all that the army which has been raised through selective service represents America at its best.

"The winners of the awards bravery are from the North as well as the South, and from the Middle as well as the Far-West, colored as well as white, and representing every creed in the population of our great nation. The qualities of bravery, courage, initiative, and patriotism in their finest sense are not the exclusive property of any race or color, of the citizens of any economic level nor of any special section of our land."

NCO GRAD ASSIGNED TO REGIMAL TRAINING CENTER

FORT DEVENS, Mass.—Sgt. George B. Stewart, a recent graduate of the non-commissioned officers' school, has been temporarily assigned to the Regimental Recruit Training Center.

Buys a Bond a Month

Pvt. Spencer Bradford (left) of Baltimore, now stationed at Camp Wolters, Texas, received congratulations from First Sergt. Israel Hoyle on his decision to invest $37.50 of his $50 monthly pay in war bonds. Private Bradford has already purchased two bonds, one for November and another for December. Inducted November 18, he was formerly manager of the Northwest branch of the Continental Casualty Company.

Say Skilled Workers in Mobile Rated Unskilled Despite FEPC

By THE REV. H. E. CARTER

MOBILE, Ala. — (ANP) — Unfortunately in the Mobile area, colored labor is not being utilized where it can be the greatest asset to American's war effort. This rule applies wherever "defense" or war work is being done, including Brookley Field, the army air port.

At the Alabama shipyards, colored workers are not even promised up-grading. There are a few helpers in some shops. They are men who have been there some years, before war work began, and in order not to demote them, they are retained as helpers.

Electrical Jobs Out

Fifteen years ago colored men did work as pipefitters. Today they are not used, even as pipefitters' helpers. In the electrical department, no colored helpers are used. There is one licensed colored electrician here and five others who are qualified as such.

In the boiler makers' department no colored helpers are used. Men of years of experience are working as laborers. None are employed as ship carpenters, the new carpenters and riveters being classed as laborers.

In the machine shop there are four colored men whose experience averages twenty years who can do any type of work in their line. Others who have been there for several years remain there as helpers and laborers with no chance for promotion.

Colored painters are hired as dockmen at 80 cents per hour and assigned to painters' jobs, even as spray-gun painters. The regular painters' scale is $1.20 per hour. Other painters on the same job, painting behind these men are getting the regular painters' scale.

Training With-in Industry

In spite of the elaborate T-W-I setup, colored persons are systematically and consistently excluded. At least 500 women are being trained as welders, sheetmetal workers, burners and lay-out crews, but no colored. These trainees are paid a nominal wage while in training.

There are at least 70 trained welders in Mobile; men who were trained at the expense of the Federal government. They have applied at the shipyards for employment as welders but have been either hired as laborers or left unemployed.

Brookley Field

There is as much discrimination at Brookley Field, the army air port, as can be found anywhere else in the area. There colored persons are employed as classified laborers and assigned to skilled labor jobs, with classified labor pay. This is especially applicable to the packing department. Colored applicants are not admitted to the examination for storekeepers.

There are about 200 colored carpenters in Mobile. On jobs where they are employed, they do not work on the same building with white carpenters. Approximately 3,000 carpenters are working on various jobs financed by the Federal Government, but less than 100 are colored.

Brick Masons Work Together

Colored brickmasons work harmoniously along with white brickmasons; not only on the same job, but on the same building, the same wall. They are together in the same local union. Their business manager sees that no discrimination is practiced on any job where brickmasons are employed.

White and colored plasterers and cement finishers are not only in the same local union, but have a colored business manager. They all work together, thus destroying the idea that white craftsmen will not work with colored craftsmen.

Quick-Triggered MP Slays Texas Soldier

By AFRO CORRESPONDENT

CAMP SWIFT, Tex. — Sgt. Walter B. Springs of Headquarters Detachment, 912th Air Base Security Battalion, was shot to death by a white military policeman in a cafe in Bastrop, near here, last week in what many eyewitnesses state was an unnecessary shooting.

A military board appointed by the post commander is investigating and the M.P. Corp. Martin Walker, has been formally charged with manslaughter following a hearing in the Bastrop City Hall on Friday.

Papers Omitted Details

However, local newspapers published no account of the shooting until four days after it had occurred and many of the details were omitted even then.

Significant among events which transpired soon after the MP's 45-calibre slug had plowed into the colored soldier's side is the fact that he was not taken immediately to the nearest hospital.

The shooting occurred within eight blocks of Memorial Hospital but an ambulance was summoned from the Army Station Hospital, ten miles distant.

Called Soldier "N——"

An eyewitness states that the altercation which resulted in Sgt. Springs's death began when the MP used an offensive epithet in addressing the soldier. Sgt. Springs is reported to have expressed resentment, telling the MP: "Don't call me 'n——'. Call me colored soldier."

Two of the white MP's are alleged to have struck the soldier with their sticks and he raised his arms to shield his face from the blows. One of the MP's is said to have stumbled over a bench and yelled "Shoot him."

It was then, according to the eyewitnesses' account, that Corp. Martin stepped around a table and fired the fatal shot.

Knife Appears on Scene

Another witness states that a few seconds later he went to the spot where the soldier lay on the floor and saw a small knife lying near the soldier's hand.

Since the knife had not been noticed prior to this time there is some conjecture that it may have been planted near the body.

Two other colored soldiers were lodged in city jail overnight for the MP who fired the fatal shot was allowed to remain free. Friends of the slain soldier visited diers back to the camp the next day, reports state.

Colored Bars Restricted

Colored MP's usually patrol the area in which the shooting occurred but due to an 18-day restriction on that group, they were not on duty on the night of the slaying. Several members of the detail have expressed the opinion that the slaying could have been avoided.

Soldiers Send Yule Message to Homefolk

SOMEWHERE IN HAWAII — A group of soldiers attached to a quartermaster unit on duty in the Pacific Theatre of War send the following message to the folks back home:

"To my with the Japs for get home this year, so we wish to send Christmas and New Year greetings to our families, friends and sweethearts, from somewhere in the Hawaiian Islands."

First Sgt. Leroy Edenton, Cpl. Richard G. Hubbard, Cpl. Freeman G. Wright, Kansas City, Mo., Tech. 4th Theodore Cornelius, New Orleans, La., Tech. 5th Grade Alexander, Pass Christian, Miss.; Pfc. George Hawkins, Fairmont, W.S.C. Pvt. Ralph F. Quinnonez, New York.

BOMBER MAY HONOR MEMPHIS BOND BUYERS

MEMPHIS.—(ANP)—Memphis citizens may have a bomber named in their honor as a reward for passing by $52,000 their bond selling goal of $250,000 in the local "Buy a Bomber" campaign, according to Nicholas White, chairman of the Shelby County war savings staff.

1st Colored Air Unit at Mich. Field

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich.—The 44th Aviation Squadron, the first all-colored squadron at this field, was recently activated; it is composed of a nucleus of troops from the Quartermaster Detachment of the Fairfield Air Depot stationed here for nine months.

First arrivals here were seventy-two soldiers of the F.A.D. detachment on December 23, 1941, who were augmented by recruits from other induction centers.

Form Guard Unit

The soldiers have received basic training, with about a third of the squadron being formed into a special guard unit. They are executing the duties of the military police and guard patrol.

The remainder of the squadron is attending Motor Vehicle School or the Field Service School.

Squadron activities include billiards, table tennis, checkers, chess and reading. A recently formed choral, directed by Pvt. Thomas W. Middleton, has been featured on radio station WNEW, New York.

9 Easterners Sent to Ga. Radio School

CAMP SWIFT, Texas. — The following promotions were announced here last week by the commanding officer of the 919th Air Base Security Battalion and the entire detail has been sent to Fort Benning, Ga., to radio school:

Headquarters Detachment

Pvts. James E. Gaines of Staunton, Va.; Robert H. George, Harrisburg, Pa.; Thomas C. Leek, Pittsburgh, Pa.; William E. Powell, Bridgeport, Conn.; John A. Rucker, Harrisburg, Pa.; and Lawrence R. Turner, Philadelphia, to be technician fifth grade (corporal).

Company "A"

Pvts. Earl T. Bourne of Philadelphia; Nathaniel Green, Philadelphia; and Conwell Jones, Roanoke, Va., to be technician fifth grade (corporal).

Company "B"

Pfc. William Bush of Philadelphia, to be technician fifth grade (corporal).

Easterners Earn Promotions in Tex.

CAMP SWIFT, Tex.—The commanding officer of the Medical Detachment of the 919th Air Base Security Battalion announced the following promotions:

Pvt. Fedrico Loundmanna of Washington to corporal. Pvt. Jacob Hutchinson of Paterson, N.J., to technician fifth grade (corporal), surgical; Pvt. Reuben E. Phanelson of Richmond, Va., to technician fifth grade (corporal), Medical.

Pvts. Samuel E. Nedd of Philadelphia, Walter Haynes of Washington and Walter Hopkins of Buena Vista, Va., to privates first class.

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Can you Answer These Questions?
If you can answer all three questions rate yourself as *Superior*. If you answer only two you are considered *Good* and if you answer one, you can call yourself *Average*. Test yourself!
1. What and where is "Sugar Hill"?
2. What famous Negro actress died in Africa last October 12th?
3. If your hair has been straightened will MURRAY'S increase the effect?
And here are the correct answers. Merely turn this whole page upside down. Watch for the new questions next week!
1. A RESIDENTIAL SECTION IN NEW YORK.
2. DUSE.
3. VERY MUCH SO.
IN JARS IN CANS
MURRAY'S HAIR DRESSING
MURRAY'S POMADE