

Integration in Army Goes On Unnoticed

Editor's note: This is the first of two articles on integration in the armed forces, prepared by Thomas B. Dorsey of the New York Herald Tribune News Service.

By THOMAS B. DORSEY
Herald Tribune News Service
Washington (HTNS)—Imagine, if you can, an infantry rifle company with a majority of Southern white men and a Negro top sergeant. And imagine everyone in the company, after a bit of initial grumbling, taking it as a matter of course, even of pride. Imagine further, children of American officers and enlisted men of both races from all sections of the United States happily attending classes taught by equally assorted teachers, and all sharing the same residential areas, joining in community and social activities oblivious to all differences in color or home background.

In light of the strife that has gripped the Nation since the Supreme Court laid down the law on public school integration, this situation might seem unreal.

But this is precisely what has happened in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Quietly and smoothly, integration of Negro GIs into formerly "white" units has been completed with most non-military people not even noticing.

Everyone Victorious
The integration battle can be chalked up as one of the Armed Forces' great victories; everyone appears to have won. The Negro gained dignity. The Armed Force got a better working team. The free world has made a reply to Communist propaganda.

The word of the Pentagon officials that integration has succeeded becomes even more significant when it is echoed in the words of those who have lived with the problem. They are the ones we talked to. Without exception, they agree that integration in the Armed Forces is a whopping success.

The most important victories—in the eyes of the Negroes interviewed—are the gains of "dignity and respect" for individuals and the opportunity to move ahead on the basis of ability.

Lt. Col. Edward C. Johnson, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md., has had new worlds opened to him by integration. In 1956, Col. Johnson became the first Negro in the Army ever to hold a Chief's job on a combat division general staff when he was named Intelligence Chief for the Second Armored Division in Germany.

Col. Johnson has been in the Army for more than 25 years. He has served with both segregated and integrated units. These are his observations:

Smooth Transition Surprises
"Even the most rabid were surprised at the smooth transition. In my own case, my family and I have been taken into the community and unless I looked in the mirror, I wouldn't know I was a Negro. "Today in the Army, a man can go according to his ability. If you have the stuff, it doesn't matter how long you were baked in the oven."

When he was with the combat troops in Germany two years ago, the easy-going Philadelphia officer was president of the School Board and American youth activities. He was elected by his neighbors, most of them white soldiers from South of the Mason-Dixon line. His wife, sister of ex-Dodger star Roy Campanella, was area chairman of Volunteers for the Red Cross and was involved in a half-dozen other community activities.

The Colonel said he thinks the key to the success of integration in the Army was that it "was not jammed down people's throats. It was simply shown to everyone that this was the best thing—that we can't go throughout the world and win people if we don't practice what we preach."

The Negro was not the only one who had to do the integrating in the Armed Forces. It was just as important to integrate the white soldier into the Negro unit. We talked to a cross-section of them too—from North to South.

No Trouble
Sgt. First Class Willie H. Terry Jr., a white soldier from Cola, S.C., is an infantry squad leader. He said: "I've never had any more trouble with them than with a white boy. One of the best men we have in the platoon is a Negro."

M/Sgt. Jesse Mason is another white soldier from the South. A platoon sergeant, he said he thought integration has helped the Army. "There was a lot of friction before, but not now."
There are still a few Negroes

who think they are being discriminated against in the Service. Perhaps a few are, but most are not, and they are no longer receiving the sympathy, even from their own people, that the complaint used to bring.

The only Negro Army Chaplain who is a full Colonel now is counseling one of the largest concentrations of American troops in the world. He's Chaplain (Col.) John A. DeVeaux, Senior Chaplain, U.S. Army Garrison, Ft. Carson, Colo.

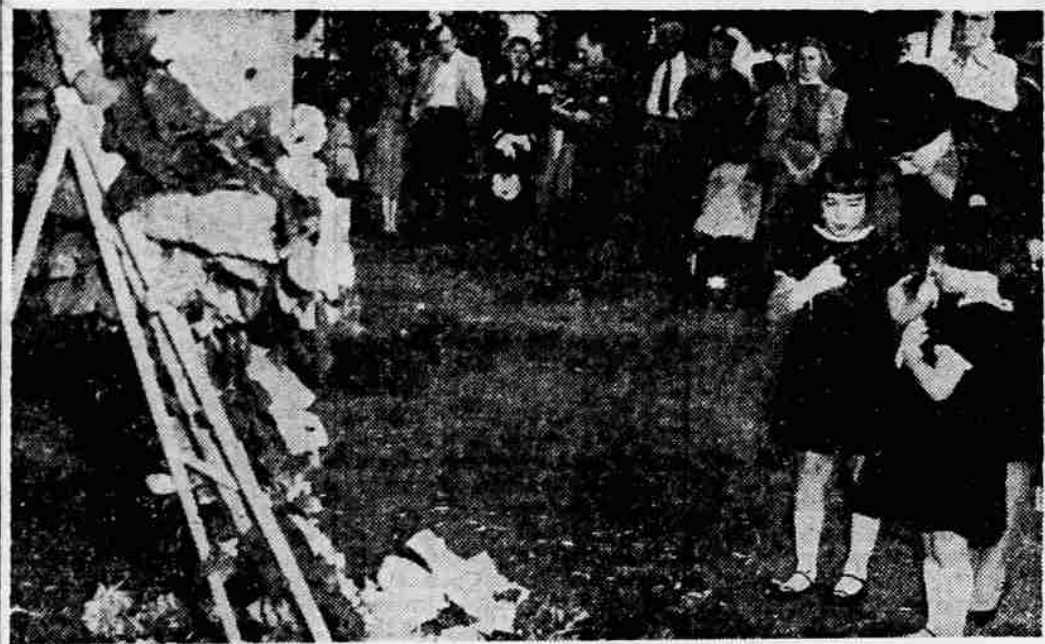
Before integration, the chaplain told us, "If a guy failed in the Army it was blamed on segregation. A dishonorable discharge didn't even mean anything to a Negro soldier, because, he would al-

ways say, "They kicked me out because I wouldn't be an Uncle Tom. When they get a dishonorable discharge now or flunk out, they get no sympathy from Negroes." Chaplain DeVeaux had an interesting comment on how the integration program has probably been of more value to the Army than it has to the Negro.

Once Service Units
"More of my people were killed in Korea than in World War I and II combined, and there was no such thing as a Negro prisoner of war before integration. Negro units were service units, and stayed far behind the line and never took an active part in the hot war." The Negro Chaplain said he considered the most important

thing integration has given his people to be "dignity—that's a big thing in my dictionary."

The real success of integration is not here even yet, Chaplain DeVeaux said. "Integration is for the young men," he explained. "They will grasp it. They will make it work because the young lads coming into the Armed Forces today are learning there is nothing to this race business. "The Army has done more for my people than anybody else, and the best part is that Army men—white and Negro—are carrying this integration out of the Service with them. That's why it is beginning to work on the outside, too."



UNEXPECTED VISIT—Actress Linda Christian, second wife of actor Tyrone Power, is pictured in Hollywood during an unexpected visit to the grave of her ex-husband with her two children, Romina Franchesca, 8, and Taryn Stephanie, 6. Power died of a heart attack while making a movie in Spain.



BEING SLOWLY LED AWAY, Aurora, Ill., Mayor Paul Egan (between two policemen) was jailed when he became too persistent in trying to get the ear of Governor William Stratton to ask why he (Egan) was not invited to dedication ceremonies of a portion of the new East-West Tollway. Egan tried to break through police lines at Leland Hotel where Governor Stratton was making dedicatory address but failed.

Silica Compound Found Effective Way to Kill Insects

By DELOS SMITH
UPI Science Editor

New York (UPI)—There is a new possibility of science winning a total victory over certain insects, including that p r i m e a n d seemingly unco n q u e r a b l e pest, the cockroach.

The new weapon seems to kill insects by physical rather than chemical means. If that is so, insects won't be able to learn to live with it as many have learned to live with DDT and other poisonous insecticides. It also means people won't accidentally poison themselves while exterminating insects.

The new weapon is a kind of sand. Add two oxygen atoms to the molecule of silicon, which is one of the most abundant of the elements, and you have silica. Nature frequently makes the addition; silica is everywhere, in sands and rocks. Now, toy with silica in technically easy ways, and you have an extremely fine powder which is aggressively greedy for moisture.

An insect walks over a sprinkle of that powder and very soon thereafter it is dead. Science doesn't yet know positively why, but the best theory is that the powder draws moisture out of its body. That's as physical a way of killing as swatting, but it's infinitely easier. DDT and the other organic insecticides kill by adding ingredients to an insect's body

chemistry which the chemistry can't handle. Unhappily insect chemistry adapts to the added ingredients and eventually lines of insects emerge which are immune to what used to kill them, but meanwhile people, birds, fish, and other creatures are endangered.

Silica in any form is notably non-poisonous. The silica powder has been in use for a long time as a filler of diluting substance for resins and other materials. Dr. Walter Ebeling of the University of California discovered by accident that it was an insect killer.

Faster Than DDT
He was diluting DDT with it and discovered that when he decreased the DDT content of his insect poison while increasing the powder content, it killed more insects.

Since then there have been many experiments. In the laboratory, the powder alone will knock down cockroaches in 15 minutes and kill them in 45 minutes, which is faster than DDT, parathion, dieldrin and a number of other poisonous insecticides can do it. It works as effectively on all insects experimented with so far.

The answer to the critical question of whether the powder is the total victory weapon, now is in the making. The Davison Chemical Co., whose scientists developed the powder formulation which tested best in the laboratory, has released quantities of it to professional insecticide users for strictly controlled scientific experiments under natural conditions. Their results will give the answer.

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Back Stairs: Helicopter Language

By MERRIMAN SMITH
UPI Correspondent
Augusta, Ga. — (UPI) — Backstairs at the White House: When President Eisenhower hops around in his helicopter, he encounters a language difficulty that would stop the government's most talented translator.

The rotors make so much noise that vocal communication is virtually impossible, even between two persons wedged together side by side. This leads to all sorts of sign language:

Pointing to another person while patting one's own tummy — fasten your seat belt if you don't want to lose your upper fillings when we land.

Pointing upward (this only for the benefit of first trippers) — "See, we're taking off."

Pointing out window, excitedly, — "If your seat was as good as mine, you could see a whale of a football game going on below."

Pointing out window, casually — "still raining."

Fairly Simple Signs
These signs, as one can see, are fairly simple. The passenger in a White House helicopter has to be up on current events, however, to understand some of the more complicated communications:

War I Munitions Terminal Sale Told

Jersey City, N.J.—(UPI)—Black Tom, a 27-acre peninsula where German saboteurs set off a gigantic munitions explosion during World War I, was sold for \$27,000 at public auction Monday.

A New York syndicate bought the property through Francis X. Hayes, a local attorney who refused to identify his clients or indicate to what use the largely unused marine terminal would be put.



'LIKE MY DAUGHTER' — Queen Frederika of Greece (right) smiles and points to daughter, Princess Sophie (left), during press conference at U. S. Navy base, Long Beach, Calif. Asked her impression of American youth, the Queen pointed to the Princess and said, "They are like my daughter." In background is Madame Caroulo, a member of the royal party. The Queen and Princess are on an extended tour of the U. S.

Sewing Machine Won By Medford Woman

Mrs. J. B. Creager, 920 West 11th st., Medford, has been notified that she won a Pfaff sewing machine in the recent "200,000 Family Contest" sponsored by the Colgate-Palmolive company.

To win a prize the contestants had to complete a numbered dot outline and give an appropriate title to the finished picture.

RESUME TALKS

Warsaw—(UPI)—U.S. Ambassador Jacob Bean and Chinese Communist Ambassador Wang Ping-nan resume their inconclusive talks here today. It was their first meeting since Nov. 7.

Cuba Army Patrol Kills 15 Rebels

Havana—(UPI)—Fifteen rebels were killed by a Cuban army patrol Monday during a surprise attack on Yareyal, six miles from Holguin, an army communique claimed.

The communique said the dead included the leader of the group, and two Mexicans, none of whom was identified.

Reports from Camaguey reported another army-rebel gun battle in central Cuba, but no casualties were reported and the material damage appeared to be relatively light.

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Pointing downward with shrugged shoulders — "Lousy crowd."
Pointing downward with hands rubbing together — "Brother, easily 10,000 in that crowd."
Nodding downward, keeping hands in pockets — "Looks cold down here."
Nodding downward, arms folded — "I'm nearly asleep."
Waving hands excitedly in all directions — "Don't talk to me about Harold Stassen — I've heard enough."
Clapping hand over fellow passenger's mouth — "No smoking."
Slapping self on top of head — "I left my hat on the other plane."
Crowd Small
When President Eisenhower's big plane, the Columbine III, touched down here from Washington last week, the airport crowd of spectators consisted of about 50 to 100 onlookers. On many arrivals here in the past, the crowds have been appreciably larger. The local morning paper, the Augusta Chronicle called it "by far the smallest and most undemonstrative gathering attracted by the chief executive since he started vacationing here in 1951."
This, of course, is a matter of judgement. For one thing, the President arrived here 40 minutes earlier than the schedule printed in the newspapers. He came in at 1:50 p.m. when the schools still were in session and a lot of people still at lunch.
Washington reporters who travel with the President in and out of many towns saw little out of the ordinary in his arrival, but perhaps they are jaded. It is true, however, that Eisenhower goes in and out of Washington airport week after week without attracting so much as a dozen spectators — even in the spring when the nation's capital is overflowing with tourists.

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1. Webster's Collegiate Dictionary?
2. A 6x9-inch book of 204 pages?
3. The Topeka, Kansas, telephone directory?
4. One day's mail in the Rockland, Maine, post office?

ANSWER: A 6X9-INCH BOOK OF 204 PAGES. In order to put something in the daily newspaper to bring everybody into one market place requires a variety of features. Sports pages for the sports lovers, recipes and household hints for the housewives, different news for different people. The newspaper's ability to reach all members of the family is an important reason why so many advertisers use the daily newspaper.

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