

ARKANSAS MILITARY JOURNAL

**A Publication of the
ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD HISTORICAL FOUNDATION**

VOL. 6

SPRING 1998

NO. 3

HERITAGE ISSUE

IN THIS ISSUE:

**BACKING THE ATTACK: BLACK ARKANSAS' FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY,
JAPAN AND JIM CROW**

*** * MEDAL OF HONOR WINNERS**

WILLIAM EVANS

POMPEY FACTOR

JOHN WARD

*** THE FORGOTTEN STORY OF LITTLE ROCK**

*** SOLDIERS KILLED IN WORLD WAR 1—COLORED**

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
MAJOR GENERAL DON C. MORROW

CHIEF OF STAFF
COLONEL WILLIAM D. WOFFORD

ARKANSAS MILITIA FOUNDATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CHAIRMAN

MAJOR GENERAL (RET) JAMES A. RYAN

VICE CHAIRMAN

SECRETARY

TREASURER

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE MCCULLEY

MEMBERS

COLONEL (RET) MARY FRANCES "FRANKIE" SEARS

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CISSY LASHBROOK

MAJOR DUDLEY SMITH

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER GREG SETTLES

COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR DEBBIE COLLINS

SERGEANT MAJOR DOYLE HOUSTON

PUBLICATIONS STAFF

CAPTAIN EARNEST L. TATE

STAFF SERGEANT NATHAN BARLOW

SERGEANT LEANNA HIGGINBOTHAM

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS TIFFANY JOHNSON

The Arkansas Military Journal is an unofficial publication of the Arkansas National Guard Historical Foundation. The purpose of the journal is to aid in the preservation of Arkansas Military History. Comments and materials for publication are invited. Correspondence should be addressed to: The Adjutant General, CS-HS, P.O.Box 2301, Camp Joseph Robinson, North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118-2200.

BACKING THE ATTACK:

BLACK ARKANSANS' FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY, JAPAN AND JIM CROW

BY

BERNA LOVE

During World War II, African-Americans found themselves embroiled in two wars: one they fought abroad against Nazi Germany, Imperial Japan and fascism; and the second they battled on the home front against white supremacy, Jim Crow laws and discrimination. Cassell Lewis was one of the first blacks in Little Rock to enlist. A floor cave-in at the Little Rock Furniture Company where he worked convinced young Cassell that Army life would be an improvement. A Dunbar High School graduate, Mr. Lewis volunteered for service one day after his twentieth birthday. He recalls that day:

I volunteered and...I went to Camp Robinson. I got a uniform but, I got World War I stuff. (laugh) I had sort-of what you call riding pants and legging. I was there (Camp) about four or five days. There were three of us (blacks) from Little Rock and another feller(sic) from another place. When we got through, we were sent to Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Lewis became a corporal and a squad leader in his quartermaster trucking battalion. At home and abroad, he

supervised men in the care and maintenance of the Army's trucks. He inspected equipment, drove a two-and-a-half-ton truck, and hauled supplies and personnel over all kinds of terrain under combat conditions. During his tour in Australia and New Guinea, Lewis was one among "only a handful of blacks." Colonel Don Morrow, historian of the Air National Guard at Camp Robinson in North Little Rock, (Editor's Note: This is Major General Don C. Morrow, who was connected with the Arkansas Army National Guard Museum at the time this article was originally published.) explained that "there were only a small number of black soldiers compared to whites." He went on to state that black soldiers were segregated with black units "officered" by white officers. "Most (black) units were restricted to combat service, support units --- transportation, supply. Lots of black soldiers were truck drivers. But there was always the exception.

The effect of Jim Crowism on the morale of black soldiers was devastating. The armed forces' mission to "inoculate pride, dignity and aggressiveness in the black soldier" was in complete opposition to the Army's policy of segregation. For many Negro soldiers this caused widespread discontent. Lewis remembers:

We couldn't dock the Queen Elizabeth in Sydney. They had to transport us in. It came over the public address system that there were no black peoples(sic) over there.

I guess they just didn't want us talking to a white. So we hollered, "why don't you just take us back to the States?" We knew that wasn't going to happen.

When payday rolled around for Corporal Lewis, the Army did not "pay us --- the blacks; they paid the whites." With fifty-eight dollars private pay or sixty-four dollars corporal pay, the army was afraid that the black soldiers would go to town and raise a ruckus with the Australians. "That's when our trouble began. They (Army) told the people that we were not civilized."

According to the United States Army publication, *Integration of the Armed Forces, 1940-1965*, serious racial tension was developing by the end of the first year of the war. One contributing factor was the Army's practice of using racially separated facilities for military troops. Also, commanders of black units stationed in the South (where the majority of training centers were located) insisted on applying local laws and customs inside the camps. At Camp Joseph T. Robinson in North Little Rock, a reception and training facility, black military were given separate living quarters, mess halls, chapel, day rooms, guest houses, theater, swimming pool, service club, camp newspaper and buses. The barber shops, tailor shops and PX (Post Exchange) where soldiers purchased cigarettes,

beverages, sandwiches, clothing and supplies, were also segregated.

The Army parroted a social separateness that stripped a race of certain unalienable rights while encouraging them to excel as Americans. Black United States soldiers were told it was their duty to do "what it takes to beat the Axis." A February 1943 edition of *The Buffalo*, a newspaper for the 371st Combat Troop at Camp Robinson, stated that blacks received special training so they might become "war conscious" and instilled with "the determination to win and carry the fight to the enemy."

In exchange for the valuable defense of their country, the armed forces offered many African-Americans better economic and social opportunities than they had as civilians during the war era. The service provided the soldiers with food, clothing and a salary that was higher than they could earn in most occupations available to them. The Army tried to facilitate the social needs of the soldiers as well by promoting activities on the post including dances, boxing, a dramatic club, swing bands, basketball, glee clubs and movies. At Camp Robinson, on one occasion, soldiers were entertained by a special lecture delivered by the movie actor, Cary Grant. Though camp life tried to provide all the comforts of home and then some, soldiers still craved those three-day passes to freedom and "chicks". Black

soldiers sought a place where they could relax, intermingle with their own race, and be given courtesy and accommodation along with service. The Line---Little Rock's Ninth Street -- stood ready to welcome them with open arms.

On October 16, 1942, the *Arkansas State Press* reported that Little Rock citizenry were presenting a patriotic "welcome" program for the 393rd Engineers Battalion, 599th Field Artillery and 371st Infantry, which had recently arrived at Camp Robinson. The program was the result of the combined efforts of thirty-eight organizations and clubs from Little Rock and North Little Rock. The highlight of the program, a solo of patriotic songs, was a special tribute "to the boys in the armed service." Club sponsors and participants included the chamber of Commerce, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Urban League, Dining Car Porters Local No. 354, and numerous sororities and fraternities. The out pouring of support for the "boys" and "America" was continually exhibited by Arkansas's black community. The majority of citizens expressed that, regardless of color, they were Americans first with American patriotism and pride.

Black soldiers found West Ninth Street to their liking, bringing themselves and their pay checks down on the Line. Described as "Little Rock's Harlem," the street offered "...laughter, drawling conversation and dance music."

Soldiers came for the "gaiety," and businesses saw huge increases in their profits. The Line stayed open day and night serving up meals, liquor, nightclub entertainment and back alley craps to the black soldiers stationed at Camp Robinson. The Dreamland Ballroom located on the top floor of the Taborian Hall building at Ninth and State reopened in 1941 and catered to the military --- black and white. The club drew crowds with such "hot" shows as Irwin Miller's Brown Skin Models, Sahji, "Queen of the Shake," Ike Barlett's Vamping Babes, and Madeline Greene, "the lovely little chirper" with Father Hines and his "ork." The "chittlin circuit" brought many musical greats who performed down on the Line and on occasion at the Robinson Auditorium. John LeMay, whose family had operated businesses along Ninth Street for years, recalls the time Lena Horne visited:

They (Army) wouldn't let her sing for the (black) soldiers. They wanted her to sing for the German prisoners, and she refused...that time she was staying with Harold Banks' mother out there on Pulaski Street.

Soldiers were never at a loss for entertainment, the street offered: Club Aristocrat, where "One Punch" Brown demonstrated his boxing "fistimania;" pocket billiards and snooker at Red's Pool Hall; and such popular movie fare as "Santa Fe Trail" and "White Savage" at the Negro Gem Theatre. During the 1940s, restaurants, cafes and tea rooms

like The Victory Chicken Shack, DeLuxe Grill, and the Chatterbox, sprang up and dished out barbecue, chicken plates, hot fish, sizzling steaks, draught beer and cat-head biscuits to hungry soldiers and residents alike. Service oriented businesses like barber shops, tailor shops, shoe shine parlors and cleaners, also reaped the wartime windfall.

Amidst the neon lights of the Line, stood the United Service Organization or USO Club located on the corner of Ninth and State streets. Although there were four USOs in Little Rock, this was the only USO in Little Rock that provided social services to black military through its club and USO camp shows. The organization was founded by the following: YMCA, YWCA, Salvation Army, Traveler's Aid, Jewish Welfare and Catholic Community Services. John LeMay worked at the USO as a young boy. He remembers:

Now the black police didn't come in until the second World War. That's when the USO came in on Ninth Street. That's the only place that the soldiers could go. The building...USO bought it and turned it into a center from the first floor all the way up to the top floor.

The USO hosted "socials" for the boys from Camp Robinson and the Stuttgart Air Base. *The Buffalo* and the *Arkansas State Press* reported on a dance "a group of local girls organized" at the USO for the 92nd Engineers from Camp Robinson. A cheerful picture of damsels in the arms of

admiring soldiers affirmed the State Press's caption, "No War Worries For The Moment." The club afforded soldiers an opportunity for clean fun, and perhaps helped them forget, if only momentarily, that their next stop was probably overseas. John LeMay recalls setting up for many military socials:

I worked there myself. I was in charge of the top floor. Anytime they had a dance or floorshow...Old Man Butler, who was the director of the USO, would tell me, "Listen, we are going to have a dance and it will start at nine o'clock in the morning. Would you set up the tables...cold drinks and popcorn?" So I did. They were not allowed to bring no sack of whiskey into the USO. And there was never no police there at the dances.

In addition to its dances, the second floor of the USO Club provided the military and the community with a much used basketball court. Dunbar, a local high school, Philander Smith College, and Arkansas Baptist College practiced and played ball there along with camp soldiers. Locals and military mixed-it-up on the court, though in some cases this led to disappointment as reported by *The Buffalo*:

Saturday night at the U.S.O. in Little Rock, 3rd Battalion headquarters lost a very tough game of basketball to Baptist College by the score of 48 to 47....This was one of the best games seen this season at the U.S.O. although the loss was a heartbreaker for the many soldiers in attendance.

In September of 1942, the USO-Camp show, "Keep Shufflin," visited Camp Robinson. The musical featured a

bevy of beauties that were well received by all who attended. The camp show was just another branch of the service that the USO offered.

The most important USO Services were actually performed by loved ones on the home front. Organizations like The Service Men's Wives Club, the Army Mother's Club and the Volunteer Service Organization, contributed thousands of volunteer hours toward activities that boosted the morale of African-American soldiers at home and abroad. After Negroes encountered discrimination from the Red Cross, they formed their own service agencies. These clubs and others like the MacArthur Knitting Club of Pulaski County supplied colored troops with bandages and surgical dressings, coffee and donuts, knitted sweaters and socks, reading and writing materials, and Christmas "care parcels".

Josephine Pankey, better known as "Mother Josephine," was a major financial contributor and tireless volunteer at the Ninth Street USO. An *Arkansas State Press* article dated October 9, 1942, stated that:

Several times each week, Mother Josephine climbs the steps to the USO office, her arms filled with bright flowers and maybe a book or two, perhaps a magazine tucked beneath her arm and always a warm smile on her face...doing her big bit to "Keep'em Smiling."

Mother Josephine exemplified the patriotism which was so often demonstrated by Little Rock's Negro women.

Investing their time and donating what they could reflected their love and concern for husbands, brothers, cousins, lovers and friends, in the fight against Hitler and Tojo.

Many black Arkansans felt it was their patriotic duty to support a war effort that promoted a democracy that they could not fully share. Fighting stateside against unfair poll taxes and voting irregularities, discriminatory wages based on race and color instead of qualifications, and white supremacy, should have left little time, heart or pocketbook for financially supporting the war. But, each time African-Americans were called on to "Back The Attack", they did. Blacks, the majority of whom were in the lowest wage-earning bracket, were repeatedly asked to contribute money for the war effort by volunteering a portion of their income to the regular purchase of Defense Bonds and Stamps. An Ad supported by Manufacturers Furniture Company in Little Rock called for blacks to "Get behind the invasion drive! Invest more than ever before."

The Negro Division of the War Loan Drive staged many War Bond rallies in which they called upon the black community to "do our part in helping our country toward victory." The Night-hawks, a fraternal organization of prominent black leaders, staged the Negro Division's Fourth War Bond Drive. After three years of war, they challenged

citizens to once again dig a little deeper with the realization that:

The Negroes of the city have played their part in cooperation with the war effort 100 percent and some of us feel we have done all we can do, but now is the time for us to make one of the greatest sacrifices of the war that we can hurry victory and bring back home the boys who were fortunate enough to survive this struggle and convince them that the home front was backing them up all the way through.

As black Arkansans "backed the attack," they combated an age-old enemy---white supremacy. Underneath Ninth Street's "gaiety" ran an under-current of interracial friction caused in part by the constant presence of white policemen and MP's. Black soldiers clashed with white authorities because it appeared that the police wanted "...to make the black soldiers realize that their uniforms did not mean that they had achieved racial equality." Hostilities came to a head on March 26, 1942, when Sergeant Thomas P. Foster was shot five times by white Patrolman A.J. Hays while lying on the Ninth Street sidewalk. John LeMay witnessed the shooting:

They had another riot on Ninth Street during those years and how that came about, there was a sergeant in the Army supposed to did something, and they got this soldier and one of the MP's called the truck to come down and pick this soldier up. And they had this soldier stand against the wall beside the church, I was standing on the church stairs, looking at everything and this cop came up and called this soldier "a black nigger." So

this soldier broke loose and hit this cop and spit in his face. The cop jumped back and pulled his gun and shot the soldier...Dubissons... moved his ambulance around and in the meantime all hell broke loose. When they found out that this white cop had sot this soldier, all hell broke loose on Ninth Street.

An outraged Negro populace demanded an investigation of the shooting of Sergeant Foster, and the NAACP and Little Rock's black leaders formed their own probe committee. While the largest Negro crowd ever assembled gathered to protest the murder, the *Arkansas State Press* headlines reflected other home front battles:

America is at War, This is not a RACE War,
This is Everybody's War

Red Cross Inability to Accept Negro Plasma
Donations

Negro is Playing his Part Despite All The
Injustices

Seven months after the Foster incident, the demands of the Negro public were acknowledged, and on October 10, 1942, "Negro uniformed police officers were seen patrolling the streets...The appointment of these Negro officers in the Negro area marks one of the best gestures toward demonstrating that democracy is what we are all intent upon preserving..." This was an epoch making event for it had been two decades since Negro officers had patrolled in Little Rock.

In August 1942, two months prior to the hiring of black city policemen, the Army at Camp Robinson activated a colored Military Police Detachment. The military authorities advocated the use of Negro MP's and police as a means of keeping down whatever racial disturbances might arise from the presence of white officers in the "restricted district for Negroes." The idea was for the Negro military police to work with the Negro civilian police to take care of the multitude of soldiers who found diversion on the Line. Intentions were good, but one year later it was reported that:

What the daily press labeled a riot painted a different picture Saturday night than accustomed, for this time it was the Military Police who displayed no powers of reason...The M.P. became incensed over the soldier's questioning and struck him over the head, which was resented by the other soldiers present and it was anybody's battle then.

In the zero hour of war, black and white Americans united in their desire for a speedy victory for their country. Even though the objective was the same, African-American war activities ran a separate course that paralleled, but did not run hand-in-hand with white efforts. Separately, African-Americans contributed much to the war effort: manpower for the defense of their country in the battlefield and in industry; volunteers who established and donated their time to services for colored military; money

to finance the war; patriotism and an abiding belief in democracy; and a safe haven for lonely soldiers. These things in and of themselves were not more worthy than what white Americans gave. But, the truth is that blacks demonstrated that they were first-class Americans while walking a color line that separated them from their constitutional rights. Although "World War II resulted in little change in the status of Arkansas blacks," their patriotism and fighting spirit strengthened their resolve for personal freedom, and helped them make strategic gains in education, politics, government and employment in the post-war years.

SOURCES AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

Editors Note: Berna Love is Curator of Anthropology & Director of Programming at the ARKANSAS MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND HISTORY. This article was previously published.

MEDAL OF HONOR WINNERS FROM ARKANSAS

WILLIAM EVANS

Rank and Organization: Private, Company E, 7th United States Infantry.

Place and date: At Big Horn, Montana, 9 July 1876.

Entered service at: St. Louis, Missouri.:

Birth Ireland.: :

Date of issue: 2 December 1876.

Citation: Carried dispatches to Brigadier General Crook through a country occupied by Sioux.

POMPEY FACTOR

Rank and Organization: Private, Indian Scouts.

Place and date: At Pecos River, Texas, 25 April 1875.

Entered service at: -----.

Birth: Arkansas.

Date of issue: 28 May 1875.

Citation: Gallantry in action.

JOHN WARD

Rank and organization: Sergeant, Indian Scouts.

Place and date: At Pecos River, Texas, 25 April 1875.

Entered Service at:-----.

Birth Arkansas.

Date of issue: 28 May 1875.

Citation: Gallantry in action with Indians.

THE FORGOTTEN STORY OF LITTLE ROCK

BY MAJOR W. D. MCGLASSON

A Captain and two enlisted men climbed into their jeep and pulled away from Little Rock's Central High School. It was 8 May, shortly after noon, and no one was around to witness their departure except perhaps a janitor cleaning up the auditorium after the previous night's graduation ceremonies.

So as uneventfully as that ended one of the longest and most difficult missions in the Arkansas National Guard's 130-year history!

Throughout the school year, from the opening day 2 Sep until its climax nine months later, Guardsmen had been, with but one brief lapse, constantly present on the campus as a symbol of rule by law.

Acting under orders from Gov Orval E. Faubus, 75 Guardsmen under Lt Col Marion E. Johnson moved to Little Rock's Central High School 2 Sep, the first day of school, to deter any violence which might arise around attendance for the first time of nine Negro students. Joining forces

with State Troopers, the Guardsmen proceeded calmly and efficiently to carry out their orders.

The orders were identical, except for one small but critical detail, with those they would receive later from Federal authorities---to prevent disorder and violence. The order from Gov Faubus, however, said they would accomplish their mission by barring the nine Negro students from the school; instructions given by the Department of the Army after their Federalization three weeks later said they would put down any disorder while upholding a Federal court order to admit the nine students.

In that difference in method was born the dispute which thrust the entire Arkansas National Guard into a limelight it never wanted, demanded personal sacrifices its members could ill-afford, and subjected a highly-respected military organization to criticism it didn't deserve!

The Little Rock episode had three separate and distinct phases: the initial three weeks during which Gov Faubus kept a small contingent of Guardsmen on hand to keep out the Negro Students and to prevent disorder; the violent week which began with the Governor's withdrawal of the Guardsmen and ended when Federal para-troopers flown to the scene dispersed the rowdy crowds and reinstalled the nine students in school under armed protection and the long, uneventful 7 1/2 months which made up the rest of the school year, with

Arkansas Guardsmen on duty daily to prevent another outbreak of lawlessness.

Newsmen who flocked to the scene during the first and second phases focused most of their attention on the "big picture"--the social, moral and legal implications of Little Rock. And many, with crusaders' zeal, scattered their barbs wholesale to cover anyone and everyone, including the Guardsmen. Thus in the early stages of the disorders, the guardsmen often were portrayed as one of the "villains" of the piece in the public press-or were mentioned merely as a part of the general scenery.

With the arrival 24 Sep of the Army's most glamorous corps, the paratroopers, the suddenly-Federalized National Guardsmen found themselves still among the "also-rans"--except for an occasional slighting comparison by a political-minded, anti-Faubus newswriter, such as "ill-trained" and "sloppily-dressed" Guardsmen, and "tough, efficient" Regulars.

And with the beginning of the third phase, most of the newsmen had left the scene, so the general public was left with the inaccurate, highly-colored portrait of the Guard which had been drawn in the heat of controversy.

Yet the Guardsmen kept their own counsel, went competently about their assigned jobs whether under State or Federal control, and though their role often was

misunderstood, emerged in the end with honor although their total achievement went almost unheralded.

This, then, is the "forgotten story" of Little Rock-- the story of the Guardsmen, the tensions under which they performed their unpleasant duties, and the day-to-day problems they faced during the longest eight months in their lives!

Only a handful were called to Little Rock by Gov Faubus in the first phase - 289 in all, and no more than a fraction of that number at any given time. Their State tour lasted just 18 days, from the opening day of school until 20 Sep when Gov Faubus removed them from the campus under pressure from the Federal Government. Crowds which gathered the first few days staged a few demonstrations then gradually grew smaller and more tractable. The nine Negroes made no effort to return to class and, after the initial displays of crowd feeling, nothing more than a few minor incidents demanded Guard attention.

But on the day following withdrawal of the Guardsmen, a mob gathered to hoot and jeer when the nine Negro students entered Central High School under police protection. Next day, police were compelled to spirit away the Negroes and on the evening of the 23rd, after three days of disorder and violent mob demonstrations, President Eisenhower issued his famous "cease and desist" order. The next day, 1,200

officers and men of the 101 Abn Div were flown to the city and orders were issued in Washington to call the entire Arkansas National Guard- nearly 10,000 officers and men-into active Federal service.

So began the unprecedented peacetime mobilization around which so much controversy has centered, and a mission in which military efficiency counted for much less than an objective outlook and strong moral armor.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of the job itself, involving as it did deeply stirred emotions and threatening lawlessness, the Guardsmen found the bitterest pill of all in the manner in which they were called to duty by the Army, then left sitting in their armories while imported paratroopers performed the traditional National Guard chore of restoring order. Resentment was stirred, too, by the Federalization of the entire Guard and its retention on active duty for 30 days, although the bulk of its force merely reported to home-town armories morning and night, then went on about their civilian pursuits during the day. Guard officers still speak bitterly of that first 30 days as little more than a degrading form of "house arrest."

It was doubtful, too, that they soon would forget the role of "poor relation" handed them by the Army when it formulated the whole mobilization plan in secrecy, without

recourse to the valuable experience with which Guard leaders could have prevented many of the problems which arose later.

Nor was the bad taste left in their mouths by the initial lack of trust removed by the day-to-day operations to follow. Command of the Little Rock operation had been handed over to Maj Gen Edwin A. Walker, Commander of the Arkansas Military District. General Walker's post was one in which normally his chief concern would have been the training and administration of USAR and ROTC personnel. Despite this seemingly close tie with reserve components, charged Guard officers, Army officers hastily assembled to augment Gen Walker's staff apparently had received little or no orientation in the capabilities and limitations of the National Guard. Unwilling to let the Guard staff direct the unprecedented mobilization, the Army officers hampered almost as much as they expedited the difficult operation in its early stages, Guard officials declared.

That they still had no intention of working with the Guard on a basis of mutual confidence, was apparent eight months later, when material was being gathered for this article. General Walker flatly refused to discuss any phase of the Guard's Little Rock performance with a representative of THE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN and instructed Guard officers still on active duty to withhold their own assistance!

Now it's time for a more detailed account of Little Rock in so far as it involved the Guard. Let's start in mid-afternoon of 25 Sep, when the Federalization orders were received in Little Rock.

By 2300 hours, Maj Gen Sherman T. Clinger, State Adjutant General, and his hard-pressed staff had translated the initial order into actual mobilization plans and, gulping down coffee and sandwiches as they worked, were telephoning, one-by-one, 113 units across the State the unwelcome news. Most of the Guardsmen, of course, had heard unofficial announcements of their new assignment via radio or television, and already had started to assemble at hometown armories. With receipt of official work late in the evening, standing alert plans were placed in operation. Not long after midnight, many units were fully assembled and awaiting further orders two battalions of the 153 Inf, ordered to move to Little Rock together with some Signalmen, Ordnance specialists and support troops, were ready to roll by approximately 0300 on the 26th.

Two of the minor misunderstandings with Active Army officers of which the Guardsmen later complained arose during this period. Faced with a badly strained telephone budget, already depleted by the State-ordered Little Rock duty and by earlier operations during a flood emergency, Guard leaders asked the Army to assume responsibility for

rapidly-mounting telephone bills connected with the Federally imposed mobilization. Similarly, the requested immediate access to Federal gasoline supplies to support the convoy movements to the State Capitol. It was several days before the telephone transfer was effected, after fruitless haggling and needless delay; and gasoline credit cards promised by the Army had not materialized by 0300, so trucks were filled from carefully-hoarded State supplies for their journey to Little Rock.

Troops assigned to the initial "task force" were sent to Camp Robinson, long-deactivated wartime training camp on the outskirts of the city. Units had arrived by early morning and, with the airborne force already in control at the high school, started the laborious task of making camp--setting up messes, moving into the camp's small wooden hutments, and opening an operational headquarters.

Meanwhile, Ordnance experts had been working through the night to put the entire Guard "on wheels." One thousand vehicles already were in the hands of units, the remaining 1600 only recently had been placed in concentration sites upon return from the 1957 Summer camp. Unable to ascertain how many units--and consequently how many vehicles--would be required for the job ahead, State maintenance crews brought the entire fleet out of "cold storage," recharging

batteries, refilling tires and tanks, and accomplished the job in only two days!

Troops whose presence was not required in Little Rock had been assembled, formally given the word that they now were members of Uncle Sam's Army and finally, after waiting several hours for additional instructions, sent home with orders to muster again that evening. By the next day, the status of the "stay-at-home" had been fairly well established: they would report to home-town armories at 0600 and at 1800 daily, and spend five evenings a week in training, accelerating their proficiency in various military skills. Otherwise, according to instructions passed down by the Army, they would be free to "pursue their normal civilian vocations."

There was no billeting or messing problem for that group. They lived at home and drew the Army's established quarters allowance. In addition, they were granted a cash food allowance of \$2.57 per day.

It was in the assembling of a "task force to serve at Central High School that the biggest problem arose-how to provide a force with the maximum impact in Little Rock and the minimum impact on the economic welfare of individual Guardsmen.

In the beginning, 1800 Guardsmen were designated for actual Little Rock duty. That figure was reduced by easy

stages, however, until by 20 Dec, it had reached the level at which it would remain the rest of the school year, 435 officers and men.

And, demonstrating the manner in which the load was spread across the entire State, nearly 70 different units were represented in that final small force. Thus the average stood at less than seven individuals per unit through the last five months of the unwanted duty.

The system devised by Guard and Army officers to reduce personal hardships to a minimum deserves further explanation here, since it well may set the pattern for future mobilizations of similar nature-if they become necessary!

In its simplest terms, the three-pronged system involved:

- Retention of the men upon whom active duty would impose the least hardship.

- Small manpower levies on each unit to spread the load equitably across the State.

- A common-sense rotation systems, utilizing the 39th Replacement Co as a pool of replacement manpower, to enable men to go home to transact important business or solve family problems.

A typical unit levy might call for one officer, two riflemen, two drivers, and a cook. Unit commanders selected the men on the basis of who best could perform the require

duty and who was able to serve with the least personal hardship. While in Little Rock, if a man needed three days-or 30-or-90-to attend to urgent personal business, he was placed on administrative duty with his hometown unit for the required period and his duties assumed by a replacement from the rotation pool.

The pool also provided a sizeable reserve Camp Robinson which was immediately available to the task force commander.

Students and teachers, of whom there were approximately 300 in the Arkansas Guard, were sent home after only a few days to resume their educational endeavors.

In the first confused days of their Federal active duty. Guardsmen at Camp Robinson were left free to "get organized" while the paratroopers carried on all law enforcement duties at Central High School. Then Guardsmen gradually were filtered into the campus force until, by 1 Oct. all men on foot patrols, street barricades and door guard posts were Guardsmen. From then on through the remainder of the year, it was an all-Guard force with the exception of the high command, Gen Walker and his staff-which retained operational control until the 29 May graduation ceremonies also terminated the school assignment. For many weeks, Gen Clinger himself also was on Federal duty, commanding Guard troops under the overall command of

Gen Walker. During that period, Lt Col William Page, Gen Clinger's assistant, carried on as Acting Adjutant General.

Paperwork posed the biggest problem during the early stage of Federal service. Nearly 10,000 officers and men had been ushered abruptly into a new and different status, and the records of each individual had to be placed in prescribed Army order although most of them would revert to Guard control only 30 days later. Among the requirements were new Service Records, Inoculation Records and Military Pay Orders on each enlisted man; completion of a DA Form 220 (Notification of Entry on Active Duty) on each individual; updating of Forms 66 (Personal Record) on each officer; closing-out of Unit Funds and reopening under Army control; inauguration of new Morning Records for each unit; and preparation of Property Transfer Slips to cover individual equipment taken along by each man assigned to the task force.

Eight enlisted teams from the Active Army were dispatched from Ft Chaffee to supervise the laborious job. Assigned to work under their direction at eight centrally located armories around the State were clerks from each unit.

Almost as difficult was the problem of physical examinations. First instructions were that only men serving in Little Rock would be examined. As the unusual legal

ramifications of the unique mobilization became more evident, though, an examination was ordered for every Guardsmen. Composite teams made up of both Army and Guard Medics started making the rounds of armories two days after the initial call to duty, and had completed their assignment in 10 days. The reason for the change in plan was this: although a man might remain in his own hometown throughout the period of duty, he easily could be injured in a non-military accident, on the road or while working at his civilian job. So it was decided that a record of each man's physical condition should be made to forestall any disputes which might arise later over Service responsibility.

In the bare handful of injury cases, handling was identical with that of any other soldier on active duty. Line-of-duty investigations determined whether gross neglect or misbehavior entered the picture. Guard leaders knew of no specific case, but said a man injured while working at his normal civilian employment would have been entitled to any and all Army benefits, just as if a similar injury had occurred to any non-Guard Servicemen.

An additional boon to many of the Guardsmen was the Army's medicare program for dependents, under which many of the Arkansas men were able to send wives or children to civilian doctors or hospital of Army expense.

The organizational maintenance program came to "a screeching halt," an officer explained, because fulltime maintenance employees scattered strategically around the State were also Guardsmen, often with assignments in another field. Mobilizations removed them from their State maintenance duties and put them to work in their Guard role.

The tour of active duty offered one windfall, though--some \$38,000 worth of spare parts which National Guard units had not been able to obtain in their State status!

Thirty days after mobilization, when the greater part of the Guardsmen were released, most of the maintenance men were sent back to their own armories to take up their normal chores.

Disciplinary problems were almost non-existent throughout the entire eight months, according to Guard officers at all levels. One Company Commander said he had no absentees, no AWOLs, from the first alert until the final day. His report was typical across the State. A storm of public criticism inevitably would have erupted across the Nation from the most insignificant incidents, and the Guardsmen were reminded constantly that not only the eyes of Arkansas but of the whole World were on them as they went about their distasteful duty. Of more immediate concern, the entire city was in a highly explosive state, and one incident involving a Guardsman could have touched off a new

wave of violence. The warnings demonstrably were taken to heart, because not a single Guardsman was involved in imprudent or improper behavior.

During the period of State active duty, when one misstep would have precipitated rioting or worse, only mature, experienced men were sent to the high school to control the touchy crowds which gathered each day. Most of the men selected for the unwanted assignments were noncommissioned offices whose good judgment had been proven. Later, when tensions had been eased, younger men, less experienced, were sent to the school from Camp Robinson to share the onerous task.

A handful of student troublemakers no more than 50 out of an enrollment of 1900, estimated Guard officers waged a petty war of nerves through the year, obviously egged-on by extremist parents. This put the Guardsmen to repeated tests as the rebellious group tried time and again to provoke them into panicky action.

One step designed to reduce friction between guardsmen and townspeople was a strictly-enforced rule that no man could leave Camp Robinson in uniform except to go on duty at Central High School. In anonymity there was less chance of incidents.

Men called for the Little Rock task force were almost entirely from other Arkansas communities, too, thus reducing

another potential source of trouble. Officers of the Arkansas staff spoke strongly against using Guardsmen in their own home town for duty in a cause which is unpopular.

"It's like a policeman," one leading Guard figure explained. "If he lives next door to you and is your friend, he doesn't want to arrest you."

That the Arkansas Guard still has the respect and goodwill of the general public is affirmed by the manner in which its strength has held steady. Two days before its first call to duty, the entire Arkansas National Guard, Army and Air, numbered 9,877 officers and men. On 1 June, after the last Guardsman had been relieved, it stood at 9,585. Remember, this was at a time when guard strength nationally was being pushed down to budgetary ceilings. The reenlistment rate also held firm during the turbulent eight months.

Neither do Guard leaders envision any future recruiting problems stemming from reluctance of local citizens to support the organization. "The only resistance we've met are a few isolated cases of parents refusing to sign parental consent slips on 17-year-old sons because they're afraid of more "integration duty"," said on small-town Company Commander.

Here are highlights of some aspects of this unique hitch of active duty:

TRAINING-----Before and After

Before the Little Rock episode, Arkansas units had received the same amount and quality of training in crowd control and riot duty as that given all National Guard units. Officers on duty at Central High School saw little reason to augment that schedule.

"The training hitherto prescribed is sufficient for all normal missions," one training officer declared. "Little Rock was not normal, and the rarity of unusual cases like ours does not warrant a change in training schedules."

After they entered active duty, Guardsmen were able to catch up with training in many subjects and to bolster their skills by a special training program worked-out by Guard and Army Officers. Nothing new or spectacular was added--- Guardsmen simply were enabled to dig more thoroughly into subjects already scheduled, and to strengthen weak spots in their training which inspections had turned up.

Men who remained at hometown armories were required to drill five evenings each week during their month of active duty. For those called to Little Rock, an extensive training program in which marksmanship and range firing figured heavily, was carried on at Camp Robinson.

As proof that turmoil and uncertainty had not hampered efficiency, Army Inspector General teams awarded "Superior"

rating to 29 of Arkansas' 113 units earlier this year. Fifty-eight were tabbed as "Excellent" and only one was tabbed as "Unsatisfactory," a deficiency it soon corrected merely by bringing up its strength.

Employment

The answer was "No problem here." In only three of four cases out of the entire 9,800 was it necessary to bring legal pressure to bear on employers to get Guardsmen back into their civilian jobs. In that mere handful of cases, legal experts in the field were sent up from the Department of Labor's Dallas office to recite the law for unwilling employers-and in every case to win their point.

One unique problem involved Federal employes. From the moment they went on active duty and started to draw Army pay, they no longer could receive any other Federal pay, by law. Thousands of men not sent to Little Rock were physically available to continue their normal employment. Yet those who were Government workers were able to do so only if they worked "for free."

Operational Details

Actual service at the school was almost routine in everything except the inner tension which prevailed. From the time the Guardsmen took full charge of the mission from the departing 101 Abn Div until its relief 29 May, no incident of more than a minor nature occurred. Initially,

two-man patrols walked around the perimeter of the school building, and a reserve was kept nearby for emergencies. Later, as the need faded, men actually at the school were reduced to a mere token force, although a reserve always was available from Camp Robinson, 20 minutes away.

Popular Support and Prestige

Now that the period of hot tempers and heated controversy is past, military leaders and ordinary citizens alike say the Arkansas Guardsmen lost none of the support of prestige which long had been accorded them by fellow citizens.

An automobile dealer in one small community said his staff of 17 employees last year included four Guardsmen; this year, he has six.

"Come August, when the Guard goes to Summer camp, I'm going to be in sad shape-but I'll just double-up some duties and manage somehow," he said. "It hurt a little when the Government called them to active duty but local Guard officers sat down with me and worked out a way some of my key men could be released."

Another employer, owner of an appliance store, said:

"Arkansas communities have always been proud of their National Guard units. Our store manager and chief service man were both called out last Fall and it threw us in a bind for a while-but both of them love that Guard and we wouldn't

have it any other way. No, you'll not find any discrimination against Guardsmen among any employers I know."

Their views, confirmed by, Guard officers on the scene, seemed typical of the entire State.

The Guardsmen's dignity and good judgment in the face of provocation by extremists, no less than the professional manner in which they carried out their job of keeping order, won for them the plaudits of city and school officials, local newspaper editors, and citizens of all walks.

Said Superintendent of Schools Virgil Blossom:

"I have nothing but praise for the Guardsmen and the manner in which they performed a trying job under difficult circumstances."

Newspaper Editor Harry Ashmore, who won a Pulitzer prize for his editorial efforts to bring obedience to the Federal court order and who is himself a Reserve officer, was even more complimentary. He said no one, whatever his beliefs on school integration, could feel anything but admiration for the way the Arkansas Guardsmen went calmly about their duties, steering clear of partisan pressure.

An editor at the other Little Rock newspaper, which favors Gov Faubus and segregation, was equally lavish in his praise for the Guard's impartial, businesslike conduct.

Miscellaneous

No men could be sent for six-months training under RFA of 1955 by units during their period of active duty, but men en route to training centers at the time of the Federal call were not brought back.

Similarly, all promotions were stopped to be resumed only after units had reverted to a purely Guard status. Excluded from this ban on promotions, though, were those of an automatic nature, such as from Private E-1 to Private E-2.

Viewed in retrospect, there are many lessons in Little Rock, for the Active Army and for the National Guard.

For officers of the Regular Service, it can be stated like this:

The Guard should be regarded as your strong right arm, not your adversary. In the complex job of utilizing civilian-soldiers to the greatest advantage, Guard officers probably are better qualified than your own. And their oath of loyalty and faithful service is just as rigid as your own, so take them into your confidence. Call on them for the advice and guidance for which their experience has fitted them.

When your mission involves the National Guard, call its representatives into the planning phrase as well as the

later operational stage-and you'll eliminate many of your problems.

Finally, give all of your officers regular, "non-partisan" orientation on the role, operational and logistical requirements and limitations of National Guard units.

Do so, and you'll eliminate Jerry-built mobilizations such as plagued you at Little Rock.

For Guard Leaders, there not only are lessons but many guidelines by which you can gain from the difficult chore performed by your fellow Guardsmen in Arkansas.

In the Arkansas manner of creating task force, tailor-made to fit the need and hand-chosen to eliminate unnecessary hardship, can be found a pattern which any units easily can write into its normal emergency SOP.

In the never-flagging support accorded the Arkansas Guardsmen by fellow citizens despite their link with an unpopular "cause," is a lesson in lasting community relations.

And in a statement made by AFNG Major Douglas C. Shelton early in the year, while the State still held the reins, is a creed, though simply stated, which can be adapted by Guardsmen to any project assigned them.

The Guard is on duty to preserve the peace. How they feel as individuals about integration (or about any partisan

issue, we might insert here) is not important. They are not on duty to either enforce integration or to maintain segregation. They are working for the Governor of their State (*or for the President as it later transpired*) as dictated by their oath, and orders are to maintain peace. We have been ordered to maintain peace and that is what we intend to do.

EDITORS NOTE: This article was originally published in **THE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN** in August 1958. **THE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN** is an official publication of the National Guard Association of the United States.

SOLDIERS KILLED IN WORLD WAR 1

From Arkansas

COLORED: ENTERED SERVICE WITH NATIONAL GUARD OR ASSIGNED THERETO UPON ENLISTMENT OR INDUCTION

Fife, Gibson Pvt Co G 143 Inf Nov 11/18

COLORED: INDUCTED INTO NATIONAL ARMY OR ASSIGNED THERETO UPON ENLISTMENT

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION AT TIME OF DEATH</u>	<u>DATE OF DEATH</u>
Alexander, Luther	Pvt	Co M 815 Pion Inf	Dec 1/18
Anderson, Dave	Pvt	Co D 309 Labor Bn	May 15/18
Ankrum, Samuel	Pvt	Co B 334 Labor Bn QMC	Sept 20/18
Atchinson, Geo H.	Pvt	Co C 814 Pion Inf	Oct 21/18
Avery, Thomas J.	Pvt	Co C 334 Labor Bn QMC	Dec 23/18
Banks, Will	Pvt	Co B 334 Labor Bn QMC	Sept 12/18
Banks, William H.	Pvt	Co A 326 Labor Bn QMC	Nov 26/18
Bass, Louis	Pvt	Co A 309 Labor Bn QMC	June 4/18
Beard, Charley	Pvt	Co F 814 Pion Inf	Nov 15/18
Billups, James B.	Sgt	821 Co Trams Corps	May 27/19
Boston, Albert	Pvt	Co C 552 Engr	March 30/19
Braddix, John	Pvt	Co B 335 Labor Bn QMC	Feb 18/19
Braziel, George	Pvt	Co D 335 Labor Bn QMC	March 7/19
Broadnax, Allen	Pvt	Co C 335 Labor Bn QMC	Feb 21/19
Brooks, James	Pvt	Co D 508 Engr	Feb 25/18
Brown, Albert	Pvt	Co A Serv Bn 544 Engr	March 22/19
Brown, Sanford F.	Pvt	Co D 312 Labor Bn QMC	Dec 8/18
Bryant, John H.	Pvt	Co E 814 Pion Inf	Nov 17/18
Bumpas, James	Pvt	Co D 312 Labor Bn	Aug 1/18
Burks, James E.	Pvt	25 Engr	Dec 29/18
Campbell, Cullen L.	Pvt	Co 11 302 Steve	July 4/18
Carter, Chester	Pvt	Co D 506 Engr Serv Bn	Dec 12/18
Childres, James	Pvt	Co A Serv 524 Engr	Feb 4/19
Clark, Hermm w.	Pvt	Sup Co 809 Pion Inf	Oct 6/18
Clark, John E.	Corp	315 Labor Co QMC	April 11/18
Cole, Ernest	Pvt	Co A Serv Bn 544 Engrs	Oct 12/18
Copperwood, Tom	Sgt	Co D 343 Labor Bn QMC	Jan 1/18

QMC

COLORED: INDUCTED INTO NATIONAL ARMY OR ASSIGNED THERETO UPON ENLISTMENT

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION AT TIME OF DEATH</u>	<u>DATE OF DEATH</u>
Cotton, Vandee	Pvt	Co D 335 Labor Bn QMC	March 13/19
Crawford, Jim C.	Pvt	Inf Camp Pike Sept	Oct 9/18
Curington, Uzzia	Pvt	Co E 814 Pion Inf	Nov 13/18
Davis, Elihugh	Pvt	Co D 342 Labor Bn QMC	Dec 31/18
Dortch, Jesse	Pvt	Co A 334 Labor Bn QMC	March 16/19
Dowdle, Robert	Pvt	Co M 367 Inf	Dec 10/18
Elliott, Tough	Pvt	Co B 334 Labor Bn QMC	Jan 28/19
Evans, Bert	Pvt	Co B 806 Pion Inf	Jan 31/19
Fears, Julius	Pvt	Co D 335 Labor Bn QMC	March 8/19
Fleming, Arthur	Pvt	Co A Serv Bn 512 Engr	Jan 16/19
Ford, Lawson	Pvt	Co B 334 Labor Bn QMC	Sept 17/18
Gage, Hardy	Pvt	Hq Co 524 Engr	Feb 16/19
Garland, Loney	Pvt	Co C 334 Labor Bn QMC	Oct 19/18
Gentry, Alfred	Pvt	Co D 524 Engr	March 15/19
Gentry, Will	Cook	Co A 334 Labor Bn QMC	Oct 18/18
Gordon, Jimmie	Pvt	Co D 508 Engr Serv Bn	Jan 28/19
Grvitt, Annias	Pvt	Co C 334 Labor Bn QMC	Oct 3/18
Green, Alfred	Pvt	Co C 318 Labor Bn QMC	March 21/19
Gray, Thomas	Pvt	Co D 335 Labor Bn QMC	March 7/19
Hall, Frizzell	Pvt	Co A 309 Labor Bn QMC	Dec 16/18
Halton, Acey	Pvt	Co A 814 Pion Inf	Oct 25/18
Haney, Stuart	Pvt	28 Co 20 Engrs	April 25/19
Hare, Robert	Pvt	Co B 334 Labor Bn QMC	Sept 10/18
Harris, John H.	Pvt	Co A 319 Labor Bn	Aug 26/18
Harwell, Tom	Pvt	Co A 343 Labor Bn QMC	Jan 22/19
Hawkins, Melvin	Pvt	Co B 334 Labor Bn QMC	Sept 16/18
Helms, Nathaniel	Pvt	Co B 334 Labor Bn QMC	Sept 7/18
Hendrix, Lawrence	Pvt	Co B Serv Bn 544 Engr	May 10/19
Herron, Edmond	Pvt	Co C 342 Labor Bn QMC	Jan 26/19
Hicks, Willie	Pvt	Co A 814 Pion Inf	Oct 18/18
Hinton, William	Pvt	Co D Serv Bn 544 Engr	Jan 5/19
Holmes, Muary	Pvt	Co B Serv Bn 544 Engr	Feb 27/19
Hooper, George	Pvt	21 Co 301 Stevedors	July 25/18
Hopkins, Lonnie	Pvt	Co B Serv Bn 544 Enr	Nov 26/18
Hudgins, John	Pvt	Co D 816 Pion Inf	Jan 8/19
Jackson, Robert	Pvt	Co A Serv Bn 512 Engr	May 11/18
Jameson, John	Pvt	808 Trans Corps	April 18/18
Jamison, Pose	Sgt	Co D 342 Labor Bn QMC	Oct 25/18
Johnson, Cornelous	Pvt	Co D Serv 522 Engr	Dec 19/19
Johnson, Richard	Pvt	821 Co 806 Stevedores	Oct 17/18
Johnson, Van	Pvt	512 Engr Serv Bn Co C	Nov 15/18
Jones, Henry H.	Pvt	Co C 809 Pion Inf	Jan 28/19
Jones, John Wesley	Pvt	Co D Serv Bn 508 Engr	Jan 24/19
Jones, Mat	Pvt	Co B 514 Engrs	Feb 3/19
Jones, Nathaniel	Pvt	Co C 334 Labor Bn QMC	Sept 19/18
Jones, Peter W.	Pvt	Co C 328 Labor Bn	June 3/19
Jones, Sedric	Pvt	Co G 301 Steve Regt	Jan 2/18
Jordan, Monroe	Pvt	Co B 545 Engr	Jan 10/19
Laird, Leroy	Mech	Co D 313 Labor Bn QMC	Oct 27/18
Langston, Willie	Pvt	Co D 303 Steve Reg QMC	March 19/18
Levell, Lucian	Pvt	Co D 309 Labor Bn QMC	Feb 1/19 Lewis,
John	Pvt	Co C Serv Bn 544 Engr	Feb 5/19
Lindsey, Charles	Pvt	Co A Serv Bn 529 Engr	Nov 24/18
McGough, Judge	Pvt	Co B 334 Labor Bn QMC	Sept 12/18
McGraw, Johnny	Pvt	Co D Serv Bn 525 Engr	March 15/19

COLORED: INDUCTED INTO NATIONAL ARMY OR ASSIGNED THERETO UPON ENLISTMENT

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION AT TIME OF DEATH</u>	<u>DATE OF DEATH</u>
Mc Neal, Golden	Pvt	Co F 804 Pion Inf	Sept 28/18
Mack, Eddie	Bugler	Brty A 349 Fa	Feb 24/19
Mannie, Canada	Pvt	Co H 302 Stevedore	May 1/18
Markray, Joseph	Pvt	Co f 816 Pion Inf	Jan 18/18
Maxwell, Lee	Pvt	Co D 310 Labor Bn QMC	Nov 8/18
Mayberry, Walter	Pvt	Co H 366 Inf	Nov 25/18
Moore, James	Pvt	Co C Serv 544 Engr	Oct 9/18
Morris, Jake	Pvt	Co D 335 Labor Bn QMC	Feb 27/19
Murrell, Luther	Pvt	Co D 319 Labor Bn QMC	Aug 30/18
Nash, William E.	Pvt	MG Co 369 Inf	Sept 13/18
Nelson, Decater	Pvt	Co C 308 Labor Bn	June 26/18
Nelson, Joe	Pvt	Co G 816 Pion Inf	Oct 27/18
Newell, Ben	Pvt	Co D Serv Bn 512 Engrs	U
Noel, Preston	Pvt	Co B 309 Labor Bn QMC	April 21/18
Osborn, Eugene	Pvt	Co C Serv Bn 544 Engr	Nov 21/18
Simpson, John	Pvt	Co B 343 Labor Bn QMC	Dec 19/18
Owens, Henry L.	Pvt	Co C Serv Bn 544 Engr	Jan 15/19
Parker, John	Pvt	Co C Serv Bn 544 Engr	Jan 2/19
Peete, John	Pvt	Co A 512 Engr Serv Bn	April 30/18
People, Jacob	Pvt	Co A 816 Pion Inf	Dec 7/18
Peppers, Fred	Pvt	Co C 335 Labor Bn QMC	July 9/19
Platt, Thomas H.	Pvt	Co C 319 Serv Bn	June 27/19
Pope, Dewey	Pvt	811 Co 803 Steve	Dec 18/18
Pumphrey, John D.	Corp	Cp C 309 Labor Bn	May 11/18
Quinn, Issac	Sgt	Co C 318 Labor Bn QMC	Feb 27/19
Randell, John L.	Pvt	Co C 310 Labor Bn QMC	Feb 17/19
Reeder, Robert	Pvt	Co B 324 Labor Bn	Sept 2/18
Robinson, Will	Pvt	Co B 526 Engrs	Oct 15/18
Ross, Dock	Pvt	Co A 337 Labor Bn QMC	July 29/18
Rucker, Bonie	Pvt	517 Engr Co A	Sept 14/18
Sanders, James	Pvt	Co C 343 Labor Bn QMC	April 1/19
Savage, Dock	Pvt	Co C 342 Labor Bn QMC	Nov 1/18
Saville, Will	Pvt	Co D 344 Labor Bn	Nov 12/18
Scott, Isiah	Pvt	Co B Serv Bn 526 Engr	Nov 3/18
Scott, Sam	Pvt	Co C 334 Labor Bn QMC	Sept 12/18
Semmons, William	Pvt	Serv Bn 25 Engr	Oct 30/18
Shaw, Earl A.	Cook	Co C 309 Labor Bn QMC	Aug 31/18
Sheppard, Frank	Pvt	311 Labor Co QMC	April 7/18
Simmons, Louis	Pvt	Co B 309 Labor Bn QMC	March 3/19
Singleton, Oliver	Pvt	Co L 814 Pion Inf	Oct 22/18
Smith, Burley	Pvt	Co D 508 Engr	July 18/18
Smith, Edmond	Pvt	Co C 334 Labor Bn QMC	Nov 6/18
Smith, Jake	Pvt	Co D 319 Labor Bn	Aug 14/18
Smith, Louis W.	Pvt	Co B 334 Labor Bn QMC	Sept 9/18
Staggers, Robert	Pvt	Co L 809 Pion Inf	Oct 10/18
Stanfield, Henry	Pvt	Co C 334 Labor Bn	Sept 8/18
Stanford, Henry	Pvt	Co D 319 Labor Bn QMC	Nov 17/18
Strickland, Hardy	Pvt	Co C 814 Pion Inf	Dec 24/18
Thomas, Eddie	Pvt	Forest Service Co 26 Engr	U
Thomas, Hunter	Pvt	Co D Serv Bn 508 Engr	Dec 25/18
Thompson, William	Pvt	Co C 334 Labor Bn QMC	Jan 2/19
Thrower, William	Pvt	Co B 309 Labor Bn	May 17/18
Tralor, West	Pvt	Adv Ord Depot No 4	Oct 31/18
Troutt, James Heflin	Corp	Co B 816 pion Inf	Jan 17/19
Turnage, Henry	Pvt	Co C 309 Labor Bn	June 8/18

COLORED: INDUCTED INTO NATIONAL ARMY OR ASSIGNED THERETO UPON ENLISTMENT

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION AT TIME OF DEATH</u>	<u>DATE OF DEATH</u>
Turner, Daniel Milton	Pvt	Co C 318 Lab or Bn AMC	Feb 12/19
Walker, Edward	Pvt	Co A 343 Engr	Oct 20/18
Walker, Johnnie W.	Pvt	Co D Serv Bn 544 Engr	May 22/19
Walker, Nathaniel	Pvt	Co D Serv Bn 544 Engr	Dec 17/18
Walker, Robert	Pvt	Co B 344 Labor Bn	Oct 5/18
Wallace, Edward	Pvt	Co C 307 Labor Bn	March 8/19
Washington, Arthur	Pvt	Co B Serv Bn 512 Engr	May 31/18
Williams, Benjamin	Pvt	Co C 814 Pioneer inf	Oct 19/18
Williams, Walter	Pvt	Co D Serv Bn 544 Engr	Oct 10/18
Wilson, Charlie	Pvt	Co D Serv Bn 544 Engr	Feb 16/19
Womack, Roscoe	Pvt	Co D Serv bn 544 Engr	Feb 13/19
Wood, Anderson	Pvt	Co D Serv Bn 525 Engr	Feb 19/19
Woodson, Sam	Pvt	Co A 524 Engr	Dec 24/18
Wright, Cue	Pvt	Co D 308 Labor Bn QMC	Feb 16/19

