Condemning the Army's new 'racial equality' policy as a sham policy of a little bit of equality," Americans for Democratic Action Sunday called on President Truman to reject the new plan and to order the end of segregation in the Army.

ADA's view was expressed in a letter sent to the President by Charles W. La Pellete, former Indian Congressman and National Director of the liberal, non-Communist political organization. The new policy was approved by Defense Secretary Johnson last Friday.

"Once in the field in which the Army pretended to enter," the letter said, "it failed utterly to introduce real equality. The integration 'quota' system is restored, and even after Negro soldiers have qualified for special ratings they are to be sent back to Negro units and 'bushwhacking' chores." The plan "fails to deal with the core of the problem," which La Pellete named as "the un-American practice of racial segregation."

Strengthening of civil rights, the letter declared, "is as valuable in the fight to contain Communism as hundreds of millions of dollars in DIA and military assistance appropriations. It costs less in money and has greater moral value."

Acknowledging that the administration's legislative civil rights proposals faced formidable opposition in Congress, La Pellete pointed out to the President that "in the matter of eliminating racial segregation in the United States Army, you as Commander-in-Chief can not directly unseat the grinding wheels of Congressional reactionaries."

"Americans for Democratic Action urges you to reject the new policy which Secretary Johnson has approved," the letter concluded. "It will open up to order the end of segregation in the Army and thus demonstrate to the world that this country means what it says when it speaks out for democracy and freedom."

(End of letter is attached.)
The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Americans for Democratic Action and others who believe in the principles enshrined in the Democratic Party platform are dismayed by Secretary Johnson's recent announcement of a new program to strengthen civil rights enforcement. This program, which he described as a "new policy," is intended to address structural inequalities and promote economic opportunity. It includes measures such as expanded housing and voting rights protections and increased funding for public education and job training programs.

Although the new policy promises to make progress towards the goal of full equality for all Americans, it is important to recognize that the problem of undemocratic representation in the United States remains. The program does not address the issue of electoral ptential, which is critical in ensuring that all voices are heard in the democratic process. We urge you to continue to work towards a comprehensive solution that addresses both structural and institutional barriers to political participation.

In conclusion, we commend your efforts to advance the cause of civil rights and social justice. However, we must also be mindful of the limitations of any policy that fails to address the root causes of inequality and discrimination. We encourage you to continue to engage with civil society and to seek solutions that are both effective and inclusive.

Sincerely,

[Signatures]

Example of how to format the text: The text is formatted with paragraphs, proper alignment, and clear separation between sections.
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, Louis Johnson today approved a program proposed by the Department of the Army to give greater assurance of equality of treatment and opportunity to all Army personnel without regard to race or color.

In submitting the new program to the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of the Army Gordon Gray explained that he had discussed with Charles F. Cole, Chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Rights of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces, the Committee's suggestions and the Army's proposed program.

Secretary Gray said that in order to insure a progressively more efficient utilization of manpower, including utilization of Negroes in each of the Army's career fields, the Army is taking these specific steps:

1. Military Occupational Specialties (MOS) will be open to qualified personnel without regard to race or color.

2. The present Negro quota for selection to attend Army schools will be discontinued and selection will be made from the best qualified personnel without regard to race or color.

3. The promotion system of the enlisted career guidance program will be administered on an equal merit basis so that all promotions will be obtained by open competition on Army-wide examinations, against a single standard and without regard to race or color.

4. ROTC students attending summer training camps in elements of school units to which they are regularly assigned will be trained with those units without regard to race or color.

5. A board of senior Army Officers will be convened from time to time to determine current progress under the program and to re-examine and review the fundamental policies for the utilization of Negro manpower in the light of changing conditions and experience. The first board will be convened in the near future.
"This program," Mr. Gray said, "does not mean that existing Negro units will be broken up or that Negro personnel of these units will be scattered throughout the Army. It does mean that qualified Negroes, including members of these existing units, will have the opportunity to learn those skills previously unavailable to them. Hereafter, Negro who acquire skills will be assigned to positions where their specialties may be applied in the manner most useful to the Army."

Under a new recruitment policy, the Army has limited reenlistments to those who, during the first regular enlistment, qualify for promotion to Private First Class if unmarried, and to Corporal if married. Since promotions to these grades may be made without regard to vacancies, all Army members are eligible to win these promotions. Mr. Gray said this policy is expected to produce greater economy and efficiency by gradually eliminating from Army service those who fail to demonstrate the capacity to advance. As progressive application will also assure continuing opportunities to highly qualified individuals, both Negroes and others, to enlist in the Army.

Under the Army's new program Military Occupational Specialties will be open to all qualified personnel. No individual who qualifies for a Military Occupational Specialty will be denied the opportunity to follow it because of race or color. This will give greater significance and provide further implementation to the Army's policy and practice of using qualified persons without regard to race in filling the operating -- or so-called (overhead) -- positions at Army installations.

Formerly, Negroes were excluded from acquiring certain Military Occupational Specialties. Also, they were selected to attend schools on the basis of Negro distribution in the Army. They competed for promotion only among themselves. Now all non-commissioned officers will compete for promotion on an Army-wide equal merit basis, against a single standard, without regard to race or color.

Under the old policy, Negro ROTC students attending summer camps were placed in Negro units for their training. Now all personnel regularly assigned to an ROTC unit will remain together and be trained together.

Mr. Gray declared that the Army was continuing its study of the present policy of regulations Negro original enlistments in the Army, which is now based on the population ratio of Negroes to the total population -- currently about 10 percent.

He pointed out that present policies concerning the utilization of Negro manpower in the Army are based on the recommendations of a board, headed by Lieutenant General A. C. Gillem, which made its report in 1946 and which itself recommended a periodic review of Army policies.

"Changing conditions and attitudes require and permit constant reexamining and testing of our policies and our practices," Mr. Gray said. "The new board, which I intend to appoint promptly, will help us in the performance of this duty."

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"Changing conditions and attitudes require and permit constant reexamination and testing of our policies and our practices," Mr. Gray said. "The new board, which I intend to appoint promptly, will help us in the performance of this duty."

END
SECRETARY JOHNSON APPROVES NAVY PROPOSALS
FOR EQUALITY OF TREATMENT AND OPPORTUNITY

Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson today approved specific actions proposed by the Department of the Navy to assure equality of treatment and opportunity for all Navy personnel.

At the same time, Secretary Johnson asked the Department of the Army to restudy its position on the subject, to consider carefully informal suggestions received from the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces (Paley Committee), and to submit its reconsideration of the matter by June 30.

Proposals of the Department of the Air Force to assure equality for all its personnel were approved by Secretary Johnson on May 11. He then asked the Departments of the Army and the Navy to furnish clarifying information through Chairman Thomas R. Reed of the National Military Establishment's Personnel Policy Board, before making a decision in their cases.

The Department of the Navy has proposed taking these specific additional actions:

1. To promulgate a statement of the Navy Department's policy regarding minority races.

2. To augment efforts to obtain Negroes to enlist in the Navy by the assignment of Negro petty officers to duty in the Navy Recruiting Service, ordering volunteer qualified Negro Reserve officers to active duty to assist in recruitment, and altering advertisements, posters, films, and pamphlets to attract Negroes to the Navy by use of photographs showing whites and Negroes working together in the Naval Service.

3. To exert greater effort to attract qualified Negro students to participate in the Navy ROTC program.

4. To promulgate a directive to insure that all members of the steward branch who are in all respects qualified are given an opportunity to change their rate to another rating branch.

5. To change the status of chief stewards to that of chief petty officer.

6. To disestablish within the Marine Corps the present separate Negro recruit training facility and integrate the training of Negro recruits with that of whites.
The proposed directives to all ships and stations, setting forth the Navy's revised policy regarding minority race, state:

"It is the policy of the Navy Department that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the Navy and Marine Corps without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin.

"In their attitude and day-to-day conduct of affairs, officers and enlisted personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps shall adhere rigidly and impartially to the Navy Regulations, in which no distinction is made between individuals wearing the uniform of these Services.

"All personnel will be enrolled or appointed, trained, advanced or promoted, assigned duty and administered in all respects without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin.

"In the utilization of housing, messing, berthing and other facilities, no special or unusual provisions will be made for the accommodation of any minority race.

In his memorandum to the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Johnson said, "In my judgment, the specific actions you propose to undertake meet the spirit and intent of Executive Order 9981 of 26 July 1948 and are in accord with my memorandum of 8 April and my second memorandum on the same subject, dated 11 May. Therefore, I am pleased to approve your proposals and trust that you will begin their implementation without delay.

In asking the Department of the Army for reconsideration of its proposals for equality of treatment and opportunity, Secretary Johnson, in a memorandum to the Secretary of the Army, said:

"I have reviewed your comprehensive memorandum of 26 May concerning equality of treatment and opportunity in the Department of the Army and have noted with pleasure the significant progress made by the Army in this field in the last few years. I also note with pleasure the measures you propose in order to broaden still further the professional basis for the utilization of Negro men.

I have read with understanding and sympathy the Army's contention that its current policies and practices are in accord with Executive Order 9981 of 26 July 1948 and my supplemental policy statement of 8 April 1949. I fully realize the grave problem presented by this question, and that it is of greater magnitude in the Army than in either the Navy or the Air Force. Nevertheless, I am forced to the conclusion that your proposals in reality to my second memorandum on this subject still fail to meet the basic intent of Executive Order 9981 and my memorandum of 8 April.

"Accordingly, I am asking you to reexamine your position and your proposals and at the same time to consider very carefully the informal suggestions of the Army Committee which, I understand, have been made available to you. I would be pleased to have your reconsideration of this matter submitted to me by 20 June."