NEW YORK, Jan. 25.— Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today reported by cable from Tokyo that he had "almost completed preliminary investigations" in Japan and has requested permission to proceed to Eighth Army Headquarters in Korea for further investigations of courts martial of Negro GIs.

Mr. Marshall said that he talked with all but two of the 39 convicted officers and enlisted men who have appealed to the NAACP for assistance. His investigations, he reported, indicated that the suspicions of racial discrimination in most of these cases is well grounded. The NAACP lawyer will investigate all courts martial which occurred in Korea in order to get an accurate racial breakdown of such cases.

Following receipt of many complaints from Negro troops, the NAACP decided to send Mr. Marshall to Japan and Korea to make an on-the-scene investigation, as well as to act as defense counsel for such accused GIs as requested his services. He left New York on January 11 and is scheduled to return to San Francisco on February 14. En route from the West Coast to New York he will be the principal speaker at a series of mass meetings arranged by local branches of the NAACP.

AMERICA MUST END RACE BIAS,
DR. BUNCHE SAYS AT TESTIMONIAL January 25, 1951

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.— America must put her "interracial house in order" if she is to be the leader of world forces for freedom, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, 1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner and Director of the UN Trusteeship Division, told an audience of 1,400 here last night at a testimonial dinner in his honor.

The dinner, held at the Hotel Commodore under the auspices of the
Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, brought persons from all parts of the country together to pay tribute to Dr. Bunche on his return from Oslo.

Sponsored by a committee of outstanding Americans of both races, the testimonial was under the chairmanship of Judge Robert P. Patterson, former Secretary of War, and the vice-chairmanship of Hon. William H. Hastie, judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Ralph E. Samuel, president of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York. A drive for $250,000 was announced by Judge Patterson, who also reported that $30,000 of this sum had already been contributed.

Jim Crow Wastes Resources

Deploring the "racial strife and racial barriers to employment" in which "our resources of manpower are squandered," Dr. Bunche ruled out the concept of gradualism in the elimination of discrimination, particularly at this time of national emergency, when "our country needs desperately its maximum strength—its maximum manpower, unity and moral leadership."

"The time is past," Dr. Bunche declared, "when we may find refuge in rationalizations. The very principles upon which our way of life is based are being dangerously challenged in the world-wide ideological struggle...To the realistic, even cynical, world of today, profession assumes meaning only in deeds. We cannot convert the vast masses of Asia and Africa—the preponderance of the world's population—to a democracy qualified by color."

Two-Way Street

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, told the audience that it is a fatal mistake to assume "that the non-Communist nations of the world are dependent on America's 'moral, political, economic and military' aid...Our gravest peril is in not recognizing that this is a two-way street. We are as dependent for survival on them as they are on us. Despite the extraordinary development of synthetics, the vital materials for our industrial production...come from non-white areas of the world."

Citing the achievements of the NAACP, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, executive director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, said that the NAACP drive for $250,000 is not an appeal "for charity or philanthropy but for an investment in American democracy."
Mr. Samuel urged the appointment of Dr. Bunche to an ambassadorship to one of the countries of the Far East or to one of the countries "behind the Iron Curtain," not only because of his demonstrated skill as a diplomat, but also because of the great significance of such an appointment.

Greetings from Truman

Judge Patterson read greetings and tributes to Dr. Bunche from President Harry S. Truman, Secretary-General Trygve Lie, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, President Chaim Weizmann, and Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman. A Credo of freedom written for the occasion by Robert E. Sherwood was read by Raymond Massey. Miss Camilla Williams sang several selections.

From Tokyo, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel now in Japan investigating courts martial of Negro GIs, sent word that "our soldiers and civilians here admire and appreciate Bunche as we do and join me in sending our deep appreciation and Godspeed to a truly great man."

PROTECT NEGRO TROOPS, NAACP URGES CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.— A three-point program to protect Negro draftees from segregation and discrimination in the armed services was laid down by Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in testimony before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Armed Services.

Appearing before the subcommittee on January 24, Mr. Mitchell said that the new selective service law must provide that:

1. All new units be organized without racial segregation;
2. No privately-owned "Jim Crow" establishment be used for the housing or feeding of armed services personnel; and
3. Racial designations be eliminated from all forms and records of military personnel.

In his testimony, Mr. Mitchell cited the continuing segregation of Negro troops in the United States Army, the humiliations and mistreatment imposed upon Negro soldiers assigned to the South for training, and the increase in the number of racial designations in the army records.

"The overwhelming majority of NAACP members," Mr. Mitchell told the committee, "believe that the Government does not give sufficient and necessary protection to colored members of the armed services when
they are in the South... It is a frightful thing," he continued, "to contemplate that their Government will call upon" young colored men "to risk their lives in war and at the same time fail to protect them against undemocratic practices if they are stationed in the South... If the Government has power to draft a man, it also has the power to protect him wherever he may be stationed in the United States."

DUKE ELLINGTON SCORES AT BENEFIT FOR NAACP January 25, 1951

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.-- The Duke Ellington concert for the benefit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People brought in gross receipts of more than $14,000, Rufus Smith, NAACP director of fund raising, announced today. Expenses are to be deducted from this sum.

"Although a final accounting is not yet available," Mr. Smith said, "it now appears that the audience which packed the Metropolitan Opera House Sunday night to hear Duke Ellington paid more than $14,000 for admissions."

An enthusiastic and notable audience paid warm tribute to the Ellington renditions, which included several new numbers by the composer-conductor. Among these new compositions were a special arrangement of "Harlem," originally written for the NBC Symphony Orchestra on request of Arturo Toscanini, "Controversial Suite," and a selection in three movements, "Monologue," "Duet" and "Threesome."

Mr. Ellington at the piano played favorite solos demonstrating anew his virtuosity. Other solos included numbers by Lawrence Brown, on the trombone; Russell Procope, clarinetist; Johnny Hodges, saxophonist; and Al Hibbler, vocalist. The three "Co-ops" executed an intricate dance number.

Of the concert, the first appearance of a Negro orchestra at the Metropolitan, the New York Herald Tribune critic said: "There is no denying the virtuoso quality of the Ellington group both individually and as an orchestra. The instrumental textures and the voicings are, generally, superb."

Commented the New York Times critic: "The band, more versatile than ever, generated blinding dissonances in the brass climaxes as easily as the suave and related pulsation in the older-style music."

Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri opened the concert with words of commendation for Mr. Ellington and the NAACP. During the intermission
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WALTER WHITE, executive secretary of the NAACP, presented a scroll of honor to Mr. Ellington in appreciation of his contribution to the work of the Association. Others on the brief intermission program were Mrs. Daniel James and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rohde, executive director and co-chairman, respectively, of the sponsoring committee.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—President Truman's request for enactment of an FEPC in his budget message to Congress "deserves the active support of all those who believe in equal opportunity and want to see our total manpower made available to the nation," Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said today.

"However," the NAACP executive continued, "the present emergency is such that the country cannot afford to await Congressional action and run the risk of a Dixiecrat filibuster. The President should proceed immediately with the establishment of an FEPC by executive order. Meanwhile, nationwide support must be rallied for enactment of a law."

TEMPORARY MIDWEST OFFICE DIRECTS NAACP MEMBER DRIVE January 25, 1951

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Regional offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have been established temporarily in Chicago and Kansas City for the purpose of coordinating membership campaigns in the Midwest, it was announced this week by Gloster B. Current, director of branches.

The membership campaigns in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, with a goal of 22,175 members, will be coordinated in the Chicago office by Assistant Field Secretary Lester P. Bailey. In the Kansas City office, Assistant Field Secretary Bernard Brown will coordinate campaigns in Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, with a quota of 15,175 members.

The Midwestern drive is part of a nationwide NAACP membership campaign which seeks for its goal a quarter of a million members this year. Intensive field work for the next three months has also been planned by Southwest Regional Director Donald Jones in Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.
NEW YORK, Jan. 25.— "Our fatal insistence upon race as a dividing factor has produced a disintegrated society," writes Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, in his article "Does the Negro Want Integration?", in the February issue of The Crisis, official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Our job today," Mr. Granger states, "for Negro and white Americans alike— is to prevent further disintegration and promote a positive integration...The future of America as a nation depends upon our increasing and supporting those who are dedicated to this promotion of integration. Negro and white citizens who may not see the damaging implications of segregation, Mr. Granger asserts, "have no role to play in producing the democratic Negro citizen in the American democracy of tomorrow."

The author emphasizes that mere breaking down of physical barriers imposing segregation is not in itself the accomplishment of integration, but merely the opening of doors to that end. The spiritual nature of integration, he states, requires that after physical barriers are removed, "those who have previously been debarred shall move forward freely to take advantage of their new opportunities...and new responsibilities."


COLUMBIA, S.C., Jan. 25.— Governor James F. Byrnes, who in his inaugural address disavowed the "interference" of the NAACP, has been informed that "the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People does not consider it interference in resorting to due process of law (through the courts)."

In a letter addressed to the recently-inaugurated governor, James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina Conference of NAACP branches, reminded Mr. Byrnes that "you were a most distinguished member of the highest court in our judicial system and we do not believe that you considered it interference on the part of an individual, organization or racial group if they sought relief through due process of law."

The NAACP, Mr. Hinton continued, "is neither subversive nor does it seek other than to correct existing evils within the framework of the Constitution of the United States."
RICHMOND NAACP SEEKS END OF ALL JIM CROW

January 25, 1951

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25.— Asserting that in their fight to ban segregation in places of public assemblage they are asking all artists to refuse to appear before segregated audiences, leaders of the Richmond branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today denied that their program was directed particularly against Negro artists.

"In accordance with policies adopted by the annual conventions and the national board of directors of the NAACP, the Richmond branch has stepped up its long-standing campaign against segregation and has adopted for its special project this year a drive to break down segregation in the theatre," Dr. J.M. Tinsley, president of the branch, said.

Legal steps taken by the branch were cited by Spottswood W. Robinson, III, NAACP attorney. The branch, Mr. Robinson said, has sought declaratory judgments from the courts banning such segregation. Cases of Negroes and whites who have been arrested after refusal to sit in Jim Crow sections have been dismissed by the courts.

Not only is the branch conducting a boycott of all performances before Jim Crow audiences, but it is also campaigning to get the Virginia segregation laws repealed. Bills to this end have been repeatedly introduced in the Virginia Legislature and have been regularly killed in committees.

The Richmond branch has been assured by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, of the complete support of the national office in its campaign. The national office, Mr. White informed local leaders, stands fully behind the branch and joins the local group in urging artists of both races to bypass Richmond and other cities as long as segregation is imposed upon the audiences.