



Marshall Verifies Unjust Treatment to GIs in Korea

SAN FRANCISCO. (ANP). Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, verified on arriving here Thursday that Negro GIs in Korea have been railroaded through quick courts martial with little or no chance to prove themselves innocent.

He pointed out that 32 Negroes and only two whites had been convicted by courts martial of violation of the 75th Article of War-Misconduct before the enemy. The white GIs received sentences of 5 and 3 years. Of the 32 Negroes convicted, one (Lt. Leon Gilbert) was sentenced to death, 15 to life imprisonment, one to 50 years, and 15 to from 5 to 25 years.

The trials, Mr. Marshall reported, were hastily conducted, many of the accused men being rushed from foxholes to the court. The trials of two men who were sentenced to life lasted 50 minutes each; two others so sentenced had trials lasting 44 and 42, minutes respectively.

"Although I am convinced after talking to most of the defense counsel that they were competent," the NAACP lawyer said in his reports, "I am equally convinced that they did not have sufficient time to prepare these cases. We also have undisputed evidence that in several instances the men were questioned about an alleged offense, dismissed with an admonition to forget it, sent back to the front line, and then, after weeks of fighting the enemy day and night, pulled out of their foxholes, returned to the rear and court-martialed."

In Korea, Marshall talked with about 70 enlisted men from every company and battery in the 24th Infantry regiment and the 159th Field artillery, attached to the 24th. Their main complaint, he related, "was that they had had inefficient white officers and white officers who resented working with Negro troops. They all believed that the courts martial were excessively harsh."

Despite the handicaps under which they are working, Marshall reported that the men of "the 24th are once again doing a great job in the front line."

Jackie Robinson Heads Cooperative Housing

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—(ANP)—The Jackie Robinson Garden apartments, low-cost cooperative housing project, will be open for occupancy in the Flatlands district by the spring of 1952 if plans announced last week are successful.

The Dodgers star said he had long been interested in a housing development to help slum children and their families live in decent houses.

A tentative committee has been set up for the project with Robinson as chairman. Preparatory to a request for a loan, the FHA will be asked to analyze the plot and building plans.

Plans call for the first unit to be erected on vacant land at East 102nd, East 108th and Flatlands Tenth street to Avenue W. It will have facilities for 500 families. Ultimately, it is hoped that the project will accommodate between 2,000 and 3,000 families, making it one of the largest in the country.

There will be three-and-a-half, four-and-a-half and five-and-a-

Negro Health Week Comes to an End

WASHINGTON.—Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing announced this week the termination of the National Negro Health Week movement, an educational program which has been conducted specifically for the Negro population in the United States. Since 1932, the program has been sponsored and directed by the Public Health Service. Cosponsors have been Tuskegee Institute, Howard University, the National Medical Association, and the National Negro Insurance Association.

Mr. Ewing said that the termination of a special program for Negro health is "in keeping with the trend toward integration of all programs for the advancement of the people in the fundamentals of health, education, and welfare."

Dr. Roscoe C. Brown and other personnel of the Division of Public Health Education, Public Health Service, will continue to give consultative services to Negro groups in their communities, Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele of the Public Health Service explained.

The Special Programs branch, formerly the Office of Negro Health Work, will continue to serve as a clearing-house of information on State and community health programs, health education materials, and programs available for Negro groups, Dr. Scheele said. Any agency or group of citizens desiring such services should write to the Division of Public Health Education, Special Programs Branch, Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C.

The Office of Negro Health Work of the Public Health Service was an outgrowth of a program for the improvement of Negro health initiated by Booker T. Washington 35 years ago, Mr. Ewing pointed out. At that time, Dr. Washington inspired public and private agencies to join forces in an effort to improve the health of the Negro people through education in principles of healthful living.

Health information was brought to the people through churches, schools, civic groups, and health agencies. One week in April, covering Dr. Washington's birthday, was set aside for intensive effort by the Negro people. National Negro Health Week became a rallying point for sponsoring and participating groups and agencies, and for program evaluation.

In 1930, the Annual Health Week Conference passed a resolution establishing the program on a year-around basis and changing the name to the National Negro Health Movement, Health Week, however, continued to be observed.

An executive committee, composed of a representative from each of the sponsoring agencies, was formed to plan the program and activities. From 1932 to 1950, the Public Health Service supported the National Negro Health Movement, supplying staff, facilities, and materials for Nation-wide activities recommended by the executive committee.

—Prayer—

O God, who makest all things, we would pray that thy love may grow in our hearts until, moved by a strong sense of the worth of all thy children, we shall be able to be truly merciful and forgiving.

We acknowledge that we have misjudged others and have fallen short in our duty to them and to thee. Strengthen in us a sense of love and devotion for all mankind, that we may more worthily follow thee. Amen.

half room apartments of the type now renting at approximately \$10 a room.

College Presidents Plan Programs To Aid Negro Youth and South

Negro Leaders Have Talk With Pres. Truman

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Eight of the nation's most outstanding Negro leaders have formed a committee to discuss the Negro in the American way of life today with President Truman on Wednesday morning, Feb. 28.

Members of the group are Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune, president emerita of Bethune-Cookman college and the former director of Negro affairs of the National Youth Administration; Dr. Channing Tobias, secretary of the Phelps-Stokes fund; Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse college, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP; Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute; Willard Townsend, president of the United Transport Service employees; and A. Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The committee's primary purpose is to urge the President to declare overall integration and participation of the Negro into every phase of government industry and American life.

Mrs. Louise Ray Guest Speaker at M.M.S. Meeting

The Maline Missionary Society of Quinn Chapel A.M.E. church enjoyed a special treat at their meeting Friday night at the home of Mrs. Ida Hightower, 1924 T Street. Mrs. Louise Ray, wife of Rev. James L. Ray, assistant pastor of St. Paul Methodist church was guest speaker. Mrs. Ray spoke on "Race Relations In The South."

Other visitors at the meeting were Mrs. Kathryn Lytle, Mrs. Harrison, Gary, Ind., and Miss Dorothy Green.

Refreshments were served after the meeting. Mrs. Ida Hightower was hostess.

Mrs. Margaurite Williams is president of the society.

3 Negroes Presented Awards; Two Receive Them by Mail

VALLEY FORGE. (ANP)—Three out of five Negroes who were scheduled to get Freedom Foundation awards at Valley Forge Thursday received these token honors as second place national prizes from the hands of Gen. Omar N. Bradley, general of the army and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Those present at the ceremonies which included scores of top men in all of America's industrial and civic fields were Rev. M. J. Whitaker, editor of the Weekly Review in Augusta, Ga.; Rev. Kenneth R. Williams of the Winston-Salem, N. C. board of aldermen, and Golden P. Darby, head of the Southside Community center.

Those not present to accept awards were C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance company, and

ATLANTIC CITY. (ANP)—Members of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant colleges met at the city auditorium here Wednesday in a mid-year session at which a number of matters important to Negro education and life in the South were considered. The land grant presidents were attending the American Association of School administrators in which 1,500 educators and delegates met and arranged their session concurrently.

More Negro Adults Becoming Catholics

DENVER, Col.—More than 10,000 adult Negroes have been converted to the Roman Catholic faith, "The Register," a church publication declared here last week.

In making the announcement, the paper cited the annual report issued by the Rev. J. B. Tennyly, secretary of the Commission for Catholic Missions Among the Colored People and the Indians.

This report, says The Register, shows that there are currently an estimated 400,000 Catholic Negroes in the United States. This figure represents a "net increase" of 20,000 for the past twelve-months period.

The Negro missions, says Father Tennyly, are being carried on in 70 dioceses and 27 states. The churches provided especially for service to Negroes now number 445, an increase of seventeen over the number reported last year, asserted The Register.

Other areas of activity among Negroes included the completion of two large hospitals for the race, making a "total of twelve hospitals and twice that number of medical clinics being conducted under Catholic auspices. There are also twenty-five Catholic welfare centers."

The report points out that there are 450 Negro nuns numbered among over 2,000 who hail from 100 different communities, staffing schools and other facilities for Negroes.

In addition to the adult baptisms, The Register says that there were 15,647 baptisms of infants during the year. Schools for Negroes, numbering 321, contain 69,604 pupils or an increase of nine schools and approximately 2,000 pupils over the past year.

Representing most of the tribes there are 99,200 Catholics among Indians. The total number of Indians on reservations is now 240,000, claims The Register.

The body set up a committee of five members to consult with the American Association of Land Grant colleges regarding full and active membership in that body. Formerly and it is believed that technically, membership is automatic. There are numerous areas in which it is believed the Negro schools should have the benefit of membership and help shape national policies.

The group heard a presentation by Julius A. Thomas, director of the department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, of a plan to expand employment and occupational opportunities for the thousands of young men and women who are presently in attendance at the land grant colleges.

The report, which had been worked on by a committee since the last meeting, embraced a program which would be participated in by a score of large industrialists and be financed by outside sources. Recognizing its importance during the period of defense expanding the nation is entering, the program was given priority and is to be put into operation immediately.

A joint project and study to be participated in by seven land grant colleges in states surrounding the Tennessee Valley dam received its final approval. The colleges have signed their contracts and Ernest E. Neal, director of the Council on Rural Life at Tuskegee Institute, was named director. This program, which will be financed by the TV Dam authorities, is expected among other things to show what effect the displacement of Negro families had on their lives and the benefits or disadvantages derived by those who remained.

Dr. Nathanson associated with the office of J. C. Evans, civilian assistant to the Secretary of Defense, reported on efforts to start training for small industries among students. It was voted to start two or three pilot projects in selected colleges. Others are to adopt the plan after studying their experience.

Mr. Evans, reporting on matters affecting the colleges and ROTC, declared that chances for additional units at 15 Negro colleges did not look good. There are elements in the army although Mr. Evans did not say so, who are not favorable toward the expansion of facilities for training Negro officers any more than they favor complete integration. It was decided to urge every college which was turned down to appeal to the Secretary of Defense or the White House over the heads of the army bureau involved.

Others who spoke briefly included R. J. Lasseter of International Business Machines who discussed increased employment opportunities, and Claude A. Barnett who pointed out openings for qualified technicians under Pont 4. The latter particularly emphasized openings in Liberia where 70 technicians are already scheduled to be sent under the program.

Present were Presidents John W. Davis, West Virginia State; Sherman D. Scruggs, Lincoln U., (Mo.), E. B. Evans, Prairie View; R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State; Felton G. Clark, Southern U.; G. L. Harrison, Langston; R. P.

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Mr. Darby, formerly with the See Presented Awards Page 3