

Dr. Bunche Wins '50 Nobel Prize



PALESTINE MEDIATOR RECEIVES NOBEL PRIZE—One of the first to congratulate Dr. Ralph Bunche on winning the Nobel Peace Prize is his secretary, Doreen Daughton. At back is William Mashier and at right is Taylor Shore. All three assisted Dr. Bunche on his Palestine assignment, basis for the award never before achieved by a Negro. KEYSTONE PHOTO.

Gold Medal and \$31,400 in Cash Accompany Award

NEW YORK—Two important 'firsts' were scored by the quiet-spoken grandson of an American slave, this week. Ralph Bunche, 46, became the first Negro ever to win the international award, and the first trustee of Oberlin College in Ohio (out of 11 Americans who have been Nobel winners) to be granted the rare honor.

Bunche, principal director in the department of trusteeship in the United Nations, was given the Nobel award for his "outstanding contribution to the cause of peace" in the world.

When the news of his election reached New York (the choice was made in the homeland of the late Dr. Alfred Nobel, Sweden) several facts were learned. While the Nobel Committee does not reveal the reasons for its selections nor the full details of its considerations, it was learned that a total of 28 nominations had been gone through before Dr. Bunche was chosen. This list, it was learned, included Indian Prime Minister Nehru, Winston Churchill, President Harry S. Truman, Herbert Hoover, General George Marshall, and others.

For the past three years Dr. Bunche has been one of the most

WHAT THE NOBEL AWARD IS:

The Nobel Prize is an award set up by Dr. Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite. Appalled at the harm his invention had brought to the world he decreed that \$9,000,000 be set aside at the time of his death (1896) and its interest be awarded annually to "the man who had done the most to the benefit of mankind during the year." In the will it is stipulated that no consideration be given to the race or nationality of the recipient. The amount of the award has varied with the years, but Dr. Bunche is expected to receive about \$31,000.

publicized Negroes in American history. He was catapulted onto the front pages of the world—in

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social worker Jane Addams, the late President Woodrow Wilson, Columbia University, former President Nicholas Murray Butler, Cordell Hull, Charles G. Dawes, Elihu Root, Emily G. Balch and John R. Mott.

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September of 1948 when Count Folke-Bernadotte, the Swedish-born United Nations mediator in Palestine, was shot to death.

Dr. Bunche was his assistant: upon his shoulders fell the task of setting up the armistice which ended the war between the Arabs and Jews and led to the establishment of the first Jewish nation in modern history. Given only a nominal 'spread' in the newspapers of his native land, Dr. Bunche and his achievements were headline news for weeks in most of the capitals of the world.

Upon his return to the United States the erudite former instructor at Howard University soon made the front pages again. Offered a post with the United States State Department, he turned it down. Reluctantly, he said, because "Even though I would hold a high post in my country's service, I would have to subject my family to the indignities of segregation in the nation's capital." He accepted instead, a position with the United Nations which took him to the top of the important trusteeship committee, which has the administration over lands held in UN control. Shortly after accepting the UN post, he received word that Oberlin had invited him to join its illustrious board of trustees.

Dr. Bunche, informed Friday of his selection for the Nobel award, said simply that "I am both surprised and grateful. I hope that sufficient credit will be given to my predecessor in Palestine, Count Folke-Bernadotte, for the excellent groundwork on which I later proceeded."

Dr. Bunche will take a place with 11 very famous Americans. Previous winners of the award in this country have been the noted