EDITORIAL COMMENT

Keep Punching If You Want to Win

In ruling that the University of Maryland must admit Parren J. Mitchell to its College Park campus for graduate study in sociology, Judge John T. Tucker did what most of us expected him to do.

In view of recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions calling for equal educational opportunities in State-supported institutions and in view of the voluntary action of other Southern States in conforming to these decisions, there was little else for the Baltimore jurist to do.

Judge Tucker based most of his opinion upon the McLaurin vs. Oklahoma case in which the United States Supreme Court ruled that the University of Oklahoma was obliged to give Mr. McLaurin the same opportunities given to any other student.

Mitchell Case Decision

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is the bulk of the opinion handed down by Judge John T. Tucker ordering the University of Maryland to admit Parren J. Mitchell to its campus Graduate School for work toward a master's degree in sociology.

The university had sought to circumvent such action by setting up a course for Mr. Mitchell at the Baltimore City extension school for part-time students.)

This (the admission to the off-campus decision) was unsatisfactory to the petitioner, however, because he was to be a full time student and wanted to attend courses of study on the campus at College Park where the graduate department of the University is located.

There are 15 to 18 full-time students in the graduate department of the University specializing in sociology and all of them are on-campus students. There are three part-time students who are employed and attend courses at the Baltimore School.

Two of the courses required for the master of arts degree in sociology are (1) Methods of Social Research and (2) Sociological Theory. These are seminar courses and were not available for part-time students in Baltimore.

The petitioner was qualified in learning and character for admission to the graduate courses in sociology at College Park; and it is undisputed that the only reason that he was not admitted was that he is a colored man.

The evidence shows that when the petitioner was admitted for graduate off-campus work at Baltimore, the president of the university advised the dean of the Graduate Department that it was inadvisable to admit a colored person as a full-time student at College Park at this time, and instructed him to establish full courses in sociology at the Baltimore School.

Why He Deserves Entry

It is the contention of the petitioner that he is the only full-time student barred from . . . College Park, that he has been denied that privilege for only one reason, namely, his race, that . . . he has been denied his right to equal protection of the laws under the 14th Amendment of the Constitution and that he is, therefore, entitled to the remedy sought in his proceeding.

The respondents contend that the petitioner has not been denied any Constitutional right because the educational advantages offered him in off-campus work are substantially the same as he would have in on-campus work. . . .

The petitioner argues:

That plans for courses in Baltimore have not been completed, that there is no assurance that seminars will be conducted in Baltimore. . . .

That he would be denied the privilege of association with other students . . . which in the study of sociology is important, that the psychology of his situation would be demoralizing and hinder his aptitude for study and learning.

That the instructors who carry a full teaching load at College Park may not have the same spirit and efficiency for instructions in Baltimore, and that he will not have the same opportunities of consultation with and advice of a faculty advisor.

Precedent in McLaurin Case

There are a number of relevant court decisions on the subject of this litigation, and among them are: McCready vs. Byrd, University of Maryland vs. Murray, Missouri, ex rel, Gaines vs. Canada, Registrar of the University of Missouri; Sweatt vs. Painter.

But the question in the pending case is more specifically answered by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in **McLaurin vs. Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education et al.**

There a colored man, after having been admitted to graduate instruction in the University of Oklahoma, was, solely **because of his race, given different treatment from other students** by a requirement that he occupy a seat in a row in the classroom specified for colored students, a designated table in the library and a exercise stable in the cafeteria. **In that case the Supreme Court said:**

"These restrictions were obviously imposed in order to comply, as nearly as could be, with the statutory requirements of Oklahoma. But they signify that the State, in administering the facilities it affords for professional and graduate study, sets McLaurin apart.

"The result is that appellant is handicapped in his pursuit of effective graduate instruction.

"Our society grows increasingly complex, and our need for trained leaders increases correspondingly. Appellant's ability to participate in and contribute to this society is impaired; those who will come under his guidance and influence must be directly affected by the education he receives. This even education, and development will necessarily suffer to the extent that his training is unequal to that of his classmates. State-imposed restrictions which produce such inequalities cannot be sustained.

"We hold that under these circumstances the Fourteenth Amendment precludes differences in treatment by the State based upon race. Appellant, having been admitted to a State-supported graduate school, must receive the same treatment at the hands of the State as students of other races.

In the present case the petitioner upon completing his course of studies will be eligible for his master of arts degree . . . But, the purpose of requiring a course of studies at institutions of learning is not only to obtain a diploma . . . but to obtain an education.

It may be assumed that the public library facilities in Baltimore are as good . . . as facilities at the University library at College Park, and also that capable instructors will be provided for the petitioner.

As aforesaid, it is contended that the petitioner would have been admitted to attend courses of instruction at College Park if he had not been colored, but under the decisions of the Courts this discrimination alone may not amount to deprivation of any constitutional right.

There is a question of fact to be decided, and it may be phrased as follows: Will the petitioner, as a graduate student in sociology, have substantially the same opportunities of receiving an education . . . in Baltimore as if he were admitted as a full-time student at College Park?

The seminar courses are of such great importance that a student cannot qualify for his degree of master of arts until he has taken them, and yet the courses are not given in Baltimore.

It is clear from the evidence . . . that a seminar in its true sense cannot be successfully conducted by one student and one instructor.

Not Same in Opinion of Court

The petitioner, being in Baltimore, would have no such advantage. This difference alone, it seems to the Court, is of such importance that it would show that the opportunities offered to the petitioner are not substantially the same as those offered to the students at College Park.

As heretofore stated, the extension courses in Baltimore were planned for part-time students only and, of course if confined to Baltimore, the petitioner would not have the opportunity of commingling with other full-time students, and gaining the benefits of out-of-class, as well as in-class, discussions with them.

Also, the opportunity of the petitioner for conferences with his faculty advisor would be necessarily limited, if not destroyed, if he were in Baltimore and his faculty advisor was on the college campus . . .

The unequal opportunities available to the petitioner in this case are more pronounced than those of McLaurin . . .

Under the facts in the present case, there is much greater reason for the impairment of the petitioner's ability to study, to engage in discussions and exchange of views with other students, and in general, to learn his profession than there was for the impairment of McLaurin's ability to do these things.

In the opinion of the Court, the petitioner, as a graduate student in sociology, will not have substantially the same opportunities of receiving an education through the courses in instruction and other activities that will be available to him as an off-campus student in Baltimore as if he were admitted as an on-campus student at College Park; and therefore the requirement that he become such off-campus student deprives him of his Constitutional right to the equal protection of the laws.

In consequence, the petitioner is entitled in substance to the relief for which he has prayed, and an order will accordingly be signed when presented; costs to be paid by the respondents.

JOHN T. TUCKER
Judge

Admits Segregation Motives

Counsel for Mr. Mitchell, in arguing his petition, pointed out that this most recent case against the University of Maryland was even worse than the McLaurin case.

The University of Maryland sought to set up special off-campus courses for Mr. Mitchell in Baltimore while in the University of Oklahoma case, Mr. McLaurin was admitted to the same classroom as his fellow students, but required to be seated apart from them.

In admitting that the only reason that it excluded Mr. Mitchell from its campus was because of his race, the University of Maryland left no doubt as to its motives: It brazenly attempted to justify this procedure by insisting that such segregation was legal and therefore valid.

An important piece of evidence introduced in the Mitchell case was the testimony of G. Franklin Edwards, an instructor at Howard University, that Mr. Mitchell could not get out of a "one-man seminar" the education which he would receive were he in a seminar with other students.

Educational Opportunity Unequal

By his decision, Judge Tucker made it very clear that the one-man seminar provided by the University of Maryland was in no way the equal of seminars conducted at College Park in which ten or more students participated.

Mr. Mitchell's opportunity for an education in Baltimore, he said, was not substantially the same as that of other students who attended classes on the university campus.

Judge Tucker's decision also made it clear that Mr. Mitchell was entitled to a full education as much as to a diploma and that he could not get the former in classes in which he was the only student.

By denying Mr. Mitchell such opportunity, the State of Maryland was violating the 14th Amendment to the Constitution providing equal protection under the law.

Fight 50 Years Old

Newspaper comment on Judge Tucker's decision has indicated that the fight for equal educational opportunity in Maryland actually began in 1936 with the decision in the Murray case opening the university's law school to all qualified applicants regardless of color.

The fact of the matter, however, is that the fight for equal educational opportunity in Maryland dates back at least 50 years.

No educational gains in the State have been made without a resort to the courts. In the matter of teachers salaries, school terms, etc., it was necessary to file suits; and in the present fight for equal educational opportunity, other suits are yet to be heard and additional ones will be filed, if necessary.

Not only will these suits involve education on the graduate and undergraduate college level, but they will eventually extend to the elementary school level. Maryland might well make up its mind now to face this issue squarely instead of stalling for time.

Faith in Mitchell's Ability

We are certain that Mr. Mitchell will demonstrate his abilities as a student and that he will be accepted by his fellow students as one of them. Objection to his admission has not come from students, but from those in authority who "feared the consequences" of admitting a colored student to College Park.

Classes at the University of Maryland began on Sept. 18, so that Mr. Mitchell has already lost three precious weeks of his educational life. He will make these up just as he made it possible for Marylanders yet unborn to follow in his footsteps.

In selecting him as a petitioner, the NAACP made a wise decision and we hope that in all future cases the plaintiffs will be as well qualified and as free from entangling alliances as young Mitchell.

Our hats are off to him, to his counsel, to the public-spirited citizens who gave their financial and moral support and the Judge Tucker for having the courage of his convictions.

New 'Youth Court' Hailed

The establishment of a "Youth Court" is one of the best things which could happen to Baltimore.

This newly set-up division, which opened formally on Monday, has as its major goal the rehabilitation of those offenders between the ages of 16 and 20, who formerly were handled through Criminal Court proper.

As such, this "Youth Court" supplements the Division of Juvenile Causes, which has done an effective job reducing delinquency among children 16 years of age and under.

The preponderance of cases among offenders in the late teens has made imperative the establishment of this newest court, which hopes to bring about the desired rehabilitation by placing more of the young offenders on probation rather than in jails.

To that end, Presiding Judge Joseph Sherbow said at the opening on Monday, the new project is designed to utilize to the highest degree all available facilities of the medical service and probation department of the Supreme Bench.

In that respect, the city, through its courts, will be putting into practice what experts in the field of youth have been advocating as the only cure for juvenile delinquency: study of the factors which affect the behavior of young people.

No one is so naive as to believe that the establishment of the Youth Court will mean an end to crime committed by boys and girls in their late teens.

Several things, however, are safely predictable. One is that stigmatizing of youthful first offenders will be reduced. Only the psychiatric and medical care which will be given others will logically reduce repetition of criminal acts. Third, it is believed that careful study of the environments from which these young offenders come will bring about a change in those environments, immediate and general, so that they will not continue to prove breeding places of vice for other susceptible youths.

FRANTIC EFFORTS TO SAVE THE DIKE

Speak Your Piece

Election Board on Spot

Dear AFRO: Why is it that at the Supervisor of Elections Board in the courthouse, with so many people of all races registering, not a colored person is employed?

I believe a letter should be sent to the Board of Election Supervisors asking that a few colored people be appointed to some of these positions.

BELIEVER IN CIVIL RIGHTS

'Woman's, Not Women's'

Dear AFRO: Your paper is my favorite and I buy both the Tuesday and Friday editions.

This is my criticism. I notice with regret that in writing about the Woman's Society of Christian Service, you always write "Women's," which is incorrect.

The Woman's Society of Christian Service is a world wide organization. We of Methodism wish you would give this oversight your immediate attention.

(MRS.) JANIE W. TEMPLE

Boot on Other Foot

Dear AFRO: Roy Harris of Augusta, Ga., former Speaker of the State House of Delegates and campaign manager for Gov. Herman Talmadge, suggests scrapping the public school system of the State, thus "leaving colored people to shift for themselves."

Here are some of the facts Mr. Harris should take in consideration:

In Georgia, the colored population outnumbers the white. Colored domestic workers in many communities of Georgia are paid only what the whites feel disposed to give, regardless of the labor or time.

Mr. Harris contends that whites pay 97% of the taxes in Georgia. Since white people are the minority group there, the boot would be on the other foot if justice was done.

(MRS.) MAUDE B. SMART

Templeton Enlists Support

Dear AFRO: Thank you very much for the splendid article in Friday's paper concerning my appointment at the Baltimore Urban League.

I must say that in my administration of this agency I am hoping that I will continue to enjoy the support of your city staff in so far as public relations are concerned.

FURMAN L. TEMPLETON
Executive Director,
Baltimore Urban League

Son in Janan Now Pfc.

Dear AFRO: Thanks for printing the picture of my son, James W. Sample, who was in training in Texas.

Since you received that information, he has been transferred and promoted. He is now serving in Japan and has been promoted to private first class.

(MRS.) MARGARET B. SAMPLE
1609 Ruxton Ave.

Fellow Sufferer Pleased

Dear AFRO: I am glad Mrs. Isabelle Hicks is able to have a walker which gives her freedom she is unable to get in other way. Being an arthritic myself, and getting about in a wheel chair, I know it makes her feel much better.

(MRS.) EDITH G. WILSON

(EDITOR'S NOTE: It was reported in Tuesday AFRO that Mrs. Isabelle Hicks, a crippled woman with arthritis, was given a walker by generous neighbors.)

Supports Sodaro

Dear AFRO: I would like to go on record as favoring Anselm Sodaro for State's Attorney. He is undoubtedly the most qualified man to hold the office. He has had 12 years' experience as a capable and conscientious prosecutor, more than any other man in the State's Attorney's office. He has exposed the baby "black market," and has tried the most serious and biggest criminal cases to come before our courts.

I remember that Charles Houston commented on his great ability and fairness. Mr. Sodaro has proven that he will convict the hardened criminal and protect the innocent. We need a man of proven ability and competence and Sodaro is unquestionably head and shoulders over all other candidates in this respect.

ROBERT B. WATTS

Scratch Pad

Anybody Got an Extra Monkey?
Money Being Tossed Around
Income Taxes Ruining Things

By Mae Morris Medders

What with income taxes gone up, it would pay me to catch hold of a smart monkey.

An organ grinder had one (a monkey that is) on a downtown corner one day last week.

As the music groaned from the organ, the monkey danced around and quickly attracted a crowd.

Decked out in a pair of pants with big pockets, a jacket and tiny hat, the monkey was the whole show as he skipped and bounced around to everybody who called him and tipped his hat when they handed him money.

Nets $2 in 15 Minutes

He (she or it whatever the case was) could drop the coins into one of his big pants pockets, and dance some more. It got so people were tossing money into the air just to see the monkey catch it, tip his hat and put it in his pockets.

Within 15 minutes, on that one corner, the monkey had collected about two dollars in pennies, nickels and quarters.

Even if the monkey and the organ-grinder covered but four corners a day, that would be an average of eight dollars for about one hour's work.

Eight dollars an hour, one hour a day, and six days a week would be $48 and tax free. At that rate both monkey and the organ grinder could retire rich at an early age. And just think of the money they'd have if they worked on a 40-hour week like I do.

Now, if I can get monkey's got a friend who needs a good organ-grinder . . .

The City Doctor

(An Editorial)

A good deal has been written about the place which a country doctor holds in the hearts of a small community.

The story of Dr. Barnett Rhetta which appeared in the AFRO magazine earlier this week is an account of a city doctor whose life has been equally effective.

Like many another medical school graduate, he came to a big city in which he was a stranger. The only difference was that he brought a letter of introduction from his father to Cardinal Gibbons, who was then the first citizen of Baltimore.

He hung out his shingle and set about his work with energy and enthusiasm. Today, he is known all over the city as one of its oldest and finest general practitioners.

Especially important to Baltimore is his work with the Health Department, although he steadily declined offers from the commissioner of health to accept pay for his services.

Some years ago at an annual meeting of the Colored Health Officers, celebrating their admission as workers in the Baltimore City Health Department, the late health commissioner, Dr. C. Hampson Jones, said:

"Had it not been for the insistence of Dr. Rhetta and his personal contribution I am sure that no colored workers would have been employed by the Baltimore City Health Department during my administration."

It was due largely to the efforts of Dr. Rhetta that the city realized the need of employment of colored physicians and nurses in the Health Department and made openings for them.

Llewellyn Wilson Also Known for Wit

Last week's AFRO referred to W. Llewellyn Wilson as a teacher who had come into the music field because of the lack of opportunity in athletics in Baltimore.

Mr. Wilson's death last week recalled also the fact that he was a speaker of rare talent and good humor. He spoke at Morgan State College last year after judges had just announced the prize songs in the Annual Morgan College Music Contest for prizes awarded by the school.

Tells Youth They Are Real Judges

Mr. Wilson told the contestants, "While each of you has won a prize, the college music which survives is that which the students themselves will select over the generations.

"Morgan students in the years to come may or may not agree with the judges who made today's selections."

In an impromptu address, which was sparkled with wit, he told his audience not to look down upon the simple writer of ballads and music who did not have the advantage of college training.

Entertained Audience With Anecdotes

He referred to "one Joe Green who had been turned out of most of the conservatories in Europe, but the people liked his music, and we know him today as Guiseppe Verdi."

He reminded them also that there was once "a despised man who wrote his music in taverns and when a melody occurred to him he wrote it down on his cuffs or the tablecloth, whichever was the closest. We know of him as Franz Schubert."

Mr. Wilson's humorous references to many musicians and their difficulties kept the audience in an uproar and he was loudly applauded when he finished.

Hodge-Podge

By BOB MATTHEWS

Went over to the Fifth Regiment Armory Wednesday night and discovered that I wasn't the only person in Baltimore, afflicted with "last minute-itis."

There were just about 2,000 people there waiting to register to vote, and all of them seemed to be ahead of me in line.

I won't say that the line was long, but as large as the Armory is, people were queued up outside the doors.

They had a very good system however, the line moved fairly rapidly—about one foot per minute.

Whole families were out en masse. Children were all over the place. In fact, to while away time while the line crept along, I had to invent a game called "who owns the brats."

Poor Guesser

I would single out one child from the mediastrom and try to identify his parents in the line. Had a pretty poor average though—one right.

It's a funny thing about people waiting in line —they always try to impress each other.

Couple of fellows behind me discovered that they both were painters, and the boasting began. One had painted a house in so many hours, and of course the other had to go him one better.

Doomed to Listen

Listened to a detailed description of how much turpentine should be put into the priming coat. They disgussed painting in all of its phases and since there were no radios around, I was doomed to listen.

When finally I gained the interviewing tables, one of the braggarts happened to be sitting at the next table from me, and I couldn't help overhearing his answer when asked for his occupation.

"Occupation?"

"Stevedore."

Cum Grano Salis (Latin: Translation—A grain of salt is a good thing to have when you're waiting in line.)

The Big Spiel

Fastest Transportation to College Park
Can Curly Survive New Deal?
Fly Takes Pity on Undertaker

By Biddy Wood

Good morning Curly—why do look so mean—SIR?

Could it be that you're upset about that "colored student" bedded down College-Park-way? You know the one that is backed by a court ruling.

Well here is what you should do —just prepare yourself to look mean for a good many mornings.

Back in 1935, a bespectacled man walked through the doors of your Law School. Since then, scores have followed. It's going to be the same story on your College Park plantation.

Those students of different colors are going to attend classes together and forget there ever was a Curly Byrd—that is except at graduation time, providing you'll still be handing out the parchments.

Dinner Episode

The Turner Station YMCA celebrated its first anniversary with a dinner party held in the Sollers Point High School cafeteria, Friday night.

The place was filled with a good many top-job holders and local businessmen.

At one corner of the banquet table sat Dr. Martin Jenkins, who runs the show out at Morgan; Charles W. Fletcher, head man at the Sollers Point High; and Charles Law, who in addition to his town funeral establishment has recently opened a from the-ground-up mortuary in Turner Station.

Now, among his close friends, Charlie (Law) is famous for a status quo or middle-of-the-road answer on business conditions.

Typical situation:

Friend: "How's business Charlie?"

Law: "Oh fair; can't complain."

Well, Friday night while Charlie was in the midst of a rather heavy conversation with the two school heads, one of those after-summer flies came in circle flying and a prayer, stopped right in front of the undertaker — and dropped dead!

At least it wasn't moving.

"Aw, now, come on," Charlie said, "business isn't that bad."

A few minutes later the fly feebly flicked a wing.

"Saved," Charlie breathed.

Taxes on Tobacco Net County $217,912 in '50

Baltimore County has received $217,912 in taxes from tobacco users since the beginning of the year, the county treasurer disclosed this week.

The money came from county taxes on cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco and snuff.

Newsbeat

by Rufus Wells

Four persons were cut down in Baltimore and vicinity recently by bullets that apparently came from nowhere.

The epidemic of stray bullets began Saturday morning when a State Roads foreman was shot in the head while directing a group of workmen near Gambrills, Md.

Frank Greenway, the foreman, said he was "standing and talking when something struck me on the head like a board." The "board" turned out to be a .22 caliber slug.

2 Struck by 1 Bullet

Saturday night stray bullets had their fling in Baltimore, and one felled two men who were standing at Pratt and Caroline Sts.

Police believe the shot struck one man in the leg and ricocheted, to hit the other in the head. Neither was seriously hurt.

The most damaging of the stray bullets came flying in the vicinity of Forrest St., Sunday night, when one James, a handyman, was seated in a doorway at Forrest St. talking to a friend.

His Last Conversation

"Suddenly he stopped talking and slumped over," the friend later told police.

Jones was pronounced dead when taken to Hopkins Hospital.

Since he suffered from fits, it was believed his death resulted from one of these attacks. That is, until the city medical examiner told detectives the man died of a bullet wound in the stomach.

Seems it's not safe anywhere nowadays.

LAFF OF THE WEEK

"I'll Bet I Could Too Learn To Steer If You'd Only Let Me Try."

Wife Killed While Talking to Friends

HILLSBORO, N.C.—Nunn Morrow, 27, a farm hand, has admitted to police that he fatally shot his wife, Mrs. Eloise H. Morrow, as she was sitting talking with neighbors. The bullets struck her in the left shoulder and neck and she died instantly.

Witnesses said that he fired from the door. He and his wife had been estranged and she was living with her father at the time while Morrow was living in a saw mill shack nearby. After the shooting the husband threw the gun in the weeds and went to the home of his brother.

He was arrested less than an hour later. According to Deputy Sheriff Roberts, Mrs. Morrow was on probation from a prison term she was serving for murdering a previous husband in Pennsylvania.

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War Hero's Washington Family

This is the family of Capt. Charles W. Bussey, commander of the 77th Combat Engineers in Korea. The captain's wife, Mrs. Thelma Bussey and their two children, Faye Evangeline, 18 months old, and Charles Ronald 3, moved to Washington from Winston-Salem, N.C., two weeks ago. They are now residing at 3720 Hayes St., N.E. Captain Bussey is credited with staying in the frontlines with his men under constant attack for 22 days in bloody fighting near Chinju in August. The captain's first wife and one child reside in Los Angeles. She has since remarried.

Wife, Family of Captain Bussey, Destroyer of Yechon, Living in D.C.

By WOODY L. TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

"I have experienced great embarrassment as the result of the publicity that another woman is my husband's wife."

These are the remarks made by Mrs. Thelma Bussey, who came to Washington two weeks ago and has taken up residence with her two children at 3720 Hayes St., N.E., in Mayfair Mansions.

Mrs. Bussey says she is the present wife of Capt. Charles W. Bussey, 28-year-old commanding officer of the 77th Combat Engineers, attached to the 24th Infantry Regiment on duty in Korea.

Bussey Depicted as Hero

Captain Bussey, a former fighter pilot with the 332nd Fighter Squadron, has gained a reputation as being absolutely fearless, according to the AFRO's Correspondent, Jimmy Hicks in Korea.

Mr. Hicks says that it was under Bussey's leadership that the engineers destroyed the city of Yechon in the Korean fighting early in September.

Hicks credited him with staying in the front lines with his men who were under constant attack for 22 days in bloody fighting near Chinju in August.

Hicks Reports Wife in Japan

In citing the heroic exploits of Captain Bussey and his men in Korea in a recent story and in giving the background of the fearless commanding officer, Hicks stated that he is married and the father of one child.

Mrs. Thelma Bussey, who came here two weeks ago from Winston-Salem, N.C., Captain Bussey's native home, where she has been residing, said "this statement has caused me much embarrassment. It makes me feel like a fool."

Cites Divorce, New Marriage

Mrs. Bussey went on to explain that the captain was at one time married to Mrs. Doris Bussey and that there was a child born to that union.

She also stated that Mrs. Doris Bussey is residing in Los Angeles with the child, but that she has divorced the captain and is now married to somebody else.

"I can understand how a reporter might get the facts from Army records that might not be up to date, but the fact still remains that such reports make me look ridiculous," Mrs. Bussey added.

Mrs. Bussey now residing in Washington says she has been married to the captain since 1945.

They have two children, Evangeline, 17 months old, whom the officer has only seen once when she was a few weeks old, and a son, Charles Ronald, 5, the mother points out.

She says that the captain called her on Saturday night, Sept. 30, telling her that he had been in the hospital in Japan and would soon be back in the thick of the Korean fighting, but believed he would be home soon.

Mrs. Thelma Bussey is the daughter of the Rev. U. S. Mumford of Winston-Salem, N.C., a graduate of the Winston-Salem Teachers' College and at present is employed in Washington at the Navy Annex.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: James L. Hicks, the AFRO's war correspondent, in relating the story of Capt. Charles W. Bussey's heroism in Korea declared that his wife and family were scheduled to come to Japan.

Later, a feature story in the AFRO magazine indicated that the wife was Mrs. Doris Bussey. The identification was made from records on Captain Bussey when he was with the 332nd Fighter Group in Italy during World War II.

Since then, Captain Bussey has been divorced and is now married to the former Miss Thelma Mumford of Winston-Salem, N.C. They have two children.

Plans for Mrs. Thelma Mumford Bussey and her children to join the captain in Japan have not materialized to date. The AFRO regrets any embarrassment which may have resulted.)

Wilberforce Prexy Hits Use of Name by College

WILBERFORCE, O. (ANP) — President Charles Leander Hill of Wilberforce University complained directly to Gov. Frank J. Lausche last week in an open letter on the use of the university's name by the State College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce, Green County, Ohio.

The AME school president told the Governor the State school was using the name Wilberforce State for its school rather than the one ordered by a court three years ago. He made a specific complaint about the use of title, "Miss Wilberforce State," for the State school's election of a college queen and asked the Governor to do something about the State use of League flag last Sunday.

(Brown tape 3 Oct 5 1950)

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