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MARYLAND COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL agains PROBLEMS AND RELATIONS

> STATE OFFICE BUILDING 301 WEST PRESTON STREET BALTIMORE 1, MARYLAND **VERNON 7-9000**

G. CHESTON CAREY, SR. MRS. HENRY E. CORNER CHARLES E. CORNISH MRS. JOHN B. RAMSAY DR. FURMAN L. TEMPLETON DR. EDWARD N. WILSON

April 10, 1963

The Honorable J. Millard Tawes Governor of Maryland State House Annapolis, Maryland

My dear Governor:

At the regular meeting of the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations the following motion was passed: to notify the Governor that we studied the Bill and we do recommend that you sign it.

The Commission also passed a motion confirming your appointment of Parren J. Mitchell to fill the post of Executive Secretary effective as soon as he can terminate his present employment.

With kindest personal regards, believe me, as ever,

Most sincerely.

William C. Rogers, Sr.,

Bell

Chairman

WCR:fms

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT ANNAPOLIS, MD.

COPY

H.13 150

March 21, 1963

Miss Judy Swoboda 3410 Cornwall Road Dundalk 22, Maryland

Dear Miss Swoboda:

Governor Tawes has asked me to thank you for your letter of March 19, 1963, in which you requested information regarding the scope of the recently passed public accommodations bill.

The Maryland General Assembly affords each local delegation the courtesy of exempting its county from State-wide legislation. This applies in most cases, the notable exception being legislation affecting the tax structure of the State.

Thus, the counties that remained in the bill are those counties whose representatives desired that the provisions of the new law apply to their respective counties.

While it is most unfortunate that the provisions of the equal accommodations law will not be effective in every county, it would have been most difficult to enact any law had attempts been made to override the exempting amendments.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ejner J. Johnson
Executive Assistant to the Governor

Judy Swoboda ' 3410 Cornwall Road Syndryff 23 Maryland March 19, 1963 Honorable J. Millard bases Severnor of Maryland Annapolis, Maryland Dear Lovernor Jawes: I would like to know more about your Equal accommodation Ligislation. Why do eleven countries Thave to accept and enforce this bill, while is exempt to the other, twelve counties! Thank you very much Your explanation would be oppresciated. Jingerely yours

COPY

July 29, 1963

Mr. Charles G. Brooks 5407 Todd Avenue Baltimore 6, Maryland

Dear Mr. Brooks:

Governor Tawes has received your letter of July 19 regarding the petitions filed on House Bills 149 and 150 and has requested that I reply to you regarding the same.

On May 30, petitions were filed with this office designed to place both of these measures before the electorate of our State in the fall of 1964. The signatures filed with us were checked by this office, with the assistance of the Attorney General's office, and it was found that an insufficient number had been filed to comply with the law; consequently, it is the opinion of this office that the attempt to place these two measures on referendum has filed and that both of the bills are now law.

It is anticipated, however, that litigation will soon be filed in our courts designed to bring about a definite court answer on this question.

The Governor has asked me to thank you for the kind words expressed relative to the TV speech which he made several days ago.

Very truly yours,

Secretary of State

LLS/ss

Dr. John H. Pollak 15 Glymont Road Indian Head, Maryland

Dear Doctor Pollak:

I have your letter of March 1st, together with the editorial which appeared in the Washington Post. The editorial is in reference to the Public Accommodations Bill now before the Maryland Senate.

This is a Bill which I proposed to the General Assembly of Maryland, and which was passed by the House of Delegates, after several counties had requested to be exempted from the Bill. When the Bill reached the Senate, the Senator from Anne Arundel County reinstated his county in the Bill, and I understand some amendments have been added to the Bill, and even with these amendments we are not sure there are enough votes in the Senate to pass it in its amended form.

If the Bill is passed in its amended form, it will be sent back to the House of Delegates for concurrence in the Senate amendments. At the present time we do not have any definite information as to the outcome of this Bill. However, it has been and is receiving my unqualified support, as I feel this session of the General Assembly should pass a Public Accommodations Bill.

Thanking you for your interest, I am

Sincerely yours,

Governor

House Divided

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Maryland's supposedly brave gesture against racial discrimination in hotels and restaurants has simmered down to a pallid mess of unconstitutional confusion. As the bill emerged from the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee, both its supporters and opponents were troubled. The bill is said to be poorly drafted; its enforcement provisions leave much to be desired; its coverage is spotty. The major question is whether the bill creates more discrimination than it would remove.

The basic philosophy behind this measure is that hotel and restaurant accommodations must be open to everyone without regard to race or color. Yet in its present form the antidiscrimination bill would apply to only 12 of Maryland's 23 counties, and incidentally not the same 12 that are included in the House bill. The effect would be to make Maryland a house divided so far as these important rights are concerned. Instead of providing "the equal protection of the laws" guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment, the bill would make the rights of citizens in different counties grossly unequal.

It is difficult to believe that the courts would sustain such arbitrary discrimination in a state law. A political compromise has turned the measure into a farce. Probably the best thing for the Judicial Proceedings Committee to do would be to take a fresh reading of the Fourteenth Amendment and start all over again.

Telephone: Ri. 8-4841

John H. Pollak, Ph. D.

15 Glymont Road

Indian Head, Maryland

BY SPECIAL DELIVERY

THE HONORABLE J. MILLAR TAWES GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

1 March 1963.

Dear Governor Tawes :

In one of your letters you wrote me you used this phrase: Politics, as you know, is the art of the possible; in order to attain what we are striving for, we have to make compromises."

In general, this is true, but there are cases when we simply have to take a firm stand. Please find attached the editorial "HOUSE DIVIDED" from the Washington Post of 28 February 1963.

I do hope that you, dear Governor Tawes, will not take the following as a criticism of your person. However, you are the leader of the Democratic Party in our state and I believe the future of our party is at stake. The bill against discrimination in hotels and restaurants MUST be statewide, if a number of counties is exempt, confusion starts which is worse than no law at all. Please insist on a sensible, statewide bill. Watered down bills are useless in this case. The same is true in the case of the slot machines bill.

This is a serious situation and I appeal to you to use all your influence to obtain sensible, practical legislation.

John H. Pollak.

Encl. editorial from Washington Post.

COPY

March 7, 1963

Miss Ruth Fegley, Executive Director The Baltimore Fellowship, Inc. 3200 N. Hilton Street Baltimore 16, Maryland

Dear Miss Fegley:

Governor Tawes has discussed your recent letter with me in which you express the opposition of The Baltimore Fellowship to three amendments placed on the public accommodations bill by the Senate.

As you know, the Governor submitted to the House of Delegates a bill on public accommodations drafted by the Interracial Commission. This was the bill that the Governor supported, and this was the bill he hoped the General Assembly would enact. The Senate of Maryland has seen fit to amend the Administration bill, as they have every right to do.

We are hopeful that a bill will emerge that will result in a definite step forward in race relations.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Edmund C. Mester
Executive Assistant to the Governor

The Baltimore Fellowship, Inc.

A LABORATORY IN HUMAN RELATIONS

3200 N. HILTON STREET BALTIMORE 16, MD.

Phone, Liberty 2-2995

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RUTH FEGLEY EXECUTIVE PIRECTOR March 1, 1963

The Honorable J. Millard Tawes Governor of Maryland State House Annapolis, Maryland

My dear Governor:

We would like to state our concern about the amendments which the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee has added to H. B. 150. Although we have conceded from the beginning of this Session that a really adequate equal public accommodations Bill would not be passed and that we would have to settle for drastic compromises, the action taken this week has so emasculated the effectiveness of the Bill we feel we must register our protest.

To be specific: Even though we violently disagree in principle, we are willing to go along with the exclusion of taverns, cocktail lounges, etc. - recognizing the political expediency of this. However, we cannot support amendments #7, 8, and 9. Amendment #7 would all but obliterate the function of the "Interracial Commission", and the experience of the many other states which have human relations agencies shows the unquestioned value of agency investigation and negotiation. So very few cases ever reach the Courts this part of the procedure is considered as only a final resort. When the agency handles the procedures, both the aggrieved and the respondent are protected from publicity in the preliminary stages and facts are made public only if an agreement cannot be reached amicably. Surely we should follow the successful pattern established by the ten other states and not put Maryland in the position of enacting into law a plan that is a step backward.

Secondly, Amendments #8 and 9 seem completely inequitable to the intent of the original law. We do not argue against the principle of a person having the right to redress if falsely accused, but since this is implicit in our law at all times, we feel that it is "spelled out" in this amendment only for vindictive means. To make it even worse, a criminal penalty would be inflicted when the complaint of the original case can be settled either by negotiation or, at best, civil penalties.

Governor J. Millard Tawes

Such amendments would make the Bill a complete farce and, added on to the fact that it is not a state-wide measure, would put Maryland in a rather ridiculous light.

We would hope that you will use your influence to see that these amendments are stricken — and to make sure that the proposed amendment concerning a referendum in Carroll County is likewise stricken, so that the entire Bill is not jeopardized by its inclusion. We also trust that you have already given your support to H. B. 230 and S. B. 202 which would put the job of the Executive Secretary of the "Interracial Commission" under the Merit System and appointed by the Commissioners. This change, plus the assurance of an adequate budget which will take into consideration increased staff to handle the widened scope of the agency, are imperative if we expect to have a first rate agency.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Ruth Fegley
Executive Director

States Which Have Civil Rights Legislation

* denotes State agency with enforcement power

	Popula	tion	Are	as Covered	State Agency	No Agency	
Name of State	(1960 Census)		Employ-	Public	Housing		No Enforcement Power
	Total	Non-white	ment	Accommo- dations		1 OWC1	
I. Alaska	. 226,167	22.8	*	X	X	auto Millore de proprieta de la composición del composición de la composición de la composición del composición de la composición del composición del composición del composición del composició	
2. Arizona	1,302,162	10.2	X	are and the sea consideration of March 1974 to account that have a con-	annumber of the Myrella d.A March anterconnection of	- S wer Market to make the state production to be safe and adjustment growth. Open control adjustment by the s	x
3. California	15,717,204	8.1	*	X	x	glasselle nazadnovne som na i stalije i klitikalisti se selj slovenskipit – na sligat se nadelj i flad jugate sadeljen klitica i sen	
4. Colorado	1,753,947	2.5	*	*	*	мация общенням сервостве (1, 150, 1886), то проценения постои ставо и те подавально	
5. Connecticut	2,535,234	4:4	***	*	**	an may maning add y hystaca sampsy that yught skip all dawness code stack on monotoness and the content of	D. T
6. Delaware	446,292	13.8	X	the contract of the state of th	and the Month of the Mark Mark of the American Security		
7. Hawaii	632,772	68:	X	x		dan samuran kanan dan pangangan ng panggan manan kalabagan na kanan makka matan ng pan taga magada dan samig a	X
8. Idaho	-667,191	1.5	X	X	SARES SECTION FOR NO PARTY OF THE ANGEST OF	the model than a course of the first of the physical and the physical and the second of the physical and the second of the secon	X
9. Illinois	10,081,158	10:6		<u> </u>	Mary to the second division to the second distribution for the contrast of	granning for and included the annual destablishing the statement of the st	
10. Indiana	4,662,498	5.9	X	X	X	X.	and the second s
ll. Iowa	2,757,538	1:	and with a desire on the second of the secon	X	n flywig topp gog van open bleve en bleve en welt terrenen.	ag programme of a pathological and agreement of agreement of the contract of t	X
12. Kansas	2,178,611	4:6	*	X		Sangk Balanda (Alaka Antono nagang mpindagan nakasan sa ar manusa nagangha, naga meningsyon mbalas da kalanda ba	
13. Maine	- 969;266	-5		X		anger Angerinko (franksjo) i skrafte i skrafte skrivet skrivet franks	X
14. Maryland	3,100,690	16:9	X			X	
15. Massachusetts	5,148,578	2:4	兴	*	*		
16. Nichigan	7,823,194	9:4	*	x	X		
17. Minnesota	3,413,864	1:3	*	x	*		
18. Nissouri	4,319,813	9.2	*			andres (standard Market Baselina and Standard Co. 17 of 18 declared Baselina Ann. Standard St	
19. Hontana	674,768	3.6		X	x		X
20. Nebraska	1,411,330	2.5	X	x			x
21. Nevada	285,278	7.7				X	
22. New Hampshire	-606,922	-4	x	x	x		x
23. New Jersey	6,066,782	8:7	*	*	*		
24: New Mexico	951,023	7:9	*	x			
25: New York	16,782;304	8.9	×	*	兴	and the state of t	
26: North Dakota	-632,446	2:	- Balance - The Balance - Commany 23 p. 1888 (1. dict of the	X	The Control of the Co		\mathbf{x}
27: Ohio	9,706,397	8.2	*	兴			
28: Oregon	1,768,687	2.1	*	*	*	tau kurit yagi etkilaki ategor day yingi dasa 19 di salagan yagah distribu birya yaktor myanotaki minake minibi bibangi da mar	
29. Pennsylvania	11,319,366	7.6	*	*	*	and decrease the first of the color consists the Market School and the first of the School and t	The second secon
30. Rhode Island	859,488	2.4	*	*	*		
31: Vermont	389,882	•2		X			х
32. Washington	2,853,214	3.6		*		The second secon	
33. West Virginia	1,860,422	4.9		And Aller and the problem of the state of the second		X	
34. Wisconsin	3,951,777	2.4	*	х	х		
35. Wyoming	330,066	2.2		x			Х
The state of the s	ann gan stait de duit ann ann an de magailtean ann air de fheil feil de fheirinn ann airte ann ann de fheann a	Total -	27	28	16	5	11
With Age	19	10	9				

Additional information about agencies which have no enforcement powers.

Indiana - \$60,000.00 annual budget. Empowered to hold public hearings and can subpoena witnesses.

 $\frac{\text{Nevada}}{\text{nesses.}}$ - Empowered to investigate complaints, hold public hearings, and subpoena witnesses. (No paid staff.)

<u>West Virginia</u> - Empowered to investigate complaints, hold public hearings, and administer oaths.

States With Equal Public Accommodations Legislation

Note Laws which do not provide for an enforcement agency have proven to be relatively ineffective - due to expense of court procedures and unwillingness of Law Enforcement Officers to prosecute.

Coverage			erage	Enfor	cement	anne ga til sed ligter form og en fra ett prinse i till se en til til se en til til se en til til se en til ti			
	Effec-	OUVELAGE		Enforcement Agency & Criminal Civil			1		
Name of State	tive	Broad	Enumer-	Court as	Court	Court	,		
Name of blace	Date	Dioau	ative	Alterna-	Court	Court	renarcies		
	*		ative	tive					
Alaska	1949	x			x		Fine up to \$500 and/or 30 days imprisonment		
California	*1959	x	M. Kapatanan unggan sa sati ngga tinggan gagan ganan ganan ta		te general and the second of t	x	Fine up to \$250		
Colorado	1957		nativ i i ras njegoveja njelotjeti ji nast darastari fil	and the second of the second o			Ginil Domena CTO CTOO		
Octorado	1907	x		х	x	and x	Civil Damages \$50 - \$500 Criminal Penalty \$10-\$300 and/or up to 1 year		
Connecticut	1949	х	entransk nerthaltonggen gå ner så å sattegen så ne	X	x		\$25-\$100 fine and/or up to 30 days		
I daho	1961		x	and the state of t	x		Misdemeanor		
Illinois	*1885		dividati (alt Ny 15 18). Te sociality finite invascitorida	The second secon		242	Cirril Domonos and		
A	1957	x			1	and	Civil Damages and		
Indiana	*1885		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	millioning making in group grade that are in manner about 7 for the const. or	<u>x</u>	X	Criminal Punishment		
Tilatalla	1961	x		Williams	-	and	Civil Damages up to \$25		
Iowa	1701	<u> </u>	X	and the state of t	x	- X	Criminal fine up to \$25		
promise Adulton browning for transmission standards in all the standards of the standards o	a do			The second secon					
Kansas	*1874 1959	A Agrico concesso Agricologico de constitución a secuente de constitución de consti	X			nager mag state of an other contract of the deleter of the of t	Fines		
Maine	* 1959	х			x				
Massachusetts	*1865 1950	x		x	x	and x	Civil Damages and not more than \$300 and up to 1 year		
Michigan	*1931					and	Civil Damages and		
LILOHIEGH	1956	x			x	апо X	Criminal punishment		
Minnesota	1961	х	green entermine of the Principle of the Philipping in 1999 the second	The state of the s	x	and x	Civil Damages and Criminal punishment		
Montana	A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	х	Margorith Copyright water to copyright a chromosopyrish of the faculties is a se	n o	1		Of Lindical Pull Lorinion o		
Nebraska		х	ettilgraphicalism medicing villige, 2°0 ft for promoned absolution to the		x		Criminal punishment		
New Hampshire	*1919		y chinad dhaqqiyya dhaddaddad ghi nninghin nadda dhaddah						
-	1961		х		x		510 - 5100 fine		
New Jersey	*		and the second s	The second state of the se		and	Civil Damages and up to		
on water to the property and a gas and address are an address and the descendence as the property descending pages of	1949	X	are the state of t	X	X	X	\$500 and 1 year		
New Mexico	The state of the s	х		n o	n e	2			
New York	1952	х		x	x	and x	Civil Damages and up to \$500 and 1 year		
North Dakota	1961	epithon, though I follows a worship of the Service of the	X		X		Misdemeanor - up to \$100		
Ohio	*	and a Philippe case years are reported in the case of	and the second		and the second s		and/or 30 days Civil Damages and contempt		
and the state of t	1961	X	annes de la company de la comp	X	X	X	of court		
Oregon	1957	x		x		x	Civil Damages		
Pennsylvania	1939 1961		apropagation and marketing and a college of marketing and	3.5			0100-0500 and/or 30 days Contempt of court - Hisd.		
Rhode Island	1952	x	a naganatan ya sadang garadar day ahiji madanah mada	x	 	X	Contrempt of Court - MISG.		
Vermont		х			x	+	Criminal punishment		
Washington	1957	х	and the same and t	x	 	and	Misdemeanor		
Wisconsin	and a state of the	x	andro all for the second secon		X	and x	Civil Damages and		
		and the same of th			x	x	Criminal Punishment		
28. Wyoming	1961	x			х		Misdemeanor - up to \$100 and/or 90 days		

^{*} Denotes an old law which was vague and difficult to enforce. When two dates appear, second date denotes year a law was <u>first</u> put under a State agency for enforcement. (All amendment dates are not indicated.)

Where notations are missing we were unable to find factual data. However we feel enough facts are contained above to describe the trends.

States With Fair Employment Practices Legislation

I States with Agencies empowered to receive and investigate complaints, act as conciliator, conduct public hearings, issue cease and desist orders, and seek enforcement of same in the Civil Courts - if so necessary.

Name of State	Date of First	Minimum no. of Employees		o May F: Complain		Penalties	Jury Trial
	Law	Required for Coverage		Agency			Pro- vided
Alaska	1953	1	X			Misdemeanor -up to \$500 fine and/or 1 year	
California	1959	5	х	х	х	Misdemeanor- up to \$500 and/or 6 months	and the second s
Colorado	1951	6	х	х	х		A. C. and A
Connecticut	1947	5	х	X			
Illinois	1961	75	X			Contempt of Court	
Kansas	1953	8	Х		х	Misdemeanor- up to \$500 and/or 1 year	x
Massachusetts	1946	6	Х	X	х	Up to \$500 and/or 1 year	
Michigan	1955	8	X				
Minnesota	1955	8	х	x		Contempt of Court- up to 6250 and/or 6 months	x
Missouri	1961	50	x	X	х	Misdemeanor	x
New Jersey	1945	6	Х	Х	х	Misdemeanor- up to \$500 and/or 1 year	
New Mexico	1949	4	Х		x		
New York	1945	6	х		x	Misdemeanor - up to 500 and/or 1 year	
Ohio	1959	4	Х	x	x	Contempt of Court	
Oregon	1949	6	х		х		
Ponnsylvania	1955	12	x	х	x	Contempt of Court - Misd 5100-5500 and/or 30 day	
Rhode Island	1949	4	х	х			
Washington	1949	8	Х	х		Isisdemeanor	
19. Wisconsin	1945	1	ж	х	x		

Note: The trend has been that employers have tended to comply with the law, at least when an investigation of a complaint is started. Very few cases have reached the stage of an Agency order and court review.

II Other States which have Laws but no Enforcement Machinery

- Arizona Covering public employment and employment in performance of public contracts.

 Provides for court action and fines.
- Delaware- In 1961 enacted a law creating the Division Against Discrimination in State Labor Comm. and declaring it unlawful to discriminate in employment (exact practices enumerated). However, the duties and powers of this division were not spelled out-only "to adopt rules and regulations....to effectuate the purpose of this act Penalties-not more than \$200 for first offense, \$500 for second or 90 days imprisonment.
- Idaho In 1961 enacted a law that declares "the right to obtain and hold employment with out discrimination.....a civil right", Penalty-misdemeanor.
- Indiana "Voluntary" fair employment law enacted 1945 revised in 1961 to include a non discriminatory clause in all State contracts or political subdivisions.
- Maryland- In 1961 adopted two bills-(1) prohibiting employment discrimination by government agencies. Penalty-fine up to 5500. (2) dealing with state contractors. Penalty-concellation of contract and pay reasonable price for services rendered.
- Mebraska Statute which prohibits discrimination in defense work employment.
- Mevada Statute declaring job discrimination to be against public policy but no enforcement machinery.

States With Legislation Affecting Discrimination in Housing

Name of State	Enforce- ment Agency	Public Housing	Urban Renewal	FHA & VA	Private	Real Estate Agents	Mortgage Lenders		Effective Dates of Private Housing
Alaska		x	x	х	х	and the company of the control of th			1962
California		X	x	х		х	and the second of the second o		
Colorado	x	х	х	х	х	х	X	х	1959
Connecticut	x	x	x	х	x	х	x		1959
Indiana		X	x		and the second s	to Madrigores are untricinações y Abril Pirilga / S. V.	Secretary of the secret		
Massachusetts	x	x	x	x	x	x	х		1959
Michigan		х				х			
Minnesota	x	x	х	x	x	X	x	X	1963
Liontana			x		an agreemy than a regulation and consultation and consult	and the state of t		an a hui iyan an an a dhaa daada iir Madail dhaa dhaan ah a dhaa daada iir dhaa daada ah a dhaa daada ah a dhaa	annenggisk kilokokilikinnin (h. a. agang aky cokijikilan menggis polit na na tr
New Hampshire		Х		andrew and the Appropriate Services	x		reas na ben'ny kaodim-paositra ny kaodim-paositra ny kaodim-paositra ny kaodim-paositra (kaodim-paositra ny kao	to be him, if a paper or an analysis to regard to the contract of the contract	1961
New Jersey	x	х	x	x	X	x	x	X	1961
New York	x	X.	x	х	х	x	x	х	1961
Oregon	x	х	x	x	x	x	arigan strongering die versteren betrette für der ein	X	1959
Pennsylvania	x	X.	X	x	x	X	X	X	1961
Rhode Island	x	X	and a control life ages where between the control control life and the c	Pittingania Kitandanganya (14	annya ya Managa da sa	Williams or an handfur to consider the super-	ous a falling country Wagliabor married operations and	and the state of t	and the finishes access to the profession desired access to the date of simple date consists with
17. Wisconsin	an Ariote susualing and grape with public progress the state of the st	x	x	on of the short has been been sometimes.	andas and the annual control light is the state of the angular order to receive	and a street of the state of th	g age negativa polonistica negati (a fagina negati (b. c. s. pr. 18 18 negati negati (b. c. s. pr. 18 18 negati negati negati (b. c. s. pr. 18 18 negati negati negati (b. c. s. pr. 18 18 negati ne	maken milaka samuni apa pasa di makanipi conhasmi, din sabi di hi da	more magnificant commandes promores, apare of the dispersion
Totals	9	15	13	10	lo	10	7	6	makinkhilakini oranni filigana ayukungalakini pakanapinun ka dasira

Above information obtained from "Trends in Housing" published by National Committee Against Discrimination In Housing, 426 West 58 St., New York 19, N. Y. Information on preceding tables has been compiled from the actual laws, in most cases. Other information was gleaned from publications from the American Jewish Congress and the Anti Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

je meg

Compiled and distributed by the Human Relations Information Center of THE BALTIORE FELLOWSHIP, INC.
3200 North Hilton Street
Baltimore 16, Maryland

LIberty 2-2995

COPY

February 6, 1963

Mr. Samuel J. Setta Wishing Well Motel Route 50 Easton, Maryland

Dear Mr. Setta:

Governor Tawes asked me to reply to your recent letter in which you express your opposition to public accommodations legislation.

LAS you have probably learned from the papers, the bill has passed the House of Delegates; but Talbot County has been expressly excluded from the provisions of the bill.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Edmund C. Mester
Executive Assistant to the Governor

Wishing Well Motel

ROUTE 50 -- EASTON, MARYLAND

1/4 MILE SOUTH OF TRAFFIC LIGHT

MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL J. SETTA, PROPS.

PHONE: 822-2272

January 26, 1963

Governor J. Millard Tawes Government House Annapolis, Maryland

Dear Governor:

I am an outspoken opponent of a public accommodations law and I will be at the hearing January 29, 1963 to give my views. Correspondence between us before the last election revealed this opposition. I will incorporate into my talk a proposal to inject as much fairness as possible into a law which I consider completely un*American.

I have given a copy of this amendment to Senator John-Clarence North and Delegates Thomas Hunter Lowe and James C. Latham for introduction if and when the law reaches the floor of the House and Senate and they have promised to see it through agreeing that it is desirable.

I am writing you so that you will be aware of it before hand and also to solicit your support.

Enclosed is a copy of this amendment which will be written in more legalistic terms before being presented.

The businessmen who will be affected by this law deserve your support and theywould appreciate it.

Yours truly,

Samuel J. Setta

SJS/es

Wishing Well Motel

ROUTE 50 .. EASTON, MARYLAND

1/4 MILE SOUTH OF TRAFFIC LIGHT

MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL J. SETTA. PROPS.

PHONE: 822-2272

THIS LAW SHOULD CARRY A SAFEGUARD TO PROTECT THE BUSINESSMAN AGAINST UNJUST ACCUSATIONS: A NEGRO RAISES THE FALSE CHARGE OF DISCRIMINATION AND FORCES THE BUSINESSMAN INTO THIS LENGTHY LEGAL ROUTINE SHOULD FA CE THE SAME PENALTIES AS THE BUSINESSMAN WOULD HAVE IF THE DISCRIMINATION CHARGE IS TRUE.

THIS WOULD SERVE TO MAKE A WOULD BE ACCUSER SURE HE HAS HIS FACTS STRAIGHT BEFORE LEVELING HIS CHARGE OF DISCRIMINATION. WITHOUT THIS EQUAL PENALTY CLA USE FOR ACCUSER AND ACCUSED A BUSINESSMAN WOULD HAVE AN EXPENSIVE AND TIME CONSUMING CIVIL SUIT TO INSTITUTE TO RECOVER DAMAGES. THEN THIS LAW WOULD HAVE SOME SEMBLANCE OF EQUAL PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW.

Wishing Well Motel ROUTE 50 -- EASTON, MARYLAND



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RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED Deliver to Addressee Only

Deliver to Addressee Only Governor J, Millard Tawes Government House

A nnapolis, Maryland

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